A stitch in time pays

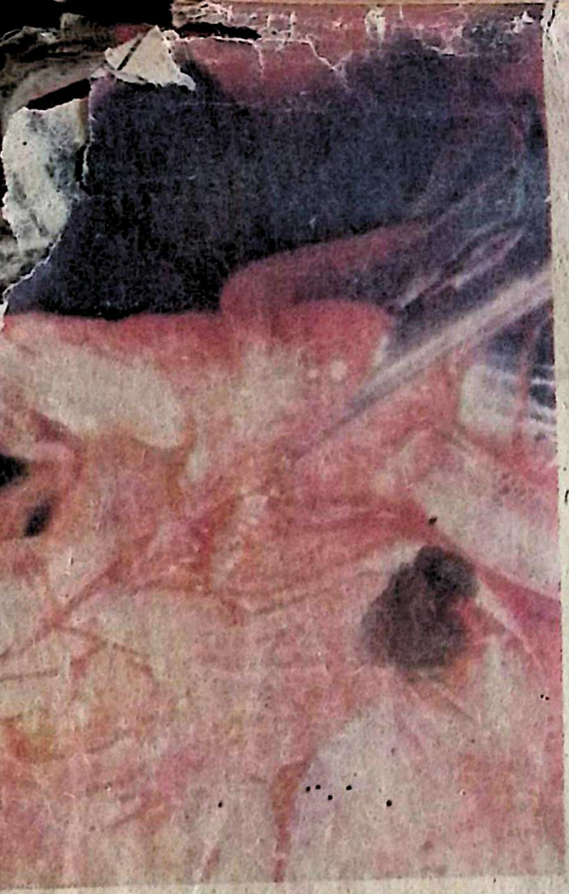
tococcus are grown. Your doctor would prescribe antibiotics such as penicillin and sometimes recommend removal of the tonsils. He may suggest long-term prophylaxis by giving the child monthly injections of penicillin or daily tablets of penicillin.

Streptococcus bacteria stimulate the defence mechanisam in the body and lead to production of antibodies. These antibodies not only attack the streptococccus in the tonsils but start attacking the joints because of some structural similarity between the streptococcus and the tissues in the joints. Thus starts the rheumatic disease.

Most joints especially the knee, ankle and elbow, become painful and swollen. Swelling of the joints may be the first manifestation of rheumatic disease without the occurrence of obvious throat pain. Whenever children complain of pain or swelling in the joints such as knee, ankle, elbow, shoulder or joints in the hands and feet seek advise from the family doctor.

Apart from frequent sore throat and pain and swelling of joints, unexplained nasal bleeding, abnormal movement of the hand and legs and growing pain in the legs could be manifestations of rheumatic disease. Consult the doctor if such symptoms are noticed in children.

The body's defence mechanism which leads to rheumatic disease not only damages the joints but also damages the valves in the heart, again because of structural resemblance of substances in the heart valves to streptococcus bacillus. Unfortunately, the rheumatic disease "licks the joints but bites the heart". In other words it is likely to damage the heart more than the joints.



gery.

Diseased valve removed

An artificial heart valve in position in the place of the diseased valve.

the
Preve
throats
penicilli
be preve
detecte
rested by res
The hea
and lower
the impure
blood vesse
per and low
the pure blo
vessel called
There a
keep the b
the two v
not comm
The tw
are related t
chamber
valve betw
chamber c
vents the b
upper cham
Valve bec
bishop's ca
lower cham
Aorta. Bloo
prevented
chamber
made up of
The M
3.5 cm sq
rheumatism,
fourth of
Mitral Ste
dia. For
a simp

ast beating of
arly fatigue.
have any of

ent of sore
nd drugs like
e heart can
damaged, if
ay be ar-

an upper
pumping
rough a
an up-
umping
blood

elp to
ckily
are

art
is
te
r

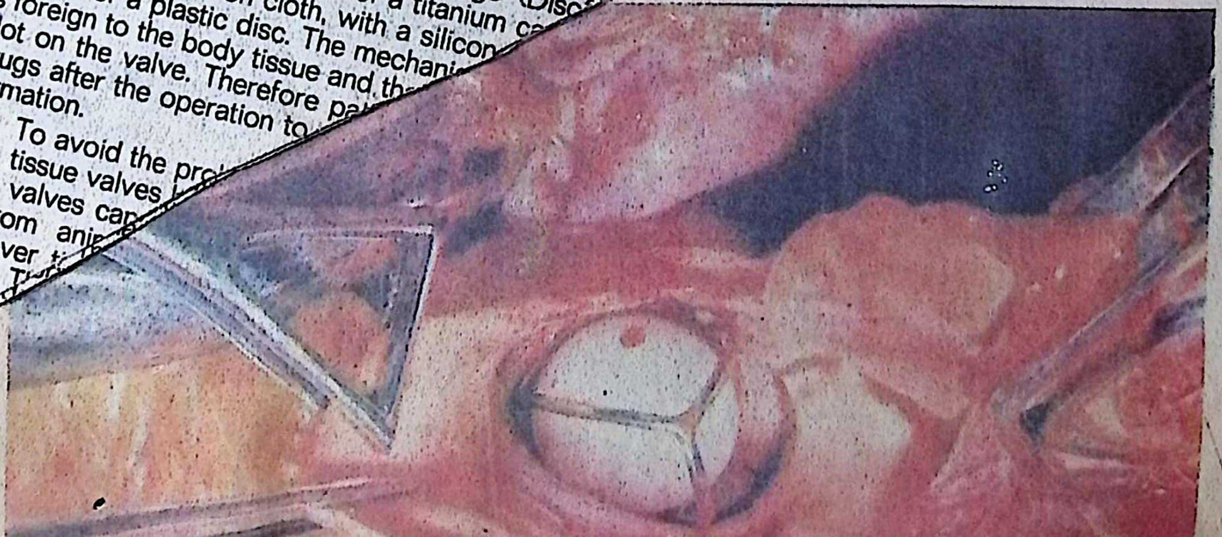
done
gery
valve replaced
valve replacement operation.

The replacement of Mitral or Aortic valve is a major operation involving some risks, especially, because man has not found an ideal valve resembling the natural ones.

Valve replacement requires open heart surgery in which the blood circulation is performed by a heart lung machine which helps the surgeon to stop the heart, open the heart, see the diseased valve, remove it and replace it.

For replacement, the surgeon can choose a mechanical valve or a tissue valve. A mechanical valve can be of a ball in a cage design (Ball valve) or a disc in a cage (Disc valve). The valves are made of a titanium ca
covered by a dacron cloth, with a silicon
ber ball or a plastic disc. The mechani
is foreign to the body tissue and th
clot on the valve. Therefore pa
drugs after the operation to
formation.

To avoid the pro
tion, tissue valves
ssue valves can
or from ani
However t
blems. T



during

Sorcery

C.S.S.

MINERVA
BOOK HOUSE
46, THE MALL,
SIMLA.

New Edition 1972

CHAMBERS TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY

Edited by A M Macdonald BA(Oxon)

ALLIED PUBLISHERS PRIVATE LIMITED
BOMBAY NEW DEHI CALCUTTA MADRAS BANGALORE

ALLIED PUBLISHERS PRIVATE LIMITED
15 Graham Road Ballard Estate Bombay 400001
17 Chittaranjan Avenue Calcutta 700013
13/14 Asaf Ali Road New Delhi 110001
38-C Mount Road Madras 600006
5th Main Road Gandhinagar Bangalore 560009

This New Edition
First Published in India 1972

This edition of Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary *is published by Allied Publishers Private Ltd by arrangement with W & R Chambers Ltd, Edinburgh, Scotland, the owners of the copyright. Unauthorized reproduction in whole or in part is prohibited*

This edition is not to be sold outside India except
Bangladesh and Burma

Rs. 22.50

Printed by R.N. Sachdev at Allied Publishers Private Ltd,
Printing Division, 4 Najafgarh Road, New Delhi 110015 an
published by him for Allied Publishers Private Ltd,
13/14 Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi 110001

Contents

Publisher's Preface iv

Notes to the User of the Dictionary vi

Detailed Chart of Pronunciation viii

List of Abbreviations used in the Dictionary x

The Dictionary 1

Quotations from Latin, Greek, and Modern Foreign Languages 1597

List of Abbreviations and Symbols 1608

Musical Signs and Abbreviations 1628

Some English Personal Names 1631

The Greek Alphabet 1642

The Russian Alphabet 1643

Notes on American English 1644

Roman Numerals 1645

Mathematical Symbols 1646

Some Physical Constants 1647

The Metric System 1648

British Measures and the Metric System 1649

SI Units 1649

Some Useful Conversion Tables 1650

Notes to the user of the dictionary

The Arrangement of Entries

(1) In order to save space, words from the same root have often been grouped together under a headword, but cross-references have been included where these seemed necessary. Thus, we have given '**patrology** (see **patristic**)', but not '**coolness** (see **cool**)'. Where elementary word-building is concerned, we have sometimes left the reader to make words for himself. Nowadays most adjectives can be used to make nouns in **-ness**, but we do not claim to have given a noun in **-ness** with every possible adjective. Similarly, we have not always noted that a present participle in **-ing** can be made from a verb and used also as an adjective or noun.

(2) Derivatives are not listed in crude alphabetical order but in a more logical form. The direct derivatives, i.e. the headword with an inseparable suffix, come first. These are followed by compound words beginning with the headword and then by phrases containing the headword. In each of the three groups terms appear in alphabetical order.

Labels

(3) The position of the classifying or descriptive labels attached to words and meanings is significant. A label relating to *grammatical form* appears before the word or meaning to which it applies. A label relating to *classification* (e.g. *coll.*, *slang*, *obs.*, *chem.*, *elect.*, *psych.*) precedes the list of meanings where it applies to all the meanings given. Where a label applies to only one meaning of a word it immediately follows that meaning.

Key to Pronunciation

The key to the long vowels and diphthongs (appearing at every opening of the dictionary) is:

fāte, fär; mē, hûr (her)*; mīne; mōte, för; mūte; mōōn, fŏŏt*

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables are usually represented by *ə*, as *el'ə-mənt*, *ran'dəm*.

The consonants need little explanation.

dh is used for the initial sound of **then**
zh is used for the sound of s in **pleasure**

gz	is used for the sound of **x** in **example**
(h)w	is used for the sound of **wh** in **when** (the use of parentheses round **h** shows the two possible pronunciations)
hh	is used for any open guttural (Scots or German) as in **loch**
ngg	is used for the sound of **ng** in **linger**
ngk	is used for the sound of **nk** in **monkey**

For those who desire it, a detailed chart of pronunciation is given overleaf.

Etymologies

The etymology is given in square brackets at the end of each article. The sign — is to be read 'derived from'. Whatever follows after a semicolon is not the source of the word but a word from the same ultimate source.

A point to note is that German nouns have not been given the initial capital letter, as in an English dictionary the capital might mislead.

Literary Words

In cases where the use of a word by a particular author is the main reason for its inclusion, the author is usually named. Often, however, the word is found also in other writers of the same period. Scots words have been included because they were used by eighteenth- and nineteenth-century writers who are generally regarded as being in the mainstream of English literature.

List of abbreviations used in the dictionary

abbrev.	abbreviation
abl.	ablative
acc.	according
accus.	accusative
adj(s).	adjective(s)
adv(s).	adverb(s)
aero.	aeronautics
agri.	agriculture
alch.	alchemy
alg.	algebra
anat.	anatomy
anc.	ancient(ly)
ant.	antiquities
anthrop.	anthropology
aor.	aorist
app.	apparently
approx.	approximately
arch.	archaic
archaeol.	archaeology
archit.	architecture
arith.	arithmetic
astrol.	astrology
astron.	astronomy
at. numb.	atomic number
attrib.	attributive(ly)
augm.	augmentative
A.V.	Authorised Version
B.	Bible (A.V.)
biol.	biology
book-k.	book-keeping
bot.	botany
c.	(L. *circa*) about
cap.	capital
cent.	century
cf.	(L. *confer*) compare
chem.	chemistry
cog.	cognate
coll.	colloquial(ly)
collec.	collective(ly)
comp.	composition
compar.	comparative
conj(s).	conjunction(s)
conn.	connected, connection
contr.	contracted, contraction
cook.	cookery
corr.	corruption, corresponding
crystal.	crystallography
dat.	dative
demons.	demonstrative
der.	derived, derivation
derog.	derogatory, derogatorily
dial.	dialect(al)
Dict.	Dictionary
dim.	diminutive
dub.	doubtful
E.	East
econ.	economics
e.g.	(L. *exempli gratia*) for example
elect.	electricity
entom.	entomology
erron.	erroneous(ly)
esp.	especially
ety.	etymology
facet.	facetiously
fam.	familiar, family
fem.	feminine
fig.	figurative(ly)
fl.	floruit
fol.	followed, following
fort.	fortification
freq.	frequentative
fut.	future
gen.	genitive
gen(er).	generally
geog.	geography
geol.	geology
geom.	geometry
ger.	gerundive
gram.	grammar
her.	heraldry
hist.	history
hort.	horticulture
hyperb.	hyperbolically
i.e.	(L. *id est*) that is
illit.	illiterate
imit.	imitative
imper.	imperative
impers.	impersonal(ly)
incl.	including
indic.	indicative
infin.	infinitive
inten(s).	intensive
interj(s).	interjection(s)
interrog.	interrogative(ly)
intrans.	intransitive
irreg.	irregular(ly)
lit.	literal(ly)
log.	logic
mach.	machinery
masc.	masculine
math.	mathematics
mech.	mechanics
med.	medicine
metaph.	metaphysics
meteor.	meteorology
mil.	military
Milt.	Milton
min.	mineralogy
mod.	modern
mus.	music
myth.	mythology
N.	North
n(s).	noun(s)
nat. hist.	natural history
naut.	nautical
neg.	negative
neut.	neuter
nom.	nominative
n.pl.	noun plural
n.sing.	noun singular
N.T.	New Testament (A.V.)
North.	Northern
obs.	obsolete
opp.	opposed, opposite
opt.	optics
org.	organic
orig.	original(ly), origin
O.S.	Old Style
O.T.	Old Testament (A.V.)
p.	participle
p.adj.	participial adjective
paint.	painting
palaeog.	palaeography
pa.p.	past participle
part.	participle
pass.	passive
pa.t.	past tense
path.	pathology
perf.	perfect
perh.	perhaps
pers.	person(al)
petr.	petrology
pfx.	prefix
phil(os).	philosophy
philol.	philology
phon.	phonetics
phot.	photography
phys.	physics
physiol.	physiology
pl.	plural
poet.	poetical
pol. econ.	political economy
pop.	popular(ly)
poss.	possessive, possibly

Pr. Bk.	Book of Common Prayer
pr.p.	present participle
prep(s).	preposition(s)
pres.	present
pret.	preterite
print.	printing
priv.	privative
prob.	probably
pron(s).	pronoun(s)
pron.	pronounced, pronunciation
prop.	properly
pros.	prosody
psych.	psychology
q.v.,qq.v.(pl.)	which see
R.C.	Roman Catholic
redup.	reduplication, reduplicated
refl(ex).	reflexive

rel.	related, relative
rhet.	rhetoric
R.V.	Revised Version
S.	South
sculp.	sculpture
Shak.	Shakespeare
sig.	signifying
sing.	singular
specif.	specifically
Spens.	Spenser
subj.	subjunctive
suff.	suffix
superl(s).	superlative(s)
surg.	surgery
s.v.	(L. *sub verba*) under the word
telecomm.	telecommunications
teleg.	telegraphy

term.	termination
theat.	theatre, theatrical
theol.	theology
trans.	transitive, translation
trig.	trigonometry
TV	television
ult.	ultimately
usu.	usually
vb(s).	verb(s)
v(s).i.	verb(s) intransitive
voc.	vocative
v(s).t.	verb(s) transitive
vulg.	vulgar
W.	West
zool.	zoology

A.F.	Anglo-French
Afrik.	Afrikaans
Amer.	American
Angl.	Anglian
Ar.	Arabic
Austr.	Australian
Bav.	Bavarian
Beng.	Bengali
Bohem.	Bohemian
Braz.	Brazilian
Bret.	Breton
Celt.	Celtic
Chin.	Chinese
Copt.	Coptic
Corn.	Cornish
Dan.	Danish
Du.	Dutch
Egypt.	Egyptian
Eng.	English
Finn.	Finnish
Flem.	Flemish
Fr.	French
Fris.	Frisian
Gael.	Gaelic
Ger.	German
Gmc.	Germanic
Goth.	Gothic
Gr.	Greek

Heb.	Hebrew
Hind.	Hindustani
Hung.	Hungarian
Ice(l).	Icelandic (Modern)
Ind.	Indian
Ir.	Irish
It.	Italian
Jap.	Japanese
Jav.	Javanese
L.	Latin
L.G., L.Ger.	Low German
Lith.	Lithuanian
L.L.	Low or Late Latin
M.Du.	Middle Dutch
M.E.	Middle English
Mex.	Mexican
M.Flem.	Middle Flemish
M.Fr.	Middle French
M.H.G.	Middle High German
M.L.G.	Middle Low German
Norm.	Norman
Norw.	Norwegian
O.E.	Old English
O.Fr.	Old French
O.Fris.	Old Frisian

O.H.G.	Old High German
O.Ir.	Old Irish
O.N.	Old Norse
O.N.Fr.	Old Northern French
O.Sax.	Old Saxon
Pers.	Persian
Peruv.	Peruvian
Pol.	Polish
Port.	Portuguese
Prov.	Provençal
Rom.	Roman
Russ.	Russian
S.Afr.	South African
Sans.	Sanskrit
Scand.	Scandinavian
Scot.	Scottish (Broad Scots)
Sinh.	Sinhalese
Slav.	Slavonic
Sp.	Spanish
Sw.	Swedish
Turk.	Turkish
U.K.	United Kingdom
U.S.	United States (often includes Canadian)
W.	Welsh
W.S.	West Saxon

For

List of abbreviations used in the dictionary, see page x

Key to pronunciation, see page vi

Detailed chart of pronunciation, see page viii

A

A, a, *ā, n.* the first letter in our alphabet, as in the Roman, etc. (see **aleph, alpha**); in music, the major sixth of the scale of C: of first class or order, or of a class arbitrarily designated A: see **blood-group**: designating the principal series of paper sizes, ranging from A0 (841 × 1189 mm.) to A10 (26 × 37 mm.): as a mediaeval Roman numeral A = 50 or 500; Ā = 5000.—**A1** (*ā wun*), the symbol for a first-class vessel in Lloyd's Register: hence first-rate; **A′-bomb**, atomic bomb; **A′-effect** (see **alienation**); **A′-level** (*n., adj.*), (examination at end of school course) demanding an advanced knowledge of a school subject: a pass in an A-level (*a*dvanced); **A′-road**, a trunk or a principal road.

a, *ə,* also (esp. emphatic) *ā, adj.* the indefinite article, a broken down form of **an** used before a consonant sound. [O.E. *ān*, one.]

A, *ä, ə,* (*dial.*) *pron.* a monophthongised form of **I**.

a, *ä, ə,* (*dial.*) *pron.* he: she: it: they. [O.E. *hē*, he, *hēo*, she, *hīe*, they.]

a', *ö, ä,* Scots and Northern form of **all**.—*pron.* **a′body**, everybody.—*adv.* **a′gate**, every way. —*pron.* **a′thing**, everything.—*adv.* **a′where**, everywhere.

a, *ə,* a reduced form of the O.E. prep. *an, on*, on, in, at, chiefly used in composition as a prefix, as *a*broad, *a*sleep, occasionally used separately as a preposition, as *once a year*.

à, *ə,* a form of the Latin prep. *ab*, from, of, as in Thomas à Kempis (Thomas from Kempen).

aardvark, *ärt′färk′* (S.Afr.), *ärd′värk, n.* the ant-bear, a South African edentate. [Du. *aarde*, earth, *vark* (now *varken*), pig.]

aardwolf, *ärt′volf′* (S.Afr.), *ärd′wo͝olf, n.* the earth-wolf, a hyena-like South African carnivore. [Du. *aarde*, earth, *wolf*, wolf.]

Aaronic, -al, *ā-ron′ik, -l, adjs.* pertaining to Aaron, the Jewish high-priest: pontifical.—**Aaron's beard**, a saxifrage, grown dangling from pots: the great St John's wort: ivy-leaved toadflax, or other plant; **Aaron's rod**, mullein, golden-rod, or other plant, with tall straight flowering stem.

aasvogel, *äs′fo͞ol* (S.Afr.), *äs′fō-gəl, n.* a South African vulture. [Du. *aas*, carrion, *vogel*, bird.]

Ab, *ab, n.* the eleventh civil, fifth ecclesiastical month of the Jewish Calendar (parts of July and August). [Syriac.]

ab-, *ab-, pfx.* used to indicate a centimetre-gram-second electromagnetic unit (e.g. **abampere, abvolt**, equivalent respectively to 10 amperes, 10^{-8} volts). [**absolute**.]

aba, abba, *a′ba*, or **abaya**, *a-bā′ya, n.* a Syrian cloth, of goat's or camel's hair, usually striped: an outer garment made of it. [Ar. *'abā, 'abāya*.]

abaca, *ä-bä-kä′, n.* a plantain grown in the Philippine Islands: its fibre, called Manila hemp. [Tagálog.]

aback, *ə-bak′, adv.* backwards: said of sails pressed backward against the mast by the wind (*naut.*)—hence (*fig.*) **taken aback**, taken by surprise. [O.E. *on bæc*, on back.]

abactinal, *ab-ak-tī′nəl, ab-ak′ti-nəl,* (*zool.*) *adj.* remote from the actinal area: without rays.—*adv.* **abactinally**.

abactor, *ab-ak′tər, n.* cattle thief. [L.L.]

abacus, *ab′ə-kəs, n.* a counting-frame: a level tablet on the capital of a column, supporting the entablature (*archit.*):—*pl.* **ab′aci** (*-sī*). [L. *abacus*—Gr. *abax, -akos*.]

Abaddon, *ə-bad′ən, n.* Apollyon: hell (*Milt.*). [Heb. *ābaddōn*, from *ābad*, to be lost.]

abaft, *ə-bäft′,* (*naut.*) *adv.* and *prep.* behind. [Prep. **a** and O.E. *bæftan*, after—pfx. *be-*, *æftan*. See **aft**.]

abalone, *ab-a-lō′nā, n.* the sea-ear, especially a richly coloured kind found on the Pacific coast of North America. [Uncertain origin.]

abandon, *ə-ban′dən, v.t.* to give up: to desert: to yield (oneself) without restraint: to give up all claims to: to banish (*Shak.*).—*n.* (sometimes as Fr. *ä-bā-dɔ̃*) condition of letting oneself go: careless freedom of action.—*v.t.* **aband′**, to abandon (*Spens.*).—*adj.* **aban′doned**, completely deserted: given up, as to a vice: profligate: very wicked.—*adv.* **aban′donedly**.—*ns.* **abandonee′** (*law*), an insurer to whom a wreck has been abandoned; **aban′donment**. [O.Fr. *abandoner*, to put at one's disposal or in one's control (*à bandon*), or to the ban; see **ban**.]

à bas, *a bā, interj.* (Fr.) down, down with!

abase, *ə-bās′, v.t.* to lower: to cast down: to humble: to degrade.—*adj.* **abased′**, lowered.—*n.* **abase′ment**. [O.Fr. *abaissier*, to bring low—L. *ad*, to, L.L. *bassus*, low.]

abash, *ə-bash′, v.t.* to strike with shame: to put out of countenance: to astound: to confound.—*adjs.* **abashed′**; **abash′less**, shameless: unabashed.—*n.* **abash′ment**. [O.Fr. *esbahir*—pfx. *es-* (L. *ex*, out), *bahir*, to astound—interj. *bah*.]

abask, *ə-bäsk′, adv.* in genial warmth. [**bask**.]

abate, *ə-bāt′, v.t.* to demolish (*obs.*): to put an end to (*law*): to nullify, to bring down (*law*): to lessen: to deduct (with *of*); to mitigate: to blunt: to curtail (*Shak.*): to except (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* to grow less: to subside: to be abated (*law*). —*adjs.* **abāt′able**; **abāt′ed**, blunted: diminished: lowered: subdued: beaten down or cut away, as the background of relief.—*n.* **abate′ment**, the act or process of abating: the sum or quantity abated: state of being abated: the abandonment of an action, or the reduction of a legacy (*law*): a supposed mark of dishonour on a coat of arms (*her.*)—apparently never actually used. [O.Fr. *abatre*, to beat down—L. *ab*, from, and L.L. *batēre*, for L. *batuēre*, to beat.]

abate, *ə-bāt′, v.i.* and *v.t.* (*refl.*) to intrude on a freehold and take possession before the heir.—*ns.* **abate′ment**; **abat′or**. [O.Fr. *enbatre*, to thrust in.]

abatis, abattis, *ab′ə-tis, ə-bat′ē, -is* (*fort.*) *n.* a rampart of felled trees, branches outward:—*pl.* **abat(t)is** (*-ēz*). [Fr.; see **abate** (1).]

abat-jour, *a-ba-zho͞or,* (Fr.) a skylight: a screen or shutter.

abattoir, *ab′ə-twär, n.* a public slaughterhouse. [Fr.; see **abate** (1).]

abattu, *a-bat-ü,* (Fr.) cast down, dejected.

abature, *ab′ə-chər, n.* the trail through underwood beaten down by a stag. [Fr.; see **abate** (1).]

abat-voix, *a-ba-vwä,* (Fr.) a sounding-board.

abaxial, *ab-ak′si-əl,* (*bot.*) *adj.* away from the axis. [Pfx. *ab-* and **axis**.]

abaya. See **aba**.

abb, *ab, n.* properly woof- or weft-yarn, but sometimes warp-yarn. [O.E. *āb, āweb*—pfx. *ā*, out, *webb*, web.]

abba, *ab′a, n.* father (applied to God) (*N.T.*): a Syriac or Coptic bishop. [Aramaic word *abbā* retained in the Greek N.T. and its translations.]

abba. See aba.

abbacy, *ab'ə-si, n.* the office or jurisdiction of abbot: the time during which one is abbot: an abbey.—*adj.* abbatial (*ab-ā'shl*), pertaining to an abbey, abbot or abbess. [App. orig. Scot.: L.L. *abbātia*, abbey.]

Abbasid(e), *a-bas'id, -īd, ab'ə-sid, -sīd, n.* any member of the later (750-1543) of the two great dynasties of caliphs, descendants of *Abbas*, uncle of Mohammed.

abbé, *ab'ā, n.* a courtesy title for a priest, an ecclesiastic in minor orders, or for a tutor or holder of a benefice, even if a layman. [Fr., orig. abbot.]

abbess, *ab'es, n.* a woman who is head of an abbey. [L.L. *abbātissa*, fem. of *abbās*, abbot.]

abbey, *ab'i, n.* a convent under an abbot or abbess, or (*loosely*) a prior or prioress: the church now or formerly attached to it: a name often retained by an abbatial building that has become a private house:—*pl.* abb'eys.—abb'ey-counter, -piece, a pilgrim's token, evidence of a visit to an abbey; abb'ey-laird (*hist.*), a debtor in sanctuary in the precincts of Holyrood Abbey; abb'ey-lubber, a lazy monk—a term much used by the Reformers. [O.Fr. *abaïe* (Fr. *abbaye*)—L.L. *abbātia*. See abba (1), abbacy.]

abbot, *ab'ət, n.* a male head of an abbey:—*fem.* abb'ess.—*n.* abb'otship.—abbot of unreason, a lord of misrule or mock abbot in mediaeval revels. [L.L. *abbās, abbātis*—Aramaic *abbā*; see abba (1).]

abbreviate, *ə-brē'vi-āt, v.t.* to shorten: to contract: to abridge.—*adj.* shortened.—*ns.* abbrēviā'tion, an act of shortening: a shortened form: part of a word written or printed for the whole; abbrē'viātor.—*adj.* abbrē'viatory (*-ə-tor-i*).—*n.* abbrē'viāture (*obs.*), an abbreviation: an abrīdgment. [L. *abbreviāre, -ātum*—*ab*, intens., *brevis*, short.]

ABC, *ā-bē-sē'*, also (*obs.*) abcee, absey, *ab'si, n.* the alphabet, from its first letters: a first reading-book: hence first rudiments: anything arranged alphabetically, as an acrostic, a railway guide.—absey book (*Shak.*), a primer or hornbook.

Abderian, *ab-dē'ri-ən, adj.* of *Abdera*, a town in Thrace, the Gotham of the ancients, and birthplace of Democritus, 'the laughing philosopher'. —Also *n.*—*n.* Abderite (*ab'dər-īt*), a native or citizen of Abdera: a simpleton, Gothamite.

abdicate, *ab'di-kāt, v.t.* and *v.i.* formally to renounce or give up (office or dignity).—*adjs.* ab'dicable; ab'dicant.—*n.* abdicā'tion. [L. *ab*, from or off, *dicāre, -ātum*, to proclaim.]

abdomen, *ab'də-mən, ab-dō'mən, n.* the belly: in mammals, the part between diaphragm and pelvis: in arthropods, the hind-body.—*adj.* abdominal (*-dom'*).—*adv.* abdom'inally.—*adj.* abdom'inous, pot-bellied. [L. *abdōmen, -inis.*]

abduce, *ab-dūs', v.t.* an earlier form of abduct.—*adj.* abdūc'ent, drawing back: separating.—*v.t.* abduct (*-dukt'*), to take away by fraud or violence: to kidnap.—*ns.* abduction (*-duk'shən*), the carrying away, esp. of a person by fraud or force: separation of parts of the body after a wound or fracture (*surg.*): muscular action drawing one part away from another: a syllogism whose minor premise is only probable (*log.*); abduc'tor, one who abducts: a muscle that draws away. [L. *abducĕre*—*ab*, from, *ducĕre, ductum*, to draw, lead.]

abeam, *ə-bēm', (naut.) adv.* on the beam, or in a line at right angles to a vessel's length. [Prep. a and beam.]

abear, *ə-bār', v.t.* to bear, comport, behave (*obs.*): to endure or tolerate (*dial.*). [O.E. *āberan.*]

abecedarian, *ā-bi-sē-dā'ri-ən, adj.* pertaining to the ABC: rudimentary: arranged in the manner of an acrostic.—*n.* a learner of the ABC, a beginner: a teacher of the ABC: an Anabaptist of a sect that rejected all learning. [ABC.]

abed, *ə-bed', adv.* in bed. [Prep. a, and bed.]

abeigh, *ə-bēhh', (Scot.) adv.* aloof. [Origin obscure.]

abele, *ə-bēl', ā'bl, n.* the white poplar-tree. [Du. *abeel*—O.Fr. *abel, aubel*—L.L. *albellus*—L. *albus*, white.]

Aberdeen, *ab-ər-dēn'*, sometimes *ab', adj.* of or originating in *Aberdeen* or Aberdeenshire.—*n.* (in full Aberdeen terrier) a coarse-haired kind of Scottish terrier.—*adj.* Aberdō'nian, of Aberdeen: (*traditionally*) parsimonious.—Also *n.*—Aberdeen Angus (*ang'gəs*), a breed of polled cattle descended from Aberdeenshire humlies and Angus doddies.

aberdevine, *ab-ər-di-vīn', n.* a bird-fancier's name for the siskin. [Ety. uncertain.]

Aberdonian. See Aberdeen.

aberglaube, *ab-ər-glow'bə*, (Ger.) superstition.

Abernethy biscuit, *ab-ər-neth'i, -nēth'i*, or *ab'*, a hard biscuit, apparently originally with caraway seeds. [Poss. after Dr John *Abernethy* (1764-1831), who was interested in diet.]

aberrate, *ab'ər-āt, v.i.* to wander or deviate from the right way.—*ns.* aberrance (*-er'*), aberr'ancy. —*adj.* aberr'ant, wandering: having characteristics not strictly in accordance with type (*bot., zool.*).—*n.* aberrā'tion (*-ər-*), deviation from the usual, normal, or right: wandering of the intellect, mental lapse: non-convergence of rays, owing to difference in refrangibility of different colours (*chromatic aberration*) or to difference of focus of the marginal and central parts of a lens or mirror (*spherical aberration*): an apparent displacement of a star, owing to the finite ratio of the velocity of light to that of the earth (*aberration of light*). [L. *aberrāre, -ātum*—*ab*, from, *errāre*, to wander.]

abet, *ə-bet', v.t.* to incite by encouragement or aid (used chiefly in a bad sense): to back up (*Spens.*): to make good:—*pr.p.* abett'ing; *pa.p.* abett'ed.—*n.* (*Spens.*) abetting.—*ns.* abet'ment; abett'or. [O.Fr. *abeter*—*à* (L. *ad*, to), and *beter*, to bait; see bait.]

ab extra, *ab eks'tra*, (L.), from the outside.

abeyance, *ə-bā'əns, n.* state of suspension or temporary inactivity: state of being without a claimant (as a peerage).—Also abey'ancy. [O.Fr. *abeance*—*à* (L. *ad* to), and *beer, baer*, to gape, open wide; origin uncertain.]

abhominable. See abominable.

abhor, *ab-hör', v.t.* to shrink from with horror: to detest: to loathe: to protest against, to reject (*Shak.*): to fill with horror (*Shak.*):—*pr.p.* abhorr'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* abhorred'.—*ns.* abhorr'ence (*-hor'*), extreme hatred: a thing abhorred; abhorr'ency (*obs.*).—*adj.* abhorr'ent, detesting: repugnant: strongly opposed: out of keeping: detestable: detested.—*adv.* abhorr'ently. —*ns.* abhorr'er, one who abhors: (*cap.*; *hist.*) a member of the court party in England in 1679, who abhorred the Petitioners, a Tory; abhorr'ing, repugnance: an object of abhorrence. [L. *abhorrēre*—*ab*, from, and *horrēre*, to bristle, shudder.]

Abib, *ā'bib, n.* earlier name for Nisan. [Heb. *ābīb*, lit. an ear of corn.]

abide, *ə-bīd', v.t.* to bide or wait for: to meet, face, sustain: to endure: to tolerate.—*v.i.* to remain: to dwell or stay: to conform, adhere (with *by*):—*pa.t.* abōde', also abīd'ed, *Spens.* abid'; *pa.p.* abōde', abīd'ed, also abidd'en.—*n.* abīd'ance.—*adj.* abīd'ing, continual, permanent.—*n.* a continuance (*arch.*).—*adv.* abīd'ingly. [O.E. *ābīdan*.—pfx. *ā-*, and *bīdan*, to wait.]

abide, *ə-bīd', (Shak.; Milt.) v.t.* to aby. [aby, confounded with abide (1).]

à bientôt, *a byɛ̃-tō*, (Fr.) see you again soon.

Abies, *āb′i-ēz*, *n.* the genus of the true firs. [L.]

abigail, *ab′i-gāl*, *n.* a lady's-maid. [From *Abigail*, in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Scornful Lady*, or 1 Sam. xxv.]

ability, *ə-bil′i-ti*, *n.* quality or fact of being able: power (physical and mental): strength: skill. [O.Fr. *ableté* (Fr. *habileté*), remodelled on its source, L. *habilitās*, *-ātis*—*habēre*, to have, hold; see able.]

ab initio, *ab in-ish′i-ō*, *-it′i-ō*, (L.) from the beginning.

ab intra, *ab in′tra*, (L.) from the inside.

abiogenesis, *ab-i-ō-jen′is-is*, or *ā-bi-*, *n.* the origination of living by non-living matter, spontaneous generation.—*adj.* abiogenetic (*-ji-net′ik*).—*adv.* abiogenet′ically.—*n.* abiogenist (*-oj′ə-nist*), a believer in abiogenesis. [Coined by T. H. Huxley in 1870; Gr. *a-*, neg., *bios*, life, *genesis*, birth.]

abiturient, *ab-it-ū′ri-ənt*, *n.* in Germany, a pupil leaving school for a university. [Mod. L. *abituriēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *abiturire*, desiderative of L. *abīre*, to go away—*ab*, from, *īre*, to go.]

abject, *ab-jekt′*, *v.t.* to throw or cast down or away (*obs.*).—*adj.* ab′ject, cast away: mean: worthless: grovelling: base.—*n.* an outcast: a base slave: one in more servile subjection than a subject.—*n.* abjec′tion, abjectness: casting forth: forcible expulsion of spores (*bot.*).—*adv.* ab′jectly.—*n.* ab′jectness. [L. *abjicĕre*, *abjectum*—*ab*, from, *jacĕre*, to throw.]

abjoint, *ab-joint′*, (*bot.*) *v.t.* to cut off by forming a septum.—*n.* abjunction (*-jungk′shən*). [L. *ab*, from, joint, junction.]

abjure, *ab-jōōr′*, *v.t.* to renounce on oath or solemnly: to recant: to repudiate.—*ns.* abjurā′tion; abjur′er. [L. *ab*, from, *jurāre*, *-ātum*, to swear.]

ablactation, *ab-lak-tā′shən*, *n.* a weaning: grafting by inarching. [L. *ab*, *lactāre*, to suckle—*lac*, milk.]

ablation, *ab-lā′shən*, *n.* removal: decrease by melting, evaporation, weathering.—*adjs.* ablatitious (*-lə-tish′əs*); ab′lative (*-lə-tiv*), pertaining to ablation: in or belonging to a case which in Indo-Germanic languages originally expressed *direction from*, or *time when*, later extended to other functions (*gram.*).—*n.* the ablative case: a word in the ablative.—*adj.* ablatī′val. [L. *ab*, from, *lātum*, used as supine of *ferre*, to take.]

ablaut, *äp′lowt*, *ab′lowt*, (*philol.*) *n.* a variation in root vowel as in s*i*ng, s*a*ng, s*o*ng, s*u*ng, explained by former accentuation—also called gradation. [Ger. *ab*, off, *laut*, sound.]

ablaze, *ə-blāz′*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a blaze, on fire: gleaming brightly. [Prep. a, and blaze.]

able, *ā′bl*, *adj.* having enough strength, power or means (to do a thing): skilful.—*v.t.* to enable (*obs.*): to warrant (*Shak.*).—*adj.* a′ble-bod′ied, of a strong body: free from disability, etc.: robust.—*advs.* a′bly; a(i)blins (*ā′blinz*) or yibbles (*yib′lz*), perhaps (*Scot.*).—able seaman, able-bodied seaman (abbrev. A.B.), one able to perform all the duties of seamanship and having a higher rating than the ordinary sailor. [See ability.]

-able, *-ə-bl*, *adj. suff.* capable of being.—Also -ible.

ablet, *ab′lit*, *n.* the bleak. [Fr. *ablette*—L.L. *a(l)bula*, dim, of *alba*, white.]

abloom, *ə-blōōm′*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a blooming state. [Prep. a, on, and bloom.]

ablow, *ə-blō′*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a blowing state. [Prep. a, and blow.]

ablush, *ə-blush′*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a blushing state. [Prep. a, and blush.]

ablution, *ə-blōō′shən*, *n.* (often in *pl.*) act of washing, esp. the body: ceremonial washing: (*sing.*) the wine and water used to rinse the chalice, drunk by the officiating priest.—*adj.* ablu′tionary. [L. *ablūtiō*, , *-ōnis*—*ab*, away, *luĕre*, to wash.]

abnegate, *ab′ni-gāt*, *v.t.* to deny: to renounce.—*ns.* abnegā′tion; ab′negātor. [L. *ab*, away, *negāre*, to deny.]

abnormal, *ab-nör′ml*, *adj.* not normal.—*ns.* abnor′malism; abnormality (*-nör-mal′i-ti*).—*adv.* abnor′mally.—*n.* abnor′mity.—*adj.* abnor′mous (*rare*). [Fr. *anormal*—L.L. *anormalus*—Gr. *anōmalos* (see anomaly); influenced by L. *norma*, rule, and *ab*, from.]

aboard, *ə-bōrd′*, *-börd′*, *adv.* or *prep.* on board: in or into a ship, railway train, etc.: alongside. [Prep. a, on, and board.]

abode, *ə-bōd′*, *n.* a dwelling-place: stay.—*v.t.* and *v.i.*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of abide.

abode, *ə-bōd′*, *n.* a presage.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to presage.—*n.* abode′ment (*obs.*), a foreboding: an omen. [O.E. *ābodian*, to proclaim; cf. bode, forebode.]

aboideau, **aboiteau**, *ā-bwā-dō*, *-tō*, *n.* a tide-gate. [Canadian Fr.]

a'body. See a'.

ab officio et beneficio, *ab o-fish′i-ō* (*-fik′*) *et ben-e-fish′i-ō* (*-fik′*), (L.L.) from office and benefice—of a clergyman suspended.

aboil, *ə-boil′*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a boiling state. [Prep. a, on, and boil.]

abolish, *ə-bol′ish*, *v.t.* to put an end to.—*adj.* abol′ishable.—*ns.* abol′ishment (*rare*); aboli′tion.—*adjs.* aboli′tional, aboli′tionary.—*ns.* aboli′tionism; aboli′tionist, one who seeks to abolish anything, esp. slavery. [L. *abolēre*, *-itum*, partly through Fr. *abolir*.]

abolla, *ab-ol′ā*, *n.* a Roman military cloak. [L.]

abomasum, *ab-ō-mā′səm*, *n.* the fourth or true stomach of ruminants, lying close to the omasum.—Also abomā′sus. [L. *ab*, away from, *omāsum*, tripe, paunch (a Gallic word).]

abominate, *ə-bom′in-āt*, *v.t.* to abhor: to detest.—*adj.* abom′inable, hateful: detestable.—An old spelling is abhom′inable, to agree with a fancied derivation from Lat. *ab homine*.—*n.* abom′inableness.—*adv.* abom′inably.—*ns.* abomina′tion, extreme aversion: an object of detestation; abom′inator.—abominable snowman, a mythical hairy manlike creature supposed to live in the snows of Tibet. [L. *abōminārī*, *-ātus*, to turn from as of bad omen; see omen.]

à bon droit, *a bɔ̃ drwā*, (Fr.) with justice.

à bon marché, *a bɔ̃ mar-shā*, (Fr.) at a good bargain, cheap.

abonnement, *a-bon-mā*, (Fr.) subscription.

aboral, *ab-ō′rəl*, *-ō′*, (*zool.*) *adj.* away from the mouth. [L. *ab*, from, and oral.]

abord, *ə-bōrd*, *-börd′* (*arch.*), *v.t.* to accost.—*n.* approach. [Fr. *aborder*—*à bord*, to the side.]

abord, *ə-bōrd′*, *-bōrd′* (*Spens.*) *adv.* astray. [Perh. for abroad.]

ab origine, *ab ō-rij′in-ē*, *-rēg′-in-e*, (L.) from the very first, from the source.

aborigines, *ab-ə-rij′in-ēz*, *n.pl.* the original or native inhabitants of a country. A *sing.* formed by dropping *s* is used esp. of aboriginal Australians—aborigine (*ab-ə-rij′i-nē*)—also abor′igin (*-bor′*), -ine, -en.—*adj.* aborig′inal, earliest, primitive, indigenous.—*n.* one of the aborigines.—*ns.* aborig′inalism, due recognition of native peoples; aboriginality (*-al′i-ti*), fact of being aboriginal.—*adv.* aborig′inally. [L. *aboriginēs*—*ab*, from, *origō*, *-inis*, beginning.]

abort, *ə-bört′*, *v.i.* to miscarry in birth: to be arrested in development at an early stage: to come to nothing.—*v.t.* to cause to abort: to check at an early stage: to stop (e.g. flight of rocket) in emergency before completion of mission.—*n.* an instance of abortion (esp. of rocket).—*adj.* abortifacient (*-i-fā′shənt*, *-shi-ənt*), causing abortion.—*n.* means of causing abortion.—*ns.* aborticide (*-i-sīd*), foeticide; abor′tion, the premature expulsion of an embryo or a foetus, or the procuring of this, esp. in the first three months of pregnancy: arrest of development: the product of such arrest: anything that fails in course of coming into being: a misshapen being or monster; **abor'tionist**, one who procures abortion.—*adjs.* **abor'tive**, born untimely: unsuccessful: brought forth in an imperfect condition: checked in development.—*adv.* **abort'ively**.—*n.* **abort'iveness**.—**contagious abortion**, contagious bacterial infections of cattle and of horses, causing abortion. [L. *aborīrī*, *abortus*—pfx. *ab-*, reversing the meaning, *orīrī*, to rise.]

abought, *ə-bōt'*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **aby**.

aboulia, **abulia**, *a-bōō'li-a*, *-bow'*, *-bū'*, *n.* loss of will-power. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *boulē*, will.]

abound, *ə-bownd*, *v.i.* to be in great plenty: to be rich (with *in*): to be filled (with *with*).—*adj.* **abound'ing**. [O.Fr. *abunder*—L. *abundāre*, to overflow—*ab*, from, *unda*, a wave.]

about, *ə-bowt'*, *prep.* round on the outside of: around: here and there in: near in place, time, size, etc.: on the person of: connected with: concerning: engaged in.—*adv.* around: halfway round, in the opposite direction (e.g. *to face about*): nearly: here and there: on the opposite tack: in motion or activity.—**about'-face**, (orig. used in U.S. as command) act of turning to face in the opposite direction: complete change of opinion, attitude, etc.—Also *v.i.*—Also **about'-turn**.—*prep.* **abouts'** (*Spens.*), about. —*v.t.* and *v.i.* **about'-ship'**, to put (the ship) on the opposite tack.—*n.* **about'-sledge**, a heavy blacksmith's hammer.—**about to** (do, etc.), on the point of (doing, etc.); **be about**, to be astir: to be on the point (of doing something; with infin.); **bring about**, to cause to take place; **come about**, to happen in the course of time; **go about**, to prepare to do; **put about** (see **put**); **turn about**, alternately: in rotation. [O.E. *onbūtan*—*on*, in, *būtan*, without—*be*, by, *ūtan*, orig. a locative—*ūt*, out.]

above, *ə-buv'*, *prep.* over: in or to a position higher than that of: beyond in degree, amount, number, importance, etc.: too magnanimous or proud for:—*adv.* overhead: in a higher position, order, or power: in an earlier passage: in heaven.—*adj.* mentioned, stated, or given in an earlier passage.—*adjs.* **above'-board**, open, without deception; **above'-ground**, alive: not buried; **above'-mentioned**; **above'-named**.—**above oneself**, elated: conceited. [Late O.E. *ābufan*—O.E. *ā-*, on, *bufan*, above—*be*, by, *ufan*, above.]

ab ovo, *ab ō'vō*, *-wō*, (L.; 'from the egg') from the beginning. See *Quotations from Latin*.

abracadabra, *ab-rə-kə-dab'ra*, *n.* a magic word, written in amulets: a spell or conjuring word: gibberish. [Found in a 2nd-cent. poem by Q. Serenus Sammonicus.]

abrade, *ə-brād'*, *v.t.* to wear down or off.—*adj.* and *n.* **abrā'dant**, abrasive. [L. *ab*, from, *rādĕre*, *rāsum*, to scrape.]

Abraham-man, *ā'brə-həm-man'*, **Abram-man**, *ā'-brəm-man'*, *n.* originally a Bedlam inmate let out to beg: a sturdy beggar, esp. one shamming insanity (*arch.*).—**to sham Abraham**, to feign sickness. [Said to be from an Abraham Ward in old Bedlam, London.]

abraid, **abrade**, *ə-brād'*, or (*Spens.*) **abray**, *ə-brā'*, *obs.* *v.t.* to awake, rouse.—*v.i.* to start: to awake. [O.E. *ābregdan*—intens. pfx. *ā-*, and *bregdan*; see **braid** (1).]

abram, *ā'brəm*, (*Shak.*) *adj.* an obs. form of auburn.

abranchiate, *ə-brang'ki-āt*, *adj.* without gills. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *branchia*, gills.]

abrasion, *ə-brā'zhən*, *n.* wearing away: a worn-down or grazed place.—*adj.* **abrā'sive** (*-ziv*, *-siv*), tending to abrade (also *fig.*).—*n.* a substance used to remove matter by scratching and grinding. [See **abrade**.]

à bras ouverts, *a brä-zōō-ver*, (Fr.) with open arms.

abraxas, *a-braks'as*, *n.* a mystic word, or a gem engraved therewith, often bearing a mystical figure of combined human and animal form, used as a charm: (*cap.*) the genus of the gooseberry or magpie moth. [Said to have been coined by the 2nd-cent. Egyptian Gnostic Basilides to express 365 by addition of the numerical values of the Greek letters.]

abray. See **abraid**.

abreaction, *ab-rē-ak'shən*, (*psych.*) *n.* resolution of a neurosis by reviving forgotten or repressed ideas of the event first causing it. [L. *ab*, from, and **reaction**.]

abreast, *ə-brest'*, *adv.* with fronts in line: side by side: keeping pace with (with *of*), e.g., *abreast of the other car, the times*. [Prep. **a**, on, and **breast**.]

abrégé, *a-brā-zhā*, (Fr.) abridgment.

abricock, *ab'ri-kok*, an obs. form of **apricot**.

abridge, *ə-brij'*, *v.t.* to shorten: to epitomise: to curtail.—*ns.* **abridg'er**; **abridg'ment** (sometimes **abridge'ment**), contraction: shortening: a compendium of a larger work: an epitome or synopsis: (prob.) a pastime (*Shak.*). [O.Fr. *abregier* (Fr. *abréger*)—L. *abbreviāre*.]

abrim, *ə-brim'*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a brimming state, up to the brim. [Prep. **a**, and **brim**.]

abroach, *ə-brōch'*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a condition to let the liquor run out: in a state to be diffused, afloat, astir. [Prep. **a**, and **broach**.]

abroad, *ə-brōd'*, *adv.* over a wide area: in full breadth: out of doors: at large: in the field: current: in or to another country: wide of the mark: astray. [Prep. **a**, and **broad**.]

abrogate, *ab'rō-gāt*, *v.t.* to annul.—*n.* **abrogā'tion**. —*adj.* **ab'rogātive**.—*n.* **ab'rogātor**. [L. *ab*, away, *rogāre*, *-ātum*, to ask, or to propose a law.]

Abroma, *a-brō'ma*, *n.* a genus of East Indian sterculiaceous fibre-yielding trees. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *brōma*, food.]

abrooke, *ə-brōōk'*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to brook, bear, or endure. [Pfx. *a-*, intens., and **brook** (2).]

abrupt, *ə-brupt'*, *adj.* truncated: as if broken off: sudden: unexpected: precipitous: passing with sudden transitions: (of manners) short, rude.—*n.* (*Milt.*) an abyss.—*n.* **abrup'tion** (*-shən*), a breaking off.—*adv.* **abrupt'ly**.—*n.* **abrupt'ness**. [L. *abruptus*—*ab*, from, *rumpĕre*, *ruptum*, to break.]

Abrus, *a'brəs*, *n.* a tropical genus akin to the bean, to which crab's-eyes belong.—*n.* **ā'brin**, a poisonous protein contained in its seeds. [Gr. *habros*, graceful.]

abscess, *ab'ses*, *-sis*, *n.* a collection of pus in a cavity. [L. *abscessus*—*abs*, from, *cēdĕre*, *cēssum*, to go, retreat.]

abscind, *ab-sind'*, *v.t.* to cut off.—*n.* **abscissa** (*-sis'a*), also **absciss**, **abscisse** (*ab'sis*) the intercept between a fixed point and the foot of an ordinate: the *x*-co-ordinate in analytical geometry:—*pl.* **abscissae** (*ab-sis'ē*, *-sis'i*), **absciss'as**, **ab'scisses**.—*n.* **abscission** (*-sizh'ən*), act of cutting off, or state of being cut off: a figure of speech in which words demanded by the sense are left unsaid, the speaker stopping short suddenly (*rhet.*): organised shedding of a part by means of an absciss layer (*bot.*): liberation of a fungal spore by breakdown of part of its stalk (*bot.*).—**absciss layer** (*bot.*), a layer of parenchymatous cells through which a leaf, branch, or bark scale separates off. [L. *abscindĕre*, *abscissum*, to cut off—*ab*, from, *scindĕre*, to cut.]

abscond, *ab-skond'*, *v.i.* to hide, or get out of the way, esp. to escape a legal process.—*ns.* **abscond'ence**; **abscond'er**. [L. *abscondĕre*—*abs*, from or away, *condĕre*, to hide.]

abseil, *ap'zil*, *ab-sīl'*, *v.i.* to let oneself down a rock face using a double rope.—*n.* **abseil'ing.** [Ger. *-ab*, down, *seil*, rope.]

absent, *ab'sənt*, *adj.* being away: not present: inattentive.—*v.t.* (*ab-sent'*; usu. *refl.*) to keep away.—*ns.* **ab'sence**, the state of being away or not present: want: non-existence: abstraction, inattention; **absentee'**, one who is absent on any occasion: one who makes a habit of living away from his estate or his office; **absentee'ism**, the practice of absenting oneself from duty, station, or estate.—*adv.* **ab'sently.**—*adj.* **ab'sent-mind'ed**, inattentive to surroundings: preoccupied.—*adv.* **ab'sent-mind'edly.**—*n.* **ab'sent-mind'edness.** [L. *absēns*, *-sentis*, pr.p. of *abesse*—*ab*, away from, *esse*, to be.]

absente reo, *ab-sent'ē rē'ō*, *-te rā'ō*, (L.) in absence of the accused.

absey, absey book. See **ABC.**

absinth(e), *ab'sinth*, *n.* wormwood or other species of Artemisia: a liqueur containing (orig. at all events) extract of wormwood.—*adj.* **absinth'iated**, impregnated with absinth. [Fr. *absinthe*—L. *absinthium*—Gr. *apsinthion*, wormwood.]

absit, *ab'sit*, (L.) *lit.* let him be absent—leave to pass one night away from college.—**absit invidia**, *ab'sit in-vid'i-a*, *-wid'*, may there be no ill will: no offence; **absit omen**, *ab'sit ō'mən*, may there be no (ill) omen (as in a word just used).

absolute, *ab'səl-ōōt*, *-ūt*, *adj.* free from limits, restrictions, or conditions: certain, positive: complete: unlimited: free from mixture: independent of relation to other things: peremptory: unrestricted by constitutional checks: out of ordinary syntactic relation (*gram*): existing in and by itself without necessary relation to anything else (*philos.*): capable of being conceived independently of anything else.—*n.* (with the; often *cap.*) that which is absolute, self-existent, uncaused.—*adv.* **ab'solutely**, separately, by itself: unconditionally: positively: completely—as a colourless but emphatic affirmative (*-lōōt'li*, *-lūt'*).—*ns.* **ab'soluteness**; **absolu'tion**, release from punishment: acquittal: remission of sins, declared officially by a priest, or the formula by which it is expressed; **ab'solutism**, government, or theory of government, by a ruler without restriction: adherence to the doctrine of the Absolute; **ab'solutist**, a supporter of absolute government, or of a philosophy of the Absolute.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **absolutory** (*ab-sol'ū-tər-i*), of, or giving, absolution.—**absolute alcohol**, water-free alcohol; **absolute magnitude**, the magnitude that a star would have at a standard distance of 10 parsecs; **absolute music**, music which does not attempt to illustrate or describe—opp. to *programme music*; **absolute pitch**, the pitch of a note as determined by the number of vibrations per sec.: a sense of or memory for absolute pitch; **absolute temperature**, temperature measured on the Kelvin scale or Rankine scale; **absolute units**, those derived directly from fundamental units and not based on arbitrary numerical definitions; the internationally adopted fundamental units are the metre, kilogram, second, kelvin, ampere and candela; **absolute zero**, the zero of the absolute scale of temperature (approx. −273°C). [L. *absolūtus*, pa.p. of *absolvĕre*; see **absolve.**]

absolve, *əb-zolv'*, *-solv'*, *v.t.* to loose or set free: to pardon: to give absolution to or for: to acquit: to discharge (with *from*): to accomplish, finish off (*Milt.*).—*ns.* **absolv'er**; **absolv'itor** (L. *3rd pers. imper. passive*, let him be absolved), (*Scots law*), a decision favourable to a defender. [L. *absolvĕre*—*ab*, from, *solvĕre*, to loose.]

absonant, *ab'sən-ənt*, *adj.* discordant: abhorrent: unnatural: contrary to reason (with *to* or *from*)—opp. to *consonant*. [L. *ab*, from, *sonāns*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *sonāre*, to sound.]

absorb, *ab-sörb'*, *-zörb'*, *v.t.* to suck in: to swallow up: to imbibe: to take in: to incorporate: to take up and transform (energy) instead of transmitting or reflecting: to engage wholly.—*n.* **absorbabil'ity.**—*adj.* **absorb'able.**—*adj.* **absorbed'**, swallowed up: entirely occupied.—*adv.* **absorb'edly.**—*n.* **absorb'ency.**—*adj.* **absorb'ent**, absorbing: able to absorb.—*n.* that which absorbs.—*n.* **absorb'er**, that which absorbs: material for capturing neutrons without generating more neutrons (*nuc.*).—*adj.* **absorb'ing**, engrossing the attention.—*adv.* **absorbingly.**—*ns.* **absorptiometer** (*-sörp-shi-om'i-tər*), an apparatus for determining the solubility of gases in liquids; **absorp'tion**, the act of absorbing: entire occupation of mind.—*adj.* **absorp'tive**, having power to absorb.—*ns.* **absorp'tiveness**, **absorptiv'ity.**—**absorption bands, lines**, dark bands, lines, interrupting a spectrum, due to absorption of light in the medium traversed; **absorption spectrum**, a system of such lines and bands. [L. *ab*, from, *sorbēre*, *sorptum*, to suck in.]

absquatulate, *ab-skwot'ū-lāt* (*facet.*; *U.S.*) *v.i.* to decamp: to squat.

abstain, *ab-stān'*, *v.i.* to hold or refrain (from).—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to restrain—*ns.* **abstain'er**, one who abstains. esp. from alcoholic drinks; **absten'tion**, [Fr. *abstenir*—L. *abs*, from, *tenēre*, to hold.]

abstemious, *ab-stē'mi-əs*, *adj.* temperate: sparing in food, drink, or enjoyments.—*adv.* **abste'miously.**—*n.* **abste'miousness.** [L. *abstēmius*—*abs*, from, *tēmētum*, strong wine.]

absterge, *ab-stûrj'*, *v.t.* to wipe: to cleanse: to purge.—*adj.* **absterg'ent**, serving to cleanse.—*n.* a cleansing agent.—*n.* **abster'sion.**—*adj.* **abster'sive**, having the quality of cleansing: purgative.—Also *n.* [L. *abstergēre*, *-tersum*, to wipe away—*abs*, from, *tergēre*, to wipe.]

abstinent, *ab'stin-ənt*, *adj.* abstaining: temperate.—*ns.* **ab'stinence**, an abstaining or refraining, especially from some indulgence (with *from*); **ab'stinency**, the quality of being abstinent.—*adv.* **ab'stinently.** [L. *abstinēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *abstinēre*; see **abstain.**]

abstract, *ab-strakt'*, *v.t.* to draw away: to separate: to remove quietly: to purloin: to summarise: to separate by the operation of the mind, as in forming a general concept from consideration of particular instances.—*n.* (*ab'strakt*) a summary, abridgment: in *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.* III. vi., explained by some as an abridgment of time of separation—others conjecture *obstruct*: that which represents the essence: an abstraction.—*adj.* (*ab'strakt*) abstracted: apart from actual material instances, existing only as a mental concept—opp. to *concrete*: away from practice, theoretical: (of terms) denoting a quality of a thing apart from the thing, as 'redness': representing ideas in geometric and other designs, not the forms of nature (*paint.* and *sculp.*).—*adj.* **abstract'ed**, drawn off (with *from*): removed: absent in mind.—*adv.* **abstract'edly.**—*ns.* **abstract'edness**; **abstrac'ter**, **abstrac'tor**, one who makes abstracts (with -or for a grade of Civil Service clerks); **abstrac'tion**, act of abstracting: state of being abstracted: abstract quality or character: withdrawal from worldly things: absence of mind: a purloining: the process of abstracting by the mind: a thing existing only in idea: a theory, visionary notion: an abstract term: an abstract composition (*paint.* and *sculp.*).—*adj.* **abstrac'tional.**—*n.* **abstrac'tionist**, one dealing in abstractions or unrealities.—*adj.* **abstrac'tive**, able or tending to abstract: formed by or pertaining to abstraction.—*n.* anything abstractive: an abstract.—*adv.* **ab'stractly.**—*n.* **ab'stractness.**—**abstract of title**, summary of facts concerning ownership; **in the abstract**, as an abstraction: in theory. [L. *abs*, away from, *trahĕre*, *tractum*, to draw.]

abstrict, *ab-strikt'*, (*biol.*) *v.t.* to set free (spores, etc.), esp. by constriction of the stalk.—*n.* **abstric'tion.** [L. *ab*, from, *stringĕre*, *strictum*, to tie.]

abstruse, *ab-strōōs'*, *adj.* hidden (*arch.*): remote from apprehension: difficult to understand.—*adv.* **abstruse'ly.**—*n.* **abstruse'ness.** [L. *abstrūsus*, thrust away—*abs*, away, *trūdĕre*, *trūsum*, to thrust.]

absurd, *ab-sûrd'*, *adj.* opposed to reason: ridiculous.—*ns.* **absurd'ity, absurd'ness.**—*adv.* **absurd'ly.** [L. *absurdus*—*ab*, from, *surdus*, deaf, inaudible, indistinct, harsh, out of fashion, not to the purpose.]

abthane, *ab'thān*, *n.* a monastic territory of the Columban church. [L.L. *abthania*—Gael. *abdhaine*, abbacy.]

abulia. See **aboulia.**

abuna, *ä-bōō'na*, *n.* an Ethiopian patriarch. [Ethiopian,—Ar., our father.]

abundance, *ə-bund'əns*, *n.* ample sufficiency: great plenty: a call of nine tricks (*solo whist*).—*n.* **abund'ancy.**—*adj.* **abund'ant.**—*adv.* **abund'antly.** [See **abound.**]

abune, *ə-bün'*, a Scots form of above.

ab urbe condita, *ab ûr'be kon'di-ta*, *ōōr'bā kon'di-tä*, from the founding of the city (of Rome) 753 B.C.—Abbrev. **A.U.C.**

aburst, *ə-bûrst'*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a bursting condition. [Prep. **a**, and **burst.**]

abuse, *ə-būz'*, *v.t.* to make a bad use of: to take undue advantage of: to betray (as confidence): to misrepresent: to deceive: to revile: to maltreat: to violate.—*ns.* **abuse** (*ə-būs'*), wrong use: evil or corrupt practice: deceit: hurt: undue advantage: betrayal (of confidence): ill usage: violation: reviling; **abuser**, (*ə-bū'zər*); **abū'sion** (*-zhən*; *Spens.* also *-zi-ən*; now rare), misuse: deception: wrong: outrage: reviling.—*adj.* **abū'sive** (*-siv*) wrong: containing, giving, of the nature of, abuse: coarsely reviling: catachrestical (*arch.*).—*adv.* **abū'sively.**—*n.* **abū'siveness:** [L. *ab*, from, *ūti*, *ūsus*, to use.]

abut, *ə-but'*, *v.t.* to end or lean (*on*, *upon*, *against*): to border:—*pr.p.* **abutt'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **abutt'ed.**—*ns.* **abut'ment**, endwise meeting or junction: that which a limb of an arch ends or rests against (*archit.*): place of abutting; **abutt'al, abutment**: (in *pl.*) boundaries; **abutt'er**, one whose property abuts.—*adj.* **abutt'ing**, confronting. [O.Fr. *abouter*, to touch by an end, and O.Fr. *abuter*, to touch at the end; cf. also Fr. *aboutir*, to end at—*à*, to, *bout*, *but*, end; see **butt** (4).]

Abutilon, *a-bū'ti-lon*, *n.* a showy-flowered genus of the mallow family, some species yielding fibres. [Ar. *aubūtilūn.*]

abuzz, *ə-buz'*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a buzz. [Prep. **a**, and **buzz.**]

aby, abye, *ə-bī'*, (*arch.*) *v.t.* to pay the penalty for: to pay as a penalty.—*v.i.* to atone: to endure, continue:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **abought** (*ə-böt'*). [Pfx. **a-**, back, and O.E. *bycgan*, to buy; merging and confused with **abide.**]

abysm, *ə-bizm'*, *n.* (*arch.* and *poet.*) abyss.—*adj.* **abys'mal**, bottomless: unfathomable: very deep: abyssal.—*adv.* **abys'mally.** [O.Fr. *abisme*, from a L.L. superl. of *abyssus*; see **abyss.**]

abyss, *ə-bis'*, *n.* a bottomless gulf: primal chaos: the supposed water-filled cavity under the earth: hell: anything very deep: the depths of the sea: a measureless or apparently measureless chasm.—*adj.* **abyss'al, abysmal**—esp. of ocean depths. [Gr. *abyssos*, bottomless—*a-*, priv., *byssos*, depth, bottom.]

Abyssinian cat, *ab-i-sin'i-ən*, *-sin'yən*, a small domestic cat, of African origin, greyish or brownish ticked with darker colour.

acacia, *ə-kā'sh(y)ə*, *n.* a wattle, any plant of the genus *Acacia*, akin to the sensitive plants: also applied to the *false acacia* (of the genus Robinia). [L.—Gr. *akakiā.*]

academy, *ə-kad'ə-mi*, *n.* (orig.) Plato's school of philosophy: a higher, would-be higher, or specialised school, or a university: a riding-school: a society for the promotion of science or art: the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy or of the Royal Scottish Academy.—*n.* **academe** (*ak-ə-dēm'*), an academic, esp. if pedantic: an academy (*poet.*).—*adj.* **academic** (*-dem'*), of the philosophical school of Plato: of an academy or university: sceptical: scholarly: formal: theoretical only.—*n.* a Platonic philosopher: one studying or teaching at a university, esp. one who has scholarly tastes: (*pl.*) purely theoretical arguments.—*adj.* **academ'ical, academic.**—*n.* (in *pl.*) university garb.—*n.* **academ'icalism**, close adherence to formal academic teaching.—*adv.* **academ'ically.**—*ns.* **academician** (*ə-kad-ə-mish'ən*), a member of an academy esp. of the French Academy or the R.A. or R.S.A.; **academ'icism, academ'icalism; acad'emist**, an academic: an academician. [Gr. *Akadēmeiă*, the garden, orig. outside Athens, where Plato taught.]

Acadian, *ə-kā'di-ən*, *adj.* and *n.* Nova Scotian. [Fr. *Acadie*, Nova Scotia—Micmac Ind. *ākăde*, abundance.]

acajou, *ak'ə-zhōō*, *-zhōō'*, *n.* the cashew tree or its fruit or gum: a kind of mahogany. [See **cashew.**]

acaleph(e), *ak'ə-lef*, *-lēf*, **acalepha**, *-lē'fa*, *ns.* old names for a jellyfish—applied to a group of varying extension of Coelenterata.—*n.* and *adj.* **acalē'phan.** [Gr. *akalēphē*, a nettle, sea-anemone.]

acanaceous, *ak-ə-nā'shəs*, (*bot.*) *adj.* prickly. [L. *acanos*, a kind of thistle—Gr. *akanos*—*akē*, a point.]

acanth, *ə-kanth'*, *n.* acanthus.—*n.* **acanth'a**, a thorn, prickle: a spinous process.—*n.pl.* **Acanthā'ceae** (*ak-*), the acanthus family, akin to the figworts.—*adj.* **acanthā'ceous**, prickly: of the Acanthaceae.—*n.* **acanth'in**, strontium sulphate in skeletons of Radiolaria.—*adj.* **acanth'ine**, of, like, ornamented with, acanthus.—*n.pl.* **Acanthoceph'ala**, a division of parasitic worms with spiny proboscis and no mouth or alimentary canal (Gr. *kephalē*, head).—*adjs.* **acanth'oid**, like acanthus; **acanthopterygian** (*ak-an-thop-tər-ij'-yən*) spiny-finned (Gr. *pteryx*, *-ygos*, wing, fin); **acanth'ous**, spiny.—*n.* **acanth'us**, any plant of the prickly-leaved genus *Acanthus*, esp. *A. spinosus* or *A. mollis*: a conventionalised representation of an acanthus leaf, as in Corinthian capitals. [Gr. *akantha*, prickle, *akanthos*, acanthus—*akē*, point.]

acapnia, *ə-kap'ni-a*, *n.* deficiency of carbon dioxide. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *kapnos*, smoke.]

a cappella, *ä kăp-pel'la* (*mus.*), 'in (early) church style', *i.e.* sung without accompaniment or with accompaniment merely doubling the voice parts: alla breve.—Also **al'la cappel'la.** [It.]

acarpous, *a-kär'pəs*, *ā-*, (*bot.*) *adj.* sterile, not bearing fruit. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *karpos*, fruit.]

acarus, *ak'ə-rəs*, *n.* a mite:—*pl.* **ac'ari.**—*adj.* **acā'rian**—*ns.* **acari'asis**, disease due to mites; **acaricide** (*a-kar'i-sīd*), a mite killer; **ac'arid**, one of the Acarida.—*n.pl.* **Acar'ida**, the order of Arachnida to which mites and ticks belong.—*adjs. ns.* **acar'idan, acarid'ean, acarid'ian.**—*n.pl.* **Acari'na, Acarida.**—*adj.* **ac'arine.**—*n.* **acarodomatium, acaridomatium** (*-dō-mā'shyəm*), a dwelling for mites provided by certain plants that benefit from their presence:—*pl.* **-ā'tia.**—*adj.* **ac'aroid**, mite-like.—*ns.* **acarol'ogist; acarol'ogy; acaroph'ily**, symbiotic association of plants with mites.—**acarine disease**, a disease of bees due to mites in the spiracles. [Gr. *akari*, a mite—*akarēs*, too short to cut—*a-*, priv., *keirein*, to cut.]

acatalectic, *a-kat-ə-lek'tik*, (*pros.*) *adj.* having the full number of syllables.—*n.* an acatalectic verse. [Gr. *akatalēktos*—*a-*, priv.; see catalectic.]

acatalepsy, *a-kat-ə-lep'si*, (*Sceptic philos.*) *n.* the unknowableness to a certainty of all things.—*adj.* and *n.* acatalep'tic. [Gr. *akatalēpsiā*—*a-*, priv., *kata*, thoroughly, *lēpsis*, a seizing.]

acates, *ə-kāts'*, (*obs.*) *n.pl.* bought provisions.—*n.* acāt'er, -our (*obs.*), an officer who bought provisions, a caterer. [O.Fr. *acat*—L.L. *accaptāre*, to acquire—L. *ad*, to, *captāre*, to seize; see cate, cater.]

acaulescent, *ak-ō-les'ənt*, having a very short stem. [Gr. *a-*, priv., L. *caulis*, stem, and suff. *-escent*.]

accablé, *ak-a-blā*, (Fr.) depressed, overwhelmed.

accede, *ək-sēd'*, *v.i.* to come forward: to arrive (with *to*): to come to office or dignity: to join up, become a party, hence agree or assent (with *to*).—*ns.* accēd'ence; accēd'er. [L. *accēdĕre*, *accēssum*, to go near—*ad*, to, *cēdĕre*, to go; see cede.]

accelerando, *ak-sel-ər-an'dō*, It. *ät-chel-er-än'dō*, *adj.* and *adv.* with increasing speed. [It.]

accelerate, *ək-sel'ər-āt*, *v.t.* to increase the speed of: to hasten the progress or occurrence of.—*v.i.* to become faster.—*ns.* accel'erant, an accelerating agent (also *adj.*); accelerā'tion, increase of speed: rate of change of velocity: a cumulative advance ahead of the normal or theoretical: the power or means of accelerating.—*adj.* accel'erative, quickening.—*n.* accel'erātor, any person or thing that accelerates, esp. a substance that accelerates chemical action, a nerve or muscle that increases rate of action, an apparatus for changing the speed of a machine, or one for imparting high energies to atomic particles. Devices for accelerating charged particles include the cyclotron type (for accelerating the heavier particles, as protons), modifications of this, as the synchrocyclotron type and the synchrotron type (for accelerating electrons). Other types of accelerators are the proton synchrotron (of which examples are the cosmotron and the bevatron), the betatron (for accelerating electrons; used in medicine and industry), linear accelerators and electron ring accelerators.—*n*, accelerom'eter, an instrument for measuring acceleration of aircraft, etc.—*adj.* accel'eratory. [L. *accelerāre*, *-ātum*—*ad*, to, *celer*, swift.]

accend, *ək-send'*, (*obs.*) *v.i.* to kindle.—*n.* accen'sion. [L. *accendĕre*, *accēnsum*, to kindle.]

accent, *ak'sənt*, *n.* modulation of the voice: tone of voice: stress on a syllable, word, or note: a mark used to direct this stress: a mark over a letter to indicate differences of stress, pitch, length, or quality of sound, or for other purpose: intensity: any mode of utterance characteristic of a region, a class, or an individual: a distinguishing mark: distinctive mode of expression, as of an artist: a significant word, or words generally (*poet.*): a touch bringing out some particular effect (*paint.*): (*pl.*) speech, language.—*v.t.* (*ək-sent'*), to express or mark the accent of: to utter: to accentuate.—*adj.* accent'ūal, according to, characterised by, accent.—*n.* accentūal'ity.—*adv.* accent'ūally.—*v.t.* accent'ūate, to mark, play, or pronounce with accent: to make prominent, emphasise.—*n.* accentūā'tion. [L. *accentus*—*ad*, to, *cantus*, song.]

Accentor, *ak-sent'ör*, *-ər*, *n.* the hedge-sparrow genus. [L. one who sings with another—*ad*, to, *cantor*, singer.]

accept, *ək-sept'*, *v.t.* (old-fashioned or formal, *v.i.* with *of*) to take (something offered): to receive (with approbation, favour, consent, resignation, or passivity): to reply to, engaging more or less to comply: to promise to pay (a bill of exchange): to understand, take, in respect of meaning.—*adj.* accept'able, worth accepting: welcome.—*n.* accept'ableness.—*adv.* accept'ably.—*ns.* acceptabil'ity; accept'ance, accepting: favourable reception: favour: acceptableness: an agreeing to terms: an accepted bill: acceptation; accept'ancy; accept'ant, one who accepts.—*adj.* ready to receive.—*ns.* acceptā'tion, a kind reception: sense in which a word, etc., is understood; accept'er.—*adj.* accept'ive, ready to receive.—*ns.* acceptiv'ity; accept'or, one who accepts, esp. a bill of exchange: an impurity in semiconductor material which increases the conductivity of the material. [L. *acceptāre*—*accipĕre*, *acceptum*—*ad*, to, *capĕre*, to take.]

acceptilation, *ək-sept-il-ā'shən*, *n.* the remission of a debt by fictitious payment (*Roman* and *Scots law*); Christ's atonement on the theory that only God's acceptance made his sacrifice sufficient (*theol.*). [L. *acceptī lātiō*, lit. 'bringing of receipt', verbal release from debt.]

access, *ak'ses*, *n.* approach: admittance: way, or opportunity, of approach or entrance: addition, accession: onset or attack of illness: a fit (of illness or passion).—*n.* and *adj.* access'ary, accessory (esp. in legal senses).—*n.* accessibil'ity.—*adj.* access'ible, within reach: approachable.—*adv.* access'ibly.—*n.* accession (*ak-sesh'ən*), act or event of acceding: a coming, esp. to office or dignity, or as an addition or new member: that which is added: addition by nature or industry to existing property (*law*): acquisition of such addition by the owner of the existing property (*law*): assent: an access, fit (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to enter in a book as an accession to a library.—*adj.* access'ory, additional: subsidiary, present along with something more important: adventitious: contributing: aiding, participating in, a crime (*law*) or misdeed, but not as principal.—*n.* anything, esp. an item of equipment, that is secondary, additional, or non-essential: one who aids or gives countenance to a crime.—*adj.* accessor'ial.—*adv.* access'orily.—accessory minerals, those whose presence or absence is not regarded in naming a rock; deed of accession (*Scots law*), one by which a bankrupt's creditors accede to a settlement privately, *i.e.* by trust-deed. [See accede.]

acciaccatura, *ät-chäk-a-tōō'ra*, (*mus.*) *n.* a short appoggiatura. [It. *acciaccare*, to crush.]

accidence, *ak'sid-əns*, *n.* the part of grammar treating of the 'accidents', *i.e.* inflexions of words.—*n.* ac'cident, that which happens: an unforeseen or unexpected event: a chance: a mishap: an unessential quality or property: unevenness of surface.—*adj.* accidental (*-dent'*), happening by chance: not essential: a sharp, flat, or natural not in the key-signature (*mus.*): (in *pl.*) strong chance effects of light (*paint.*).—*ns.* accīdent'alism, the state or quality of being accidental: chance manner: a system based on symptoms rather than on causes (*med.*): use of accidentals (*paint.*): the theory that events happen without a cause (*philos.*); accidental'ity.—*adv.* accident'ally.—*adjs.* accident'ed, uneven: varied; accident-prone, (usu. predicatively) more than normally liable to have accidents.—a chapter of accidents, an unforeseen course of events: a series of accidents. [L. *accidēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *accidĕre*, to happen—*ad*, to, *cadĕre*, to fall.]

accidie, *ak'si-di*, *n.* acedia. [O.Fr. *accide*—L.L. *acēdia*; see acedia.]

accinge, *ak-sinj'*, (*fig.*) *v.t.* to gird. [L. *ad*, to, *cingĕre*, to gird.]

accipitrine, *ak-sip'i-trīn*, *-trin*, *adj.* pertaining to hawks. [L. *accipiter*, a hawk.]

accite, *ak-sīt'*, *v.t.* to cite: to summon: to excite (*Shak.*). [L.L. *accitāre*—*ad*, to, *citāre*, to cite, call.]

acclamation, *ak-lə-mā'shən*, *n.* a shout of applause or assent.—*v.t.* acclaim (*ə-klām'*), to hail or declare by acclamation.—*n.* **acclamation.**—*adj.* **acclamatory** (*ə-klam'ə-tər-i*). [L. *acclāmāre*—*ad*, to, *clāmāre*, *-ātum*, to shout; see claim.]

acclimatise, -ize, *ə-klī'mə-tīz, v.t.* to inure to a new climate.—Also **accli'mate** (or *ak'li-, -li-*).—*n.* **acclimatisā'tion.**—Also **acclimatā'tion, acclimā'tion** (*ak-li-, -li-*). [Fr. *acclimater*—*à*, to, *climat*, climate.]

acclivity, *ə-kliv'i-ti, n.* an upward slope.—*adjs.* **accliv'itous, accli'vous.** [L. *ad*, to, *clīvus*, a slope.]

accloy, *ə-kloi'*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to prick or lame with a horseshoe nail: to clog, choke or encumber (*Spens.*): to sate, cloy (*Spens.*). [See cloy.]

accoast, *ə-kōst'*, an older form of accost.

accoil, *ə-koil'*, (*rare*) *n.* reception.—*v.i. pa.t.* (*Spens.*) **accoyld',** assembled. [O.Fr. *acoil* (Fr. *accueil*).]

accolade, *ak-ol-ād', -äd', n.* an embrace: the action used in conferring knighthood, formerly an embrace, a kiss, now a tap on each shoulder with the flat of a sword: high award, honour, or praise publicly given: a brace or other line connecting staves (*mus.*): a bracelike ornament. [Fr.,—L. *ad*, to, *collum*, neck.]

accommodate, *ə-kom'ə-dāt, v.t.* to adapt: to make suitable: to adjust: to harmonise or force into consistency: to furnish or supply (*with*): to find or afford room, etc., for: to provide with a loan: to oblige.—*v.i.* to come to terms: to make adjustment.—*adjs.* **accomm'odable; accomm'odāting,** ready to make adjustment: obliging: pliable: easily corrupted.—*n.* **accommodā'tion,** adaptation: adjustment, esp. of the eye to change of distance: wresting of language to a sense not intended: obligingness: settlement or compromise: supplying of wants (esp. housing or refreshment): a help towards satisfaction of a want: a convenience: lodgings, quarters (sometimes *pl.*): space for what is required: adaptation of revelation by way of compromise with human ignorance or weakness (*theol.*): a loan of money.—*adj* **accomm'odātive.**—*ns.* **accomm'odātiveness; accomm'odātor.**—**accommodation address,** an address to which mail may be sent but which is not that of the addressee's home or office; **accommodation bill,** a bill drawn, accepted, or endorsed by one or more persons as security for a sum advanced to another by a third party, as a banker; **accommodation ladder,** a stairway outside of a ship for entering and leaving boats; **accommodation train** (*U.S.*), one stopping at all or most stations on the way. [L. *accommodāre*, *-ātum*—*ad*, to, *commodus*, fitting.]

accompany, *ə-kum'pə-ni, v.t.* to go or be in company with: to attend: to go along with: to perform an accompaniment to or for: to associate, join, or couple.—*ns.* **accom'panier; accom'paniment,** that which accompanies: a subsidiary part or parts supporting a solo (*mus.*); **accom'panist** (also **accom'panyist**), a player of accompaniments. [Fr. *accompagner*; see company.]

accomplice, *ə-kom'plis*, or *-kum', n.* an associate in crime (*of* or *with* a person, *in* or *of* the crime): an associate (*Shak.*). [L. *complex*, *-icis*, joined; pfx. unexplained.]

accomplish, *ə-kom'plish*, or *-kum', v.t.* to complete: to fulfil: to achieve: to equip: to finish off, complete, in culture and acquirements.—*adjs.* **accom'plishable; accom'plished,** complete, finished, or highly skilled in acquirements, esp. graceful acquirements: polished.—*ns.* **accom'plisher; accom'plishment,** completion: achievement: rendering accomplished: a skilled acquirement in matters of culture or social grace, sometimes superficial or merely ornamental. [O.Fr. *acomplir*—L. *ad*, to, *complēre*, to fill up; see complete.]

accompt, accomptable, accomptant, obsolescent spellings of account, accountable, accountant, with the same pronunciation.

accorage. See accourage.

accord, *ə-körd', v.i.* to agree: to be in correspondence (*with*).—*v.t.* to cause to agree: to reconcile: to grant (to a person).—*n.* agreement: harmony: the set of notes to which an instrument is tuned: grant: assent.—*adj.* **accord'able.**—*ns.* **accord'ance, accord'ancy,** agreement: conformity: a granting.—*adj.* **accord'ant,** agreeing: corresponding.—*adv.* **accord'antly.**—*n.* **accord'er.**—*adj.* **accord'ing,** in accordance: agreeing: harmonious.—*adv.* **accord'ingly,** agreeably (*obs.*): suitably: in agreement (with what precedes): therefore.—**according as,** in proportion as: depending on whether; **according to,** in accordance with, or agreeably to: as asserted by; **as accords,** as may be appropriate: **of one's own accord,** of one's own spontaneous motion; **with one accord,** with spontaneous unanimity. [O.Fr. *acorder*—L. *ad*, to, *cor*, *cordis*, the heart.]

accordion, *ə-kör'di-ən, n.* a musical instrument consisting of folding bellows, keyboard, and free metal reeds.—*n.* **accord'ionist.**—**accordion-pleating,** pleating with very narrow folds like the bellows of an accordion. [accord.]

accost, *ə-kost'*, earlier **accoast,** *-kōst', v.t.* to approach and address: to speak first to: to solicit as a prostitute.—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) to lie alongside, border: to fly along near the ground.—*n.* address: greeting.—*adj.* **accost'able.** [O.Fr. *acoster*—L.L. *accostāre*, to be side by side—L. *ad*, to, *costa*, a rib, a side.]

accouchement, *a-kōōsh'mā, -ment, n.* delivery in childbed.—*ns.* **accoucheur** (*-shœr*), a man who assists women in childbirth; **accoucheuse** (*-shœz*), a midwife. [Fr.]

account, *ə-kownt', v.t.* to reckon: to judge, value: to recount (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to count: to reckon: to keep accounts: to give a reason or explanation: to give a statement of money dealings: to answer as one responsible: to have the responsibility or credit (of killing or otherwise disposing of anything or anybody; with *for*).—*n.* counting: reckoning: a reckoning of money or other responsibilities: a statement of money owing: advantage: value: estimation: consideration: sake: a descriptive report: a statement: a narrative.—*n.* **accountabil'ity.**—*adj.* **account'able,** liable to account, responsible: explicable.—*n.* **account'ableness.**—*adv.* **account'ably.**—*ns.* **account'ancy,** the office or work of an accountant; **account'ant,** one who keeps, or is skilled in, accounts; **account'antship.**—*n.* and *adj.* **account'ing.**—**account'-book,** a book for keeping accounts in.—**bring, call, to account,** to demand of one an explanation or justification of what one has done: to reprimand; **find one's account,** to derive advantage; **for account of,** on behalf of; **for the account,** for settlement on the regular settling-day; **go to one's (long) account,** go to the last judgment, die; **hold to account,** hold responsible; **in account with,** in business relations requiring the keeping of an account with; **make account of,** to set value upon; **on or to account,** as an instalment or interim payment; **on account of,** because of: **on no account,** not for any reason or consideration; **take into account,** to take into consideration; **take no account of,** to overlook; **turn to (good) account,** to turn to advantage. [O.Fr. *acconter*—L. *ad*, to, *computāre*, to reckon; see compute, count (2).]

accourage, *a-kur'ij*, **accorage,** *ak-or-āj'*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to encourage. [O.Fr. *acorager*—*à*, to, and *corage*, courage.]

accourt, *ə-kōrt', -kört, v.t.* to entertain. [An invention of Spenser's—court.]

accoutre, *ə-kōō'tər, v.t.* to dress or equip (esp. a warrior):—*pr.p.* **accoutring** (*ə-kōō'tər-ing*);

pa.p. **accou′tred** (*-tərd*).—*n.* **accou′trement** (*-tər-* or *-trə-*), also obs. **accustrement, accoustrement,** equipping: (usu. in *pl.*) dress: military equipments. [Fr. *accoutrer*, earlier *accoustrer*; origin doubtful.]

accoy, *ə-koi′*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to still: to soothe: to subdue:—*pa.p.* **accoied′, accoyed′.** [O.Fr. *acoyer*—*à*, to, and *coi*, quiet—L. *quiētus*; see coy.]

accoyld. See **accoil.**

accredit, *ə-kred′it*, *v.t.* to bring into credit, show to be true or correct: to accept as true: to furnish or send with credentials: to certify as meeting official requirements: to attribute (to): to ascribe to (*with* the thing attributed).—*n.* **accreditā′tion.**—*adj.* **accred′ited,** furnished with credentials: certified officially: accepted as valid: (of livestock) certified free from a particular disease, e.g. brucellosis. [Fr. *accréditer*—*à*, to, *crédit*, credit.]

accrescent. *ə-kres′ənt*, *adj.* growing: ever-increasing: enlarged and persistent (*bot.*).—*n.* **accresc′ence.**—*v.i.* **accrēte′,** to grow together: to become attached.—*v.t.* to unite: to form or gather round itself.—*n.* **accrē′tion,** continued growth: the growing together of parts externally, or continuous coherence: that which has grown in such a way: an extraneous addition.—*adj.* **accrē′tive.** [L. *accrēscĕre*, *accrētum*—*ad*, to, *crēscĕre*, to grow.]

accrue (*Spens.* **accrew**), *ə-kroo͞′*, *v.i.* to come as an accession, increment, or product: to fall (to one) by way of advantage: to fall due: to increase (*Spens.*).—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to accumulate.—*n.* **accru′al.** [O.Fr. *acrewe*, what grows up to the profit of the owner—*acreistre*—L. *accrēscĕre*.]

accubation, *ak-ū-bā′shən*, *n.* a lying or reclining on a couch. [L. *ad*, to, and *cubāre*, to lie down.]

acculturation, *ə-kul-chər-ā′shən*, *n.* process, or result, of adopting features (artefacts, customs, beliefs) from another civilisation. [L. *ad*, and culture.]

accumbent, *ə-kumb′ənt*, *adj.* lying down or reclining on a couch: having the radicle lying along the edges of the cotyledons (*bot.*). [L. *ad*, to, *cumbĕre*, to lie.]

accumulate, *ə-kūm′ūl-āt*, *v.t.* to heap or pile up: to amass.—*v.i.* to increase greatly: to go on increasing: to take degrees by accumulation, to take a higher degree at the same time with a lower, or at a shorter interval than usual (also *v.t.*).—*adj.* heaped up: amassed.—*n.* **accūmūlā′tion,** heaping up: a heap or mass.—*adj.* **accūm′ūlātive,** heaping up or growing by progressive addition: cumulative.—*n.* **accūm′ūlātor,** a thing or person that accumulates: a means of storing energy, esp. an electric battery that can be recharged by sending a reverse current through it: in a computer, etc., a device that performs arithmetical operations and stores the results.—**accumulator (bet),** a bet on four or more races, original stake and winnings from each race being, by previous arrangement, laid on the next race, so that the gambler either wins much or loses all. [L. *ad*, to, *cumulus*, a heap.]

accurate, *ak′ū-rit*, *adj.* exact.—*n.* **acc′ūracy** (*-ə-si*), correctness: exactness.—*adv.* **acc′ūrately.**—*n.* **acc′ūrateness.** [L. *accūrātus*, performed with care—*ad*, to, *cūra*, care.]

accurse, *ə-kûrs′*, *v.t.* to curse: to devote to misery or destruction.—*adj.* **accurs′ed** (or *-kûrst′*), subjected to a curse: doomed: worthy of a curse. [O.E. pfx. *ā-*, and *cursian*, to curse.]

accuse, *ə-kūz′*, *v.t.* to bring a charge against (*with of*).—*n.* (*Shak.*) accusation.—*adj.* **accūs′able.**—*ns.* **accūs′al,** accusation; **accūsā′tion,** the act of accusing: a charge brought.—*adj.* **accūs′ative,** accusing: in or belonging to a grammatical case which expresses the direct object of transitive verbs—primarily expressing destination or the goal of motion.—*n.* the accusative case: a word in the accusative.—*adjs.* **accūsati′val; accūsatō′rial,** of an accuser; **accūs′atory,** containing accusation.—*adj.* **accused′.**—*n.* (*sing.* or *pl.*) the person or persons accused.—*ns.* **accuse′ment** (*Spens.*), a charge; **accus′er.** [L. *accūsāre*, *-ātum*—*ad*, to, *causa*, cause, partly through O.Fr. *accuser*. Accusative case (L. *casus accūsātīvus*) is a mistranslation of Gr. *ptōsis aitiātikē*, the case indicating what is caused or effected—*aitiā*, cause (also accusation).]

accustom, *ə-kus′təm*, *v.t.* to make familiar by custom: to habituate.—*adj.* **accus′tomary.**—*adj.* **accus′tomed,** usual: frequent: habituated: in the habit.—*n.* **accus′tomedness.** [O.Fr. *acostumer* (Fr. *accoutumer*)—*à*, to, *costume*, *coustume*; see custom.]

ace, *ās*, *n.* a unit: the one in dice, cards, dominoes, etc.: a single point: a point or hole won at one stroke (*tennis*, *golf*): a jot: one of the highest character (*Burns*): an airman or other of distinguished achievement (*coll.*).—*adj.* of highest quality: outstanding.—**within an ace of,** within a hair's-breadth of. [Fr. *as*—L. *as*, unity—*as*, Tarentine Doric form of Gr. *heis*, one.]

-acea, *-ā-sē-a*, *n. pl. suff.*, used in names of zoological divisions, esp. orders, classes.

-aceae, *-ā-sē-ē*, *n.pl. suff.* used in names of plant families.

acedia, *ə-sē′di-a*, *n.* listlessness: torpor: sloth. [Gr. *akēdiā*, *akēdeia*—*a-*, priv., *kēdos*, care. See accidie.]

acephalous, *a-*, *ā-*, *ə-sef′ə-ləs*, *adj.* headless. [Gr. *akephalos*—*a-*, priv., *kephalē* head.]

Acer, *ā′sər*, *āk′ər*, *n.* the maple genus, giving name to the family **Acerā′ceae** (*as-*).—*adj.* **acerā′ceous.** [L. *acer*, maple.]

acerb, *a-sûrb′*, **acerbic,** *ə-sûr′bik*, *adjs.* bitter and sour.—*v.t.* **acerbate** (*as′ər-bāt*) to embitter: to irritate.—*n.* **acerb′ity.** [L. *acerbus*.]

acerose, *as′ər-ōs*, *adj.* chaffy: needle-pointed (*bot.*). [L. *acerōsus*—*acus*, *-eris*, chaff, confused with *acus*, *-ūs*, needle, or *acer*, sharp.]

acerous, *ə-sē′rəs*, *adj.* without horns, antennae, tentacles. [Gr. *a-*, priv. *keras*, horn.]

acervate, *ə-sûr′vāt*, *adj.* heaped.—*n.* **acervā′tion.** [L. *acervāre*, *-ātum*, to heap.]

acescence, *as-es′əns*, **acescency,** *-i*, *ns.* souring: turning (of milk).—*adj.* **acesc′ent.** [L. *acēscĕre*, to sour—*acēre*, to be sour.]

acet-, aceto-, *as′it-(ō-)*, *a-*, *ə-set′-(ō-)*, *a-sēt′-(ō-)*, in composition, vinegar.—*ns.* **ac′etal,** a liquid formed by oxidation of alcohol, etc.: any of a class of compounds of which this is the type; **acetal′dehyde,** a liquid of characteristic smell, acetic aldehyde; **acet′amide,** the amide of acetic acid; **ac′etate,** a salt of acetic acid (**acetate rayon,** a rayon made from cellulose acetate).—*adj.* **acetic** (*-sēt′*, *-set′*), of, of the nature of, producing, vinegar (**acetic acid,** the sour principle in vinegar, CH_3COOH).—*n.* **acetificā′tion** (*-set-*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **acet′ify,** to turn into vinegar.—*n.* **ac′etone,** the simplest of the ketones: any ketone.—*adjs.* **acetose′, acetous; acē′tous,** like, or producing, vinegar: sour.—*ns.* **ac′etyl,** the radical (CH_3CO) of acetic acid (**ac′etyl-salicyl′ic acid,** a substance got by heating salicylic acid with acetyl chloride—aspirin); **acetylene** (*a-set′i-lēn*), an illuminant gas (C_2H_2), produced from calcium carbide and water. [L. *acētum*, vinegar.]

acetabulum, *as-et-ab′ū-ləm*, *-ēt-*, *n.* the hollow that receives the head of the thigh-bone: one of the cotyledons of the placenta of ruminants: the cavity that receives a leg in the body of insects: in various animals, a sucker:—*pl.* **acetab′ula.**—*adj.* **acetab′ular.** [L. *acētābulum*, a vinegar cup—*acētum*, vinegar.]

Achaean, *ə-kē′ən*, **Achaian,** *-kī′*, *-kā′*, *adj.* belonging to *Achāiā*, in the Peloponnese, or to Greece generally.—Also *n.*

achaenium, etc. See achene.

acharné, *a-shär-nā*, (Fr.) furious, desperate (esp. of battles).—avec acharnement, *a-vek a-shär-nə-mā*, obstinately, furiously, rancorously, with gusto.

Achates, *ə-kā'tēz*, *n.* an intimate and trusty comrade, from Aeneas's friend the 'fidus Achates' of the Aeneid.

achates, *ə-chāts'*, (*Spens.*). Same as acates.

ache, *āk*, *n.* a continued pain.—*v.i.* to be in continued pain.—*ns.* ach'age (*Tennyson*); ach'ing.—*adj.* ach'y. [The verb was properly *ake*, the noun *ache*, as in *speak*, *speech*.—O.E. *acan* (*vb.*), *æce* (*n.*).]

ache, *āch*. Same as aitch.

achene, *a-kēn'*, achaenium, achenium, *a-kē'ni-əm*, *n.* a dry, indehiscent, one-seeded fruit, formed of one carpel, the seed separate from the fruit wall, as in the buttercup.—*adj.* achē'nial.—*n.* achae'nocarp, any dry, indehiscent fruit, esp. an achene. [From Gr. *a-*, priv., and *chainein*, to gape.]

Achernar, *ā'kər-när*, *n.* a first-magnitude star in the constellation Eridanus. [Ar. *ākhir al nahr*, end of the river (Eridanus).]

Acheron, *ak'ər-on*, (*Gr. myth.*) *n.* one of the rivers of the infernal regions.—*adj.* Acheron'tic. [Gr. *Acherōn*.]

Acheulean, **Acheulian**, *ə-shōō'li-ən*, *adj.* belonging to an early Palaeolithic culture above the Chellean and below the Mousterian. [Saint *Acheul*, near Amiens, where implements of this period are found in river deposits.]

achieve (*obs.* atchieve), *ə-chēv'*, *v.t.* to bring to a successful issue: to end (*obs.*): to perform: to accomplish: to win.—*adj.* achiev'able.—*n.* achieve'ment, achieving: an exploit: an escutcheon or armorial shield granted in memory of some achievement: escutcheon, armour, etc., hung over a tomb: a hatchment.—achievement age, level of individual's educational achievement as determined by comparing his score in a test with the average score of others of the same age; achievement quotient, ratio of achievement age to chronological age (usu. × 100). [Fr. *achever*, from *à chief* (*venir*)—L.L. *ad caput*, to a head; see chief, hatchment.]

Achillean, *ak-il-ē'ən*, *adj.* like *Achilles*, the great Greek hero in the Trojan war, invulnerable except in the heel, by which his mother held him when she dipped him in the Styx.—Achilles' tendon, the attachment of the soleus and gastrocnemius muscles of the calf of the leg to the heel-bone.

Achitophel, **Ahithophel**, *ə-kit'*, or *-hit'ō-fel*, *n.* a cautious person (*Shak.*): (after Dryden's application to Shaftesbury) an able but unprincipled counsellor. [From David's counsellor who abetted the rebellion of Absalom.]

achkan, *äch'kən*, *n.* in India, a knee-length coat with a high collar, buttoned all the way down. [Hind. *ackan*.]

achlamydeous, *ak-lə-mid'i-əs*, (*bot.*) *adj.* without perianth. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *chlamys*, *-ydos*, a mantle.]

achondroplasia, *ak-on-drō-plā'zhi-a*, *n.* dwarfism characterised by shortness of the arms and legs. —*adj.* achondroplastic (*-plas'tik*). [Gr. *a-*, priv., *chondros*, cartilage, *plassein*, to make.]

achromatic, *ak-rō-mat'ik*, *adj.* transmitting light without much chromatic aberration.—*adv.* achromat'ically.—*ns.* achrō'matin, the part of a cell nucleus that does not stain with basic dyes; achrō'matism, the state of being achromatic.—*v.t.* achrō'matise, -ize, to render achromatic. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *chrōma*, *-atos*, colour.]

acicular, *as-ik'ū-lər*, *adj.* needle-shaped; slender and sharp-pointed.—*adj.* acic'ulate, marked as if with needle-scratches. [L. *acicula*, dim. of *acus*, a needle.]

acid, *as'id*, *adj.* sharp: sour: of soil, having an acid reaction: biting, keen (*fig.*): ill-natured, morose (*fig.*): pertaining to, of the nature of, having the properties of, an acid (*chem.*): containing a large proportion of silica (*geol.*).—*n.* a substance with a sour taste: in chemistry, variously considered as:—any of a class of substances which turn vegetable blues (e.g. litmus) red, and combine with bases, certain metals, etc., to form salts; any of a class of substances that dissolve in water with the formation of hydrogen ions; any of a class of substances that can transfer a proton to another substance; etc.: something harsh, biting, sarcastic (*fig.*): L.S.D. or other hallucinogenic drug (*slang*).—*v.t.* acid'ify, to make acid: to convert into an acid.—*v.i.* to become acid:—*pr.p.* acid'ifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* acid'ified.—*v.t.* acid'ūlate, to make slightly acid. —*adjs.* acid'ic; acidifi'able; acid'ūlous, slightly sour: subacid: containing carbonic acid, as mineral waters: caustic, sharp (*fig.*).—*ns.* acidificā'tion; acid'ity, the quality of being acid or sour: the extent to which a solution is acid (see pH-value); acidim'eter, apparatus for performing acidimetry; acidim'etry, measurement of the concentration of acids by titration with a standard solution of alkali; acidō'sis (*med.*), presence of acids in the blood beyond normal limits.—acid drop, a sweet flavoured with tartaric acid; acid dye, a dyestuff with acid properties; acid-head, (*drug-taking slang*) a head (*q.v.*); acid salt, a salt in which only part of the replaceable hydrogen is replaced by a metal; acid test, a test for gold by acid: a searching test (*fig.*). [L. *acidus*, sour—*acēre*, to be sour.]

acierate, *as'i-ər-āt*, *v.t.*, to turn into steel.—*n.* ac'ierage, the covering of a metal plate with a film of iron. [Fr. *aciérer*—*acier*, steel.—L.L. *aciārium* (*ferrum*), lit. edging (iron)—L. *aciēs*, edge.]

aciform, *as'i-förm*, *adj.* needle-shaped. [L. *acus*, needle, suff. -form.]

acinaciform, *as-in-as'i-förm*, (*bot.*) *adj.* scimitar-shaped. [Gr. *akinakēs*, a short sword (a Persian word); suff. -form.]

acinus, *as'i-nəs*, *n.* one of the small fruits that compose an aggregate fruit, as in the raspberry: an aggregate fruit: a pip: a racemose gland:—*pl.* ac'ini.—*adjs.* acinā'ceous, full of pips: berry-like: like a cluster of grapes; acin'iform, berry-like. [L. *acinus*, berry, pip.]

ack-ack, *ak-ak*, *adj.* anti-aircraft.—*adv.* ack-emm'a, ante meridiem. [Formerly signallers' names for the letters AA, AM.]

ackee. Same as akee.

acknow, *ak-nō'*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to recognise: to acknowledge.—*adj.* acknowne' (*Shak.*), confessedly cognisant. [O.E. *on*, in, on, *cnāwan*, to know.]

acknowledge, *ək-nol'ij*, *v.t.* to own a knowledge of: to own as true, or genuine, or valid, or one's own: to confess: to own with gratitude or thanks: to admit or intimate receipt of.—*adj.* acknowl'edgeable.—*adv.* acknowl'edgeably.—*n.* acknowl'edgment (sometimes acknowl'edgement), recognition: admission: confession: thanks: an intimation of receipt. [From acknow; see knowledge.]

aclinic, *ak-lin'ik*, *adj.* without inclination, or magnetic dip. [Gr. *aklinēs*, horizontal—*a-*, priv., *klīnein*, to tilt.]

acme, *ak'mi*, *n.* the top or highest point: the culmination or perfection in the career of anything: crisis, as of a disease (*arch.*).—*n.* ac'mite, a soda pyroxene whose crystals often show a steep pyramid. [Gr. *akmē*—*akē*, a point.]

acne, *ak'ni*, *n.* inflammation of the sebaceous follicles, as on the nose. [Perh. Gr. *akmē*, a point.]

acock, *ə-kok'*, *adv.* in a cocked manner: defiantly. —*adv.* acock-bill (*naut.*), having the end pointing upward, as an anchor ready for dropping, or yards topped up (a sign of mourning). [Prep. a, and cock.]

acoemeti, *a-sem′i-ti*, *n.pl.* an Eastern order of monks (5th-6th cent.), who by alternating choirs kept divine service going on day and night. [Latinised pl. of Gr. *akoimētos*, sleepless—*a-*, priv., and *koimaein*, to put to sleep.]

acold, *ə-kōld′*, (*Shak.*) *adj.* chilled. [Prob. O.E. *ācōlod*, *pa.p.* of *ācōlian*—pfx. *ā-*, intens., and *cōlian*, to cool.]

acolouthos, *ak-ə-lōō′thos*, (*hist.*) *n.* the head of the Varangian guard of the Byzantine emperors. —*n.* **acolou′thite** (*obs.*), an acolyte—*adj.* **acol(o)u′thic**, pertaining to an after-image or sensation following upon the immediate effect of a stimulus.—*n.* **acolyte** (*ak′ə-līt*), **acolyth** (*-lith*), one in minor orders, next below subdeacon (*R.C. Church*): an inferior church officer: an attendant or assistant. [Gr. *akolouthos*, an attendant—*akoloutheein*, to follow.]

à compte, *a kɔ̃t*, (Fr.), on account: in part payment.

aconite, *ak′ə-nīt*, *n.* wolf's-bane or monk's-hood (*Aconitum*): poison got from it, or (*poet.*) deadly poison in general (often **aconī′tum**).—*adj.* **aconīt′ic**.—*n.* **aconitine** (*-kon′*), a poisonous alkaloid from aconite.—**winter aconite**, an early-flowering ranunculaceous plant (*Eranthis hyemalis*). [L. *aconītum*—Gr. *akonīton*.]

à contre coeur, *a kɔ̃-tr′ kœr*, (Fr.) reluctantly.

acorn, *ā′körn*, *n.* the fruit of the oak.—*adj.* **ā′corned**.—**ā′corn-cup′**, the woody cup-shaped involucre of an acorn; **ā′corn-shell**, a cirripede of the genus Balanus (L., acorn). [O E. *æcern*; form influenced by confusion with corn and perh. oak (Northern *aik*, O.E. *āc*.)]

à corps perdu, *a kor per-dü*, (Fr.) desperately, with might and main.

Acorus, *ak′ə-rəs*, *n.* the sweet-flag genus of the arum family. [Latinised from Gr. *akoros*.]

acosmism, *ə-koz′mizm*, *n.* disbelief in the existence of an eternal world, or of a world distinct from God.—*n.* **acos′mist**. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and *kosmos*, the world.]

acotyledon, *a-kot-i-lē′dən*, *n.* a cryptogam.—*adj.* **acotylē′donous**. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and cotyledon.]

acouchy, *ə-kōō′shē*, a kind of agouti. [Tupí *acuchy*.]

à coup sûr, *a kōō sür*, (Fr.) to a certainty.

acoustic, -al, *ə-kōōs′tik, -əl*, *adjs.* pertaining to the sense of hearing or to the theory of sounds: used in hearing, auditory: operated by sound vibrations, as an *acoustic mine*.—*adv.* **acous′tically**.—*ns.* **acousti′cian** (*-ti′shən*), one who studies or has studied the science of acoustics: one who makes or repairs acoustic instruments, etc.; *n.* **acoust′ics**, (*pl.* in form, treated as *sing.*) the science of sound: (as *pl.*) acoustic properties. [Gr. *akoustikos*—*akouein*, to hear.]

à couvert, *a kōō-ver*, (Fr.) under cover, protected.

acquaint, *ə-kwānt′*, *v.t.* to let or make to know to inform.—*adj.* (*Scot.* and *North.*) acquainted. —*ns.* **acquaint′ance**, knowledge, esp. falling short of intimacy: a person (sometimes persons) known slightly; **acquaint′anceship**, slight knowledge.—*adj.* **acquaint′ed**, personally known: having personal knowledge of (usu. with *with*). [O.Fr. *acointer*—L.L. *accognitāre*—L. *ad*, to, *cognitus*, known.]

acquest, *ə-kwest′*, *n.* acquisition: a thing acquired. [O.Fr.; see acquire.]

acquiesce, *ak-wi-es′*, *v.i.* to rest satisfied or without making opposition: to assent (with *in*).—*n.* **acquiesc′ence**, quiet assent or submission.—*adj.* **acquiesc′ent**, acquiescing.—*n.* one who acquiesces.—*advs.* **acquiesc′ently**, **acquiesc′ingly**. [L. *acquiēscere*—*ad*, to, *quiēs*, rest.]

acquire, *ə-kwīr′*, *v.t.* to gain: to attain to.—*n.* **acquirabil′ity**.—*adjs.* **acquir′able**, that may be acquired; **acquired′**.—*ns.* **acquire′ment**, acquisition: something learned or got by effort, not a gift of nature; **acquisition** (*ak-wi-zish′ən*), the act of acquiring: that which is acquired.—*adj.* **acquisitive** (*ə-kwiz′*) able or ready to acquire.—*n.* **acquis′itiveness**, propensity to acquire; **acquist** (*ə-kwist′*; *Milt.*), acquisition.—**acquired character**, a character originating in the actual life of an organism, not inherited; **acquired taste**, a liking that comes after some experience: a thing so liked (often ironically). [L. *acquīrĕre*, *-quīsītum*—*ad*, to, *quaerĕre*, to seek.]

acquit, *ə-kwit′*, (*obs.*) **acquite**, **acquight**, *ə-kwīt′*, *v.t.* to free: to release: to discharge, as a debt: to discharge (oneself of a duty): hence to behave, conduct (oneself): to prove (oneself): to release from an accusation:—*pr.p.* **acquitt′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **acquitt′ed**, *obs.* **acquit′**.—*ns.* **acquit′ment** (*obs.*); **acquitt′al**, a judicial discharge from an accusation; **acquitt′ance**, a discharge from an obligation or debt: a receipt in evidence of such a discharge.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to acquit, clear. [O.Fr. *aquiter*—L. *ad*, to, *quiētāre*, to quiet, settle; see quit.]

acrawl, *ə-kröl′*, *adv.* crawling (with *with*). [Prep. a, and crawl.]

acre, *ā′kər*, *n.* a measure of 4840 sq. yards: (Scottish acre) 6150·4 sq. yards, (Irish) 7840 sq. yards—both obsolete: (in *pl.*) lands, estates.—*n.* **acreage** (*ā′kər-ij*), area in acres.—*adj.* **acred** (*ā′kərd*), landed.—*n.* **a′cre(′s)-breadth**, 22 yards. [O.E. *æcer*, field; Ger. *acker*, L. *ager*, Gr. *agros*, Sans. *ajra*, a plain.]

acrid, *ak′rid*, *adj.* biting: pungent.—*n.* **acrid′ity**. [L. *ācer*, *ācris*, sharp, keen; noun suffix perh. in imitation of *acid*.]

acridin(e), *ak′ri-dēn, -din*, *n.* a compound found in coal-tar, a parent substance of dyes and antibacterial drugs.—*n.* **acriflavine(e)** (*-flā′vēn, -vin*), an antiseptic. [acrid, n. suff. *-ine*, flavin(e).]

acrimony, *ak′ri-mən-i*, *n.* bitterness of feeling or language.—*adj.* **acrimō′nious**.—*adv.* **acrimō′niously**. [L. *ācrimōnia*—*ācer*, sharp.]

acro-, *ak-rō-*, in composition, tip, point, summit. [Gr. *akron*, tip, end, *akros*, highest, outermost.]

acroamatic, -al, *ak-rō-ə-mat′ik, -əl*, *adjs.* oral (not published): esoteric. [Gr. *akroāmatikos*—*akroāma*, anything to be listened to—*akroaesthai*, to listen.]

acrobat, *ak′rō-bat*, *n.* a rope-dancer: a tumbler: a performer of gymnastic feats.—*adj.* **acrobat′ic**. —*n.pl.* **acrobat′ics**, acrobatic performances (esp. *fig.*); **ac′robatism**, the art of the acrobat. [Gr. *akrobatēs*, acrobat, *akrobatos*, walking on tiptoe —*akron*, point, and the root of *bainein*, to go.]

acrogen, *ak′rō-jən*, *n.* a cryptogam with growing-point at the tip—a fern or moss.—*adj.* **acrogenous** (*ə-kroj′i-nəs*). [Gr. *akron*, *-genēs*, born.]

acrolein, *a-krō′li-in*, (*chem.*) *n.* the aldehyde of allyl alcohol, a pungent-smelling colourless liquid. [L. *ācer*, *ācris*, sharp, *olēre*, to smell.]

acrolith, *ak′rō-lith*, *n.* a wooden statue with stone extremities. [Gr. *akrolithos*—*akron*, point, *lithos*, stone.]

acromegaly, *ak-rō-meg′ə-li*, *n.* a disease characterised by overgrowth, esp. of the face and extremities. [Gr. *akron*, point, *megas*, *megalos*, great.]

acromion, *ə-krō′mi-on*, *n.* a process of the spine of the scapula (also **acromion process**).—*adj.* **acro′mial**. [Gr. *akros*, outermost, *ōmos*, shoulder.]

acronychal, *ə-kron′ik-əl*, *adj.* at nightfall (of the rising or setting of stars).—*adv.* **acron′ychally**. [Gr. *akronychos*, at nightfall—*akron*, point, *nychos*, *-eos*, night.]

acronym, *ak′rō-nim*, *n.* a word formed from the initial letters of other words, as *radar*. [acro-, and Gr. *onoma*, name.]

acropetal, *ə-krop′i-tl*, *adj.* in the direction of the apex.—*adv.* **acrop′etally**. [Gr. *akron*, L. *petĕre*, to seek.]

acrophobia, *ak-rō-fō′bi-ə*, *n.* fear of heights. [Gr. *akron*, tip, *akros*, highest, *phobos*, fear.]

acrophony, *ə-krof′ən-i*, *n.* the use of a symbol (derived from an ideogram) to represent the initial sound only of the name of the object for which the ideogram stood.—*adjs.* **acrophonet′ic**, **acrophon′ic** (*-fon′*). [acro-, Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]

acropolis, *a-krop′ol-is*, *ə-krop′ə-lis*, *n.* a citadel, esp. that of Athens. [Gr. *akropolis*—*akros*, highest, *polis*, a city.]

acrospire, *ak′rō-spīr*, (*bot.*) *n.* the first leaf that sprouts from a germinating seed. [M.E. *akerspire*—O.E. *æhher* (see *icker*), ear, spire (!).]

across, *ə-kros′*, *prep.* from side to side of: on or to the other side of: crosswise.—Also *adv.*—**come across**, to alight upon, meet: to hand over information, confession, money, etc., in answer to demand or inducement (*coll.*); **get** or **come across**, to take effect (on the audience across the footlights, and so generally); **get it across**, to make acceptable, to bring to a successful issue; **put it across** (someone), to deceive (him). [Prep. a, and cross.]

acrostic, *ə-kros′tik*, *n.* a poem or puzzle in which the first (or last) letters of each line spell a word or sentence: an acronym. [Gr. *akros*, extreme, *stichos*, a line.]

acroterion, *ak-rō-tē′ri-on*, (*archit.*) *n.* a pedestal or ornament at the top or side angle of a pediment:—*pl.* **acrotē′ria**.—Also **acroterium**, **acrō′ter** (or *ak′*).—*adj.* **acrotē′rial**. [Gr. *akrōtērion*, extremity—*akros*.]

acrotism, *ak′rot-izm*, (*med.*) *n.* absence of pulsation. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *krotos*, sound made by striking.]

acrylic acid, *ə-kril′ik as′id*, a very reactive acid belonging to the series of oleic acids, obtainable from acrolein by oxidation.—**acrylic resins**, thermoplastic resins formed by the polymerisation of esters, amides, etc., derived from acrylic acid. [*acro*lein, Gr. *hȳlē*, matter.]

acrylonitrile, *ə-kril-ō-nī′tril*, *n.* vinyl cyanide, used in making by polymerisation synthetic fibres for carpets, etc., and synthetic rubbers.

act, *akt*, *v.i.* to exert force or influence: to produce an effect: to behave oneself: to perform, as on the stage: to feign: to be suitable for performance.—*v.t.* to perform: to imitate or play the part of.—*n.* something done or doing: an exploit: the very process (of doing something): a decree: legislative enactment: written instrument in verification: short prayer (*R.C. Church*): distinct main section of a play: individual performance, as in variety: public disputation or lecture maintained for a degree.—*ns.* **actabil′ity**; **act′ing**, action: act or art of performing an assumed or a dramatic part: feigning.—*adj.* performing some duty temporarily, or for another.—*ns.* **act′or**, one who acts: a stage-player:—*fem.* **act′ress**; **act′ure** (*Shak.*, *Lover's Compl.*) action, performance.—**act of God**, a result of natural forces, unexpected and not preventable by human foresight; **act of grace**, a favour, esp. a pardon granted by a sovereign; **act on**, to exert an influence on: to act in accordance with; **act up to**, to come in practice up to the standard of: to fulfil. [L. *āctus*, *-ūs*, an action, doing, *āctum*, a thing done, *āctor*, a doer, actor; *agĕre*, *āctum*, to do, drive.]

acta, *ak′ta*, *n.pl.* official minutes of proceedings: official proceedings or acts.—**acta sanctorum**, *ak′ta sangk-tō′rəm*, *-tö′*, *-rōōm*, (L.) deeds of the saints.

Actaeon, *ak-tē′ən*, *n.* a hunter transformed into a stag by Artemis: hence one with horns implanted upon him, a cuckold.—*v.t.* to cuckold. [L. *Actaeōn*—Gr. *Aktaiōn*.]

acte gratuit, *akt gra-twē*, (Fr.) impulsive act lacking motive.

actin(o)-, *ak-tin-(o-)*, in composition, ray.—*adj.* **actinal** (*ak-tī′nəl*, or *ak′ti-nəl*), belonging to the radiating bands on the body of an echinoderm where the tube-like feet are, or to the region of the mouth and tentacles in Anthozoa.—*n.* **actinia** (*-tin′*), a sea-anemone (properly a particular genus).—*n.* and *adj.* **actin′ian**.—*adj.* **actin′ic**, of or showing actinism.—*ns.* **ac′tinide**, **ac′tinoid**, any element of a group from atomic number 89 (actinium) upwards; **ac′tinism**, the chemical action of radiant energy; **actin′ium**, a radioactive metal (atomic number 89) found in pitchblende; **actin′olite** (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a green amphibole: **actinom′eter**, an instrument for measuring the heat-intensity or the actinic effect of light rays.—*adj.* **actinomor′phic** (Gr. *morphē*, form; *biol.*), radially symmetrical.—*ns.* **Actinomyces** (*-mī′sēz*; Gr. *mykēs*, fungus), the ray-fungus, a genus of minute fungi or filamentous bacteria with radiating mycelium; **actinomycosis** (*-kō′sis*), lumpy-jaw in cattle, etc., or other disease caused by Actinomyces; **ac′tinon**, actinium emanation, an isotope of radon; **actinother′apy**, the treatment of disease by exposure to rays, esp. ultraviolet rays.—*n.pl.* **Actinozo′a**, the Anthozoa.—**actinic glass**, glass that impedes actinic rays; **actinic rays**, those rays that have a marked chemical action, esp. the ultraviolet. [Gr. *aktīs*, *aktīnos*, ray.]

action, *ak′shən*, *n.* acting: activity: behaviour: a deed: operation: gesture: fighting: a battle: a lawsuit, or proceedings in a court: mode of moving the legs: the movement of events in a drama, novel, etc.: mechanism, esp. of a keyboard instrument.—*adj.* **ac′tionable**, giving ground for a lawsuit.—**action committee**, or **group**, members of an organisation who are chosen to take active measures; **action painting**, an American version of tachism concerned with the physical manipulation of paint; **action radius**, the distance a ship or aircraft can go without running out of fuel before reaching its base or starting-point again; **action station**, a post to be manned during or preparatory to battle; **ac′tion-taking** (*Shak.*), resorting to law instead of resorting to fighting. [Fr.,—L. *āctiō*, *-ōnis*.]

active, *ak′tiv*, *adj.* acting: in actual operation: given to action: brisk: busy: nimble: practical, as opp. to speculative: effective: of that voice in which the subject of the verb represents the doer of the action (*gram.*).—*v.t.* **ac′tivate**, to make active: to increase the energy of: to increase the capacity for adsorption in (carbon): to increase the biological activity of (sewage, etc.) by aeration: to stimulate: to make radioactive.—*ns.* **activā′tion**; **ac′tivātor**.—*adv.* **ac′tively**.—*ns.* **ac′tivism**, a philosophy of creative will, esp. the practical idealism of Rudolf Eucken (1846-1926): a policy of vigorous action; **ac′tivist**, a believer in the philosophy of activism: one who supports a policy of vigorous action: one who plays a special part in advancing a project or in strengthening the hold of political ideas; **activ′ity**, quality, state, or fact of being active: a school exercise designed to teach through practical experiment, research, and discussion: (esp. in *pl.*) doings; **ac′tiveness**.—**activated**, or **active, carbon**, carbon in a highly adsorbent condition, obtained from vegetable matter by carbonisation in the absence of air; **active immunity**, immunity due to the making of antibodies within the organism; **active life** (*theol.*), life devoted to good works as opposed to contemplation; **active list**, a list of full-pay officers engaged in or available for service; **active service**, service in the battle area, or (orig. *U.S.*) in army, navy or air force even in time of peace. [L. *āctīvus*.]

acton, *ak′tən*, **ha(c)queton**, *hak′(i)tən*, *n.* a stuffed jacket worn under a coat of mail. [O.Fr.

auqueton, through Sp. from Ar. *al qūtun*, the cotton.]

actor, actress. See under act.

actual, *ak'tū-əl, ak'cho͞o-əl*, *adj.* of the nature of an action (*Shak.*): real: existing in fact: at the time being.—*v.t.* **ac'tualise, -ize**, to make actual: to realise in action.—*ns.* **actualisā'tion, -ization; ac'tualist**, one who looks to actual facts; **actuality** (*-al'i-ti*), fact or state of being actual: realism: something that really is.—*adv.* **ac'tually**, as a matter of fact: truly, however little one might expect it. [Fr. *actuel*—L.L. *āctuālis*.]

actualités, *ak-tü-al-ē-tā*, (Fr.) newsreel or current affairs programme.

actuary, *ak'tū-ər-i*, *n.* a registrar or clerk (still in the Convocation of Canterbury): one who makes the calculations connected with insurance.—*adj.* **actuarial** (*-ā'ri-əl*). [L. *āctuārius* (*scriba*), an amanuensis, a clerk.]

actuate, *ak'tū-āt*, *v.t.* to put into, or incite to, action.—*v.i.* to act.—*ns.* **actuā'tion; ac'tuātor.** [L. *āctus*, action; see act.]

acuity, *ə-kū'i-ti*, *n.* sharpness. [L.L. *acuitās*, *-ātis*—L. *acus*, needle.]

aculeate(d), *ə-kū'li-āt(-id)*, *adjs.* pointed: prickly: having a sting: stinging. [L. *aculeātus*—*aculeus*, a sting, goad, dim. of *acus*, needle.]

acumen, *ə-kū'men, ak'ū-mən*, *n.* sharpness: quickness of perception: penetration.—*v.t.* **acū'minate**, to sharpen: to give point to.—*v.i.* (*rare*) to taper.—*adj.* (*bot.*) tapering in long hollow curves to a point (also **acū'minated**).—*n.* **acuminā'tion.** [L. *acūmen*, *-inis*, a point.]

acupressure, *ak-ū-presh'ər*, *n.* arrest of haemorrhage by a needle pressing across the artery.—*n.* **acupunc'ture**, puncturing with needles to cure disease. [L. *acus*, needle, pressure, puncture.]

acushla, *ə-ko͞osh'la*, (Ir.) darling.

acute, *ə-kūt'*, *adj.* sharp: sharp-pointed: ending in an acute angle (*bot.*): keen: mentally penetrating: piercing: finely discriminating: keenly perceptive: shrewd: urgently pressing.—*n.* an acute accent.—*adv.* **acute'ly.**—*n.* **acute'ness.**—**acute accent**, a mark (´) originally indicating a rising pitch, now used for various purposes; **acute angle**, one less than a right angle; **acute disease**, one that comes to a crisis. [L. *acūtus*, pa.p. of *acuĕre*, to sharpen.]

acyclic, *ā-, a-sī'klik*, *adj.* not periodic: not whorled (*bot.*): with open-chain structure, aliphatic (*chem.*). [Gr. *a-*, priv., *kyklos*, a wheel.]

ad, *ad*, *n.* coll. for advertisement.

adage, *ad'ij*, *n.* an old saying: a proverb. [Fr.,—L. *adagium*—*ad*, to, and root of *āiō*, I say.]

adagio, *ə-dä'j(y)ō*, (*mus.*) *adv.* slowly.—*adj.* slow.—*n.* a slow movement: a piece in adagio time:—*pl.* **ada'gios.** [It.,—*ad agio*, at ease.]

Adam, *ad'əm*, *n.* the first man according to Genesis: unregenerate human nature: a gaoler (perh. as wearing buff) (*Shak.*).—*adjs.* **Adam**, applied to a style of architecture, interior decoration and furniture, designed by Robert and James Adam in the 18th century; **Adamic, -al** (*ə-dam'ik, -əl*), of or like Adam: naked.—*n.* **Ad'amite**, a descendant of Adam: one who goes naked, esp. of a 2nd-century sect in North Africa.—*adjs.* **Adamit'ic, -al.**—*n.* **Ad'amitism.**—**Adam's ale** or **wine**, water; **Adam's apple**, the projection of the thyroid cartilage in front of the throat, fabled to be part of the forbidden fruit stuck in Adam's throat: forbidden fruit (see forbid); **Adam's flannel**, mullein; **Adam's needle**, a species of Yucca. [Heb. *Ādām*.]

adamant, *ad'-əm-ənt, -ant*, *n.* name applied by the ancients to various hard substances, e.g. steel: imagined rock with fabulous properties: diamond (*obs.*): lodestone (*obs.*).—*adjs.* **ad'amant**, unyielding; **adamantē'an** (*Milt.*), hard as adamant; **adaman'tine**, unbreakable: impregnable: impenetrable: magnetically attractive (*obs.*).—**adamantine lustre** (*min.*), a lustre approaching the metallic but without opacity. [Gr. *adamas*, *-antos*, prob. orig. steel, also diamond—*a-*, priv., and *damaein*, to tame, overcome.]

Adansonia, *ad-an-sō'ni-a*, *n.* the baobab genus. [After Michel *Adanson*, French botanist (1727-1806).]

ad aperturam libri, *ad ap-er-tūr'am lib'rī, -to͞or'-am lib'rē*, (L.) as the book opens.

adapt, *ə-dapt'*, *v.t.* to make fit or suitable.—*n.* **adaptabil'ity.**—*adj.* **adapt'able.**—*n.* **adaptation** (*ad-əp-tā'shən*), the fact, act, process, or result of adapting: a character by which anything is adapted to conditions: adjustment.—*adjs.* **adapt'ative; adapt'ed**, modified to suit: suitable.—*ns.* **adapt'er, -or**, one who, or that which, adapts: an attachment or accessory enabling a piece of apparatus to be used for a purpose, or in conditions, other than that, or those, for which it was orig. intended; **adap'tion, adaptation.**—*adj.* **adapt'ive.**—*adv.* **adapt'ively.**—*n.* **adapt'iveness.** [Fr. *adapter*—L. *adaptāre*—*ad*, to, and *aptāre*, to fit.]

Adar, *ā'där*, or *ā'dār*, *n.* the twelfth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical, the sixth of the civil, year (part of February and March).—**Adar Sheni** (*shā'nē*; 'Adar the second'), Veadar. [Heb. *adār*.]

ad arbitrium, *ad ār-bit'ri-əm, -o͝om*, (L.) at pleasure.

ad astra, *ad as'tra*, (L.) to the stars.

ad avizandum, *ad a-viz-an'dəm, a-vēz-än'do͞om*, (*Scottish law* L.) for further consideration; see avizandum.

adaw, *ə-dō'*, (*Spens.*), *v.t.* to daunt: to subdue.—*v.i.* to subside. [App. a 16th-cent. misunderstanding of the M.E. adv. *adaw*, out of life—O.E. *of dagum*, from days (dat. pl.).]

adaxial, *ad-aks'i-əl*, *adj.* next or towards the axis. [L. *ad*, to.]

adays, *ə-dāz'*, (*obs.*) *adv.* by day: daily (*Spens.*). [O.E. *dæges*, gen. of *dæg*, day, with prep. *a* added later.]

ad captandum (vulgus), *ad kap-tan'dəm* (*vul-gəs*), *-doom* (*wo͝ol'go͞os*), (L.) (used as *adv.* or *adj.*) with the intention of appealing to the emotions of, or pleasing, the crowd.

ad clerum, *ad kler'əm, klā'ro͞om*, (L.) to the clergy.

ad crumenam, *ad kro͞o'mə-nam, kro͞o-mā'nam*, (L.) to the purse.

add, *ad*, *v.t.* to put, join, or annex (to something else): to sum up, compute the sum of: to say further.—*v.i.* to make an addition.—*ns.* **add'er**, one who adds: a machine for adding; **additament** (*ə-dit'ə-mənt*, or *ad'*), something added; **addi'tion**, the act of adding: a thing added: the part of arithmetic or algebra that deals with adding: title, designation (*Shak.*).—*adj.* **addi'tional**, added.—*adv.* **addi'tionally.**—*adjs.* **additi'tious**, increasing; **add'itive**, of the nature of an addition: characterised by addition: to be added.—Also *n.*—*adv.* **add'itively.**—**addition compound, product** (*chem.*), one formed by the direct union of two or more substances; **add-to system**, a hire-purchase arrangement by which a customer obtains a series of articles, making a down payment on the first only; **add up**, to amount on adding: to be consistent, satisfactory to the mind: to point to a reasonable conclusion; **add up to**, to come to as result or conclusion. [L. *addĕre*, *additum*—*ad*, to, *dăre*, to put.]

addax, *ad'aks*, *n.* a large African antelope with long slightly twisted horns. [L., from an African word.]

addeem, *ə-dēm'* (*obs.*), *v.t.* to adjudge: to award. [Pfx. *ad-*, and deem.]

addend, *ad'end, ə-dend'*, *n.* a number or quantity added. [addendum.]

addendum, *ə-den'dəm*, *n.* a thing to be added:—*pl.* **adden'da.** [L. gerundive of *addĕre*; see add.]

adder, *ad'ər*, *n.* the only venomous British snake, a viper (*q.v.*).—**add'erstone**, a prehistoric spindle-whorl or bead, popularly attributed to the agency of adders; **ad'der's-tongue**, a genus (Ophioglossum) of ferns whose spores grow on a spike resembling a snake's tongue; **ad'der's-wort**, **add'erwort**, the bistort, or snakeweed, supposed to cure snake-bite. [O.E. *nǣdre* (*an adder* for *a nadder*; cf. obs. Ger. *atter* for *natter*).]

addict, *ə-dikt'*, *v.t.* to give up (to), devote, apply habitually (to).—*adj.* (*obs.*) addicted.—*n.* (*ad'ikt*), a slave to a habit or vice, esp. drugs.—*adj.* **addict'ed**, inclined or given up (with *to*).—*ns.* **addict'edness**, **addic'tion.**—**drug of addiction**, habit-forming drug. [L. *addīcĕre*, *addictum*—*ad*, to, *dīcĕre*, to declare.]

addio, *ad-ē'o*, (It.) good-bye (a Dio, to God).

Addison's disease, *ad'i-sənz diz-ēz'*, a disease in which there is progressive destruction of the suprarenal cortex, accompanied by wasting, weakness, low blood-pressure, and pigmentation of the skin (bronzed skin). [Dr Thomas *Addison* (1793-1860), who investigated it.]

addle, *ad'l*, *n.* liquid filth (now *dial.*).—*adj.* putrid: bad (as an egg): barren, empty: muddled.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become addle.—*adjs.* **add'led**; **add'le-brained**, **-headed**, **-pated**, **muddle-headed.**—*n.* **add'lement.** [O.E. *adela*, mud.]

addoom, *ə-dōōm'*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to adjudge, award. [Pfx. *ad-*, and doom.]

addorsed, *ə-dörst'*, (*her.*) *adj.* turned back to back. [L. *ad*, to, *dorsum*, back.]

address, *ə-dres'* *v.t.* to arrange (*obs.*): to prepare (*obs.*): to dress (*obs.*): to don (*arch.*): to apply or devote (oneself; with *to*): to apply oneself to: to direct: to aim: to direct one's words to, speak directly to: to send: to put a written or printed direction or indication of destination upon: to woo (*arch.*).—*v.i.* to direct one's words (towards) (*Shak.*): to prepare oneself (*Shak.*).—*n.* act or mode of addressing: deportment: adroitness: preparation, a move, incipient act (*Milt.*): a formal communication in writing: a speech: direction, as of a letter: place to which letters may be directed: place where one may be found: (in *pl.*) attentions of the nature of courtship.—*adj.* **addressed'**, **addrest'**, set up (*Spens.*): ready, prepared (*Shak.*): arrayed (*obs.*): equipped (*obs.*): aimed: directed.—*ns.* **addressee'**, the person to whom a missive or communication is addressed; **address'er**, **-or.** [Fr. *adresser*—L.L. *addirectiāre*—L. *ad*, to, *directum*, straight; see dress, direct.]

adduce, *ə-dūs'*, *v.t.* to bring forward in discussion, to cite or quote.—*adj.* **addūc'ent**, drawing inward or together, as a muscle.—*n.* **addūc'er.**—*adj.* **addūc'ible.**—*v.t.* **adduct** (*ə-dukt'*), to draw inward or together.—*n.* **adduc'tion**, the act of adducing or of adducting.—*adj.* **adduc'tive**, tending to bring forward.—*n.* **adduc'tor**, an adducent muscle. [L. *addūcĕre*, *adductum*—*ad*, to, and *dūcĕre*, to bring.]

adeem, *ə-dēm'*, (*law*) *v.t.* to cancel (a bequest) by destruction or sale of the thing bequeathed, or otherwise.—*n.* **ademption** (*-dem'shən*). [L. *ad*, to, and *emĕre*, *emptum*, to take.]

adelantado, *a-de-lan-tä'dō*, *n.* a grandee: a provincial governor. [Sp.]

à demi, *a də-mē*, (Fr.) by halves, half.

aden-, in composition, gland.—*ns.* **adenec'tomy**, surgical removal of a gland; **adenine**, *ad'ən-ēn*, a substance found in all glandular tissues, one of the four bases in deoxyribo-nucleic acids, in close association with thymine; **adenitis** (*ad-ən-ī'tis*) inflammation of glands.—*adj.* **ad'enoid**, glandlike: glandular.—*n.* (usu. in *pl.*) enlargement of glandular tissue at the back of the nose.—*adj.* **adenoid'al**, of adenoids: affected by, or as if by, adenoids (as a voice).—*ns.* **adenoidec'tomy**, surgical removal of adenoids; **adenō'ma**, a glandlike tumour:—*pl.* **adenō'mata**, or **-mas.**—*adj.* **adenō'matous.** [Gr. *adēn*, gland.]

Adeni, *ä'di-ni*, *n.* and *adj.* (a citizen) of Aden.

adept, *ad'ept*, *ə-dept'*, *a-dept'*, *adj.* completely skilled.—*n.* (*ad'ept*, *ə-dept'*, *a-dept'*) a proficient: one who has attained the great secret (e.g. of the philosopher's stone). [L. *adeptus* (*artem*), having attained (an art), pa.p. of *adipīscī*, to attain.]

adequate, *ad'i-kwit*, *-kwāt*, *adj.* sufficient: competent.—*adv.* **ad'equately.**—*ns.* **ad'equateness**, **ad'equacy** (*-kwə-si*).—*adj.* **ad'equative.** [L. *adaequātus*, made equal—*ad*, to, and *aequus*, equal.]

adermin, *ə-dûr'min*, *n.* former name of pyridoxin. [Gr. *a-* privative, *derma*, skin, because deprivation of this vitamin was shown to cause dermatitis in rats.]

Ades (*Milt.*), *n.* variant of Hades.

adespota, *ad-es'pot-a*, *n.pl.* anonymous works. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and *despotēs*, master.]

à dessein, *a des-ɛ̃*, (Fr.) on purpose.

ad eundem gradum, *ad ē-un'dəm grād'əm*, *ā-ōōn'dem gräd'ōōm*, (L.) to the same degree (at another university).

à deux, *a dø*, (Fr.) of two, between two, two-handed; **à deux mains**, with both hands: for two hands.

ad finem, *ad fīn'əm*, *fēn'em*, (L.) to the end: toward the end.

adharma, *ə-där'mä*, *n.* unrighteousness—opposite of dharma. [Sans.]

adhere, *əd-*, *ad-hēr'*, *v.i.* to stick: to remain fixed or attached: to cleave (as to a party, a leader, a doctrine): to be consistent (*Shak.*): to agree: to affirm a judgment (*Scots law*).—*n.* **adhēr'ence**, state of adhering: concrescence of unlike parts (*bot.*).—*adj.* **adhēr'ent**, sticking: concrescent and unlike.—*n.* one who adheres: a follower: a partisan: one who is loosely associated with a body without being a member.—*n.* **adhēr'er.** [L. *ad*, to, *haerēre*, *haesum*, to stick.]

adhesion, *əd-hē'zhən*, *n.* the act of adhering or sticking: steady attachment: concrescence of unlike parts (*bot.*): reunion of separated surfaces (*surg.*): abnormal union of parts that have been inflamed (*path.*): a band of fibrous tissue joining such parts.—*adj.* **adhē'sive** (*-siv*, *-ziv*), sticky: apt to adhere.—*n.* a substance used for sticking things together.—*adv.* **adhē'sively.**—*n.* **adhē'siveness.** [See adhere.]

adhibit, *əd-hib'it*, *v.t.* to apply: to attach: to admit: to administer.—*n.* **adhibi'tion.** [L. *adhibēre*, *-itum*—*ad*, to, *habēre*, to hold.]

ad hoc, *ad hok*, (L.) for this special purpose (used as *adj*).

ad hominem, *ad hom'in-em*, (L.) to the man, addressed to the feelings or prejudices of the hearer or reader.

adiabatic, *ad-i-ə-bat'ik*, *adj.* without transference of heat.—*adv.* **adiabat'ically.** [Gr. *a-*, priv., *dia*, through, *batos*, passable.]

Adiantum, *ad-i-an'təm*, *n.* the maidenhair genus of ferns. [Gr. *adiantos*—*a-*, priv., and *diantos*, capable of being wetted.]

adiaphoron, *ad-i-af'ə-ron*, *n.* in theology and ethics, a thing indifferent—any tenet or usage considered non-essential:—*pl.* **adiaph'ora.**—*ns.* **adiaph'orism**, tolerance or indifference in regard to non-essential points in theology: latitudinarianism; **adiaph'orist.**—*adj.* **adiaph'orous.** [Gr., from *a-*, priv., *diaphoros*, differing—*dia*, apart, *pherein*, to carry.]

adiathermic, *ad-i-ə-thûr'mik*, *adj.* impervious to radiant heat. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *dia*, through, *thermē*, heat.]

adieu, *ə-dū'*, *interj.* (I commend you) to God:

farewell.—*n.* a farewell:—*pl.* **adieus** or **adieux** (*ə-dūz′*). [Fr. *à Dieu*, to God.]

ad infinitum, *ad in-fin-it′əm, -ēt′ōōm*, (L.) to infinity.

ad inquirendum, *ad in-kwīr-en′dum, in-kwēr-en′-dōōm*, (L.L.) for making inquiry—name of a writ.

ad interim, *ad in′tər-im*, (L.L.) for the meantime.

adiós, *ad-ē-os′*, (Sp; lit. 'to God') good-bye.

adipic, *ə-dip′ik*, *adj.* of fat (adipic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_4$, an acid got by treating fat with nitric acid).—*adj.* **adipose** (*ad′i-pōs*), fatty.—*n.* **adiposity** (*-pos′i-ti*).—**adipose tissue**, the vesicular structure in the animal body which contains the fat. [L. *adeps*, *adipis*, soft fat.]

adipocere, *ad′i-pō-sēr*, or *-sēr′*, *n.* a fatty, waxy substance resulting from the decomposition of animal bodies in moist places or under water, but not exposed to air. [L. *adeps*, *adipis*, soft fat, and *cēra*, wax.]

adit, *ad′it*, *n.* an opening or passage, esp. into a mine. [L. *aditus*—*ad*, to, *īre*, *itum*, to go.]

adjacent, *ə-jā′sənt*, *adj.* lying near.—*n.* **adja′cency.**—*adv.* **adja′cently.** [L. *ad*, to, *jacēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *jacēre*, to lie.]

adjective, *aj′ik-tiv*, *adj.* added: dependent: subsidiary: (of dyes) requiring a mordant.—*n.* a word added to a noun to qualify it, or limit its denotation by reference to quality, number, or position.—*adj.* **adjectival** (*-tīv′l*) of an adjective: using many adjectives: used facetiously as a euphemism (e.g. *What adjectival nonsense!*).—*advs.* **adjecti′vally; ad′jectively.** [L. *adjectīvum* (*nōmen*), added (word)—*adjicĕre*, *-jectum*, to add—*ad*, to, *jacĕre*, to throw.]

adjoin, *ə-join′*, *v.t.* to join on: to lie next to.—*v.i.* to be in contact:—*adj.* **adjoin′ing.**—*n.* **adj′oint**, a civil officer who assists a French maire: an assistant professor in a French college. [Through Fr. *adjoign-*, pr.p. stem, and *adjoint*, pa.p., of *adjoindre*—L. *adjungĕre*—*ad*, to, *jungĕre*, to join.]

adjourn, *ə-jûrn′*, *v.t.* to put off to another day: to postpone: to discontinue (a meeting) in order to reconstitute it at another time or place.—*v.i.* to suspend proceedings and disperse for any time specified, or (*sine diē*) without such time being specified.—*ns.* **adjourn′al** (*obs.*); **adjourn′ment.** [O.Fr. *ajorner*—L.L. *adiurnāre*—L. *ad*, to, L.L. *jurnus*, L. *diurnus*, daily; cf. journal.]

adjudge, *ə-juj′*, *v.t.* to decide: to assign: to award.—*n.* **adjudg′ment** (sometimes **adjudge′ment**), the act of adjudging: sentence. [O.Fr. *ajuger*—L. *adjūdicāre*; cf. judge.]

adjudicate, *ə-jōō′di-kāt*, *v.t.* to determine judicially: to pronounce: to award.—*v.i.* to pronounce judgment: to act as judge in a competition between amateurs in one of the arts, e.g. music.—*ns.* **adjudicā′tion**, act or process of adjudicating: an order of the Bankruptcy Court, adjudging a debtor to be a bankrupt, and transferring his property to a trustee (*Eng. law*); **adju′dicator.** [L. *adjūdicāre*, *-ātum*.]

adjunct, *aj′ung(k)t*, *adj.* joined or added.—*n.* a thing joined or added, but subordinate or not essentially a part: a person (usually subordinate) joined to another in office or service: any word or clause enlarging the subject or predicate (*gram.*): any accompanying quality or non-essential attribute (*logic*).—*n.* **adjunction** (*ə-jungk′shən*).—*adj.* **adjunct′ive**, forming an adjunct.—*advs.* **adjunct′ively; adjunct′ly.** [L. *adjunctus* pa.p. of *adjungĕre*, to join.]

adjure, *ə-jōōr′*, *v.t.* to cause to swear (*obs.*): to charge on oath or solemnly.—*n.* **adjurā′tion** (*aj-*).—*adj.* **adjur′atory.**—*adj.* **adjur′ing.** [L. *adjūrāre*—*ad*, to, *jūrāre*, *-ātum*, to swear.]

adjust, *ə-just′*, *v.t.* to put in due relation: to regulate: to settle.—*adj.* **adjust′able.**—*ns.* **adjust′er**, one who adjusts: see average, loss; **adjust′ment; adjust′or**, an organ or faculty that determines behaviour in response to stimuli. [Obs. Fr. *adjuster*—L.L. *adjuxtāre*, to put side by side—L. *juxtā*, near; confused by association with *jūstus*, right.]

adjutage, ajutage, *aj′ōō-tij*, *n.* a nozzle as for a fountain. [Fr. *ajutage*; cf. adjust.]

adjutant, *aj′ōō-tənt*, *n.* an officer specially appointed to assist a commanding officer: a large Indian stork or crane (from its stalking gait) —*ns.* **adj′utancy**, the office of an adjutant: assistance; **adj′utant-gen′eral**, head of a department of the general staff: the executive officer of a general. [L. *adjūtāns*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *adjūtāre*, freq. of *adjŭvāre*—*ad*, to, *jŭvāre*, to assist.]

adjuvant, *aj′ōō-vənt*, *adj.* helping.—*n.* a help: an ingredient to help the main ingredient (*med.*).—*n.* **ad′juvancy.** [Fr.,—L. *ad*, to, *jŭvāre*, to help.]

ad lib. See ad libitum.

ad libitum, *ad lib′i-təm, -tōōm*, (L.) at pleasure.—*Abbrev.* **ad lib.**—**ad-lib**, *ad-lib′*, (*coll.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to extemporise, esp. to fill up time.

ad-man. See under advertisement.

ad manum, *ad mān′um, mān′ōōm*, (L.) at hand, ready.

ad-mass, admass. See under advertisement.

admeasure, *ad-mezh′ər*, *v.t.* to measure: to apportion.—*n.* **admeas′urement.** [O.Fr. *amesurer*—L.L. *admēnsūrāre*—L. *ad*, to, *mēnsūra*, measure.]

adminicle, *əd-min′i-kl*, *n.* anything that aids or supports: an auxiliary: any corroboratory evidence (*law*).—*adj.* **adminic′ular.**—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **adminic′ulate.** [L. *adminiculum*, a support—*ad*, to, *manus*, hand.]

administer, *əd-min′is-tər*, *v.t.* to govern: to manage as a steward, substitute, or executor: to dispense (justice, rites): to tender (an oath, medicine).—*v.i.* to minister.—*adj.* **admin′istrable.**—*adj.* and *n.* **admin′istrant.**—*n.* **administrā′tion**, the act of administering: management: dispensation of sacraments: the government.—*v.t.* **admin′istrate**, to administer.—*adj.* **admin′istrative**, concerned with administration.—*n.* **admin′istrātor**, one who manages or directs: the person to whom is committed, under a commission entitled letters of administration, the administration or distribution of the personal estate of a deceased person, in default of an executor: one empowered to act for a person legally incapable of acting for himself (*Scots law*):—*fem.* **admin′istrātrix.**—*n.* **admin′istratorship.** [L. *administrāre*, *-ātum*—*ad*, to, *ministrāre*, to minister.]

admiral, *ad′mər-əl*, *n.* the chief commander of a navy: a naval officer ranking with a general in the army (admiral of the fleet with field-marshal): an admiral's flagship: the chief ship in a fleet of merchantmen or fishing boats: a cone-shell: a butterfly of certain kinds (see red, white).—*ns.* **ad′miralship**, the office or art of an admiral; **Ad′miralty**, board administering navy (since 1964 under Ministry of Defence): building where it transacts business.—**Lord High Admiral**, office dating from 15th century, William IV (when Duke of Clarence) being last holder until office was taken over by the Queen in 1964. [O.Fr. *a(d)miral*—Ar. *amīr-al-bahr*, a lord of the sea, confused with L. *admirābilis* (see admire).]

admire, *əd-mīr′*, *v.t.* to have (or express) a high opinion of: to wonder at (*arch.*).—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to wonder.—*adj.* **ad′mirable**, worthy of being admired.—*n.* **ad′mirableness.**—*adv.* **ad′mirably.**—*ns.* **admir′a(u)nce** (*Spens.*), admiration; **admirā′tion**, the act of admiring: wonder, together with esteem, love, or veneration: astonishment (*B.*, *Shak.*, and *Milt.*): admirableness (*Shak.*): an object of admiration (*Shak.*): a wonder (*Shak.*).—*adj.* **ad′mirātive.**—*n.* **admir′er**, one who admires: a lover.—*adv.* **admir′ingly.**—**Admirable Crichton** (*krī′tən*), one who excels in many things, from James Crichton (1560-82), Scottish athlete, Latin poet, polymath. [Fr. *admirer*—L. *ad*, at, *mīrārī*, to wonder.]

ad misericordiam, *ad mi-zer-i-kör'di-am*, (L.) (appealing) to pity—of an argument, etc.

admit, *əd-mit'*, *v.t.* to allow to enter: to let in: to concede: to acknowledge: to be capable of (also *v.i.* with *of*):—*pr.p.* admitt'ing; *pa.p.* admitt'ed.—*n.* admissibil'ity.—*adj.* admiss'ible, that may be admitted or allowed (generally, or specially as legal proof).—*n.* admission (*-mish'ən*), the act of admitting: anything admitted or conceded: leave to enter.—*adjs.* admiss'ive; admitt'able, that may be admitted.—*n.* admitt'ance, admission: acceptability, acceptance (*Shak.*): the property of an electric circuit by virtue of which a current flows under the action of a potential difference (*elect.*).—*adj.* admitt'ed.—*adv.* admitt'edly. [Partly through Fr.,—L. *admittěre*, *-missum*—*ad*, to, *mittěre*, *missum*, to send.]

admix, *əd-*, *ad-miks'*, *v.t.* to mix with something else.—*n.* admix'ture, the action of mixing: what is added to the chief ingredient of a mixture. [L. *ad*, to, and mix.]

ad modum, *ad mōd'əm*, *mod'ŏŏm*, (L.) after the manner (of).

admonish, *əd-mon'ish*, *v.t.* to warn: to reprove mildly.—*n.* admon'ishment, admonition. [O.Fr. *amonester*—L.L. *admonestāre*—L. *admonēre*—*ad*, to, *monēre*, to warn.]

admonition, *ad-mon-ish'ən*, or *-mən-*, *n.* reproof: counsel: advice: ecclesiastical censure.—*adjs.* admonitive (*-mon'*), admon'itory, containing admonition.—*n.* admon'itor. [L. *admonitiō*, *-ōnis*; cf. admonish.]

adnascent, *ad-nas'ənt*, *adj.* growing to or upon something else. [L. *adnāscēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *adnāscī*—*ad*, to, *nāscī*, to be born.]

adnate, *ad'nāt*, *ad-nāt'*, (*bot.*) *adj.* attached (esp. by the whole length) to another organ.—*n.* adnation (*-nā'shən*). [L. *adnātus*, usu. *agnātus*—*ad*, to, (*g*)*nātus*, born.]

ad nauseam, *ad nö'shi-am*, *-zi-*, *now'si-*, (L.) to the pitch of producing disgust.

ado, *ə-dōō'*, *n.* a to-do: bustle: trouble: difficulty: stir or fuss. [at do, Northern English infin. with at instead of to, borrowed from Scand.]

adobe, *ə-dō'bi*, *n.* a sun-dried brick: a house made of such bricks: (also adobe clay) a name for any kind of mud which, when mixed with straw, can be sun-dried into bricks.—Also *adj.* [Sp.,—*adobar*, to plaster.]

adolescent, *ad-ō-les'ənt*, *adj.* passing from childhood to maturity.—Also *n.*—*n.* adolesc'ence, the state or time of being adolescent. [L. *adolēscēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *adolēscěre*, to grow up.]

Adonai, *ə-dōn'ī*, *ə-don-ā'ī*, *n.* a name of the Deity in the O.T., usu. translated by Lord. See also *Jehovah*. [Heb. *adōnāi*, my lord.]

Adonis, *ə-dō'nis*, *n.* a youth beloved by Aphrodite: a beautiful youth: a beau or dandy: the ranunculaceous pheasant's-eye genus.—*n.pl.* Adō'nia, the festival of mourning for Adonis.—*n.* Adonic (*ə-don'ik*) a verse of a dactyl and a spondee, said to have been used in the Adonia.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* and *v.i.* ad'onise, -ize, to adorn (oneself). [Gr. *Adōnis*—Phoenician *adōn*, lord.]

adoors, *ə-dōrz'*, *-dörz'*, (*obs.*) *adv.* at doors: at the door. [Prep. a, at, and door.]

adopt, *ə-dopt'*, *v.t.* to take voluntarily as one's own child, with the rights of a child: to take into any relationship: to take as one's own: to take up: to take over: to take (a precaution): to choose formally (e.g. a candidate): to endorse, approve (e.g. a resolution, minutes).—*adj.* adopt'ed, taken by adoption.—*ns.* Adop'tianism, Adoptionism (*ə-dop'shən-izm*; often adoptianism), the doctrine that Christ, as man, is the adopted son of God: adop'tianist, adop'tionist; adop'tion.—*adjs.* adop'tious (*-shəs*; *Shak.*), adopted; adopt'ive, that adopts or is adopted. [L. *adoptāre*—*ad*, to, *optāre*, to choose.]

adore, *ə-dōr'*, *-dör'*, *v.t.* to worship: to love or reverence intensely: to adorn (*Spens.*).—*adj.* ador'able.—*n.* ador'ableness.—*adv.* ador'ably.—*ns.* adorā'tion; ador'er.—*adv.* ador'ingly. [L. *ad*, to, *ōrāre*, to pray.]

adorn, *ə-dörn'*, *v.t.* to deck or dress: to embellish.—*n.* (*Spens.*) adornment.—*adj.* (*Milt.*) adorned, ornate.—*n.* adorn'ment, ornament: decoration. [O.Fr. *äorner*, *adorner*—L. *adōrnāre*—*ad*, to, *ōrnāre*, to furnish.]

adown, *ə-down'*, (*poet.*) *adv.* and *prep.* an older form of down.

ad patres, *ad pāt'rēz*, *pat'rās*, (L.) (gathered) to his fathers, dead.

adpress, *ad-pres'*, *v.t.* to press together.—*adj.* adpressed', (*bot.*) closely pressed together but not united.—Also appress'. [L. *ad*, to, *preměre*, *pressum*, to press.]

adrad, *ə-drad'*, adred, *ə-dred'* (*Spens.*) *adj.* afraid. [O.E. *ofdræd*—pfx. *of-*, *drǣdan*, to dread.]

adread, *ə-dred'*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to fear.—*pa.t.* adrad' (*Spens.*). [O.E. *ondrǣdan*—pfx. *on-*, on, *and-*, to and *drǣdan*, to dread.]

ad referendum, *ad ref-er-en'dum*, *-dŏŏm*, (L.) to be further considered.

ad rem, *ad rem*, (L.) to the point: to the purpose.

adren(-o)-, *ə-dren*(*-ō*)*-*, *-drēn*(*-ō*)*-*, in composition; adrenal, adrenal glands, adrenalin.—*adj.* adrenal (*ə-drēn'al*), beside the kidneys.—*n.* an adrenal gland.—*n.* adrenalin (*-ren'*, *-rēn'*) a hormone secreted by the adrenal glands, used to cause constriction of the small arteries.—*adj.* adrenocorticotrophic (*ad-rē'nō-kör'ti-kō-tro'fik*; cortex, and Gr. *trophē*, food), stimulating the activity of the adrenal cortex.—*n.* adrenocorticotrophin (*-trō'fin*), a hormone used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis:—abbrev. ACTH.—adrenal glands, the suprarenal capsules, two small ductless glands over the kidneys. [L. *ad*, to, *rēnēs*, kidneys.]

adrift, *ə-drift'*, *adj.* or *adv.* in a drifting condition: loose from moorings: left to one's own resources, without help, guidance, or contacts: cut loose. [Prep. a, and drift.]

adroit, *ə-droit'*, *adj.* dexterous: showing address.—*adv.* adroit'ly.—*n.* adroit'ness. [Fr. *à droit*, according to right—L. *directus*, straight; see direct.]

à droite, *a drwät*, (Fr.) to the right.

adry, *ə-drī'*, *adj.* and *adv.* in a state of thirst or dryness. [After athirst, acold, etc.]

adscititious, *ad-sit-ish'əs*, *adj.* added or assumed: additional. [L. *adsciscěre*, *-scītum*, to take or assume—*ad*, to, *sciscěre*, to inquire—*scīre*, to know.]

adscript, *ad'skript*, *adj.* attached to the soil.—*n.* a feudal serf so attached.—*n.* adscrip'tion. [L. *adscriptus*—*ad*, to, *scrīběre*, to write.]

adsorb, *ad-sörb'*, *v.t.* of a solid, to take up a vapour on its surface (cf. absorb).—*ns.* adsorb'ate, the vapour adsorbed; adsorb'ent, a solid (as charcoal) that adsorbs a vapour in contact with it; adsorp'tion. [L. *ad*, to, *sorbēre*, to suck in.]

adsum, *ad'sum*, *-sŏŏm*, (L.) I am present: here.

ad summum, *ad sum'um*, *sŏŏm'ŏŏm*, (L.) to the highest point.

adularia, *ad-ū-lā'ri-a*, *n.* a transparent orthoclase feldspar. [From the *Adula* group in the Alps.]

adulate, *ad'ū-lāt*, *v.t.* to fawn upon, to flatter.—*ns.* ad'ūlātor; adūlā'tion.—*adj.* ad'ūlatory. [L. *adūlārī*, *adūlātus*, to fawn upon.]

Adullamite, *ə-dul'əm-īt*, *n.* John Bright's name for a Whig seceder from the Liberal party (1866). [From the cave of *Adullam*, 1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2.]

adult, *ad'ult*, *ə-dult'*, *adj.* grown up: mature: of or for adults.—*n.* a grown-up person.—*n.*

ad′ulthood. [L. *adultus*, pa.p. of *adolēscĕre*, to grow up; see **adolescent.**]

adulterate, *ə-dult′ər-āt*, *v.t.* to debase, falsify, by mixing with something inferior or spurious: to commit adultery with (*obs.*).—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to commit adultery.—*adj.* defiled by adultery: spurious: corrupted by base elements.—*ns.* **adult′erant,** that with which anything is adulterated; **adulterā′tion,** the act of adulterating: the state of being adulterated; **adult′erator,** one who adulterates a commodity; **adult′erer,** one guilty of adultery:—*fem.* **adult′eress.**—*adj.* **adult′erine,** resulting from adultery: spurious: illegal (*hist.*).—*n.* the offspring of adultery.—*v.i.* **adult′erise, -ize** (*arch*), to commit adultery.—*adj.* **adult′erous,** pertaining to, of the nature of, guilty of, adultery.—*adv.* **adult′erously.**—*n.* **adult′ery,** violation of the marriage-bed, whether one's own or another's: unchastity generally (*B.*): applied opprobriously, esp. by theologians to marriages disapproved of: image-worship: adulteration, falsification (*obs.*). [L. *adulterāre*, *-ātum*, prob. from *ad*, to, and *alter*, another. Some forms come from Fr., remodelled later on Latin.]

adumbrate, *ad′um-brāt*, or *-um′*, *v.t.* to give a faint shadow of: to shadow forth: to foreshadow: to overshadow.—*n.* **adumbrā′tion.** [L. *adumbrāre*, *-ātus*—*ad*, to, *umbra*, a shadow.]

adunc, *ə-dungk′*, *adj.* hooked.—Also **adunc′ate, -d, adunc′ous.**—*n.* **aduncity** (*ə-dun′si-ti*). [L. *aduncus*, *aduncātus*—*ad*, to, *uncus*, a hook.]

ad unguem, *ad ung′gwem*, *o͞ong′*, (L.) to the nail: to a nicety.

ad unum omnes, *ad ūn′um om′nēz*, *o͞on′o͞om om′nās*, (L.) all to a man.

adust, *ə-dust′*, *v.t.* (*Milt.*) to scorch.—*adj.* burnt up or scorched (*obs.*): browned with the sun (*obs.*): sallow and atrabilious (from the old notions of dryness of body). [L. *adūstus*, pa.p. of *adūrĕre*, to burn up.]

ad valorem, *ad val-ōr′əm*, *-ōr′*, *wal-*, (L.) according, in proportion, to value.

advance, *əd-väns′*, *v.t.* to put forward: to promote: to further: to raise (*Shak.*): to extol (*obs.*): to raise in price: to supply beforehand: to pay before due time: to lend, esp. on security.—*v.i.* to move or go forward: to make progress: to rise in rank or in value.—*n.* a forward move: progress: a rise in price, value, wages: payment beforehand: a loan: an approach, overture, move towards agreement, favour, etc.—*adj.* before in place: made, given, etc., ahead of time.—*adj.* **advanced′,** at, appropriate to, a far-on stage (of education, thought, emancipation, life, etc.).—*n.* **advance′ment,** promotion: furthering: payment in advance.—**advance copy, proof,** one sent in advance of publication; **advance factory,** one built to encourage development, in the belief that a firm will take it over; **advance(d) guard,** a guard or party in front of the main body: **advance note,** an order for (generally) a month's wage given to a sailor on engaging.—**in advance,** beforehand: in front. [O.Fr. *avancer*—L.L. *abante* (Fr. *avant*)—L. *ab ante*, from before; the prefix refashioned later as if from *ad*.]

advantage, *əd-vänt′ij*, *n.* superiority over another: a favouring condition or circumstance: gain or benefit: the first point after deuce (*tennis*, *lawn-tennis*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to benefit or profit.—*adjs.* **advan′tageable** (*rare*), profitable: convenient; **advantageous** (*ad-vən-tā′jəs*), of advantage: useful (with *to* and *for*).—*adv.* **advantā′geously.**—*n.* **advantā′geousness.**—**advantage rule,** in games, a rule under which an infringement and its penalty are overlooked when this is to the advantage of the non-offending side.—**advantage server, striker,** the first point after deuce has been gained by the server, the striker; **have the advantage of,** to recognise without being recognised; **take advantage of,** to avail oneself of: to make undue use of an advantage over; **take at advantage,** to use favourable conditions against: to take by surprise; **to advantage,** so that the merits are readily perceived. [Fr. *avantage*—*avant*, before; see **advance.**]

advection, *ad-vek′shən*, (*meteor.*) *n.* movement horizontally of air or atmospheric conditions. [L. *advectio*—*ad*, *vehĕre*, to carry.]

advene, *ad-vēn′*, *v.i.* to be superadded.—*n.* **advent** (*ad′vənt*), a coming or arrival: (*cap.*) the first or the second coming of Christ: the period immediately before the festival of the Nativity, including four Sundays.—*n.* **Ad′ventist,** one who expects a second coming of Christ: a millenarian.—*adj.* **adventitious** (*ad-vən-tish′əs*), accidental: additional: foreign: appearing casually: developed out of the usual order or place.—*adv.* **adventi′tiously.**—*adj.* **adventive** (*-vent′*), adventitious: not permanently established (*bot.*).—*n.* a thing or person coming from without.—*n.* **adven′ture,** a chance: a remarkable incident: an enterprise: trial of the issue: risk: a commercial speculation: an exciting experience: the spirit of enterprise.—*v.t.* to risk: to dare: to venture: to put forward as a venture: to venture to say or utter.—*v.i.* to risk oneself: to take a risk.—*n.* **adven′turer,** one who engages in hazardous enterprises: a soldier of fortune, or speculator: one who pushes his fortune, esp. by unscrupulous means:—*fem.* **adven′turess** (chiefly in bad sense).—*adjs.* **adven′turous, adven′turesome,** enterprising: ready to incur risk.—*adv.* **adven′turously.**—*n.* **adven′turousness.**—**adventure playground,** a playground with objects that can be used by children for building, to climb on, etc. [L. *advenīre*, *adventum* (*ad*, to, *venīre*, to come), fut.p. *adventūrus*; *adventus*, coming; *adventīcius*, extraneous; partly through Fr.]

adverb, *ad′vûrb*, *n.* a word added to a verb, adjective, or other adverb to express some modification of the meaning or an accompanying circumstance.—*adj.* **adverb′ial** (*əd-*)—*v.t.* **adverb′ialise, -z-,** to give the character of adverb to.—*adv.* **adverb′ially.** [L. *adverbium*—*ad*, to, *verbum*, a word (a trans. of Gr. *epirrēma*, lit. that which is said afterwards).]

ad verbum, *ad vûr′bum*, *wer′bo͞om*, (L.) to a word: word for word.

adversaria, *ad-vər-sā′ri-a*, *n.pl.* miscellaneous notes: a commonplace-book. [L. *adversāria*.]

adversary, *ad′vər-sər-i*, *n.* an opponent: the Adversary, Satan.—*adjs.* **advers′ative** (*ad-vûrs′*), denoting opposition, contrariety, or variety; **ad′verse** (*-vûrs*), contrary (with *to*): opposed: unfavourable: facing the main axis (*bot.*).—*adv.* **ad′versely.**—*ns.* **ad′verseness; advers′ity,** adverse circumstances: misfortune: perversity (*Shak.*). [L. *adversus*—*ad*, to, and *vertĕre*, *versum*, to turn.]

advert, *ad-vûrt′*, *v.i.* to turn one's attention: to refer.—*ns.* **advert′ence, advert′ency,** attention: heedfulness: regard.—*adj.* **advert′ent,** attentive: heedful.—*adv.* **advert′ently.** [L. *advertĕre*—*ad*, to, *vertĕre*, to turn.]

advert. See **advertise.**

advertise, -ize, *ad′vər-tīz*, *-tīz′*, formerly (as *Shak.*) *-vûrt′iz*, *v.t.* to inform, give notice to (*arch.*): to give notice of: to give public information about merits claimed for: to draw attention to: to offer for sale by public notice, printed or broadcast.—*v.i.* to issue advertisements: to ask (for) by means of public notice, e.g. in a newspaper.—*ns.* **advertisement** (*əd-vûr′tis-mənt*), the act of advertising: a public notice (*coll.* abbrev. **ad, ad′vert**): any device for obtaining public favour or notoriety: news (*obs.*): **advertiser** (*ad′*, or *-tīz′*), one who advertises: often part of a newspaper's title; **advertis′ing.**—

adj. (*Shak.*) attentive.—**ad-man**, *ad'-man*, one who takes part in advertising, esp. advertising addressed to the admass; **ad-mass, admass**, the mass which advertisers seek to reach in commercial sound radio and television. [Fr. *avertir*, *avertiss-* —L. *advertĕre*; see advert (1).]

advew, *ad-vū'*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to view. [L. *ad*, to, and view.]

advice, *əd-vīs'*, *n.* counsel: information (usu. in *pl.*): formal official intelligence about anything: specially skilled opinion, as of a physician or lawyer.—*adjs.* **advice'ful** (*obs.*) (*Spens.*, **avize'-full**), watchful: attentive: skilled in advising.—**advice'-boat** (*obs.*), a swift vessel employed in conveying despatches. [O.Fr. *advis* (Fr. *avis*)—L. *ad vīsum*, according to what is seen or seems best.]

advise, *əd-vīz'*, *v.t.* to view (*obs.*): to take thought of, consider (*obs.*): to take to avizandum: to bethink: to counsel: to recommend: to inform: to announce.—*v.i.* to reflect, deliberate (*obs.*): to consult (with).—*n.* **advīsabil'ity**.—*adj.* **advīs'able**, to be recommended: expedient: open to advice.—*n.* **advis'ableness**.—*adv.* **advis'ably**.—*adjs.* **advis'atory** (*rare*), advisory; **advised'**, having duly considered: considered: deliberate: apprised: amenable to advice.—*adv.* **advis'edly** (*-id-li*), after consideration: intentionally: wisely, prudently.—*ns.* **advīs'edness**, deliberate consideration: prudent procedure; **advise'ment** (*obs.* or *arch.*), counsel, deliberation; **advīs'er, advis'or**, one who advises; **advis'ership**; **advīs'ing** (*Shak.*), counsel, advice.—*adj.* **advīs'ory**, having the attribute or function of advising. [O.Fr. *aviser*, and L.L. *advisāre*; cf. advice.]

ad vivum, *ad vī'vum*, *wē'wŏŏm*, (L.) to the life, lifelike.

advocaat, *ad'vō-kät*, *n.* a liqueur containing eggs and flavourings: a medicinal drink of eggs, rum, and lemon-juice. [Du. *advokaaten-*, advocate's dram, as a clearer of the throat.]

advocate, *ad'və-kit*, *ad'və-kāt*, *n.* an intercessor or defender: one who pleads the cause of another: one who is qualified to plead before the higher courts of law—the ordinary name in Scotland corresponding to barrister in England: (*cap.*; New English Bible) the Holy Spirit.—*v.t.* (*ad'və-kāt*) to plead in favour of: to recommend.—*ns.* **ad'vocacy** (*-kə-si*), the function of an advocate: a pleading for: defence; **advocā'tion**; **ad'vocātor**.—*adj.* **ad'vocātory**.—**advocate in Aberdeen**, a solicitor (in Aberdeen); **Lord Advocate**, the first law-officer of the crown and public prosecutor of crimes for Scotland. [O.Fr. *avocat* and L. *advocātus*—*advocāre*, *-ātum*, to call in—*ad*, to, *vocāre*, to call.]

advoutrer, *əd-vow'trər*, **advou'try**, forms intermediate between avoutrer and adulterer, etc.

advowson, *əd-vow'zən*, *n.* the right of presentation to a church benefice. [O.Fr. *avoeson*—L.L. *advocātiō*, *-ōnis*—L. *advocātus*.]

adward (*Spens.*). Same as award.

adynamia, *a-di-nā'mi-a*, *n.* helplessness, want of power accompanying a disease.—*adj.* **adynamic**, (*-am'*), without strength: characterised by the absence of force (*phys.*). [Gr. *a-*, priv., and *dўnamis*, strength.]

adytum, *ad'i-təm*, *n.* the most sacred part of a temple: the chancel of a church:—*pl.* **ad'yta**. [Latinised from Gr. *adyton*—*a-*, priv., *dyein*, to enter.]

adze, *adz*, *n.* a cutting tool with an arched blade which is set at right angles to the handle. [O.E. *adesa*.]

ae, *ā*, *yā*, *ye*, *adj.* Scot. form of O.E. *ān*, one, used attributively.—*adj.* **aefa(u)ld**, **ā'fald**, **-fawld**, onefold, single: single-minded: faithful: simple: sincere: honest.

aecidium, *ə-sid'i-əm*, *n.* a cup-shaped fructification in rust fungi:—*pl.* **aecid'ia**.—*n.* **aecid'iospore**, a spore produced in it. [Gr. *aikiā*, injury.]

aedile, *ē'dīl*, *n.* a magistrate in ancient Rome who had the charge of public buildings, games, markets, police, etc.—*n.* **ae'dileship**. [L. *aedīlis*—*aedēs*, *-is*, a building.]

aegirine, *ē'jir-ēn*, **ae'girite**, *-īt*, *ns.* a green pleochroic pyroxene. [*Ægir*, Norse sea-god or giant.]

aegis, *ē'jis*, *n.* orig. a shield belonging to Zeus, or to Pallas: protection: patronage. [Gr. *aigis*.]

aeglogue, *ēg'log*, *n.* arch. for eclogue. [From the mistaken belief that the word meant goat-herd discourse—Gr. *aix*, *aigos*, goat, *logos*, discourse.]

aegrotat, *ē-grō'tat*, or *ē'*, *n.* in universities, a medical certificate of illness, or a degree granted on it. [L. *aegrōtat*, is sick, 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of *aegrōtāre*—*aeger*, sick.]

aemule, *ē'mūl*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to emulate. [L. *aemulārī*.]

Aeneid, *ē'ni-id*, *ə-nē'id*, *n.* an epic poem written by Virgil, the hero of which is Aeneas. [L. *Aenēis*, *-idos*.]

Aeneolithic, *ā-ē-ni-ō-lith'ik*, *adj.* belonging to a transitional stage at the end of the Neolithic age, when copper was already in use. [L. *aēneus*, brazen, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

aeolian, *ē-ō'li-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to, acted on by, or due to the agency of, the wind: aerial.—**aeolian** (or with *cap.*) **harp**, a sound-box with strings tuned in unison, sounding harmonics in a current of air; **aeolian rocks** (*geol.*), those deposited by wind, as desert sands. [L. *Aeolus*—Gr. *Aiolos*, god of the winds.]

Aeolian, *ē-ō'li-ən*, *adj.* of Aeolis or Aeolia, in north-west Asia Minor, or its Greek colonists.—*n.* an Aeolian Greek.—*adj.* **Aeolic** (*-ol'ik*), the Greek dialect of the Aeolians.—**Aeolian mode**, in ancient Greek music, the same as the Hypodorian or Hyperphrygian: in old church music, the authentic mode with A for its final.

aeolipile, aeolipyle, *ē'əl-i-pīl*, or *ē-ol'i-pīl*, *n.* a hollow ball turned by tangential escape of steam. [L. *Aeolus*, god of the winds, and *pila*, ball; or Gr. *Aiolou pylai*, Gates of Aeolus.]

aeolotropy, *ē-əl-ot'rə-pi*, *n.* variation in physical properties according to direction.—*adj.* **aeolotrop'ic**. [Gr. *aiolos*, changeful, *tropē*, a turn.]

aeon, eon, *ē'on*, *n.* a vast age: eternity: the largest, or a very large division of geological time: a power emanating from the supreme deity, with its share in the creation and government of the universe.—*adj.* **aeō'nian**, eternal. [L. *aeon*—Gr. *aiōn*.]

Aepyornis, *ē-pi-ör'nis*, *n.* a gigantic Recent fossil wingless bird of Madagascar. [Gr. *aipys*, tall, *ornis*, bird.]

aequo animo, *ē-*, *ī-kwō an'i-mō*, (L.) with an equable mind.

aerate, *ā'ər-āt*, *v.t.* to put air into: to charge with air or with carbon dioxide or other gas (as aerated waters).—*ns.* **ā'erātor**, an apparatus for the purpose; **āerā'tion**, exposure to the action of air: mixing or saturating with air or other gas: oxygenation of the blood by respiration.—**aerated concrete**, lightweight concrete made by a process which traps gas bubbles in the mix; **aerating root**, a root that rises erect into the air, a breathing organ in mud plants. [L. *āēr*, air.]

aerenchyma, *ā-(ə)r-eng'ki-ma*, (*bot.*) *n.* respiratory tissue.—*adj.* **aerenchym'atous** (*-ki'*). [Gr. *āēr*, air, *en*, in, *chyma*, that which is poured.]

aerial, *ā-ē'ri-əl*, also *-er'*, *adj.* of, in, belonging to, the air: airy: unreal: lofty: (*ā'(ə-)ri-əl*) atmospheric: elevated: connected with aircraft, e.g. used in, against, aircraft; using aircraft (as aerial support, reconnaissance, warfare); carried out from aircraft: growing in air (*biol.*).—*n.*

(*ā'(ə-)ri-əl*) a wire exposed to receive or emit electromagnetic waves: an antenna.—*n.* **aeriality** (*-al'i-ti*).—*adv.* **aer'ially**.—**aerial railway, ropeway**, one for overhead conveyance. [L. *āĕrius*—*āĕr*, air.]

aerie, aery, ayrie, eyrie (now common), **eyry**, *ā'ri*, also *ē'ri*, *ī'ri*, *n.* the nest of a bird of prey, esp. an eagle: a house or stronghold perched on some high or steep place: the brood in the nest, or a stock of children (*Shak.*). [O.Fr. *aire*; origin unknown.]

aeriform, *ā'(ə)r-i-förm*, *adj.* gaseous: unreal. [L. *āĕr*, air, and *fōrma*, form.]

aero-, *ā'(ə)r-ō-*, in combination, air.—*n.* **āerobat'ics** (*pl.* in form, but treated as *sing.*; Gr. *bateein*, to tread), the art of performing stunts in the air: aerial acrobatics.—*n.* **ā'erobe** (Gr. *bios*, life), an organism that requires free oxygen for respiration.—Also **aerō'biont**.—*adjs.* **āerobic** (*-ob'*), **āerobiotic** (*-ot'ik*), requiring free oxygen for respiration: effected by aerobes, as a biochemical change: involving the activity of aerobes.—*advs.* **aerob'ically, aerobiot'ically**.—*adj.* **āerobiolog'ical** (*-bi-ō-loj'*).—*ns.* **āerobiol'ogy**, study of airborne micro-organisms; **āerobiō'sis**, life in presence of oxygen; **ā'erobomb**, a bomb for dropping from aircraft; **ā'erobus**, a large aircraft; **ā'erodart**, an arrow-headed missile of steel dropped from aircraft in warfare; **ā'erodrome**, an area, with its buildings, etc., used for the take-off and landing of aircraft: an early flying-machine (*hist.*; Gr. *dromos*, running).—*adjs.* **āerodynam'ic, -al**.—*ns.* **āerodynam'icist**, one concerned with the movement of bodies in a flow of air or gas; **āerodynam'ics** (*pl.* in form but treated as *sing.*), the dynamics of gases; **ā'erodyne** (*-dīn*; Gr. *dynamis*, power), a heavier-than-air aircraft.—*adj.* **āeroelas'tic**, able to be deformed by aerodynamic forces.—*ns.* **āeroelastic'ian**, one who studies flutter and vibration in high-speed aircraft; **āeroem'bolism**, an airman's condition similar to caisson disease, caused by rapid ascent to high altitudes; **ā'ero-engine**, an aircraft engine; **ā'erofoil**, a body (e.g. wing, tail plane) shaped so as to produce an aerodynamic reaction (lift) normal to its direction of motion, for a small resistance (drag) in that plane; **ā'erogram**, a message by wireless telegraphy: a message sent by telegram (or telephone) and aeroplane: an aerogramme: an aerograph record; **ā'erogramme, aérogramme**, an air-letter: a sheet of thin paper, with postage stamp imprinted, to be folded and sent by airmail at a special low rate; **ā'erograph**, a meteorograph: an airborne automatic recording instrument; **āerog'raphy**, meteorology; **āerohy'droplane**, a winged hydroplane or flying-boat; **ā'erolite, āerolith**, a meteoric stone or meteorite (Gr. *lithos*, a stone); **āerolithol'ogy**, the science of aerolites.—*adjs.* **āerolit'ic; āerolog'ical**.—*ns.* **āerol'ogist; āerol'ogy**, the branch of science that treats of the atmosphere; **ā'eromancy**, divination by atmospheric phenomena: weather forecasting (Gr. *manteiā*, divination); **āerom'eter**, an instrument for measuring the weight or density of air and gases; **āerom'etry**, pneumatics.—*adj.* **āeromet'ric**.—*ns.* **ā'eromotor**, an engine for aircraft; **ā'eronaut** (Gr. *nautēs*, a sailor), a balloonist or airman.—*adjs.* **āeronaut'ic, -al**.—*ns.* **aeronaut'ics** (*pl.* in form but treated as *sing.*), the science or art of aerial navigation; **ā'eroneuros'is**, flight fatigue, a nervous disorder of airmen, with emotional and physical symptoms; **āeron'omy**, the science of the earth's atmosphere; **āeron'omist; āerophō'bia**, morbid fear of draughts (Gr. *phobos*, fear).—*adj.* **āerophōb'ic**.—*ns.* **ā'erophyte**, an epiphyte (Gr. *phyton*, a plant); **ā'eroplane**, any heavier-than-air power-driven flying-machine, with fixed wings: a small plane for aerostatic experiments (see plane); **āeroplank'ton**, minute organisms carried in the air; **āerosid'erite** (Gr. *sidēros*, iron), an iron meteorite; **ā'erosol**, a colloidal system, such as a mist or a fog, in which the dispersion medium is a gas: a liquid, e.g. insecticide, in a container under pressure: the container; **ā'erospace**, the earth's atmosphere together with space beyond (*as adj.* pertaining to, or capable of operating in, air and space); **ā'erostat**, a balloon or other aircraft lighter than air: a balloonist: an air sac (*zool.*) (Gr. *statos*, standing).—*adj.* **āerostat'ic**.—*ns.* **āerostat'ics** (*pl.* in form, but treated as *sing.*), the science of the equilibrium and pressure of air and other gases: the science or art of ballooning; **āerostation** (*-stā'shən*), ballooning.—*adj.* **āerotac'tic**, pertaining to or showing aerotaxis.—*ns.* **āerotax'is** (*biol.*), movement towards or from oxygen (Gr. *taxis*, arrangement; adj. *taktikos*); **ā'erotrain**, a train driven by an aircraft engine, riding on a cushion of air.—*adj.* **āerotrop'ic** (Gr. *tropē*, turning).—*n.* **āerot'ropism** (*bot.*), curvature in response to concentration of oxygen. [Gr. *āēr*, air.]

aeruginous, *ē-rōō'ji-nəs*, *ī-rōō'jə-*, *adj.* pertaining to or like copper-rust or verdigris. [L. *aerūginōsus*—*aerūgō*, rust of copper—*aes, aeris*, brass, copper.]

aery, aerie, *ā'(ə-)ri*, (*poet.*) *adj.* aerial: incorporeal: spiritual: visionary.—**aerie light** (*Milt.*), light as air. [L. *āĕrius*; see aerial.]

aery. See aerie.

aes alienum, *ēz al-i-ēn'um*, *īs al-i-ān'ŏŏm*, (L.) debt, lit. another's copper or brass.

æsc, *ash*, *n.* the rune (ᚫ) for a, used in O.E. for æ: the ligature æ used in O.E. for the same sound (that of *a* in Mod. Eng. *cat*). [O.E. *æsc*, ash-tree, the name of the rune.]

Aesculapian, *ēs-kū-lā'pi-ən*, or *es-*, *adj.* pertaining to Aesculapius, and so to the art of healing.—Also **Esculapian**. [L. *Aesculāpius*, Gr. *Asklēpios*, god of healing.]

Aesculus, *ēs'kū-ləs*, *n.* the horse-chestnut genus of Hippocastanaceae.—*n.* **aes'culin**, a glucoside in horse-chestnut bark. [L. *aesculus*, a species of oak.]

aesir. See as (2).

aesthesia, in U.S. **es-**, *es-thēz'i-a*, *is-*, *ēs-*, **aesthesis**, *ns.* feeling: sensitivity.—*n.* **aesthes'iogen**, something producing sensation, esp. a stimulus or suggestion producing a sensory effect on a subject under hypnosis.—*adj.* **aesthesiogen'ic**.—*adj.* **aesthetic**, *es-thet'ik*, *is-*, *ēs-*, orig. relating to perception by the senses: generally relating to possessing, or pretending to, a sense of beauty: artistic or affecting to be artistic.—*n.* **aes'thete** (*-thēt*), a professed disciple of aestheticism: one who affects an extravagant love of art.—*adj.* **aesthet'ical**, pertaining to aesthetics.—*adv.* **aesthet'ically**.—*n.* **aesthetician** (*-tish'ən*), one devoted to or versed in aesthetics.—*v.t.* **aesthet'icise, -ize**, (*-sīz*), to render aesthetic.—*ns.* **aesthet'icism**, the principles of aesthetics: the cult of the beautiful, applied esp. to a late 19th-century movement to bring art into life, which developed into affectation; **aesthet'icist; aesthet'ics** (*pl.* in form, but treated as *sing.*), the principles of taste and art: the philosophy of the fine arts. [Gr. *aisthētikos*, perceptive—*aisthanesthai*, to feel or perceive.]

aestival, in U.S. **es-**, *ēs-ti'vəl*, or *es-*, *adj.* of summer.—*v.i.* **aes'tivate** (*-ti-vāt*), to pass the summer.—*n.* **aestivā'tion**, a spending of the summer: manner of folding in the flower-bud (*bot.*): arrangement of foliage leaves relative to one another in the bud (*bot.*): dormancy during the dry season (*zool.* and *bot.*). [L. *aestīvus*, *aestīvālis*, relating to summer, *aestīvāre*, to pass the summer—*aestās*, summer.]

aes triplex, *ēz trī'pleks*, *īs trip'leks*, (L.) triple brass, a strong defence.

aetatis suae, *ē-tat'is sū'ē, ī-tät'is so͝o'ī*, (L.) of his (or her) age.

aether, *ē'thər*, *n.* Same as ether (but not generally used in the chemical sense).

Aethiopian. See Ethiopian.

aethrioscope, *ē'thri-ō-skōp*, *n.* an instrument for measuring the minute variations of temperature due to the condition of the sky. [Gr. *aithriā*, the open sky, *skopeein*, to look at.]

aetiology, in U.S. et-, *ē-ti-ol'ə-ji*, *n.* the science or philosophy of causation: an inquiry into the origin or causes of anything, esp. a disease.—*adj.* **aetiolog'ical.** [Gr. *aitiologiā*—*aitiā*, cause, *logos*, discourse.]

Aetnean. See Etnean.

afar, *ə-fär'*, *adv.* from a far distance (usually *from afar*): at or to a distance (usually *afar off*). [of and on, far.]

afear, affear(e), *ə-fēr'*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to frighten.—*adj.* **afeard', affeard'** (*Shak.*), afraid. [Pfx. *a-*, intens., O.E. *fǣran*, to frighten.]

affable, *af'ə-bl*, *adj.* easy to speak to: courteous, esp. towards inferiors: pleasant, friendly.—*n.* **affabil'ity.**—*adv.* **aff'ably.** [Fr.,—L. *affābilis*—*affārī*, to speak to—*ad*, to, and *fārī*, to speak.]

affair, *ə-fār'*, *n.* that which is to be done: business: any small matter· a minor battle: a matter of intimate personal concern: a thing (*coll.*): (*pl.*) transactions in general: public concerns. [O.Fr. *afaire* (Fr. *affaire*)—*à* and *faire*—L. *ad*, to, *facĕre*, to do; cf. ado.]

affaire, *a-fer*, (Fr.) liaison, intrigue: (usu. with name of chief person involved following or preceding) an episode, incident, arousing speculation and scandal.—**affaire (d'amour)**, *a-fer* (*dam-o͞or*), a love affair; **affaire de cœur**, *a-fer də kœr*, affair of the heart; **affaire d'honneur**, *a-fer do-nœr*, affair of honour (a duel).

affeard, affear'd. See afeard, affeered.

affect, *ə-fekt'*, *v.t.* to act upon: to infect or attack as disease: to influence: to move the feelings of: (in *pass.* only) to assign, allot.—*n.* disposition of body or mind (*obs.*): affection, love (*obs.*): (*af'ekt*) the emotion that lies behind action (*psych.*): pleasantness or unpleasantness of, or complex of ideas involved in, an emotional state (*psych.*).—*adjs.* **affect'ed**; **affect'ing**, having power to move the emotions.—*adv.* **affect'ingly**, —*adj.* **affect'ive**, of, arising from, or influencing. emotion.—*adv.* **affect'ively.**—*n.* **affectivity** (*af-ek-tiv'i-ti*). [L. *afficĕre*, *affectum*—*ad*, to, *facĕre*, to do.]

affect, *ə-fekt'*, *v.t.* to aim at, aspire to (*obs.*): to have a liking for (*arch.*): to make a show of preferring: to do, wear, inhabit, by preference: to assume: to assume the character of: to make a show or pretence of.—*v.i.* to incline, tend.—*n.* **affectā'tion** (*af-ik-*), assumption of or striving after an appearance of what is not natural or real: pretence.—*adjs.* **affect'ed**, full of affectation: feigned.—*adv.* **affect'edly.**—*ns.* **affect'edness**; **affect'er.** [L. *affectāre*, *-ātum*, freq. of *afficĕre*; see affect above.]

affection, *ə-fek'shən*, *n.* the act of influencing: emotion: disposition: inclination: love: attachment: affectation (*Shak.*): an attribute or property: a disease.—*v.t.* (*rare*) to love.—*adjs.* **affec'tional**; **affec'tionate**, full of affection: loving: eager, passionate, well inclined (*obs.*): —*adv.* **affec'tionately.**—*n.* **affec'tionateness.**—*adj.* **affec'tioned**, disposed (*B.*): full of affectation (*Shak.*). [L. *affectiō*, *-ōnis.*]

affeer, *ə-fēr'*, *v.t.* to assess: to reduce to a certain fixed sum.—*adj.* **affeered'** (*Shak.* **affear'd'**), confirmed.—*n.* **affeer'ment.** [O.Fr. *affeurer*—L.L. *afforāre*—L. *ad*, to, *forum*, a market.]

affenpinscher, *af'en-pinsh-ər*, a small dog related to the Brussels griffon, having tufts of hair on the face. [Ger.,—*affe*, monkey, *pinscher*, terrier.]

afferent, *af'ər-ənt*, *adj.* bringing inwards, as the nerves that convey impulses to the central nervous system. [L. *afferēns*, *-entis*—*ad*, to, and *ferre*, to carry.]

affettuoso, *äf-fet-to͞o-ō'sō*, (*mus.*) *adj.* tender.—*adv.* tenderly.—Also *n.* [It.]

affiance, *ə-fī'əns*, *v.t.* to betroth.—*n.* faith pledged: contract of marriage; trust: affinity (*obs.*).—*adj.* **affi'anced**, betrothed. [O.Fr. *afiance*; see affy.]

affiche, *af-ēsh*, (Fr.) notice, placard.

affidavit, *af-i-dā'vit*, *n.* a written declaration on oath. [L.L. *affīdāvit*, 3rd pers. sing. perf. of *affidāre*, to pledge one's faith; see affy.]

affied, See affy.

affiliate, *ə-fil'i-āt*, *v.t.* to adopt or attach as a member or branch: to impute paternity of: to assign the origin of.—*v.i.* to become closely connected, to associate: to fraternise.—*n.* an affiliated person, an associate: a branch, unit, or subsidiary of an organisation.—*n.* **affilia'tion.** —*adj.* **affil'iable.** [L. *affīliātus*, adopted—*ad*, to, *fīlius*, a son.]

affine, *a-fīn'*, *n.* (*obs.*) a relation, esp. by marriage. —*adj.* preserving finiteness (**affine geometry**, the geometry associated with affine transformations; **affine transformation**, the composition of a reversible linear mapping followed by a translation).—*adj.* **affined'**, related: bound by some tie.—*n.* **affinity**, *ə-fin'i-ti*, nearness (*obs.*): relationship by marriage: relation of sponsor and godchild: natural or fundamental relationship, esp. common origin: attraction, esp. chemical attraction: a spiritual attraction between two persons: a person whose attraction for another is supposed to be of this kind.—*adj.* **affin'itive.** [O.Fr. *affin*—L. *affīnis*, neighbouring—*ad*, to, at, *fīnis*, a boundary.]

affirm, *ə-fûrm'*, *v.t.* to assert confidently or positively: to ratify (a judgment): to confirm or stand by (one's own statement): to state in the affirmative (*log.*): to declare formally, without an oath (*law*).—*v.i.* to make an affirmation.—*adj.* **affirm'able.**—*n.* **affirm'ance**, affirmation: assertion: confirmation.—*adj.* and *n.* **affirm'ant.**—*n.* **affirmation** (*af-ər-mā'shən, -ûr-*), assertion: that which is affirmed: a positive judgment or proposition: a solemn declaration in lieu of an oath.—*adj.* **affirm'ative**, affirming or asserting: positive, not negative: dogmatic.—*n.* the affirmative mode: an affirmative word, proposition or utterance.—*adv.* **affirm'atively.**—*adj.* **affirm'atory.**—*n.* **affirm'er.**—*adv.* **affirm'ingly.** [O.Fr. *afermer*—L. *affirmāre*—*ad*, to, *firmus*, firm.]

affix, *ə-fiks'*, *v.t.* to fix to something: to subjoin: to attach: to append: to add (to something).—*n.* (*af'iks*) an addition to a root, stem, or word, to modify its meaning or use, whether *prefix* or *suffix*: any appendage or addition. [L. *affīgere*, *-fīxum*—*ad*, to, *fīgĕre*, to fix.]

afflated, *ə-flā'tid*, *adj.* inspired.—*ns.* **afflā'tion**, **afflā'tus**, inspiration (often divine). [L. *afflāre*, *-flātum* (vb.), *afflātus*, *-ūs* (n.)—*ad*, to, *flāre*, to breathe.]

afflict, *ə-flikt'*, *v.t.* to humble (*B.*): to distress grievously: to harass: to vex.—*adj.* **afflict'ed**, overthrown (*Milt.*): humble (*Spens.*): harassed by disease of body or mind: suffering.—*n.* and *adj.* **afflict'ing**, distressing.—*n.* **afflic'tion**, state or cause of grievous distress.—*adj.* **afflict'ive**, causing distress. [L. *affligĕre*, *-flictum*, to overthrow, cast down—*ad*, to, *flīgĕre*, to dash to the ground.]

affluent, *af'lo͝o-ənt* *adj.* inflowing: abounding: wealthy.—*n.* an inflowing stream.—*n.* **aff'luence**, inflow: abundance: wealth.—*adv.* **aff'luently.** —*ns.* **aff'luentness**; **aff'lux**, **affluxion** (*ə-fluk'shən*), an inflow, an accession.—**affluent society**, a society in which the ordinary person can afford many things once regarded as luxuries. [L. *affluĕre*—*ad*, to, *fluĕre*, *fluxum*, to flow.]

afforce, *ə-fōrs'*, *ə-förs'*, (*law*) *v.t.* to strengthen (e.g. a jury by addition of skilled persons).—*n.* **afforce'ment.** [O.Fr. *aforcer*—L.L. *exfortiāre*—L. *ex*, out, *fortis*, strong.]

afford, *ə-fōrd'*, *ə-förd'*, *v.t.* to yield, give, provide: to bear the expense, or disadvantage, of (having the necessary money or other resources or security of position): (*Spens.* **affoord**) to consent. [M.E. *aforthen*—O.E. *geforthian*, to further or cause to come forth.]

afforest, *a-*, *ə-for'ist*, *v.t.* to convert into hunting-ground: to cover with forest.—*adj.* **affor'estable.**—*n.* **afforestā'tion.** [L.L. *afforēstāre*—L. *ad*, to, and L.L. *forēsta*, forest.]

affranchise, *a-*, *ə-fran'chiz*, *-shiz*, *v.t.* to free from slavery, or from some obligation.—*n.* **affran'chisement** (*-chiz-*, *-shiz-*). [O.Fr. *afranchir*, *afranchiss-* —*à*, to, *franchir*, to free, *franc*, free.]

affrap, *a-frap'*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to strike. [It. *affrappare*—pfx. *af-* (L. *ad*, to), and *frappare*, to strike; or directly from **frap.**]

affray, *ə-frā'*, *n.* a disturbance, breach of the peace: a brawl, fight, fray: fear (*Spens.*).—*v.t.* to disturb, startle: to frighten: to scare away.—*adj.* **affrayed'**, alarmed (now **afraid'**). [O.Fr. *afrayer*, *esfreer* (Fr. *effrayer*)—L.L. *exfridāre*, to break the king's peace—L. *ex*, out of, O.H.G. *fridu* (Ger. *friede*), peace.]

affreightment, *ə-frāt'mənt*, *n.* the hiring of a vessel. [Fr. *affrétement* (*affrètement*), remodelled upon *freight*.]

affrended, *a-frend'id*, (*Spens.*) *adj.* reconciled. [**friend.**]

affret, *a-fret'*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a furious onset. [Prob. from It. *affrettare*, to hasten.]

affricate, *af'ri-kit*, *-kāt* *n.* consonant sound beginning as a plosive and passing into the corresponding fricative (*phon.*).—*adjs.* **affric'ative; aff'ricāted.**—*n.* **affricā'tion.** [L. *affricāre*, *-ātum*, to rub against—*ad*, to, *fricāre*, to rub.]

affright, *ə-frīt'*, *v.t.* to frighten —*n.* sudden terror.—*adj.* **affright'ed.**—*adv.* **affright'edly.**—*v.t.* **affright'en.**—*adj.* **affright'ened.**—*adj.* **affright'ful** (*arch.*), frightful.—*n.* **affright'ment**, sudden fear. [O.E. *āfyrhtan*—*ā-*, intens., *fyrhtan*, to frighten.]

affront, *ə-frunt'*, *v.t.* to meet face to face: to face: to confront: to throw oneself in the way of (*Shak.*): to insult to one's face.—*n.* a contemptuous treatment: an open insult: indignity.—*adj.* **affronté, affrontée, affrontee** (*ä-fron'tā*, *ə-frun'tē*), facing each other; also looking frontwise, or towards the beholder (*her.*).—*adj.* **affront'ed.**—*n.* and *adj.* **affront'ing.**—*adv.* **affront'ingly.**—*adj.* **affront'ive.** [O.Fr. *afronter*, to slap on the forehead—L.L. *affrontāre*—L. *ad*, to, *frōns*, *frontis*, forehead.]

affusion, *ə-fū'zhən*, *n.* pouring on (esp. in baptism). [L. *affūsiō*, *-ōnis*—*affundĕre*—*ad*, to, *fundĕre*, *fūsum*, to pour.]

affy, *ə-fī'*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to trust: to assure on one's faith: to betroth: to repose or put (trust).—*v.i.* to trust or confide:—*pr.p.* **affy'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **affied'** (*Spens.* **affyde'**). [O.Fr. *afier*—L.L. *affidāre*—L. *ad*, to, *fidēs*, faith; cf. **affiance.**]

Afghan, *af'gan*, *n.* a native or citizen, or the language, of Afghanistan: (without *cap.*) a heavy knitted or crocheted woollen blanket or shawl.—**Afghan hound** an ancient hunting and sheep dog of Afghanistan and northern India, kept as a pet in the West.

aficionado, *a-fish-yo-nä'dō*, *a-fē-thyō-nä'dhō*, (Sp.) amateur: ardent follower, fan.

afield, *ə-fēld'*, *adv.* to, in, or on the field: to or at a distance. [on, **field.**]

afire, *ə-fīr'*, *adj.* and *adv.* on fire: in a state of inflammation. [on, **fire.**]

aflame, *ə-flām'*, *adj.* and *adv.* in a flaming or glowing state. [on, **flame.**]

afloat, *ə-flōt'*, *adv.* and *adj.* in a floating state: at sea: unfixed: in circulation. [on, **float.**]

à fond, *a fɔ̃*, (Fr.) fundamentally: thoroughly.

afoot, *ə-fo͝ot'*, *adv.* and *adj.* on foot: astir: actively in being. [on, **foot.**]

afore, *ə-fōr'*, *-för'*, *prep.* in front of, before.—*adv.* beforehand, previously.—*adv.* **afore'hand**, beforehand: before the regular time for accomplishment: in advance.—*adjs.* **afore'mentioned**, previously mentioned, aforesaid; **afore'said**, said or named before; **afore'thought**, thought of or meditated before: premeditated.—*n.* premeditation.—*adv.* **afore'time**, in former or past times. [O.E. *onforan*—*on*, *foran*; see **before.**]

a fortiori, *ā fōr-ti* (*or -shi*) *-ōr'ī*, *ä fōr-ti-ōr'ē*, (L.) with stronger reason.

afoul, *ə-fowl'*, *adj.* and *adv.* in entanglement: in collision (with *of*). [on, **foul.**]

afraid, *ə-frād'*, *adj.* struck with fear: timid: reluctantly inclined to think (that): regretfully admitting. [Pa.p. of **affray.**]

afreet. See **afrit.**

afresh, *ə-fresh'*, *adv.* anew. [Pfx. *a-*, **fresh.**]

African, *af'rik-ən*, *adj.* of Africa.—*n.* a native of Africa: a Negro or other person of black race, esp. one whose people live now, or lived recently in Africa.—*n.* **Af'ric** (*poet.*), Africa.—*adj.* African.—*ns.* **Afrikan'er** (formerly **African'er**, **African'der**, **Afrikan'der**), one born in South Africa of white parents (esp. of Dutch descent); **African'der**, a South African breed of cattle; **Af'ricanism**, an African characteristic; **Af'ricanist**, one learned in matters relating to Africa.—*adj.* **Af'ricanoid**, of African type.—*v.t.* **Af'ricanise**, **-ize**, to make African: to exclude people of other races from, replacing them by Africans.—Also *v.i.*—*ns.* **Africanisātion, -izātion; Afrikaans** (*af-ri-käns'*), one of two official languages of S. Africa; it developed from 17th-cent. Dutch.—**African violet**, a plant from tropical Africa (*Saintpaulia ionantha*), commonly with violet-coloured flowers but not related to the violet; **Afrikander Bond**, a South African nationalist league (1881-1911). [L. *Africānus.*]

afrit, afreet, *ä-frēt'*, *af'rēt*, *n.* an evil demon in Arabian mythology. [Ar. *'ifrīt*, a demon.]

Afro, *af'rō*, *adj.* slang abbrev. for African (sometimes without *cap.*).—**Afro-**, in composition, African (and).—*adj.*, **Afro-American**, pertaining to American(s) of African descent.—Also *n.*—*adj.* **Afro-Asian**, *-āzh'yən*, of, consisting of, Africans and Asians: of Asian origin but African citizenship: of mixed Asian and African blood: (of language) belonging to a group spoken in southwest Asia and north Africa.

afront, *ə-frunt'*, *adv.* in front (*obs.*): abreast (*Shak.*). [on, **front.**]

afrormosia, *af-rör-mō'zi-a*, *n.* a very durable West African wood used as alternative to teak.

aft, *äft*, *adj.* or *adv.* behind: near or towards the stern of a vessel. [O.E. *æftan.*]

after, *äf'tər*, *prep.* and *adv.* behind in place: later in time than: following in search of: in imitation of: in proportion to, or in agreement with: concerning: subsequent to, or subsequently, afterwards: in the manner of, or in imitation of: according to: in honour of.—*adj.* behind in place: later in time: more towards the stern (in this sense as if the *comp.* of aft).—*conj.* later than the time when.—*ns.* **af'terbirth**, the placenta and membranes expelled from the uterus after a birth: a posthumous birth; **af'terburner**, the device used in afterburning; **af'terburning**, reheat; **af'tercare**, care subsequent to a period of treatment.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* **af'ter-clap**, an unexpected sequel, after an affair is supposed to be at an end; **af'ter-crop**, a second crop from the same land in the same year; **af'ter-damp**, choke-damp, arising in coal-mines after an explosion of fire-damp; **after-dinn'er**, the time following dinner.—*adj.* belonging to that time, esp. before leaving the table.—*n.* **af′ter-effect**, an effect that comes after an interval.—*v.t.* **aftereye′** (*Shak.*), to gaze after.—*ns.* **af′tergame**, a second game played in the hope of reversing the issue of the first: means employed after the first turn of affairs; **af′terglow**, a glow in the sky after sunset: **af′tergrass**, the grass that springs after mowing or reaping; **af′tergrowth**, a later growth: an aftermath; **af′ter-guard**, the men on the quarter-deck and poop who work the after sails, many of them unskilled: hence a drudge or person in a mean capacity: a merchant ship's officers; **af′ter-image**, an image that persists for a time after one looks at an object.—*n.pl.* **af′terings**, the last milk drawn in milking.—*ns.* **af′ter-life**, a future life: later life; **af′terlight**, the light of later knowledge; **af′termath**, a second mowing of grass in the same season: later consequences, esp. if bad (*fig.*); **afternoon′**, the time between noon and evening.—Also *adj.* **af′ternoon**.—*n.pl.* **af′terpains**, the pains after childbirth.—*n.* **af′terpiece**, minor piece after a play.—*n.pl.* **af′ters** (*slang*), dessert.—*ns.* **af′tershaft**, a second shaft arising from the quill of a feather; **af′tersupper**, time between supper and bedtime (*obs.*); prob. a dessert at the end of a supper, poss. a rere-supper (*Shak.*).—*adj.* in the time after supper.—*ns.* **af′tertaste**, a taste that remains or comes after eating or drinking; **af′terthought**, a thought or thing thought of after the occasion: a later thought or reflection or modification; **af′tertime**, later time.—*advs.* **af′terward** (*rare* except *U.S.*), **afterwards**, in after-time: later: subsequently.—*n.* **af′terword**, an epilogue.—**after a fashion** (see **fashion**). [O.E. *æfter*, in origin a comparative from *af* (*æf*), off, of which aft is orig. a superlative, but itself compared *æfter*, *æfterra*, *æftemest*, and tending to be regarded as comparative of aft; see of, off.]

aftermost, *äf′tər-mōst*, *-məst*, **aftmost**, *äft′*, *adjs.* superl. of aft, nearest the stern: hindmost. [O.E. *æftemest*, a double superlative.]

aga, agha, *ä′gə*, *ä-gä′*, *n.* a Turkish commander or chief officer.—**Aga Khan** (*kän*), the head of the Ismaili Mohammedans. [Turk. *aga*, *aghā*.]

agaçant, *a-ga-sā*, *fem.* **agaçante**, *-sāt*, (Fr.) provoking, alluring; **agacerie**, *-s(ə)rē*, allurement, coquetry.

Agadah. See **Haggada**.

again, *ə-gen′*, also *ə-gān′*, *adv.* once more: in return: in response or consequence: back: further: on the other hand: to the same amount in addition: at some future time (*dial.*).—*prep.* against (*dial.*). [O.E. *ongēan*, *ongegn*; Ger. *entgegen*.]

against, *ə-genst′*, also *ə-gānst′*, *prep.* opposite to: in opposition or resistance to: in protection from: in or into contact or collision with or pressure upon: towards the time of (*obs.*): in anticipation of: in contrast or comparison with: in exchange for: instead of.—*conj.* in readiness for the time that. [again, with gen. ending *-es*, and *-t* as in whilst, betwixt, amongst.]

agalactia, *ag-ə-lak′shi-ä*, *n.* failure to secrete milk. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *gala*, *galaktos*, milk.]

agalloch, *ə-gal′ək*, *n.* eaglewood. [Gr. *agallochon*, a word of Eastern origin; see eaglewood.]

agalmatolite, *ag-al-mat′ə-līt*, *n.* material of various kinds (steatite, pyrophyllite, etc.) from which the Chinese cut figures. [Gr. *agalma*, *-atos*, a statue (of a god), *lithos*, stone.]

Agama, *ag′ə-mä*, *n.* an Old World genus of thick-tongued lizards giving name to the family Agamidae (*a-gam′i-dē*).—*adj.* and *n.* **ag′amoid**. [Carib name of another lizard.]

Agamemnōn, *a-ga-mem′non*, (Gr.) leader of Greeks in Trojan war, king of Mycenae: generic name for a king.

agami, *ag′ə-mi*, *n.* the golden-breasted trumpeter, a crane-like bird of South America. [Carib name.]

agamic, *[illegible]gam′ik*, **agamous**, *ag′ə-məs*, *adjs.* asexual: parthenogenetic: cryptogamous (*obs.*).—*n.* **agamogenesis** (*-jen′*), reproduction without sex, as in lower animals and in plants. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *gamos*, marriage.]

agamid, *a′gə-mid*, *n.* an Old World lizard of the family Agamidae (*ə-gam′i-dē*), of which the type genus is A′gama. [From Carib.]

Aganippe, *ag-ə-nip′ē*, *n.* a fountain on Mt Helicon, sacred to the Muses: poetic inspiration. [Gr. *Aganippē*.]

agape, *ag′ə-pē*, *n.* a love-feast, held by the early Christians at communion time, when contributions were made for the poor: selfless Christian brotherly love: the love of God for man.—*pl.* **ag′apae** (*-pē*).—*n.* **Agapemone** (*-pēm′* or *-pem′ə-nē*) a religious community of men and women whose 'spiritual marriages' were in some cases not strictly spiritual, founded in 1849 at Spaxton, near Bridgwater: any similar community, esp. with reference to its delinquencies. [Gr. *agapē*, love, *monē*, tarrying, abode.]

agape, *ə-gāp′*, *adj.* or *adv.* with gaping mouth. [Prep. a, and gape.]

agar-agar, *ä′gär-ä′gär*, *ā′gär-ā′gär*, *n.* a jelly prepared from seaweeds of various kinds used in bacteria-culture, medicine, glue-making, silk-dressing, and cooking: any of the seaweeds concerned.—Also **a′gar**. [Malay.]

agaric, *ag′ər-ik*, or *əg-ar′ik*, *n.* a fungus, properly one of the mushroom family, but loosely applied.—*adj.* **agar′ic**. [Gr. *agarikon*.]

agate, *ag′it*, *-āt*, *n.* a banded variegated chalcedony: a dwarfish person (as if a figure cut in agate) (*Shak.*): ruby type. [Fr.,—Gr. *achātēs*, said to be so called because first found near the river *Achates* in Sicily.]

agate, *ə-gāt′*, *adv.* agoing, on the way: astir: afoot: astray. [Prep. a, and gate; a Northern word.]

agathodaimōn, *a′ga-thō-dī′mon*, (Gr.) one's good genius.

à gauche, *a gōsh*, (Fr.) to the left: on the left.

Agave, *a-gā′vē*, *n.* an aloe-like American genus of amaryllids, in Mexico usually flowering about the seventh year, in hothouse conditions requiring 40-60 (popularly a hundred) years.—Also called American aloe, maguey, century-plant. [L. *Agāvē*, Gr. *Agauē*, daughter of Cadmus, fem. of *agauos*, illustrious.]

agaze, *ə-gāz′*, *adj.* and *adv.* at gaze, gazing. [Prep. a, and gaze.]

agazed, *ə-gāzd′*, (*Shak.*) *adj.* struck with amazement. [Prob. a variant of aghast.]

age, *āj*, *n.* duration of life: the time during which a person or thing has lived or existed: time of life reached: mature years: legal maturity: the time of being old: equivalence in development to the average of an actual age: a period of time: any great division of world, human, or individual history: a generation: a century: (often *pl.*) a long time, however short (*coll.*).—*v.i.* to grow old: to develop the characteristics of old age.—*v.t.* to make to seem old or to be like the old: to mature:—*pr.p.* **aging** or **ageing** (*āj′ing*); *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **aged** (*ājd*).—*adj.* **aged** (*āj′id*), advanced in age: (*ājd*) of the age of.—*n. pl.* (*āj′id*), old people.—*ns.* **agedness** (*āj′idnis*), condition of being aged; **ag(e)′ing**, process of growing old or developing qualities of the old: maturing: change in properties that occurs in certain metals at atmospheric temperature after heat treatment or cold working.—*adjs.* **age′less**, never growing old, perpetually young: timeless; **age′long**, lasting an age.—**of age**, old enough to be deemed legally mature (with respect to voting, crime, contracts, marriage, etc.); **over age**, too old; **under age**, too young:

not yet of age. [O.Fr. *aäge* (Fr. *âge*)—L. *aetās*, *-ātis*, for *aevitās*—L. *aevum*, age.]

agee. See **ajee.**

agen (*Milt. and other poets*). Same as **again.**

agency. See **agent.**

agenda, *ə-* or *a-jen'də*, *n.pl.* things to be done—programme of business for a meeting (sometimes treated as a *sing.*). [L. neuter pl. of *agendus*, to be done, gerundive of *agĕre*, to do.]

agent, *ā'jənt*, *n.* a person or thing that acts or exerts power: any natural force acting on matter: one authorised or delegated to transact business for another: formerly a bank manager: formerly the representative of the government in a group of Indian states: a paid political party worker: a secret agent, spy.—*v.t.* (*Scot.*), to conduct as a law agent.—*adj.* acting: of an agent.—*n.* **agency** (*ā'jən-si*), the office or business, operation or action, of an agent; instrumentality: formerly a group of Indian states assigned to an agent.—*adj.* **agen'tial** (*-shəl*), pertaining to an agent or agency.—**agency shop,** a shop in which the union, usu. by agreement with the management, represents all workers whether they are members of it or not; **law agent** (*Scot.*), a solicitor—any qualified legal practitioner other than an advocate. [L. *agēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *agĕre*, to do.]

agent provocateur, *a-zhã prō-vo-ka-tœr*, (Fr.) one employed to lead others, by pretended sympathy, into acts incurring penalties.

agger, *aj'ər*, *ag'*, (*Rom. hist.*) *n.* a mound, esp. one of wood or earth for protection or other military purpose: any elevation, esp. artificial. [L.]

aggiornamento, *a-jör-na-men'tō*, (It.) modernising.

agglomerate, *ə-glom'ər-āt*, *v.t.* to make into a ball: to collect into a mass.—*v.i.* to grow into a mass.—*adj.* agglomerated: clustered: gathered in a head (*bot.*).—*n.* a volcanic rock consisting of irregular fragments.—*n.* **agglomerā'tion.**—*adjs.* **agglom'erative; agglom'erated.** [L. *agglomerāre*, *-ātum*—*ad*, to, L. *glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball.]

agglutinate, *ə-gloo͞t'in-āt*, *v.t.* to glue together: to cause to cohere or clump.—*v.i.* to cohere as if glued: to clump.—*adj.* **agglutinated.**—*adjs.*—**agglut'inable; agglut'inant.**—*n.* an agglutinating agent.—*ns.* **agglutinā'tion,** the act of agglutinating: an agglutinated mass: the clumping of bacteria, blood corpuscles, protozoa, etc. (*biol.*); **agglut'inin,** an antibody causing agglutination of bacteria, blood-corpuscles, etc.—*adj.* **agglut'inative,** tending, or having power, to agglutinate.—*n.* **agglut'inogen,** the substance in bacteria or in blood cells that stimulates the formation of, and unites with, agglutinin.—**agglutinative languages,** languages in which elements are combined without so losing their independence as to be mere inflexions. [L. *agglūtināre*—*ad*, to, *glūten*, *-inis*, glue.]

aggrace, *ə-grās'* (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to grace: to favour:—*pa.t.* **aggraced', agraste'.**—*n.* kindness: favour. [grace, after It. *aggratiare* (now *aggraziare*).]

aggrandise, -ize, *ag'rən-dīz*, *-ran-*, *v.t.* to make greater.—*n.* **aggrandisement** (*əg-ran'diz-mənt*). [Fr. *agrandir*, *agrandiss-* —L. *ad*, to, *grandis*, large.]

aggrate, *ə-grāt'*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to gratify or please: to thank. [It. *aggratare*—L. *ad*, to, *grātus*, pleasing.]

aggravate, *ag'rə-vāt*, *v.t.* to make more grievous or worse: to irritate (*coll.*).—*adj.* **agg'ravating.**—*adv.* **agg'ravatingly.**—*n.* **aggravā'tion.** [L. *aggravāre*, *-ātus*—*ad*, to, *gravis*, heavy.]

aggregate, *ag'ri-gāt*, *v.t.* to collect into a mass or whole: to assemble: to add as a member to a society: to amount to (*coll.*).—*v.i.* to accumulate.—*adj.* (*-git*, *-gāt*) formed of parts that combine to make a whole: gathered in a mass or whole: united in a colonial organism: formed from an apocarpous gynaeceum (*bot.*).—*n.* (*-git*, *-gāt*) an assemblage: a mass: a total: any material mixed with cement to form concrete: a collection of elements having a common property that identifies the collection (*math.*).—*adv.* **agg'regately.**—*n.* **aggregā'tion.**—*adj.* **agg'regātive.** [L. *aggregāre*, *-ātum*, to bring together, as a flock—*ad*, to, *grex*, *gregis*, a flock.]

aggress, *ə-gres'*, *v.i.* to make a first attack: to begin a quarrel: to intrude.—*n.* **aggression** (*-gresh'ən*), a first act of hostility or injury: self-assertiveness, either as a good characteristic or as a sign of emotional instability.—*adj.* **aggress'ive,** making the first attack, or prone to do so: discourteously hostile or self-assertive: offensive as opposed to defensive: showing energy and initiative.—*adv.* **aggress'ively.**—*ns.* **aggress'iveness; aggress'or,** one who attacks first. [L. *aggredī*, *-gressus*—*ad*, to, *gradī*, to step.]

aggri, aggry, *ag'ri*, *adj.* applied to ancient West African variegated glass beads. [Origin unknown.]

aggrieve, *ə-grēv'*, *v.t.* to press heavily upon: to pain or injure.—*adj.* **aggrieved',** injured: having a grievance. [O.Fr. *agrever*—L. *ad*, to, *gravis*, heavy.]

aggro. Slang abbrev. of aggravation, meaning 'stirring up of trouble'.

aghast, *ə-gäst'*, earlier (as *Milt.*) **agast,** *adj.* stupefied with horror. [Pa.p. of obs. *agast*—O.E. intens. pfx. *ā-*, and *gǣstan*, to terrify.]

agila, *ag'i-lā*, *n.* eaglewood. [Port. *águila*, eaglewood, or Sp. *águila*, eagle; see **eaglewood.**]

agile, *aj'īl*, in U.S. *-əl*, *adj.* nimble.—*adv.* **ag'ilely.**—*n.* **agility** (*ə-jil'i-ti*), nimbleness. [Fr.,—L. *agilis*—*agĕre*, to do or act.]

agin, *ə-gin'*, (*dial.*, esp. Ir.) *prep.* against. [again.]

agio, *aj'(i-)ō*, *āj'*, *n.* the sum payable for the convenience of exchanging one kind of money for another, as silver for gold, paper for metal: the difference in exchange between worn or debased coinage and coinage of full value: the amount of deviation from the fixed par of exchange between the currencies of two countries: the discount on a foreign bill of exchange: money-changing.—*n.* **agiotage** (*aj'ə-tij*), agio: money-changing: stock-jobbing: speculative manoeuvres in stocks. [The word used in It. is *aggio*, a variant of *agio*, convenience.]

agist, *ə-jist'*, *v.t.* to take in to graze for payment: to charge with a public burden.—*ns.* **agist'ment,** the action of agisting: the price paid for cattle pasturing on the land: a burden or tax; **agist'or, agist'er,** an officer in charge of cattle agisted. [O.Fr. *agister*—*à* (L. *ad*) to, *giste*, resting-place—*gésir*, from a freq. of *jacēre*, to lie.]

agitate, *aj'i-tāt*, *v.t.* to keep moving: to stir violently: to disturb: to perturb: to excite: to discuss, or keep up the discussion of.—*v.i.* to stir up public feeling.—*adj.* **ag'itāted.**—*adv.* **ag'itātedly.**—*n.* **agitā'tion.**—*adj.* **ag'itātive.**—*n.* **ag'itātor,** an agent, esp. for the private soldiers in the Parliamentary army (*hist.*): one who excites or keeps up a social or political agitation: apparatus for stirring. [L. *agitāre*, freq. of *agĕre*, to put in motion.]

agitato, *äj-it-ä'tō*, (*mus.*) *adj.* agitated.—*adv.* agitatedly. [It.,—L. *agitāre*, to agitate.]

agitprop, *aj'it-prop'*, *n.* (often *cap.*) (department, person, engaged in) agitation and propaganda, esp. pro-Communist.—Also *adj.*

Aglaia, *ä-glī'a*, *n.* one of the Graces. [Gr. *aglaiā*, splendour, triumph.]

aglet, aiglet, aiguillette, *ag'lit*, *āg'lit*, *ā-gwi-let'*, *n.* the metal tag of a lace or string: an ornamental tag or other metal appendage: anything dangling: (usu. aiguillette) a tagged point of braid hanging from the shoulder in some uniforms.—**aglet babie** (*Shak.*), prob. a small figure forming the tag of a lace. [Fr. *aiguillette*, dim. of *aiguille*, a needle—from L. *acūcula*, dim. of *acus*, a needle.]

agley, aglee, *ə-glē′, ə-gli′*, (*Scot.*) *adv.* askew: awry. [Prep. a, and Scot. *gley*, squint.]

aglimmer, *ə-glim′ər*, *adj.* and *adv.* in a glimmering state. [Prep. a, and glimmer.]

aglitter, *ə-glit′ər*, *adj.* and *adv.* in a glitter. [Prep. a, and glitter.]

aglow, *ə-glō′*, *adj.* and *adv.* in a glow. [Prep. a, and glow.]

agnail, *ag′nāl*, *n.* a torn shred of skin beside the nail.—Also **hang′nail.** [O.E. *angnægl*, corn—*ange, enge*, compressed, painful, *nægl*, nail (for driving in), confused with *hang*, *anger*, and (finger-) *nail*.]

agname, *ag′nām*, *n.* a name over and above the ordinary name and surname.—*adj.* **ag′named.** [name; after L.L. *agnōmen*.]

agnate, *ag′nāt*, *adj.* related on the father's side or (*Roman law*) through males only: allied.—*n.* a person so related.—*adjs.* **agnatic** (*-nat′*), **-al.** *adv.* **agnat′ically.**—*n.* **agnā′tion.** [L. *agnātus*—*ad*, to, (*g*)*nāscī*, to be born. See cognate.]

agnise, *ag-, əg-nīz′*, (*arch.*) *v.t.* to acknowledge, to confess. [L. *agnōscĕre*—*ad*, to, (*g*)*nōscĕre*, to know; on the model of cognise, etc.]

agnomen, *ag-, əg-nō′mən*, *n.* a name added to the family name, generally on account of some great exploit, as *Africanus* to Publius Cornelius Scipio. [L.,—*ad*, to, and (*g*)*nōmen*, a name.]

agnostic, *ag-, əg-nos′tik*, *n.* one who holds that we know nothing of things beyond material phenomena—that a First Cause and an unseen world are things unknown and (some would add) apparently unknowable.—*n.* **agnos′ticism.** [Coined by T. H. Huxley in 1869 from Gr. *a-*, priv. and *gnōstikos*, good at knowing; see gnostic.]

agnus castus, *ag′nəs kas′təs*, a species of *Vitex*, a verbenaceous tree. [Gr. *agnos*, the name of the tree, and L. *castus*, a translation of Gr. *hagnos*, chaste, with which *agnos* was confused.]

agnus dei, *ag′nəs dē′ī, äg′nōōs dā′ē*, a part of the mass beginning with these words: music for it: a figure of a lamb emblematic of Christ, bearing the banner of the cross: a cake of wax stamped with such a figure, and blessed by the Pope. [L. *agnus Dēī*, lamb of God.]

ago, *ə-gō′*, **agone,** *ə-gon′ adv.* gone: past: since. [O.E. *āgān*, pa.p. of *āgān*, to pass away—intens. pfx. *ā-*, and *gān*, to go.]

agog, *ə-gog′*, *adj.* and *adv.* in excited eagerness. [Perh. connected with O.Fr. *en gogues*, frolicsome, of unknown origin.]

agoge, *a-gō′jē*, *n.* in ancient Greek music, tempo: sequence in melody.—*adj.* **agogic** (*a-goj′ik*), giving the effect of accent by slightly dwelling on a note.—*n.pl.* **agog′ics.** [Gr. *agōgē*, leading.]

a gogo, à go-go, *a-gō-gō*, (Fr.) in abundance, to one's heart's content; used in names of discothèques, etc.—**gogo, go-go,** used loosely as *adj.*, with meaning influenced by Eng. *go*: active, alert to seize opportunities.

agoing, *ə-gō′ing*, *adj.* and *adv.* in motion. [Prep. a, and going.]

agon. See agony.

agone. See ago.

agonic, *ə-gon′ik*, *adj.* making no angle.—**agonic line,** the line of no magnetic variation, along which the magnetic needle points directly north and south. [Gr. *agōnos*—*a-*, priv., *gōniā*, angle.]

agonothetes, *a-gō-nō-thē′tēz, -thā′tāz*, (Gr.) a judge or director of public games.

agony, *ag′ə-ni*, *n.* conflict in games: a violent struggle: extreme suffering: the death struggle: Christ's anguish in Gethsemane.—*v.i.* **ag′onise, -ize,** to struggle, contend: to suffer agony.—*v.t.* to subject to agony.—*adj.* **ag′onised,** suffering or expressing anguish.—*adv.* **ag′onisedly** (*-īz-id-li*).—*adj.* **ag′onising,** causing agony.—*adv.* **ag′onisingly.**—*ns.* **ag′on,** a conflict between two protagonists: a struggle; **ag′onist,** a competitor in public games: one engaged in a struggle, whether physical or spiritual: chief character in a literary work; **agonistes,** *a-gon-is′tēz*, one in the grip of inner conflict.—*adjs.* **agonist′ic, -al,** relating to athletic contests: combative.—*adv.* **agonist′ically.**—*n.* (*pl.* in form, treated as *sing.*) **agonist′ics,** the art and theory of games and prize-fighting.—**agony column,** the part of a newspaper containing special advertisements, as for missing friends and the like. [Gr. *agōniā*, contest, agony, *agōnistēs*, competitor—*agōn*, meeting, contest.]

agood, *ə-go͝od′*, (*Shak.*) *adv.* in good earnest, heartily. [Prep. a, and good.]

agora, *ag′ə-rə*, *n.* an assembly, place of assembly, market-place.—*n.* **agorapho′bia,** morbid fear of (crossing) open places. [Gr. *agorā*, assembly, market-place, *phobos*, fear.]

agouta, *ə-gōō′tə*, *n.* a rat-like insectivore (*Solenodon*) of Haiti. [Taino *aguta*.]

agouti, aguti, *ə-gōō′tē*, *n.* a small South American rodent allied to the guinea-pig. [Fr.,—Sp. *aguti*—Guarani *acuti*.]

agraffe, *ə-graf′*, *n.* a hooked clasp. [Fr. *agrafe*—*à*, to, *grappe*—L.L. *grappa*—O.H.G. *chrapfo* (Ger. *krapfen*), hook.]

à grands frais, *a grã fre*, (Fr.) at great expense.

agrapha. See agraphon.

agraphia, *a-graf′i-ə*, *n.* loss of power of writing, from brain disease or injury.—*adj.* **agraph′ic.** [Gr. *a-*, priv. *graphein*, to write.]

agraphon, *a′gra-fon*, *pl.* **agrapha,** *-fa*, (Gr.) a traditional utterance ascribed to Jesus, not in the canonical Gospels.

agrarian, *əg-rā′ri-ən*, *adj.* relating to land, or its management or distribution.—*n.* **agrā′rianism,** equitable division of lands: a political movement in favour of change in conditions of property in land. [L. *agrārius*—*ager*, a field.]

agraste, (*Spens.*) *pa.t.* of aggrace.

agravic, *ə-grav′ik*, *adj.* pertaining to a condition or place where the effect of gravity is zero.

agree, *ə-grē′*, *v.i.* to be, or come to be, of one mind: to make friends again (*obs.* or *dial.*): to suit, do well (with): to concur: to accede: to assent: to be consistent: to harmonise: to get on together: to be in grammatical concord, take the same gender, number, case, or person.—*v.t.* to please, satisfy (*obs.*): to reconcile (persons; *obs.*): to settle (a dispute or a difference; *obs.*): to arrange with consent of all (*obs.* for a time, but in recent use): to concede (that):—*pa.p.* **agreed′.**—*n.* **agreeabil′ity.**—*adj.* **agree′able,** suitable: pleasant: in harmony: conformable: willing, consenting (*coll.*).—*adv.* in accordance.—*n.* **agree′ableness.**—*adv.* **agree′ably.**—*n.* **agree′ment,** concord: conformity: harmony: a compact, contract, treaty: an embellishment (*obs.*). [O.Fr. *agréer*, to accept kindly—L. *ad*, to, and *grātus*, pleasing.]

agrégé, *a-grā-zhā*, (Fr.) a successful candidate in a competitive university examination for teaching posts.

agrément, *a-grā-mã*, *n.* approval by state of diplomatic representative sent to it: (*pl.*) amenities (also **agrémens**): courtesies, charms, blandishments: embellishments, as grace notes and trills (*mus.*). [Fr.]

agrestic, *ə-gres′tik*, *adj.* of the fields: rural: unpolished. [L. *agrestis*—*ager*, a field.]

agribusiness, *ag′ri-biz′nis*, *n.* all the operations for supplying the market with farm produce taken together, including growing, provision of farm machinery, distribution, etc. [*agri*culture and business.]

agriculture, *ag′ri-kul-chər*, *n.* the art or practice of cultivating the land.—*adj.* **agricult′ural.**—*n.* **agricult′urist,** one skilled in agriculture: a farmer.—Also **agricult′uralist.** [L. *agricultūra*—*ager*, a field, *cultūra*, cultivation.]

agrimony, *ag'ri-mən-i*, *n.* a genus (*Agrimonia*) of the rose family, with small yellow flowers and bitter taste: extended to other plants, especially **hemp-agrimony** (*Eupatorium cannabinum*), a composite. [L. *agrimōnia* (a blunder or misreading)—Gr. *argemōnē*, long prickly-headed poppy.]

agrin, *ə-grin'*, *adv.* in the act of grinning. [Prep. a, and grin.]

agriology, *ag-ri-ol'ə-ji*, *n.* the comparative study of the customs found among primitive peoples. [Gr. *agrios*, wild—*agros*, field, and *logos*, a discourse.]

agrise, agrize, agryze, *a-grīz'*, *v.t.* to terrify (*Spens.*): to horrify: to disfigure.—*adj.* **agrised′.** [O.E. *āgrīsan*, to dread.]

agro- *ag-rō-*, in composition, pertaining to soil: agricultural.—*adj.* **agrobiolog′ical.**—*ns.* **agrobiol′ogy,** study of plant nutrition and soil yields: **agrobiol′ogist.**—*adjs.* **agrolog′ic(al).**—*ns.* **agrol′ogy,** study of structure, history, etc., of soils, esp. as they affect agriculture; **agrol′ogist.**

agronomy, *a-gron'ə-mi*, *n.* rural economy.—*adjs.* **agronomial,** (*-ō'miəl*); **agronomic** (*-om'ik*).—*n.* **agron′omist.** [Gr. *agros*, field, *nemein*, to dispense, manage.]

agrostology, *ag-ros-tol'ə-ji*, *n.* the study of grasses.—*adj.* **agrostological** (*-tə-loj'i-kl*).—*n.* **agrostol′ogist.** [Gr. *agrōstis*, dog's-tooth grass.]

aground, *ə-grownd'*, *adv.* in or to a stranded condition: on the ground. [Prep. a, and ground.]

aguacate, *ä-gwä-kä'tā*, *n.* the avocado pear. [Sp.,—Nahuatl *ahuacatl.*]

aguardiente, *ä-gwär-dyen'tā*, *n.* a brandy made in Spain and Portugal: any spirituous liquor. [Sp., from *agua ardiente*, burning water.—L. *aqua*, water, *ardēns*, *-entis*—*ardēre*, to burn.]

ague, *ā'gū*, *n.* a burning fever (*B.*): a fever with hot and cold fits: malaria: a shivering fit.—*adjs.* **agued** (*ā'gūd*), struck with ague: shivering: cold; **ā′guish.**—*adv.* **ā′guishly.**—**a′gue-cake,** a swelling on the spleen, caused by ague; **ā′gue-fit′.**—*adj.* **ā′gue-proof.** [O.Fr. (*fièvre*) *ague*—L. (*febris*) *acūta*, sharp (fever).]

aguise, aguize, *a-gīz*, *v.t.* to dress, equip (*Spens.*): adorn: to fashion. [Pfx. a-, and guise.]

ah, *ä*, *interj.* expressing surprise, joy, pity, complaint, objection, etc. [Perh. O.Fr. *ah.*]

aha, *ə-hä'*, *interj.* of exultation, pleasure, surprise, or contempt. [ah, and ha.]

à haute voix, *a ōt vwä*, (Fr.) aloud.

ahead, *ə-hed'*, *adv.* further on: in advance: forward: headlong. [Prep. a, and head.]

aheap, *ə-hēp'*, *adv.* in a heap. [Prep. a, and heap.]

aheight, *ə-hīt'*, (*arch.*) *adv.* on high, aloft. [Prep. a, and height.]

ahem, *ə-h(e)m'*, *interj*, a lengthened form of hem.

Ahithophel. See Achitophel.

ahigh, *ə-hī'*, *adv.* on high. [Prep. a, and high.]

ahimsa, *ä-him'sä*, *n.* duty of sparing animal life: non-violence. [Sans. *ahiṁsā.*]

ahint, *ə-hint'*, **ahind,** *ə-hin(d)'*, (*Scot.*, etc.) *adv.* and *prep.* behind. [O.E. *æthindan.*]

ahold, *ə-hōld'*, *adv.* at or to grips, or a condition of holding: near the wind (*i.e.* so as to hold there) (*obs. naut.*; *Shak.*). [Prep. a, and hold.]

ahorseback, *ə-hörs'bak*, *adv.* on horseback. [Prep. a.]

ahoy, *ə-hoi'*, (*naut.*) *interj.* used in hailing. [ah and hoy.]

Ahriman, *ä'ri-män*, *n.* the evil spirit, opposed to Ormuzd. [Pers. *Ahriman*, Zend *anro mainyus*, dark spirit.]

à huis clos, *a wē klō*, (Fr.) with closed doors.

ahull, *ə-hul'*, (*naut.*) *adv.* with sails furled, and helm lashed to the lee-side. [Prep. a, and hull.]

ahungered, *ə-hung'gərd*, **ahungry,** *-gri*, (both *arch.*) *adjs.* oppressed with hunger.—Also, from confusion of prefixes, **anhung′(e)red, an-hung′ry** (or **an hungry**). [Prob. O.E. *of-hyngred.*]

Ahuramazda, *ä'hōōr-ä-maz-dä.* Same as **Ormuzd.**

ai, *ā'ē*, *n.* the three-toed sloth. [Tupí *ai*, representing the animal's cry.]

aia. See ayah.

aiblins. See able.

aid, *ād*, *v.t.* to help.—*n.* help: succour: assistance, as in defending an action: that which helps: an auxiliary: a helper: an apparatus, etc., that gives help, e.g. *hearing-aid*, *navigational aid*: a feudal tax for certain purposes—paying the lord's ransom, the expense of knighting his son, his daughter's marriage: subsidy or money grant to the king.—*n.* **aid′ance,** aid, help, support.—*adj.* **aid′ant** (*arch.*), aiding, helping.—*adj.* **aid′ed.**—*n.* **aid′er.**—*adjs.* **aid′ful; aid′ing; aid′less.**—**in aid of,** (*coll.*) intended to achieve. [O.Fr. *aider*—L. *adjūtāre*, freq. of *adjuvāre*—*jūvāre*, *jūtum*, to help.]

aide-de-camp, *ed-*, *ād'də-kā*, *n.* an officer who carries the orders of a general and acts as secretary: an officer attending a king, governor, etc.:—*pl.* **aides-de-camp** (*ed-*, *ād'-*). [Fr., assistant on the field.]

aide-mémoire, *ed-mā-mwär*, (Fr.) an aid to the memory: a reminder: a memorandum-book: a written summary of a diplomatic document.

aidōs, *ī'dōs*, (Gr.) shame, modesty.

aiery, a variant of aerie.

aiglet. Same as aglet.

aigre-doux, *egr'-dōō* (*fem.* **-douce,** *-dōōs*), (Fr.) bitter-sweet, sourish.

aigrette, *ā'gret*, *ā-gret'*, *n.* an egret: an egret plume: a plume: a tuft: a pappus: a spray of jewels. [Fr.]

aiguille, *ā-gwēl'*, *n.* a sharp, needle-like peak of rock: a slender boring-tool.—*n.* **aiguillette′** (see aglet). [Fr.]

aikido, *n.* a Japanese combative sport using locks and pressure against joints.

aikona, *ī'kon'ə*, (Bantu) it is not: no.

ail, *āl*, *v.t.* (*impers.*) to trouble, afflict, be the matter with: to have the matter with one.—*v.i.* to be sickly, indisposed.—*n.* trouble: indisposition.—*adj.* **ail′ing,** unwell: in poor health.—*n.* **ail′ment,** pain: indisposition: disease, esp. if not very serious.—**what ails him at?** (*Scot.*), what is his objection to? [O.E. *eglan*, to trouble.]

ailanto, *ā-lan'tō*, *n.* the tree of heaven (genus *Ailantus*; family *Simarubaceae*), a lofty and beautiful Asiatic tree.—Also **ailan′thus.** [Amboyna (Moluccas) name *aylanto*, tree of the gods.]

aileron, *āl*, *el'ə-rɔ̄*, *-ron*, *n.* a flap on an aeroplane wing-tip for lateral balancing: a half-gable, as on a penthouse.—*n.* **ailette** (*ā-let'*), a plate of armour for the shoulder. [Fr. dims. of *aile*—L. *āla*, a wing.]

ailes de pigeon, *el də pē-zhō*, (Fr.) pigeon's wings—powdered side-curls of hair.

ailour(o)-, ailur(o)-, *ī-lōōr'(ə)-*, in composition, cat.—*ns.* **ail(o)ur′ophile** (*-fīl*), a cat lover or fancier; **ail(o)urophilia** (*-fil'i-a*), love of cats; **ail(o)ur′ophobe** (*-fōb*), a cat hater: one with an abnormal fear of cats; **ail(o)urophobia** (*-fō'bi-a*). [Gr. *ailouros*, cat.]

aim, *ām*, *v.t.* to estimate, guess (*obs.*): to place: to point, level, direct, with (or as if with) a view to hitting an object: to purpose or try (to do).—*v.i.* to conjecture (*obs.*): to direct a course: to level a weapon: to direct a blow or missile: to direct an utterance with personal or special application: to direct one's intention and endeavours with a view to attainment.—*n.* a guess or estimate (*Shak.*): an act or manner of aiming: a shot (*Shak.*): an object or purpose aimed at: design: intention.—*adj.* **aim′less,** without fixed aim.—*adv.* **aim′lessly.**—*n.* **aim′lessness.**—**cry aim** (*arch.*), to encourage by calling out 'aim', hence, to applaud; **give aim** (*arch.*), to guide by reporting result of previous shots; **take aim,** to aim deliberately. [Prob. partly O.Fr. *esmer* (Picardian *amer*)—L. *aestimāre*, partly O.Fr. *aesmer* —L. *adaestimāre*; cf. esteem, estimate.]

ain, *ān*, (*Scot.*), *adj.* own. [O.N. *eiginn* or O.E. *ǣgen*, a variant of *āgen*.]

ainé (*fem.* **ainée**), *e-nā*, (Fr.) elder, senior.

ain't, *ānt*, (*coll.*) contracted form of *are not*, used also for *am* or *is not*: also of *have not*.

Ainu, *ī′nōō*, *n.* a people of Japan whose abundant body hair has been the subject of remark: their language.

air, *ār*, *n.* the gaseous mixture (chiefly nitrogen and oxygen) of which the atmosphere is composed: any gas (*obs.*): a light breeze: breath (*obs.*): effluvium: the aura or atmosphere that invests anything: bearing, outward appearance, manner, look: an assumed or affected manner: (in *pl.*) affectation of superiority: exposure, noising abroad: melody, tune: the chief, usually upper, part or tune.—*adj.* of, pertaining to, the air: affecting, regulating, (the) air: by means of (the) air: operated by air: of aircraft: carried out, or conveyed, by aircraft.—*v.t.* to expose to the air: to ventilate: to warm and dry: to give an airing to: to wear openly, display: to publish abroad.—*v.i.* to take an airing: to become aired. —*n.* **air′er**, one who airs: a frame on which clothes are dried.—*adv.* **air′ily**, in an airy manner: jauntily.—*ns.* **air′iness**; **air′ing**, exposure to air or heat or to general notice: a short excursion in the open air.—*adjs.* **air′less**, without air: without free communication with the outer air: without wind: stuffy; **air′y**, consisting of or relating to air: open to the air: like air: unsubstantial: sprightly: offhand.—**air′-am′bulance**, an aircraft used to take patients from remote places to hospital; **air′-arm**, the branch of the fighting services that uses aircraft; **air′-base**, a base of operations for aircraft; **air′-bath**, exposure of the body to air: apparatus for therapeutic application of compressed or rarefied air, or for drying substances in air; **air′-bed**, an inflated mattress; **air′-bell**, an air-bubble; **air′-bends**, aeroembolism; **air′-bladder**, a sac containing gas, as those that buoy up certain sea-weeds: a fish's swim-bladder, serving to regulate buoyancy and in some cases acting as a lung.—*adj.* **air′borne**, carried by air: borne up in the air.—**air′-brake**, a brake worked by compressed air: a means of checking the speed of an aircraft; **air′-brick**, a block for ventilation; **air′-bridge**, a link by air transport between two points; **air′-brush**, a device for spraying paint by compressed air; **air′-bubble**, a bubble of air, specif. one causing a spot on a photograph.—*adj.* **air′-built**, built in air: having no solid foundation.—**air′-bus′**, aerobus; **air′-car′**, one made to ride on a cushion of air; **air′-cavity**, **air′-cell** (*bot.*), an intercellular space containing air; **air′-chief-mar′shal**, an air-force officer ranking with an admiral or general; **air′-comm′odore**, an air-force officer ranking with a commodore or brigadier; **air′-compress′or**, a machine which draws in air at atmospheric pressure, compresses it, and delivers it at higher pressure; **air′-condi′tioning**, the bringing of air to the desired state of purity, temperature and humidity.—*v.t.* **air′-condi′tion**, to equip, e.g. a building, with devices for air-conditioning.—**air′-cooling**, cooling by means of air.—*adj.* **air′-cooled**.—**air′-corr′idor**, in an area where flying is restricted, a narrow strip along which flying is allowed; **air′-cov′er**, protection given by fighter aircraft to other forces during a military operation: the protecting aircraft; **aircraft**, *sing.* (also *pl.*) any structure or machine for navigating the air; **air′craft-carrier**, a vessel from which aircraft can take off and on which they may alight; **air′craftman**, an air force member of lowest rank. —Also **air′craftsman**; **air′craft(s)woman**, lowest rank in the W.R.A.F.; **air′-crew′**, the crew of an aircraft; **air′-cushion**, a cushion that can be inflated: protective barrier, e.g. between a hovercraft and land or water, formed by down-driven air; **air′-drain**, a cavity in the external walls of a building to prevent damp from getting through to the interior.—*adj.* **air′-drawn**, drawn in air: visionary: imaginary (*Shak.*).—**air′drome** (chiefly *U.S.*), aerodrome; **air′-drop** (*mil.*), a landing of men or supplies by parachute; **air′-engine**, an engine driven by heated or compressed air; **air′field**, an open expanse where aircraft may land and take off; **air force**, a force organised for warfare in the air; **air′-gap**, a gap in the magnetic circuit of a piece of electrical apparatus, e.g. the gap between the rotor and stator of an electric machine; **air′-gas**, producer gas; **air′graph**, a letter photographically reduced for sending by air; **air′-grating**, a grating admitting air for ventilation; **air′-gun**, a gun that discharges missiles by compressed air: **air′hole**, a hole for the passage of air: a hole in ice where animals come up to breathe: an air-pocket; **air′-host′ess**, see hostess; **air′-house′**, an inflatable building of nylon or Terylene coated with polyvinyl chloride which can be used by industrial firms for storage, etc.; **air′-jacket**, a casing containing air to reduce loss or gain of heat: a garment with airtight cavities to buoy up in water; **air′-lane′**, a route normally taken by aircraft because of steady winds; **air letter**, a letter sent by air mail; **air lift**, a transport operation carried out by air; **air line**, a route or system of traffic by aircraft: (*U.S.*) a beeline; **air′liner**, a large passenger aircraft: an aircraft plying in an air line; **air′-lock**, a small chamber in which pressure of air can be raised or lowered, through which communication is made between a caisson where the air is compressed and the outer air: a bubble in a pipe obstructing flow of liquid; **air mail**, mail conveyed by air; **air′man**, an aviator:—*fem.* **air′woman**; **air′manship**, the art of handling aircraft; **air′-mar′shal**, an air-force officer ranked with a vice-admiral or a lieutenant-general; **air′-mechan′ic**, one who tends and repairs aircraft.—*adj.* **air′-minded**, having thought habitually and favourably directed towards flying.—**air′-miss**, a near collision between aircraft; **air′-officer**, an air-force officer of general rank; **air′plane** (chiefly *U.S.*), an aeroplane; **air′-plant**, an epiphyte; **air′-pocket**, a region of rarefied or down-flowing air, in which aircraft drop; **air′port**, an opening for the passage of air: an aerodrome with a custom-house, used as a station for international transport of passengers and cargo; **air′-power**, military power in respect of aircraft; **air′-pump**, an instrument for pumping air out or in; **air′-raid**, an attack on a place by aircraft; **air′-rail**, a rail on which a road vehicle is carried overhead for part of its course; **air′-sac**, an outgrowth of the lung in birds, helping respiration or lightening the body: in insects, a dilatation of the trachea; **air′screw**, the propeller of an aircraft; **Air Scout**, a member of a branch of the Scouts with special interest in air activities; **air′shaft**, a passage for air into a mine; **air′ship**, a mechanically driven dirigible aircraft, lighter than air; **air′-sickness**, nausea affecting travellers by air.—*adj.* **air′sick**.—**air′-space**, cubic contents available for respirable air: an air-cell; **air′-splint′**, a contrivance zipped up and inflated for giving temporary support to an injured limb; **air′stop**, a stopping-place for helicopters; **air′-strike′**, an attack with aircraft; **air′strip**, a temporary or emergency landing-place for aircraft: a runway; **air terminal**, a terminus to or from which passengers are conveyed from or to an airport.—*adjs.* **air′tight**, impermeable to air: impenetrable (*fig.*); **air-to-air**, from one aircraft to another.—**air′-trap**, a device to prevent escape of foul air; **air′-umbrella**, strong air-cover; **air′-vice-mar′shal**, an air-force officer ranking with a rear-admiral or major-general.—*advs.* **air′ward**, **air′wards**, up in the air.—**air′way**, a passage for air: an organised route for air travel: used in *pl.* to form names of airline companies; **air′worthiness.**—*adjs.* **air′worthy**, in fit condition for safe flying; **air′y-fair′y**, fanciful: delicate.—**air-sea rescue**, combined use of aircraft and high-speed launches in sea rescue; **air-traffic control**, system of regional centres and airport units which instruct aircraft exactly about route to follow, height at which to fly, etc.; **give the air**, to dismiss; **(go) up in the air**, (to become) excited or angry; **in the air**, prevalent in an indefinite form; **off the air**, not broadcasting, or being broadcast, for a period of time; **on the air**, broadcast by radio: in the act of broadcasting; **take air**, to get wind, become known; **take the air**, to have an airing. [O.Fr. (and Fr.) *air*—L. *āēr*, *āĕris*—Gr. *āēr*, *āeros*, air.]

Airedale, *ār′dāl*, *n.* (in full **Airedale terrier**) a large terrier of a breed from *Airedale* in Yorkshire.

airn, *ārn*, a Scots form of iron.

airt, *ārt*, (*Scot.*) *n.* direction, quarter.—*v.t.* to direct. [Perh. Gael. *aird*, point (of compass).]

aisle, *īl*, *n.* a side division of the nave or other part of a church or similar building, generally separated off by pillars: (*loosely*) any division of a church, or a small building attached: (*loosely*) a passage between rows of seats: a passageway (*U.S.*): the corridor of a railway train (*U.S.*).—*adj.* **aisled** (*īld*), having aisles. [O.Fr. *ele* (Fr. *aile*)—L. *āla*, a wing; confused with isle and alley.]

ait, **eyot**, *āt*, *n.* a small island. [Cf. O.E. *ēgath*, *īgeoth*, app. conn. with *īeg*, island; the phonology is obscured.]

ait, *āt*, Scots form of oat.

aitch, *āch*, *n.* the eighth letter of the alphabet (H, h). [O.Fr. *ache*, from which L.L. *ahha* is inferred.]

aitchbone, *āch′bōn*, *n.* the bone of the rump: the cut of beef over it. [*An aitchbone* is for *a nache-bone*—O.Fr. *nache*—L. *natis*, buttock; and bone.]

aitu, *ī′to͞o*, *n.* in Polynesia, a demigod.

aizle. See easle.

Aizoon, *ā-ī-zō′on*, *n.* an African genus of plants giving name to the family **Aizoā′ceae**, akin to the goosefoots. [App. Gr. *āei*, ever, *zōos*, living.]

à jamais, *a zha-me*, (Fr.) for ever.

ajar, *ə-jär′*, *adv.* and *adj.* partly open. [O.E. *on*, on, *cerr*, a turn.]

Ajax, *ā′jaks*, (L.,—Gr. *Aiās*) the Greek hero next to Achilles in the Trojan war: a privy, by a pun on *a jakes* (*obs.*).

ajee, **agee**, *ə-jē′*, (*Scot.* and *dial.*) *adv.* off the straight: ajar. [Prep. a, and gee, to move to one side; jee, a call to a horse to move to one side.]

ajowan, *aj′ō-wən*, or **ajwan**, *aj′wən*, *n.* a plant of the caraway genus yielding ajowan oil and thymol. [Origin uncertain.]

ajutage. See adjutage.

ake, *āk*, old spelling of the verb ache.

akee, *a-kē′*, a small African sapindaceous tree, now common in the West Indies: its edible fruit. [Kru *ā-kee.*]

akene, *a-kēn′*, *n.* Same as achene.

akimbo, *ə-kim′bō*, *adj.* and *adv.* with hand on hip and elbow out. [M.E. *in kenebow*; poss. in a keen (sharp) bow or bend; other suggestions are *can-bow* (i.e. can-handle), and O.N. *kengboginn*, bent into a crook—*kengr*, kink, *boginn*, bowed.]

akin, *ə-kin′*, *adv.* by kin: of nature.—*adj.* related by blood: of like nature. [Prep. a, and kin.]

akol(o)uthos, etc. Same as acolouthos, etc.

akvavit. Same as aquavit.

à la, *a la*, *prep.* in the manner of, e.g. *à la James Joyce*; in cooking, prepared with, in the manner of (a person or place), e.g. *à la Dubarry*, with cauliflower, *à la Florentine*, with spinach, etc. [Fr.—contraction of *à la mode de.*]

ala, *ā′la*, *n.* a membranous outgrowth on a fruit (*bot.*): a side petal in the pea family (*bot.*): a large side sepal in the milkworts (*bot.*): a leafy expansion running down the stem from a leaf (*bot.*): any flat winglike process, esp. of bone (*zool.*):—*pl.* **alae** (*ā′lē*).—*adjs.* **ā′lar**, **ā′lary**, pertaining to a wing; **ā′late**, **-d**, winged, having an ala. [L. *āla*, wing.]

alabamine, *al-ə-bām′ēn*, *n.* a name proposed for element no. 85; now called astatine. [*Alabama*, where its discovery in nature was claimed.]

alabandine. See almandine.—*n.* **aland′ite**, a cubic mineral, manganese sulphide.

à l'abandon, *a la-bã-dõ*, (Fr.) neglected, uncared for: (in *Eng.*) carelessly, recklessly.

alabaster, *al′ə-bäs-tər*, or *bäs′*, (*Spens.*, *Shak.*, *Milt.*, etc. **alablaster**) *n.* a semi-transparent massive gypsum.—*adj.* of or like alabaster.—**oriental alabaster**, stalactitic calcite. [Gr. *alabastros*, said to be from *Alabastron*, a town in Egypt.]

à la belle étoile, *a la be-lā-twāl*, (Fr.) in the open air.

à la bonne heure! *a la bo-nœr*, (Fr.) well done! that is right.

à l'abri, *a la-brē*, (Fr.) under shelter.

à la campagne, *a la kā-pan-y'*, (Fr.) in the country.

à la carte, *a la kart*, *ā lā kārt*, (Fr.) according to the bill of fare.

alack, *ə-lak′*, *interj.* denoting regret.—*interj.* **alack′-a-day**, **alack the day**: woe be to the day. [Prob. ah, and lack.]

alacrity, *ə-lak′ri-ti*, *n.* briskness: cheerful readiness: promptitude. [L. *alacritās*, *-ātis*—*alacer*, *alacris*, brisk.]

à la dérobée, *a la dā-ro-bā*, (Fr.) by stealth.

à la hauteur de, *a la ō-tœr də*, (Fr.) on a level with, abreast of: able to understand, or to deal with.

alalagmos, *a-la-lag′mos*, (Gr.) war-cry, cry of *alalai*.

à la lanterne, *a la lã-tern*, (Fr.) to the lamp(-chain)—away with them and hang them (as in the French Revolution).

alalia, *ə-lā′li-a*, *n.* loss of speech. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and *laleein*, to talk.]

à la main, *a la mɛ̃*, (Fr.) in hand, ready: by hand.

à la maitre d'hôtel, *a la metr' dō-tel*, (Fr.) in the style of a house-steward, of a hotel-keeper: in major-domo fashion.

alameda, *a-la-mā′dä*, *n.* a public walk, esp. between rows of poplars. [Sp. *álamo*, poplar.]

à la mode, *a la mod*(*ə*), **alamode**, *a-lə-mōd′*, *adv.* and *adj.* according to the fashion, fashionable; in cooking, of beef, larded and stewed with vegetables: of desserts, served with ice-cream (*U.S.*).—**alamode**, *n.* a light glossy silk. [Fr. *à la mode.*]

alamort, *a-lə-mort′*, *adj.* half-dead: dejected. [Fr. *à la mort*, to the death; see also amort.]

aland, *ə-land′*, *adv.* ashore. [Prep. a, and land.]

alang, *ä′läng*, or **a′lang-a′lang.** Same as lalang.

alannah, *ə-län′a*, *n.* in endearment, my child. [Ir. *a*, O, *leanbh*, child.]

à la page, *a la päzh*, (Fr.) up to date, au courant.

alar, **alary.** See ala.

alarm, *ə-lärm′*, *n.* a call to arms: notice of danger. a mechanical contrivance for arousing, warning, or giving notice: the noise made by it: a din (*obs.*): a fear-stricken state: apprehension of danger.—*v.t.* to call to arms (*obs.*): to give notice of danger: to arouse: to strike with fear.—*adj.* **alarmed′**.—*adv.* **alarm′edly.**—*adj.* **alarm′ing.**—*adv.* **alarm′ingly.**—*n.* **alarm′ist**, a scaremonger.—Also *adj.*—*n.* and *v.t.* **alarum** (*ə-la′rəm*, *-lä′*, *-lā′*), alarm (now *arch.* except of a warning mechanism or sound).—**alarm′-bell**; **alarm′-clock′**, a clock that can be set to ring an alarm at a chosen time; **alar(u)ms and excursions**, a stage direction for a sketchy conventionalised representation of skirmishing or the outskirts of a battle: hence, vague hostilities or confused activity. [O.Fr. (Fr.) *alarme*—It. *all'arme*, to (the) arms.]

alas, *ə-läs'*, *interj.* expressive of grief.—**alas the day, alas the while**, ah! unhappy day, time. [O.Fr. *ha las*, *a las* (mod. Fr. *hélas*); *ha*, ah, and *las*, *lasse*, wretched, weary—L. *lassus*, wearied.]

alastrim, *ə-las'trim*, *n.* a mild form of smallpox or a similar disease. [Port.]

alate, *ə-lāt'*, *adv.* (*arch.*) lately. [of, and late.]

alate. See **ala.**

a latere, *ā la'te-rē*, *ä la'te-re*, (L.) lit. from the side: confidential (of legate sent by the Pope).

à la volée, *a la vo-lā*, (Fr.) on the flight (said of any quick return).

alay, alaiment, old spellings of **allay, allayment.**

alb, *alb*, *n.* a long white tight-sleeved vestment. [O.E. *albe*—L.L. *alba*—L. *albus*, white.]

albacore, *al'bə-kōr*, *-kör*, *n.* a large tunny: a species of mackerel (*S.Afr.*).—Also written **al'bicore.** [Port. *albacor*—Ar. *al*, the, *bukr*, young camel.]

Alban, *al'bən*, **Albany**, *-i*, **Albion**, *-i-ən*, *ns.* ancient names for the island of Great Britain, now used poetically for Britain, England, or esp. Scotland. —**Alban**, the ancient kingdom of the Picts and (Celtic) Scots, which the addition of Lothian and Strathclyde transformed into Scotland; **Albany**, a Scottish dukedom first conferred in 1398.—**Albany herald**, one of the Scottish heralds. [Celtic.]

albata, *al-bā'ta*, *n.* a variety of German silver. [L. *albāta* (*fem.*), whitened—*albus*, white.]

albatross, *al'bə-tros*, *n.* a large, long-winged sea-bird of remarkable powers of flight: a hole in three below par (*golf*). [See **alcatras**; perh. influenced by L. *albus*, white.]

albe, albee, all-be, *öl-bē'*, *öl'bē*, *conj.* (*arch.*) albeit. [all, and be.]

albedo, *al-bē'dō*, *n.* whiteness: the proportion of incident light reflected, as by a planet. [L. *albēdō*, whiteness—*albus*, white.]

albeit, *ōl-bē'it*, *conj.* although it be (that): even if, although. [all be it.]

albergo, *al-ber'gō*, (It.) an inn, auberge.

albert, *al'bərt*, *n.* a short kind of watch-chain. [After Queen Victoria's husband.]

albertite, *al'bər-tīt*, *n.* a pitch-black solid bitumen. [Discovered at the *Albert* mine, New Brunswick, Canada.]

albescent, *al-bes'ənt*, *adj.* becoming white: whitish. —*n.* **albesc'ence.** [L. *albēscēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *albēscĕre*, to grow white—*albus*, white.]

albespyne, albespine, *al'bə-spīn*, (*arch.*) *n.* hawthorn. [O.Fr. *albespine* (Fr. *aubépine*)—L. *alba spīna*, white thorn.]

Albigensian, *al-bi-jen'si-ən*, *adj.* of the town of *Albi* or its district (the Albigeois), in the S. of France: of a Catharist or Manichaean sect or of the 13th-century crusade (beginning in the Albigeois) by which, with the Inquisition, the Catholic Church stamped it out in blood.—Also *n.*—*n.pl.* **Albigen'sēs.**—*n.* **Albigen'sianism.** [L.L *Albigēnsēs.*]

albino, *al-bē'nō*, in U.S. *-bī'*, *n.* a person or other animal with abnormally white skin and hair and pink pupil: a plant lacking in pigment:—*pl.* **albi'nos**:—*fem.* **albiness** (*al'bin-es*).—*ns.* **al'binism** (*-bin-*), **albinoism** (*-bē'*).—*adj.* **albinotic** (*al-bin-ot'ik*). [Port. *albino*, white Negro or albino—L. *albus*, white.]

albite, *al'bīt*, *n.* a white plagioclase felspar, sodium and aluminium silicate.—*v.t.* **al'bitise, -ize**, to turn into albite. [L. *albus*, white.]

albricias, *al-brē-thē'as*, (Sp.) a reward to the bearer of good news.

albugo, *al-bū'gō*, *n.* leucoma.—*adj.* **albugineous** (*-jin'i-əs*), like the white of an egg or of the eye. [L. *albūgō*, *-inis*, whiteness—*albus*, white.]

album, *al'bəm*, *n.* among the Romans, a white tablet or register on which the praetor's edicts and such public notices were recorded: a blank book for the insertion of photographs, autographs, poetical extracts, scraps, postage-stamps, or the like: a printed book of selections, esp. of music: a booklike container for gramophone records: a visitors' book (*U.S.*):—*pl.* **al'bums.**—*n.* **al'bum-leaf** (trans. of Ger. *albumblatt*), a short musical composition. [L. neut. of *albus*, white.]

albumen, *al-bū'mən*, *-min*, or *al'*, *n.* white of egg: the nutritive material surrounding the yolk in the eggs of higher animals, a mixture of proteins (*zool.*): any tissue within the seed-coat other than the embryo itself—endosperm and perisperm, a store of food for the young plant, no matter what its chemical nature (*bot.*): an albumin (*obs.*).—*v.t.* **albū'menise, albū'minise, -ize**, (*phot.*) to cover or impregnate with albumen or an albuminous solution.—*ns.* **albū'min** (or *al'*), a protein of various kinds soluble in pure water, the solution coagulable by heat; **albū'minate**, an alkali compound of an albumin.—*adj.* **albū'minoid**, like albumen.—*n.* an old name for a protein in general: any one of a class of substances including keratin and chondrin.—*adj.* **albū'minous**, like or containing albumen or albumin: insipid.—*n.* **albūminūr'ia**, presence of albumin in the urine. [L. *albūmen*, *-inis*—*albus*, white.]

album Graecum, *al'bum grē'kum*, *al'bo͝om grī'ko͝om*, (L.L.) the dried dung of dogs, once used for inflammation of the throat.

alburnum, *al-bûrn'əm*, *n.* sapwood, the soft wood between inner bark and heartwood.—*adj.* **alburn'ous.** [L. *albŭs*, white.]

alcahest. See **alkahest.**

Alcaic, *al-kā'ik*, *adj.* of or pertaining to the Greek lyric poet *Alcaeus* (*Alkaios*, fl. 600 B.C.), or of the kind of verse invented by him.—*n.* (esp. in *pl.*) **Alcaic verses.**—**Alcaic strophe**, a form much used by Horace, consisting of two eleven-syllable Alcaics: ⏓—⏑—— —⏑⏑—⏑⏓: a nine-syllable: ⏓—⏑———⏑—⏒, and a ten-syllable: —⏑⏑—⏑⏑—⏑—⏒; imitated by Tennyson in 'O mighty-mouth'd inventor of harmonies'.

alcaicería, *al-kī-the-rē'a*, (Sp.) a bazaar.

alcaide, alcayde, *al-kād'*, *äl-kī'dhā*, *-dā*, (Sp.) *n.* governor of a fortress: a gaoler. [Sp. *alcaide*—Ar. *al-qā'īd*—*al*, the, *qā'id*, leader—*qāda*, to lead.]

alcalde, *äl-käl'dā*, (Sp.) *n.* a judge. [Sp.,—Ar. *al-qādī*—*qada*, to judge.]

alcarraza, *al-ka-ra'tha*, (Sp.) a porous vessel for cooling water.

alcatras, *al'kə-tras*, *n.* a name applied to several large water birds, as the pelican, gannet, frigate-bird, albatross. [Sp. *alcatraz*, pelican.]

alcázar, *al-ka-zär'*, *-kä'thär*, (Sp.) a palace, fortress, bazaar.

alchemy, alchymy, *al'ki-mi*, *n.* the infant stage of chemistry, its chief pursuits the transmutation of other metals into gold, and the elixir of life: transmuting potency (*fig.*): a gold-like substance (e.g. brass) (*obs.*): a trumpet made of it (*obs.*).—*adjs.* **alchemic** (*-kem'ik*), **-al.**—*n.* **al'chemist.** [Ar. *al-kīmiā*—*al*, the, and *kīmiā*—late Gr. *chēmeiā*, *chȳmeiā*, variously explained as the Egyptian art (*Khēmiā*, 'black-land', Egypt, from the Egyptian name), the art of *Chymēs* (its supposed inventor), or the art of pouring (*chȳma*, fluid; cf. *cheein*, to pour).]

Alcides, *al-sī'dēz*, (L.,—Gr.) a patronymic of Hercules, from Alcaeus, father of Amphitryon.

alcohol, *al'kə-hol*, *n.* a fine powder, esp. a sublimate (*obs.*): hence (*obs.*) an essence, a distillate: a liquid generated by the fermentation of sugar or other saccharine matter and forming the intoxicating element of fermented liquors: a general term for a class of hydrocarbon compounds analogous to common (or ethyl) alcohol, in which a hydroxyl group is substituted for an atom of hydrogen.—*adj.* **alcohol'ic**, of, like, containing, or due to alcohol.—*n.* one addicted to excessive drinking of alcohol.—*n.* **al'coholism**, alcoholic poisoning: condition suffered by an alcoholic.—*v.t.* **al'coholise**, **-ize**, to convert into or saturate with alcohol: to rectify.—*n.* **alcoholisā'tion**, **-z-**.—*n.* **alcoholom'eter**, an instrument for measuring the proportion of alcohol in solutions; **alcoholom'etry**. [Ar. *al-koh'l—al*, the, *koh'l*, antimony powder used in the East to stain the eyelids.]

al conto, *al kon'tō*, (It.) à la carte.

al contrario, *al kon-trä'ri-ō*, (Sp.) on the contrary.

Alcoran, *al-ko-rän'*, (*arch.*) *n.* the Koran. [Fr.,—Arab. *al*, the, Koran.]

alcorza, *al-kör'tha*, (Sp.) a kind of sweetmeat: icing.

alcove, *al'kōv*, *n.* a recess in a room: any recess: a shady retreat. [Sp. *alcoba*, a place in a room railed off to hold a bed—Ar. *al*, the, *qobbah*, a vault.]

Alcyonium, *al-si-ō'ni-əm*, *n.* a genus of Anthozoa growing in masses of polyps called dead men's fingers.—*n.pl.* **Alcyonā'ria**, the order to which belong Alcyonium, sea-pens, red coral and organ-pipe coral.—*n.* and *adj.* **alcyonā'rian**. [Gr. *alkyoneion*, an organism said to resemble a halcyon's nest—*alkyōn*, halcyon, kingfisher.]

aldea, *al-dā'a*, (Sp.) a village, hamlet.

Aldebaran, *al-deb'ə-ran*, *n.* a first-magnitude red star of the Hyades. [Ar. *al-dabarān*, the follower (of the Pleiades).]

aldehyde, *al'di-hīd*, *n.* a volatile fluid with a suffocating smell, obtained by the oxidation of alcohol: a compound differing from an alcohol in having two atoms fewer of hydrogen. [Contr. for *alcohol dēhydrogenātum*, alcohol deprived of hydrogen.]

al dente, *al den'tā*, (It.) of pasta, firm to the teeth.

alder, *öl'dər*, *n.* any tree of the genus *Alnus*, related to the birches, usually growing in moist ground: extended to various other trees or shrubs: an artificial fishing fly.—*adj.* **al'dern**, made of alder.—**al'der-buck'thorn**, a species of buckthorn (*Rhamnus Frangula*); **al'der-fly**, a riverside neuropterous insect.—*adj.* **al'der-leaved**. [O.E. *alor*; Ger. *erle*; L. *alnus*.]

alder-liefest, *öl-dər-lēf'ist*, (*Shak.*) *adj.* most beloved of all. [O.E. *alra* (W.S. *ealra*), gen. pl. of *al* (*eal*), all, and superl. of lief.]

alderman, *öl'dər-mən*, *n.* in O.E. times a nobleman of highest rank, a governor of a shire or district, a high official: later, head of a guild: in English boroughs, a civic dignitary next in rank to the mayor, elected by fellow councillors: a superior member of an English county council: a member of the governing body of a borough or of its upper house, elected by popular vote (*U.S.*):—*pl.* **al'dermen**.—*adj.* **aldermanic** (*-man'-ik*).—*n.* **alderman'ity**.—*adjs.* **al'dermanlike**, **al'dermanly**, pompous and portly.—*ns.* **al'dermanry**; **al'dermanship**. [O.E. *aldorman* (W.S. *ealdorman*)—*aldor* (*ealdor*), a chief—*ald* (*eald*) old, and noun-forming suffix *-or*.]

Alderney, *öl'dər-ni*, *n.* a small dairy-cow, formerly of a breed kept in *Alderney*, now loosely including Jersey and Guernsey.

Aldine, *öl'dīn*, *adj.* from the press, or named in honour, of *Aldus* Manutius of Venice and his family (15th-16th cent.).

aldose, *al'dōs*, any of a class of monosaccharide sugars of aldehyde constitution. [*ald*ehyde.]

ale, *āl*, *n.* a beverage made from an infusion of malt by fermentation—name applied to beers in brewing of which yeast ferments on the top of the liquid: a festival, from the liquor drunk (*arch.*).—**ale'bench**, a bench in or before an alehouse; **ale'-berry**, a beverage made from ale and bread sops with flavouring; **ale'-bush**, **ale'-pole**, **ale'-stake**, a bush, pole, or stake used as an alehouse sign; **ale'-conner**, a civic officer appointed to test the quality of ale brewed (*hist.*); **ale'-cost**, costmary (used in flavouring ale); **ale'-draper** (*obs.*), a tavern-keeper; **ale'-hoof**, ground-ivy (O.E. *hōfe*); **ale'-house**, a house in which ale is sold.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) **ale'washed**.—*n.* **ale'wife**, a woman who sells ale: a fish akin to the herring, common off the N.E. of America (perhaps from its corpulent shape, but perhaps a different word):—*pl.* **ale'wives**. [O.E. (Anglian) *alu* (W.S. *ealu*); O.N. *öl*.]

aleatory, *ā'li-ə-tər-i*, *adj.* depending on contingencies: in which chance influences choice of notes (*music*): also used of element of chance in poetic composition, etc. [L. *āleātōrius—āleātor*, a dicer—*ālea*, a die.]

Alecto, *a-lek'tō*, *n.* one of the Furies. [Gr. *Alēktō*, lit. unceasing.]

alectryōn, *a-lek'tri-ōn*, (Gr.) a cock.

alee, *ə-lē'*, *adv.* on or toward the lee-side. [O.N. *ā*, on, *hlē*, lee.]

aleft, *ə-left'*, *adv.* on or to the left hand. [Prep. a, and left.]

alegar, *al'* or *āl'i-gər*, *n.* sour ale, or vinegar made from it. [ale, with termination as vinegar.]

alegge, **aleggeaunce**. See **allege** (1).

Alemannic, *al-i-man'ik*, *adj.* of the Alemannen (L. *Alamanni*, *Alemanni*), an ancient people of S.W. Germany, or their dialect.—*n.* the High German dialect of Switzerland, Alsace, etc.

alembic, *ə-lem'bik*, *n.* old distilling apparatus.—*adj.* **alem'bicated**, over-refined. [Ar. *al*, the, *anbīq*—Gr. *ambix*, cap of a still.]

alembroth, *ə-lem'broth*. See **sal alembroth**.

alength, *ə-length'*, *adv.* at full length. [Prep. a, and length.]

à l'envi, *a lā-vē*, (Fr.) emulously: in emulation.

aleph, *ä'lef*, *ā'lef*, *n.* the first letter of the Phoenician and Hebrew alphabets, resembling an ox's head, representing a glottal stop, but adopted by the Greeks for a vowel sound. See **A**, **alpha**. [Heb. *āleph*, ox.]

alepine, *al'i-pēn*, *n.* a mixed fabric of wool and silk or mohair and cotton. [Perh. *Aleppo*.]

alerce, *ə-lûrs'*, *ä-ler'thā*, *n.* the wood of the sandarach-tree: the Chilean arbor vitae. [Sp., larch—L. *larix*, *-icis*, larch, perhaps confused with Ar. *al'arza*, the cedar.]

alerion, **allerion**, *a-lē'ri-ən*, (*her.*) *n.* an eagle displayed, without feet or beak. [Fr.]

alert, *ə-lûrt'*, *adj.* watchful: wide-awake: brisk.—*n.* a sudden attack or surprise: a danger warning: the time for which it lasts: condition of preparedness.—*v.t.* to make alert.—*adv.* **alert'ly**.—*n.* **alert'ness**.—**on**, **upon the alert**, upon the watch: wakefully attentive. [Fr. *alerte*—It. *all'erta*, on the erect—*erto*—L. *ērēctus*, erect.]

Aleurites, *al-ū-rī'tēz*, *n.* a genus of plants of the spurge family, yielding tung oil and candlenut. [Gr. *aleuron*, flour.]

aleurone, *a-lū'rōn*, *n.* a protein found in some seeds. [Gr. *aleuron*, flour.]

alevin, *al'i-vin*, *n.* a young fish, esp. a salmonid. [Fr.,—O.Fr. *alever*, to rear—L. *ad*, to, *levāre*, to raise.]

alew, *ə-lo͞o'*, *-lū'*, (*Spens.*) *n.* same as **halloo**.

alexanders, *al-ig-zän'dərz*, *n.* an umbelliferous plant (genus *Smyrnium*) formerly used as celery is. [O.E. *alexandre*; L. *olus atrum*, *olusatrum*, *lit.* 'black herb, vegetable', has been suggested as source.]

Alexandrian, *al-ig-zän'dri-ən*, *adj.* relating to *Alexandria* in Egypt, its school of philosophy, its poetry, or the general character of its culture and taste, erudite and critical rather than original in inspiration—sometimes with a suggestion of decadence: relating to *Alexander* the Great or other of the name.—Also *n.*—*n.* and *adj.* Alexan′drine, Alexandrian.—*n.* alexan′drine, a verse of six iambs (as in English), or in French of 12 and 13 syllables in alternate couplets (perhaps from a poem on *Alexander* the Great by *Alexandre* Paris).—Also *adj.*—*n.* alexan′drite, a dark green chrysoberyl discovered on the day of majority of the Cesarevich later *Alexander* II.

alexia, *a-lek′si-a*, *n.* loss of power to read: word-blindness. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *legein*, to speak, confused with L. *legĕre*, to read.]

alexin, *a-lek′sin*, *n.* a body present in the blood serum, which uniting with an anti-serum gives protection against disease.—*adj.* alexipharmic (*-si-fär′mik*), acting against poison.—*ns.* alexiphar′mic, alexiphar′makon, an antidote to poison. [Gr. *alexein*, to ward off, *alexipharmakos*—*pharmakon*, poison.]

alfa, *al′fa*. See halfa.

alfalfa, *al-fal′fa*, *n.* a kind of lucerne. [Sp. *alfalfa*—Ar. *alfacfacah*.]

alfaquí, *al-fa-kē′*, (Sp.) Moslem expounder of the law.

alférez, *al-fā′rāth*, (Sp.) standard-bearer.

alforja, *al-för′hha*, (Sp.) a saddle-bag: baboon's cheek-pouch.

alfresco, *al-fresk′ō*, *adv.* and *adj.* on fresh or moist plaster: in the fresh or cool air. [It.; see fresco, fresh.]

alga, *al′ga*, *n.* a seaweed: any member of the Algae:—*pl.* algae (*al′jē*), Algae (*bot.*), a great group of Thallophytes, the seaweeds and allied forms.—*adj.* al′gal (*-gəl*).—*ns.* al′gin (*-jin*), sodium alginate, a gummy nitrogenous organic compound got from seaweeds; al′ginate, a salt of alginic acid.—*adjs.* algin′ic (as alginic acid, an acid obtained from certain seaweeds, used in plastics, medicine, etc.); al′goid (*-goid*), of the nature of, resembling, an alga; algolog′ical.—*ns.* algol′ogist; algol′ogy, phycology. [L. *alga*, seaweed.]

algarroba, *al-ga-rō′ba*, *n.* the carob: the mesquite: the fruit of either.—Also algaro′ba, algarro′bo. [Sp. *algarroba*, *-o*.—Ar. *al kharrūbah*; cf. carob.]

algate, **-s**, *öl′gāt*(*s*), *adv.* always, at all events, nevertheless (*obs.*): altogether (*Spens.*). [all and gate; orig. *dat.*, with *-s* on analogy of *always*, etc.]

algebra, *al′ji-bra*, *n.* a method of calculating by symbols—by means of letters employed to represent quantities, and signs to represent their relations, thus forming a kind of generalised arithmetic: in modern mathematics, any of a number of systems using symbols and involving reasoning about relationships and operations.—*adjs.* algebraic (*-brā′ik*), -al.—*n.* algebrā′ist, one skilled in algebra. [It. and Sp.,—Ar. *al-jebr*, the resetting (of anything broken), hence combination—*jabara*, to reunite.]

Algerine, *al′jə-rēn*, *adj.* of Algeria or Algiers.—*n.* a native of Algeria: a pirate (*hist.*).—Also Algē′rian.

algesia, *al-jē′zi-a*, or *-si-*, *n.* sensitiveness to pain.—*n.* algē′sis, sensation of pain. [Mod. L.—Gr. *algēsis*—*algein*, to suffer.]

algid, *al′jid*, *adj.* cold, chill—esp. applied to a cold fit in disease.—*n.* algid′ity. [L. *algidus*, cold.]

alginate, **algology**, etc. See alga.

Algol, *al′gol*, *n.* a variable star in the constellation Perseus. [Ar. *al ghūl*, the ghoul.]

Algol, *al′gol*, *n.* a type of computer language. [Algo(rithmic) l(anguage).]

algolagnia, *al-gō-lag′ni-a*, *n.* sexual pleasure got from inflicting or suffering pain. [Gr. *algos*, pain, *lagneiā*, lust.]

Algonquian, **Algonkian**, *al-gong′ki-ən*, **Algonquin**, **Algonkin**, *-kin*, *n.* a member of a leading group of Indian tribes in the valley of the Ottawa and around the northern tributaries of the St Lawrence: their language.—Also *adj.* [Micmac Indian *algoomaking*, at the place of spearing fish.]

algorism, *al′go-rizm*, *n.* the Arabic system of numeration: arithmetic.—Also al′gorithm. [L.L. *algorismus*—Ar. *al-Khwārazmi*, the native of Khwārazm (Khiva), i.e. the 9th-cent. mathematician Abu Ja'far Mohammed ben Musa.]

algorithm, *al′go-ridhm*, *n.* a rule for solving a mathematical problem in a finite number of steps.—*adj.* algorith′mic. [algorism.]

alguazil, *al-gwa-zil′*, **alguacil**, *äl-gwä-thēl′*, *n.* in Spain, an officer who makes arrests, etc. [Sp. (now) *alguacil*—Ar. *al-wazīr*. See vizier.]

algum, *al′gəm*, (*B.*) *n.* a wood imported into ancient Palestine, prob. red sandalwood.—Also al′mug. [Heb. *algūm*.]

Alhagi, *al-hā′ji*, *-hä′jē*, *n.* a papilionaceous manna-yielding genus of desert shrubs. [Ar. *al-hāj*.]

Alhambra, *al-ham′bra*, *n.* the palace of the Moorish kings of Granada in Spain.—*adj.* Alhambresque (*-bresk′*). [Ar. *al-hamrā′*, the red (house).]

alias, *ā′li-əs*, L. *ä′li-äs*, *adv.* otherwise.—*n.* an assumed name:—*pl.* a′liases. [L. *aliās*, at another time, otherwise—*alius*, other.]

alibi, *al′i-bī*, L. *äl′i-bē*, *n.* the plea in a criminal charge of having been elsewhere at the material time: the fact of being elsewhere: an excuse for failure (*coll.*). [L. *alibī*, elsewhere, orig. locative—*alius*, other.]

alicant, *al-i-kant′*, *n.* a wine made near *Alicante*, in Spain.

alicyclic, *al-i-sīk′lik*, *adj.* having properties of aliphatic organic compounds but containing a ring of carbon atoms instead of an open chain. [aliphatic, cyclic.]

alidad, *al′i-dad*, or *-dad′*, **alidade**, *-dād*, *n.* a revolving index for reading the graduations of an astrolabe, quadrant, or similar instrument, or for taking the direction of objects. [Ar. *al 'idādah*, the revolving radius—*'adid*, humerus.]

alien, *ā′li-ən*, *-lyən*, *adj.* belonging to something else: extraneous: repugnant: inconsistent: incompatible: estranged.—*n.* a foreigner: a resident neither native-born nor naturalised: an outsider: a plant introduced by man but maintaining itself.—*v.t.* to alienate: to transfer: to estrange.—*n.* alienabil′ity.—*adj.* a′lienable, capable of being transferred to another.—*n.* a′lienage, state of being an alien.—*v.t.* a′lienate, to transfer: to estrange.—*adj.* withdrawn: estranged.—*ns.* ā′lienātor; alienā′tion, estrangement: insanity: the critical detachment with which, according to Bertolt Brecht, audience and actors should regard a play, considering action and dialogue and the ideas in the drama without emotional involvement.—*adj.* al′iened, made alien: estranged.—*ns.* al′ienee, one to whom property is transferred; al′ienism, the position of being a foreigner: study and treatment of mental diseases; a′lienist, one who specially studies or treats mental diseases; a′lienor (*law*), one who transfers property.—alienation effect, A-effect, the effect sought or produced in accordance with Brecht's theory. [L. *aliēnus*—*alius*, other.]

alight, *ə-līt′*, *v.i.* to dismount, descend: to perch, settle: to land: to come to rest: to come by chance (upon something): to fall, strike:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* alight′ed (or alit′). [O.E. *ālihtan*. See light (3).]

alight, *ə-līt′*, *adj.* on fire: lighted up. [Prep. a, and light (1).]

align, **aline**, *ə-līn′*, *v.t.* to regulate by a line: to arrange in line.—*n.* align′ment, aline′ment, a laying out by a line: setting in a line or lines: the ground-plan of a railway or road: a row, as of standing-stones; taking of side, or side taken, politically, etc.—alignment chart, a nomogram, esp. one comprising three scales in which a line joining values on two determines a value on the third. [Fr. *aligner*—L. *ad*, to, *līneāre*, line.]

alike, *ə-līk′*, *adj.* the same in appearance or character.—*adv.* equally. [O.E. *gelīc*, combined with O.N. *ālīkr*, O.E. *onlīc*; see like.]

aliment, *al'i-mənt*, *n.* nourishment: food: provision for maintenance, alimony.—*v.t.* to support, sustain: to provide aliment for.—*adjs.* **alimental** (*-ment'l*), supplying food; **aliment'ary**, pertaining to aliment: nutritive.—*n.* **alimentā'tion**.—*adj.* **aliment'ative**.—*n.* **aliment'iveness**, a phrenologist's word for the instinct to seek food or drink.—**alimentary canal**, the passage from mouth to anus. [L. *alimentum*—*alĕre*, to nourish.]

alimony, *al'i-mən-i*, *n.* an allowance for support made by a man to a woman pending or after her divorce or legal separation from him. [L. *alimōnia*—*alĕre*, to nourish.]

à l'improviste, *a lɛ̄-prō-vēst*, (Fr.) on a sudden: unexpectedly: unawares.

aline, alinement. See **align**.

alineation. See **allineation**.

aliped, *al'i-ped*, *n.* a wing-footed animal, as the bat.—Also *adj.* wing-footed. [L. *ālipes*, *-pedis*—*āla*, wing, *pēs*, *pedis*, foot.]

aliphatic, *al-i-fat'-ik*, (*chem.*) *adj.* fatty: belonging to the open-chain class of organic compounds, or methane derivatives—opp. to *aromatic*. [Gr. *aleiphar*, *aleiphatos*, oil.]

aliquant, *al'i-kwənt*, *adj.* such as will not divide a number without a remainder, thus 5 is an aliquant part of 12. [L. *aliquantum*, somewhat.]

aliquot, *al'i-kwot*, *adj.* such as will divide a number without a remainder. [L. *aliquot*, some, several.]

Alisma, *a-liz'ma*, *n.* the water-plantain genus of monocotyledons, giving name to the family **Alismā'ceae**.—*adj.* **alismā'ceous**. [Gr. *alisma*, water-plantain.]

alit. See **alight** (1).

alive, *ə-līv'*, *adj.* in life: in vigour: in being: lively: sensitive, cognisant (with *to*).—**alive with**, swarming with; **look alive**, be brisk: hurry up. [O.E. *on life* (dat. of *līf*, life), in life.]

alizari, *al-i-zä'rē*, *n.* levantine madder.—*n.* **alizarin(e)** (*a-liz'ə-rin*, *-rēn*), the colouring matter of madder root ($C_{14}H_8O_4$), now made synthetically. [Sp. and Fr., prob.—Ar. *al*, the, *'açārah*, juice pressed out.]

alkahest, alcahest, *al'kə-hest*, *n.* the universal solvent of the alchemists. [App. a sham Ar. coinage of Paracelsus.]

alkali, *al'kə-li*, or *-lī*, (*chem.*) *n.* a substance which in aqueous solution has more hydroxyl ions than hydrogen ions, and has strong basic properties:—*pl.* **al'kali(e)s**.—*adj.* of, pertaining to, containing, forming, an alkali.—*ns.* **alkalesc'ence, alkalesc'ency**.—*adj.* **alkalesc'ent**, tending to become alkaline: slightly alkaline.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **al'kalify**.—*adj.* **alkaline** (*-līn*, *-lin*), having the properties of an alkali: containing much alkali.—*n.* **alkalinity** (*-lin'*), quality of being alkaline: extent to which a solution is alkaline.—*v.t.* **al'kalise, -ize**, to render alkaline.—*n.* **al'kaloid**, any of various nitrogenous organic bases found in plants, having specific physiological action.—*adj.* pertaining to, resembling, alkali.—*ns.* **alkalim'eter**, an instrument for measuring the concentration of alkalies; **alkalim'etry**; **al'kyl** (*-kil*), general name for monovalent hydrocarbon radicals.—**alkali metals**, the univalent metals of first group of periodic system, lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, caesium, francium, forming strong basic hydroxides.—**alkaline earth**, an oxide of any of the alkaline earth metals: an alkaline earth metal; **alkaline earth metals**, the bivalent metals of the second group, calcium, strontium, barium, and sometimes magnesium and radium. [Ar. *alqalīy*, the calcined ashes.]

alkanet, *al'kə-net*, *n.* a Mediterranean boraginaceous plant (genus *Alkanna*): a red dye got from its root: extended to various kindred plants (*Anchusa*, etc.). [Sp. *alcaneta*, dim.—Ar. *al-hennā*, the henna.]

Alkoran, *n.* Same as **Alcoran**.

alkyd (resin), *al'kid* (*rez'in*), any of a group of synthetic resins used in paints and protective coatings and in adhesives. [*alkyl* and *acid*.]

all, *öl*, *adj.* comprising every individual one (e.g. *all men*, *all roads*, *all instances*): comprising the whole extent, etc., of (e.g. *all winter*): any whatever: (preceding 'the') as many as there are, or as much as there is (e.g. *all the men*, *all the cheese*): also used following *pl. pers. pron.*, or sometimes *pl. n.* (e.g. *we all laughed*, *the guests all came*): the greatest possible (e.g. *with all haste*, *in all sincerity*): every.—*n.* the whole: everybody: everything: the totality of things—the universe: one's whole possessions (formerly often in *pl.*).—*adv.* wholly: entirely: quite: without limit, infinitely: on all sides: on each side, apiece: even, just (passing into a mere intensive, as in *all on a summer's day*, or almost into a conjunction by omission of *if* or *though*).—In composition, infinite, infinitely: universal: completely: wholly: by all: having all for object.—Possible compounds are without limit: only a selection can be given.—*adj.* **all'-Amer'ican**, representative of the whole of America, esp. in some admirable quality: chosen to represent the United States: consisting entirely of U.S. or American members.—**All Blacks**, New Zealand international rugby team.—*adj.* **all'-building** (*Shak.*), possibly, on which all is built, but prob. a misprint.—*n.* **all-chang'ing-word**, a spell that transforms everything.—*adj.* **all-cheer'ing**, giving cheerfulness to all.—*n.* **all'-clear'**, a signal that the reason for sheltering, or (*fig.*) for inactivity, is past.—*adjs.* **all'-day**, lasting all day; **all-dread'ed**, dreaded by all; **all'-elec'tric**, using only electricity for heating and lighting; **all-end'ing**.—*n.* **All'-father**, Woden: Zeus: God.—*adj.* **all'-fired**, (*coll.* orig. *U.S.*), infernal (perh. for hell-fired).—*adv.* **all'-firedly**.—*ns.* **all-fives'**, a game of dominoes in which it is sought to make the end pips sum a multiple of five; **all-fours'**, a card game in which there are four chances that score a point (see also **four**); **all-giv'er** (*Milt.*), the giver of all—God; **all'-good**, the plant Good-King-Henry.—*adj.* **all-good'**, infinitely good.—*interj.* **all-hail**, a greeting, *lit.* all health.—*n.* a salutation of 'All hail'.—*v.t.* to greet with 'All hail'.—*adj.* (orig. *gen. pl. of n.*; *obs.*) **all'-hall'own, -hall'owen, -holl'own, -hall'ond** (*Shak.* al-hollown summer, a spell of fine weather about All Hallows).—*ns.* **All-hall'owmass**, the feast of All Saints; **All-Hall'ows**, All Saints' Day; **All-hall'owtide**, the season of All-Hallows; **all'heal**, a panacea (*obs.*): the great valerian or other plant; **all-hid'**, hide-and-seek—*adjs.* **all'-night**, lasting all night; **all-obey'ing** (*Shak.*), obeyed by all; **all'-out**, using maximum effort; **all-ō'verish**, having an indefinite sense of indisposition, discomfort, or malaise.—*n.* **all-ō'verishness**.—*adjs.* **all-pow'erful**, supremely powerful: omnipotent; **all'-red'** (*obs.*), exclusively on British territory (from the conventional colouring of maps); **all'-risks'**, (of insurance) covering all risks except a number specifically excluded (as e.g. war risks, damage due to depreciation, etc.); **all'-round'**, including, applying to, all: adequate, complete, or competent on all sides.—*ns.* **all'-round'er**, one who shows ability in many sports, or many kinds of work, etc.; **all'-round'ness**.—*adj.* **all-rul'ing**.—*n.* **all'seed**, a weed (genus *Radiola*) of the flax family, or other many-seeded plant.—*adj.* **all-see'ing**.—*ns.* **all-sē'er** (*Shak.*), one who sees all—God; **all'spice**, pimento or Jamaica pepper, supposed to combine the flavours of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves (see also **Calycanthus**).—*adjs.* **all'-star'**, having a cast or team all of whom are stars; **all-tell'ing** (*Shak.*); **all'-time**, of all time to date.—

adv. **all'-thing** (*Shak.*), every way.—*n.*, *adj.* **all'-up**, (of loaded aircraft) total (weight).—**all'-work**, all kinds of work (esp. domestic).—**after all**, when everything has been considered: in spite of all that: nevertheless; **all along**, everywhere along: all the time; **all and some** (*obs.*), one and all; **all at once**, suddenly; **all but**, everything short of, almost; **All Fools' Day**, the day of making April Fools, 1st April; **All Hallows' Day**, All Saints' Day; **all in**, exhausted; everything included; **all in all**, all things in all respects, all or everything together: that which one is wholly wrapped up in; **all-in wrestling**, wrestling with almost no holds barred as against the rules; **all out**, at full power or speed: completely exhausted; **all over**, everywhere: over the whole of: covered with (*coll.*): thoroughly, entirely: very characteristically; **all over with**, finished, done with, completely at an end with; **all right**, a coll. phrase expressing assent or approbation; **all-round camera**, a camera able to make a strip picture of the whole periphery of an object revolved before it; **All Saints' Day**, 1st November, a festival in honour of the saints collectively; **all's one**, it is just the same; **All Souls' Day**, 2nd November, a R.C. day of prayer for souls in Purgatory; **all there**, completely sane: alert; **all the same** (see **same**); **all-time record**, a record exceeding all others in all times (**all-time high, low**, a high, low, level never before reached); **all to one** (*obs.*); altogether; **all up with**, at an end with: beyond any hope for; **all-wing aeroplane**, an aeroplane with no fuselage, the cabin being in the wings; **and all**, as well as the rest; **and all that**, and all the rest of it, *et cetera*; **at all**, in the least degree: in any way: in any circumstances: used also merely to give emphasis; **be all over a person**, to irk him with too much show of friendliness; **for all**, not withstanding; **for good and all**, finally; **in all, all told**: in total; **once (and) for all**, once and once only, finally; **when all is said and done**, after all: all things considered. [O.E. (Anglian) *all*, (W.S. *eall*); Ger. *all*.]

alla breve, *äl'lä brā'vā*, (*mus.*) in quick common time. [It., according to the breve, there being orig. a breve to the bar.]

alla cappella, *äl'lä kāp-pel'lä*. See **a cappella**.

alla Franca, *äl'-lä frangk'a*, (It.) in the French style.

Allah, *al'ä*, *n.* among Mohammedans, God. [Ar. *allāh—alilāh*, the God.]

alla marcia, *äl'lä mär'cha*, (*mus.*) in the manner of a march. [It.]

allantois, *a-lan'tō-is*, *n.* a membranous sac-like appendage for effecting oxygenation in the embryos of mammals, birds, and reptiles.—*adjs.* **allanto'ic**; **allan'toid** (*-toid*), sausage-shaped; pertaining to the allantois.—*n.* the allantois. [Irregularly formed from Gr. *allās*, *-āntos*, a sausage, *eidos*, form.]

alla prima, *äl'lä prē'ma*, (It.) a technique of painting in which only one layer of pigment is applied to the surface to complete the canvas.

alla stoccata, *äl'lä sto-kä'ta*, (It.) thrusting with a pointed weapon.

alla Tedesca, *äl'lä te-des'kä*, (It.) in the German style.

alla vostra salute, *äl'lä vôs'tra sa-lōō'tā*, (It.) to your health.

allay, earlier **aleye**, **alay**, etc., *ə-lā'*, *v.t.* to put down: to quell: to calm: to alleviate: to abate: to reduce: to alloy.—*v.i.* to abate.—*ns.* **allay'er**; **allay'ing**; **allay'ment**. [O.E. *ālecgan*—pfx. *ā-*, intens., *lecgan*, to lay. This vb. in M.E. became indistinguishable in form in some of its parts from **allay** (2) or **alloy**, and from **allege** (1), and the meanings also overlapped.]

allay, *ə-lā'*, *v.t.* to alloy: to mix with something inferior: to dilute: to debase: to abate or detract from the goodness of.—*n.* alloy: alloying: dilution: abatement: impairment. [See **alloy** and the etymological note to **allay** (1).]

all-be. See **albe**.

alledge. Old spelling of **allege**.

allée, *a-lā*, (Fr.) an avenue, a walk or garden-path.

allege (*Spens.* **allegge**; **alegge**), *ə-lej'*, *v.t.* to alleviate: to allay.—*n.* **allege'ance** (*ə-lej'əns*; *Spens.* **aleggeaunce**, *a-lej'i-ans*), alleviation. [O.Fr. *aleger*—L. *alleviāre* (see **alleviate**) fused with O.E. *ālecgan* (see **allay** (1)).]

allege, *ə-lej'*, *v.t.* to declare in court upon oath (*obs.*): to assert with a view to subsequent proof, hence without proof: to bring forward in argument or plea: to adduce: to cite (*arch.*).—*n.* **allegation** (*al-i-gā'shən*), the act of alleging: that which is alleged: an unproved or unaccepted assertion: citation.—*adj.* **alleged** (*ə-lejd'*).—*adv.* **alleg'edly**. [O.Fr. *esligier*, to clear at law—L. *ex*, from, *lītigāre*, to sue.]

allegiance, *ə-lē'jəns*, *n.* the relation or obligation of liegeman to liege-lord or of subject to sovereign or state: loyalty (to a person or cause).—*adj.* (*Shak.*) **alle'giant**. [L. *ad*, to, and **liege**.]

allegory, *al'i-gər-i*, *n.* a narrative to be understood symbolically: symbolical narration.—*adjs.* **allegoric** (*-gor'ik*), **-al**.—*adv.* **allegor'ically**.—*v.t.* **all'egorise**, **-ize**, to put in form of an allegory: to treat as allegory.—*v.t.* to use allegory.—*ns.* **allegorisā'tion**, **-z-**; **all'egoriser**, **-z-**; **all'egorist**. [Gr. *allēgoriā—allos*, other, *agoreuein*, to speak.]

allegro, *a-lā'grō* (It. *äl-lā'grō*), (*mus.*) *adv.*, *adj.* with brisk movement.—*n.* an allegro piece or movement.—*adv.* and *adj.* **allegret'to**, somewhat brisk. [It.,—L. *alacer*, brisk.]

allele, *al-ēl'*, *n.* a shortened form of **allelomorph** (*al-ēl'ō-mörf*). either of a pair of alternative characters inherited according to Mendelian law: a gene considered as the means of transmission of an allele.—*adj.* **allelomor'phic**.—*n.* **allelomor'phism**. [Gr. *allēlōn*, of one another, *morphē*, form.]

alleluia, **alleluiah**, *al-i-lōō'yä*. Same as **hallelujah**.

allemande, *al'(i-)mand*, *al-mād*, *n.* a smooth-running suite movement of moderate tempo, in common time, coming after the prelude (of German origin): a Swabian dance in triple time: a German dance in 2-4 time: a movement affecting change of order in a dance. [Fr. *allemande* (*fem.*), German.]

allenarly, *al-en'ər-li*, (*obs. except in Scots law*) *adv.* solely, only. [**all**, **anerly**.]

allergy, *al'ər-ji*, *n.* an altered or acquired state of sensitivity: abnormal reaction of the body to substances normally harmless: hypersensitivity to certain antigens or other exciting substances: (*coll.*) antipathy.—*n.* **all'ergen**, any substance that induces an allergic reaction.—*adj.* **allergic** (*ə-lûr'jik*). [Gr. *allos*, other, *ergon*, work.]

allerion. See **alerion**.

alleviate, *ə-lēv'i-āt*, *v.t.* to make light: to mitigate.—*ns.* **allēviā'tion**; **allēv'iātor**. [L.L. *alleviāre*, *-ātum*—L. *ad*, to, *levis*, light.]

alley, *al'i*, *n.* a walk in a garden or shrubbery: a passage: a narrow lane: a back-lane: a long narrow enclosure, or rink, for bowls or skittles:—*pl.* **all'eys**.—*adj.* **alleyed** (*al'id*), having alleys or the form of an alley.—*n.* **all'eyway**, a narrow passage: a corridor. [O.Fr. *alee* (Fr. *allée*), a passage, from *aller*, to go.]

alley, **ally**, *al'i*, *n.* a choice taw or large marble.—*n.* **all'(e)y-taw'**, **-tor'**. [Prob. originally made of alabaster.]

allez-vous-en, *a-lā-vōō-zã*, (Fr.) away with you: begone.

allheal. See **all**.

alliaceous, *al-i-ā'shəs*, *adj.* garlic-like. [L. *allium*, garlic.]

alliance. See **ally**.

allice, allis, *al'is, n.* a species of shad.—Also allis shad. [L. *alōsa, alausa*, shad.]

allicholy, allycholly, *al'i-kol-i*, (*Shak.*) *n.* and *adj.* jocularly, for melancholy.

alligate, *al'i-gāt, v.t.* to conjoin: to perform alligation.—*n.* alligation (*-gā'shən*), binding together: conjunction: calculation of values or properties of a mixture (*arith.*). [L. *alligāre, -ātum—ad*, to, and *ligāre*, to bind.]

alligator, *al'i-gā-tər*, earlier al(l)igarta, *-gär'tə, n.* a reptile of a mainly American family differing from crocodiles in the broader snout and other characters.—alligator apple, a fruit and tree of the custard-apple genus; alligator pear (see avocado). [Sp. *el*, the (L. *ille*), *lagarto*, lizard (L. *lacertus*).]

allineation, alineation, *a-lin-i-ā'shən, n.* position in a straight line: alignment. [L. *ad*, to, *līneāre, -ātum*, to draw a line—*linea*, line.]

alliteration, *ə-* or *a-lit-ər-ā'shən, n.* the recurrence of the same initial sound (not necessarily letter) in words in close succession, as 'Sing a Song of Sixpence': head-rhyme—the characteristic structure of versification of O.E. and other old Gmc. languages, each line having three accented syllables (two in the first half) with the same initial consonant, or with different initial vowels.—*v.i.* allit'erate, to begin with the same sound: to constitute alliteration: to practise alliteration.—*adj.* allit'erative. [L. *ad*, to, and *lītera, littera*, a letter.]

allo-, in composition, other, as alloch(e)iria (*-kī'ri-a, -ki'*; Gr. *cheir*, hand), attribution of a sensation to the wrong part of the body, e.g. to the other hand when one is painful: denoting one of a group constituting a structural unit, as all'omorph, *-mörf*, one of two or more forms of the same morpheme; all'ophone, *-fōn*, one of two or more forms of the same phoneme; different, from outside, as all'oplasm (*n.*), protoplasm differentiated to perform a special function, alloplas'tic (*adj.*), affected by, or affecting, external factors. [Gr. *allos*, other.]

allocarpy, *al'ō-kär-pi*, (*bot.*) *n.* fruiting after cross-fertilisation. [Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]

allocate, *al'ō-kāt, al'ə-kāt, v.t.* to place: to locate: to apportion.—*n.* allocā'tion, act of allocating: a share allocated: allotment: apportionment: an allowance made upon an account. [L. *allocāre—ad*, to, *locāre, -ātum*, to place—*locus*, a place.]

alloch(e)iria. See allo-.

allocution, *al-ō-kū'shən, n.* an exhortation, esp. (*Roman hist.*) of a general to his troops: a formal address, esp. of the Pope to the cardinals. [L. *allocūtiō, -ōnis—ad*, to, and *loquī, locūtus*, to speak.]

al(l)odium, *a-lō'di-əm, n.* an estate not subject to a feudal superior.—Also a(l)lod (*al'od*).—*adj.* al(l)ō'dial—opp. to *feudal*. [L.L. *allōdium*, from a Gmc. word meaning complete ownership; cf. all and O.E. *ēad*, wealth, prosperity.]

allogamy, *al-og'ə-mi*, (*bot.*) *n.* cross-fertilisation.—*adj.* allog'amous. [Gr. *allos*, other, *gamos*, marriage.]

allograph, *al'ō-gräf, n.* a writing made by one person on behalf of another. [Gr. *graphē*, writing.]

alloiostrophos, *a-loi-os'tro-fos*, (Gr.) irregularly divided, not in alternate strophe and antistrophe.

allomorph. See allo-.

allonge, *al-ɔ̃zh, n.* piece of paper attached to bill of exchange for further endorsements. [Fr.]

allons, *a-lɔ̃*, (Fr.) let us go: come on: come.

allopathy, *al-op'ə-thi, n.* orthodox medical practice, treatment of diseases by drugs, etc., whose effect on the body is the opposite of that of the disease, distinguished from *homoeopathy*.—*n.* all'ōpath.—*adj.* allopathic (*al-ō-path'ik*).—*n.* allŏp'athist. [Ger. *allopathie*, coined by Hahnemann (1755-1843)—Gr. *allos*, other, *pathos*, suffering.]

allophone, alloplasm, alloplastic. See allo-.

allot, *ə-lot', v.t.* to divide as by lot: to distribute in portions: to parcel out: to assign:—*pr.p.* allott'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* allott'ed.—*ns.* allot'ment, act of allotting: part or share allotted: a portion of a field assigned to a cottager to labour for himself: a piece of ground let out for spare-time cultivation under a public scheme; allott'ery (*Shak.*), a share allotted. [O.Fr. *aloter—à*, to, and the Gmc. root of lot.]

allotriomorphic, *a-lot-ri-ō-mör'fik, adj.* crystalline in internal structure but not in outward form. [Gr. *allotrios*, alien, *morphē*, form.]

allotropy, *al-ot'rə-pi, n.* the property (esp. in chemical elements, as carbon) of existing in more than one form.—*n.* allotrope (*al'ə-trōp*), an allotropic form.—*adj.* allotrop'ic.—*n.* allot'ropism.—*adj.* allot'ropous, having nectar accessible to all kinds of insects (*bot.*): of insects, short-tongued, as visiting allotropous flowers. [Gr. *allos*, other, and *tropos*, turn, habit.]

allow, *ə-low', v.t.* to praise (*obs.*): to pass, sanction, accept (*arch.*): to concede: to conclude, hence to assert (*U.S.*): to permit: to indulge (*Shak.*): to accord as due: to assign: to grant or give, esp. periodically: to abate: to assume as an element in calculation or as something to be taken into account.—*v.i.* to admit (with *of*): to make allowance (with *for*).—*adj.* allow'able, that may be allowed: permissible: excusable.—*n.* allow'ableness.—*adv.* allow'ably.—*n.* allow'ance, that which is allowed: approbation (*arch.*): admission, acknowledgment, permission (*Shak.*): a limited portion or amount allowed, allotted, granted: a ration or stint: money allowed to meet expenses or in consideration of special conditions: abatement: a sum periodically granted: a taking into account in calculation or excuse.—*v.t.* to put upon an allowance: to supply in limited quantities.—*adj.* allowed', permitted: licensed: acknowledged.—*adv.* allow'edly. [O. Fr. *alouer*, to praise, bestow, of double origin: (1) L. *allaudāre—ad*, to, *laudāre*, to praise; (2) L. *ad, locāre*, to place.]

alloy, *al'oi, ə-loi', n.* a mixture of metals: extended to a mixture of metal with non-metal: the baser ingredient in such a mixture (esp. in gold or silver): any admixture that impairs or debases: fineness, standard, of gold or silver.—*v.t.* to mix (metal): to mix with a less valuable metal: to impair or debase by being present: to temper, qualify.—*v.i.* to become alloyed. [Fr. *aloi* (n.), *aloyer* (vb.)—O.Fr. *alei, aleier*—L. *alligāre—ad*, to, *ligāre*, to bind; allay (2) is from the corresponding Norm. Fr. *alai*, confused with allay (1).]

allspice. See under all.

all-to, alto, also all to, *ōl'tōō*, a spurious *adv.* and *pfx.* arising from the wrong division of all and a word with the pfx. *to-*, asunder, as allto brake, all to brake for all tobrake: hence, altogether, as altoruffled (*Milt.* all to ruffl'd).

allude, *ə-lōōd', -lūd', v.i.* to convey an indirect reference in passing: to refer without explicit mention, or with suggestion of further associations: to refer.—*n.* allu'sion (*-zhən*), indirect reference.—*adj.* allu'sive (*-siv*), alluding: hinting: referring indirectly: canting (*her.*).—*adv.* allu'sively.—*n.* allu'siveness. [L. *allūdĕre—ad*, at, *lūdĕre, lūsum*, to play.]

allure, *ə-lūr', -lōōr', v.t.* to draw on as by a lure: to entice.—*ns.* allure'; allure'ment.—*adj.* allur'ing.—*adv.* allur'ingly. [O.Fr. *alurer—à*, to, *lurer*, to lure.]

allure, *a-lür*, (Fr.) mien, gait, air.

allusion, etc. See allude.

alluvion, *ə-lōō'vi-ən, -lū', n.* land gradually gained from a river or the sea by the washing up of sand

and earth: a flood: alluvium. [L. *alluviō*, *-ōnis*. See alluvium.]

alluvium, *ə-lōō'vi-əm*, *-lū'*, *n.* matter transported in suspension and deposited by rivers or floods: —*pl.* **allu'via**.—*adj.* **allu'vial**. [L. neut. of *alluvius*, washed up—*ad*, to, *luĕre*, to wash.]

ally, *ə-lī'*, *v.t.* to join in relation of marriage, friendship, treaty, co-operation, or assimilation:—*pr.p.* **ally'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **allied'**.—*n.* **a'lly** (formerly, and still by some, *ə-lī'*), a member of or party to an alliance: a state or sovereign joined in league for co-operation in a common purpose: anything that co-operates or helps: a kinsman (*Shak.*): anything near to another in classification or nature:—*pl.* **a'llies** (or *-līz'*).—*n.* **allī'ance**, state of being allied: union, or combination by marriage, treaty, etc.: kinship: a group of allies or kindred: a subclass or group of families (*bot.*).—*adj.* **a'llied** (or *-līd'*). [O.Fr. *alier*—L. *alligāre*; see alligate.]

ally, **ally-taw**. See alley (2).

allyl, *al'il*, (*chem.*) *n.* an organic radical (C_3H_5) whose sulphide is found in oil of garlic. [L. *allium*, garlic, and Gr. *hȳlē*, matter.]

alma, **almah**, *al'ma*, *n.* an Egyptian dancing-girl. —Also **al'me**, **al'meh** (*-me*). [Ar. *'almah*, learned (in dancing and music)—*'alama*, to know.]

alma, *al'mä*, (It.) soul, essence.

almacantar, **almucantar**, *al-mə-kan'tər*, *-mū-*, *n.* a circle of altitude, parallel to the horizon: an instrument for determining a star's passage across an almacantar. [Ar. *almuqantarāt*, the sundials—*al*, the, *qantarah*, bridge.]

Almagest, *al'mə-jest*, *n.* a great treatise by the Alexandrian astronomer Ptolemy (*c.* A.D. 150): extended to other great works. [Ar. *al-majistē*—*al*, the, Gr. *megistē* (*syntaxis*), greatest (systematic treatise).]

Almain, *al'mān*, (*obs.*) *n.* and *adj.* German.—*ns.* **al'main**, the allemande (suite movement, or leaping dance); **Al'maine**, **Al'many**, **Al'emaine**, Germany. [Fr. *allemand*, German, *Allemagne*, Germany—L. *Alamanni*, a people of South-west Germany.]

alma mater, *al'ma mā'tər*, *mä'ter*, (L.) benign mother—applied by alumni to their university.

almanac, *öl'mə-nak*, *n.* a register of the days, weeks, and months of the year, with astronomical events, anniversaries, etc. [App. from an Ar. word *al-manākh*.]

almandine, *al'man-dīn*, *-dēn*, earlier **alaban'dine**, *n.* precious (red iron-alumina) garnet. [L.L. *alabandīna*—*Alabanda*, a town in Caria, where it was found.]

alme, **almeh**. See alma (1).

almery. See ambry.

almighty, *öl-mīt'i*, *adj.* omnipotent: irresistible: invincible: mighty.—Also *adv.*—**the Almighty**, God; **the almighty dollar** (Washington Irving), money, esp. as all-powerful. [O.E. *ælmihtig*.]

almirah, *al-mīr'a*, *n.* a cupboard, wardrobe, cabinet. [Hindi *almārī*—Port. *almario*—L. *armārium*; see ambry.]

almond, *ä'mənd*, *n.* the fruit, and esp. the kernel, of a tree akin to the peach, with a dry husk instead of flesh: anything of the shape of an almond (an ellipse pointed at one end), as a tonsil, a rock-crystal ornament.—*adj.* **al'mond-eyed'**, with apparently almond-shaped eyes.—**al'mond-bloss'om**; **al'mond-oil'**; **al'mond-tree**. [O.Fr. *almande* (Fr. *amande*)—L. *amygdala*—Gr. *amygdalē*.]

almoner, *ä'mən-ər*, *al'mən-ər*, *n.* a distributor or (*arch.*) giver of alms: a medical social worker attached to a hospital (no longer official title).—*n.* **al'monry**, a place of distribution of alms. [O.Fr. *aumoner*, *aumonier* (Fr. *aumônier*)—L.L. *eleēmosynārius* (adj.). See alms.]

almost, *öl'mōst*, *-məst*, *adv.* very nearly. [all, most (in sense of nearly).]

almous. Same as awmous.

alms, *ämz*, *n. sing.* and *pl.* relief given out of pity to the poor: a good or charitable deed (*obs.*).—**alms'-deed**, a charitable deed; **alms'-dish**, a dish for receiving alms; **alms'-drink**, leavings of drink (*Shak.*); **alms'-fee**, Peter's pence; **alms'-folk**, people supported by alms; **alms'-house**, a house endowed for the support and lodging of the poor; **alms'-man**, a man who lives by alms; **alms'-woman**. [O.E. *ælmysse*, through L.L. from Gr. *eleēmosynē*—*eleos*, compassion; see also awmous.]

almucantar. See almacantar.

almug, *al'mug*, (*B.*) *n.* algum. [Heb. *almūg*, prob. for *algūm*.]

alnage, *öl'nij*, *n.* measurement by the ell: inspection of cloth.—*n.* **al'nager**, an official inspector of cloth. [O.Fr. *aulnage*—*aulne*, ell.]

alodium, **alod**, **alodial**. Same as allodium, allod, allodial.

Aloe, *al'ō-ē*, *n.* a liliaceous genus, mainly South African, mostly trees and shrubs.—*n.* (without *cap.*; *al'ō*), any member of the genus; extended to the so-called American aloe (see Agave), also (often *pl.*) to aloes-wood or its resin: (usu. in *pl.* form but treated as *sing.*) a bitter purgative drug, the inspissated juice of the leaves of various species of Aloe.—*adj.* **aloed** (*al'ōd*), planted, shaded, mixed, flavoured, with aloes.—**al'oes-wood**, the heart-wood of eaglewood.—*adj.* **aloet'ic**.—*n.* a medicine containing a great proportion of aloes. [Directly and through O.E. *aluwan*, *alewan* (pl.)—L. *aloē*—Gr. *aloē*; the application to eaglewood comes from the Septuagint translation of Heb. *ahālīm*, *ahālōth*, agalloch.]

aloft, *ə-loft'*, *-lŏft'*, *adv.* on high: overhead: above: on the top: high up: up the mast: in or to heaven.—*prep.* (*Shak.*) on the top of. [O.N. *ā lopt* (pron. *loft*), of motion; *ā lopti*, of position—*ā*, on, in, to, *lopt* (see loft).]

alogia, *ə-lōj'ē-a*, *n.* inability to speak, due to brain lesion. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and *logos*, speech.]

alogical, *a-loj'i-kl*, or *ā-*, *adj.* outside the domain of logic. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and logical.]

aloha, *ä-lō'ə*, *-lō'hä*, *n.* love: kindness.—*interj.* greetings: farewell. [Hawaiian.]

alone, *ə-lōn'*, *adj.* single: solitary: unaccompanied: without any other: by oneself: unique. —*adv.* singly.—*adv.* **alone'ly** (*obs.* or *arch.*).—*n.* **alone'ness**. [all and one.]

along, *ə-long'*, *adv.* by or through the length: lengthwise: at full length: throughout: onward: together, in company or conjunction.—*prep.* lengthwise by, through, or over: by the side of.—*adj.* **alongshore'** (see longshore).—*n.* **alongshore'man**.—*prep.* and *adv.* **along'side**, beside: side by side (with): close to the side (of). [O.E. *andlang*—pfx. *and-*, against, and *lang*, long.]

along, *ə-long'*, (*arch.* and *dial.*) *adj.* on account (of, on). [O.E. *gelang*; see long (1).]

alongst, *ə-longst'*, (*obs.* and *dial.*) *adv.* and *prep.* along: by the length (of). [O.E. *andlanges*—*andlang*, along, with adv. gen. ending *-es* and *-t* as in amidst, betwixt, etc.]

aloof, *ə-lōōf'*, *adv.* to windward (*obs.*): some way off (from): apart: with avoidance or detachment: without participation: with reserve suggesting consciousness of superiority.—*adj.* distant, withdrawn.—*prep.* (*Milt.*) aloof from. —*adv.* **aloof'ly**.—*n.* **aloof'ness**. [Prep. a, and loof (luff).]

alopecia, *al-ō-pē'si-ə*, *-sh(y)ə*, *n.* baldness.—*adj.* **alopecoid** (*al-ō-pē'koid*, *al-op'i-koid*), fox-like.— **alopecia areata** (*ar-ē-ä'tə*, *ar-ē-ā'tə*), baldness occurring in patches on the scalp, possibly caused by a nervous disturbance. [Gr. *alōpekiā*, fox-mange, a bald spot, *alōpekoeidēs*, fox-like—*alōpēx*, fox.]

aloud, *ə-lowd′*, *adv.* loudly: audibly. [Prep. a, and loud.]

à l'outrance, *a lōō-trãs*, erroneously for à outrance (Fr.).

alow, *ə-lō′*, (*naut.*) *adv.* to a lower position: in the lower part of a ship. [Prep. a, and low.]

alow(e), *ə-low′*, (*Scot.*) *adv.* ablaze. [Prep. a, and low (flame).]

alp, *alp*, *n.* a high mountain: a mountain pasture:—(*pl.*; *cap.*) specially applied to the lofty ranges of Switzerland and neighbouring countries.—*ns.* alp′enhorn, alp′horn, a long powerful horn, of wood and bark, used chiefly by Alpine cowherds; alp′enstock, a mountain traveller's long spiked staff.—*adj.* Alp′ine, alp′ine (*-in*), of the Alps or other mountains: growing on mountain tops.—*n.* an alpine plant: a member of the Alpine race.—*ns.* alp′inism (*-in-*), the art or practice of mountain climbing; alp′inist.—Alpine race, one of the principal races of white men, characterised by broad head, sallow skin, moderate stature. [L. *Alpēs*, the Alps; perh. Celtic.]

alpaca, *al-pak′ə*, *n.* a domesticated animal akin to the llama: cloth made of its long silken wool. [Sp., prob. from Quichua.]

alpargata, *äl-pär-gä′tä*, *n.* a light sandal with rope or hemp sole. [Sp.]

al pasto, *al päs′tō*, (It.) according to a fixed rate (said of meals in a restaurant).

alpeen, *al′pēn*, *n.* a cudgel. [Ir. *ailpín*.]

alpha, *al′fə*, *n.* the first letter of the Greek alphabet (Α, α): the first or brightest star of a constellation: the beginning: as an ancient Greek numeral α′ = 1, ͵α = 1000.—*adjs.* alpha(nu)meric, -al, consisting of, or (of a machine) using, both letters and numbers; alpha particle, a helium nucleus given off by radioactive substances; alpha rays, streams of alpha particles.—alpha and omega, beginning and end. [Gr. *alpha*—Heb. *āleph*. See aleph, A.]

alphabet, *al′fə-bit*, *-bet*, *n.* a system of letters, esp. arranged in conventional order: first elements: an index (*obs.*).—*v.t.* (*U.S.*) to arrange alphabetically.—*n.* alphabetā′rian, one learning his alphabet, a beginner: a student of alphabets.—*adjs.* alphabet′ic, -al, relating to or in the order of an alphabet; alphabet′iform, shaped like letters.—*adv.* alphabet′ically.—*v.t.* al′phabetise, -ize, to arrange alphabetically. [Gr. *alphabētos*—*alpha*, *bēta*, the first two Greek letters.]

Alphonsine, *al-fon′sīn*, *-zin*, *adj.* of Alphonso X (the Wise), king of Castile, or his planetary tables, completed in 1252.

Alpini, *äl-pē′nē*, *n.pl.* Italian troops for mountain warfare:—*sing.* Alpi′no. [It., Alpine.]

al più, *al pū*, (It.) at most.

already, *öl-red′i*, *adv.* previously, or by the time in question. [all, ready.]

alright, an unaccepted spelling of all right.

als, *äls*, *öls*, an old form of also, as.

Alsatia, *al-sā′sh(y)ə*, *n.* a district long disputed by Germany and France—Alsace or Elsass: cant name for the sanctuary (till 1697) for debtors and criminals at Whitefriars, London.—*adj.* Alsa′tian, of Alsatia in either sense: officially chosen to apply to a German sheep-dog of wolf-like breed, often used by police and security officers because of its strength and fierceness (in U.S. German Shepherd dog, German Police dog).—Also *n.*

alsike, *al′sik*, *n.* a white or pink-flowered clover. [From *Alsike*, near Uppsala, a habitat.]

also, *öl′sō*, *adv.* likewise: further.—*n.* al′so-ran, a horse that *also ran* in a race but did not get a 'place': a person of like degree of importance. [O.E. *all* (W.S. *eall*) *swā*, all so.]

alsoon(e), *al-sōōn′*, (*Spens.*) *adv.* as soon. [as, soon.]

Alstroemeria, *al-strə-mē′ri-a*, *n.* a South American genus of amaryllids with inverted leaves. [C. *Alströmer*, 18th-cent. Swedish botanist.]

alt, *alt*, *n.* a high tone, in voice or instrument.—in alt, in the octave above the treble stave beginning with G: in an exalted and high-flown mood (*fig.*). [L. *altus*, high.]

alt, *alt*, (*Milt.*) *n.* halt, rest. [Fr. *alte* or Sp. *alto*—Ger. *halt*.]

Altair, *äl-tä′ir*, *n.* a first-magnitude star in the constellation Aquila. [Ar. *al ta'ir*, the bird.]

altaltissimo, *alt-al-tis′i-mō*, *n.* the very highest summit. [Reduplicated compound of It. *alto*, high, and *altissimo*, highest.]

alta moda, *al′ta mo′da*, (It.) high fashion, the art of designing and making exclusive, fashionable clothes.

altar, *ölt′ər*, *n.* block or table for making sacrifices on: table used for mass or the eucharist (by those who regard it as a sacrifice): sometimes, without such implication, the communion table: a scene of worship or marriage ceremony (*fig.*): a ledge on a dry-dock wall.—*ns.* alt′arage, offerings made upon the altar during the offertory, provided for the maintenance of the priest; alt′ar-cloth, the covering of the altar, often used as including the frontal and the superfrontal; al′tarpiece, a work of art placed above and behind an altar:—*n.pl.* alt′ar-rails, rails separating the sacrarium from the rest of the chancel.—*ns.* alt′ar-stone, a stone serving as an altar: a consecrated slab forming, or inserted in, the top of an altar; al′tar-tomb, a monumental memorial, in form like an altar, often with a canopy.—*adv.* alt′arwise, in the position of an altar—north and south, at the upper end of the chancel.—family altar, the symbol or place of family worship; high altar, the principal altar; lead to the altar, to marry (a woman). [L. *altāre*—*altus*, high.]

altazimuth, *alt-az′i-məth*, *n.* an instrument devised by Airy for determining *alt*itude and *azimuth*.

alter, *öl′tər*, *v.t.* to make different: to modify: to castrate.—*v.i.* to become different.—*n.* alterabil′ity.—*adjs.* al′terable; al′terant, altering: having the power of producing changes.—*n.* an alterative.—*n.* alterā′tion.—*adj.* al′terātive, having power to alter.—*n.* a medicine that makes a change in the vital functions.—*p.adj.* al′tered, (of a rock) changed in mineral composition by natural forces.—*n.* alterity (*öl-*, *al-ter′i-ti*), otherness. [L. *alter*, one of two, the other of two, from the root of *alius*, other, and the old comp. suff. *-ter*.]

alter, *al′tər*, *öl′*, *n.* another person as a conception in one's mind.—alter ego, *al′ter eg′ō*, *öl′tər ē′gō*, one's second self (see second). [L., other.]

altercate, *öl′tər-kāt*, *v.i.* to bandy words, wrangle.—*n.* altercā′tion.—*adj.* al′tercātive. [L. *altercārī*, *-ātus*—*alter*, other.]

altern, *öl-*, *al-tûrn′*, *adj.* alternate.—*adv.* alternately. [L. *alternus*.]

alternat, *al-ter-na*, (Fr.) the diplomatic practice of determining precedence among powers of equal rank by lot or of otherwise avoiding the difficulty.

alternate, *öl′tər-nāt*, also *al′*, formerly (as *Milt.*) *-tûr′*, *v.t.* to cause to follow by turns or one after the other (prop. of two things).—*v.i.* to follow or interchange with each other (prop. of two things): to happen by turns, change by turns.—*n.* deputy, substitute: alternative.—*adj.* alter′nate (*-tûr′*; in U.S. *öl′*), arranged or coming one after the other by turns: every other or second: of leaves, placed singly with change of side at each node: of floral whorls, each occupying, in ground plan, the spaces of the next.—*adv.* alter′nately.—*ns.* alter′nance (or *al′-*) alternation; alter′nant (or *al′-*), a spelling or sound variant that does not affect meaning (allomorph or allophone): a type of determinant (*math.*).—

adj. **al'ternāting.**—*ns.* **alternā'tion,** the act of alternating: alternate succession: interchange: reading or singing antiphonally; **alter'native** (*-nə-tiv*), a pair (loosely a set) of possibilities (esp. of choice) excluding all others: a choice between them: one of them, esp. other than the one in question.—*adj.* possible as an alternative: disjunctive: alternate (*obs.*).—*adv.* **alter'natively,** with an alternative: by way of alternative.—*n.* **alt'ernātor,** a generator of alternating current.—**alternating current,** an electric current that periodically reverses its direction; **alternative vote,** a system of voting whereby, if an elector's favourite candidate is out of the running, his vote is transferred to the candidate he has marked next in order of preference.—**alternation of generations** (*biol.*), the occurrence in a life-cycle of two or more different forms in successive generations, the offspring being unlike the parents, and commonly reproducing by a different method. [L. *alternāre*, *-ātum*—*alter*, one or other of two.]

alternatim, *öl-tər-nā'təm*, (*mus.*) *adv.* alternately. [L. *alternātim.*]

alterne, *al-tûrn'*, *n.* one of two or more plant communities adjoining but differing greatly. [Fr. *alterne*, alternate—L. *alternus.*]

alternis vicibus, *al'tûr'nis vi'si-bus*, *al-ter'nēs vē'ki-bŏŏs*, *wē'*, (L.) alternately.

alterum tantum, *al'tə-rum tan'tum*, *al'te-rŏŏm tan'tŏŏm*, (L.) as much more.

altesse, *al-tes*, (Fr.), **alteza,** *al-tā'tha*, (Sp.) **altezza,** *al-tet'sa*, (It.) highness.

Althaea, *al-thē'ə*, *n.* the marsh-mallow and hollyhock genus. [Gr. *althaiā*, marsh-mallow.]

Althing, *öl'thing*, *n.* the Icelandic parliament. [O.N. and Icel.]

althorn, *alt'hörn*, *n.* a tenor saxhorn. [alt (1).]

although, *öl-dhō'*, *conj.* though (esp., but not necessarily, in stating matter of fact). [all, though.]

altimeter, *al-tim'i-tər*, *n.* instrument for measuring heights, by means of changes in atmospheric pressure, or (*radio altimeter*) by means of time taken for radio wave from an aircraft to be reflected back, calculation of height being also made by noting change in frequency using the Doppler effect. [L. *altus*, high, and meter.]

altisonant, *al-tis'ən-ənt*, *adj.* high-sounding. [L. *altus*, high, *sonāns*, *-antis*, pr.p. *sonāre*, sound.]

altissimo, *al-tis'(s)i-mō*, (*mus.*) *adi.* very high.—**in altissimo,** in second octave above treble stave, beginning with G. [It., superl. of *alto*, high.]

altitonant, *al-tit'ən-ənt*, *adj.* thundering on high or loudly. [L. *altus.* high, *tonāns*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *tonāre*, to thunder.]

altitude, *al'ti-tūd*, *n.* height: angle of elevation above the horizon: perpendicular from vertex upon base: high rank or eminence: a high point or position: (in *pl.*) exalted mood, passion, or manner.—*adj.* **altitūd'inal,** pertaining to altitude: found at high level.—*n.* **altitūdinā'rian,** one given to loftiness in doctrine or belief.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **altitūd'inous,** high. [L. *altitūdō*, *-inis*, —*altus*, high.]

alto, *al'tō*, (*mus.*) *n.* prop. counter-tenor, the highest male voice: extended to contralto, the lowest female voice: the part sung by a counter-tenor or contralto: the possessor of a counter-tenor or contralto voice: a viola:—*pl.* **al'tos.**—Also *adj.* [It.,—L. *altus*, high.]

altogether, *ōl-tŏŏ-gedh'ər*, or *-tə-*, *adv.* all together (*obs.* or by confusion): wholly: completely: without exception: in total: all things considered.—**for altogether,** for all time, for good and all; **the altogether** (*coll.*), the nude. [all and together.]

alto-rilievo, *äl'tō-rēl-yā'vō*, *n.* high relief: figures projected by at least half their thickness from the background on which they are sculptured.—Partly anglicised as **al'to-relie'vo** (*al-tō-ri-lē'vō*). [It. See relief.]

altrices, *al-trī'sēz*, *n.pl.* birds whose young are hatched very immature and have to be fed in the nest by the parents.—*adj.* **altricial** (*-trish'l*). [L. *altricēs* (pl. of *altrīx*), feeders, nurses.]

altruism, *al'trŏŏ-izm*, *n.* the principle of living and acting for the interest of others.—*n.* **al'truist.**—*adj.* **altruist'ic.**—*adv.* **altruist'ically.** [Fr. *altruisme*, formed by Comte from It. *altrui*, someone else—L. *alteri huic*, to this other.]

altum silentium, *al'tum si-len'sh(y)um*, *al'tŏŏm si-len'ti-ŏŏm*, (L.) profound silence.

aludel, *al'ŏŏ-dəl*, *-ū-*, *n.* a pear-shaped pot used in sublimation. [Sp.,—Ar. *al-uthāl.*]

alula, *al'ū-la*, *n.* the bastard-wing. [L. dim. of *āla*, wing.]

alum, *al'əm*, *n.* double sulphate of aluminium and potassium, with 24 molecules of water, crystallising in transparent octahedra: any like compound of a trivalent metal (especially aluminium) and a univalent metal or radical.—*ns.* **alumina** (*ə-lū'* or *ə-lōō'mi-na*), oxide of aluminium; **alu'minate,** a salt whose acid is aluminium hydroxide.—*adj.* **aluminif'erous,** alum-bearing.—*v.t.* **alum'inise, -ize,** to treat (a metal) so as to form an aluminium alloy on its surface: to coat (e.g. glass) with aluminium.—*n.* **alumin'ium** (*al-ū-* or *al-ŏŏ-*), a remarkably light silvery metal (at. numb. 13), first named (though not then isolated) by Sir Humphry Davy **alu'mium,** then (as still *U.S.*) **alum'inum.**—*adjs.* **alu'minous,** of the nature of, or containing, alum or alumina; **al'umish,** having the character or taste of alum.—**aluminium bronze,** an alloy of aluminium and copper, of lighter weight than gold, but like it in colour; **al'um-root,** an American plant of the saxifrage family with astringent root; **al'um-shale, -slate,** a slate consisting mainly of clay, iron pyrites, and coaly matter, from which alum is obtained: **al'um-stone,** alunite. [L. *alūmen*, *-inis*, alum.]

alumnus, *al-um'nəs*, *n.* a former pupil or student:—*pl.* **alum'ni:**—*fem.* **alum'na** (*pl.* **alum'nae,** *-nē*). [L., foster-son, pupil—*alĕre*, to nourish.]

alunite, *al'ū-nīt*, *-ŏŏ-*, *n.* alum-stone, a hydrous sulphate of aluminium and potassium. [Fr. *alun*, alum.]

alure, *al'yər*, (*obs.*) *n.* a walk behind battlements: a gallery: a passage. [O.Fr. *aleure*—*aller*, to go.]

alveary, *al'vi-ər-i*, *n.* a beehive: a name given to an early dictionary of English, French, Greek and Latin: the hollow of the external ear, where wax collects (*anat.*).—*adj.* **al'veated,** vaulted, like a beehive. [L. *alveārium*, beehive—*alveus*, a hollow.]

alveolus, *al-vē'ə-ləs*, *al'vi-*, *n.* a pit or small depression: a tooth-socket: a cell, as in the lungs:—*pl.* **alveoli.**—*adjs.* **alve'olar** (*-ōl'*, *al'*), of an alveolus: produced with tongue against the roots of the upper teeth (*phon.*): pitted; **alvē'olate** (or *al'vi-*), pitted: honeycombed: inserted in an alveolus.—*n.* **al'veole,** an alveolus.—**alveolar arch,** part of the jaw in which the teeth are inserted. [L. *alveolus*, dim. of *alveus*, a hollow.]

alvine, *al'vīn*, *adj.* of the belly. [L. *alvīnus*—*alvus*, belly.]

alway, *öl'wā*, (*arch.*) *adv.* through all time: always.—*adv.* **al'ways,** every time: ever: continually: in any case: (*Scot.*) still. [all and way.—O.E. *ealne weg* (*accus.*) and M.E. *alles weis* (gen.).]

alycompaine. Same as elecampane.

Alyssum, *al'is-əm*, *ə-lis'*, *n.* a genus of cruciferous plants with white or yellow flowers, grown in rock-gardens.—**sweet alyssum,** a white scented perennial of a related genus. [Gr. *alysson*, a plant reputed to cure madness—*a-*, priv., and *lyssa*, madness.]

am, *am*, *əm*, used as 1st person sing. of the verb *to be*. [O.E. (Anglian) *am*, *eam* (W.S. *eom*), a relic of the verbs in *-mi*, from the root *es-*; cf. Gr. *eimi* (for *esmi*), L. *sum*, Sans. *asmi*.]

amadavat, *am-ə-də-vat'*, *n.* an Indian songbird akin to the weaver-birds.—Also **avadavat'**. [From *Ahmadabad*, whence they were sent to Europe.]

amadou, *am'ə-dōō*, *n.* tinder made from fungi (genus *Polyporus*) growing on trees, used also as a styptic. [Fr., of doubtful origin.]

amah, *ä'ma*, *n.* (*Oriental*) a native maidservant or child's nurse, esp. wet-nurse. [Port.]

amain, *ə-mān'*, *adv.* with main force: violently: at full speed: exceedingly. [Prep. a, and main.]

a main armée, *a mẽ-när-mā*, (Fr.) by force of arms, with mailed fist.

a majori (ad minus), *a mə-jö'rī* (*ad mī'nus*), *ä mi-ōr'ē* (*ad mi'nōōs*), (L.) from the greater (to the less).

amalgam, *ə-mal'gəm*, *n.* a mixture of mercury with other metal: any soft mixture: an intimate mixture: an ingredient.—*v.t.* **amal'gamate**, to mix with mercury: to merge.—*v.i.* to unite in an amalgam: to come together as one: to blend.—*n.* **amalgamā'tion**, a blending or merging: a union of diverse elements.—*adj.* **amal'gamātive**. [L.L. *amalgama*, perh.—Gr. *malagma*, an emollient.]

amandine, *am-an'din*, *-dīn*, *-dēn*, or *am'*, *n.* a protein in sweet almonds: a candle or a cosmetic which is prepared from them. [Fr. *amande*, almond.]

Amanita, *am-an-ī'ta*, *n.* a genus of toadstools, near akin to the mushroom, including the fly agaric (*q.v.*) and other poisonous kinds. [Gr. *amānītai* (pl.), a kind of fungus.]

amanuensis, *ə-man-ū-en'sis*, *n.* one who writes to dictation: a copying secretary:—*pl.* **amanuen'sēs**. [L. *āmanuēnsis*—*ā*, from, *manus*, hand.]

amaracus, *ə-mar'ə-kəs*, *n.* marjoram. [L. *amāracus*—Gr. *amārakos*.]

amarant(h), *am'ər-ant*(*h*), *n.* a fabled never-fading flower, emblem of immortality: any species of **Amarant(h)'us**, the love-lies-bleeding genus, with richly coloured spikes, long in withering, giving name to the family **Amarant(h)ā'ceae**, akin to the goosefoots.—*adjs.* **amarant(h)ā'ceous**; **amarant(h)'ine** (*-īn*); **amarant'in** (*Milt.*), of or like amaranth: fadeless: immortal: purple. [Gr. *amarantos*—*a-*, priv., *marainein*, to wither; the *th* forms from confusion with *anthos*, flower.]

Amaryllis, *am-ə-ril'is*, *n.* the belladonna lily genus, giving name to the narcissus and snowdrop family **Amaryllidā'ceae**, differing from lilies in the inferior ovary.—*n.* **amaryll'id**, any member of the family.—*adj.* **amaryllidā'ceous**. [*Amaryllis*, a girl's name in the Gr. and L. poets, and others.]

amass, *ə-mas'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to gather in great quantity: to accumulate.—*adj.* **amass'able**.—*n.* **amass'ment**. [Fr. *amasser*—L. *ad*, to, and *massa*, a mass.]

amate, *ə-māt'*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to match. [Pfx. a-, intens., and mate.]

amate, *ə-māt'* (*arch.*) *v.t.* to daunt: to dismay. [O.Fr. *amatir*, to subdue; cf. checkmate, mat (2), mate (2).]

amateur, *am'ə-tər*, *-tūr*, *-tûr'*, *n.* one who cultivates a particular study or art for the love of it, and not professionally, often with the suggestion that he is superficial, trifling, dilettantish, or inexpert: one who engages in sport purely for pleasure—opp. to *professional*.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **amateur'ish**, imperfect and defective, as the work of an amateur rather than a professional hand.—*adv.* **amateur'ishly**.—*ns.* **amateur'ishness**; **am'ateurism**, **am'ateurship**. [Fr.,—L. *amātor*, *-ōris*, a lover—*amāre*, to love.]

amative, *am'ə-tiv*, *adj.* inclined towards love.—*n.* **am'ativeness**, propensity to love or to sexuality. [L. *amāre*, *-ātum*, to love.]

amatol, *am'ə-tol*, *n.* a high explosive composed of *am*monium nitrate and trinitro*tol*uene.

amatory, *am'ə-tər-i*, *adj.* relating to or causing love: amorous.—*adjs.* **amatō'rial**, **amatō'rian**, **amatō'rious**.—*adv.* **amatō'rially**. [L. *amātōrius*.]

amaurosis, *am-ō-rō'sis*, *n.* blindness without outward change in the eye.—*adj.* **amaurotic** (*-rot'ik*). [Gr. *amaurōsis*—*amauros*, dark.]

amaze, *ə-māz'*, *v.t.* to daze (*obs.*): to bewilder (*obs.*): to stun (*obs.*): to strike with fear (*obs.*): to confound with astonishment or wonder.—*n.* bewilderment (*obs.*): panic (*obs.*): extreme astonishment.—*adv.* **amaz'edly**.—*ns.* **amaz'edness** (*rare*), **amaze'ment**, stupefaction (*obs.*): bewilderment (*obs.*): panic, terror (*obs.*): astonishment mingled with wonder.—*adj.* **amaz'ing**.—*adv.* **amaz'ingly** (often hyperbolically). [O.E. *āmasian* (found in the pa.p. *āmasod*).]

Amazon, *am'ə-zon*, *-zən*, formerly *a-mā'zon*, *n.* in Greek story, one of a nation of women warriors, located in Asia or Scythia: the great river of South America (Port. *Amazonas*, Amazons, perh. based on a misunderstood Tupí-Guaraní word *amassona*, *amaçunu*, tidal bore, connected with records of Amazons living on its banks): an Indian of the Amazons: (also without *cap.*) a female soldier: a warlike, manlike, strong, or vigorous woman: a tropical American green parrot: an amazon-ant.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **Amazō'nian** (also without *cap.*).—*adj.* and *adv.* **Ama'zon-like**.—*ns.* **am'azon-ant'**, a European and American ant (genus *Polyergus*) helpless in everything except slave-raiding; **am'azon-stone**, a green microcline, said to be given by the Brazilian Amazons to the men who visited them. [Gr. *Amāzōn*, *-onos*, in folk-etymology referred to *a-*, priv., *māzos*, breast, with the explanation that Amazons cut off the right breast lest it should get in the way of the bowstring.]

ambages, *am-bā'jēz*, *n.pl.* windings: roundabout ways: delays.—Also *n.sing.* **ambage** (*am'bij*) with *pl.* **am'bages**.—*adjs.* **ambagious** (*-bā'jəs*), tortuous: circumlocutory; **ambagitory** (*-baj'i-tər-i*; *Scott*) [L. *ambāgēs* (pl.)—*ambi-*, about, *agĕre*, to drive, lead.]

amban, *am'ban*, *n.* a Chinese resident official in a dependency. [Manchu, minister.]

Ambarvalia, *amb-är-vā'li-a*, *n.pl.* an ancient Roman festival with processions round the cornfields. [L. *Ambarvālia*—*ambi-*, around, *arvum*, field.]

ambassador, *am-bas'ə-dər*, *n.* a diplomatic minister of the highest order: a messenger or agent:—*fem.* **ambass'adress**.—*adj.* **ambassadorial** (*-dō'ri-əl*, *-dö'*).—*ns.* **ambass'adorship**; **am'bassage** (*-bəs-ij*), **am'bassy**, forms of embassage, embassy.—**ambassador-at-large**, an ambassador not accredited to any particular foreign government; **ambassador extraordinary**, an ambassador sent on a special occasion, as distinguished from the ordinary or resident ambassador. [Fr. *ambassadeur*—L. *ambactus*, a slave, gener. thought to be of Celtic origin.]

ambatch, *am'bach*, *n.* a pith-tree. [Apparently native name.]

amber, *am'bər*, *n.* ambergris (*obs.*): a yellowish fossil resin.—*adj.* made of amber: amber-hued—clear brownish yellow.—*adj.* **am'bered**, (*obs.*) embedded in amber: flavoured with ambergris.—*ns.* **am'ber-fish**, a fish (genus *Seriola*) of or near the horse-mackerels; **am'berite**, an amberlike smokeless powder.—*adjs.* **am'berous**; **am'bery**—*n.* **am'broid** or **am'beroid**, pressed amber. [Fr. *ambre*—Ar. *'anbar*, ambergris.]

ambergris, *am'bər-grēs*, *n.* an ash-grey strongly-scented substance, found floating or cast up, and in the intestines of the spermaceti whale. [Fr. *ambre gris*, grey amber.]

ambidexter, *am-bi-deks'tər*, *adj.* able to use both hands alike: on both sides: double-dealing.—*n.* one who is ambidexter.—*n.* **ambidexterity** (*-ter'i-ti*).—*adj.* **ambidex'**t(e)rous. [L. *ambi-*, on both sides, *dexter*, right.]

ambient, *am'bi-ənt*, *adj.* going round: surrounding: investing.—*n.* that which encompasses: the air or sky.—*n.* **ambience**, *am'bi-əns*, environment: surrounding influence: atmosphere: (also **ambiance**, *ā-bē-ās*) use or disposition of accessories in art. [L. *ambiēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *ambīre*—pfx. *ambi-*, about, *īre*, to go.]

ambiguous, *am-big'ū-əs*, *adj.* doubtful: undetermined: of intermediate or doubtful nature: indistinct: wavering: admitting of more than one meaning: equivocal.—*n.* **ambigū'ity**, doubtful or double meaning: an equivocal expression.—*adv.* **ambig'uously**.—*n.* **ambig'uousness**. [L. *ambiguus*—*ambigĕre*, to go about, waver—pfx. *ambi-*, both ways, *agĕre*, to drive.]

ambit, *am'bit*, *n.* circuit: scope: compass: precincts: confines. [L. *ambitus*, a going round—pfx. *ambi-*, round, *itus*, going—*īre*, *itum*, to go.]

ambition, *am-bish'ən*, *n.* aspiration after success or advancement: the object of aspiration.—*adjs.* **ambi'tionless**; **ambitious** (*am-bish'əs*), full of ambition: strongly desirous (of, to do): aspiring: indicating ambition: pretentious.—*adv.* **ambi'tiously**.—*n.* **ambi'tiousness**. [L. *ambitiō*, *-ōnis*, canvassing—pfx. *ambi-*, about, and *īre*, *itum*, to go.]

ambitty, *am-bit'i*, *adj.* devitrified. [Fr. *ambité*, of obscure origin.]

ambivalence, *am-biv'ə-ləns*, **ambivalency**, *-i*, *ns.* co-existence in one person of opposing emotional attitudes towards the same object.—*adj.* **ambiv'alent**. [L. pfx. *ambi-*, on both sides, *valēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *valēre*, to be strong.]

ambivert, *am'bi-vûrt*, *n.* one neither an extravert nor an introvert. [L. *ambi-*, on both sides, *vertĕre*, to turn.]

amble, *am'bl*, *v.i.* to move, as a horse, by lifting together both legs on one side alternately with those on the other side: to move at an easy pace: to go like an ambling horse: to ride an ambling animal.—*n.* an ambling pace.—*n.* **am'bler**.—*n.* and *adj.* **am'bling**. [Fr. *ambler*—L. *ambulāre*, to walk about.]

amblyopia, *am-bli-ō'pi-ə*, *n.* dullness of sight. [Gr. *amblyōpiā*—*amblys*, dull, *ōps*, eye.]

Amblyopsis, *am-bli-op'sis*, *n.* the blindfish of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. [Gr. *amblys*, dull, *opsis*, sight.]

Amblystoma, *am-blis'to-ma*, *n.* a genus of tailed amphibians in the gill-less or salamandroid suborder, in the larval stage called axolotl. [Gr. *amblys*, blunt, *stoma*, mouth.]

ambo, *am'bō*, *n.* an early Christian raised reading-desk or pulpit:—*pl.* **am'bōs**, **ambō'nes** (*-nēz*). [L.L. *ambō*—Gr. *ambōn*, *-ōnos*, crest of a hill, pulpit.]

Amboyna-wood, (now usu. **Amboina-**), *am-boi'nə-wŏŏd*, *n.* the finely coloured knotty wood of *Pterocarpus indicus*, a papilionaceous tree.—**Amboina pine**, a tree (*Agathis alba*), a source of resin. [Island of *Amboina*.]

ambrosia, *am-brō'z(h)i-ə*, *-z(h)yə*, *n.* the food (later, the drink) of the Greek gods, which conferred everlasting youth and beauty: the anointing oil of the gods: any finely flavoured beverage: something sweet and pleasing: bee-bread: fungi cultivated for food by certain bark-beetles (**ambrosia beetles**) of the Scolytidae: (*cap.*) a genus of Compositae called in America ragweeds.—*adj.* **ambrō'sial**, fragrant: delicious: immortal: heavenly.—*adv.* **ambrōs'ially**.—*adj.* **ambrō'sian**. [Gr. *ambrosiā*—*ambrotos*, immortal—*a-*, priv., and *brotos*, for *mbrotos*, mortal; cf. Sans. *amṛta*, immortal.]

Ambrosian, *am-brō'z(h)i-ən*, *-z(h)yən*, *adj.* pertaining to St *Ambrose*, 4th-cent. bishop of Milan, to his liturgy, to the form of plainsong introduced by him, to various religious orders and to the public library at Milan (founded 1602-9 by Cardinal Federigo Borromeo) named in his honour.—*n.* a member of any of these orders.

ambry, **aumbry**, **almery**, *Scot.* **awmry**, **awmrie**, *am'*, *öm'(b)ri*, *n.* a recess for church vessels: a cupboard: a pantry: a dresser: a safe. [O.Fr. *almerie*—L. *armārium*, a chest, safe—*arma*, arms, tools.]

ambs-ace, **ames-ace**, *āmz'ās*, *amz'ās*, *n.* double ace, the lowest possible throw at dice: ill-luck: worthlessness. [O.Fr. *ambes as*—L. *ambōs assēs*, both aces.]

ambulacrum, *am-bū-lā'krəm*, *-la'*, *n.* a radial band in the shell of an echinoderm, bearing rows of pores through which protrude the tube-feet:—*pl.* **ambulā'cra**.—*adj.* **ambulā'cral**. [L. *ambulācrum*, a walk—*ambulāre*, to walk.]

ambulance, *am'bū-ləns*, *n.* a vehicle or (**air ambulance**) helicopter, etc., for conveying sick or injured: a movable field hospital.—*n.* **am'bulance-chaser**, a lawyer on the look-out for accidents in order to instigate actions for damages (*U.S.*): a person, firm, offering to pursue a claim on behalf of an accident-victim in return for a percentage of the sum obtained.—*adj.* **am'bulant**, walking: moving from place to place: unfixed (*rare*): allowing or calling for walking.—*n.* a walking case.—*v.i.* **am'bulate**, to walk.—*ns.* **ambulā'tion**; **am'bulātor**, a walker: a wheel for road-measuring.—*adj.* **am'bulatory** (*-ə-tər-i*), of or for walking: moving from place to place, not stationary: mutable.—*n.* a covered walk, as an aisle, cloister, portico, corridor. [L. *ambulāre*, *-ātum*, to walk about.]

ambuscade, *am-bəs-kād'*, *n.* an ambush.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to ambush.—*n.* **ambuscā'do** (esp. 16th-17th cent.; would-be Sp.), an ambuscade:—*pl.* **ambuscā'do(e)s**. [Fr. *embuscade* or Sp. *emboscada*; see ambush.]

ambush, *am'bŏŏsh*, *n.* a lying, or laying, in wait to attack by surprise: a place of lying in wait: a body (or person) lying in wait.—*v.t.* to lay in wait: to waylay.—*v.i.* to lie in wait.—*n.* **am'bushment**, ambush. [O.Fr. *embusche* (Fr. *embûche*)—*embuscher*—L.L. *imboscāre*—*im*, in, *boscus* (see bush).]

amearst (*Spens.*) for amerced.

âme damnée, *äm da-nā*, (Fr.) lit. damned soul, a tool or agent blindly devoted to one's will; **âme de boue**, *äm də bōō*, a soul of mud, a low-minded person; **âme perdue**, *äm per-dü*, lit. lost soul, a desperate character.

ameer. See amir.

Amelanchier, *am-ə-lang'ki-ər*, *n.* the shadbush genus of the rose family. [Fr. *amélanchier*.]

amelcorn, *am'əl-körn*, *n.* emmer. [Ger. and Du. *amelkorn*: cf. amylum, corn.]

amelia, *a-mēl'i-a*, *-mel'*, or *-ya*, *n.* the condition where one or more limbs are completely absent. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and *melos*, limb.]

ameliorate, *ə-mē'lyə-rāt*, *v.t.* to make better: to improve.—*v.i.* to grow better.—*n.* **amēliorā'tion**.—*adj.* **amē'liorātive**. [Fr. *améliorer*—L. *ad*, to, *melior*, better.]

amen, *ä-men'*, *ā-men'*, *interj.* so let it be.—*n.* an expression of assent, as by saying 'amen': the last word.—*v.t.* to say amen to: to ratify solemnly: to approve: to conclude. [Heb. *āmēn*, true, truly, retained in Gr. and English translations.]

amenable, *ə-mēn'ə-bl*, *adj.* ready to be led or won over: liable or subject.—*ns.* **amenabil'ity**, **amen'ableness**.—*adv.* **amen'ably**. [Fr. *amener*, to lead—*à*—L. *ad*, to, and *mener*, to lead—L.L. *mināre*, to lead, to drive (as cattle)—L. *minārī*, to threaten.]

amenage, *am'e-nāj*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to tame. [O.Fr. *ame(s)nager*—*à*, to, *mesnage*, household.]

amenaunce, *am'e-nöns*, (*Spens.*) *n.* bearing. [O.Fr. *amenance*; see amenable.]

amend, *ə-mend'*, *v.t.* to free from fault or error: to correct: to improve: to alter in detail, with a view to improvement, as a bill before parliament: to rectify: to cure: to mend.—*v.i.* to grow or become better: to reform: to recover.—*adjs.* **amend'able**; **amend'atory**, corrective.—*ns.* **amend'er**; **amend'ment**, correction: improvement: an alteration proposed on a bill under consideration: a counter-proposal put before a meeting: a counter-motion.—*n.pl.* (in form; usu. treated as *sing.*) **amends'**, supply of a loss: compensation: reparation. [Fr. *amender*—L. *ēmendāre*—*ē*, out of, and *mendum*, a fault.]

amende, *am-ād*, (Fr.) a fine, penalty.—**amende honorable**, *o-nor-äbl'*, orig. an ignominious public confession: now a frank admission of wrong satisfying the honour of the injured.

amene, *ə-mēn'*, *adj.* (now *rare*) pleasant.—*n.* **amenity** (*-mēn'*, *-men'*), pleasantness, as in situation, climate, manners, disposition: a pleasing feature, object, characteristic: civility. [L. *amoenus*, pleasant.]

amenorrhoea, *a-*, *ā-men-ō-rē'ə*, *n.* failure of menstruation. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *mēn*, month, *rhoiā*, a flowing.]

ament, *ā'mənt*, *ə-ment'*, *n.* one who is mentally defective by failure to develop: a sufferer from amentia.—*n.* **amentia** (*a-*, *ā-men'shi-ə*), mental deficiency. [L. *āmēns*, *-entis*—*ā*, from, *mēns*, *mentis*, mind.]

amentum, *a-men'təm*, *n.* a catkin:—*pl.* **amen'ta**.—Also **a'ment**.—*adjs.* **amentā'ceous**, **amen'tal**; **amentif'erous**, catkin-bearing. [L., thong.]

amerce, *ə-mûrs'*, *v.t.* to fine (esp. at discretion): to deprive: to punish.—*ns.* **amerce'ment**, **amerc'iament**, infliction of a fine: a fine.—*adj.* **amerc'iable**. [A.Fr. *amercier*—*à merci*, at mercy.]

American, *ə-mer'i-kən*, *adj.* pertaining to America, esp. to the United States.—*n.* a native or citizen of America: the English language as spoken in America.—*v.t.* **Amer'icanise**, **-ize**, to render American.—*ns.* **Amer'icanism**, a custom, characteristic, word, phrase, or idiom characteristic of Americans: condition of being an American citizen: devotion to American institutions; **Amer'icanist**, a student of American biology, archaeology, and the like.—**American aloe**, Agave; **American blight**, a plant-louse pest of apple-trees; **American bowls**, tenpins, a game like skittles: **American cloth**, cloth with a glazed coating; **American Indian**, a member of the native race of America, thought on discovery to be Indian; **American organ**, an instrument resembling the harmonium, in which air is sucked inwards to the reeds. [From *America*, perh. so called from Richard *Ameryk*, Sheriff of Bristol, who financed John Cabot's voyage; also said to be from Amerigo (L. *Americus*) Vespucci.]

americium, *am-ər-ish'i-əm*, *n.* the chemical element of atomic number 95 (symbol Am), obtained artificially in *America*.

Amerind, *am'ər-ind*, *n.* and *adj.* *Amer*ican *Ind*ian.

à merveille, *a mer-vāy'*, (Fr.) wonderfully, perfectly.

ames-ace. See ambs-ace.

Ametabola, *am-et-ab'ə-lə*, *n.pl.* in some classifications the lowest insects, with little or no metamorphosis.—*n.* **ametab'olism**.—*adjs.* **ametabol'ic** (*-ə-bol'ik*), **ametab'olous**. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and *metabolē*, change.]

amethyst, *am'ə-thist*, *n.* a bluish violet quartz anciently supposed to prevent drunkenness: its colour.—*adj.* of, or coloured like, amethyst.—*adj.* **amethyst'ine** (*-īn*).—**oriental amethyst**, a purple corundum. [Gr. *amethystos*—*a-*, priv., and *methyein*, to be drunken—*methy*, wine; cf. mead (1), Sans. *madhu*, sweet.]

Amharic, *am-har'ik*, *n.* an Ethiopic language prevailing in Abyssinia.—Also *adj.* [*Amhara* district.]

ami, *a-mē*, (Fr.) a friend:—*fem.* **amie**, *a-mē*, a mistress.—**ami de cour**, *a-mē də kōōr*, a court friend—an untrustworthy friend; **ami du peuple**, *a-mē dü pœpl'*, friend of the people (esp. Marat, French revolutionist).

amiable, *ām'i-ə-bl*, *adj.* friendly (*Shak.*): love-inspiring (*Shak.*): lovable: of sweet and friendly disposition.—*ns.* **āmiabil'ity**, **ām'iableness**.—*adv.* **ām'iably**. [O.Fr. *amiable*, friendly—L. *amīcābilis*—*amicus*, friend; confused in meaning with O.Fr. *amable* (Fr. *aimable*)—L. *amābilis*—*amāre*, to love.]

amianthus, *am-i-anth'əs*, more correctly **amiantus** (*-ant'əs*), *n.* the finest fibrous asbestos, which can be made into cloth readily cleansed by fire. [Gr. *amiantos* (*lithos*), undefiled (stone)—*a-*, priv., and *miainein*, to soil.]

amicable, *am'ik-ə-bl*, *adj.* in friendly spirit.—*ns.* **amicabil'ity**, **am'icableness**.—*adv.* **am'icably**. [L. *amīcābilis*—*amīcus*, a friend—*amāre*, to love.]

amice, *am'is*, *n.* a strip of fine linen, worn formerly on the head, now on the shoulders, by a priest at mass: a cloak, wrap. [O.Fr. *amit*—L. *amictus*, cloak—*amb-*, about, and *jacĕre*, to throw.]

amice, *am'is*, *n.* a furred hood with long ends hanging down in front, originally a cap or covering for the head, afterwards a hood, or cape with a hood, later a mere college hood. [O.Fr. *aumuce*, of doubtful origin.]

amicus curiae, *a-mī'kus kū'ri-ē*, *a-mē'kōōs kōō'ri-ī*, (L.) a friend of the law-court: a disinterested adviser, not a party to the case: (wrongly) a friend in high quarters.

amid, *ə-mid'*, *prep.* in the midst of: among.—*adv.* (*arch.*) in the midst.—*adv.* and *prep.* **amid'most**, in the very middle (of).—*adv.* **amid'ships**, in, near, towards, the middle of a ship lengthwise (from gen. of ship).—*adv.* and *prep.* **amidst'**, amid. [O.E. *on middan* (dat. of adj.), in middle; the *s* is a later adverbial genitive ending, the *t* as in amongst, betwixt, etc.]

amide, *am'īd*, *n.* a derivative of ammonia in which an acid radical takes the place of one or more of the three hydrogen atoms.—*n.* **amido-group** (*ə-mē'dō*), the group NH_2 in such combination. [From ammonia.]

amildar, *am'il-dār*, *n.* a factor or manager in India: a collector of revenue amongst the Mahrattas. [Hind. *'amaldār*—Ar. *'amal*, work, Pers. *dār*, holder.]

amine, *am'īn*, *-ēn*, *n.* a derivative of ammonia (NH_3) in which one or more hydrocarbon radicals take the place of one or more of the three hydrogen atoms.—*ns.* **amino-a'cid** (*a-mē'nō-*), a fatty acid (e.g. **ami'no-acet'ic acid**, glycine) in which the amino-group takes the place of a hydrogen atom of the hydrocarbon radical; **ami'no-group'**, the group NH_2 in such combination. [From ammonia.]

aminobutene, *a-mē'nō-bū'tēn*, *n.* a pain-relieving drug, less addiction-forming than morphine. [amine and butene.]

a minori (ad majus), *a min-ōr'ī* (*ad māj'us*), *ä min-ōr'ē* (*ad mī'ūs*), (L.) from the less (to the greater).

amir, **ameer**, *a-mēr'*, *ə-mēr'*, *n.* the title borne by certain Mohammedan princes. [Ar. *amīr*; see admiral, emir.]

amis (*Spens.*). Same as amice (1).

amiss, *ə-mis'*, *adv.* astray: wrongly: improperly: faultily.—*adj.* out of order: wrong: unsuitable: to be objected to.—*n.* an evil: a misdeed.—**come amiss**, to be unwelcome, untoward; **take amiss**, to take offence at (strictly, by misinterpretation). [Prep. a, and miss.]

amissible, *ə-mis'i-bl*, *adj.* liable to be lost.—*n.* **amissibil'ity**. [L. *āmittĕre*, *āmissum*, to lose—*ā*, from, *mittĕre*, to send.]

amissing, *ə-mis′ing*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* wanting: lost. [Prep. a, and missing.]

amitosis, *am-i-tō′sis*, (*biol.*) *n.* cell-division without mitosis.—*adj.* amitotic (*-tot′ik*).—*adv.* amitot′ically. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and *mitos*, thread.]

amity, *am′i-ti*, *n.* friendship: goodwill: friendly relations. [Fr. *amitié*—L. *amīcus*, a friend.]

amman. See amtman.

ammeter, *am′i-tər*, *n.* an instrument for measuring electric current. [From ampere, and Gr. *metron*, measure.]

ammiral, an old form (*Milt.*) of admiral.

Ammon, *am′on*, *n.* the ancient Egyptian ram-headed god *Amûn*, *Amen*, identified by the Greeks with Zeus, famous for his temple and oracle in the Libyan oasis of Siwa: (without *cap.*) the argali (from its gigantic horns).—*n.* ammonia (*a-*, *ə-mō′ni-ə*), a pungent compound of nitrogen and hydrogen (NH_3) first obtained in gaseous form from *sal-ammoniac*: its solution in water, strictly ammonium hydroxide (*liquid ammonia*, long known as spirits of hartshorn).—*adjs.* ammō′niac, of the region of the temple of Ammon (applied only to gum-ammoniac, and to sal-ammoniac, which is said to have been first made in that district from camel-dung): ammoniacal; ammoni′acal, of ammonia.—*n.* ammoni′acum (*am-ə-nī′ə-kəm*), gum-ammoniac (see gum).—*adj.* ammō′niated, combined, impregnated, with ammonia.—*ns.* amm′onite, a fossil cephalopod of many kinds, with coiled chambered shell like Ammon's horn; ammō′nium, a univalent radical, NH_4, resembling the alkali metals in chemical behaviour. [Gr. *Ammōn*, *-ōnos*.]

ammonal, *am′ən-al*, *n.* a high explosive made from *ammon*ium nitrate and *al*uminium.

ammonia, **ammoniacum**, **ammonite**, **ammonium.** See under Ammon.

ammophilous, *am-of′i-ləs*, *adj.* sand-loving. [Gr. *ammos*, sand, *phileein*, to love.]

ammunition, *am-ū-nish′ən*, *n.* orig. military stores generally: things used for charging fire-arms—missiles, propellants: explosive military devices: anything that can be used in fighting (*lit.* and *fig.*).—*adj.* for ammunition: supplied from army stores.—*v.t.* to supply with ammunition. [Obs. Fr. *amunition*, app. from *l'amunition* for *la munition*; see munition.]

amnesia, *am-nē′zh(y)ə*, *n.* the loss of memory.—*n.* amne′siac, one who suffers from amnesia.—*adjs.* amne′si(a)c. [Gr. *amnēsiā*.]

amnesty, *am′nes-ti*, *n.* a general pardon: an act of oblivion.—*v.t.* to give amnesty to. [Gr. *amnēstiā*, forgetfulness.]

amnion, *am′ni-ən*, *n.* the innermost membrane enveloping the embryo of reptiles, birds, and mammals:—*pl.* am′nia.—amnio-, in composition, amnion: amniotic.—*adj.* amniot′ic.—amniotic fluid, the fluid within the amnion in which the embryo is suspended. [Gr.]

amoeba, *ə-mē′bə*, *n.* a protozoon of ever-changing shape:—*pl.* amoebae (*-bē*, *-bī*).—*adjs.* amoe′bic; amoe′biform; amoe′boid. [Gr. *amoibē*, change.]

amoebaean, *ə-mē-bē′ən*, *adj.* answering alternately, responsive, as often in pastoral poetry. [L. *amoebaeus*—Gr. *amoibaios*—*amoibē*, alternation.]

à moitié, *a mwa-tyā*, (Fr.) half, by halves.

amok, *ə-mok′*, **amuck**, *ə-muk′*, *adj.* and *adv.*, in a frenzy, esp. in phrase to run amok, to run forth murderously assailing all who come in the way. [Malay *amoq*, frenzied.]

Amomum, *a-mō′məm*, *n.* a genus of the ginger family including cardamoms and grains of paradise. [Latinised from Gr. *amōmon*, prob. cardamom.]

à mon avis, *a mo-n a-vē*, (Fr.) in my opinion.

among, *ə-mung′*, **amongst**, *ə-mungst′*, *preps.* of the number of: amidst.—*adv.* among (*arch.*), meanwhile: all the time: betweenwhiles: here and there. [O.E. *on-gemang*, lit. in mixture, crowd—*gemengan*, to mingle: for *-st* see against.]

amontillado, *ä-mon-til-(y)ä′dō*, *n.* a slightly sweet sherry of light colour and body, orig. from *Montilla*. [Sp.]

amoove (*Spens.*). Same as amove (1).

amoral, *a-mor′əl*, also *ā-*, *adj.* non-moral, outside the domain of morality.—*ns.* amor′alism, refusal to recognise the validity of any system of morality; amor′alist. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and moral.]

amorce, *ə-mörs′*, *n.* a percussion cap for a toy pistol. [Fr., priming.]

amoret, *am′ər-et*, *n.* a sweetheart (*obs.*): a love-glance: a love-knot: a love-sonnet or song.—*ns.* amoret′to, a lover: a cupid:—*pl.* amoret′ti (*-tē*); amorino (*-ē′nō*), a cupid:—*pl.* amori′ni (*-nē*). [O.Fr. *amorete* and It. *amoretto*, *amorino*, dims. from L. *amor*, love.]

amorist, *am′ər-ist*, *n.* a lover: a gallant: one who writes of love: a seeker of sexual adventures or experiences.—*n.* am′orism. [L. *amor*, love.]

amornings, *ə-mörn′ingz*, (*obs.*) *adv.* of a morning. [Prep. a, and morning, with gen. ending added.]

amoroso, *am-or-ō′sō*, (*mus.*) *adj.* tender.—Also *adv.*—*n.* a lover: a gallant:—*fem.* amoro′sa. [It.]

amorous, *am′ər-əs*, *adj.* inclined to love: in love: fond: amatory: relating to love.—*n.* amorosity (*-os′i-ti*; *rare*).—*adv.* am′orously.—*n.* am′orousness. [O.Fr. *amorous* (Fr. *amoureux*)—L.L. *amōrōsus*—*amor*, love.]

amor patriae, *ā′mör pā′tri-ē*, *ä′mor pa′tri-ī*, (L.) love of country.

amorphous, *ə-mör′fəs*, *adj.* without definite shape or structure: shapeless: without crystalline structure.—*n.* amor′phism. [Gr. *amorphos*, shapeless—*a-*, priv., *morphē*, form.]

amort, *ə-mört′*, (*obs.* or *arch.*) *adj.* spiritless, dejected. [Fr. *à*, to, *mort*, death; but partly from alamort wrongly understood as *all amort*.]

amortise, **-ize**, *ə-mör′tīz*, *-tiz*, *v.t.* to alienate in mortmain or convey to a corporation: to wipe out esp. through a sinking-fund.—*n.* amortisā′tion, -z-. [L.L. *a(d)mortizāre*—Fr. *à*, to, *mort*, death.]

amount, *ə-mownt′*, *v.i.* to go up (*Spens.*): to come in total: to come in meaning or substance with *to*).—*n.* the whole sum: principal and interest together: quantity: value, import, equivalence. [O.Fr. *amonter*, to ascend—L. *ad*, to, *mōns*, *montis*, a mountain.]

amour, *ə-mōōr′*, *n.* love, friendship (*obs.*): love-making (usu. in *pl.*; *arch.*): a love affair (now usu. discreditable): a loved one.—*n.* amourette (*a-mōō-ret′*), a petty amour: an amoretto. [Fr.,—L. *amor*, *amōris*, love.]

amour courtois, *a-mōōr kōōr-twä*, (Fr.) courtly love.

amour-propre, *a-mōōr-pro-pr′*, (Fr.) self esteem: sometimes in exaggerated form, shown in readiness to take offence at slights.

amove, *ə-mōōv′*, *v.t.* to stir up (*obs.*): to affect (*obs.*): to rouse (*Spens.*). [O.Fr. *amover*—L. *admovēre*—*ad*, to, *movēre*, to move.]

amove, *ə-mōōv′*, (*law*) *v.t.* to remove. [L. *āmovēre*—*ā*, from, *movēre*, to move.]

amp, *amp*, *n.* short for ampere.

ampassy. See ampersand.

ampelo-, **ampeli-**, in composition, of the vine, vine-like.—*n.* ampelography, *am-pel-og′rə-fi*, the botany of the vine. [Gr. *ampelos*, vine.]

ampelopsis, *am-pi-lop′sis*, *n.* Virginia creeper. [Gr. *ampelos*, vine, *opsis*, appearance.]

ampere, **ampère**, *am′per*, *-pēr′*, *ā-per*, (*elect.*) *n.* MKS unit of current, defined as that which, flowing in two parallel conductors, each infinitely thin and long, one metre apart in a vacuum, will produce a force between the conductors of 2×10^{-7} newtons per metre length (international ampere, a unit formerly defined by means of the rate of deposition of silver from a solution of silver nitrate and slightly less than the practical unit in use; now the same as the unit just defined).—*n.* am′perage, current in amperes. [From A. M. *Ampère*, French physicist (1775-1836).]

ampersand, *am′pərs-and*, *n.* the character (&; originally ligatured *E* and *T*, for L. *et*) representing *and*.—Also am′perzand, am′pussy-and, am′passy (*amp′ə-si*). [*and per se and*—that is, &, by itself, 'and': cf. a-per-se.]

Ampex, *am′peks*, *n.* a system of magnetic recording of television signals.—*v.t.* to record by Ampex. [Trademark.]

amphetamine, *am-fet′ə-mēn*, $C_9H_{13}N$, or its sulphate or phosphate, synthetic drug used to relieve nasal congestion or taken internally to stimulate the central nervous system. [*a*lpha *m*ethyl *phe*ne*t*hyl + *amine*.]

amphibious, *am-fib′i-əs*, *adj.* leading two lives: living, or adapted to life, or use, on land and in or on water: of military operations, in which troops are conveyed across the sea or other water in landing barges, assault-craft, etc., and land on enemy-held territory: of double, doubtful, or ambiguous nature.—*n.pl.* Amphib′ia, a class of vertebrates typically gill-breathing in the larval state and lung-breathing or skin-breathing as adults—frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, caecilians.—*adj.* amphib′ian, amphibious: of the Amphibia.—*n.* a member of the Amphibia: an aeroplane designed to alight on land or water: a vehicle for use on land or water. [Gr. *amphibios*—*amphi*, on both sides, *bios*, life.]

amphibole, *am′fi-bōl*, *n.* any mineral of a group differing from the pyroxenes in cleavage angle (about 56° instead of about 87°), silicates of calcium, magnesium, and other metals, including hornblende, actinolite, tremolite, etc.—*n.* amphib′olite, a rock composed essentially of amphibole. [Gr. *amphibolos*, ambiguous, on account of the resemblance between hornblende and tourmaline.]

amphibology, *am-fi-bol′ə-ji*, *n.* a phrase or sentence ambiguous not in its individual words but in its construction: the use of such ambiguities.—*adjs.* amphibol′ic, amphibological (*-bō-loj′*), amphib′olous (*-ə-ləs*).—*n.* amphib′oly, amphibology. [Gr. *amphibolos*—*amphi*, on both sides, *ballein*, to throw.]

amphibrach, *am′fi-brak*, *n.* in prosody, a foot of three syllables, a long between two short, or stressed between two unstressed.—*adj.* amphibrach′ic. [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, *brachys*, short.]

Amphicar, *am′fi-kär*, *n.* a car designed for land and water transport. [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and car.]

Amphictyon, *am-fik′ti-on*, (*Gr. hist.*) *n.* a delegate to an (or the) Amphictyonic council.—*adj.* Amphictyon′ic.—*n.* Amphic′tyony, a league of neighbouring communities connected with a temple and cult, esp. of Delphi. [Gr. *Amphiktyones*, app. for *amphiktiones*, dwellers around—*amphi*, *ktizein*, to dwell.]

amphigastrium, *am-fi-gas′tri-əm*, *n.* a scale-like leaf on the ventral side of some liverworts:—*pl.* amphigas′tria. [Gr. *amphi*, about, *gastēr*, belly.]

amphigory, *am′fi-gə-ri*, *n.* nonsense-verse. [Fr. *amphigouri*: origin unknown.]

amphimacer, *am-fim′ə-sər*, *n.* in prosody, a foot of three syllables, short between two long. [Gr. *amphimakros*—*amphi*, on both sides, *makros*, long.]

amphimixis, *am-fi-mik′sis*, *n.* fusion of gametes: sexual reproduction: combination of characters from both parents. [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, *mixis*, intercourse, mixing.]

Amphineura, *am-fi-nū′rə*, *n.pl.* a class of molluscs with two ventral and two lateral nerve-cords, including Chiton. [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, *neuron*, nerve.]

Amphioxus, *am-fi-oks′əs*, *n.* the lancelet, one of the lowest backboned animals. [Gr. *amphi*, at both ends, and *oxys*, sharp.]

amphipod, *am′fi-pod*, *n.* one of the Amphip′oda, an order of small sessile-eyed crustaceans with swimming feet and jumping feet—sand-hoppers, etc.—*adj.* amphip′odous. [Gr. *amphi*, both ways, *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

amphisbaena, *am-fis-bē′nə*, *n.* a fabulous two-headed snake: (*cap.*) a genus of snake-like lizards, chiefly tropical American, whose rounded tails give the appearance of a head at each end.—*adj.* amphisbae′nic. [Gr. *amphisbaina*—*amphis*, both ways, *bainein*, to go.]

amphiscian, *am-fish′i-ən*, *n.* an inhabitant of the torrid zone, whose shadow is thrown both ways—that is, to the north one part of the year, and to the south the other part.—Also *adj.* [Gr. *amphiskios*—*amphi*, both ways, *skiā*, a shadow.]

amphistomous, *am-fis′tə-məs*, *adj.* having a sucker at either end, as some worms. [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, *stoma*, mouth.]

amphitheatre, *am-fi-thē′ə-tər*, *n.* a building with rows of seats one above another, around an open space: a similar configuration of hill slopes: one of the galleries in a theatre.—*adjs.* amphithe′atral, amphitheatrical (*-at′ri-kəl*).—*adv.* amphitheat′rically. [Gr. *amphitheātron*—*amphi*, *theātron*, theatre.]

amphitropous, *am-fit′rə-pəs*, *adj.* (of an ovule) placed T-wise on the funicle. [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, *tropos*, a turning.]

Amphitryon, *am-fit′ri-on*, *n.* in Gr. myth. husband of Alcmene; on Alcmene Zeus, in Amphitryon's semblance, begot Herakles: a hospitable entertainer, esp. of doubtful identity (in allusion to the line in Molière's play, 'Le véritable Amphitryon est l'Amphitryon où l'on dîne'). [Gr. *Amphitryōn*.]

ampholyte, *am′fō-līt*, *n.* an *ampho*teric electro*lyte*.

amphora, *am′fə-rə*, *n.* a two-handled jar used by the Greeks and Romans for holding liquids:—*pl.* am′phorae (*-rē*; *-rī*).—*adj.* amphor′ic (*-for′*; *med.*) like the sound produced by speaking into a bottle. [L. *amphora*—Gr. *amphoreus*, *amphiphoreus*—*amphi*, on both sides, and *phoreus*, a bearer.]

amphoteric, *am-fō-ter′ik*, *adj.* of both kinds: acting both ways, e.g. as acid and base, electropositive and electronegative. [Gr. *amphoteros*, both.]

ample, *am′pl*, *adj.* spacious: wide: large enough: abundant: liberal: copious: full or somewhat bulky in form.—*ns.* am′pleness; ampliā′tion, enlarging: an enlargement.—*adj.* am′pliātive (*rare*).—*ns.* amplificā′tion, enlargement; am′plifier, one who amplifies: a lens that enlarges the field of vision: a device for giving greater loudness.—*v.t.* am′plify (*-fī*), to make more copious in expression: to add to: to increase loudness of (sound), strength of (current), etc.:—*pr.p.* am′plifying; *pa.p.* and *pa.t.* am′plified.—*n.* am′plitude, largeness: abundance: width: range: extent of vibratory movement (from extreme to extreme, or from mean to extreme): the angular distance from the east point of the horizon at which a heavenly body rises, or from the west point at which it sets.—*adv.* am′ply (*-pli*).—amplitude modulation (*telecommunications*), modulation in radio transmission by varying the amplitude of the carrier wave—cf. *frequency modulation*. [Fr. *ample*, *amplifier*, *amplitude*—L. *amplus*, *amplificāre*, *amplitūdō*.]

amplexicaul, *am-pleks′i-kōl*, (*bot.*) *adj.* clasping the stem by a dilated base. [L. *amplexus*, *-ūs*, embrace, *caulis*, stem.]

ampliation, amplification, etc. See ample.

amplosome, *am′plə-sōm*, *n.* the short, or stocky, type of human figure. [L. *amplus*, large, Gr. *sōma*, body.]

ampollosity, ampoule. See ampulla.

ampulla, *am-pōōl′ə*, *n.* a small two-handled flask: a pilgrim's bottle: a vessel for holy oil, as at coronations: cruet for the wine and water used at the altar: a small glass container for a hypodermic dose, etc.: any small membranous vesicle (*biol.*): the dilated end of a semicircular canal in the ear:—*pl.* ampull′ae (*-ē*).—Also am′poule (or *-pōōl′*; Fr.), am′pul.—*n.* ampollos′ity (*Browning*), turgidity, bombast. [L. irregular dim. of *amphora*, a flagon; partly directly from L., partly through O.E. *ampulle*, O.Fr. *ampo(u)le*, and It. *ampolla*.]

ampussy-and. See ampersand.

amputate, *am′pūt-āt*, *v.t.* to cut off, as a limb—*ns.* amputā′tion; am′putātor; amputee′. [L. *amputāre*, *-ātum*—*amb-*, around, and *putāre*, *-ātum*, to lop.]

amrita, *am-rē′tä*, *n.* the drink of the Hindu gods.—*n.* amritattva, *am-rē-tät′vä*, immortality. [Sans. *amṛta*, immortal; cf. Gr. *ambrotos*.]

amtman, *ämt′män*, amman, *am′an*, *n.* in Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, a district magistrate. [Ger. *amtmann*, *amman*, Dan. and Norw. *amtmand*—*amt*, office, administration (from the root of ambassador) and Ger. *mann*, Dan. *mand*, man.]

amtrack, *am′trak*, *n.* an amphibious tracked military motor landing-vehicle. [am for *amphibious*, and track.]

amuck, *ə-muk′*. See amok.

amulet, *am′ū-let*, *-lit*, *n.* a charm carried about the person: a medicine supposed to have occult operation.—*adj.* amulet′ic. [L. *amulētum*.]

amuse, *ə-mūz′*, *v.t.* to put in a muse (*obs.*): to beguile with expectation: to occupy the attention of: to beguile (*arch.*): to occupy pleasantly: to entertain, divert: to excite mirth in.—*adj.* amus′able.—*adv.* amus′edly.—*ns.* amuse′ment, distraction of attention: beguiling: trifling: a pleasant feeling of the ludicrous: that which amuses: recreation: pastime; amus′er; amusette (*am-ū-zet′*), a light field-gun invented by Marshal Saxe.—*adj.* amus′ing, affording amusement: entertaining.—*adv.* amus′ingly.—*adj.* amus′ive, deceptive (*obs.*): recreational (*obs.*): interesting: entertaining: amusing.—*n.* amus′iveness. [Fr. *amuser*—*à*, to, *muser*, to stare; see muse, vb.]

amygdal, *ə-mig′dəl*, *n.* (*obs.*) an almond.—*n.* amyg′dala (*zool.*), a lobe of the cerebellum: one of the palatal tonsils.—*adj.* amygdalā′ceous, akin to the almond.—*ns.* amyg′dale (*-dāl*), an amygdule; amyg′dalin, a glucoside found in cherry kernels, bitter almonds, etc.—*adjs.* amyg′daloid, almond-shaped: having amygdules.—*n.* an igneous rock in which almond-shaped steam-cavities have been filled with minerals.—*adj.* amygdaloid′al, having amygdules.—*ns.* amyg′dule, a mineral-filled steam-cavity in a lava.—Amyg′dalus, the almond genus, or section of Prunus. [L. *amygdala*—Gr. *amygdalē*, almond.]

amyl, *am′il*, *n.* an alcohol radical, C_5H_{11}.—*ns.* am′ylase (*-ās*), any of the enzymes that play a part in hydrolysis of starch and similar substances; am′ylene, a hydrocarbon of composition C_5H_{10}.—amyl nitrite, a fruity-smelling, amber-coloured liquid, inhaled medicinally. [From the first syllable of Gr. *amylon*, starch, fine meal, and *hȳlē*, matter, from having been first got from fusel-oil made from starch.]

amylum, *am′il-əm*, (*chem.*) *n.* starch.—*adjs.* amylā′ceous, am′yloid, amyloid′al. [Gr. *amylon*, the finest flour, starch; lit. unmilled—*a-*, priv., *mylē*, a mill.]

Amytal (trademark), amytal sodium. See sodium amytal.

an, *an*, *ən*, *adj.* one: the indefinite article, used before a vowel sound, and by some (now rarely) before an unstressed syllable beginning with a sounded *h*. [O.E. *ān*; see one.]

an, *an*, *ən*, (*arch.*) *conj.* if: an', and. [A form of and.]

an, *an*, *ən*, (*obs.*) *prep.* a form of on.

-ana, *ä′nä*, *ā′nä*, also -iana, *suff.* things belonging to, or typical of, such as sayings, anecdotes, small objects, etc., e.g. Johnson*iana*, Victori*ana* (gener. used in reference to the time of Queen Victoria rather than to Victoria herself).—ana, *n.pl.* or *collective sing.* (with *pl.* ana's, anas) a collection of someone's table-talk or of gossip, literary anecdotes or possessions. [L. neut. pl. ending of adjs. in *-anus*.]

ana, *ä-na*, written a̅a̅, ā (L.L.—Gr.) lit. throughout: (in recipes) in equal quantities.

anabaptist, *an-ə-bap′tist*, *n.* a name given by opponents to one holding that baptism should be of adults only and therefore that those baptised in infancy must be baptised again: (*cap.*) one of a Protestant sect of German origin (1521) rejecting infant baptism and seeking establishment of a Christian communism.—*v.t.* anabaptise′, -ize′, to baptise anew: to rename.—*n.* anabapt′ism.—*adj.* anabaptist′ic. [Gr. *ana-*, again, and *baptizein*, to dip.]

Anabas, *an′a-bas*, *n.* the genus to which belongs the climbing perch, an East Indian fish that often leaves the water. [Gr. *anabās*, aor. part. of *anabainein*, to climb—*ana*, up, *bainein*, to go.]

anabasis, *an-ab′ə-sis*, *n.* a going up: a military advance up-country, such as that of Cyrus the younger (401 B.C.) related (with the subsequent katabasis or retreat of the 10,000) by Xenophon in his *Anabasis*.—*adj.* anabatic (*-bat′ik*), upward-moving. [Gr.,—*ana*, up, *basis*, going.]

anabiosis, *an-ə-bī-ō′sis*, *n.* (the power of) returning to life after apparent death: a state of suspended animation.—*adj.* anabiot′ic. [Gr. *anabiōsis*—*ana*, up, back, *bios*, life.]

Anableps, *an′ə-bleps*, *n.* a genus of bony fishes with open air-bladders, and projecting eyes divided in two for vision in air and water. [Gr. *ana*, up, *blepein*, to look.]

anabolism, *an-ab′əl-izm*, *n.* chemical upbuilding of complex substances in living matter—opp. to *katabolism*.—*adj.* anabolic (*an-ə-bol′ik*). [Gr. *anabolē*, a heaping up—*ana*, up, *bolē*, a throw.]

anabranch, *an′ə-bränch*, (*Austr.*) *n.* a stream that leaves a river and re-enters lower. [For *anastomosing branch*.]

Anacardium, *an-ə-kär′di-əm*, *n.* the cashew-nut genus, giving name to a family Anacardiā′ceae akin to the hollies and maples.—*adj.* anacardiā′ceous. [Gr. *ana*, according to, *kardiā*, heart (from the shape of the fruit).]

anacatharsis, *an-ə-ka-thär′sis*, *n.* vomiting.—*n.* and *adj.* anacathar′tic. [Gr. *anakatharsis*, clearing up—*ana*, up, throughout, *katharsis* (see catharsis).]

Anacharis, *ən-ak′ə-ris*, *n.* a genus of water-plants including *Anacharis Helodea* or *Elodea canadensis*, a North American weed found in Britain in 1842, soon clogging canals and rivers by vegetative growth. [Gr. *ana*, up, and *charis*, grace.]

anachronism, *ə-nak′rə-nizm*, *n.* an error assigning a thing to an earlier or (less strictly) to a later age than it belongs to: anything out of keeping with chronology.—*adjs.* anachronist′ic, anach′ronous.—*advs.* anachronist′ically, anach′ronously. [Gr. *ana-*, backwards, *chronos*, time.]

anaclastic, *an-ə-klas′tik*, *adj.* refractive. [Gr. *anaklastos*, bent back—*ana-*, back, *klaein*, break.]

anacoluthia, *an-ə-ko-lōō′thi-a*, *-lū′*, *n.* want of syntactical sequence, when the latter part of a sentence does not grammatically fit the earlier.—*n.* anacolu′thon, an instance of anacoluthia: anacoluthia:—*pl.* anacolu′tha. [Gr. *anakolouthiā*, *anakolouthon*—*an-*, priv., *akolouthos*, following.]

anaconda, *an-ə-kon′da*, *n.* a gigantic South American water-boa, *Eunectes murinus*. [Perhaps from a Sinhalese name for another snake in Ceylon.]

anacoustic zone, zone of absolute silence in space. [Gr. *an-*, priv.; acoustic.]

Anacreontic, *an-ak-ri-ont'ik*, *adj.* after the manner of the Greek poet Anacreon (*Anakreōn*; 6th cent. B.C.)—free, convivial, erotic.—*n.* a poem in this vein.—*adv.* anacreont'ically.

anacrusis, *an-ə-kroo̅'sis*, (*pros.*) *n.* one or more short syllables introductory to the normal rhythm of a line:—*pl.* anacru'ses (*-sēz*).—*adj.* anacrustic (*-krus'tik*). [Gr. *anakrousis*, a pushing back, striking up a tune—*ana*, up, back, *krouein*, to strike.]

anadem, *an'ə-dem*, *n.* a fillet, chaplet, or wreath. [Gr. *anadēma*—*ana*, up, and *deein*, to bind.]

anadiplosis, *an-ə-di-plō'sis*, *n.* rhetorical repetition of an important word (or sometimes phrase). [Gr. *anadiplōsis*—*ana*, back, *diploein*, to double.]

anadromous, *an-ad'rə-məs*, *adj.* ascending rivers to spawn. [Gr. *anadromos*, running up—*ana*, up, *dromos*, a run.]

anadyomene, *a-na-dī-o'mə-nē*, *adj.* coming up, emerging (esp. of Aphrodite from the sea). [Gr. *anadyomenē*.]

anaemia, in U.S. anemia, *an-ēm'i-a*, *n.* bloodlessness: lack of red blood corpuscles or of haemoglobin—a condition marked by paleness and languor.—*adj.* anaem'ic, suffering from anaemia: sickly, spiritless, washed-out, lacking in body (*fig.*).—pernicious anaemia, a severe form of anaemia characterised by abnormalities in the red blood corpuscles, etc. [Gr. *anaimiā*—*an-*, priv., *haima*, blood.]

anaerobe, *an'ā(ə)r-ōb*, *n.* an organism that lives in absence of free oxygen.—Also anaero'biont.—*adjs.* anaerobic (*-ob'ik*,*-ōb'ik*), anaerobiotic (*-ō-bī-ot'ik*), living in the absence of free oxygen: effected by anaerobes, as a biochemical change: involving the activity of anaerobes.—*advs.* anaerob'ically, anaerobiot'ically.—*n.* anaerobio'sis, life in the absence of oxygen. [Gr. *an-*, priv., *āēr*, air, *bios*, life.]

anaesthesia, in U.S. anesthesia, *an-ēs-thē'zi-a*, *-zya* or *-is-*, anaesthesis, *-sis*, *ns.* loss of feeling: insensibility, general or local.—*adj.* anaesthetic (*-thet'ik*, *-thēt'ik*), producing or connected with insensibility.—*n.* an anaesthetic agent.—*adv.* anaesthet'ically.—*v.t.* anaes'thetise, -ize.—*ns.* anaesthetist (*-ēs'thə-tist*, or *-es'*), one who administers anaesthetics; anaesthesiol'ogy, the science of administering anaesthetics; anaesthesiol'ogist. [Gr. *anaisthēsiā*, insensibility, *anaisthētos*, insensible—*an-*, priv., *aisthanesthqi*, to perceive.]

anaglyph, *an'ə-glif*, *n.* an ornament in low relief: a picture composed of two prints, in complementary colours, seen stereoscopically through spectacles of these colours.—*adjs.* anaglyph'ic; anaglyptic (*-glip'tik*). [Gr. *anaglyphos*, *anaglyptos*, in low relief—*ana*, up, back, *glyphein*, to engrave, carve.]

anagnorisis, *an-ag-nō'ri-sis*, *-nö'*, *n.* recognition leading to dénouement. [Gr. *anagnōrisis*.]

anagoge, *an-ə-gō'jē*, *n.* mystical interpretation.—Also an'agogy.—*adjs.* anagogic (*-goj'ik*), pertaining to mystical interpretation: of the strivings in the unconscious towards morally high ideals; anagog'ical.—*adv.* anagog'ically. [Gr. *anagōgē*, leading up, elevation—*ana*, up, *agein*, to lead.]

anagram, *an'ə-gram*, *n.* a word or phrase formed by the letters of another in different order.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to anagrammatise.—*adjs.* anagrammat'ic, anagrammat'ical.—*adv.* anagrammat'ically.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* anagramm'atise, -ize, to transpose so as to form an anagram.—*ns.* anagramm'atism, the practice of making anagrams; anagramm'atist, a maker of anagrams. [Gr. *ana-*, back, *gramma*, letter.]

anal. See anus.

analcime, *an-al'sim*, analcite, *an-al'sīt*, *ns.* a cubic zeolite, a hydrated sodium aluminium silicate. [Gr. *an-*, priv., *alkimos*, *alkis*, strong, because weakly electrified by friction.]

analects, *an'ə-lekts*, analecta, *-lek'ta*, *ns.pl.* collected literary fragments.—*adj.* analec'tic. [Gr. (*pl.*) *analekta*—*ana*, up, *legein*, to gather.]

analeptic, *an-ə-lep'tik*, *adj.* restorative: comforting. [Gr. *analēptikos*, restorative—*ana*, up, and the root *lab* of *lambanein*, to take.]

analgesia, *an-al-jē'zi-a*, *n.* painlessness: insensibility to pain.—*n.* analgesic (*-jē'sik*), an anodyne.—*adj.* producing analgesia. [Gr. *analgēsiā*—*an-*, priv., and *algeein*, to feel pain.]

analogy, *an-al'ə-ji*, *n.* an agreement or correspondence in certain respects between things otherwise different: a resemblance of relations: parallelism: relation in general: a likeness: proportion, or the equality of ratios (*math.*): agreement in function, as distinguished from *homology* or agreement in origin (*biol.*): a resemblance by virtue of which a word may be altered on the model of another class of words, as *strove*, *striven*, remodelled upon *drove*, *driven*, *throve*, *thriven*, etc. (*philol.*).—*adjs.* analogic (*an-ə-loj'ik*; *rare*); analog'ical.—*adv.* analog'ically.—*v.t.* anal'ogise, -ize, to explain or consider by analogy.—*ns.* anal'ogist, one who sees, follows, or uses analogies; anal'ogon (*-gon*; Gr.), analogue.—*adj.* anal'ogous (*-gəs*), having analogy: bearing some correspondence or resemblance: similar in certain circumstances or relations (with *to*): positively electrified by heating.—*adv.* anal'ogously.—*ns.* anal'ogousness; an'alogue (*-log*; in U.S. also analog) that which is analogous to something else: that which is of like function (distinguished from a *homologue*) (*biol.*).—analogue computer (*U.S.* also analog), a type of computer in which varying electrical currents or voltages, etc., are used to represent proportionally other quantities (e.g., forces, speeds) in working out problems about these quantities. [Gr. *analogiā*—*ana*, according to, and *logos*, ratio.]

analphabet(e), *an-al'fə-bet*, *-bēt*, *adj.* ignorant of the alphabet.—Also *n.*—*adj.* analphabet'ic, totally illiterate: not alphabetic. [Gr. *analphabētos*—*an-*, priv.; see alphabet.]

analysis, *ən-al'is-is*, *n.* a resolving or separating of a thing into its elements or component parts: ascertainment of those parts: a table or statement of the results of this: the tracing of things to their source, and so discovering the general principles underlying individual phenomena: resolution of a sentence into its syntactic elements (*gram.*): formerly, proof by assuming the result and reasoning back to principles (*math.*): use of algebraical methods: psychoanalysis:—*pl.* anal'yses (*-sēz*).—Opp. *synthesis*.—Spellings with -z- in following words are chiefly U.S.—*adj.* analysable, -zable (*an-ə-līz'ə-bl*).—*v.t.* an'alyse, -yze (*-līz*), to subject to analysis.—*ns.* analys'er, -yzer, one who analyses: in a polariscope the nicol (or substitute) through which the polarised light passes: a device that analyses; an'alyst (*-list*), one skilled in or practising analysis, esp. chemical: a psychoanalyst.—*adj.* analytic (*-lit'ik*), pertaining to, performing, or inclined to analysis: resolving into first principles.—*n.* (often *pl.* in form) analytical logic: analytical geometry.—*adj.* analyt'ical.—*adv.* analyt'ically.—analysis situs (*sīt'əs*; *math.*), older name for topology (*math.* meanings 1 and 2); analytical chemistry (also analysis), chemistry concerned with determination of the constituents of chemical compounds, or mixtures of compounds; analytical geometry, co-ordinate geometry; analytical languages, those that use separate words instead of inflexions; in the last analysis, when all inessentials are excluded from the problem, or the situation. [Gr. *analȳsis*—*analȳein*, to unloose, *ana*, up, *lȳein*, to loose.]

anamnesis, *an-am-nēs'is*, *n.* the recalling to memory of things past: the recollection of the Platonic pre-existence: a patient's remembrance of the early stages of his illness. [Gr. *anamnēsis*—*ana*, up, back, *mimnēskein*, to remind, recall to memory.]

anamorphosis, *an-ə-mör'fə-sis*, or *-fō'*, *n.* a deformed figure appearing in proportion when rightly viewed, e.g. in a curved mirror, or in a particular direction.—*adjs.* **anamor'phic**, **anamor'phous.** [Gr. *anamorphōsis*, a forming anew—*ana*, back, anew, and *morphōsis*, a shaping—*morphē*, shape, form.]

anan, *ə-nan'*, (*obs.* or *dial.*) *interj.* expressing failure to understand. [anon.]

ananas, *ə-nä'nas*, *n.* the pineapple (*Ananas sativus*): the pinguin (*Bromelia Pinguin*), or its fruit.—Also **an'ana.** [From an American Indian language.]

Ananias, *an-ə-nī'es*, *n.* a liar. [*Acts of the Apostles*, v. 1-5.]

ananke, *a-nangk'ē*, (Gr. *anankē*) necessity.

anapaest, in U.S. **anapest**, *an'ə-pēst*, (*pros.*) *n.* a foot of two short (or unstressed) syllables followed by a long (or stressed)—a dactyl reversed.—*adjs.* **anapaes'tic, -al.** [Gr. *anapaistos*, struck back—*ana*, back, *paiein*, to strike.]

anaphase, *an'ə-fāz*, *n.* the stage of mitosis at which the daughter-chromosomes move towards the poles of the spindle. [Gr. *ana*, up, back, and **phase**.]

anaphora, *an-af'ə-ra*, *n.* the rhetorical device of beginning successive sentences, lines, etc., with the same word or phrase: use of a word (such as *it*, *do*) to avoid repetition of a preceding word or group of words: the offering of the Eucharistic elements. [Gr. *anaphorā*, a carrying back, reference—*ana*, back, *pherein*, to bear.]

anaphrodisiac, *an-af-rō-diz'i-ak*, *adj.* tending to diminish sexual desire.—*n.* an anaphrodisiac agent. [Gr. *an-*, priv., *aphrodisiakos*, sexual.]

anaphylaxis, *an-ə-fil-aks'is*, *n.* an increased susceptibility to injected foreign material, protein or non-protein, brought about by a previous introduction of it.—Also **anaphylax'y.**—*adj.* **anaphylac'tic.** [Gr. *ana*, back, *phylaxis*, protection.]

anaplasty, *an'ə-pläs-ti*, *n.* the reparation of superficial lesions by the use of adjacent healthy tissue, as by transplanting a portion of skin.—*adj.* **anaplas'tic.** [Gr. *ana*, again, *plassein*, to form.]

anaplerosis, *an-ə-plē-rō'sis*, *n.* the filling up of a deficiency.—*adj.* **anaplerotic** (*-rot'ik*). [Gr. *anaplērōsis*—*ana*, up, and *plēroein*, to fill.]

anaptyxis, *an-əp-tik'sis*, (*phon.*) *n.* development of a vowel between consonants.—*adj.* **anaptyc'tic.** [Gr. *anaptyxis*, gape—*ana*, back, *ptyssein*, to fold.]

anarak. See **anorak.**

anarchy, *an'ər-ki*, *n.* complete absence of law or government:. a harmonious condition of society in which law is abolished as unnecessary: utter lawlessness: chaos: complete disorder.—*n.* **anarch** (*an'ärk*), an author, promoter, or personification of lawlessness.—*adjs.* **anarchal** (*an-ärk'əl*; *rare*); **anarch'ial** (*rare*); **anarch'ic, anarch'ical.**—*adv.* **anarch'ically.**—*v.t.* **an'archise, -ize** (*an'ər-kīz*), to render anarchic.—*ns.* **an'archism**, the teaching of the anarchists; **an'archist**, one whose ideal of society is one without government of any kind: one who seeks to advance such a condition by terrorism.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **anarchist'ic.** [Gr. *anarchiā*, leaderlessness, lawlessness—*an-*, priv., *archē*, government.]

anarthrous, *an-är'thrəs*, *adj.* used without the article (of Greek nouns): without distinct joints.—*adv.* **anar'thrously.** [Gr. *an-*, priv., *arthron*, a joint, article.]

anasarca, *an-ə-sär'kə*, *n.* diffused dropsy in the skin and subcutaneous tissue. [Gr. phrase *ana sarka*, throughout the flesh.]

anastasis, *an-as'tə-sis*, *n.* in Byzantine art, the Harrowing of Hell: convalescence.—*adj.* **anastatic** (*an-ə-stat'ik*), of anastasis: with characters raised in relief. [Gr. *anastasis*, rising or raising up, or again—*ana*, up, again, *stasis*, a setting, standing.]

anastigmat, *an-as'tig-mat*, or *-stig'*, *n.* an anastigmatic lens.—*adj.* **anastigmat'ic** (*an-ə-*), not astigmatic.—*n.* **anastig'matism.** [Gr. *an-*, priv., and **astigmatic.**]

anastomosis, *an-as-tə-mō'sis*, *n.* communication by cross-connections to form a network:—*pl.* **anastomo'ses** (*-sēz*).—*v.i.* **anas'tomose**, to intercommunicate in such a way.—*adj.* **anastomotic** (*-mot'ik*). [Gr. *anastomōsis*, outlet—*ana*, back, *stoma*, mouth.]

anastrophe, *an-as'trə-fē*, (*rhet.*) *n.* inversion. [Gr. *anastrophē*—*ana*, back, and *strephein*, to turn.]

anatase, *an'ə-tās*, *n.* a mineral consisting of titanium oxide. [Gr. *anatasis*, a stretching, from its long crystals.]

anathema, *a-* or *ə-nath'i-mə*, *n.* a solemn ecclesiastical curse or denunciation involving excommunication: a curse, execration: a person or thing cursed ecclesiastically or generally: an object of abhorrence:—*pl.* **anath'emas.**—*adj.* **anathematical** (*-mat'i-kl*).—*n.* **anathematisation, -ization** (*-mə-tī-zā'shən*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **anath'ematise, -ize.**—**anathema maranatha** (*mar-ə-na'tha*; Syriac *māran athā*, the Lord cometh, or Lord come), words happening to occur together in 1 Cor. xvi. 22, wrongly understood as an intensified curse. [Gr. *anathĕma*, a thing dedicated or accursed, for *anathēma*, a votive offering.—*ana*, up, and the root of *tithenai*, to place.]

anatomy, *ə-nat'ə-mi*, *n.* the art of dissecting any organised body: the science of the structure of the body learned by dissection: a subject for dissection (*obs.*): a skeleton, shrivelled and shrunken body, alive or dead, or mummy (*arch.*): bodily frame or structure: dissection: analysis.—*adjs.* **anatomic** (*an-ə-tom'ik*), **-al.**—*adv.* **anatom'ically.**—*v.t.* **anat'omise, -ize**, to dissect: to lay open minutely (*fig.*).—*n.* **anat'omist**, one skilled in anatomy. [Gr. *anatomē*, dissection—*ana*, up, *tomē*, a cutting.]

anatropous, *a-* or *ə-nat'rə-pəs*, (*bot.*) *adj.* of an ovule, turned back and attached at the side of the funicle, which thus becomes a ridge on the ovule. [Gr. *ana*, back, up, *tropē*, a turning.]

anatta, anatto. See **annatto.**

a natura rei, *ä na-tū'ra rē'ī*, *na-tōō'rä rā'ē*, (L.) from the nature of the case.

anax andron, *a'naks and'rōn*, (Gr. *andrōn*) lord of men (esp. Agamemnon).

anbury, *an'bər-i*, *n.* a soft bloody wart on horses, etc.: a disease in turnips, cabbages, etc., due to a slime-fungus. [Perh. for *angberry*—O.E. *ange*, narrow, painful, and berry.]

ance, *āns.* Northern form of once.

ancestor, *an'sis-tər*, *n.* one from whom a person is descended: a forefather:—*fem.* **an'cestress.**—*adjs.* **ances'tral** (*-ses'*); **ancestorial** (*-sis-tō'ri-əl*, *-tö'*).—*n.* **an'cestry**, a line of ancestors: lineage.—**an'cestor-wor'ship.** [O.Fr. *ancestre*—L. *antecēssor*—*ante*, before, *cēdĕre*, *cēssum*, to go.]

anchor, *ang'kər*, *n.* an implement for retaining a ship by chaining it to the bottom, or for holding a balloon to the ground, or the like: anything that gives stability or security (*fig.*).—*v.t.* to fix by an anchor: to fasten.—*v.i.* to cast anchor: to stop, or rest.—*n.* **anch'orage**, the act of anchoring: a place of or for anchoring: a set of anchors (*Shak.*): rest or support to the mind (*fig.*): duty imposed for anchoring.—*adj.* **anch'orless.**—**anchor escapement**, or **recoil escapement**, a clock escapement in which the pallets push the escape-wheel slightly backwards at the end of each swing, causing a recoil of the pendulum; anch′or-hold, the hold of an anchor upon the ground: security (*fig.*); anch′or-ice′, ground-ice; anchor (man), the man at the back of a team in a tug-of-war: the man who runs the last stage of a relay-race: (or anchorman) a person on whom the success of an activity depends, esp., on television, the person responsible for smooth running of a dialogue or discussion between or among others; anch′or-ring, a solid generated by the revolution of a circle about an axis in its plane but not cutting it and not passing through its centre; anch′or-stock, the cross-bar of an anchor, which causes one or other of the flukes to turn to the bottom.—at anchor, anchored; cast anchor, to let down the anchor; weigh anchor, to take up the anchor. [O.E. *ancor*—L. *ancŏra*; cf. Gr. *ankȳra*—*ankos*, a bend; conn. with angle.]

anchor, *ang′kər* (*Shak.*), anchoret, *-et*, anchorite, *-īt*, *ns.* a man or woman who has withdrawn from the world, especially for religious reasons: a recluse.—*ns.* anch′orage, a recluse's cell; anch′oress, anc′ress, a female anchorite.—*adjs.* anchoret′ic, -al. [Gr. *anachōrētēs*—*ana*, apart, *chōreein*, to withdraw.]

anchovy, *an′chō-vi*, *an-chō′vi*, *n.* a small Mediterranean fish (*Engraulis encrasicholus*) of the herring family, used for pickling, and making sauce, paste, etc.—an′chōvy-pear, the fruit of a W. Indian lecythidaceous tree (*Grias cauliflora*), often pickled. [Sp. and Port. *anchova*; of doubtful etymology.]

anchylosis. The same as ankylosis.

ancien régime, *ā-syɛ̄ rā-zhēm*, (Fr.) the old order (esp. before the French Revolution); ancienne noblesse, *ā-syen nob-les*, the old nobility: the nobility of the ancien régime.

ancient, *ān′shənt*, *adj.* very old: of former times: of long standing: belonging or relating to times long past, esp. before the downfall of the Western Roman Empire (A.D. 476).—*n.* an aged man: an elder or senior: one who lived in ancient times—usu. in *pl.* and applied esp. to the Greeks and Romans.—*adv.* an′ciently.—*ns.* an′cientness; an′cientry, antiquity: seniority: ancestry: dignity of birth: old people (*Shak.*).—ancient lights, the legal right to receive in perpetuity, by certain windows, a reasonable amount of daylight; Ancient Monument, a building of historical interest scheduled for preservation, in many cases under the care of a government department; the Ancient of days (*B.*), the Almighty. [Fr. *ancien*—L.L. *antiānus*, former, old—L. *ante*, before.]

ancient, *ān′shənt*, (*obs.*) *n.* a flag: a standard-bearer: an ensign. [See ensign.]

ancile, *an-sī′lē*, *an-kē′lā*, (L.) the shield that fell from heaven in the reign of Numa Pompilius, on the safety of which the prosperity of Rome depended.

ancillary, *an-sil′ər-i*, *an′sil-ər-i*, *adj.* subserving: ministering: auxiliary. [L. *ancilla*, a maid-servant.]

ancipitous, *an-sip′i-təs*, (*bot.*) *adj.* two-edged and flattened. [L. *anceps*, *-cipitis*, two-edged, double—*ambi-*, on both sides, *caput*, *capitis*, head.]

ancle, an obselete spelling of ankle.

ancome, *an′kəm*, (*obs.* or *dial.*) *n.* a sudden inflammation: a whitlow. [Cf. oncome, income.]

ancon, *ang′kon*, *n.* the elbow: a console to support a door cornice: a breed of sheep with very short legs:—*pl.* ancones (*-kō′nēz*). [Latinised from Gr. *ankōn*, a bend, elbow.]

Ancona, *ang-kō′na*, *n.* a speckled variety of laying poultry of Mediterranean family. [*Ancona* in Italy.]

ancora, *ang-kō′rä*, *-kö′*, *adv.* encore. [It.]

and, *and*, *ənd*, *ən*, *'n*, *conj.* indicating addition: also: also of another kind: used to introduce a consequence or aim: to introduce a question expressive of surprise, realisation, wonder, incredulity, etc.: sometimes app. meaningless ('When that I was and a little tiny boy'): as a conditional conjunction (from M.E. times only; often in *Shak.*; now *arch.*—also an, an if) if: even if, although: as if.—and all, not without; and how (*coll.*), I should think so indeed; but and (*obs.*), and also. [O.E. *and*, *ond*; cf. Ger. *und*, and L. *ante*, before, Gr. *anti*, against.]

and, *and*, *n.* the sign ampersand: a use of the word 'and': something added.

and, *ən*, (*dial.* and *Shak.*) *conj.* than. [Perh. O.N. *an*, *en*, *enn*, than.]

Andalusian, *an-də-lōō′* (or *-lū′*) *z*(*h*)*yən*, *-s*(*h*)*yən*, *n.* a native of *Andalusia* (Sp. *Andalucía*), in Spain: a blue variety of laying poultry, of Mediterranean family.—Also *adj.*—*n.* andalu′site (*-sīt*), a silicate of aluminium, first found in Andalusia.

andante, *an-dan′tā*, (*mus.*) *adv.*, *adj.* and *n.* moving with moderately slow, even expression: a movement or piece composed in andante time.—*adj.*, *adv.* and *n.* andantino (*an-dan-tē′nō*), (a movement, etc.) somewhat slower than andante: sometimes intended for somewhat quicker. [It., pr.p. of *andare*, to go.]

Andean, *an-dē′ən*, Andine, *an′dīn*, *adjs.* of, or like, the Andes Mountains.—*ns.* andesine (*an′diz-ēn*, *-in*), a feldspar intermediate between albite and anorthite; an′desite, a volcanic rock with plagioclase and some ferromagnesian mineral as phenocrysts in a microlithic ground-mass (both found in the Andes).—*adj.* andesitic (*-it′ik*).

andiron, *and′ī-ərn*, *n.* an iron bar to support the end of a log in a fire: a fire-dog. [O.Fr. *andier* (Fr. *landier* = *l'andier*); origin unknown; early confused with iron.]

Andrew, *an′drōō*, *n.* one of the twelve Apostles, patron Saint of Scotland.—St Andrew's cross, a saltire, or cross of equal shafts crossed diagonally: the saltire of Scotland, white on a blue ground.

Andrew Ferrara, *an′drōō fi-rä′rä*, *n.* a make of sword-blade highly esteemed in Scotland from *c.* 1600.—Also An′dro, or Andrea (*-drā′ä*, or *an′*), Ferrara. [According to some from *Andrea dei Ferrari* of Belluno, to others *Andrew Ferrars* or *Ferrier* of Arbroath, poss. as a native of Ferrara, or—L. *ferrārius*, smith.]

andro-, **andr-**, in composition, man: male.—*adjs.* androcephalous (*an-drō-sef′ə-ləs*), man-headed (Gr. *kephalē*, head); androdioecious (*-dī-ē′shəs*), having hermaphrodite and male flowers on separate plants.—*ns.* androdioe′cism (see dioecious); androecium (*an-drē′shi-əm*, or *-si-əm*), stamens collectively (Gr. *oikion*, house); androgen (*an′drō-jən*), any one of the male sex-hormones: a synthetic compound with similar effect.—*adjs.* androgen′ic, pertaining to an androgen; androgynous (*an-droj′i-nəs*, or *-drog′*), having the characteristics of both male and female in one individual: hermaphrodite: having an inflorescence of both male and female flowers (*bot.*).—*n.* androg′yny, hermaphroditism (Gr. *gynē*, woman).—*adj.* andromonoecious (*an-drō-mon-ē′shəs*), having hermaphrodite and male flowers on the same plant.—*ns.* andromonoe′cism (see monoecious); an′drophore (*-fōr*, *-för*), a prolongation of the receptacle carrying the stamens (Gr. *phoros*, a bearing). [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, man, male.]

Andromeda, *an-drom′i-da*, *n.* a genus of shrubs of the heath family: a northern constellation.—*n.* andromedotoxin, *an-drom′i-dō-tok′sin*, a vegetable drug got from Andromeda, used in relief of high blood pressure. [*Andromeda*, in Greek myth, a maiden delivered by Perseus from a sea-monster.]

andvile (*Spens.*). Same as anvil.

ane, *yin*, *ān* (*Scot*. and *obs*.), *adj*., *n*. and *pron*. one: an, a. [O.E. *ān*.]

anear, *ə-nēr′*, *adv*. nearly: near.—*prep*. near.—*v.t*. to approach, to come near to. [of, on, and near.]

aneath, *ə-nēth′*, (*Scot*. *ə-neth′*, *ə-nāth′*), *adv*. and *prep*. (chiefly Scot.) beneath. [Prep. a, and the root of beneath.]

anecdote, *an′ik-dōt*, *n*. a short narrative of an incident of private life.—*n*. an′ecdotage, anecdotes collectively: garrulous old age (with pun on *dotage*); an′ecdotist.—*adjs*. anecdōt′al, anecdotical (*-dot′*). [Gr. *an-*, priv., *ekdotos*, published—*ek*, out, *didonai*, to give.]

anechoic, *an-ək-ō′ik*, *adj*. echoless. [Gr. *an-*, priv., and echoic.]

anelace. See **anlace**.

anele, *ə-nēl′*, *v.t*. to anoint (*arch*.): to administer extreme unction to. [O.E. *an*, on, *ele*, oil; used in reminiscence of Shakespeare; see **unaneled**.]

anemia, anemic, etc. Same as **anaemia**, etc.

anemo-, in composition, wind.—*ns*. anemogram (*ə-nem′ō-gram*), an anemographic record; anem′ograph (*-grăf*), an instrument for measuring and recording the pressure and velocity of the wind.—*adj*. anemographic (*-graf′ik*).—*ns*. anemology (*an-i-mol′ə-ji*), the science of the winds; anemometer (*-mom′i-tər*), a wind-gauge.—*adj*. anemometric (*-mō-met′rik*).—*ns*. anemom′etry; anemone (*ə-nem′ə-ni*), windflower—any member of the genus Anemone of the crowfoot family: a sea-anemone (Gr. *anemōnē*.).—*adj*. anemoph′ilous, wind-pollinated.—*n*. anemoph′ily. [Gr. *anemos*, wind; cf. L. *animus*, *anima*.]

anencephaly, *an-ən-sef′ə-li*, *-kef′*, *n*. congenital absence of all or part of the brain.—Also anencephal′ia (*-āl′ya*).—*adj*. anencephal′ic. [Gr. *an-*, priv.; see **encephalon**.]

an-end, *ən-end′*, *adv*. to the end, continuously (*Shak*.): upright (*Shak*.): straight ahead (*naut*.).—most an end (*obs*.), almost always. [Prep. an and end.]

anent, *ə-nent′*, (mainly *Scot*.) *prep*. in a line with: against: towards: in regard to, concerning, about. [O.E. *on efen*, on even.]

anerly, *an′ər-li*, (*arch*. *Scot*.) *adv*. only. [ane; *r* perh. on analogy of some other word.]

aneroid, *an′ə-roid*, *adj*. dispensing with the use of liquid.—*n*. an aneroid barometer. [Fr. *anéroïde*—Gr. *a-*, priv., *nēros*, wet, *eidos*, form.]

anesthesia, etc. Same as **anaesthesia**, etc.

anetic, *a-net′ik*, (*med*.) *adj*. soothing. [L. *aneticus*—Gr. *anetikos*, abating sickness.]

aneurin, *an′ū-rin*, *ə-nū′rin*, *n*. vitamin B_1, deficiency of which affects the nervous system.—Also called thiamine. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *neuron*, nerve.]

aneurysm, *an′ūr-izm*, *n*. dilatation of an artery (*path*.): any abnormal enlargement.—*adj*. aneurys′mal.—Also aneurism. [Gr. *aneurysma*—*ana*, up, *eurys*, wide.]

anew, *ə-nū′*, in U.S. *-nōō′*, *adv*. afresh: again. [of and new.]

anfractuous, *an-frakt′ū-əs*, *adj*. winding, involved, circuitous.—*n*. anfractuosity (*-os′i-ti*). [L. *anfractuōsus*—*ambi-*, about, *frangĕre*, to break.]

Angaraland, *ang-gä-rä′land*, (*geol*.) *n*. the primitive nucleus of N.E. Asia. [*Angara* River.]

angary, *ang′gər-i*, *n*. a belligerent's right to seize and use neutral or other property (subject to compensation). [Gr. *angareiā*, forced service—*angaros*, a courier; a Persian word—Assyrian *agarru*.]

angekkok, *ang′gi-kok*, *n*. Eskimo conjurer. [Eskimo.]

angel, *ān′jl*, *n*. a divine messenger: a ministering spirit: an attendant or guardian spirit: a person possessing the qualities attributed to these—gentleness, purity, etc.: a dead person regarded as received into heaven: one supposed to have a special commission, as the head of the Church in Rev. ii and iii: in the Catholic Apostolic Church, one who corresponds in a limited sense to a bishop: a messenger generally (*poet*.): an old Eng. coin bearing the figure of an angel: a radar echo of unknown origin: a financial backer or adviser (*coll*.): a rich man who is an easy victim for those in search of money (*coll*.).—*adjs*. angelic (*an-jel′ik*), -al.—*adv*. angel′ically.—ān′gel-cake, ān′gel-food, a cake made of flour, sugar, and white of egg; ān′gel-fish, a kind of shark (*Squatina*, or *Rhina*), with large wing-like pectoral fins: a tropical American river-fish (*Pterophyllum*) of the family Cichlidae, much compressed, almost circular in body but crescent-shaped owing to the long fin filaments, the whole banded with changing black vertical stripes: applied also to *Pomacanthus* and several other fishes of the Chaetodontidae; ān′gelhood; Angel′ica, a genus of umbelliferous plants with large leaves and double-winged fruit, once highly reputed as a defence against poison and pestilence: (*without cap*.) a garden plant by some included in the genus as *A. Archangelica*, by others called *Archangelica officinalis*: its candied leaf-stalks and midribs; angel′ica-tree′, an American Aralia; angelol′atry (*ān-*), angel-worship; āngelol′ogy, doctrine regarding angels; āngeloph′any, the manifestation of an angel to a man; āng′els-on-horse′back, oysters and bacon on toast; ān′gel-water, a perfumed liquid, at first made largely from angelica, then from ambergris, rose-water, orange-flower water, etc.—on the side of the angels, basically in sympathy with traditional virtues and virtuous aims. [Gr. *angelos*, a messenger.]

angelus, *an′ji-ləs*, *n*. a short devotional exercise in honour of the Incarnation, repeated three times daily: the bell rung in Roman Catholic countries at morning, noon, and sunset, to invite the faithful to recite it. [From the introductory words, '*Angelus* domini nuntiavit Mariae'.]

anger, *ang′gər*, *n*. hot displeasure, often involving a desire for retaliation: wrath: inflammation (*now dial*.).—*v.t*. to make angry: to irritate.—*adj*. an′gerless.—*advs*. an′gerly (*arch*.), ang′rily.—*n*. ang′riness.—*adj*. ang′ry, excited with anger: inflamed: of threatening or lowering aspect.—*n*. an angry young man.—angry young man, a young man loud in disgust at what his elders have made of society (from *Look Back in Anger*, play, 1956, by John Osborne, one of a group of writers of the period to whom the term was applied). [O.N. *angr*; cf. agnail, anbury, angina, anguish.]

Angevin, *an′ji-vin*, *adj*. of *Anjou*: relating to the Plantagenet house that reigned in England from 1154 to 1485, descended from Geoffrey V, Count of Anjou.—*n*. a native of Anjou: a member of the house of Anjou—by some reckoned only down to loss of Anjou (1204), by others, till the deposition of Richard II in 1399.

angico, *an′ji-kō*, *n*. a S. American mimosaceous tree (*Piptadenia*): its gum. [Port.—Tupí.]

angina, *an-jī′nə*, better *an′ji-nə*, *n*. any inflammatory affection of the throat, as quinsy, croup, etc.—*adj*. anginal (*an-jī′nl*, *an′ji-nl*).—angina pec′toris, a disease of the heart marked by paroxysms of intense pain, radiating from the breastbone mainly towards the left shoulder and arm. [L. *angīna*. See **anguish**.]

angiocarpous, *an-ji-ō-kär′pəs*, *adj*. having the fruit, or in fungi the hymenium, within a special covering. [Gr. *angeion*, a case, *karpos*, fruit.]

angiogram, *an′ji-ō-gram*, *n*. a photograph made by angiography.—*ns*. angiog′raphy, art or process of making X-ray photographs of blood-vessels by injecting the vessels with a substance opaque to the rays; angioma (*an-ji-ō′ma*), a tumour composed of blood or lymph vessels:—

pl. angiō'mata. [Gr. *angeion*, case, vessel, *gramma*, that which is written.]

angiosperm, *an'ji-ō-spûrm*, *n.* a plant of the Angiosperm'ae, one of the main divisions of flowering plants, in which the seeds are in a closed ovary, not naked as in gymnosperms.—*adjs.* angiosperm'al, angiosperm'ous. [Gr. *angeion*, case, *sperma*, seed.]

angiostomous, *an-ji-os'təm-əs*, angiostomatous, *an-ji-ō-sto'mə-təs*, *adjs.* narrow-mouthed: with a mouth that is not distensible. [Gr. *angeion*, a vessel, case, confused with L. *angĕre*, to compress; Gr. *stŏma*, *stomatos*, mouth.]

angle, *ang'gl*, *n.* a corner: the point from which lines or surfaces diverge: the inclination of two straight lines, or of two curves measured by that of their tangents, or of two planes measured by that of perpendiculars to their intersection (*geom.*): the spread of a cone, a number of meeting planes or the like, measured by the area on the surface of a sphere subtending it at the centre: an outlying corner or nook: a point of view: frame (*snooker*, etc.).—*v.t.* to put in a corner: to corner: to put in the jaws of a billiard pocket: to move, drive, direct, turn, adjust, present, at an angle: to present (news, etc.) in such a way as to serve a particular end.—*v.i.* to proceed at an angle or by an angular course —*adj.* ang'led, having angles: biased.—*adv.* ang'lewise.—*adj.* ang'ular (*ang'gū-lər*), having an angle or corner: measured by an angle: stiff in manner, the opposite of easy or graceful (*fig.*): bony and lean in figure.—*n.* angūlarity (*-lar'i-ti*).—*adj.* ang'ūlated, formed with angles.—angle iron, an L-shaped iron used in structural work. [Fr.,—L. *angulus*: cog. with Gr. *ankylos*; both from root *ank*, to bend, seen also in anchor, ankle.]

angle, *ang'gl*, *n.* a fish-hook or fishing-tackle (*obs.*): an act of angling (esp. *fig.*).—*v.i.* to fish with rod and line.—*v.t.* to try to gain by some artifice (with *for*).—*ns.* ang'ler, one who fishes with rod and line, esp. for sport: the devil-fish or fishing-frog, a wide-mouthed voracious fish (*Lophius piscatorius*) that attracts its prey by waving filaments attached to its head: extended to related kinds, some of them remarkable for the dwarf males parasitic on the female; ang'ling.—*n.* ang'le-worm, any worm used as bait by anglers. [O.E. *angul*, hook.]

Angle, *ang'gl*, *n.* a member or descendant of the German tribe (O.E. *Engle*) from Schleswig that settled in Northumbria, Mercia, and East Anglia.—*adj.* Ang'lian, of the Angles.—*n.* an Angle: the English dialect of the Angles.—*adj.* Ang'lican, of or characteristic of, the Church of England and churches in communion with it: English (esp. *U.S.*).—Also *n.*—*n.* Ang'licanism, the principles of the Church of England: attachment to English institutions, esp. the English Church.—*adv.* anglice (*ang'gli-sē*; L. *ang'gli-kā*), in English.—*v.t.* ang'licise, -ize (*-sīz*), to make English.—*v.i.* to assume or conform to English ways.—*ns.* ang'licism (*-sizm*), an English idiom or peculiarity: English principles; ang'licist, ang'list, one who has a scholarly knowledge of the English language, literature, and culture; anglist'ic, the study of these subjects.—*v.t.* ang'lify, to make English.—*pfx.* Anglo- (*ang'-glō-*), English: esp. conjointly English and something else.—*adj.* Ang'lo-Amer'ican, English in origin or birth, American by settlement or citizenship.—Also *n.*—*n.* Anglo-Cath'olic, one who regards himself as a Catholic of Anglican pattern: a High-Churchman.—Also *adj.*—*n.* Anglo-Cathol'icism.—*adj.* Anglo-French', of England and France.—*n.* the form of the French language formerly spoken in England.—*adj.* Anglo-In'dian, of England and India: of English as spoken in India: Eurasian.—*n.* an Englishman long resident in India: a Eurasian.—*n.* Anglo-I'rish, the English language as spoken in Ireland: Irish people of English descent: people of mixed English and Irish descent.—*adj.* of England and Ireland: of the Anglo-Irish people or speech.—*n.* Anglo-Is'raelite, one who believes that the English are descendants of the Jewish 'lost tribes' carried off by the Assyrians 721 B.C. —Also *adj.*—*ns.* anglo-mā'nia, a craze, or indiscriminate admiration, for what is English; angloma'niac; Anglo-Nor'man, the French dialect of the Normans in England.—Also *adj.* —*n.* ang'lophil (*-fil*), also -phile (*-fīl*), a friend and admirer of England and things English (Gr. *philos*, friend).—Also *adj.*—*n.* ang'lophobe, one who fears or dislikes England and things English (Gr. *phobos*, fear).—Also *adj.*—*n.* anglophō'bia.—*adjs.* anglophō'biac, -phobic (*-fōb'*, *-fob'*); Ang'lophone, of African state, person, speaking English, esp. as opp. to French, in everyday affairs.—*n.* Anglo-Sax'on, Old English: one of the Germanic settlers in England and Scotland, including Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, or of their descendants: a Saxon of England, distinguished from the Old Saxons of the Continent: anybody of English speech.—Also *adj.*—*n.* Anglo-Sax'ondom. [L. *Anglus*.]

anglesite, *ang'gli-sīt*, *n.* orthorhombic lead sulphate, first found in *Anglesey*.

Anglican, etc., Anglo-, etc. See Angle.

Angola, *ang-gō'la*, *adj.* Angora: pertaining to Angola in Africa.

Angora, *ang-gō'ra*, *-gō'*, *adj.* of *Ang'ŏra* (Gr. *Ankȳra*; in later times *Angora*, *Ankara*) a town of ancient Galatia, now capital of Turkey.—*n.* (in all meanings sometimes without *cap.*) an Anatolian goat: its long silky wool (the true mohair): cloth made from it: a silky-haired rabbit or (formerly) cat: yarn or material of Angora rabbit hair.

Angostura, *ang-gos-tū'ra*, *n.* a town (now Ciudad Bolivar) on the narrows (Sp. *angostura*) of the Orinoco in Venezuela, giving name to an aromatic bitter bark formerly used in medicine (*fam.* Rutaceae, esp. *Cusparia*).—Angostura bitters, trademark for a brand of aromatic bitters first made in Angostura.

angry. See anger.

angst, *ängst*, (Ger.) anxiety.—*adj.* angst'-ridden.

Ångström, angstrom, *ang'* or *ong'strəm*, *n.* a unit (10^{-10} metres) used in expressing wavelengths of light, ultraviolet rays, X-rays, molecular and atomic distances.—Formerly, but not now usu., Ång-, angstrom unit. [Anders J. *Ångström* (1814-74), Swedish physicist.]

Anguis, *ang'gwis*, *n.* generic name not of a snake but of the blindworm.—*n.* ang'uifauna, fauna of snakes.—*adj.* ang'uiform, snake-shaped.—*n.* Anguill'a, the common eel genus.—*adj.* anguill'iform, eel-like.—*n.* Anguill'ūla, the paste-eel genus of nematode worms.—*adjs.* anguine (*ang'gwin*) of or like a snake; ang'uiped(e) (*-ped*, *-pēd*) having feet or legs in the form of snakes. [L. *anguis*, snake; adj. *anguinus*; dim. *anguilla*, eel.]

anguish, *ang'gwish*, *n.* excessive pain of body or mind: agony.—*v.t.* to afflict with anguish.—*v.i.* to suffer anguish.—*adj.* ang'uished. [O.Fr. *angoisse*, choking—L. *angustia*, tightness, narrowness.]

angular. See under angle.

angusti-, *ang-gus'ti-*, in composition, narrow.—*adjs.* angustifo'liate, narrow-leaved; angustiros'trate, narrow-beaked. [L. *angustus*, narrow.]

angwantibo, *ang-wän'ti-bō*, a small W. African lemur. [W. African word.]

anharmonic, *an-här-mon'ik*, *adj.* not harmonic.—anharmonic ratio, cross-ratio (harmonic when = -1). [Gr. *an-*, priv., *harmonikos*, harmonic.]

an-heires (*Shak.*), an obscure word in *Merry*

Wives II, i. 227, variously conjectured to be an error for on here, for mynheers, or for ameers.

anhelation, *an-hi-lā'shən*, *n.* shortness of breath. [L. *anhēlātiō*, *-ōnis*—*anhēlāre*, to gasp.]

anhungered. See ahungered.

anhydride, *an-hī'drīd*, *n.* a compound representing in its composition an acid *minus* water.—*n.* **anhy'drite**, a mineral, anhydrous calcium sulphate.—*adj.* **anhy'drous**, free from water. [Gr. *an-*, priv., *hydōr*, water.]

aniconic, *an-ī-kon'ik*, *adj.* symbolising without aiming at resemblance: pertaining to aniconism.—*ns.* **ani'conism** (*-kən-izm*), worship or veneration of an object that represents a god without being an image of him; **ani'conist.** [Gr. *an-*, priv., *eikōn*, image.]

anicut, annicut, *an'i-kut*, *n.* a dam. [Tamil *anaikattu*.]

anigh, *ə-nī'*, *prep.* and *adv.* nigh. [*a-* as in *anear*, *afar*, and nigh; a modern formation.]

anight, *ə-nīt'*, (*Shak.*) *adv.* of nights, at night. [of and night.]

anil, *an'il*, *n.* indigo, plant or dye. [Port. *anil*; Ar. *an-nīl*, the indigo plant; Sans. *nīlī*, indigo.]

anile, *an'īl*, *ān'īl*, *adj.* old-womanish: imbecile.—*n.* **anility** (*a-* or *ə-nil'i-ti*), old-womanishness: imbecile dotage. [L. *ănus*, *-ūs*, an old woman.]

aniline, *an'il-ēn*, *-in*, or *-īn*, *n.* a product of coal tar extensively used in dyeing and other industrial arts, first obtained from *anil*.—Also *adj.* (as in aniline dye).

anima, *an'i-ma*, *n.* the soul, the innermost part of the personality.—**anima mundi**, *mun'dī*, *mōōn'dē*, the soul of the world. [L.]

animadvert, *an-im-ad-vûrt'*, *v.i.* to take cognisance (*law*; usu. with *on*, *upon*): to take note: to comment critically (on): to express censure.—*v.t.* to consider, to observe (*obs.*).—*ns.* **animadver'sion**; **animadvert'er.** [L. *animus*, the mind, *ad*, to, and *vertĕre*, to turn.]

animal, *an'i-məl*, *n.* an organised being having life, sensation, and voluntary motion—typically distinguished from a plant, which is organised and has life, but apparently not sensation or voluntary motion: often, a lower animal—one below man: a mammal: a brutish or sensual man.—*adj.* of, of the nature of, derived from, or belonging to an animal or animals: brutal, sensual.—*v.t.* **an'imalise, -ize**, to represent or conceive in animal form: to endow with animal life or the properties of animal matter: to convert into animal matter: to brutalise, sensualise.—*ns.* **animalisā'tion, -z-**; **an'imalism**, exercise or enjoyment of animal life, as distinct from intellectual: the state of being actuated by mere animal appetites: brutishness, sensuality: theory that man is a mere animal being; **an'imalist**, one who practises or believes in animalism: one who paints, carves, or writes stories about, animals; **animality** (*-al'i-ti*), animal nature or life: status of an animal or of a lower animal.—*adv.* **an'imally**, physically.—**animal spirits** (orig. *spirit*), formerly, a supposed principle formed in the brain out of vital spirits and conveyed to all parts of the body through the nerves: nervous force: exuberance of health and life: cheerful buoyancy of temper: the spirit or principle of volition and sensation (*Milt.*); **an'imal-worship**; **-worshipper.** [L. *animal*—*anima*, air, breath, life, soul.]

animal bipes, *an'i-mal bī'pēz*, *bi'pās*, (L.) a two-footed animal, man; **animal implume**, *im-plōō'mē*, *-me*, featherless animal; **animal rationale**, *rā-shi·ō-nā'lē*, *ra-ti-ō-nä'le*, reasoning animal; **animal risibile**, *rı-si'bi-lē*, *rē-si'bi-le*, animal able to laugh.

animalcule, *an-im-al'kūl*, *n.* a small animal: (now) one that cannot be seen by the naked eye:—*pl.* **animal'cules, animal'cula.**—*adj.* **animal'cular.**—*n.* **animal'culist**, one who believes that the spermatozoon contains all future generations in germ. [L. *animalculum*, dim. of *animal*.]

animate, *an'im-āt*, *v.t.* to give life to: to enliven: to inspirit: to actuate.—*adj.* (*-mit*) living: having animal life.—*adj.* **an'imated**, lively: full of spirit: endowed with life: moving as if alive.—*adv.* **an'imatedly.**—*adj.* **an'imating.**—*adv.* **an'imatingly.**—*ns.* **animā'tion**, act of animating: state of being alive: liveliness: vigour; **an'imatism**, primitive attribution of life to natural phenomena and natural objects, but not, as in *animism*, belief that spirits reside in them; **an'imator**, an artist who makes drawings for animated cartoons.—**animated cartoon**, a motion picture produced from drawings, each successive drawing showing a very slight change of position so that a series of them gives the effect of a definite movement. [L. *animāre*, *-ātum*—*anima*, air, breath, life.]

animé, anime, *an'i-mā*, *-mē*, *n.* the resin of the W. Indian locust-tree: extended to other gums and resins. [Said to be Fr. *animé*, living, from the number of insects in it; but perhaps a native name.]

animism, *an'im-izm*, *n.* the attribution of a soul to natural objects and phenomena: G. E. Stahl's theory that the soul is the vital principle.—*n.* **an'imist.**—*adj.* **animis'tic.** [L. *anima*, the soul.]

animo et fide, *an'i-mō et fī'dē*, *fi'dā*, (L.) by courage and faith.

animosity, *an-im-os'i-ti*, *n.* strong dislike: enmity. [L. *animōsitās*, fullness of spirit.]

animus, *an'im-əs*, *n.* intention: actuating spirit: hostility. [L. *animus*, spirit, soul.]

anion, *an'ī-on*, *n.* an ion that seeks the anode: an electronegative ion.—*adj.* **anion'ic.** [Gr. *ana*, up, *iōn*, going, pr.p. neut of *ienai*, to go.]

anise, *an'is*, *n.* an umbelliferous plant (*Pimpinella*) whose aromatic seeds are used in making cordials: in Matt. xxiii. 23 (Gr. *anēthon*) believed to be dill.—*ns.* **an'iseed**, the seed of anise: anisette; **anisette** (*an-i-zet'*), a cordial or liqueur prepared from anise seed.—**star-anise** (see star). [Gr. *anīson*, anise.]

aniso-, *an-ī'sō-*, or *-so'*, in composition, unequal.—*adjs.* **anisocercal** (*-sûr'kl*), with unequal tail-lobes; **anisodac'tylous** (of birds), with three toes turned forward, one backward; **anisom'erous**, with unequal numbers of parts in the floral whorls; **anisophyll'ous**, with differently formed leaves on different sides of the shoot; **anisotrop'ic**, not isotropic, showing differences of property or of effect in different directions.—*n.* **anisot'ropy.** [Gr. *anisos*, unequal—*an-*, priv., *isos*, equal.]

anker, *angk'ər*, *n.* an old measure for wines and spirits used in Northern Europe, varying considerably—that of Rotterdam 8½ imperial gallons. [Du.]

ankerite, *ang'kər-īt*, *n.* a rhombohedral carbonate of calcium, iron, magnesium, and manganese. [After Professor M. J. *Anker* (1772-1843), Styrian mineralogist.]

ankh, *angk*, *n.* an ansate cross— -shaped with a loop above the horizontal bar—symbol of life. [Egypt., life.]

ankle, or (*arch.*) **ancle**, *angk'l*, *n.* the joint connecting the foot and leg.—*adj.* **ank'led**, having ankles.—*n.* **ank'let** (*-lit*), an ornamental or supporting ring or chain for the ankle.—**ank'le-boot, ank'le-jack**, a boot reaching above the ankle; **ankle sock**, a sock reaching to and covering the ankle. [O.E. *anclēow*; cf. Ger. *enkel*, and angle.]

Ankole, *ang-kō'lē*, *n.* a breed of large cattle with long horns. [*Ankole*, plateau region in Uganda.]

ankus, *ang'kəs*, *n.* an elephant goad. [Hind.]

ankylosis, anchylosis, *ang-ki-lō'sis*, *n.* fusion of bones or skeletal parts: fixation of a joint by fibrous bands or union of bones.—*v.t.* and *v.i.*

ank'ylose, anch'ylose, to stiffen or fuse, as a joint or bones.—*adj*. **ank'ylosed, anch'ylosed.** [Gr. *ankylōsis*, stiffening of a joint—*ankyloein*, to crook.]

ankylostomiasis, anchylostomiasis, *ang-ki-lō-sto-mī'ə-sis*, *n*. hookworm disease or miner's anaemia, caused by a parasitic nematode (*Ankylostomum duodenale* or other). [Gr. *ankylos*, crooked, *stoma*, mouth.]

anlace, anelace, *an'las*, *-ləs*, *n*. a short two-edged tapering dagger. [Ety. unknown.]

anlage, *ȧn'lä-gə*, (*biol.*) *n*. the primordium or first rudiment of an organ. [Ger.]

ann. *an*, (*Scot.*) *n*. see annat.

anna, *an'a*, *n*. an obsolescent coin of India and Pakistan, the sixteenth part of a rupee. (Decimal coinage introduced India, 1957, Pakistan, 1961.) [Hind. *ānā*.]

annabergite, *an'ə-bûrg-īt*, *n*. an apple-green mineral, hydrous nickel arsenate. [*Annaberg* in Saxony.]

annal, *an'əl*, *n*. a year's entry in a chronicle: (in *pl*.) records of events under the years in which they happened: historical records generally: year-books.—*v.t*. **ann'alise, -ize**, to record.—*n*. **ann'alist**, a writer of annals.—*adj*. **annalist'ic.** [L. *annālis*, yearly—*annus*, a year.]

annat, *an'ət*, *n*. **annates**, *an'āts*, *n.pl*. the first-fruits, or one year's income of a benefice, paid to the Pope (in England from 1535 to the crown, from 1703 to Queen Anne's bounty; extinguished or made redeemable 1926): annat or ann (*Scots law*) from 1672 to 1925 the half-year's stipend payable after a parish minister's death to his widow or next of kin. [L.L. *annāta*—L. *annus*, a year.]

an(n)atto, *a-* or *ə-nat'ō*, **an(n)atta, -a, arnotto**, *är-not'ō*, *n*. a bright orange colouring matter got from the fruit pulp of a tropical American tree, *Bixa Orellana* (fam. *Bixaceae*). [Supposed to be of Carib origin.]

anneal, *ə-nēl'*, *v.t*. to heat and cool gradually (glass, metals), usu. in order to soften: to heat in order to fix colours on, as glass.—Also *v.i*.—*ns*. **anneal'er; anneal'ing.** [Pfx. *an-*, and O.E. *ǣlan*, to burn.]

annelid, *an'ə-lid*, *n*. member of the **Annelida** (*ə-nel'i-da*), a class comprising the red-blooded worms, having a long body composed of numerous rings. [L. *annellus*, *ānellus*, dim. of *ānulus*, a ring.]

annex, *ə-neks'*, *v.t*. to add to the end: to join or attach: to take permanent possession of: to purloin, appropriate (*coll.*): to affix: append.—*n*. (*an'eks*) something added: a supplementary building—sometimes (as Fr.) **annexe** (*a-neks'*, *an'eks*).—*n*. **annexā'tion** (*an-*).—*n*. and *adj*. **annexā'tionist.**—*ns*. **annexion** (*ə-nek'shən*), act of annexing: something annexed (*Shak.*); **annex'ment**, addition (*Shak.*): the thing annexed; **annexure**, *a-nek'shər*, something added, esp. an addition to a public document. [L. *annectĕre*, *annexum*—*ad*, to, *nectēre*, to tie.]

annicut. See anicut.

annihilate, *ə-nī'(h)il-āt*, *v.t*. to reduce to nothing: to put out of existence: to crush or wither by look or word (*fig.*).—*ns*. **annihilā'tion**, reduction to nothing: the destruction of soul as well as body (*theol.*); **annihilā'tionism**, the belief that the soul (esp. of the unrepentant wicked) dies with the body.—*adj*. **annī'hilātive.**—*n*. **annī'hilātor.** [L. *annihilāre*, *-ātum*—*ad*, to, *nihil*, nothing.]

anniversary, *an-i-vûrs'ə-ri*, *adj*. returning, happening or commemorated about the same date every year: pertaining to annual recurrence or celebration.—*n*. the day of the year on which an event happened or is celebrated as having happened in a previous year: the celebration proper to recurrence, esp. a mass or religious service. [L. *anniversārius*—*annus*, a year, and *vertĕre*, *versum*, to turn.]

anno, *an'ō*, (L.) in the year; **anno Christi**, *kris'tī*, *-tē*, in the year of Christ; **anno Domini**, *dom'in-ī*, *-ē*, in the year of our Lord (used as *n*. for 'advancing old age'); **anno mundi**, *mun'dī*, *mōōn'dē*, in the year of the world (used in reckoning dates from the supposed time of creation); **anno regni**, *reg'nī*, *-nē*, in the year of the reign; **anno salutis**, *sal-ū'tis*, *-ōō'*, in the year of redemption; **anno urbis conditae**, *ûr'bis kon'dit-ē*, *ōōr'bis kon'dit-ī*, in the year of the founding of the city (i.e. Rome, 753 B.C.).

annotate, *an'ō-tāt*, *v.t*. to make notes upon.—*v.i*. to append notes.—*ns*. **annotā'tion**, the making of notes: a note of explanation: comment; **an'notātor.** [L. *annotāre*—*ad*, to, *notāre*, *-ātum*, to mark.]

announce, *ə-nowns'*, *v.t*. to declare: to give public notice of: to make known.—*ns*. **announce'ment; announc'er**, one who announces: in radio and television, one who reads the news and announces other items in the programme. [O.Fr. *anoncer*—L. *annuntiāre*—*ad*, to, *nuntiāre*, to report.]

annoy, *ə-noi'*, *v.t*. and *v.i*. to trouble: to vex: to tease: to harm, esp. in military sense.—*ns*. **annoy'** (now poetic), **annoy'ance**, that which annoys: act of annoying: state of being annoyed.—*adv*. **annoy'ingly.** [O.Fr. *anoier* (It. *annoiare*); noun *anoi* (mod. *ennui*)—L. L. *inodiāre*—L. phrase, *in odiō*, as in 'est mihi *in odiō*' = it is to me hateful.]

annual, *an'ū-əl*, *adj*. yearly: coming every year: lasting or living for a year: requiring to be renewed every year: performed in a year.—*n*. a plant that lives for one year only: a publication appearing yearly, esp. an illustrated gift-book: a year-book.—*adv*. **ann'ually.**—**annual rings**, rings, as seen in cross-section, in a branch or trunk, representing generally a year's growth of wood. [L.L. *annuālis*—*annus*, a year.]

annuity, *ə-nū'i-ti*, *n*. a payment (generally of uniform amount) falling due in each year during a given term, such as a period of years or the life of an individual, the capital sum not being returnable.—*n*. **annū'itant**, one who receives an annuity.—**annuity due**, one whose first payment is due in advance; **certain annuity**, one for a fixed term of years, subject to no contingency whatever; **complete annuity**, one of which a proportion is payable up to the day of death; **contingent annuity**, one that depends on the continuance of some status, as the life of a person; **curtate annuity**, one payable only at the end of each year survived; **deferred** or **reversionary annuity**, one whose first payment is not to be made until the expiry of a certain number of years. [Fr. *annuité*—L.L. *annuitās*, *-ātis*—L. *annus*, year.]

annul, *ə-nul'*, *v.t*. to make null: to reduce to nothing: to abolish:—*pr.p*. **annull'ing**; *pa.t*. and *pa.p*. **annulled'**—*n*. **annul'ment.** [Fr. *annuler*—L.L. *annūllāre*—L. *ad*, to, *nūllus*, none.]

annular, *an'ū-lər*, *adj*. ring-shaped: cutting in a ring: ring-bearing.—*n*. the ring-finger.—*n*. **annūlarity** (*-lar'i-ti*).—*n.pl*. **Annūlā'ta** (*obs.*), the Annelida.—*n*. **ann'ūlate** (*obs.*), an annelid.—*adjs*. **ann'ūlate, -d**, ringed.—*ns*. **annūlā'tion**, a ring or belt: a circular formation; **ann'ūlet**, a little ring: a small flat fillet encircling a column, etc. (*archit.*): a little circle borne as a charge (*her.*).—*adj*. **ann'ūlose**, ringed.—*n*. **ann'ūlus** (*biol.*), any ring-shaped structure, esp. a ring of cells that brings about dehiscence of a moss sporogonium or a fern capsule:—*pl*. **ann'ūlī.**—**annular eclipse**, one in which a ring-shaped part of the sun remains visible. [L. *annulāris*, for *ānulāris*—*ānulus*, a ring—dim. of *ānus*, a rounding or ring.]

annunciate, annuntiate, *ə-nun's(h)i-āt*, *v.t*. to proclaim.—*ns*. **annunciā'tion** (*-si-*), proclamation: esp. (*cap.*) that of the angel to the Virgin Mary, or its anniversary, 25th March (**Annunciā'tion-**

day, Lady-day); **Annunciation-lily**, the white lily (*Lilium candidum*), often seen in pictures of the Annunciation.—*adj.* annun'ciative.—*n.* annun'ciator, a device giving audible or visual information, e.g. indicating where a bell or telephone is being rung, now often operated by closed-circuit television: an announcer. [L. *annuntiāre*, *-ātum*—*ad*, to, *nuntiāre*—*nuntius*, a messenger; *c* from mediaeval spelling of Latin; cf. announce.]

annus mirabilis, *an'əs mir-ab'il-is*, *an'ōōs mēr-äb'il-is*, (L.) year of wonders—applied to 1666 (year of plague and fire of London), etc.

anoa, *a-nō'a*, *n.* the sapi-utan, or wild ox of Celebes, like a small buffalo. [Native name.]

anode, *an'ōd*, *n.* the electrode by which an electric current enters an electrolyte or gas (opp. to *cathode*): in high vacuum, the electrode to which electrons flow.—*v.t.* anodise, -ize (*an'ō-dīz*), to give a protective or decorative coat to a metal by using it as an anode in electrolysis.—*adjs.* anōd'al (or *an'od-əl*), anodic (*an-od'ik*), of an anode: upwards on the genetic spiral (*bot.*). [Gr. *anodos*, way up—*ana*, up, *hodos*, way.]

anodyne, *an'ō-dīn*, *n.* a medicine that allays pain. [Gr. *anōdy̆nos*—*an-*, priv., and *ŏdy̆nē*, pain.]

anoesis, *a-nō-ē'sis*, *n.* sensation or emotion not accompanied by understanding of it.—*adj.* anoet'ic (*-et*). [Gr. *anoia*, lack of understanding.]

anoint, *ə-noint'*, *v.t.* to smear with ointment or oil: to consecrate with oil: (ironically) to drub.—*n.* anoint'ment.—the Anointed, the Messiah; the Lord's anointed, in royalist theory, king by divine right. [Fr. *enoint*, pa.p. of *enoindre*—L. *inungěre*, *inunctum*—*in*, on, *ung*(*u*)*ěre*, to smear.]

anomaly, *ə-nom'ə-li*, *n.* irregularity: deviation from rule: the angle measured at the sun between a planet in any point of its orbit and the last perihelion (*astron.*).—*adjs.* anomalist'ic, -al, anomalous: departing from established rules: irregular; anom'alous, irregular: deviating from rule: of vision, relatively insensitive to one or more colours.—anomalistic month, year (see month, year); anomalous water, polywater. [Gr. *anōmalos*—*an-*, priv., and *homalos*, even—*homos*, same.]

anomie, *an'ə-mē*, *n.* in society or in an individual, a condition of hopelessness caused by breakdown of rules of conduct, and loss of belief and sense of purpose.—Also an'omy. [Fr.,—Gr. *anomia*, or *-iē*, lawlessness—*ā-*, priv., *nomos*, law.]

anon, *ə-non'*, *adv.* in one (instant): immediately: soon: at another time: coming (in reply to a call).—*interj.* expressing failure to hear or understand. [O.E. *on*, in, *ān*, one.]

Anona, *ā-nō'na*, *n.* a tropical genus of dicotyledons, including custard-apple, sweet-sop, and other edible fruits, giving name to the family Anonā'ceae, akin to the magnolias.—*adj.* anonā'ceous. [Latinised from Sp. *anón*, from Taino.]

anonyma, *ə-non'i-mə*, (Latinised Gr.) a showy woman of easy morals.

anonymous, *ə-non'i-məs*, *adj.* wanting a name: without name of author, real or feigned.—*ns.* anonym (*an'*), a person whose name is not given: a pseudonym; anonym'ity.—*adv.* anon'ymously. [Gr. *anōnymos*—*an-*, priv., and *onyma*=*onoma*, name.]

Anopheles, *an-of'əl-ēz*, *n.* a genus of germ-carrying mosquitoes.—*adj.* anoph'eline, relating to Anopheles.—*n.* a mosquito of this genus. [Gr. *anōphelēs*, hurtful—*an-*, *ophelos*, help.]

Anoplura, *an-o-plōō'ra*, *n.pl.* an order or suborder of insects, the bugs. [Gr. *anoplos*, unarmed, *ourā*, tail.]

anorak, **anarak**, *an'ə-rak*, *n.* a Greenlander's fur coat: a hooded waterproof outer jacket. [Greenland Eskimo word.]

anorexia, *an-or-ek'si-a*, **anorexy**, *an'or-ek-si* (or *-ek'*), *n.* want of appetite, esp. (*psych.*) the pathological condition *anorexia nervosa*. [Gr. *an-*, priv., *orexis*, longing—*oregein*, to reach out.]

anorthic, *an-ör'thik*, *adj.* (*crystal.*) triclinic, referable to three unequal oblique axes.—*n.* anor'thite, a plagioclase feldspar, calcium aluminium silicate (from the oblique angles between the prism faces). [Gr. *an-*, priv., *orthos*, right.]

anosmia, *an-oz'mi-ə*, *n.* loss of sense of smell.

another, *ə-nudh'ər*, *adj.* and *pron.* a different or distinct (thing or person): one more: a second: one more of the same kind: any other.—*adj.* anoth'erguess (see othergates).—one another, a compound reciprocal pronoun usu. regarded as interchangeable with 'each other', but by some restricted to cases where more than two individuals are involved; one with another, taken all together, taken on an average. [Orig. an other.]

anough (*Milt.*). Same as enough (*sing.*).

anourous. Same as anurous.

anow (*Milt.*). Same as enow, enough (*pl.*).

anoxia, *an-ok'si-a*, *n.* deficient supply of oxygen to the tissues.—*adj.* anox'ic. [Gr. *an-*, priv., *oxygen*, *-ia*.]

ansate, **-d**, *an'sāt*, *-id*, *adjs.* having a handle.—ansate cross (see ankh). [L. *ansātus*—*ansa*, handle.]

anschluss, *an'shlōōs*, (Ger.) union, esp. (*cap.*) the political union of Germanv and Austria in 1938.

anserine, *an'sər-īn*, *adj.* of the goose or the goose family: stupid. [L. *anserīnus*—*anser*, goose.]

anschauung, *an-show'ōōng*, (*psych.*) *n.* direct perception through the senses. [Ger. *anschauung*, perception, intuition, view.]

answer, *än'sər*, *n.* that which is said, written, or done in meeting a charge, combating an argument, objection, or attack: that which is called for by a question or questioning state of mind: the solution of a problem: an acknowledgment: a return in kind: anything given, sent or said in return: an immediate result or outcome in definite relation to the act it follows: a repetition or echo of a sound: restatement of a theme by another voice or instrument (*mus.*).—*v.t.* to speak, write, or act in answer to or against: to say or write as an answer: to give, send, afford, or be an answer to: to behave in due accordance with: to be in proportion to or in balance with: to give a conclusive or satisfactory answer to: to serve the purpose of: to fulfil: to recompense satisfactorily: to be punished for.—*v.i.* to give an answer: to behave in answer: to be responsible: to suffer the consequences: to be in conformity: to serve the purpose: to succeed: to react.—*adj.* an'swerable, able to be answered: accountable: suitable: equivalent: in due proportion.—*n.* an'swerabil'ity.—*adv.* an'swerably.—*n.* an'swerer.—*adj.* an'swerless.—answer back (*coll.*), to answer one who expects silent submission: to answer pertly; answer to (the name of), to show sign of accepting as one's name: to have as one's name (*coll.*); know all the answers, to be in complete command of the situation with no chance of being caught out—statement usu. made with reference to another person who is too self-confident. [O.E. *andswaru* (n.), *andswarian* (vb.)—*and-*, against, *swerian*, to swear.]

ant, *ant*, *n.* a small hymenopterous insect (of the Formicidae), of proverbial industry, the emmet or pismire: loosely, a termite (*white ant*).—*n.* ant'ing, the introduction by birds of live ants or other stimulants into their plumage, possibly as a pleasurable means of cleaning it and their skin.—ant'-bear, the great ant-eater, the largest species of ant-eaters, found in swampy regions in S. America: the aardvark of S. Africa; ant'-bird, a S. American ant-thrush; ant'-cow, an aphis kept and tended by ants for its honey-dew; ant'-eater, any one of a S. American family of edentates, feeding chiefly on ants: a pangolin: an aardvark: an echidna.—*n.pl.* ant(s')'-eggs, pupae of ants.—**ant'-hill**, hillock raised as nest by ants or by termites: the earth (*fig.*); **ant-lion**, a neuropterous insect (*Myrmeleon*) whose larva traps ants in a funnel-shaped sand-hole; **ant'-thrush**, any bird of the northern S. American family Formicariidae which feed on insects disturbed by travelling ants, or of the long-legged thrushlike Oriental and Australian family *Pittidae*. [O.E. *ǣmete*; cf. emmet.]

an't, *änt*, a contr. of are not, am not, has not, (*ant*) on it, and it = if it.

anta, *an'ta*, *n.* a square pilaster at either side of a doorway or the corner of a flank wall:—*pl.* **an'tae** (*-tē*). [L.]

antacid, *ant-as'id*, *adj.* counteracting acidity of the stomach.—*n.* a medicine that counteracts acidity. [Gr. *anti*, against, and acid.]

antagonist, *an-tag'ə-nist*, *n.* one who contends or struggles with another: an opponent: a muscle that opposes the action of another: in an organism, something that has an opposite effect: a drug acting against another drug.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **antag'onism**, opposition: hostility: production of opposing effects, e.g. in a living body: interference with the growth of another organism, as by using up the food supply or producing an antibiotic substance.—*v.t.* **antag'onise, -ize**, to struggle violently against: to counteract the action of: to arouse opposition in.—*n.* **antag'onisā'tion, -z-**.—*adj.* **antagonist'ic**.—*adv.* **antagonis'tically**. [Gr. *antagōnistēs*—*anti*, against, *agōn*, contest. See agony.]

antaphrodisiac, *ant-af-rō-diz'i-ak, -rə-*, *adj.* counteracting sexual desire.—*n.* an antaphrodisiac agent. [Gr. *anti*, against, and aphrodisiac.]

antar, *an'tər*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a cave. [Fr. *antre*—L. *antrum*—Gr. *antron*.]

Antarctic, *ant-ärk'tik*, *adj.* opposite the Arctic: of, near, or relating to the south pole.—*n.* the south polar regions.—**Antarctic Circle**, a parallel of latitude about 23½° from the south pole. [Gr. *antarktikos*—*anti*, opposite, and *arktikos*; see Arctic.]

Antares, *an-tā'rēz*, or *-tä'*, *n.* a first magnitude red star in the Scorpion. [Gr. *Antarēs*—pfx. *anti-*, like, *Arēs*, Mars.]

antarthritic, *ant-är-thrit'ik*, *adj.* counteracting gout. [Gr. *anti*, against, and arthritic.]

antasthmatic, *ant-as(th)-mat'ik*, *adj.* counteracting asthma. [Gr. *anti*, against, and asthmatic.]

ante-, *ant'i-*, *pfx.* before. [L. *ante*, old form *anti*; conn. with Gr. anti-.]

ante, *an'ti*, *n.* a fixed stake put down by a poker player, usu. before the deal: advance payment.—*v.t.* to stake: to pay. [L., before.]

ante-bellum, *an'ti-bel'əm*, before the war (whichever is in mind). [L. phrase.]

antecedent, *an-ti-sē'dənt*, *adj.* going before in time: prior.—*n.* that which precedes in time: the noun or its equivalent to which a relative pronoun refers (*gram.*): the conditional part of a hypothetical proposition (*logic*): the numerator term of a ratio (*math.*): (in *pl.*) previous principles, conduct, history, etc.—*n.* **antecē'dence**.—*adv.*—**antecē'dently**. [L. *antecēdēns*, *-entis*—*ante*, before, *cēdĕre*, to go.]

antecessor, *an'ti-ses-ər*, or *-ses'*, *n.* a predecessor (*rare*): an ancestor (*obs.*). [L. *antecessor*; cf. preceding word and ancestor.]

antechamber, *an'ti-chām-bər*, *n.* a chamber or room leading to a more important apartment. [Fr. *antichambre*—L. *ante*, before, and *camera*, a vault.]

antechapel, *an'ti-chap-l*, *n.* the outer part of the west end of a college chapel. [L. *ante*, before, and chapel.]

antedate, *an'ti-dāt*, *n.* a date assigned which is earlier than the actual date.—*v.t.* to date before the true time: to assign to an earlier date: to bring about at an earlier date: to be of previous date to: to accelerate: to anticipate. [L. *ante*, before, and date.]

antediluvian, *an-ti-di-lo͞o'vi-ən, -lū'*, *adj.* existing or happening before Noah's Flood: resembling the state of things before the Flood: very old-fashioned, primitive.—*n.* one who lived before the Flood: one who lives to be very old.—*adj.* **antedilu'vial**.—*adv.* **antedilu'vially**. [L. *ante*, before, *dilūvium*, flood.]

antefix, *an'ti-fiks*, *n.* (usually in *pl.*) an ornament concealing the ends of roofing tiles:—*pl.* **an'tefixes**, **antefix'a** (L.).—*adj.* **antefix'al**. [L. *ante*, before, in front, and *fīgĕre*, *fīxum*, to fix.]

antelope, *an'ti-lōp*, *n.* a fabulous fierce horned beast (*Spens.*): since the 17th cent., any one of a group of hollow-horned ruminants near akin to goats. [O.Fr. *antelop*—mediaeval L. *antalopus*—Late Gr. *antholops*, of unknown origin.]

antelucan, *an-ti-lū'kən, -lo͞o'*, *adj.* before dawn or daylight (of e.g. worship). [L *antelūcānus*—*ante*, before, *lūx*, light.]

ante lucem, *an'te lū'səm, lo͞o'kem*, (L.) before light.

antemeridian, *an-ti-mə-rid'i-ən*, *adj.* before midday. [L. *antemeridiānus*—*ante merīdiem*, before noon.]

ante meridiem, *an'te mer-id'i-em, mer-ēd'*, (L.) before noon.

antemundane, *an-ti-mun'dān*, *adj.* before the existence of the world. [L. *ante*, before, *mundānus*—*mundus*, world.]

antenatal, *an-ti-nā'tl*, *adj.* before birth.—*n.* **antenā'ti** (L. *-nā'tē*), those born before a certain time, as opposed to *post-nati*, born after it—of Scotsmen born before 1603, and Americans before the Declaration of Independence (1776).—**antenatal clinic**, a clinic for the purpose of treating and giving advice to pregnant women. [L. *ante*, before, *nātālis*, natal, *nātus*, born.]

ante-nicene, *an-ti-nī'sēn*, *adj.* before the first council of *Nicaea* in Bithynia, A.D. 325.

antenna, *an-ten'a*, *n.* a feeler or horn in insects, crustaceans, and myriapods: in wireless communication, a structure for sending out or receiving electric waves: an aerial:—*pl.* **antenn'ae** (*-ē*), **antenn'as** (*radio*).—*adjs.* **antenn'al**, **antenn'ary**; **antenn'iform**; **antennif'erous**.—*n.* **antenn'ūle**, one of first or smaller pair of antennae in crustaceans. [L. *antemna*, *antenna*, yard (of a mast).]

antenuptial, *an-ti-nup'shl*, *adj.* before marriage. [L. *ante*, before, and nuptial.]

anteorbital, *an-ti-ōr'bit-l*, *adj.* situated in front of the eyes. [L. *ante*, before, and orbit.]

antepast, *an'ti-pāst*, (*obs.*) *n.* something to whet the appetite: a foretaste. [L. *ante*, before, and *pāscĕre*, *pāstum*, to feed.]

antependium, *an-ti-pend'i-əm*, *n.* a frontlet, or forecloth, for an altar: a frontal. [L. *ante*, before, and *pendēre*, to hang.]

antepenult, *an-ti-pen-ult'*, *n.* the last syllable but two.—*adj.* **antepenult'imate**, last but two. [L. *ante*, before, and penult.]

ante-post, *an'ti-pōst*, *adj.* of betting, beginning before the runners' numbers are posted. [L. *ante*, before, and post.]

anteprandial, *an-ti-prand'i-əl*, *adj.* before dinner. [L. *ante*, before, and *prandium*, dinner.]

anterior, *an-tē'ri-ər*, *adj.* before, in time or place: in front: towards the bract or away from the axis (*bot.*).—*n.* **anteriority** (*-or'i-ti*).—*adv.* **antē'riorly**. [L. *antĕrior* (comp.)—*ante*, before.]

anteroom, *an'ti-ro͞om*, *n.* a room leading into another larger room: a waiting-room: an officers' mess sitting-room. [L. *ante*, before, and room.]

anthelion, *an-thē'li-ən, -lyən*, *n.* a luminous coloured ring seen on a cloud or fog-bank over against the sun:—*pl.* **anthe'lia**. [Gr. *ant(h)ēlios*, *-on*,—*anti*, opposite, *hēlios*, the sun.]

anthelix. See antihelix.

anthelminthic, **anthelmintic**, *an-thel-min'thik, -tik*, *adj.* destroying or expelling worms.—*n.* a drug used for that purpose. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *helmins*, *helminthos*, a worm.]

anthem, *an'thəm*, *n.* an antiphon (*obs.*): a composition for a church choir, commonly with solo passages, usually set to a passage from the Bible: any song of praise or gladness: loosely applied to an officially recognised national hymn or song (*national anthem*).—*v.t.* to praise in an anthem.—*adv.* **an'themwise** (*Bacon*), in the manner of an antiphonal anthem. [O.E. *antefn*—Gr. *antiphōna* (*pl.*) sounding in answer—*anti*, in return, *phōnē*, voice. See antiphon.]

anthemion, *an-thē'mi-ən*, *n.* the so-called honeysuckle ornament in ancient art, a conventionalised plant-form more like a palmetto:—*pl.* **anthē'mia**. [Gr. *anthĕmion*, dim. of *anthos*, a flower.]

anther, *an'thər*, *n.* that part of a stamen that contains the pollen.—*ns.* **antherid'ium** (*bot.*), the gametangium in which male gametes are produced:—*pl.* **antherid'ia**; **antherozo'oid**, **antherozo'id**, a motile male gamete produced in an antheridium (Gr. *zōoeidēs*, like an animal—*zōion*, animal, and *eidos*, shape). [Gr. *anthēra*, a medicine made from flowers, esp. their inner parts—*anthos*, flower.]

anthesis, *an-thē'sis*, *n.* the opening of a flower-bud: the lifetime of a flower from opening to setting of seed. [Gr. *anthēsis*, flowering—*anthos*, flower.]

Anthesteria, *an-thes-tē'ri-ə*, *n.pl.* the Athenian spring festival of Dionysos, held in the month of *Anthestē'rion* (February—March). [Gr. *ta Anthestēria* (Feast of Flowers), *Anthestēriōn* (the month)—*anthos*, flower.]

antho-, in composition, flower.—*n.* **anthocarp** (*an'thō-kärp*; Gr. *karpos*, fruit), a fruit resulting from many flowers, as the pineapple: a fruit of which the perianth or the torus forms part.—*adj.* **anthocarp'ous**.—*ns.* **an'thochlore** (*-klōr*, *-klör*; Gr. *chlōros*, green, yellow), a yellow pigment in flowers; **anthocyan** (*-sī'ən*), **-cy'anin** (Gr. *kyanos*, blue), a glucoside plant pigment, violet in neutral, red in acid, blue in alkaline cell-sap.—*adj.* **an'thoid** (Gr. *eidos*, shape), flower-like.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **anthologise, -ize** (*an-thol'ə-jīz*).—*ns.* **anthol'ogist**; **anthol'ogy**, a flower-gathering (*lit.*): a choice collection of poems (orig. of Greek epigrams); **anthomā'nia** (Gr. *maniā*, madness), a craze for flowers; **anthomā'niac**; **Anthonomus** (*an-thon'ə-məs*; Gr. *nomos*, herbage, food), the genus of the cotton-boll weevil.—*adj.* **anthophilous** (*an-thof'i-ləs*), loving, frequenting, or feeding on flowers.—*ns.* **an'thophore** (*-thō-fōr*, *-för*), an elongation of the receptacle between calyx and corolla; **anthophyllite** (*an-thō-fil'īt*, *-thə-*, sometimes *-thof'*; Mod.L. *anthophyllum*, clove—Gr. *phyllon*, leaf), an orthorhombic amphibole, usually clove-brown; **anthoxan'thin** (Gr. *xanthos*, yellow), a yellow pigment in plants.—*n.pl.* **Anthozō'a** (Gr. *zōia*, animals), the Actinozoa, a class of coelenterates including sea-anemones, corals, etc. [Gr. *anthos*, flower.]

Anthony, *an'tən-i*, a 4th-century saint who has a pig and a bell among his symbols and who was believed to have stayed an epidemic (perhaps raphania, but commonly supposed to be erysipelas) in 1089: (also **tantony**, *tan'*, **St Anthony pig**, **tantony pig**), the smallest pig in a litter: an obsequious follower.—**St Anthony's cross**, a tau-cross; **St Anthony's fire** (*pop.*), erysipelas; **St Anthony's nut**, earthnut or pignut; **tantony bell**, a small bell.

anthophilous, etc. See antho-.

anthrax, *an'thraks*, *n.* a carbuncle, malignant boil: malignant pustule, woolsorter's disease, a deadly disease due to a bacillus, most common in sheep and cattle but communicable to men.—*adj.* **anthracic** (*an-thras'ik*).—*ns.* **anthracene** (*an'thrə-sēn*), a product of coal-tar distillation ($C_{14}H_{10}$), a source of dye-stuffs.—**an'thracite** (*an'thrə-sīt*), hard lustrous coal that burns nearly without flame or smoke, consisting almost entirely of carbon.—*adjs.* **anthracitic** (*-thrə-sit'ik*), of, of the nature of, anthracite; **anthracoid** (*an'thrə-koid*), like anthrax.—*n.* **anthracosis** (*-kō'sis*), a diseased state of the lung due to breathing coal-dust. [Gr. *anthrax*, *-akos*, charcoal, coal, carbuncle (stone or boil).]

anthrop-, **anthropo-**, in composition, man, human.—*adjs.* **anthropic** (*an-throp'ik*), **-al**, human.—*n.* **anthropobiol'ogy**, human biology.—*adj.* **anthropocentric** (*an-thrō-pō-sent'rik*; Gr. *kentron*, centre), centring the universe in man.—*ns.* **anthropogenesis** (*-jen'*); **anthropogeny** (*-poj'ən-i*; Gr. *genos*, race, birth), the study of man's origin; **anthrōpogeog'raphy**, the geography of the races of man; **anthropogony** (*-pog'ə-ni*; Gr. *gonē*, *gonos*, birth, begetting), the study, or an account, of the origin of man: **anthropography** (*-pog'rə-fi*), study of the geographical distribution of human races.—*adj.* **an'thropoid** (or *-thrōp'*; Gr. *eidos*, form), manlike: applied esp. to the highest apes—gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-utan, gibbon, but also to the higher Primates generally—man, apes, monkeys, but not lemurs.—*n.* an anthropoid ape.—*adj.* **anthropoid'al**.—*n.* **anthropol'atry** (Gr. *latreiā*, worship), man-worship, the giving of divine honours to a human being.—*adj.* **anthrōpological** (*-loj'*).—*adv.* **anthrōpolog'ically**.—*ns.* **anthropol'ogist**; **anthropol'ogy**, the science of man in its widest sense.—*adj.* **anthropomet'ric**.—*ns.* **anthropometry** (*-pom'i-tri*; Gr. *metreein*, to measure), measurement of the human body; **anthrō'pomorph** (Gr. *morphē*, shape), a representation, esp. conventionalised, of the human form in art.—*adj.* **anthropomorph'ic**.—*v.t.* **anthropomor'phise, -ize**, to regard as or render anthropomorphic.—*n.* **anthropomorph'ism**, conception or representation of a god as having the form, personality, or attributes of man: ascription of human characteristics to what is not human; **anthropomor'phist**; **anthropomorph'ite**.—*adj.* **anthropomorphit'ic**.—*ns.* **anthropomorph'itism**; **anthropomorphō'sis** (or *-mörf'ə-sis*), transformation into human shape.—*adjs.* **anthropomorph'ous**, formed like or resembling man; **anthropopathic** (*-path'ik*).—*adv.* **anthropopath'ically**.—*ns.* **anthropopathism** (*-op'ə-thizm*), **anthropop'athy** (Gr. *pathos*, suffering, passion), ascription of human passions and affections (to God, nature, etc.).—*n.pl.* **anthrōpophagi** (*-pof'ə-jī*, *-gē*; Gr. *phagein*, to eat), man-eaters, cannibals.—*ns.* **anthropophaginian** (*-jin'i-ən*; *Shak.*), a cannibal; **anthropoph'agite** (*-ə-jīt*).—*adj.* **anthropoph'agous** (*-ə-gəs*).—*ns.* **anthrōpoph'agy** (*-ə-ji*), cannibalism; **anthropoph'ūism** (Gr. *phyē*, nature), the ascription of a human nature to the gods; **Anthropopithē'cus**, the chimpanzee (Gr. *pithekos*, ape); **anthropos'ophist**; **anthropos'ophy** (Gr. *sophiā*, wisdom), the knowledge of the nature of men: human wisdom: esp. the spiritualistic doctrine of Rudolf Steiner (1861-1925).—*adj.* **anthrōpopsy'chic** (*-sī'kik*, *-psī'kik*).—*adv.* **anthropopsy'chically**.—*ns.* **anthropopsy'chism** (Gr. *psȳchē*, soul), ascription to nature or God of a soul or mind like man's; **anthropot'omy** (Gr. *tomē*, a cut), human anatomy. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man (in general sense).]

Anthurium, *an-thū'ri-əm*, *n.* a genus of tropical American plants with showy leaves and flowers. [Gr. *anthos*, flower, *oura*, tail.]

anti-, *ant'i-*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *pfx.* against, in opposition to, rivalling, simulating.—*n.* and *adj.* (one who is) opposed to anything. [Gr. *anti*, against, instead of, etc.]

antiáditis, *an-ti-ə-dī'tis*, *n.* tonsillitis. [Gr. *antias*, *-ados*, tonsil.]

anti-aircraft, *an'ti-ār'kräft*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *adj.* intended for use against hostile aircraft.

antiar, *an'chär*, *an'ti-är*, *n.* the upas-tree; its poisonous latex. [Jav. *antjar*.]

antibacchius, *an-ti-bə-kī'əs*, (*pros.*) *n.* a foot of two long (stressed) syllables followed by a short (unstressed). [Gr. *anti*, opposite to; see under bacchanal.]

antibarbarus, *an'ti-bär'bär-us*, (L.L.) a list of words and locutions to be avoided in the classical usage of a language.

antibilious, *an-ti-bil'yəs*, in U.S. also *an-tī-*, *adj.* of use against biliousness.

antibiosis, *an-ti-bi-ō'sis*, in U.S. also *an-tī-*, *n.* antagonistic relation between associated organisms: inhibition of growth by a substance produced by another organism.—*adj.* **antibiotic** (*-ot'ik*), inimical to life: inhibiting the growth of another organism, used esp. of a substance produced by micro-organisms which, in dilute solution, has the capacity to inhibit the growth of, or to destroy, micro-organisms causing infectious diseases: pertaining to antibiosis.—*n.* an antibiotic substance. [Gr. *anti*, against, *biōsis*, way of life; adj. *biōtikos*—*bios*, life.]

antibody, *an'ti-bod-i*, *n.* a defensive substance produced in an organism in response to the action of a foreign body such as the toxin of a parasite. [Gr. *anti*, against, and body.]

Antiburgher, *an-ti-bûrg'ər*, *n.* a member of that section of the Scottish Secession Church which parted from the main body (the *Burghers*) in 1747, interpreting the reference in the oath administered to burgesses in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Perth, to 'the true religion presently professed within this realm' to mean the Established Church.—Also *adj.*

antic, *ant'ik*, *adj.* grotesque.—*n.* a fantastic figure or ornament: a grotesque pageant (*Shak.*): a buffoon, clown, mountebank (*arch.*): (usu. in *pl.*) a fantastic action or trick: a caper.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to make grotesque.—*v.i.* to cut capers.—Formerly **ant'icke**, sometimes **ant'ique**.—*v.i.* **anticize** (*ant'i-sīz*; *Browning*), to play antics.—See also antique. [It. *antico*, ancient—L. *antīquus*; orig. used of the fantastic decorations found in the remains of ancient Rome.]

anticathode, *an-ti-kath'ōd*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *n.* the target of an X-ray tube, on which the cathode rays are focused and from which X-rays are emitted.

anticatholic, *an-ti-kath'ə-lik*, *adj.* opposed to the Catholic or the Roman Catholic Church, to Catholics, or to what is catholic.

antichlor, *an'ti-klōr*, *-klör*, *n.* any substance used in paper-making to free the pulp from the last traces of free chlorine. [Pfx. anti- and chlorine.]

Antichrist, *an'ti-krīst*, *n.* an opponent of Christ: the great opposer of Christ and Christianity expected by the early Church, applied by some to the Pope and others.—*adj.* **antichristian** (*-kris'*), relating to Antichrist: opposed to Christianity.—*n.* **antichris'tianism**.—*adv.* **antichris'tianly**. [Gr. *Antichristos*—*anti-*, against, *Christos*, Christ.]

Antichthon, *an-tik'thōn*, *n.* second earth placed by Pythagoreans on the other side of the sun: the southern hemisphere.—*n.pl.* **antich'thones** (*-thon-ēz*), the antipodeans. [Gr. *anti-*, opposite to, *chthōn*, earth.]

anticipate, *an-tis'ip-āt*, *v.t.* to forestall (person or thing): to preoccupy: to use, spend, deal with in advance or before the due time: to realise beforehand: to foresee or count upon as certain: to expect: to precede: to advance to an earlier time, bring on sooner.—*v.i.* to be before the normal time: to do anything before the appropriate time.—*adj.* and *n.* **antic'ipant**, **anticipating**, **anticipative**.—*n.* **anticipā'tion**, act of anticipating: assignment to too early a time: introduction of a tone or tones of a chord before the whole chord (*mus.*): intuition: foretaste: previous notion: presentiment: prejudice: imagining beforehand: expectation.—*adjs.* **anti'cipātive**, **anti'cipatory**.—*advs.* **anti'cipātively**, **anti'cipatorily**.—*n.* **antic'ipātor**. [L. *anticipāre*, *-ātum*—*ante*, before, *capĕre*, to take.]

anticivic, *an-ti-siv'ik*, *adj.* opposed to citizenship, esp. the conception of it engendered by the French Revolution.—*n.* **anticiv'ism**.

antick, **anticke**, obsolete forms of antic, antique.

anticlerical, *an-ti-kler'i-kl*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *adj.* opposed to the clergy or their power.—*n.* a member of an anticlerical party.—*n.* **anticler'icalism**.

anticlimax, *an-ti-klī'maks*, *n.* the opposite of climax: a ludicrous drop in impressiveness after a progressive rise.—*adj.* **anticlimac'tic**.—*adv.* **anticlimac'tically**.

anticline, *an'ti-klīn*, *n.* (*geol.*) an arch-like fold dipping outwards from the fold-axis.—*adj.* **anticlin'al**, sloping in opposite directions: perpendicular to the surface near the growing-point (*bot.*).—*n.* an anticline.—*n.* **anticlinō'rium** (*-klin-* or *-klīn-*), a series of folds which as a whole is anticlinal. [Gr. *anti*, against, *klīnein*, to lean; *oros*, a mountain.]

anticoagulant, *an-ti-kō-ag'ū-lənt*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *n.* a drug that hinders clotting of blood.—Also *adj.*

anticonvulsant, *an-ti-kən-vul'sənt*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *n.* a drug used to control epilepsy, etc.—Also *adj.*

anticous, *an-tī'kəs*, (*bot.*) *adj.* on the anterior side, or away from the axis. [L. *antīcus*, in front—*ante*, before.]

anticyclone, *an-ti-sī'klōn*, *n.* a rotatory outflow of air from an area of high pressure.—*adj.* **anticyclonic** (*-klon'ik*). [Pfx. anti-, reverse of, cyclone.

antidote, *an'ti-dōt*, *n.* that which counteracts poison: anything that prevents an evil (with *against*, *for*, *to*) (*fig.*).—*adj.* **antido'tal**. [Gr. *antidotos*—*didonai*, to give.]

antient, an obsolete spelling of ancient.

anti-federal, *an'ti-fed'ər-əl*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *adj.* opposed to federalism: applied to the U.S. party afterwards called Democratic.—*ns.* **anti-fed'eralism**; **anti-fed'eralist**.

antifouling, *an-ti-fowl'ing*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *adj.* intended to prevent fouling of ships' bottoms.

antifreeze, *an-ti-frēz'*, *n.* a substance, as ethylene glycol, with low freezing point put into the radiator of an internal-combustion engine to prevent freezing up.

antifriction, *an-ti-frik'shən*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *adj.* intended to reduce friction.

anti-Gallican, *an'ti-gal'ik-ən*, *adj.* opposed to what is French, or to Gallicanism.—Also *n.*—*n.* **anti-Gall'icanism**.

antigen, *an'ti-jen*, *n.* any substance that stimulates the production of an antibody. [Gr. *anti*, against, *gennaein*, to engender.]

antigropelo(e)s, *an-ti-grop'ə-lōz*, *n.pl.* waterproof leggings. [Said to be from Gr. *anti*, against, *hygros*, wet, and *pēlos*, mud.]

antihelix, *an-ti-hē'liks*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, **anthelix**, *an'thi-liks*, *an-thē'liks*, *n.* the inner curved ridge of the external ear:—*pls.* **antihelices**, (*-li-sēz*), **anthel'ices**. [Gr. *anthēlix*—*hēlix*, a coil.]

anti-hero, *an'ti-hē'rō*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *n.* a principal character who lacks noble qualities and whose experiences are without tragic dignity:—*fem.* **anti-heroine** (*her'ō-in*).—*adj.* **anti-heroic** (*hi-rō'ik*).

antihistamine, *an-ti-his'tə-mēn*, *n.* any of a group of drugs that prevents the action of histamines in allergic conditions.

anti-Jacobin, **antijacobin**, *an'ti-jak'ə-bin*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *adj.* opposed to the Jacobins and to the French Revolution or to democratic principles.—*n.* one opposed to the Jacobins: (*cap.*) a weekly paper started in England in 1797 by Canning and others to refute the principles of the French Revolution.—*n.* **anti-Jac'obinism**.

antiknock, *an-ti-nok'*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *n.* a substance that prevents knock or detonation in internal-combustion engines.

antilegomena, *an-ti-leg-om'i-nə*, *n.pl.* those books of the New Testament not at first universally accepted but ultimately admitted into the Canon —2 Peter, James, Jude, Hebrews, 2 and 3 John, and the Apocalypse:—opp. to *homologoumena*. [Gr., spoken against.]

antilogarithm, *an-ti-log'ə-ridhm*, *-rithm*, *n.* a number of which a particular number is the logarithm:—*contr.* **an'tilog.**

antilogy, *an-til'ə-ji*, *n.* a contradiction.—*adj.* **antil'ogous** (*-gəs*), of the contrary kind: negatively electrified by heating. [Gr. *antilogiā*, contradiction.]

Antilope, *an-til'ō-pē*, *n.* the Indian antelope genus. *adj.* **antil'opine**, of antelopes. [Form of antelope, adopted by P. S. Pallas, naturalist.]

antilymphocyte serum, *an-ti-lim'fə-sit sē'rəm*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, serum used to prevent defensive action of lymphocytes, e.g. in cases where they would reject an organ transplanted into the body.

antimacassar, *an-ti-mək-as'ər*, *n.* a covering for chair-backs, etc., to protect them from macassar oil or other grease in the hair, or for ornament.

antimalarial, *an-ti-mə-lā'ri-əl*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *adj.* used against malarial.

antimask, **antimasque**, *an'ti-mäsk*, *n.* a farcical interlude dividing the parts of, or preceding, the more serious mask.

anti-matter, *an'ti-mat'ər*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *n.* hypothetical extra-terrestrial matter that would consist of particles similar to those of terrestrial matter but of opposite electrical charge or, in the case of the neutron, reversed magnetic polarity.

antimetabole, *an-ti-me-tab'ol-i*, (*rhet.*) *n.* a figure in which the same words or ideas are repeated in inverse order, as Quarles's 'Be wisely worldly, but not worldly wise'. [Gr.]

antimetathesis, *an-ti-me-tath'ə-sis*, *n.* inversion of the members of an antithesis, as in Crabbe's 'A poem is a speaking picture; a picture, a mute poem'. [Gr.]

antimnemonic, *an-ti-ni-mon'ik*, *adj.* tending to weaken the memory.—Also *n.*

antimonarchical, *an-ti-mon-ärk'i-kl*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *adj.* opposed to monarchy and monarchical principles.—*n.* **antimon'archist** (*-ər-kist*).

antimony, *an'ti-mən-i*, *n.* a brittle, bluish-white element (at. numb. 51; symbol Sb, for stibium) of metallic appearance: type (*printers' slang*).—*adj.* **antimonial** (*-mō'ni-əl*), pertaining to, or containing, antimony.—*n.* a drug containing antimony.—*adjs.* **antimonic** (*-mon'ik*), containing pentavalent antimony; **antimō'nious**, containing trivalent antimony.—*ns.* **an'timonate** (*-mən-*), **antimō'niate**, a salt of any antimonic acid; **an'timonide**, a binary compound with antimony as one of its constituents; **an'timonite**, a salt of antimonious acid: the mineral stibnite (not chemically an antimonite). [L.L. *antimōnium*, of unknown origin, prob. from some Arabic word.]

anti-national, *an'ti-nash'ə-nl*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *adj.* hostile to one's nation or to nationalism.

antinephritic, *an-ti-ne-frit'ik*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *adj.* acting against diseases of the kidney.

antineutrino, *an-ti-nū-trē'nō*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *n.* the antiparticle of the neutrino.

antineutron, *an-ti-nū'tron*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *n.* an uncharged particle that combines with the neutron with mutual annihilation and emission of energy.

antinode, *an'ti-nōd*, (*physics*) *n.* a point of maximum disturbance midway between nodes.—*adj.* **antinōd'al.**

antinomian, *an-ti-nō'mi-ən*, *n.* one who denies the obligatoriness of moral law: one who believes that Christians are emancipated by the gospel from the obligation to keep the moral law, faith alone being necessary.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **antino'mianism.**—*adjs.* **antinomic** (*-nom'ik*), **-al**, pertaining to, of the nature of, or involving, antinomy.—*n.* **antinomy** (*an-tin'ə-mi*), a contradiction in a law: a conflict of authority: conclusions discrepant though apparently logical. [Gr. *anti-*, against, *nomos*, law.]

anti-novel, *an'ti-nov'l*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *-nuv'l*, *n.* a type of novel of the mid-twentieth century which largely discards plot and character and concerns itself with tiny inner dramas on the border of consciousness.

Antiochian, *an-ti-ō'ki-ən*, **Antiochene**, *an-tī'ō-kēn*, *adjs.* of the city of *Antioch*: of the eclectic philosophy of *Antiochus* of Ascalon: of any of the Seleucid kings of the name.—*n.* **Antio'chianism**, a school of theology in the 4th and 5th centuries in revolt against allegorising of Scripture by the Alexandrian school.

antiodontalgic, *an-ti-o-dont-alj'ik*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *adj.* of use against toothache.—Also *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, *odous*, *odontos*, tooth, and *algeein*, to suffer pain.]

antipapal. See **antipope.**

antiparallel, *an-ti-par'ə-lel*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *adj.* making with a transverse line an internal angle equal to the external angle made by another line. —Also *n.*

antiparticle, *an'ti-pär'ti-kl*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *n.* the 'pair' of an elementary particle, particle and antiparticle being mutually destructive.

antipasto, *an'ti-päs'tō*, (It.) an hors d'œuvre, a whet. [Cf. antepast.]

antipathy, *an-tip'əth-i*, *n.* opposition in feeling: aversion: repugnance: incompatibility: mutual opposition: an object of antipathy.—*adjs.* **antipathet'ic**, **-al**; **antipathic** (*an-ti-path'ik*), belonging to antipathy: opposite: contrary.—*n.* **antip'athist**, one possessed by an antipathy. [Gr. *anti-*, against, *pathos*, feeling.]

antiperiodic, *an-ti-pē-ri-od'ik*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *adj.* destroying the periodicity of diseases.—*n.* a drug with such an effect.

antiperistaltic, *an-ti-per-i-stal'tik*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *adj.* contrary to peristaltic motion.

antiperistasis, *an-ti-pər-ist'ə-sis*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *n.* opposition of circumstances: resistance or reaction. [Gr., surrounding, interchange—*anti*, against, *peristasis*, a circumstance—*peri*, around, *stasis*, a setting, stand.]

anti-personnel, *an'ti-pûr-sən-el'*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *adj.* intended to destroy military personnel and other persons.

antipetalous, *an-ti-pet'ə-ləs*, *adj.* opposite a petal.

antiphlogistic, *an-ti-floj-ist'ik*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *adj.* acting against heat, or inflammation.—*n.* a medicine to allay inflammation.

antiphon, *an'ti-fon*, *n.* alternate chanting or singing: a species of church music sung by two parties each responding to the other—also **antiph'ony** (*-ən-i*).—*adj.* **antiph'onal.**—*n.* a book of antiphons or of anthems.—Also **antiph'onary** and **antiph'oner.**—*adjs.* **antiphonic** (*-fon'*), **-al**, mutually responsive.—*adv.* **antiphon'ically.** [Gr. *anti*, in return, and *phōnē*, voice: a doublet of anthem.]

antiphrasis, *an-tif'rə-sis*, (*rhet.*) *n.* the use of words in a sense opposite to the literal one.—*adjs.* **antiphrastic** (*an-ti-fras'tik*), **-al**, involving antiphrasis: ironical.—*adv.* **antiphras'tically.** [Gr.,—*anti*, against, *phrasis*, speech.]

antipodes, *an-tip'ə-dēz*, *n.pl.* (also *sing.*) those who live on the other side of the globe, or on opposite sides, standing feet to feet: a point or place diametrically opposite to another on the surface of the earth or of any globular body or sphere: a pair of points or places so related to each other: the exact opposite of a person or a thing:—*sing.* (*rare*) **antipode** (*an'ti-pōd*).—*adjs.* **antip'ŏdal**, **antipōdē'an.**—**antipodal cells** (*bot.*), in flowering plants, three cells in the embryo-sac at the end remote from the micropyle, representing the prothallus. [Gr. *antipŏdēs*, pl. of *antipous*, with feet opposite—*pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

antipole, *an'ti-pōl*, *n.* the opposite pole: direct opposite.

antipope, *an'ti-pōp*, *n.* a pontiff set up in opposition to one asserted to be canonically chosen, as those who resided at Avignon in the 13th and 14th centuries.—*adj.* **antipā'pal**, opposed to the pope or the papal system.

antiproton, *an-ti-prō'ton*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *n.* a particle comparable to the proton but negatively charged.

antipruritic, *an-ti-pro͝o-rit'ik*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *n.* a substance that reduces itchiness.—Also *adj.*

antipyretic, *an-ti-pī-ret'ik*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *adj.* counteracting fever.—*n.* an antipyretic agent. [Gr. *anti-*, against, *pyretos*, fever—*pȳr*, fire.]

antiquary, *an'ti-kwər-i*, *n.* one who studies, collects, or deals in relics of the past, but not usually very ancient things—curiosities rather than objects of serious archaeological interest.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) ancient.—*adj.* **antiquarian** (*-kwā'ri-ən*), connected with the study of antiquities.—*n.* an antiquary: before metrication a size of drawing-paper, 53 × 31 inches.—*n.* **antiquā'rianism**. [L. *antīquārius*—*antīquus*, old.]

antique, *an-tēk'*, formerly *an'tik* (and sometimes written antick), *adj.* ancient: of a good old age, olden (now generally rhetorical in a good sense): old-fashioned: savouring of bygone times: after the manner of the ancients.—*n.* anything very old: an old relic: a piece of old furniture or other object sought by collectors: a type of thick and bold face with lines of equal thickness.—*v.t.* **antiquate** (*an'ti-kwāt*), to make antique, old, or obsolete: to put out of use.—*adj.* **an'tiquated**.—*n.* **antiquā'tion**.—*adv.* **antique'ly**.—*n.* **antique'ness**.—*ns.* **antiquitarian** (*an-tik-wi-tā'ri-ən*), one attached to old ways or beliefs; **antiq'uity**, ancient times, esp. the times of the ancient Greeks and Romans: great age: old age, seniority (*Shak.*): ancient style: the people of old time: a relic of the past: (*pl.*) manners, customs, etc., of ancient times.—**the antique**, ancient work in art: the style of ancient art.—See also antic. [L. *antīquus*, old, ancient—*ante*, before; influenced by Fr. *antique*.]

antirachitic, *an-ti-ra-kit'ik*, *adj.* tending to prevent or cure rickets.—Also *n.* [Pfx. anti-; for rachitic see rachitis.]

Antirrhinum, *an-ti-rī'nəm*, *n.* the snapdragon genus. [Latinised from Gr. *antirrīnon*, snap-dragon—*anti*, like, mimicking, *rhīs*, *rhīnos*, nose.]

antiscian, *an-tish'i-ən*, *n.* a dweller on the same meridian on the other side of the equator, whose shadow at noon falls in the opposite direction.—Also *adj.* [Gr. *anti-*, opposite to, *skiā*, shadow.]

antiscorbutic, *an-ti-skör-būt'ik*, *adj.* acting against scurvy.—*n.* a remedy or preventive for scurvy.

antiscriptural, *an-ti-skrip'chər-əl*, *adj.* opposed to the authority of the Bible.

anti-Semite, *an'ti-sem'īt*, *-sēm'*, *n.* a hater of Semites, esp. Jews, or of their influence.—*adj.* **anti-Semitic** (*-sim-it'*).—*n.* **anti-Semitism** (*-sem'*, *-sēm'*).

antisepalous, *an-ti-sep'ə-ləs*, *adj.* opposite a sepal.

antisepsis, *an-ti-sep'sis*, *n.* destruction, or inhibition of growth, of bacteria.—*adj.* **antisep'tic**.—*n.* an antiseptic agent.—*n.* **antisep'ticism** (*-sizm*), antiseptic treatment.—*adv.* **antisept'ically**.—*v.t.* **antisep'ticise, -ize** (*-sīz*). [Gr. *anti-*, against, *sēpsis*, putrefaction.]

antisocial, *an-ti-sō'shl*, *adj.* opposed to the good of society, or the principles of society: disinclined to mix in society: without social instincts.—*adv.* **antisoc'ially**.—*ns.* **antiso'cialism**; **antiso'cialist**, (formerly) unsociable person: now opponent of socialism; **antisociality** (*-shi-al'i-ti*), unsociableness: opposition to the principles of society.

antispasmodic, *an-ti-spaz-mod'ik*, in U.S. also *an'tī-* *adj.* opposing spasms or convulsions.—*n.* a remedy for spasms.

antispast, *an'ti-spast*, *n.* a foot composed of an iambus and a trochee.—*adj.* **antispast'ic**. [Gr. *antispastos*—*antispaein*, to draw back—*spaein*, to draw.]

antistrophe, *an-tis'trə-fi*, *n.* the returning dance in Greek choruses, reversing the movement of the strophe: the stanza answering the strophe in the same metre: repetition in reverse order: retortion of an argument: an inverse relation.—*adj.* **antistrophic** (*an-ti-strof'ik*).—*adv.* **antistroph'ically**.—*n.* **antis'trophon**, an argument retorted on an opponent. [Gr. *antistrophē*—*strophē*, a turning.]

antithalian, *an-ti-thə-lī'ən*, *adj.* opposed to mirth. [Gr. *anti-*, against, *Thaleia*, the comic muse.]

antitheism, *an-ti-thē'izm*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *n.* doctrine antagonistic to theism: denial of the existence of a God: opposition to God.—*n.* **antithē'ist**.—*adj.* **antithēist'ic**. [Gr. *anti-*, against, *theos*, a god.]

antithesis, *an-tith'i-sis*, *n.* a figure in which thoughts or words are balanced in contrast: a thesis or proposition opposing another: opposition: the direct opposite:—*pl.* **antith'eses** (*-sēz*)—*n.* **an'tithet** (*-thet*; *rare*), an instance of antithesis.—*adjs.* **antithet'ic, -al**.—*adv.* **antithet'ically**. [Gr. *antithesis*—*thesis*, placing.]

antithrombin, *an-ti-throm'bin*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *n.* a substance produced by the liver which prevents clotting of the blood in the veins. [Gr. *anti-*, against, *thrombos*, a clot.]

antitoxin, *an-ti-tok'sin*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *n.* a substance that neutralises toxin formed in the body.—*adj.* **antitox'ic**.

antitrade, *an'ti-trād*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *n.* a wind that blows in the opposite direction to the trade-wind—that is, in the northern hemisphere from south-west, and in the southern hemisphere from north-west.

antitragus, *an-ti-trā'gəs*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *n.* a prominence of the external ear, opposite the tragus.

antitrinitarian, *an-ti-trin-i-tā'ri-ən*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *adj.* opposed to the doctrine of the Trinity.—Also *n.*—*n.* **antitrinitā'rianism**.

antitype, *an'ti-tīp*, *n.* that which corresponds to the type: that which is prefigured by the type.—*adjs.* **antityp'al, -typic** (*-tip'ik*), **-al**.

antivaccinationist, *an-ti-vak-si-nā'shən-ist*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *n.* an opponent of vaccination.—*n.* **antivaccinā'tionism**.

antiviral, *an-ti-vī'rəl*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *adj.* acting against a virus.

anti-vitamin, *an'ti-vit'ə-min*, *-vīt'*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *n.* a substance with a chemical structure very similar to a vitamin which prevents that vitamin from having its effect.

anti-vivisection, *an'ti-viv-i-sek'shən*, in U.S. also *an'tī-*, *n.* opposition to vivisection.—*ns.* **anti-vivisec'tionism**; **anti-vivisec'tionist**.

antler, *ant'lər*, *n.* a bony outgrowth from the frontal bone of a deer: orig. the lowest branch of a stag's horn, then any branch, then the whole.—*adj.* **ant'lered**.—*n.* **ant'ler-moth**, a noctuid moth (*Charaeas graminis*), with antler-like markings on the wings, its larvae very destructive to pastures. [O.Fr. *antoillier*; assumed derivation from L.L. *ant(e)oculāris* in front of the eyes, is unlikely.]

antlia, *ant'li-a*, *n.* the suctorial proboscis of Lepidoptera (*pl.* **ant'liae**, *-ē*): (*cap.*) the Air Pump, a small southern constellation.—*adj.* **ant'liate**. [L. *antlia*, a pump—Gr. *antliā*, bilge-water.]

antoninianus, *an-tō-nin-i-ā'nəs*, *n.* Roman coin equal to two denarii in value. [From 3rd-cent. emperor *Antoninus*.]

antonomasia, *ant-on-o-mā'zi-a*, *n.* use of an epithet, or the name of an office or attributive, for a person's proper name, e.g. his lordship for an earl; and conversely, e.g. a Napoleon for a great conqueror. [Gr. *antonomasiā—onomazein*, to name, *onoma*, a name.]

antonym, *ant'ō-nim*, *n.* a word opposite in meaning to another. [Gr. *onyma* = *onoma*, a name.]

antre, *an'tər*, *n.* a cave.—(*Shak.*) **an'tar.** [Fr.; L. *antrum*—Gr. *antron*, a cave.]

antrorse, *an-trörs'*, *adj.* turned up or forward. [From *anterus*, hypothetical positive of L. *anterior*, front, and L. *versus*, turned.]

antrum, *an'trəm*, *n.* a cavity. [L., cave.]

Antrycide, *an'tri-sīd*, *n.* a drug useful for cure and prevention of trypanosome diseases. [Trade-mark.]

Anubis, *a-nū'bis*, *n.* the ancient Egyptian jackal-headed god of the dead. [L.,—Gr. *Anoubis*—Egypt. *Anup*.]

anuria, *an-ū'ri-a*, *n.* failure in secretion of urine. [Gr. *an-*, priv., *ouron*, urine.]

anurous, *an-ū'rəs*, **anourous**, *an-ōō'rəs*, *adj.* tailless. —*n.pl.* **Anu'ra, Anou'ra**, the Salientia or tailless amphibians, frogs and toads. [Gr. *an-*, priv., *ourā*, tail.]

anus, *ā'nəs*, *n.* the opening of the alimentary canal by which undigested residues are voided.—*adj.* **ā'nal.** [L. *ānus*, *-ī*, a ring.]

anvil, *an'vil*, *n.* an iron block on which smiths hammer metal into shape: the incus of the ear.—**on or upon the anvil**, in preparation, under discussion. [O.E. *anfilte*, *onfilti*.]

anxious, *ang(k)'shəs*, *adj.* uneasy with fear and desire regarding something doubtful: solicitous. —*n.* **anxiety** (*ang(g)-zī'i-ti*), state of being anxious: a state of chronic apprehension as a symptom of mental disorder.—*adv.* **an'xiously.**—*n.* **an'xiousness.**—**the age of anxiety**, the present time (W. H. Auden, 1947). [L.. *anxius*—*angĕre*, to press tightly. See anger, anguish.]

any, *en'i*, *adj.* and *pron.* one indefinitely: some: whichever, no matter which.—*adv.* at all, to an appreciable extent.—*n.* and *pron.* **an'ybody**, any single person: a person of any account.—*adv.* **an'yhow**, in any way whatever: in any case, at least: indifferently, carelessly.—*ns.* and *prons.* **an'yone** (or **any one**), anybody at all: anybody whatever; **an'ything**, a thing indefinitely, as opposed to nothing.—*adv.* any whit, to any extent.—*ns.* **anythingā'rian**, one with no beliefs in particular; **anythingā'rianism.**—*advs.* **an'ytime**, at any time; **an'yway, an'yways**, in any manner: anyhow: in any case; **an'ywhen** (*rare*); **an'ywhere**, in or to any place; **an'ywhither** (*rare*); **an'ywise**, in any manner, to any degree.—**any day**, in any circumstances; **any old how**, without any special care; **at any rate**, whatever may happen: at all events; **like anything**, very much: with great vigour. [O.E. *ǣnig*—*ān*, one.]

Anzac, *an'zak*, *n.* an Australasian expeditionary soldier (1914 *et seq.*).—Also *adj.* [Coined from the initials of *A*ustralian-*N*ew-*Z*ealand *A*rmy *C*orps.]

anziani, *ant-sē-än'ē*, (It.) councillors, senators.

Anzus, *an'zəs*, *n.* a political organisation of *A*ustralia, *N*ew *Z*ealand, and the *U*nited *S*tates.

Aonian, *ā-ō'ni-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to *Aonia* in Greece, or to the Muses supposed to dwell there. —**Aonian fount**, the fountain Aganippe, on a slope of Mount Helicon—the Aonian mount.

aorist, *ā'ər-ist*, *n.* a tense, esp. in Greek, expressing simple past time, with no implications of continuance, repetition, or the like.—*adj.* **aorist'ic.** [Gr. *aoristos*, indefinite—*a-*, priv., and *horistos*, limited.]

aorta, *ā-ör'ta*, *n.* the great arterial trunk that carries blood from the heart.—*adjs.* **aor'tal, aor'tic.**—*n.* **aorti'tis**, inflammation of the aorta. [Gr. *aortē*—*aeirein*, to raise up.]

aoudad, *ä'ōō-dad*, *n.* a North African wild sheep. [Native name in French spelling.]

à outrance, *a ōō-trās*, (Fr.) to the utmost: to the death: to the bitter end.

apace, *ə-pās'*, *adv.* at a quick pace: swiftly. [Prep. a, and pace.]

Apache, *ə-pa'chi*, *n.* a Red Indian of a group of tribes in Arizona, New Mexico, etc.: (**apache**; *ə-pash'*) a lawless ruffian or hooligan in Paris or elsewhere. [Perh. Zuñi *āpachu*, enemy.]

apage (Satanas), *ap'ə-jē*, *ap-a-ge* (*sat'an-as*), (Gr.) away, avaunt (Satan).

apagoge, *ap-ə-gō'jē*, *n.* reduction to absurdity, indirect proof by showing the falsehood of the opposite.—*adjs.* **apagogic** (*-goj'ik*), **-al.**—*adv.* **apagog'ically.** [Gr. *apagōgē*, leading away, *apagein*, to lead off.]

apaid. See apay.

apanage. See appanage.

apart, *ə-pärt'*, *adv.* separately: aside: asunder, parted: separate: out of consideration.—*n.* **apart'ness.**—**to set apart**, to separate: to devote. [Fr. *à part*—L. *ad partem*, to the side.]

apartheid, *a-pärt'hāt*, *-pär'tīd*, *n.* segregation (of races). [Afrikaans.]

apartment, *ə-pärt'mənt*, *n.* a separate room in a house occupied by a particular person or party: a suite or set of such rooms (*arch.* and *U.S.*)—now in this sense in the *pl.*: a compartment (*obs.*).—*adj.* **apartmental** (*-ment'əl*). [Fr. *appartement*, a suite of rooms forming a complete dwelling—L. *ad*, to, and *partīre*, *partīrī*, to divide—*pars*, *partis*, part.]

à pas de géant, *a pa də zhā-ā*, (Fr.) with a giant's stride.

apathaton, *ə-path'i-tən*, *n.* (*Shak.*) for epitheton.

apathy, *ap'əth-i*, *n.* want of feeling, passion, or interest: indifference.—*adjs.* **apathet'ic, -al.**—*adv.* **apathet'ically.** [Gr. *apatheia*—*a-*, priv., *pathos*, feeling.]

apatite, *ap'ə-tīt*, *n.* a mineral consisting of calcium phosphate and fluoride (or chloride). [Gr. *apatē*, deceit, from its having been confused with other minerals.]

apay, appay, *ə-pā'*, *v.t.* to satisfy (*arch.*): to repay (*obs.*):—*pa.p.* and *pa.t.* **ap(p)aid', ap(p)ayd'.** [O.Fr. *apayer*—L. *ad*, and *pācāre*—*pāx*, peace.]

ape, *āp*, *n.* a monkey: a large monkey without a tail or with a very short one: a mimic: an imitator.—*v.t.* to mimic: to imitate.—*ns.* **ape'dom; ape'hood; ap'ery**, conduct of one who apes: any ape-like action: a colony of apes.—*adj.* **ap'ish**, like an ape: imitative: foppish.—*adv.* **ap'ishly.**—*ns.* **ap'ishness, ap'ism** (*Carlyle*).—**God's ape**, a born fool; **lead apes in hell**, feigned to be the lot of old maids in after life; **make one his ape**, to **put an ape in one's hood** (*obs.*), to make a fool of one. [O.E. *apa*; Ger. *affe*.]

apeak, apeek, *ə-pēk'*, *adv.* (*naut.*) vertical. [Prep. a, and peak.]

apepsy, *a-pep'si*, **apepsia**, *a-pep'si-a*, *n.* weakness of digestion. [Gr. *apepsiā*, indigestion; *a-*, priv., *peptein*, to digest.]

aperçu, *a-per-sü*, *n.* a summary exposition: a brief outline: a glimpse: an immediate intuitive insight. [Fr. *aperçu*, survey, sketch—lit. (pa.p. of *apercevoir*) perceived.]

aperient, *ə-pē'ri-ənt*, *n.* and *adj.* laxative.—*adj.* **aperitive** (*ə-per'i-tiv*), laxative.—*n.* (usu. as Fr. **apéritif**, *a-pā-rē-tēf*) a (liquid) appetiser. [L. *aperīre*, *apertum*, to open.]

aperiodic, *ā-pē-ri-od'ik*, *adj.* not periodic: coming to rest without oscillation.—*n.* **aperiodicity** (*-ə-dis'i-ti*). [Gr. *a-*, priv., and periodic.]

apéritif, aperitive. See aperient.

a-per-se, *ā-pər-sē*, *n.* the letter a spelling a word by itself (*arch.*): anything unique in excellence (*fig.*). [L. *a per sē*, a by itself; cf. ampersand.]

apert (*ə-pûrt'*; *arch.*), open, public.—*n.* **apert'ness.** [O.Fr.,—L. *apertus* open.]

aperture, *ap'ər-chər*, *n.* an opening: a hole: diameter of the opening through which light passes in an optical instrument. [L. *apertura*—*aperīre*, to open.]

apetalous, *ə-pet'əl-əs*, *adj.* (*bot.*) without petals.—*n.* apet'aly. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and *petalon*, a leaf.]

à peu près, *a pø pre*, (Fr.) nearly.

apex, *ā'peks*, *n.* summit, tip, or point: a vertex (*geom.*): the culminating point, climax of anything:—*pl.* ā'pexes, apices (*āp'*, or *ap'i-sēz*). [L. *ăpex*, *ăpĭcis*, a tip.]

aphaeresis, *a-fē'ri-sis*, *n.* (*gram.*) the taking away of a sound or syllable at the beginning of a word. [Gr. *aphairesis*, a taking away, *apo*, away, and *haireein*, to take.]

aphagia, *ə-fā'j(i)-a*, *n.* inability to swallow: (of imago of certain insects) inability to feed. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *-phagia—phagein*, to eat.]

Aphaniptera, *af-an-ip'tər-a*, *n.pl.* the flea order (or suborder) of insects.—*adj.* aphanip'terous. [Gr. *aphanēs*, invisible, *pteron*, wing.]

aphasia, *a-fā'z(h)i-a*, *n.* inability to express thought in words, or inability to understand thought as expressed in the spoken or written words of others, by reason of some brain disease.—*n.* and *adj.* aphā'siac.—*adj.* aphasic (*a-fā'zik*, *a-faz'ik*). [Gr. *a-*, priv., *phasis*, speech—*phanai*, to speak.]

aphelion, *a-fē'li-ən*, *n.* a planet's furthest point in its orbit from the sun:—*pl.* aphē'lia.—*adjs.* aphē'lian, aphē'lic. [Gr. *apo*, from, *hēlios*, sun.]

apheliotropic, *a-fē-li-ō-trop'ik*, *adj.* turning away from the sun.—*n.* apheliot'ropism. [Gr. *apo*, from, *hēlios*, sun, and *tropikos*, belonging to turning.]

apheresis. Same as aphaeresis.

aphesis, *af'i-sis*, *n.* the gradual and unintentional loss of an unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word, as in *squire* from *esquire*—a special form of aphaeresis.—*adj.* aphetic (*ə-fet'ik*).—*v.t.* aph'etise, -ize. [Gr. *aphesis*, letting go—*apo*, from, *hienai*, to send.]

aphis, *af'is*, *āf'is*, aphid, *af'id*, *ns.* a plant-louse or greenfly, a small homopterous insect that sucks plant juices:—*pl.* aph'ides (*-i-dēz*), aph'ids.—*adj.* and *n.* aphid'ian.—*adj.* aphid'ical.—*ns.* aph'icide, aphid'icide (*-sīd*), an aphis killer. [Ety. unknown.]

aphonia, *a-fō'ni-a*, aphony, *af'ə-ni*, *n.* loss of voice from hysteria, disease of larynx or vocal cords, etc.—*adjs.* aphonic (*-fon'*), aphonous (*af'ə-nəs*), voiceless. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *phōnē*, voice.]

aphorism, *af'ər-izm*, *n.* concise statement of a principle in any science: brief, pithy saying: adage.—*v.i.* aph'orise, -ize.—*ns.* aph'oriser, -z-; aph'orist.—*adj.* aphoris'tic.—*adv.* aphorist'ically. [Gr. *aphorizein*, to define—*apo*, from, *horos*, a limit.]

aphotic, *a-fō'tik*, *adj.* lightless. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *phōs*, *phōtos*, light.]

aphrodisiac, *af-rō-diz'i-ak*, *-rə-*, *adj.* exciting sexually.—*n.* that which so excites.—*n.* aphrodis'ia, sexual desire, esp. violent.—*adj.* Aphrodis'ian, belonging to Aphrodite. [Gr. *aphrodisiakos*—*Aphroditē*, the goddess of love.]

aphtha, *af'tha*, *n.* the disease thrush: a small whitish ulcer on the surface of a mucous membrane:—*pl.* aph'thae (*-thē*).—*adj.* aph'thous. [Gr. *aphtha*, mostly in pl. *aphthai*.]

aphyllous, *a-fil'əs*, (*bot.*) *adj.* without foliage, leaves. —*n.* aphyll'y. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *phyllon*, a leaf.]

a piacere, *ä pē-a-chā'rā*, (It.) at pleasure.

apian, *ā'pi-ən*, *adj.* relating to bees.—*adj.* āpiarian (*-ā'ri-ən*), relating to beehives or bee-keeping.—*ns.* ā'piarist, a bee-keeper; ā'piary (*-ər-i*), a place where bees are kept; ā'piculture, bee-keeping; āpicul'turist.—*adj.* āpiv'orous, feeding on bees. [L. *ăpis*, a bee, *ăpiārium*, a bee-house.]

apical, *ap'*, or *āp'ik-l*, *adj.* of or at the apex.—*adv.* ap'ically.—*n.pl.* ap'ices (see apex).—*adj.* apicūlate (*ap-ik'*; *bot.*) with a short sharp point on an otherwise blunt end. [See apex.]

Apician, *ə-pish'(y)ən*, *adj.* relating to *Apicius*, the Roman epicure in the time of Tiberius: luxurious and expensive in diet.

apiece, *ə-pēs'*, *adv.* for each piece, thing, or person: to each individually. [a, piece.]

apiezon oils, *a-pi'zən*, the residue of almost zero vapour pressure left by vacuum distillation of petroleum products. [Gr. *a-*, neg., *piezein*, press.]

aplacental, *ap-lə-sen'tl*, *adj.* without placenta. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and placental.]

aplanatic, *ap-lə-nat'ik*, *adj.* free from spherical aberration.—*ns.* aplanatism (*ə-plan'ə-tizm*); aplan'ogamete, aplan'ospore, a non-motile gamete, spore. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *planaein*, to wander.]

aplasia, *a-plā'z(h)i-a*, *n.* imperfect development of an organ or part.—*adj.* aplastic (*-plas'*). [Gr. *a-*, priv., and Mod. L. *-plasia*—Gr. *plasis*, moulding.]

aplomb, *ə-plom'*, Fr. *a-plɔ̃*, *n.* perpendicularity: self-possession, coolness. [Fr. *aplomb—à plomb*, according to plummet.]

aplustre, *a-plus'tər*, *n.* the stern ornament of an ancient ship. [L. *āplustre*, *ăplustre*—Gr. *aphlaston*.]

apnoea, *ap-nē'a*, *n.* a cessation of breathing. [Gr. *apnoia—a-*, priv., *pno(i)ē*, breath.]

Apocalypse, *a-pok'əl-ips*, *n.* the last book of the New Testament, otherwise the Revelation of St John: (without *cap.*), any book purporting to reveal the future or last things: a revelation or disclosure.—*adjs.* apocalypt'ic, pertaining to the Apocalypse: prophetic of disaster or of the end of the world; apocalypt'ical.—*adv.* apocalypt'ically.—apocalyptic number, the number of the Beast, the mystical number 666, spoken of in the Apocalypse (xiii. 18), supposed to be the sum of the numerical values of the Greek and Hebrew letters of a name, for which many solutions have been offered. [Gr. *apokalypsis*, an uncovering—*apo*, from, *kalyptein*, to cover.]

apocarpous, *ap-ō-kār'pəs*, (*bot.*)· *adj.* having the carpels separate. [Gr. *apo*, from, *karpos*, fruit.]

apocatastasis, *ap'ō-kə-tas'tə-sis*, (*theol.*) *n.* the final restitution of all things at the appearance of the Messiah—an idea extended by Origen to the final conversion and salvation of all created beings, the devil and his angels not excepted. [Gr. *apokatastasis—apo-*, again, back, *katastasis*, establishment; cf. catastasis.]

apochromatic, *ap-ō-krō-mat'ik*, *adj.* relatively free from chromatic and spherical aberration.—*ns.* ap'ochromat, an apochromatic lens or instrument; apochro'matism. [Gr. *apo*, from, *chrōma*, *-atos*, colour.]

apocope, *ə-pok'ō-pē*, *n.* the cutting off of the last sound or syllable of a word.—*v.t.* apoc'opate.—*n.* apocopā'tion. [Gr. *apokopē—apo*, off, *koptein*, to cut.]

apocrypha, *ə-pok'rif-a*, *n.pl.* hidden or secret things: applied specially to certain books or parts of books included in the Septuagint and Vulgate translations of the Old Testament but not accepted as canonical by Jews or Protestants, and to later books (Apocrypha of the New Testament) never accepted as canonical or authoritative by any considerable part of the Christian Church:—*sing.* apoc'ryphon.—*adj.* apoc'ryphal, of the Apocrypha: of doubtful authority: spurious: fabulous. [Gr., things hidden—*apo*, from, *kryptein*, to hide.]

Apocynum, *a-pos'i-nəm*, *n.* the dogbane genus, giving name to the periwinkle family Apocynā'ceae, close akin to the asclepiads.—*adj.* apocynā'ceous. [Gr. *apokýnon*, an asclepiad poisonous to dogs—*apo*, off, *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog.]

apod, *ap'od*, apode, *ap'ōd*, *n.* an animal without feet or ventral fins.—*adjs.* ap'od, ap'odal, ap'ode, ap'odous. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

apodictic, *ap-ō-dik'tik*, apodeictic, *-dīk'*, *adj.* necessarily true: demonstrative without demonstration: beyond contradiction.—*adj.* apod(e)ic'tical.—*adv.* apod(e)ic'tically. [Gr. *apodeiktikos*—*apodeiknynai* (*apo* and *deiknynai*), to demonstrate.]

apodosis, *ə-pod'ə-sis*, (*gram.*) *n.* the consequent clause in a conditional sentence:—opp. *protasis.* [Gr. *apodosis*—*apo*, back, *didonai*, to give.]

apodyterium, *ap-ō-di-tēr'i-əm*, *n.* an undressing-room at an ancient bath. [Gr. *apodytērion*—*apodyein*, to undress—*apo*, from, *dyein*, to get into, put on.]

apogamy, *ə-pog'ə-mi*, (*bot.*) *n.* omission of the sexual process in the life-history—the sporophyte developing either from an unfertilised egg-cell or some other cell.—*adj.* apog'amous.—*adv.* apog'amously. [Gr. *apo*, from, *gamos*, marriage.]

apogee, *ap'ō-jē*, *n.* a heavenly body's point of greatest distance from the earth: the sun's greatest meridional altitude (*obs.*): culmination (*fig.*):—opp. *perigee.*—*adjs.* apogaeic (*-jē'ik*), apogē'al, apogē'an; apogeotrop'ic (*biol.*), turning against the direction of gravity.—*adv.* apogeotrop'ically.—*n.* apogeotropism (*-ot'*). [Gr. *apogaion*—*apo*, from, *gaia*, or *gē*, the earth.]

apograph, *ap'ō-gräf*, *n.* an exact copy. [Gr. *apographon*, a copy—*apo*, from, and *graphein*, to write.]

à point, *a pwɛ̄*, (Fr.) to a nicety.

apolaustic, *ap-ō-lö'stik*, *adj.* devoted to the search of enjoyment.—*n.* the philosophy of the pleasurable. [Gr. *apolaustikos*—*apolauein*, to enjoy.]

apolitical, *a-pəl-it'ik-əl*, also *ā-*, *adj.* indifferent to political affairs: uninvolved in politics.—*adv.* apolit'ically.—*n.* apolit'icism. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and political.]

Apollo, *ə-pol'ō*, *n.* the Greek sun god, patron of poetry and music, medicine, archery, etc.—*adj.* Apollinarian (*-i-nā'ri-ən*), sacred to Apollo: of Apollinaris, (d. c. A.D. 390) Bishop of Laodicea in Syria, or of his doctrine that in Christ the Logos took the place of a soul: of any other Apollinaris.—*n.* a follower of Apollinaris.—*ns.* Apollinā'rianism; Apollina'ris (water), a mineral water rich in sodium bicarbonate and carbon dioxide, from the Apollinaris spring in the Ahr valley.—*adj.* apoll'ine (*-īn*), of Apollō.—*adjs.* Apollōnian (*ap-o-lō'ni-ən*), of Apollo: having the characteristics of Apollo (often opposed to *Dionysian*): of the mathematician Apollonius of Perga (3rd century B.C.), or other Apollonius.—*n.* apollonicon (*-on'i-kən*), a gigantic organ, partly automatic (*mus.*). [Gr. *Apollōn*, *-ōnos*, L. *Apollō*, *-inis.*]

Apollyon, *a-pol'yən*, *n.* the destroyer or devil (Rev. ix. 11). [Gr. *apollyōn*, pr.p. of *apollyein*, to destroy utterly—*apo-*, indicating completeness, *ollyein*, or *ollynai*, to destroy.]

apologetic, *ə-pol-ə-jet'ik*, *adj.* (primarily) vindicatory, defensive: (now usu.) regretfully acknowledging fault.—*n.* a defence, vindication.—*adj.* apologet'ical.—*adv.* apologet'ically.—*n.* (*pl.* in form) apologet'ics, the defensive argument or method, esp. the defence of Christianity.—*n.* apologia (*ap-o-lō'ji-a*), a written defence or vindication.—*v.i.* apologise, -ize (*ə-pol'ə-jīz*), to put forward a defence: (now usu.) to express regret for a fault.—*ns.* apol'ogist (*-jist*), a defender by argument; apologue (*ap'ə-log*), a fable: esp. a beast-fable; apology (*ə-pol'ə-ji*), a defence, justification, apologia: an explanation with expression of regret: a regretful acknowledgment of a fault: a poor specimen hardly worthy of its name: an apologue (*obs.*). [Gr. *apologia*, defence, *apologos*, a tale—*apo*, off, *logos*, speaking.]

apomixis, *ap-ō-miks'is*, *n.* omission of sexual fusion in reproduction, as in parthenogenesis, or in apogemy. [Gr. *apo*, from, *mixis*, mingling, intercourse.]

apomorphine, *ap-ō-mör'fēn*, apomorphia, *-fi-a*, *ns.* an alkaloid prepared by dehydrating morphine (morphia)—a rapid and powerful emetic and expectorant. [Gr. *apo*, from, and morphine, morphia.]

aponeurosis, *ap-ō-nū-rō'sis*, *n.* a flat thin tendon.—*adj.* aponeurotic (*-rot'ik*). [Gr. *aponeurōsis*—*apo*, off, *neuron*, tendon.]

apoop, *ə-po͞op'*, *adv.* on the poop, astern.

apopemptic, *ap-ō-pemp'tik*, *adj.* valedictory. [Gr. *apopemptikos*—*apo*, away from, *pempein*, to send.]

apophlegmatic, *ap-ō-fleg-mat'ik*, *adj.* promoting the discharge of mucus.—*n.* an apophlegmatic agent. [Gr. *apophlegmatikos*—*apo*, off; see phlegm.]

apophthegm, **apothegm**, *ap'ō-them*, *n.* a pithy saying, more short, pointed, and practical than the aphorism need be.—*adjs.* apo(ph)thegmat'ic, -al (*-theg-*).—*adv.* apo(ph)thegmat'ically.—*v.i.* apo(ph)theg'matise, -ize, to speak in apophthegms.—*n.* apo(ph)theg'matist. [Gr. *apophthegma*—*apo*, forth, and *phthengesthai*, to utter.]

apophyge, *a-pof'i-jē*, *n.* the curve where a column merges in its base or capital. [Gr. *apophygē*, escape.]

apophyllite, *a-pof'i-līt*, *ap-ō-fil'īt*, *n.* a mineral, hydrated calcium potassium silicate, that exfoliates on heating. [Gr. *apo*, off, *phyllon*, leaf.]

apophysis, *a-pof'i-sis*, *-zis*, *n.* an outgrowth or protuberance, esp. on a bone, on the end of a pine-cone scale, on a moss stalk below the capsule (*biol.*): a branch from a mass of igneous rock (*geol.*).—*pl.* apoph'yses. [Gr., offshoot—*apo*, off, *phyein*, to grow.]

apoplectic, etc. See apoplexy.

apoplexy, *ap'ō-pleks-i*, *n.* sudden loss of sensation and motion, generally the result of haemorrhage or thrombosis in the brain.—*adjs.* apoplec'tic, -al.—*adv.* apoplec'tically.—*n.* ap'oplex (*arch.*), apoplexy.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*), to affect with apoplexy. [Gr. *apoplēxiā*—*apo-*, expressing completeness, *plēssein*, to strike.]

aporia, *a-pōr'i-a*, *-pör'*, (Gr.) in rhetoric, a professed doubt of what to say or to choose: a difficulty.

aport, *ə-pōrt'*, *-pört*, *adv.* on or towards the port side.

à portée, *a por-tā*, (Fr.) within reach or range.

aposematic, *ap-ō-sē-mat'ik*, *adj.* (of animal coloration) warning. [Gr. *apo*, away from, *sēma*, *sēmatos*, sign.]

aposiopesis, *ə-pos-i-ō-pē'sis*, *ap-ō-si-ō-pē'sis*, *n.* a sudden breaking off in the midst of a sentence, e.g. Virgil, *Aeneid*, i. 135, 'Quos ego—' [Gr. *aposiōpēsis*—*apo*, off, and *siōpē*, silence.]

apositia, *ap-ō-sish'i-a*, *n.* an aversion to food. [Gr. *apo*, away from, *sītos*, bread, food.]

apospory, *ə-pos'po-ri*, (*bot.*) *n.* omission of spore-formation in the life-history—the gametophyte developing vegetatively from the sporophyte.—*adj.* apos'porous. [Gr. *apo*, away from, and spore.]

apostasy, *ə-post'ə-si*, *n.* abandonment of one's religion, principles, or party: a revolt from ecclesiastical obedience, from a religious profession, or from holy orders: defection.—*n.* apost'ate (*-āt*, *-it*), one who has apostatised: a renegade.—Also *adj.*—*adjs.* apostatic (*ap-ō-stat'ik*), -al.—*v.i.* apostatise, -ize (*ə-pos'tə-tīz*). [Gr. *apostasiā*, a standing away—*apo*, from, *stasis*, a standing.]

a posteriori, *ā pos-tē-ri-ō'rī*, *-ö'rī*, *ä pos-ter-i-ö'rē*, *adj.* applied to reasoning from experience, from effect to cause: inductive: empirical: gained from experience:—opp. to *a priori.*—Also *adv.* [L. *ā*, from, *posteriōrī*, abl. of *posterior*, coming after.]

apostil, **-ille**, *ə-pos'til*, *n.* a marginal note. [Fr. *apostille.* See postil; origin of *a-* doubtful.]

apostle, *ə-pos'l*, *n.* one sent to preach the gospel: esp. one of Christ's twelve: a first introducer of Christianity in a country, e.g. Augustine, the apostle of the English: a principal champion or supporter of a new system, or of a cause: the highest in the fourfold ministry of the Catholic

Apostolic Church: one of the twelve officials forming a presiding high council in the Mormon Church.—*ns.* apos'tleship; apost'olate (*ə-post'ə-lāt*), the office of an apostle: leadership in a propaganda.—*adjs.* apostolic (*ap-əs-tol'ik*), -al.—*ns.* apostol'icism (*-i-sizm*), apostolicity (*ə-post-ə-lis'i-ti*), the quality of being apostolic.—Apostles' Creed, the oldest form of Christian creed that exists, early ascribed to the apostles; apostle spoons, silver spoons with handles ending in figures of the apostles, once a common baptismal present; apostolical succession, the derivation of holy orders by unbroken chain of transmission from the apostles through bishops—the theory of the Catholic Church: the assumed succession of a ministry so ordained to apostolic powers and privileges; apostolic fathers, the immediate disciples and fellow-labourers of the apostles, more especially those who have left writings (Barnabas, Clement of Rome, Ignatius, Hermas, Polycarp); apostolic see, the see of Rome; apostolic vicar, the cardinal representing the Pope in extraordinary missions. [Gr. *apostolos*, one sent away, *apo*, away, *stellein*, to send.]

apostrophe, *ə-pos'trə-fi*, *n.* (in rhet.) a sudden turning away from the ordinary course of a speech to address some person or object present or absent, explained by Quintilian as addressed to a person present, but extended by modern use to the absent or inanimate: the ranging of chloroplasts along the side walls of the cell in intense light (*bot.*).—*adj.* apostrophic (*ap-ō-strof'ik*).—*v.t.* apos'trophise, -ize, to address by apostrophe. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *strophē*, a turning.]

apostrophe, *ə-pos'trə-fi*, *n.* a mark (') showing (among other uses) the omission of a letter or letters in a word: a sign of the modern Eng. genitive or possessive case—orig. marking the dropping of *e*. [Gr. *apostrophos*, turning away, elision; confused with foregoing.]

apostrophus, *ə-pos'trə-fəs*, *n.* the symbol Ↄ, used in Roman numerals—IↃ=500, IↃↃ=5,000, IↃↃↃↃ=500,000.

apothecary, *ə-poth'i-kər-i*, *n.* a druggist or pharmacist (*arch.*)—still a legal description for licentiates of the Society of Apothecaries: a medical practitioner of an inferior branch, who often kept a shop for drugs (*obs.*).—apothecaries' measure, liquid units of capacity (fluid ounce, etc.) used by pharmacists before 1969; apothecaries' weight, a pre-1969 system based on the troy ounce. [L.L. *apothēcarius*—Gr. *apothēkē*, a storehouse—*apo*, away, and *tithenai*, to place.]

apothecium, *ap-ō-thē's(h)i-əm*, *n.* an open fructification in Discomycetes and lichens:—*pl.* apothe'cia.—*adj.* apothe'cial. [Latinised dim. of Gr. *apothēkē*, a storehouse.]

apothegm, etc. See apophthegm.

apothem, *ap'ə-them*, *n.* the perpendicular from the centre to any of the sides of a regular polygon. [Gr. *apo*, away from, *thema*, that which is placed.]

apotheosis, *ə-po-thi-ō'sis*, *n.* a deification: glorification:—*pl.* apotheo'ses (*-sēz*).—*v.i.* apoth'eosise, -ize (or *ap-ō-thē'ō-sīz*). [Gr. *apotheōsis*—*apo-*, expressing completion, *theos*, a god.]

apotropaic, *ə-pot-rō-pā'ik*, or *ap'ō-trō-*, *adj.* turning aside (or intended to turn aside) evil.—*adj.* apot'ropous (*bot.*), anatropous with ventral raphe. [Gr. *apo*, from, *tropē*, turning.]

apozem, *ap'ō-zem*, *n.* a decoction. [Gr. *apozema*—*apo*, off, and *zeein*, to boil.]

appaid. See apay.

appair, *ə-pār'*, an obs. form of impair.

appal, *ə-pöl'*, *v.i.* to wax pale, flat or flavourless *obs.*): to wax faint (*Spens.*).—*v.t.* to abate (*Spens.*): to horrify, dismay:—*pr.p.* appall'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* appalled'.—*adj.* appall'ing.—*adv.* appall'ingly. [Perh. from O.Fr. *apalir*, *apallir*, to wax pale, make pale. See pall and pale.]

appalto, *a-päl'tō*, (It.) a contract or monopoly.

appanage, **apanage**, *ap'ən-ij*, *n.* a provision for maintenance, esp. of a king's younger child: dependent territory: a perquisite: an adjunct or attribute.—*adj.* ap(p)'anaged, endowed with an appanage. [Fr. *apanage*—L *ad*, and *panis*, bread.]

apparat, *ä'pə-rät*, the political machine of the Communist party.—*n.* apparatchik, *ā-pə-räch'ik*, a member of the Soviet bureaucracy. [Russ., apparatus.]

apparatus, *ap-ə-rā'təs*, *-ra'təs*, *n.* things prepared or provided, material: set of instruments, tools, natural organs, etc: materials (as various readings) for the critical study of a document (apparatus criticus, *ap-ə-rā'təs krit'i-kəs*, *ap-a-rä'tōōs krit'i-kōōs*):—*pl.* appara'tuses or appara'tus (L. *appārātūs*). [L. *appārātəs*, *-ūs*—*ad*, to, *pārāre*, *-ātum*, to prepare.]

apparel, *ə-par'l*, *v.t.* to equip (*obs.*): to dress, clothe: to adorn:—*pr.p.* appar'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* appar'elled.—*n.* equipment (*obs.*): rigging (*arch.*): attire, dress: ecclesiastical embroidery (*arch.*).—*n.* appar'elment. [O.Fr. *apareiller*—L. *ad*, to, *pār*, equal.]

apparent, *ə-par'ənt*, or *-pār'*, *adj.* that may be seen: obvious: conspicuous: seeming: obtained by observation without correction, distinguished from *true* or from *mean.*—*n.* (*Shak.*) heir-apparent.—*n.* appar'ency, apparentness: position of being heir-apparent.—*adv.* appar'ently.—*ns.* appar'entness. [L. *appārens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *appārēre*; see appear.]

apparition, *ap-ə-rish'ən*, *n.* an appearing: an appearance: reappearance after occultation: that which appears: a phantom: a ghost.—*adj.* appari'tional. [See appear.]

apparitor, *ə-par'i-tər*, *n.* an officer in attendance on a court, to execute orders (*obs.*): still, such an officer of an ecclesiastical court: a university beadle: one who appears (*rare*). [L. *appāritor*. See appear.]

appartement, *a-par-t(ə)-mã*, (Fr.) a set of rooms in a house for an individual or a family.

appay, **appayd**. See apay.

appeach, *ə-pēch'*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to accuse, censure, or impeach.—*n.* appeach'ment. [O.Fr. *empechier*; see impeach.]

appeal, *ə-pēl'*, *v.i.* to call upon, have recourse to (with *to*): to refer (to a witness or superior authority): to make supplication or earnest request (to a person for a thing): to resort for verification or proof (to some principle or person): to make a demand on the feelings that comes home: to demand another judgment by a higher court: to remove to another court.—*v.t.* to remove to a higher court (*arch.* except in U.S.): to accuse (*Spens.*, *Shak.*): to offer up (prayers) (*Spens.*).—*n.* an impeachment (*Shak.*): a challenge (*obs.*): recourse: an act of appealing: a supplication: removal of a cause to a higher tribunal: an evocation of sympathetic feeling.—*adjs.* appeal'able; appeal'ing, making an appeal: imploring: calling forth sympathy.—*adv.* appeal'ingly.—*n.* appeal'ingness.—appeal to the country, to seek approval by a general election; Court of Appeal, a section of the English High Court of Justice; Court of Criminal Appeal, an English Court created in 1907 for appeal in criminal cases. [O.Fr. *apeler*—L. *appellāre*, *-ātum*, to address, call by name; also to appeal to, impeach.]

appear, *ə-pēr'*, *v.i.* to become visible: to present oneself formally before an authority or tribunal, hence to act as the representative or counsel for another: to come into view, to come before the public, be published: to be manifest: to seem.—*ns.* appear'ance, the act of appearing, e.g. in court to prosecute or answer a charge: the publication of a book: the effect of appearing conspicuously, show, parade: the condition of that which appears, form, aspect: outward look or show: a natural phenomenon: an apparition; appear′er.—keep up appearances, to keep up an outward show, often with intent to conceal absence of the inward reality; put in an appearance, to appear in person; to all appearance(s), so far as appears to any one. [O.Fr. *apareir*—L. *appārēre*—*ad*, to, *pārēre*, *pāritum*, to come forth.]

appease, *ə-pēz′*, *v.t.* to pacify: to propitiate by concessions: to satisfy: to quiet: to allay.—*adj.* appeas′able.—*n.* appease′ment, the action of appeasing: the state of being appeased.—*adv.* appeas′ingly. [O.Fr. *apeser*, to bring to peace—L. *ad*, to, *pāx*, *pācis*, peace.]

appel au peuple, *a-pel ō pœpl′*, (Fr.) a plebiscite.

appellant, *ə-pel′ənt*, *n.* one who appeals: one who impeaches: a challenger to single combat (*obs.*): one who in the Jansenist controversy appealed against the bull Unigenitus (1713) to a pope 'better informed', or to a general council.—*adj.* appell′ate, relating to appeals.—*n.* appellation (*ap-ə-lā′shən*) that by which anything is called: name, esp. one attached to a particular person.—*adj.* appellā′tional.—*n.* appell′ative (*ə-pel′ə-tiv*), a common as distinguished from a proper name: a designation.—*adj.* common (as distinguished from proper): of or pertaining to the giving of names—*adv.* appell′atively. [L. *appellāre*, *-ātum*, to call.]

append, *ə-pend′*, *v.t.* to hang on (to something): to add.—*n.* append′age, something appended: esp. one of the paired jointed structures of arthropods —antennae, jaws, legs.—*adj.* append′ant, attached, annexed, consequent.—*n.* an adjunct, quality. —*ns.* appendec′tomy, more commonly appendicec′tomy (*-dis-*), removal of the vermiform appendix (Gr. *ektomē*, cutting out); appendici′tis, inflammation of the vermiform appendix.—*adj.* appendicular (*ap-en-dik′ū-lər*), of the nature of, or belonging to, an appendix.—*n.* Appendiculā′ria, a genus of Ascidians that retains the larval vertebrate characters which are lost in the more or less degenerate sea-squirts.—*adj.* appendic′ūlate, furnished with appendages.—*n.* appendix (*ə-pen′diks*), something appended or added: a supplement: an addition to a book or document, containing matter explanatory, but not essential to its completeness: a process, prolongation, or projection, esp. the vermiform appendix (*anat.*):—*pl.* append′ixes, append′ices (*-sēz*, *-siz*).—appendix vermiformis, or vermiform appendix, a blind process terminating the caecum. [L. *ad*, to, *pendĕre*, to hang.]

apperception, *ap-ər-sep′shən*, *n.* the mind's perception of itself as a conscious agent: an act of voluntary consciousness, accompanied with self-consciousness: the assimilation of a new sense-experience to a mass already in the mind.—*adjs.* appercep′tive; appercipient (*-sip′i-ənt*).—*v.t.* apperceive (*-sēv′*). [L. *ad*, to, and perception, perceive.]

apperil(l), *ə-per′il*, (*Shak.*) *n.* peril. [L. *ad*, and peril.]

appertain, *ap-ər-tān′*, *v.i.* to belong, as a possession, a right, or attribute.—*n.* appertain′ance, appurtenance.—*adj.* appertain′ing, proper, appropriate (with *to*).—*n.* appertain′ment (*Shak.*), appurtenance.—*adj.* apper′tinent, appertaining. —*n.* (*Shak.*) appurtenance. [O.Fr. *apartenir*, *apertenir*—L. *ad*, to, *pertinēre*, to belong.]

appetent, *ap′i-tənt*, *adj.* eagerly desirous: craving: longing.—*ns.* app′etence, app′etency. [L. *appetēns*, *-entis*; pr.p. of *appetĕre*—*ad*, to, *petĕre*, to seek.]

appetite, *ap′i-tīt*, *n.* physical craving, accompanied with uneasy sensation (hunger, thirst, sex): natural desire: inclination: desire for food: hunger (with *for*).—*adjs.* app′etible, attractive, desirable.—*v.t.* app′etise, -ize, to create or whet appetite in.—*ns.* appetise′ment (*Scott* appeteeze′ment); app′etiser, -z-, something to whet the appetite.—*adj.* appetis′ing, -z-.—*adv.* appetis′ingly, -z-.—*n.* appetition, (*-tish′ən*), direction of desire.—*adj.* app′etitive (or *a-pet′i-tiv*), having or giving an appetite. [O.F. *apetit*—L. *appetitus* —*appetĕre*; see foregoing.]

applaud, *ə-plöd′*, *v.t.* to express approbation of by clapping the hands or otherwise: to extol: to commend.—*v.i.* to clap the hands or otherwise express approval.—*n.* applaud′er.—*adj.* applaud′ing.—*adv.* applaud′ingly.—*n.* applause (*-plöz′*), clapping of hands or other sign of approval: general approbation: loud praise: acclamation.—*adj.* applausive (*ə-plös′iv*).—*adv.* applaus′ively. [L. *applaudĕre*, *-plausum*—*ad*, to, *plaudĕre*, to clap; cf. explode.]

apple, *ap′l*, *n.* the fruit of the apple-tree: extended to other fruits (as pineapple, custard-apple) or even galls (oak-apple): the fruit of the forbidden tree in the Garden of Eden.—ap′ple-blight, American blight, a woolly plant-louse that infests apple-trees; app′le-blossom; app′le-cart; app′le-jack (*U.S.*), apple brandy, distilled from fermented apple juice; app′le-John (*Shak.*), a variety of apple considered to be in perfection when shrivelled and withered—also John-app′le; app′le-pie, a pie made with apples; app′le-squire, a prostitute's attendant: a man kept by a woman as concubine; app′le-tree, a tree (*Pyrus Malus*) of the rose family, close akin to the pear-tree; app′le-wife, app′le-woman, a woman who sells apples at a stall.—apple of discord, any cause of envy and contention, from the golden apple inscribed 'for the fairest', thrown among the gods by Eris, goddess of discord, and claimed by Aphrodite, Pallas, and Hera; apple of Sodom or Dead Sea apple, a fruit described by the ancients as fair to look upon but turning when touched to ashes, variously thought to be a gall, or the fruit of an asclepiad *Calotropis procera*: by botanists applied to the poisonous green-pulped fruit of *Solanum sodomaeum*: any fair but disappointing thing; apple of the eye, the pupil of the eye: something especially dear; apple-pie bed, a bed prepared playfully, e.g. with sheets doubled up, so as to be impossible or painful to get into; apple-pie order, perfect order; upset the apple-cart, to throw plans into confusion. [O.E. *æppel*, cf. Ger. *apfel*; O.N. *epli*; Ir. *abhal*; W. *afal*.]

appleringie, *ap-l-ring′i*, (*Scot.*) *n.* southernwood (*Artemisia abrotanum*). [Anglo-Fr. *averoine*—L. *abrotanum*—Gr. *abrotanon*.]

Appleton layer, *ap′l-tən lā′ər*, an ionised region in the atmosphere, about 150 miles up, that acts as a reflector of radio waves. [From the physicist Sir Edward *Appleton*.]

appliqué, *a-plē′kā*, *-kā′*, Fr. *ä-plē-kā*, *n.* work applied to, or laid on, another material, either of metal-work or of lace or the like.—Also *adj.* [Pa.p. of Fr. *appliquer*, to apply.]

apply, *ə-plī′*, *v.t.* to lay or put in contact: to administer: to bring to bear: to put to use: to show the reference or relevance of: to assign: to ascribe (*obs.*): to wield or ply: to direct: to devote (to a pursuit): to adapt (*obs.*): to lay on as appliqué: to cover with appliqué.—*v.i.* to suit or agree: to have recourse: to offer oneself as a candidate: to make or lodge a request: to be relevant: to hold good: to give close attention: to betake oneself (*obs.*):—*pr.p.* apply′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* applied′.—*adj.* appli′able, applicable: compliant (*obs.*).—*ns.* appli′ance, compliance (*Shak.*): application: apparatus; applicability (*ap-li-kə-bil′i-ti*).—*adj.* app′licable (now also *-plik′* in *adj.* and *adv.*), that may be applied: suitable.—*adv.* app′licably.—*n.* app′licant, one who applies: a petitioner: a candidate for a post.—*adj.* app′licate, put to practical use, applied.—*n.* applicā′tion, the act of applying, administering, or using: a thing applied: formal request, appeal, or petition: diligence: close thought or attention: employment, use of anything in special regard to something else: a bringing to bear: the lesson or moral of a fable: employment of a word with assignment of meaning: a kind of needlework, appliqué: compliance (*obs.*).—*adj.* **app'licātive**, put into actual use in regard to anything: practical.—*adj.* **app'licatory** (*-kə-tər-i*), having the property of applying.—*adj.* **applied** (*ə-plīd'*), placed with a flat surface against or close to something: turned to use.—**applied mathematics**, mathematics applied to observed facts of nature, or to practical life; **applied science**, science put to use for a purpose, generally utilitarian, other than its own end (opposed to *pure*). [O.Fr. *aplier*, and its source, L. *applicāre*, *-ātum*—*ad*, to, *plicāre*, to fold.]

appoggiatura, *äp-pod-jä-to͞o'rä*, *n.* a leaning note—a grace-note written in smaller size taking its time at the expense of the following note: a similar note with a stroke through the tail, played very quickly—an acciaccatura. [It.—*appoggiare*, to lean upon; same root as appui.]

appoint, *ə-point'*, *v.t.* to fix: to settle: to assign, grant: to fix the time of: to engage to meet: to name to an office: to ordain: to prescribe: to destine, devote: to equip (*obs.* except in *pa.p.*): to blame, arraign (*Milt.*).—*adj.* **appoint'ed**, fixed: furnished.—*adj.* **appoint'ive** (*U.S.*), filled by appointment.—*n.* **appoint'ment**, engagement, esp. for a meeting: direction: nomination: an office to which one is or may be nominated: (now usu. in *pl.*) equipment: article of equipment: allowance paid to a public officer (*obs.*). [O.Fr. *apointer*—*à point*, to (the) point.]

apport, *ə-pōrt'*, *-pört'*, *n.* in psychical research, the (supposed) transport of material objects without material agency: an object brought on the scene at a spiritualistic séance by no visible agency. [Fr.,—L. *apportāre*, to bring.]

apportion, *ə-pōr'shən*, *-pör'*, *v.t.* to portion out: to divide in just shares: to adjust in due proportion. *n.* **appor'tionment**. [L. *ad*, to, and portion.]

appose, *ə-poz'*, *v.t.* to apply, e.g. a seal to a document: to place side by side. [Fr. *apposer*—L. *ad*, to, *pausāre*, to cease, rest; confused and blended in meaning with words from *pōnĕre*, *pŏsitum*, to put.]

appose, *ə-pōz'*, *v.t.* to confront: to examine, question (*Spens.*).—*ns.* **appos'er**; **apposition** (*ap-ō-zish'ən*), a public examination, a disputation, as on Speech Day at St Paul's School, London. [Variant of oppose.]

apposite, *ap'ō-zit*, *adj.* apt: to the purpose.—*adv.* **app'ositely**.—*ns.* **app'ositeness**; **apposition** (*-zish'ən*), application: juxtaposition: the position of a word parallel to another in syntactic relation (*gram.*): growth by deposition on the surface (*bot.*).—*adjs.* **apposi'tional**; **appositive** (*ə-poz'*), placed in apposition. [L. *appŏsitus*, pa.p. of *appōnĕre*, to put to—*ad*, to, *pōnĕre*, to put.]

appraise, *ə-prāz'*, *v.t.* to set a price on: to value with a view to sale or in U.S. payment of customs duty: to estimate the worth of.—*adj.* **apprais'able**.—*ns.* **apprais'al**, **appraisement**; **appraise'ment**, a valuation: estimation of quality; **apprais'er**, one who values property: one who estimates quality. [Later form of apprize.]

appreciate, *ə-prē'shi-āt*, *v.t.* to estimate justly: to be fully sensible of all the good qualities in: to estimate highly: to perceive: to raise in value, to advance the quotation or price of, as opposed to *depreciate*.—*v.i.* to rise in value.—*adj.* **apprē'ciable**, capable of being estimated: perceptible. —*adv.* **apprē'ciably**.—*n.* **apprēciā'tion**, the act of setting a value, especially on a work of literature or art: just—and also favourable—estimation: a sympathetic critical essay: increase in value.—*adj.* **apprē'ciative**, characterised by, implying appreciation.—*n.* **apprē'ciātor**, one who appreciates, or estimates justly.—*adj.* **apprē'ciatory** (*-shyə-tər-i*). [L.L. *appretiāre*, *ātum*—*ad*, to, and *pretium*, price.]

apprehend, *ap-ri-hend'*, *v.t.* to lay hold of: to arrest: to be conscious of by the senses: to lay hold of by the intellect: to catch the meaning of: to understand: to recognise: to consider: to look forward to, esp. with fear.—*n.* **apprehensibil'ity**.—*adj.* **apprehens'ible**.—*n.* **apprehen'sion**, act of apprehending or seizing: arrest: conscious perception: conception: ability to understand: fear.—*adj.* **apprehens'ive**, pertaining to the laying hold of sensuous and mental impressions: intelligent, clever: having an apprehension or notion: fearful: anticipative of something adverse.—*n.* **apprehens'iveness**. [L. *appraehendĕre*—*ad*, to, *praehendĕre*, *-hēnsum*, to lay hold of.]

apprentice, *ə-prent'is*, *n.* one bound to another to learn a craft: a mere novice.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* to bind as an apprentice.—*ns.* **apprent'icehood** (*Shak.*), apprenticeship; **apprent'icement**; **apprent'iceship**, the state of an apprentice: a time of training for a trade, or for any activity: hence, (*Hood*) a period of seven years.—**to serve apprenticeship**, to undergo the training of an apprentice. [O.Fr. *aprentis*—*aprendre*, to learn—L. *appraehendĕre*. See apprehend.]

appress. See adpress.

apprise, *ə-prīz'*, *v.t.* to give notice to: to inform. [Fr. *apprendre*, pa.p. *appris*. See apprehend.]

apprize, **-ise**, *ə-prīz*, *v.t.* to put a selling price on (*Scots law*): to value, appreciate: to have sold for payment of debt (*Scots law*).—*ns.* **appriz'er**, a creditor for whom property is apprized (*Scots law*); **appriz'ing**, the sheriff's sentence directing property to be apprized (*Scott*). [O.Fr. *appriser*, *aprisier*—*à*, to, and *prisier*, to price, prize. See appraise.]

approach, *ə-prōch'*, *v.t.* to bring near: to come near to in any sense: to come into personal relations or seek communication with: to resemble.—*v.i.* to come near.—*n.* a drawing near: in golf, play on drawing near the putting-green (also **approach-stroke**, **-shot**, etc.): access: an avenue or means of access: approximation: (usually *pl.*) advances towards personal relations: (*pl.*) trenches, etc., by which besiegers strive to reach a fortress, or routes into any area of military importance.—*n.* **approachabil'ity**.—*adj.* **approach'able**. [O.Fr. *aprochier*, L.L. *adpropiāre*—L. *ad*, to, *prope*, near.]

approbation, *ap-rō-bā'shən*, *n.* a formal sanction: approval: confirmation (*Shak.*): probation (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* **app'robate**, to approve authoritatively (*obs.* except in U.S.): to accept as valid (*Scots law*).—*adjs.* **app'robātive**, **approbatory** (*ap'rō-bə-tər-i*, or *ə-prō'*).—**approbate and reprobate**, at once to accept and reject the same deed or instrument—forbidden by Scots law; **on approbation** (*coll.* **appro**, *ap'rō*), subject to approbation: without obligation to buy. [L. *approbāre*, *-ātum*; see approve (1).]

approof, *ə-pro͞of'*, *n.* trial, proof: sanction, approval. [O.Fr. *approve*; see approve (1).]

appropinque, *ap-rō-pingk'*, **appropinquate**, *-wāt*, (*arch.*) *vs.t.* and *i.* to approach.—*ns.* **appropinquā'tion**, approach; **appropinq'uity**, nearness. [L. *appropinquāre*, to approach—*ad*, to, *propinquus*—*prope*, near.]

appropriate, *ə-prō'pri-āt*, *v.t.* to make to be the private property of any one: to take to oneself as one's own: to filch: to set apart for a purpose, assign: to suit (with *to*).—*adj.* set apart for a purpose: peculiar: suitable.—*adv.* **apprō'priately**.—*ns.* **apprō'priateness**; **apprōpriā'tion**, the act of appropriating: the making over of a benefice to a monastery or other corporation: the assigning of supplies granted by parliament to particular specified objects: sometimes used loosely for *impropriation*.—*adj*. **apprō′priative**.—*ns*. **apprō′priativeness**; **apprō′priātor**.—**appropriation bill**, a bill stating in some detail how the revenue is to be spent. [L. *appropriāre*, *-ātum*—*ad*, to, *proprius*, one's own; see proper.]

approve, *ə-prōōv′*, *v.t.* to show, demonstrate (esp. *refl.*): to confirm: to sanction or ratify: to think well of, to be pleased with: to commend: to test (*Shak.*): to convict (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* to judge favourably, to be pleased (with *of*).—*adj*. **approv′able** deserving approval.—*ns*. **approv′al**, **approv′ance** (*rare*), approbation; **approv′er**, one who approves: an accomplice in crime admitted to give evidence against a prisoner (*law*): an informer.—*adv*. **approv′ingly**.—**approved school**, (1933—Scotland 1937—to 1969) a state boarding school for young people who have broken the law or who are pronounced to be in need of care and protection.—**on approval**, on approbation. [O.Fr *aprover*—L. *approbāre*—*ad*, to, and *probāre*, to test or try—*probus*, good.]

approve, *ə-prōōv′*, (*law*) *v.t.* to turn to one's profit, increase the value of. [O.Fr. *aproer*, *approuer*—*à*, to (L. *ad*), and *pro*, *prou*, advantage; see prowess; confused with approve (1).]

approximate, *ə-proks′im-it*, *adj*. close together: nearest or next: approaching correctness (very approximate, very nearly exact; but by some used to mean very rough).—*v.t.* (*-āt*) to bring near: to come or be near to.—*v.i.* to come near (to), approach.—*adv*. **approx′imately**.—*n*. **approximā′tion**, an approach: a result in mathematics not rigorously exact, but so near the truth as to be sufficient for a given purpose.—*adj*. **approx′imative** (*-mā-tiv*, *-mə-tiv*), approaching closely. [L. *approximāre*, *-ātum*—*ad*, to, *proximus*, nearest, superl. adj.—*prope*, near.]

appui, *a-pwē*, *n*. support: the reciprocal action between horse's mouth and rider's hand.—*v.t.* **appui**, **appuy**, to support: to place beside a *point d'appui*:—*pr.p.* **appuy′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **appuied′**, **appuyed′**.—**point d'appui** (*pwɛ̄ da-pwē*), a position of strength or support in a line of defences: a prop: a fulcrum. [Fr.,—O.Fr. *apuyer*—assumed L.L. *appodiāre*—L. *ad*, to, *podium*, support.]

appulse, *ə-puls′*, *n*. a striking against something: a coming to conjunction or to the meridian (*astron.*; *obs.*). [L. *appulsus*, *-ūs*—*appellĕre*—*ad*, towards, *pellĕre*, to drive.]

appurtenance, *ə-pûr′tən-əns*, *n*. that which appertains: an appendage or accessory: a right belonging to a property (*law*).—*adj*. and *n*. **appor′tenant**. [A.Fr. *apurtenance*—O.Fr. *apertenance*—*apertenir*. See appertain.]

apraxia, *a-praks′i-a*, *n*. loss of ability to manipulate objects, caused by brain lesion. [Gr., inaction.]

après, *a-pre*, (Fr.) after; **après coup**, *kōō*, too late; **après-goût**, *-gōō*, an after-taste.

après-ski, **apres-**, *a-pre-skē*, *-prā-*, *n*. (evening period of) amusements after skiing.—Also *adj*. [Fr.]

apricate, *ap′ri-kāt*, *v.i.* to bask in the sun.—*v.t.* to expose to sunlight.—*n*. **apricā′tion**. [L. *aprīcāri*, to bask in the sun, *aprīcus*, open to the sun.]

apricot, *ā′pri-kot*, *-kət*, or *a′*, formerly **apricock**, *-kok*, *n*. a fruit of the plum genus, roundish, pubescent, orange-coloured, of a rich aromatic flavour: its colour: the tree that bears it. [Port. *albricoque*—Ar. *al-birqūq*—*al*, the, Late Gr. *praikokion*—L. *praecoquum* or *praecox*, early ripe; the form is perh. due to a fancied connection with L. *aprīcus*, sunny; assimilated to Fr. *abricot*; see precocious.]

April, *ā′pril*, *-prəl*, *n*. the fourth month of the year.—*adjs*. **April′ian**, **A′prilish**.—**A′pril-fish**, an April-fool's errand or hoax (Fr. *poisson* d'Avril); **A′pril-fool**, one sent upon a bootless errand on the first of April (in Scotland a *gowk*). [L. *Aprīlis*.]

a prima vista, *a prē′ma vēs′ta*, (It.) at first sight.

a priori, *ā pri-ō′rī*, *-ö′*, L. *ä prē-ōr′ē*, term applied to reasoning from what is prior, logically or chronologically, e.g. reasoning from cause to effect; from a general principle to its consequences; even from observed fact to another fact or principle not observed, or to arguing from pre-existing knowledge, or even cherished prejudices; from the forms of cognition independent of experience (*Kant*).—*ns*. **apriō′rism**, **apriority** (*-or′i-ti*); **apriō′rist**, one who believes in Kant's view of a priori cognition. [L. *ā*, from, *priōrī* (abl.), preceding.]

apron, *ā′prən*, *n*. a cloth or piece of leather or the like worn in front: an English bishop's short cassock: anything resembling an apron in shape or use, as a leg-covering in an open vehicle: a timber behind the stem of a ship: a stage or part of stage in front of the proscenium arch, projecting to greater or less extent into the auditorium (also **a′pron-stage**): ground-surface at entrance to a hangar, lock, etc.: an extent of e.g. gravel, sand, spread outward from a source (*geol.*).—*v.t.* to cover with, or as with, an apron.—*ns*. **a′pron-man** (*Shak.*), a man who wears an apron, a mechanic; **a′pron-string**, a string by which an apron is tied.—**tied to a woman's apron-strings**, bound as a child to its mother. [M.E. *napron*—O.Fr. *naperon*—*nappe*, cloth, tablecloth—L. *mappa*, a napkin (*an apron* from *a napron*; cf. adder).]

apropos, *a-prō-pō′*, *-prə-*, *adv*. to the purpose: appropriately: in reference to (with *of*): by the way, incidentally.—*adj*. to the purpose. [Fr. *à propos*. See propose, purpose.]

à propos de rien, *a prō-pō də ryɛ̄*, (Fr.) apropos of nothing; **à propos de bottes** (*bot*), apropos of boots—*i.e.* without real relevancy: by the way.

apse, *aps*, *n*. a semicircular or polygonal recess, esp. at the east end of a church choir—where, in the Roman basilica, stood the praetor's chair: an apsis.—*adj*. **ap′sidal**, of an apse or apsis.—*ns*. **apsid′iole**, a subsidiary apse; **aps′is**, in an orbit, the point of greatest or least distance from the central body: an apse:—*pl*. **aps′idēs** (*-z*; or *id-ēz*).—*adj*. **ap′sidal**. [L. *apsis*, *-īdis*—Gr. *hapsis* (*apsis*), *-īdos*, a felly, wheel. arch, loop—*haptein*, to fit, connect. See apt.]

apsos. See Tibetan.

apt, *apt*, *adj*. fitting: fit: suitable: apposite: tending: liable: ready or prone: open to impressions, ready to learn (often with *at*): likely.—*v.t.* to fit (*obs.*).—*adv*. **apt′ly**.—*n*. **apt′ness**.—*n*. **ap′titude**, fitness: tendency: natural ability, readiness to learn (with *for*). [L. *aptus*, fit, suitable.]

apterous, *ap′tər-əs*, *adj*. wingless.—*adj*. **ap′teral**, wingless: without side columns.—*n*. **apterium** (*ap-tē′ri-əm*) a bare patch on a bird's skin:—*pl*. **apte′ria**. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *pteron*, feather, wing, side-wall.]

Apteryx, *ap′tər-iks*, *n*. the kiwis, a genus of birds found in New Zealand, wingless and tailless, reddish-brown, about the size of a large hen.—*n.pl.* **Apterygota** (*ap-ter-i-gō′ta*), a class of primitive insects, wingless, without metamorphosis (bristle-tails, springtails—but see *Collembola*). [Gr. *a-*, priv., *pteryx*,*-ygos*, wing.]

aptote, *ap′tōt*, *n*. an indeclinable noun.—*adj*. **aptotic** (*-tot′ik*), uninflected. [Gr. *aptōtos*—*a-*, priv., *ptōsis*, case.]

apyrexia, *ap-i-reks′i-a*, *n*. intermission of fever.—*adj*. **apyret′ic**. [Gr. *apyrexiā*—*a-*, priv., *pyressein*, to be feverish.]

aqua, *ak′wə*, *n*. (L.) water.—**aqua caelestis** (*sē-les′tis*, *kī-*), rain water: rectified spirits: cordial (L. *caelestis*, coming from heaven); **aqua fontana** (*fon-tän′a*), spring water (L.

fontānus, *-a*, *-um*, of a spring); **aqua-fortis**, **aquafortis**, nitric acid: etching with nitric acid (L. *fortis*, strong); **aquafortist**, an etcher or engraver who uses aqua-fortis; **aqua-mirab'ilis**, a preparation distilled from cloves, nutmeg, ginger, and spirit of wine (L. *mirābilis*, wonderful); **aqua-regia** (*rē'jya*, L. *rā'gi-a*), a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, which dissolves the royal (L. *rēgius*, *-a*, *-um*) metal, gold; **aqua Tofana** (*tō-fän'a*), a secret poison (probably arsenical) made by a 17th-cent. Sicilian woman Tofana; **aqua-vitae** (*vi'tē*; *wē'tī*; of life), alcohol: brandy, whisky, etc. [L. *aqua*, water.]

aqua-, *ak'wə-*, *ak'wa-*, in composition, water.—*adj.* **aquabat'ic**.—*ns.* **aquabat'ics**, spectacular feats and evolutions in water; **a'quaboard**, a board for riding on the surface of water; **a'quacade**, an exhibition of swimming, diving, etc., usu. accompanied by music; **a'quadrome**, a centre with facilities for water-skiing competitions; **a'quafer**, **aquifer**; **a'qualung**, a lightweight, self-contained diving apparatus with compressed-air supply carried on the back; **a'quanaut**, a skin-diver: one who explores and/or lives in the sea at considerable depth; **aquanaut'ics**; **a'quaplane**, a board on which one stands and is towed behind a motor-boat.—*v.i.* to ride on an aquaplane.—**a'quaplaner**; **a'quaplaning**; **aquifer** (*ak'wi-fer*), **aquafer**, (*geol.*) any formation containing water sufficient to supply wells, etc. [L. *aqua*, water.]

aquamanile, *ak-wə-mə-ni'lē*, *-nē'lā*, **aquamanale**, *-nā'lē*, *n.* a mediaeval ewer: a basin in which the priest washes his hands during the celebration of mass. [Through L.L.—L. *aquae*, of water, *mānālis*, flowing, or *manus*, hand.]

aquamarine, *ak-wə-mə-rēn'*, *n.* a pale green beryl.—*adj.* bluish-green. [L. *aqua marīna*, sea water—*mare*, the sea.]

aquanaut, **aquaplane**, etc. See **aqua-**.

aquarelle, *ak-wə-rel'*, *n.* water-colour painting: a painting in (transparent) water-colours.—*n.* **aquarell'ist**. [Fr.,—It. *acquerella*, *acquarella*—*acqua*—L. *aqua*.]

aquarium, *ə-kwā'ri-əm*, *n.* a tank or (a building containing) a series of tanks for keeping aquatic animals or plants:—*pl.* **aquā'riums**, **aquā'ria**.—*adj.* **aquā'rian**.—*n.* one who keeps an aquarium.—*ns.* **aquā'riist**, **aquā'rist**, an aquarian.—*n.* **Aquā'rius**, the Water-bearer, a sign of the zodiac, and a constellation once coincident with it. [L. *aquārius*, *-a*, *-um*, *adj.*—*aqua*, water.]

aquatic, *ə-kwat'ik*, *-kwot'*, *adj.* living, growing, practising sports, taking place, in or on water.—*n.* an aquatic plant, animal, or sportsman: (in *pl.*) water sports. [L. *aquāticus*—*aqua*, water.]

aquatint, *ak'wə-tint*, *n.* a mode of etching on copper with resin and nitric acid.—Also **aquatint'a**.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **a'quatint**, to engrave in aquatint. [It. *acqua tinta*, dyed water—L. *aqua*, water, and *tingĕre*, *tinctum*, to dye.]

à quatre, *a katr'*, (Fr.) of or between four: four together; **à quatre mains**, *mɛ̃*, for four hands.

a quattr' occhi, *a kwat-ro'kē*, (It.) face to face, tête-à-tête.

aquavit, *äk'wə-vēt*, *ak'*, *n.* a Scandinavian spirit flavoured with caraway seeds.—Also **ak'vavit**. [Dan., Sw., Norw. *akvavit*—Mediaeval L. *aqua vitae*.]

aqueduct, *ak'wi-dukt*, *n.* an artificial channel or pipe for conveying water, most commonly understood to mean a bridge across a valley: a bridge carrying a canal: a small passage in an animal body. [L. *aqua*, water, *ducĕre*, *ductum*, to lead.]

aqueous, *ā'kwi-əs*, *adj.* of water: watery: deposited by water.—**aqueous humour**, the watery fluid between the cornea and the lens in the eye. [L. *aqua*, water.]

aquifer. See **aqua-**.

Aquifoliaceae, *ak-wi-fō-li-ā'si-ē*, *n.pl.* the holly family.—*adj.* **aquifoliā'ceous** (*-shəs*). [L. *aquifolium*, holly—*acus*, *-ūs*, needle, *folium*, leaf.]

Aquila, *ak'wi-la*, *n.* the golden eagle genus: the Eagle, a constellation north of Sagittarius.—*adj.* **aq'uiline** (*-līn*), of the eagle: hooked like an eagle's beak. [L. *aquila*, eagle.]

Aquilegia, *ak-wi-lē'jyə*, *n.* the columbine genus. [Prob. L. *aquila*, eagle.]

Aquilon, *ak'wi-lon*, (*Shak.*) *n.* the north wind. [L. *aquilō*, *-ōnis*.]

a quoi bon?, *a kwa bɔ̃*, (Fr.) what's the good of it?

ar, *är*, *n.* the eighteenth letter of the alphabet (R, r).

Arab, *ar'əb*, *n.* one of the Semitic people inhabiting Arabia and neighbouring countries: an Arabian horse: a neglected or homeless boy or girl (usually **street** or **city arab**).—*adj.* Arabian.—*adj.* **Arabian** (*ə-rā'bi-ən*, *-byən*), of or belonging to Arabia or the Arabs.—*n.* a native of Arabia.—*adj.* **Arabic** (*ar'əb-ik*), relating to Arabia, or to its language.—*n.* the language of the Arabs: (see also **gum**).—*ns.* **Ar'abism**, an Arabic idiom; **Ar'abist**, one skilled in the Arabic language or literature; **Araby**, a poetical form of *Arabia*.—**Arabian**, or **Arabic, numerals**, the numerals in ordinary use in arithmetic, transmitted from India to Europe by the Arabs. [L. *Arabs*, *Arabis*—Gr. *Araps*, *Arabos*.]

araba, *är-ä'bä*, *n.* a heavy screened wagon used by the Tatars and others.—Also **ar'ba**, **arō'ba**. [Ar. and Pers. *'arābah*.]

arabesque, *ar-ə-besk'*, *adj.* after the manner of Arabian designs.—*n.* a fantastic painted or sculptured ornament among the Spanish Moors, consisting of foliage and other forms curiously intertwined: a musical composition with analogous continuity: a posture in ballet dancing in which one leg is stretched out backwards parallel with the ground and the body is bent forward from the hips.—*adj.* **arabesqued'**, ornamented with arabesques. [Fr.,—It. *arabesco*; *-esco* corresponding to Eng. *-ish*.]

arabin, *ar'əb-in*, *n.* the essential principle of gum-arabic (see **gum**).—**ar'abinose** (or *-ab'*) a sugar got from arabin. [See **Arab**.]

Arabis, *ar'ə-bis*, *n.* the rock-cress genus of Crucifera. [L.L. *Arabis*, Arabian, perhaps from its dry habitats.]

arable, *ar'ə-bl*, *adj.* fit for ploughing or tillage. [L. *arābilis*—*arāre*, cog. with Gr. *aroein*, to plough, O.E. *erian*, Eng. ear (v.t.), Ir. *araim*.]

Araceae, **araceous**. See **Arum**.

Arachis, *ar'ə-kis*, *n.* a Brazilian genus of the pea family, including the monkey-nut, ground-nut, or peanut, which ripens its pods underground. [Gr. *arachos* and *arakis*, names of leguminous plants.]

Arachnida, *a-rak'ni-də*, *n.pl.* a class of Arthropoda, embracing spiders, scorpions, mites, etc.—*n.* **arach'nid**, any member of the class.—*n.* and *adj.* **arach'nidan**.—*adj.* **arach'noid**, like a cobweb.—*n.* the arachnoid membrane.—*adjs.* **arachnoi'dal**; **arachnolog'ical**.—*ns.* **arachnol'ogist**, one who studies the Arachnida; **arachnol'ogy**.—**arachnoid membrane**, one of the three coverings of the brain and spinal cord, between the dura-mater and pia-mater, non-vascular, transparent, thin. [Gr. *arachnē*, spider.]

araeometer, **areometer**, *ar-i-om'i-tər*, *n.* an instrument for determining specific gravity, a hydrometer.—*adjs.* **araeometric**, **-al** (*-met'*).—*n.* **araeom'etry**, the measuring of specific gravity. [Gr. *araios*, thin, *metron*, measure.]

araeostyle, **areostyle**, *a-rē'ō-stīl*, *adj.* having columns four diameters or more apart.—*n.* a building or colonnade so built.—*adj.* **araeosystyle**, **areosystile** (*-sis'tīl*), alternately araeostyle and systyle.—Also *n.* [Gr. *araios*, thin, sparse, *stȳlos*, column.]

aragonite, *ar'ə-gə-nīt*, *ə-rag'ə-nīt*, *n.* an orthorhombic mineral composed of calcium carbonate. [*Aragon*, in Spain.]

araise, arayse, *ə-rāz'*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to raise from the dead. [Pfx. *a-*, intensive, and raise.]

arak. Once *obs.*, now more usu., spelling of arrack.

Aralia, *ə-rā'li-ə*, *n.* a genus of the ivy family, **Araliā'ceae**, much grown as decorative plants.—*adj.* **araliā'ceous.** [Perh. American Indian origin.]

Aramaic, *ar-ə-mā'ik*, *adj.* relating to Aramaea, or Aram (roughly, modern Syria), or to its language —also **Aramaean** (*-mē'ən*).—*ns.* any of a group of Semitic languages (including that spoken by Christ) once used in this and neighbouring areas in commerce and government.—*n.* **Aramā'ism** an Aramaic idiom. [Gr. *Aramaios*.]

Aranea, *a-rā'ni-ə*, *n.* the garden-spider genus (otherwise *Epeira*):—*ns.pl.* **Arā'neae** (*-ē*), **Araneida** (*ar-ə-nē'i-da*), **-idae** (*-dē*), spiders as a class or order.—*n.* **arā'neid** (*-ni-id*), a spider.—*adj.* **arā'neous,** cobwebby. [L. *arānea*, spider.]

arapaima, *ar-ə-pī'mə*, the pirarucu (*Arapaima*, or *Sudis*, *gigas*; fam. Osteoglossidae), a gigantic South American river-fish, chief food-fish of the Amazon, reaching sometimes 4 cwt. [Tupí origin.]

arapunga, *ar-ə-pung'gə*, *n.* the campanero or South American bell-bird. [Tupí *araponga*.]

arar, *är'är*, *n.* the sandarac tree. [Moroccan name.]

araroba, *ä-rä-rō'bə*, *n.* Goa powder, got from cavities in a papilionaceous Brazilian tree (*Andira*, or *Vataireopsis*, *araroba*), cultivated in Goa, yielding chrysarobin. [Prob. Tupí.]

Araucaria, *a-rö-kā'ri-ə*, *n.* the monkey-puzzle genus, coniferous trees of S. America and Australasia. [*Arauco*, in S. Chile.]

à ravir, *a ra-vēr*, (Fr.) ravishingly.

arba. See **araba.**

arbalest, *är'bəl-est*, *n.* a crossbow: a cross-staff.—Also **ar'balist, ar'blast, ar'cubalist.**—*ns.* **ar'balester, ar'balister, ar'blaster,** a crossbowman. [L. *arcuballista*—*arcus*, bow, *ballista* (see **ballista**); partly through O.E. *arblast*—O.Fr. *arbaleste*.]

arbiter, *är'bi-tər*, *n.* a judge: an umpire: one chosen by parties to decide between them: one who has absolute control:—*fem.* **ar'bitress.**—*adj.* **ar'bitrable.**—*n.* **ar'bitrage** (*-trij*), arbitration: traffic in bills of exchange or stocks to profit by different prices in different markets.—*adj.* **ar'bitral** (*Scots law*).—*n.* **arbit'rament** (now less usu. **arbit'rement**), the decision of an arbiter: determination: power of decision.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* **ar'bitrate,** to decide, determine: to refer to arbitration: to judge as arbiter.—*ns.* **arbitrā'tion,** (submission to) the decision of an arbiter; **ar'bitrātor,** arbiter:—*fem.* **ar'bitrātrix.** [L.]

arbiter elegantiarum, *ar'bit-er el-e-gan-shi-ār'əm, el-e-gan-ti-är'ōōm*, (L.) judge of taste.

arbitrary, *är'bi-trər-i*, *adj.* not bound by rules: despotic, absolute: capricious: arising from accident rather than from rule.—*adv.* **ar'bitrarily.**—*n.* **ar'bitrariness.** [L. *arbitrārius*—*arbiter*.]

arbitrium, *ar-bit'ri-əm*, *-ōōm*, (L.) power of decision.

arblast. See **arbalest.**

arbor, *är'bər*, *n.* (L.) a tree: a shaft or beam: a spindle or axis.—*adjs.* **arborā'ceous,** tree-like: wooded; **arboreal** (*är-bō'ri-əl*, *-bö'*), of, of the nature of, trees: tree-dwelling; **arbo'reous,** of or belonging to trees: tree-like: in the form of a tree: wooded.—*ns.* **arboresc'ence, arborisā'tion, -izā'tion,** tree-like growth.—*adj.* **arboresc'ent,** growing, formed, branched, like a tree: approaching the character of a tree.—*ns.* **ar'boret,** shrubbery (*obs.*): arboretum (*obs.*): a little tree, shrub (*Milt.*); **arborē'tum** (L. *är-borā'tōōm*), a botanic garden of trees:—*pl.* **arborē'ta.**—*n.* **ar'borist,** one who studies trees.—*adjs.* **ar'borous,** of, or formed by, trees; **arboricul'tural.**—*ns.* **arboriculture,** forestry, the culture of trees, esp. timber-trees; **arboricul'turist.**—**Arbor Day,** in some countries a day yearly set apart for the general planting of trees; **arbor vitae** (L., tree of life; *vī'tē*, *wē'tī*), a coniferous genus (*Thuja*) akin to cypress: a tree-like appearance seen when the human cerebellum is cut vertically. [L. *arbor*, tree.]

arbour, *är'bər*, *n.* a grass-plot, garden, herb-garden, or orchard (*obs.*): a grassy seat (*obs.*): hence, a retreat or bower of trees or climbing plants: a shaded walk (*Milt.*).—*adj.* **ar'boured.** [A.F. *herber*—L. *herbārium*—*herba*, grass, herb; meaning changed through confusion with L. *arbor*, tree.]

Arbutus, *är-bū'təs*, *är'*, *n.* the strawberry-tree genus.—*n.* **ar'bute,** the strawberry-tree or other Arbutus. [L. *arbŭtus*.]

arc, *ärk*, *n.* a part of the circumference of a circle or other curve: an arch (*Milt.*): a luminous discharge of electricity across a gap between two conductors or terminals.—*v.i.* to form an arc (*elect.*).—*n.* **arc(k)'ing.**—*ns.* **arc-lamp, arc-light,** a lamp whose source of light is an electric arc between carbon electrodes; **arc-welding** (see **weld**). [L. *arcus*, a bow.]

arcade, *är-kād'*, *n.* a row of arches, open or closed, on columns or pilasters: a walk arched over: a covered passageway lined with shops.—*adj.* **arcād'ed.**—*n.* **arcād'ing.** [Fr.,—L.L. *arcāta*, arched; see **arch.**]

Arcadian, *är-kād'i-ən*, *adj.* of *Arcadia* (*poet.* Arcady, *är'kə-di*), a district in Greece whose people were primitive in manners and given to music and dancing: pastoral: simple, innocent.—Also *n.*—*n.* **Arcād'ianism.**

arcanum, *är-kān'əm*, *n.* a secret: a mystery: a secret remedy or elixir:—*pl.* **arcan'a.**—*adj.* **arcane'.**—*n.* **arcan'ist** (*-kān'*), one having knowledge of a secret ceramic process. [L., neut. of *arcānus*—*arca*, a chest.]

arc de triomphe, *ärk də trē-ɔ̃f*, (Fr.) triumphal arch.

arc-en-ciel, *ärk-ã-syel*, (Fr.) rainbow.

arch, *ärch*, *n.* a structure of wedge-shaped stones or other pieces supporting each other by mutual pressure and able to sustain a superincumbent weight: anything of like form: an archway: the part from heel to toes of the bony structure of the foot, normally having an upward curve: (in *pl.*) with various adjs. (grey, dark, silvery, etc.), collectors' names for moths of different kinds, with markings like arcading.—*v.t.* to cover or furnish with an arch.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to bend in the form of an arch.—*adj.* **arched,** having the form of an arch: covered with an arch.—*adv.* **arch'wise,** in the manner of an arch.—*ns.* **arch'let,** a little arch; **arch'way,** an arched or vaulted passage.—**(Court of) Arches,** the ecclesiastical court of appeal for the province of Canterbury, formerly held at the church of St Mary-le-Bow (or of the Arches, from the arches that support its steeple).—**dropped, fallen, arch,** a flattened foot arch. [O.Fr. *arche*—L. *arcus*, bow (as if *arca*).]

arch, *ärch*, *adj.* chief, principal (*Shak.*): finished, accomplished, pre-eminent, esp in evil (*Bunyan*). cunning: waggish: roguish: shrewd.—*n.* (*Shak.*) chief.—*adv.* **arch'ly.**—*n.* **arch'ness.** [From the prefix *arch-*, in words such as *arch-rogue*, etc.]

arch-, *ärch-* (*ärk-* in direct borrowings from Greek), *pfx.* first or chief: often an intensive in an odious sense.—*ns.* **arch'-druid,** a chief or presiding druid; **arch'-en'emy,** a chief enemy: Satan—also **arch'-fel'on, arch'-fiend', arch'-foe';** **arch'-flā'men,** a chief flamen or priest; **arch'-**

her′etic, a leader of heresy; **arch′-mock′** (*Shak.*), the height of mockery; **arch′-pī′rate**, a chief pirate; **arch′-pō′et**, a chief poet: a poet-laureate (*obs.*): **arch′-prel′ate**, a chief prelate; **arch′-priest′**, a chief priest: in early times, a kind of vicar to the bishop—later, a rural dean: a superior appointed by the Pope to govern the secular priests sent into England from the foreign seminaries during the period 1598-1621; **arch′-trait′or**, a chief traitor, greatest of traitors, sometimes applied esp. to the devil, or to Judas; **arch′-vill′ain**, one supremely villainous. [O.E. *arce-*, *ærce-*, through L. from Gr. *archi-*—*archos*, chief.]

Archaean, *är-kē′ən*, (*geol.*) *adj.* and *n.* Pre-Cambrian. [Gr. *archaios*, ancient—*archē*, beginning.]

archaeology, *ärk-i-ol′ə-ji*, *n.* the scientific study of human antiquities.—*adj.* **archaeological** (*-ə-loj′i-kl*).—*adv.* **archaeolog′ically**.—*n.* **archaeol′ogist**. [Gr. *archaios*, ancient—*archē*, beginning, *logos*, discourse.]

Archaeopteryx, *är-ki-op′tər-iks*, *n.* a Jurassic fossil bird, with a long bony tail. [Gr. *archaios*, ancient, *pteryx*, wing.]

Archaeornithes, *är-ki-ör-nī′thēz*, *n.pl.* the Saururae, or primitive reptile-like birds, the Archaeopteryx and its kin. [Gr. *archaios*, ancient, *ornīthĕs*, pl. of *ornis*, *ornīs*, bird.]

Archaeus. See **Archeus.**

archaic, *är-kā′ik*, *adj.* ancient: savouring of the past: not absolutely obsolete but no longer in general use: old-fashioned.—*adv.* **archā′ically**.—*n.* **archā′icism**.—*v.i.* **ar′chāise**, **-ize**, to imitate the archaic.—*ns.* **ar′chāiser**, **-izer**; **ar′chāism**, inclination to archaise: an archaic word or phrase; **ar′chāist**.—*adj.* **archāist′ic**, affectedly or imitatively archaic. [Gr. *archaikos*—*archaios*, ancient—*archē*, beginning.]

archangel, *ärk′ān-jl*, or *-ān′*, *n.* an angel of the highest order: garden angelica: dead-nettle: a kind of pigeon.—*adj.* **archangelic** (*-an-jel′*). [Gr. *archangelos*—*archos*, chief, *angelos*, messenger.]

archbishop, *ärch-bish′əp*, or *ärch′*, *n.* a metropolitan bishop who superintends the bishops in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese.—*n.* **archbish′opric**. [O.E. *ærcebiscop*; see **arch-**, and **bishop**.]

arch-chimic, *ärch-kim′ik*, (*Milt.*) *adj.* supreme in alchemy. [See **arch-**, **chemic**.]

archdeacon, *ärch-dē′kn*, or *ärch′*, *n.* a chief deacon: the ecclesiastical dignitary having the chief supervision of a diocese or part of it, next under the bishop—the 'bishop's eye'.—*ns.* **archdeac′onry**, the office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon. [O.E. *ærcediacon*; see **arch-**, **deacon**.]

archdiocese, *arch-dī′ə-sis*, *-sēs*, *n.* an archbishop's diocese. [**arch-**, chief, and **diocese**.]

archduke, *ärch′dūk*, *ärch′dūk′*, (*hist.*) *n.* the title of certain early reigning dukes of importance, and of princes of the imperial house of Austria:—*fem.* **archduchess** (*ärch′duch′is*).—*adj.* **arch′dū′cal**.—*ns.* **arch′duch′y**, **arch′duke′dom**. [**arch-**, chief, and **duke**.]

archegonium, *ärk-i-gō′ni-əm*, *n.* the flask-shaped female reproductive organ of mosses and ferns, and (in a reduced form) of flowering plants:—*pl.* **archego′nia**.—*adjs.* **archego′nial**; **archego′niate**, having archegonia.—*n.pl.* **Archēgoniā′tae**, a main division of the vegetable kingdom, bryophytes and pteridophytes. [Gr. *archegonos*, founder of a race.]

archenteron, *ärk-en′tər-on*, *n.* in the embryo, the primitive gut. [Gr. pfx. *arch-*, *enteron*, gut.]

archer, *ärch′ər*, *n.* one who shoots with a bow and arrows:—*fem.* **arch′eress**.—*n.* **arch′ery**, the art or sport of shooting with the bow: a company of archers.—*n.* **arch′er-fish**, an acanthopterygious fish of India that catches insects by shooting water at them from its mouth. [O. Fr. *archier*—L. *arcārius*—*arcus*, a bow.]

archetype, *ärk′i-tīp*, *n.* the original pattern or model, prototype.—*adj.* **archetyp′al**. [Gr. *archety̆pon*, *arche-*, *archi-*, and *typos*, a model.]

Archeus, **Archaeus**, or without *cap.*, *är-kē′us*, *n.* personification by Paracelsus of a supposed spirit dwelling in and controlling all living things and processes. [Mod. L. *archaeus*—Gr. *archaios*, original.]

archgenethliac, *ärch′je-neth′li-ak*, (*Browning*; in derogatory sense) *n.* greatest of genethliacs or astrologers. [**arch-**, chief.]

Archibald, *är′chi-bəld*, **Archie**, *är′chi*, (*mil. slang*) *ns.* an anti-aircraft gun. [Arbitrary name.]

Archichlamydeae, *är-ki-klə-mid′i-ē*, (*bot.*) *n.pl.* one of the main divisions of the Dicotyledons, in which the petals, if present, are in general not united. [Gr. pfx. *archi-* denoting primitiveness, *chlamys*, *-ydos*, mantle.]

archidiaconal, *är-ki-dī-ak′ə-nl*, *adj.* of an archdeacon. [Gr. *archidiākonos*; see **deacon**.]

archiepiscopal, *är-ki-i-pis′kə-pl*, *adj.* of an archbishop.—*ns.* **archiepis′copacy**, **archiepis′copate**, dignity or province of an archbishop.—**archiepiscopal cross**, a patriarchal cross. [Gr. *archiepiskopos*, archbishop.]

archil, *är′chil*, *-kil*, *n.* a red or violet dye made from various lichens: a lichen yielding it, esp. species of Roccella.—Also **orchel** (*ör′chəl*), **orchella** (*-chel′ə*), **or′chil**, **orchill′a**.—*n.* **orchill′a-weed**, an archil lichen. [O.Fr. *orchel*, *orseil* (Fr. *orseille*)—It. *orcello*, origin undetermined.]

Archilochian, *är-ki-lō′ki-ən*, *adj.* of *Archilŏchus* (Gr. *Archilŏchos*) of Paros (*c.* 714-676 B.C.), Greek lyric poet and lampooner, reputed originator of iambic metre, proverbially bitter.—*n.* an Archilochian verse—dactylic tetrameter catalectic, dactylic trimeter catalectic (*lesser Archilochian*), or dactylic tetrameter combined with trochaic tripody (*greater Archilochian*).

archilowe, *är′hhi-lō*, (*obs. Scot.*) *n.* a treat in return. [Origin unknown.]

archimage, *är′ki-māj*, *n.* a chief magician or enchanter. [Gr. *archi-*, chief, *magos*, a magician; older than Spenser's Archimago.]

archimandrite, *är-ki-man′drīt*, *n.* in the Greek Church, an abbot. [Late Gr. *archimandritēs*—pfx. *archi-*, first, and *mandrā*, an enclosure, a monastery.]

Archimedean, *ärk-i-mē-dē′ən*, or *-mē′di-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to *Archimedes*, a celebrated Greek mathematician of Syracuse (*c.* 287-212 B.C.).—**Archimedean screw**, a machine for raising water, etc., in simplest form a tube bent spirally turning on its axis; **Archimedean spiral**, the curve described by a point moving uniformly along a uniformly revolving radius vector, its polar equation being $r = a\theta$. **principle of Archimedes**, that a body weighed when immersed wholly or partly in a fluid shows a loss of weight equal to the weight of fluid it displaces.

Archipelago, *ärk-i-pel′ə-gō*, *n.* the Aegean Sea: (without *cap.*) a sea abounding in islands, hence a group of islands:—*pl.* **archipel′ago(e)s**.—*adj.* **archipelagic** (*-pi-laj′ik*). [An Italian compound *arcipelago* from Gr. *archi-*, chief, *pelagos*, sea, with pfx. restored to Gr. form.]

architect, *ärk′i-tekt*, *n.* a designer of buildings: a designer of ships (*naval architect*): a maker: a contriver.—*adjs.* **architecton′ic**, pertaining to architecture: constructive: controlling, directing: pertaining to the arrangement of knowledge.—*n.* (often in *pl.* form) the science of architecture: the systematic arrangement of knowledge.—*adj.* **architecton′ical**.—*adv.* **architecton′ically**.—*adj.* **architec′tural** (*-chər-əl*).—*n.* **architec′ture**, the art or science of building: structure: in specific sense, one of the fine arts, the art of designing buildings: style of building.

[Gr. *architektōn*, master-builder—*archi-*, chief, and *tektōn*, a builder.]

architrave, *ärk'i-trāv*, (*archit.*) *n.* the lowest division of the entablature resting immediately on the abacus of the column: collective name for the various parts, jambs, lintels, etc., that surround a door or window: moulding round an arch.—*adj.* **arch'itraved.** [It. *architrave*—Gr. *archi-*, chief, and L. *trabs*, *trabis*, a beam.]

archive, *ärk'īv*, *n.* (in *pl.*) a repository of public records or of records and monuments generally: public records: (rare in *sing.*) a document, monument.—*adj.* **archīv'al** (or *ärk'i-vəl*).—*n.* **archivist** (*ärk'i-vist*), a keeper of archives or records. [Fr.,—L.L. *archī(v)um*—Gr. *archeion*, magisterial residence—*archē*, government.]

archivolt, *är'ki-vōlt*, *n.* the under-curve of an arch: moulding on it. [It. *archivolto*—*arco* (L. *arcus*, an arch) and *volta*, vault.]

archlute, *ärch'lo͞ot*, *-lūt*, *n.* a large double-necked bass lute. [Pfx. arch- and lute.]

archology, *ärk-ol'ə-ji*, (*rare*) *n.* doctrine of the origin of things: the science of government. [Gr. *archē*, beginning, rule, *logos*, discourse.]

archon, *ärk-on*, *-ən*, *n.* one of nine chief magistrates of ancient Athens.—*ns.* **arch'onship**, the office of an archon; **arch'ontate**, the archon's tenure of office.—*adj.* **archontic** (*-ont'ik*). [Gr. *archōn*, *-ontos*, pr.p. of *archein*, to be first, to rule.]

arco saltando, *är'kō säl-tän'dō*, *adv.* and *adj.* (played) with rebounding bow.—*n.* a quick staccato. [It., jumping bow.]

Arctic, **arctic**, *ärk'tik*, *adj.* relating to the Great Bear, or to the north: extremely cold.—*n.* a waterproof overshoe (*U.S.*): (usu. *cap.* and with the) the area lying north of the Arctic Circle or north of the timber line:—*n.pl.* **Arctiidae** (*-tī'i-dē*), the tiger-moth family, whose caterpillars are called woolly-bears.—*adj.* **arc'toid**, bear-like.—**Arctic Circle**, the parallel of latitude 66°33′N, bounding the region of the earth surrounding the north terrestrial pole. [Gr. *arktos*, a bear.]

Arctogaea, *ärk-tō-jē'a*, *n.* a zoological region including all lands outside of Notogaea and Neogaea.—*adjs.* **Arctogae'an**, **Arctogae'ic.** [Gr. *arktos*, bear (see preceding), *gaia*, earth.]

Arctostaphylos. See **bearberry.**

Arcturus, *ärk-tū'rəs*, *-to͞o'*, *n.* the Bear-ward, a yellow star in Boötes, fourth in order of brightness in the entire heavens. [Gr. *Arktouros*—*arktos*, bear, and *ouros*, guard.]

arcuate, *är'kū-āt*, **arcuated**, *-id*, *adjs.* arched.—*n.* **arcuā'tion.**—**arcus (senilis)**, *är'kəs* (*sen'īl-is*), a bow-shaped or ring-shaped greyish fatty deposit in the cornea (especially in the aged). [L. *arcuātus*, pa.p. of *arcuāre*, to bend like a bow—*arcus*, a bow.]

arcubalist, *är'kū-bə-list*. See **arbalest.**

arcus. See **arcuate.**

Ardea, *är'di-a*, *n.* the heron and bittern genus. [L. *ardea*, heron.]

ardeb, *är'deb*, *n.* an Egyptian dry measure of 5½ bushels. [Ar. *irdab.*]

ardent, *ärd'ənt*, *adj.* burning: fiery: fervid: combustible, inflammable (*obs.* exc. in ardent spirits, distilled alcoholic liquors, whisky, brandy, etc.).—*n.* **ard'ency.**—*adv.* **ard'ently.**—*n.* **ard'our**, warmth of passion or feeling: eagerness: enthusiasm (with *for*). [L. *ardēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *ardēre*, to burn.]

ardentia verba, *ar-den'shi-a*, *ti-a*, *vûr'ba*, *wer'*, (L.) words that burn, glowing language.

ard-ri(gh), **ardri(gh)**, *örd'rē*, or *-rē'*, *n.* a head king. [Ir. *ārd*, noble, *rī*, king.]

arduous, *ärd'ū-əs*, *adj.* steep, difficult to climb: difficult to accomplish: laborious.—*adv.* **ard'uously.**—*n.* **ard'uousness.** [L. *arduus*, steep, high.]

are, *är*, *n.* the unit of the metric land measure, 100 sq. metres. [Fr.,—L. *ārea*, a site, space, court.]

are, *är*, used as plural of the present indicative of the verb *to be*. [Old Northumbrian *aron*, which ousted the usual O.E. *sind*, *sindon*; both from the root *es-*.]

area, *ā'ri-a*, *n.* a space or piece of ground: a portion of surface: a region (*lit.* and *fig.*): the floor of a theatre, etc.: a sunken space alongside the basement of a building: superficial extent.—*adj.* **ā'real.**—**ā'rea-sneak'**, a thief who sneaks in by area doors. [L. *ārea*, an open empty place, etc.]

areach, *a-rēch'*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to reach, get at: to seize.—*pa.t.* (*Spens.*) **arraught** (*a-röt'*). [O.E. *ārǣcan*—*ā-*, intens., *rǣcan*, to reach.]

aread, **arede**, **arreede**, *a-rēd'*, *v.t.* to declare (*obs.*): to utter (*obs.*): to guess (*arch.*): to interpret, explain (*arch.*): to adjudge (*obs.*): to decide (*obs.*): to counsel (*Milt.* and *Spens.*).—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **ared(d)'.** [O.E. *ārǣdan*: see **read.**]

arear, **arere**, Spenserian spellings of **arrear** (*adv.*).

à rebours, *a rə-bo͞or*, (Fr.) against the grain.

Areca, *ar'i-kə*, *ə-rē'*, *n.* the betel-nut genus of palms.—*n.* **ar'eca-nut**, betel-nut, the nut of *Areca catechu*, chewed by the Malays with lime in a betel-pepper leaf. [Port.,—Malayalam *adekka.*]

arefaction, *ar-i-fak'shən*, (*obs.*) *n.* drying.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **ar'efy**, to dry up, wither. [L. *ārefacĕre*, to make dry—*ārēre*, to dry, *facĕre*, to make.]

arena, *ə-rē'nə*, *n.* part of the ancient amphitheatre strewed with sand for combats: any place of public contest: any sphere of action.—*adj.* **arenaceous** (*ar-i-nā'shəs*), sandy: composed of sand or quartz grains: with shell of agglutinated sand-grains: sand-growing.—*ns.* **Arenā'ria**, the sandwort genus, akin to chickweed; **arenā'tion**, remedial application of sand.—*adj.* **arenic'olous**, sand-dwelling.—**arena stage**, a stage which can have audience all round it. (See **theatre-in-the-round.**) [L. *arēna*, sand.]

areography, *ar-i-og'rə-fi*, *n.* description of the physical features of the planet Mars. [Gr. *Arēs*, Mars, *graphein*, to write.]

areola, *a-rē'ō-lə*, *n.* a small area: a small space marked off by lines, or a slightly sunken spot (*biol.*): an interstice in a tissue (*physiol.*): any circular spot such as that around the nipple (*physiol.*): part of the iris of the eye bordering on the pupil (*physiol.*):—*pl.* **arē'olae** (*-lē*).—*adjs.* **arē'olar**; **arē'olate**, **arē'olated**, divided into small areas.—*ns.* **arēolā'tion**, division into areolae; **areole** (*ar'i-ōl*), an areola: a spiny or hairy spot on a cactus. [L. *āreola*, dim. of *ārea.*]

areometer. See **araeometer.**

Areopagus, *ar-i-op'əg-əs*, *n.* the Hill of Arēs, on which the supreme court of ancient Athens was held: the court itself: any important tribunal.—*n.* **Areop'agite** (*-gīt*, *-jīt*), a member of the Areopagus.—*adj.* **Areopagitic** (*-git'*, or *-jit'*), pertaining to the Areopagus. [Latinised from Gr. *Areios pagos*, hill of Arēs (identified with Roman Mars).]

areostyle, **areosystile.** See **araeostyle.**

aret, **arett**, *a-ret'*, *v.t.* to entrust, commit (*Spens.*): to assign, allot (*obs.*): to adjudge, award (*obs.*). [O.Fr. *areter*, *a-*, to, *reter*—L. *reputāre*, to reckon.]

arête, *a-ret'*, *n.* a sharp ridge: esp. in French Switzerland, a rocky edge on a mountain. [Fr.,—L. *arista*, an ear of corn, fish-bone, spine.]

Aretinian, *ar-i-tin'i-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to Guido of Arezzo (d. 1050).—**Aretinian syllables**, the initial syllables of the half-lines of a hymn to John the Baptist, which, falling on successive notes of the diatonic scale, were used (apparently by Guido) as names for the notes:—*Ut* queant laxis *re*sonare fibris *Mi*ra gestorum *fa*muli tuorum, *Sol*ve polluti *la*bii reatum, Sancte Ioannes. Thus C in the bass is *C fa ut*, being the fourth note (fa) of the first hexachord (on G) and the first note (ut) of the second hexachord (on C). See gamut. [L. *Arētinus*, *Arrētinus*, of Arrētium or Arezzo.]

arew, *a-rōō'*, (*Spens.*) *adv.* arow, in a row.

arfvedsonite, *är'ved-sən-it*, *n.* a soda amphibole. [After J. A. *Arfvedson* (1792-1841), Swedish mineralogist.]

argal, *är'gl*, *adv.* Shakespeare's gravedigger's attempt at L. *ergō*, therefore.

argala, *är'gə-la*, *n.* the adjutant stork. [Hind. *hargila*.]

argali, *är'gə-li*, *n.* the great wild sheep (*Ovis ammon*) of Asia. [Mongol.]

argan, *är'gan*, a Moroccan timber-tree of the family Sapotaceae: its oil-bearing seed. [N. African pron. of Ar. *arjān*.]

argand, *är'gand*, *n.* a burner admitting air within a cylindrical flame.—Also *adj.* [Invented by Aimé *Argand* (1755-1803).]

Argathelian, *är-gə-thē'li-ən*, *adj.* of the party in Scotland in the 18th century that approved of the political influence of the house of Argyle. [L.L. *Argathelia*, Argyle.]

argemone, *är-jem-ō'nē*, *n.* the prickly poppy. [Gr. *argemōnē*, a kind of poppy.]

argent, *ärj'ənt*, *adj.* and *n.* silver: silvery-white: white (*her.*).—*adjs.* **argentif'erous**, silver-bearing; **ar'gentine** (*-īn*), of or like silver: sounding like silver: (*cap.*) of, or belonging to, Argentina or its people.—*n.* white metal coated with silver: spongy tin: a small smelt with silvery sides: **Argentine**, a native or citizen of Argentina (also **Argentino**, *-tē'nō*, Sp. *är-hhen-tē'nō*).—*n.* **ar'gentite**, silver-glance, native sulphide of silver. [Fr.,—L. *argentum*, silver; the republic is named from the Rio de la Plata (silver river).]

argent comptant, *ar-zhã kɔ̃-tã*, (Fr.) ready money.

Argestes, *är-jes'tēz*, (*Milt.*) *n.* the north-west wind personified. [Gr. *Argestēs*.]

arghan, *är'gan*, *n.* pita fibre, or the plant yielding it. [Origin unknown.]

argil, *är'jil*, *n.* potter's clay: pure clay or alumina.—*adj.* **argillā'ceous**, clayey.—*n.* **ar'gillite**, an indurated clay rock. [L. *argilla*, Gr. *argillos*, white clay—*argēs*, white.]

Argive, *är'gīv*, *-jīv*, *n.* and *adj.* belonging to *Argos*: Greek.

argle-bargle, **argie-bargie**. See under argue.

Argo, *är'gō*, *n.* a large southern constellation consisting of four separate constellations.

argol, *är'gol*, *n.* dried dung used as fuel. [Mongolian.]

argol, *är'gol*, *n.* a hard crust formed on the sides of wine-vessels, from which cream of tartar and tartaric acid are obtainable—generally reddish. [Prob. conn. with Gr. *argos*, white.]

argon, *är'gon*, *n.* a colourless, odourless inert gas (at. numb. 18) discovered in the atmosphere in 1894 by Rayleigh and Ramsay. It constitutes about 1% by volume of the atmosphere from which it is obtained by fractionation of liquid air. It is used in gas-filled electric lamps, radiation counters and fluorescent tubes. [Gr. *ārgon* (neut.) inactive—*a-*, priv., *ergon*, work.]

Argonaut, *är'gō-nöt*, *n.* one of those who sailed in the ship *Argo* in search of the golden fleece: (without *cap.*) the paper nautilus (*Argonauta*).—*adj.* **argonaut'ic**. [Gr. *Argō*, and *nautēs*, a sailor.]

argosy, *är'gə-si*, *n.* a great merchant ship, esp. of Ragusa or Venice. [It. *Ragusea*, Ragusan (ship).]

argot, *är-gō*, *n.* slang, originally that of thieves and vagabonds: cant. [Fr.; of unknown origin.]

argue, *ärg'ū*, *v.t.* to prove or indicate: give reason to believe: to seek to show by reasoning: to discuss with reasoning: to persuade or bring by reasoning (into or out of a course of action): to accuse (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to offer reasons: to contend with reasoning.—*adj.* **arg'ūable**, capable of being maintained: capable of being disputed.—*adv.* **ar'gūably**.—*n.* **arg'ūer**.—*v.i.* **ar'gūfy** (*coll.*), to bandy arguments: to wrangle.—*v.t.* to beset with wrangling.—*ns.* **ar'gūment**, proof: evidence: a reason or series of reasons offered or possible towards proof or inducement: exchange of such reasons: debate: matter of debate or contention: a summary of subject-matter: hence contents (*Shak.*): a quantity upon which another depends, or under which it is to be sought in a table (*math.*): the angle between a vector and its axis of reference (*math.*); **argūmentā'tion**, reasoning: sequence or exchange of arguments.—*adj.* **argūment'ative**, controversial: addicted to arguing.—*adv.* **argūment'atively**.—*n.* **argūment'ativeness**.—*v.i.* **ar'gy-bar'gy**, **ar'gie-bar'gie**, **ar'gle-bar'gle** (*orig. Scot.*), to argue tediously or vexatiously.—*n.* a bandying of argument. [Fr. *arguer*—L. *argūtāre*, freq. of *argūĕre*, to show, accuse; *argūmentum*, proof, accusation, summary of contents.]

argumentum, *ār-gū-men'tum*, *ār-gōō-men'tŏŏm*, (L.) argument.—**argumentum ad crumenam**, *ad krōō'mən-əm*, *-mān-am*, argument addressed to the purse (i.e. to cupidity); — **ad hominem**, *hom'in-em*, an appeal to the known prepossessions or previous admissions of an opponent; — **ad ignorantiam**, *ig-nōr-an'shi-əm*, *ig-nōr-an'ti-am*, one founded on the ignorance of an opponent; — **ad invidiam**, *in-vid'i-am*, *-wid'*, an appeal to prejudices; — **ad judicium**, *jōō-dish'i-əm*, *ū-dik'i-ŏŏm*, an appeal to the commonsense of mankind; — **ad rem**, *rem*, argument to the purpose; — **baculinum**, *ba-kūl-īn'um*, *ba-kŏŏl-ēn'ŏŏm*, the argument of the stick—most forcible of arguments; — **per impossibile**, *per im-po-sib'il-ē*, *-ā*, the proof from the absurdity of a contradictory supposition.—**argumenti causa**, *ār-gū-men'tī kō'za*, *ar-gōō-men'tē kow'za*, for the sake of argument.

Argus, *ār'gəs*, *n.* in Greek mythology, Io's guardian, whose hundred eyes Hera transferred to the peacock's tail: a vigilant watcher: an East Indian genus of pheasants (**Argus pheasant**): a butterfly with many eye-spots on the wings (as some *Lycaenidae* and *Satyridae*): an ophiuroid with much-divided coiling arms.—*adj.* **Ar'gus-eyed'**. [Gr. *Argos*, lit., bright.]

argute, *ār-gūt'*, *adj.* shrill: keen: shrewd.—*adv.* **argute'ly**.—*n.* **argute'ness**. [L. *argūtus*.]

argyria, *ār-jīr'i-a*, *n.* skin-pigmentation caused by taking preparations of silver.—*n.* **ar'gyrodite**, a mineral composed of silver, germanium, and sulphur. [Gr. *argyros*, silver.]

aria, *ā'ri-a*, (*mus.*) *n.* an air or melody, esp. an accompanied vocal solo in a cantata, oratorio, or opera: a regular strain of melody followed by another in contrast and complement, and then repeated *da capo*. [It., from root of air.]

Arian, *ā'ri-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to, or following, *Arius* of Alexandria (d. 336).—*n.* one who adheres to the doctrines of Arius: a Unitarian.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **A'rianise**, **-ize**.—*n.* **A'rianism**.

Arician, *a-rish'ən*, *adj.* of or belonging to *Aricia* in Latium or its Diana cult.

arid, *ar'id*, *adj.* dry: parched: barren: jejune.—*ns.* **arid'ity**, **ar'idness**.—*adv.* **ar'idly**. [L. *aridus*.]

Ariel, *ā'ri-əl*, *n.* a man's name in the Old Testament: in later demonology, a water-spirit: an angel: a spirit of the air (as Shakespeare's Ariel, a sylph in Pope): (without *cap.*) species of swallow, petrel, and toucan. [Heb. *Ariel*, with meaning influenced by air.]

ariel, *ā'ri-əl*, *n.* a kind of gazelle. [Ar. *aryil*.]

Aries, *ā'ri-ēz*, *n.* the Ram, a constellation giving name to, and formerly coinciding with, a sign of the zodiac.—**first point of Aries**, the intersection of equator and ecliptic passed by the sun in (the northern) spring, now actually in Pisces. [L. *ariēs*, *-etis*, ram.]

arietta, *ar-i-et'ta*, (*mus.*) *n.* a little aria or air.—

Also (Fr.) **ariette** (*-et'*). [It. *arietta*, dim. of *aria*.]

aright, *ə-rīt'*, *adv*. in a right way: rightly: on or to the right.—**a rights** (*Spens.*), rightly. [Prep. a, and right.]

aril, *är'il*, *n*. a covering or appendage of some seeds, an outgrowth of the funicle: sometimes, a caruncle (*false aril*).—Also **arill'us**:—*pl*. **arill'i.** —*adjs*. **ar'illary, ar'illate, ar'illated,** having an aril.—*n*. **ar'illode,** a caruncle or false aril, from near the micropyle. [L.L. *arillus*, raisin.]

Arimaspian, *ar-i-mas'pi-ən*, *adj*. pertaining to the *Arimaspi*, described by Herodotus as a one-eyed people of the extreme north, warring perpetually with griffins for gold hoards.—Also *n*.—Also **Ar'imasp,** *adj*. and *n*.

arioso, *a-ri-ō'sō*, *adj*. and *adv*. in the melodious manner of an aria, or between aria and recitative. —Also *n*. [It. *aria*.]

ariot, *ə-rī'ət*, *adv*. in riot, riotously.

aripple, *ə-rip'l*, *adv*. in a ripple.

arise, *ə-rīz'*, *v.i.* to rise up: to get up: to take rise, originate: to come into being, view, or activity:— *pa.t.* **arose** (*ə-rōz'*); *pa.p.* **arisen** (*ə-riz'n*). [Pfx. *a-*, up, out, and rise.]

arish. See arrish.

arista, *ə-ris'ta*, *n*. an awn.—*adj*. **aris'tate** (or *ar'*), awned. [L. *arista*, an awn.]

Aristarch, *ar'is-tärk*, *n*. a severe critic. [*Aristarchus*, Alexandrian grammarian (*c*. 160 B.C.).]

Aristides, *ar-is-tī'dēz*, (L.,—Gr. *Aristeidēs*) an embodiment of justice, from the Athenian statesman (5th cent. B.C.).

Aristippus, *ar-is-tip'əs*, (L.,—Gr. *Aristippos*), an embodiment of self-indulgence, from the founder of the Cyrenaic school of philosophy.

aristocracy, *ar-is-tok'rə-si*, *n*. government by, or political power of, a privileged order: a state so governed: a nobility or privileged class: an analogous class in respect of any quality.—*n*. **aristocrat** (*ar'is-tə-krat*, or *ə-ris'*), a member of an aristocracy: one who has the characteristics of or attributed to an aristocracy: a haughty person: one of the, or the, best of its kind.—*adjs*. **aristocrat'ic, -al,** belonging to aristocracy: having the character that belongs to, or is thought to befit, aristocracy.—*adv*. **aristocrat'ically.**—*n*. **aristocratism** (*-tok'rə-tizm*), the spirit of, or belief in, aristocracy. [Gr. *aristokratiā*—*aristos*, best, and *kratos*, power.]

Aristolochia, *ar-is-tō-lō'ki-ə*, *n*. the birthwort genus, herbs and climbers, specially abundant in tropical South America, giving name to the family **Aristolochiā'ceae.** [Gr. *aristolocheia*—*aristos*, best, *locheiā*, child-birth, from the former repute of birthwort.]

aristology, *ar-is-tol'ə-ji*, *n*. the science or art of dining. [Gr. *ariston*, breakfast, luncheon, *logos*, discourse.]

ariston metron, *ar-is'ton met'ron*, (Gr.) the middle course is the best: the golden mean.

Aristophanic, *ar-is-to-fan'ik*, *adj*. relating to or characteristic of the Greek comic dramatist *Aristophanes*.

Aristotelian, *ar-is-to-tē'li-ən*, **Aristotelean,** *ar-is-tot-i-lē'ən*, *adj*. relating to Aristotle (Gr. *Aristotelēs*) or to his philosophy.—*n*. a follower of Aristotle.—*ns*. **Aristotē'lianism, Aristot'elism.**—**Aristotle's lantern,** a chewing apparatus in sea-urchins, compared by Aristotle to a ship's lantern.

arithmetic, *ə-rith'mə-tik*, *n*. the science of numbers: the art of reckoning by figures: a treatise on reckoning.—*adjs*. **arithmetic** (*ar-ith-met'ik*), **-al.** —*adv*. **arithmet'ically.**—*n*. **arithmetician** (*-mə-tish'n*, or *ar'*), one skilled in arithmetic.—**arithmetical progression,** a series increasing or diminishing by a common difference, as 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22; or 12, 10½, 9, 7½, 6. [Gr. *arithmētikē* (*technē*, art), of numbers—*arithmos*, number.]

arithmometer, *ar-ith-mom'i-tər*, *n*. a calculating machine. [Gr. *arithmos*, number, *metron*, measure.]

ark, *ärk*, *n*. a chest or coffer: in Jewish history, the wooden coffer in which the Tables of the Law were kept: a large floating vessel, as Noah's in the Deluge (Gen. vi-viii): a toy representing Noah's ark.—*v.t.* to put in an ark.—*adj*. and *n*. **ark'ite.**—*n*. **ark'-shell,** a boxlike bivalve shell (*Arca*). [O.E. *arc* (*earc*)—L. *arca*, a chest— *arcēre*, to guard.]

arkose, *är-kōs'*, *n*. a sandstone rich in feldspar grains, formed from granite, etc.

arles, *ärlz*, also *ārlz*, *n.pl.* earnest, esp, in confirmation of a bargain, or an engagement of a servant. —**arle'-penny, arles'-penny.** [Scot. and Northern; M.E. *erles*—app. through O.Fr. from a dim. of L. *arrha*.]

arm, *ärm*, *n*. the fore-limb from shoulder to hand, esp. when used for purposes other than locomotion: a tentacle: a narrow projecting part: an inlet: a branch: a rail or support for the arm as on a chair: power (*fig*.).—*v.t.* to take in the arms: to conduct arm-in-arm.—*ns*. **arm'band,** a band of cloth worn round the sleeve; **arm'chair',** a chair with arms.—*adjs*. **arm'chair,** amateur: stay-at-home: doctrinaire; **armed,** having an arm or arms, as *one-armed*.—*ns*. **arm'ful; arm'hole,** the hole in a garment through which the arm is put.—*adv*. **arm'-in-arm',** with arms interlinked.—*adj*. **arm'less.**—*ns*. **arm'let,** a little arm: a ring or band round the arm; **arm'pit,** the hollow under the shoulder.—**at arm's length,** at a distance (*lit*., *fig*.), not showing friendliness or familiarity: (of negotiations, etc.) in which each party preserves its independent ability to bargain; **in arms,** carried as a child: young enough for this; **right arm,** the main support or assistant; **secular arm,** the civil authority, opp. to the spiritual or ecclesiastical; **with open arms,** with hearty welcome. [O.E. *arm* (*earm*); cog. with L. *armus*, the shoulder-joint and with Gr. *harmos*, a joint.]

arm, *ärm*, *n*. a weapon: a branch of the fighting forces:—(*in pl.*) weapons of offence and defence: hostilities: fighting: soldiering: heraldic devices.—*v.t.* to furnish with weapons, means of protection, armature, or (*fig*.) equipment: to strengthen with a plate or otherwise.—*v.i.* to take arms.—*ns*. **ar'mament,** a force equipped for war: total means of making war: munitions, esp. for warships: act of arming or equipping for war: defensive equipment; **ar'mature, armour:** any apparatus for defence: a piece of iron set across the poles of a magnet: a moving part in a magnetic circuit to indicate the presence of electric current: that part of a direct-current machine in which, in the case of a generator, the electromotive force is produced, or, in the case of a motor, the torque is produced.—*adj*: **armed,** furnished with arms: provided with means of defence: thorny: with beak, claws, etc., of such and such a tincture (*her*.).—**armed eye,** the aided eye (opp. to naked eye); **arms race,** competition among nations in building up armaments.—**bear arms,** to serve as a soldier: (also **give arms**) to show armorial bearings; **in arms,** armed: quartered (*her*.); **lay down one's arms,** to surrender, submit; **of all arms,** of every kind of troops; **take (up) arms,** to resort to fighting; **under arms,** armed; **up in arms,** in readiness to resist: protesting hotly. [Fr. *armes*, from L. *arma* (*pl*.); L. *armāmenta*, tackle, equipment; *armātūra*, armour].

armada, *är-mä'də*, (sometimes *-mā'*), *n*. a fleet of armed ships, esp. that sent by Philip II of Spain against England in 1588. [Sp., fem. pa.p. of *armar*—L. *armāre*, to arm.]

armadillo, *ärm-ə-dil'ō*, *n*. an American edentate armed with bands of bony plates:—*pl*. arma-dill'os. [Sp., dim. of *armado*, armed; see foregoing.]

Armageddon, *är-mə-ged'n*, *n*. the great symbolical battlefield of the Apocalypse, scene of the final struggle between the powers of good and evil: a great war or battle of nations. [*Harmagedōn* or *Armageddōn* given as Heb. name in Rev. xvi. 16; perh. suggested by the famous battlefield of *Megiddo*, in the plain of Esdraelon.]

Armagnac, *är-mä-nyak*, *n*. a dry brandy distilled in S.W. France. [Name of district.]

armament, armature. See under **arm** (2).

Armenian, *är-mē'nyən*, *adj*. belonging to *Armenia*, in Western Asia, or its people or language, or their branch of the Christian Church.—*n*. a native of Armenia: one of the Armenian people: the language of the Armenians.—*adj*. **Armē'noid**, of the eastern branch of the Alpine race.—Also *n*.

armes parlantes, *ärm par-lāt*, (Fr.) lit. talking arms, arms that indicate the name of the family that bears them, as a press and a tun for Preston.

armet, *är'mit*, *n*. a helmet introduced about 1450 in place of the basinet, consisting of an iron cap, spreading over the back of the neck, having in front the visor, beaver, and gorget. [Fr.]

armgaunt, *ärm'gönt*, (Shak., *Ant. and Cleop*., I, v. 48), *adj*. perh. with gaunt limbs, or perh. worn with armour, but probably an error.

armiger, *är'mi-jər*, *n*. one entitled to a coat-of-arms: an esquire.—Also **armi'gero** (Slender's blunder in *Merry Wives*).—*adjs*. **armi'geral, armi'gerous.** [L., an armour-bearer—*arma*, arms, *gerĕre*, to bear.]

armilla, *är-mil'ə*, *n*. bracelet (*archaeol*; also **ar'mil**): frill on a mushroom stalk (*bot*.).—*adj*. **armill'ary** (or *är'*).—**armillary sphere**, a skeleton sphere made up of hoops to show the motions of the heavenly bodies. [L. *armilla*, an armlet, dim. of *armus*, the upper arm, the shoulder.]

Arminian, *är-min'i-ən*, *n*. a follower of *Arminius* (1560-1609), who denied the Calvinistic doctrine of absolute predestination, as well as irresistible grace.—Also *adj*.—*n*. **Armin'ianism.**

armipotent, *är-mip'ə-tənt*, *adj*. powerful in arms. [L. *arma*, arms, *potēns*, *-entis*, powerful.]

armistice, *är'mi-stis*, *n*. a suspension of hostilities: a truce.—**Armistice Day**, 11th Nov. 1918, the day fighting ended in the 1st World War, kept since as an anniversary, from 1946 as Remembrance Sunday (*q.v.*). [Fr.,—L.L. *armistitium*—L. *arma*, arms, *sistĕre*, to stop.]

armoire, *är-mwär'*, *n*. an ambry or cupboard. [Fr.]

Armoric, *är-mor'ik*, *adj*. of *Armorica*, or Brittany.—*n*. the Breton language.—*n*., *adj*. **Armor'ican.** [L. *Armoricus*—Gallic *are-morici*, dwellers by the sea.]

armour (*U.S.* **armor**), *är'mər*, *n*. defensive dress: protective covering: armoured vehicles: heraldic insignia.—*adj*. **armō'rial**, of heraldic arms.—*n*. a book of coats-of-arms.—*ns*. **ar'morist**, one skilled in heraldry; **ar'mory**, heraldry: armoury (*U.S.*): drill hall and headquarters of an army unit (*U.S.*): arsenal (*U.S.*); **ar'mour-bearer**, one carrying another's armour, a squire.—*adj*. **ar'mour-clad'**, clad in armour.—*n*. **ar'mour-clad**, an armoured ship.—*adj*. **ar'moured**, protected by armour.—*ns*. **ar'moured-car'**, **-crui'ser**, **-train'**; **ar'mourer**, a maker, repairer, or custodian of arms and armour.—*adj*. **ar'mourless.**—*n*. **ar'mour-plate**, a defensive plate for a ship, tank, etc.—*adj*. **ar'mour-plat'ed.**—*n*. **ar'moury**, a collection of arms and armour: a place where arms are kept: armour collectively.—**armorial bearings**, the design in a coat of arms. [O.Fr. *armure*—L. *armātūra*—*arma*, arms.]

armozeen, armozine, *är-mō-zēn'*, *n*. a kind of taffeta or plain silk, usually black, used for clerical gowns. [Fr. *armoisin*.]

army, *ärm'i*, *n*. a large body of men armed for war and under military command: a body of men banded together in a special cause, whether mimicking military methods as the 'Salvation Army', or not, as the 'Blue Ribbon Army': a host: a great number.—**army ant**, any of several kinds of stinging ants which move about in vast numbers; **army corps** (*kōr*, *kör*), a miniature army comprising all arms of the service; **army list**, a list of all commissioned officers: **army worm**, the larva of a small fly (*Sciara*) that collects in vast armies: the larva of an American moth (*Leucania*) with the same habit. [Fr. *armée*, pa.p. fem. of *armer*—L. *armāre*, *-ātum* to arm.]

Arnaut, Arnaout, *är-nowt'*, *n*. an Albanian, esp. one in the Turkish army. [Turk.]

arnica, *är'-ni-kə*, *n*. a tincture of the flowers of a composite plant, *Arnica montana*, or mountain tobacco, applied to wounds and bruises. [Origin unknown.]

arnotto, *är-not'ō*. See **annatto.**

arnut, *är'nət*. Same as **earth-nut.**

aroba. See **araba.**

aroid. See **Arum.**

aroint, aroynt, *ə-roint'*, apparently *v.t.*, used twice by Shakespeare in the phrase, '*Aroint* thee, witch', meaning away, begone: to drive or frighten away (*Browning*). [Origin unknown.]

arolla, *a-rol'a*, *n*. the Swiss stone-pine or Siberian cedar (*Pinus Cembra*). [Fr. *arolle*.]

aroma, *ə-rō'ma*, *n*. a spicy fragrance: flavour or peculiar charm *fig*.).—*adj*. **aromatic** (*ar-ō-mat'ik*), fragrant: spicy: in chemistry, belonging to the closed-chain class of organic compounds, or benzene derivatives—opp. to *fatty* or *aliphatic*.—Also *n*.—*v.t*. **arō'matise, -ize**, to render aromatic: to perfume. [L., from Gr. *arōma*, *-atos*, spice.]

arose. See **arise.**

around, *ə-rownd'*, *prep*. on all sides of: round, round about: somewhere near.—*adv*. on every side: in a circle: round about, astir.—**get around to** (*coll.*), to reach the point of (doing something); **have been around** (*coll.*), to be experienced, sophisticated. [Prep. **a**, and **round.**]

arouse, *ə-rowz'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to rouse.—*n*. an arousing, alarm.—*ns*. **arous'al**; **arous'er.** [Pfx. *a*-, intensive, and **rouse** (1).]

arow, *ə-rō'*, *adv*. in a row: one following the other. [Prep. **a**, and **row** (1).]

aroynt. Same as **aroint.**

arpeggio, *är-ped'j(y)ō*, (*mus.*) *n*. a chord of which the notes are performed, not simultaneously, but in rapid (normally upward) succession.—*v.t*. **arpegg'iate** (*-ji-āt*), to play in this manner. [It. *arpeggiare*, to play the harp—*arpa*, harp.]

arpent, *är'pənt*, *är-pā*, *n*. an old French measure for land still used in Quebec and Louisiana varying from about 50 to 35 ares (1¼ acres to 5/6 of an acre). [Fr.,—L. *arepennis*, said to be a Gallic word.]

arquebus(e), harquebus, *(h)är'kwi-bus*, *n*. an old-fashioned handgun.—*ns*. **arquebusade'**, a lotion for shot-wounds; **arquebusier** (*-bus-ēr'*), soldier armed with an arquebus. [Fr. *arquebuse*—Du *haakbus*—*haak*, hook, and *bus*, box, barrel of a gun; Ger. *hakenbüchse*.]

arracacha, *ar-a-käch'a*, *n*. an umbelliferous plant (*Arracacia*) of northern South America, with edible tubers. [Quechua *aracacha*.]

arrack, *ar'ək*, *n*. an ardent spirit used in the East, procured from toddy, or the fermented juice of the coco and other palms, as well as from rice and jaggery sugar. [Ar. '*araq*, juice.]

arragonite, another spelling of **aragonite.**

arrah, *ar'ə*, *interj*. Anglo-Irish expression of emotion, wonder, mild expostulation, etc.

arraign, *ə-rān'*, *v.t.* to call to account: to put upon trial: to accuse publicly.—*ns*. **arraign'er**; **arraign'ing**; **arraign'ment.** [O.Fr. *aresnier*—L.L. *arratiōnāre*—L. *ad*, to, *ratiō*, *-ōnis*, reason.]

arrange, *ə-rānj'*, *v.t.* to set in a rank or row: to put in order: to settle: to adapt for other instruments or voices (*mus.*).—*n.* **arrange'ment,** [O.Fr. *arangier*—*à* (L. *ad*, to), and *rangier*. *rengier*. See range.]

arrant, *ar'ənt*, *adj.* downright, unmitigated, out-and-out: notorious: rascally. [A variant of errant.]

arras, *ar'əs*, *n.* tapestry (made at *Arras* in France): a hanging screen of tapestry for a wall.—*adj.* **arr'ased,** covered with arras.—*n.* **arr'asene,** an embroidery material, of wool and silk.

arraught. See areach.

array, *ə-rā'*, *n.* order: dress: equipage: an imposing, purposeful, or significant, arrangement: an arrangement of terms in rows and columns, (esp. if square) a matrix (*math.*).—*v.t.* to put in order: to arrange: to dress, adorn, or equip.—*n.* **array'ment,** act of arraying: clothing (*obs.*). [A.Fr. *arai*, O.Fr. *arei*, array, equipage—L. *ad*, and the Gmc. root found in Eng. ready, Ger. *bereit*.]

arrear, *ə-rēr'*, *n.* that which is in the rear or behind: (usu. in *pl.*) that which remains unpaid or undone: (in *sing*. or *pl.*) condition of being behindhand.—*adv.* (*obs.*) aback, backward, behind.—*n.* **arrear'age,** arrear, arrears. [O.Fr. *arere*, *ariere* (Fr. *arrière*)—L. *ad*, to, *retrō*, back, behind.]

arrect, *a-rekt'*, *adj.* upright: pricked up: on the alert. [L. *arrēctus*.]

arrectis auribus, *ar-ek'tēs ow'ri-bo͞os*, (L.) with ears pricked up.

arreede. See aread.

arrest, *ə-rest'*, *v.t.* to bring to a standstill, check: to seize: to catch, fix (as the attention): to apprehend by legal authority: to seize by warrant: to take in security (*Shak.*).—*n.* stoppage: seizure by warrant.—*adj.* **arrest'able.**—*ns.* **arrestation** (*ar-es-tā'shən*), the act of arresting: arrest; **arrestee',** a person prevented by arrestment from making payment or delivery to another until the arrester's claim upon that other is secured or satisfied; **arrest'er,** one who, or that which, arrests: a lightning-arrester: one who makes an arrestment (also **arrest'or**).—*adj.* **arrest'ive,** tending to arrest.—*n.* **arrest'ment,** a checking: detention of a person arrested till liberated on bail, or by security (*law*): process which prohibits a debtor from handing over to his creditor money or property until a debt due by that creditor to a third party, the arrester, is paid or secured (*Scots law*).—**arrester gear,** shock-absorbing transverse cables on an aircraft-carrier's deck for the arrester hook of an alighting aircraft to catch on; **arrester hook,** a hook put out from an aircraft alighting on an aircraft-carrier, to catch on the arrester gear. [O.Fr. *arester*—L. *ad*, to, *restāre*, to stand still.]

arrêt, *a-ret'*, *ä'-re'*, *ä-rā'*, *n.* decision: judgment of a tribunal. [Fr. See arrest.]

arrhenotoky, *ar-ən-ot'ə-ki*, *n.* parthenogenetic production of males alone. [Gr. *arrēn*, male, *tokos*, offspring.]

arriage, *ar'ij*, *n.* a former feudal service in Scotland, said to have been rendered by the tenant with his beasts of burden, later indefinite. [See average and aver (2).]

arride, *ə-rid'*, (*Lamb*) *v.t.* to please, gratify. [L. *arrīdēre*.]

arriéré, *ar-ē-ār-ā*, (Fr.) backward, old-fashioned.

arrière-ban, *ar'ē-er-ban'*, *-bã*, *n.* a feudal sovereign's summons to all freemen to take the field: the army thus collected. [O.Fr. *ariereban*—O.H.G. *hari*, army, and *ban*, public proclamation; confused with Fr. *arrière*.]

rière- garde, *ar-ē-er-gärd*, (Fr.) rear-guard.

arrière-pensée, *ar-ē-er-pã-sā*, (Fr.) a mental reservation: a subsidiary aim.

arriero, *ar-i-ā'rō*, *n.* a muleteer. [Sp.].

arris, *ar'is*, *n.* a sharp edge on stone or metal at the meeting of two surfaces. [See arête.]

arrish, arish, *är'ish*, (*dial.*) *n.* a stubble field. [O.E. *ersc* (in compounds).]

arrive, *ə-rīv'*, *v.i.* to reach shore or port (*obs.*): to reach any place: to attain to any object (with *at*): to achieve success or recognition: to happen.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to reach.—*ns.* **arriv'al,** the act of arriving: persons or things that arrive; **arriv'ance, -ancy** (*Shak.*), company arriving. [O.Fr. *ariver*—L.L. *adrīpāre*—L. *ad*, to, *rīpa*, shore.]

arrivederci, a rivederci, *är-ē-vəd-er'chē*, (It.) goodbye until we meet again.

arriviste, *a'rē-vēst*, *n.* a person 'on the make': a parvenu: a self-seeker.—*n.* **a'rrivisme.** [Fr.].

arroba, *a-rō'ba*, *ä-ro'bä*, *n.* a weight of 25 pounds (11·35 kg) or more, used in Spanish and Portuguese regions. [Sp. and Port.,—Ar. *ar-rub'*, the quarter.]

arrogate, *ar'ə-gāt*, *v.t.* to claim as one's own: to claim proudly or unduly: to ascribe, attribute, or assign (to another).—*ns.* **arr'ogance, arr'ogancy,** undue assumption of importance.—*adj.* **arr'ogant,** claiming too much: overbearing.—*adv.* **arr'ogantly.**—*n.* **arrogā'tion,** act of arrogating: undue assumption. [L. *arrogāre*—*ad*, to, *rogāre*, *-ātum*, to ask, to claim.]

arrondissement, *ä-rɔ̃-dēs'mã*, *n.* a subdivision of a French department. [Fr.,—*arrondir*, to make round.]

arrow, *ar'ō*, *n.* a straight, pointed missile, made to be shot from a bow or blowpipe: any arrow-shaped mark or object: the chief shoot of a plant, esp. the flowering stem of the sugar-cane.—*adj.* **arr'owy,** of or like arrows.—**arr'ow-grass,** a genus of marsh plants (*Triglochin*) whose burst capsule is like an arrow-head; **arr'ow-head,** the head or pointed part of an arrow: an aquatic plant (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*) of the Alismaceae, with arrow-shaped leaves.—*adj.* **arr'ow-headed,** shaped like the head of an arrow.—**arr'ow-poi'son,** poison smeared on arrow-heads; **arr'ow-root,** a West Indian plant, *Maranta arundinacea* or other species: its rhizome, esteemed in S. America as an antidote to arrow-poison: a nutritious starch from the rhizome: extended to other plants and their starch (see **Portland**); **arr'ow-shot,** the range of an arrow. [O.E. *arwe*; prob. cog. with L. *arcus*, bow.]

arrow. See ary.

arroyo, *ə-roi'ō*, *n.* a rocky ravine: a dry water-course. [Sp.]

'Arry, *ar'i*, *n.* a jovial vulgar cockney:—*fem.* **'Arr'iet.**—*adj.* **'Arr'yish.** [Cockney pronunciation of *Harry*, *Harriet*.]

arse, *ärs*, (now *vulg.*) *n.* buttocks.—*adv.* and *adj.* **ars'y-vers'y,** backside foremost, contrary. [O.E. *ærs* (*ears*); Ger. *arsch*, Sw. *ars*; cog. with Gr. *orros* (for *orsos*).]

arsenal, *ärs'(i-)nl*, *n.* a dockyard (*hist.*): a magazine or manufactory for naval and military weapons and ammunition: a storehouse (*fig.*). [It. *arzenale*, *arsenale* (Sp., Fr. *arsenal*)—Ar. *dār accinā'ah*, workshop—(*dār*, house), *al*, the *çinā'ah*, art.]

arsenic, *ärs'(ə-)nik*, *n.* the chemical element (As) of at. number 33: a poison, the trioxide of the element (As_2O_3; white arsenic).—*ns.* **ar'senate, arseniate** (*-sē'ni-āt*), a salt of arsenic acid.—*adjs.* **arsenic** (*-sen'ik*), **-al, arsē'nious,** composed of or containing arsenic.—In chemistry **arsen'ic** is applied to compounds in which arsenic is pentavalent, **arsē'nious** to those in which it is trivalent.—*ns.* **ar'senide,** a compound of arsenic with a metal; **ar'senite,** a salt of arsenious acid; **arseno-pyri'tēs,** mispickel, a mineral composed of iron, arsenic and sulphur; **arsine,** *är'sēn*, *-sin*, *-sīn*, hydride of arsenic (AsH_3): a compound in which one or more hydrogen atoms of AsH_3 are replaced by an alkyl radical, etc. [Gr. *arsenikon*, yellow orpiment, fancifully associated with Gr.

arsēn, male, and the alchemists' notion that metals have sex.]

arshin, arshine, arsheen, *är-shēn'*, *n.* an old measure of length, about 28 in. in Russia, about 30 inches (legally a metre) in Turkey. [Turkish.]

arsis, *är'sis*, (*Gr. pros.* and *mus.*) *n.* (*lit.*) a lift, an up-beat: hence the weak position in a bar or foot: understood by the Romans as the strong position: used in English in both senses: elevation of the voice to higher pitch:—*pl.* (L.) ar'sēs:—opp. to *thesis*. [L.,—Gr. *arsis*—*airein*, to lift.]

arsmetrick, *ärz-met'rik*, *n.* an obs. form of arithmetic, founded on the false etymology L. *ars metrica*, art of measuring.

arson, *är'sn*, *n.* the crime of feloniously burning houses, haystacks, ships, forests, or similar property.—*ns.* ar'sonist, (*rare*) ar'sonite. [O.Fr. *arson*—L. *arsiō*, *-ōnis*—*ardēre*, *arsum*, to burn.]

arson, *är'sn*, (*obs.*) *n.* a saddlebow. [O.Fr. *arçun*—L. *arcus*, a bow.]

art, *ärt*, (*arch.* and *poet.*) used as 2nd pers. sing. pres. indic. of the verb *to be*. [O.E. (W.S.) *eart*, (Mercian) *earth*, (Northumbrian) *arth*; from the root *es-* seen in is, are.]

art, *ärt*, *n.* practical skill, or its application, guided by principles: human skill and agency (opp. to *nature*): application of skill to production of beauty (esp. visible beauty) and works of creative imagination, as in the fine arts: a branch of learning, esp. one of the *liberal* arts (see trivium, quadrivium), as in *faculty of arts*, *master of arts*: skill or knowledge in a particular department: a skilled profession or trade, craft, or branch of activity: magic or occult knowledge or influence: a method of doing a thing: a knack: contrivance: address: cunning: artifice: crafty conduct: a wile.—*adj.* of, for, concerned with, painting, sculpture, etc. (as *art gallery*, *art historian*): intended to be decorative; produced with studied artistry not arising spontaneously by chance.—*adj.* art'ful, dexterous, clever (*arch.*): cunning: produced by art.—*adv.* art'fully.—*n.* art'fulness.—*adj.* art'less, simple: inartistic (*rare*): guileless, unaffected.—*adv.* art'lessly.—*n.* art'lessness.—*adj.* art'y (*coll.*), aspiring to be artistic.—art form, a set form or arrangement in poetry or music: an accepted medium of artistic expression; art paper, paper for illustrations, coated with a composition containing china clay; arts'man, a craftsman (*obs.*): a scholar (*obs.*); art'-song, a song whose words and music are the product of conscious art, the music reflecting every turn of meaning—distinguished from a *folk-song*; arts student, a student in the faculty of arts; art student, a student of painting, sculpture, etc.—*adj.* art'y-craft'y, self-consciously artistic.—art and part, originally (*law*) concerned in either by *art* in contriving or by *part* in actual execution; now loosely used in the sense of participating, sharing; be a fine art, to be an operation or practice requiring nicety of craftsmanship; term of art, a technical word; the fine arts, painting, poetry, music, etc.—art deco (*dek'ō*), the style of decorative art characteristic of the 1920s and 1930s.

art autre, *är-tō-tr'*, a post World War II movement in painting, including tachisme; art nouveau (*nōō-vō*) a decorative form of art (*c.* 1890-1910) in which curvilinear forms are important and fundamentally unrelated images are often combined in a single design. [Fr., different art, new art.]

artefact, artifact, *är'ti-fakt*, *n.* (esp. *archaeol.*) a thing made by human workmanship. [L. *arte*, by art (abl. of *ars*), *factum*, made.]

artel, *är-tel'*, *n.* a Russian workers' guild. [Russ.]

Artemisia, *är-te-miz'i-a*, *n.* a genus of composites including wormwood, southernwood, mugwort, sagebrush, etc. [Gr. *artemisiā*.]

artery, *är'tər-i*, *n.* a tube or vessel that conveys blood from the heart: any main channel of communication.—*adj.* arterial (*-tē'ri-əl*).—*v.t*, artēr'ialise, -ize, to make arterial.—*ns.* artē'riole. a very small artery; artērioscleṙō'sis (Gr. *sklērōsis*, hardening), hardening of the arteries.—*adj.* arteriosclerotic (*-ot'ik*).—*ns.* artēriot'omy (Gr. *tomē*, a cut), the cutting or opening of an artery, to let blood; arterī'tis, inflammation of an artery. [L. *artēria*—Gr. *artēriā*, windpipe, artery.]

Artesian, *är-tē'zyən*, *-zh(y)ən*, *adj.* of Artois (L.L. *Artesium*), in the north of France, or a type of well in early use there, in which water rises in a bore-hole by hydrostatic pressure from a basin whose outcrop is at a higher level.

arthralgia, *ār-thral'j(i-)a*, *n.* pain in a joint.—*adj.* arthral'gic.—*n.* arthritis, *ār-thrī'tis*, inflammation of a joint: gout.—*adj.* arthritic (*-thrit'ik*), of or near a joint: of, of the nature of, arthritis.—*n.* a gouty person. [Gr. *arthron*, a joint, *algos*, pain.]

arthromere, *ār'thrō-mēr*, *n.* a body segment of an articulated animal—a somite. [Gr. *arthron*, a joint, *meros*, part.]

arthropod, *ār'thrō-pod*, *n.* any member of the Arthropoda (*ār-throp'od-a*), a great division of the animal kingdom, with segmented bodies and jointed appendages—crustacea, arachnids, peripatus, millipedes, centipedes, insects, tardigrades, etc.—*adj.* arthrop'odal. [Gr. *arthron*, joint, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

arthrosis, *ār-thrōs'is*, *n.* connection by a joint, articulation. [Gr. *arthrōsis*—*arthron*, a joint.]

arthrospore, *ār'thrō-spɔ̄r*, *-spōr*, *n.* a conidium: (inappropriately) a vegetative cell that has passed into a resting state. [Gr. *arthron*, joint, *sporā*, seed.]

Arthurian, *ār-thū'ri-ən*, *adj.* relating to King *Arthur*, a ruler of the Britons, whose court is the centre of many legends, but who himself had perhaps real existence: pertaining to the legends.—*n.* Arthurian'a, stories, etc., connected with the court of King Arthur.

artichoke, *ār'ti-chōk*, *n.* a thistle-like perennial plant (*Cynara Scolymus*) with large scaly heads and edible receptacles.—Jerusalem artichoke, a totally different plant, a species of sunflower with edible tubers like potatoes, Jerusalem being a corr. of It. *girasole* (turn-sun), sunflower. [North It. *articiocco* (It. *carciofo*)—Old Sp. *alcarchofa*—Ar. *al-kharshōfa*, *al-kharshūf*.]

article, *ār'ti-kl*, *n.* a joint, segment (*obs.*): a juncture, critical moment, nick of time (*obs.*): a separate element, member, or part of anything: a particular object or commodity: an item: a single clause or term: a distinct point in an agreement, or (*pl.*) an agreement looked at as so made up, as in *articles of apprenticeship*, etc.: (*pl.*) rules or conditions generally: a section, paragraph, or head: a literary composition in a newspaper, periodical, encyclopaedia, etc., treating of a subject distinctly and independently: the adjective *the* (*definite article*), *a* or *an* (*indefinite article*) or the equivalent in another language (*gram.*).—*v.t.* to arrange by agreement, etc. (*obs.*): to bind by articles of apprenticeship: to set forth as a charge (that): to stipulate (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to bring specific charges (against; *obs.*).—*adj.* ar'ticled, bound as apprentice.—*adjs.* artic'ūlable, that can be articulated; artic'ūlar, belonging to the joints: at or near a joint.—*n.pl.* Articūlā'ta, in Cuvier's classification, the arthropods and higher worms.—*adj.* artic'ūlate, jointed: composed of distinct parts: composed of recognisably distinct sounds, as human speech: clear: able to express one's thoughts with ease.—*v.t.* to attach by a joint: to connect by joints: to form into distinct sounds, syllables, or words.—*v.i.* to form a joint (with; *lit.* and *fig.*): to come to terms (*Shak.*): to speak distinctly.—*adj.* artic'ūlated.—*adv.* artic'ūlately.—*ns.* artic'ū-lateness; **articūlā'tion**, jointing: a joint: a segment: distinctness, or distinct utterance: a consonant; **artic'ūlātor**, one who articulates or speaks: one who articulates bones and mounts skeletons.—*adj.* **artic'ūlatory.**—**articulated vehicle**, a vehicle made easier to manœuvre by having a detachable cab section, which, when attached, can move at an angle to the rest.—**articles of association**, regulations for the business of a joint-stock company registered under the Companies Acts; **articles of faith**, binding statement of points of belief of a Church, etc.; **articles or war**, code of regulations for the government and discipline of armed services; **in the article of death** (L. *in articulō mortis*), at the point of death; **Lords of the Articles**, a standing committee of the Scottish parliament who drafted the measures to be submitted; **of great article** (*Shak.*), of great importance; **Thirty-nine Articles**, the articles of religious belief finally agreed upon by the bishops and clergy of the Church of England in 1562. [L. *articulus*, a little joint, *articulāre*, *-ātum*, to furnish with joints, to utter distinctly—*artus*, joint.]

artifact. See artefact.

artifice, *är'ti-fis*, *n.* handicraft (*Milt.*): workmanship (*obs.*): skill: contrivance, or trickery: an ingenious expedient: a crafty trick.—*n.* **artif'icer**, a mechanic: one who creates skilfully: a craftsman: a contriver: (*cap.*) the creator: a trickster (*obs.*).—*adj.* **artificial** (*-fish'l*, or *är'*), contrived (opp. to *spontaneous*): made by man: synthetic (opp. to *natural*): fictitious, factitious, feigned, made in imitation (opp. to *real*): affected in manners: ingenious (*obs.*): perh. creative, playing the artificer, or perh. merely skilful (*Shak.*): technical (*obs.*).—*v.t.* **artific'ialise, -ize**, to render artificial.—*n.* **artificiality** (*-fish-i-al'i-ti*).—*adv.* **artific'ially.**—*n.* **artific'ialness.**—**artificial kidney**, an apparatus used, in cases where the kidney functions badly, to remove by dialysis harmful substances from the blood; **artificial porcelain**, soft-paste porcelain; **artificial respiration**, stimulation of respiration manually or mechanically by forcing air in and out of the lungs; **artificial silk** (see silk); **artificial sunlight**, light from lamps rich in ultraviolet rays. [L. *artificium*—*artifex*, *-ficis*, an artificer—*ars*, *artis*, and *facĕre*, to make.]

artillery, *är-til'ər-i*, *n.* offensive weapons of war, formerly in general, now the heavier kinds—ancient ballistas, catapults, modern cannon, etc.: a branch of the military service using these: missiles (*obs.*): gunnery.—*n.* **artill'erist**, one skilled in artillery: a gunner.—**artill'ery-man**, a soldier of the artillery; **artill'ery-plant**, a tropical American plant (*Pilea*) of the nettle family that ejects its pollen in puffs. [O.Fr. *artillerie*—*artiller*, to arm, of doubtful origin.]

artiodactyl, *är-ti-ō-dak'til*, *adj.* even-toed.—*n.* a member of the **Artiodac'tyla** or even-toed ungulates, in which the third and fourth digit form a symmetrical pair and the hind-foot bears an even number of digits—cf. Perissodactyla. [Gr. *artios*, even in number, and *daktylos*, finger or toe.]

artisan, *ärt-i-zan'*, or *ärt'*, *n.* a handicraftsman or mechanic. [Fr. *artisan*—It. *artigiano*, ult. from L. *artitus*, skilled—*ars*, *artis*, art.]

artist, *ärt'ist*, *n.* one who practises or is skilled in an art, now esp. a fine art: one who has the qualities of imagination and taste required in art: a painter or draughtsman: a learned man (*obs.*): one who professes magic, astrology, alchemy, etc., or chemistry (*obs.*): a performer, esp. in music.—*adjs.* **artist'ic, -al.**—*adv.* **artist'ically.**—*n.* **art'istry**, artistic pursuits: artistic workmanship, quality, or ability.—**artistic temperament**, the emotional and capricious temperament ascribed to artists. [Fr. *artiste*—L. *ars*, *artis*, art.]

artiste, *är-tēst'*, *n.* a public performer: an adept in a manual art. [Fr.]

Artium Baccalaureus, *är'shi-um* (or *-ti-ŏŏm*) *bak-a-lö'rē-us* (or *-low'rā-ŏŏs*), (L.) Bachelor of Arts; **Artium Magister** (*ma-jis'tər* or *-gis'ter*) or **Magister Artium**, Master of Arts.

Artocarpus, *är-tō-kär'pəs*, *n.* a genus of the mulberry family including breadfruit and jack. [Gr. *artos*, bread, *karpos*, fruit.]

Arum, *ā'rəm*, *n.* the cuckoo-pint or wakerobin genus: (without *cap.*) any kindred plant.—*n.pl.* **Arā'ceae** (*a-*), the family of spadicifloral monocotyledons to which it belongs.—*adjs.* **araceous** (*a-rā'shəs*), **aroid** (*ā'roid*), of the Araceae: like an arum.—*n.* any plant of the family.—**arum lily**, Zantedeschia. [L. *arum*—Gr. *aron*.]

arundinaceous, *ə-run-di-nā'shəs*, *adj.* of or like a reed. [L. *arundināceus*—*arundō*, *-inis*, a reed.]

arval, *är'vəl*, *adj.* pertaining to ploughed land.—**Arval Brethren**, in ancient Rome, a college of priests who sacrificed to the field deities. [L. *arvālis*—*arāre*, to plough.]

Arvicola, *är-vik'ō-la*, *n.* the water-rat genus of voles.—*adj.* **arvic'oline.** [L. *arvum*, a field, *colĕre*, to inhabit.]

ary, *ā'ri*, *e'ri*, **arrow**, *ar'ō*, (*dial.*) *adj.* any. [From e'er a, ever a; cf. nary.]

Aryan, *ā'ri-ən* or *ä'*, *adj.* Indo-Germanic, Indo-European: now generally of the Indian, or Indian and Iranian, branch of the Indo-European languages: speaking one of these languages: in Nazi politics, not Jewish.—*n.* the parent Indo-European language: a speaker of an Aryan language.—*v.t.* **Ar'yanise, -ize.** [Sans. *ārya*, noble.]

Arya Samaj, *är'yä sä-mäj'*, *n.* a reformed Hindu religious body or school, founded by Dayananda Saraswati (1824-83), based on the Vedas, opposing idolatry, caste, child-marriage, and other evils. [Hind. *ārya samāj*, noble association.]

aryballos, *ar-i-bal'os*, *n.* a globular oil-flask with a neck.—*adj.* **aryball'oid.** [Gr.]

aryl, *ar'il*, *n.* any aromatic univalent hydrocarbon radical. [aromatic, and Gr. *hȳlē*, matter.]

arytaenoid, arytenoid, *ar-i-tē'noid*, *adj.* pitcher-shaped.—*n.* a cartilage or a muscle of the larynx. [Gr. *arytainoeidēs*—*arytaina*, a cup, *eidos*, form.]

as, *az*, *əz*, *adv.* in whatever degree, proportion, manner: to whatever extent: in that degree: to that extent: so far: however: specifically: passing into *conj.* or almost *prep.*, for instance: in the manner, character, part, aspect, of: in so far as: whereas.—*conj.* because, since: while, when: as if: that (consequence) (*Milt.*): than (*illiterate* or *dial.*).—*pron.* who, which, that (after *such*, *so*, *same*, or where a statement is treated as antecedent; in *Shak.* after a demons. pron.; otherwise *dial.* or *illiterate*).—**as also**, likewise; **as concerning, as for, as regards, as to**, for the matter of; **as from**, from (a specified time); **as how**, that (with noun clause) (*illit.* or *dial.*): introducing a question (similarly as why) (*obs.*); **as if, as though**, as it would be if; **as it were**, so to speak: in some sort; **as many as**, all who; **as much**, the same: just that; **as now, as then**, just at this, that, time; **as well**, also: in addition: equally; **as yet**, up to the moment; **so as to**, with the purpose or consequence specified; **when as**, at what time (*arch.*). [O.E. *all-swā* (*eall-swā*), all so, wholly so.]

as, *äs*, *n.* a Norse god, inhabitant of Asgard:—*pl.* **aesir** (*es'ir*). [O.N. *āss*, a god (pl. *æsir*); cf. O.E. *ōs*, seen in such proper names as *Os*wald, *Os*ric.]

as, *as*, *n.* a Roman unit of weight, a pound of 12 ounces: a copper coin, originally a pound in weight, ultimately half an ounce:—*pl.* **ass'es.** [L. *ās*, *assis*, a unit.]

ås, *ōs*, (*geol.*) *n.* a kame or esker:—*pl.* **åsar** (*ōs'är*). [Sw.]

asafoetida, *as-ə-fet'i-da*, or *-fēt'*, *n.* an ill-smelling medicinal gum-resin, got from the root latex of species of *Ferula*—also asafetida, assafoetida, assafetida. [Pers. *azā*, mastic, and L. *fētida* (*fem.*) stinking.]

a salti, *ä säl'tē*, (It.) by fits and starts.

åsar. See **ås.**

asarabacca, *a-sä-rä-bak'a*, *n.* hazelwort (*Asarum europaeum*), of the birthwort family formerly used in medicine. [L. *asarum* (—Gr. *asaron*), *bacca*, a berry.]

asbestos, *az-best'os*, *n.* a fine fibrous amphibole capable of being woven into incombustible cloth: (commercially) chrysotile, a fibrous serpentine. —*adjs.* **asbest'ic, asbest'iform, asbes'tine, asbes'tous**, of or like asbestos.—*n.* **asbestō'sis**, a lung disease caused by inhaling asbestos dust.—**asbestos cement**, cement containing asbestos fibres, used to make thin slabs for various purposes in building. [Gr., (*lit.*) unquenchable—*a-*, priv., *sbestos*, extinguished.]

asbestos gelōs (Gr.). See Appendices.

ascarid, *as'ka-rid*, any nematode worm of the parasitic genus **As'caris** (family **Ascar'idae**), infesting the small intestines.—*n.* **ascariasis**, *as-kə-ri'ə-sis*, infestation with, or disease caused by, ascarids, esp. *Ascaris lumbricoides*. [Gr. *askaris*, pl. *askarides*.]

ascaunt. See **askance.**

ascend, *ə-send'*, *a-send'*, *v.i.* to go up, mount, rise: to go back in time or ancestry.—*v.t.* to go up, mount, climb: to go up to (*Shak.*).—*ns.* **ascend'ance, -ence** (both *rare*), **ascend'ancy, -ency**, dominating influence; **ascend'ant**, less commonly **ascend'ent**, (*astrol.*) the part of the ecliptic just risen or about to rise at any instant (a planet in this was supposed to influence a person born at the time): (from the phrase **in the ascendant**) a position of pre-eminence: an ancestor or relative in the ascending line: one who rises or mounts: a rise, up-slope.—*adj.* rising: just risen above the horizon: predominant.—*n.* **ascend'er**, one who ascends: a letter that reaches the top of the type-body.—*adjs.* **ascend'ible** (also **-able**), scalable; **ascend'ing**, rising: curving up from a prostrate to an erect position (*bot.*).—*n.* **ascension** (*-sen'shən*), ascent (a Gallicism when used of a mountain ascent): an ascent to heaven, esp. Christ's.—*adj.* **ascen'sive**, moving or tending upwards.—*n.* **ascent'**, a going up: advancement: a going back in time or ancestry: a way up: an up-slope.—*adj.* **ascen'tional**.—**Ascen'sion-day** (or **Ascension Day**), Holy Thursday, ten days before Whitsunday, commemorating Christ's Ascension; **Ascen'siontide**, Ascension-day to Whitsunday.—**right ascension** (*astron.*), a co-ordinate of the position of a heavenly body measured (usually in terms of time) eastwards along the celestial equator from the First Point of Aries, the other coordinate being the declination. [L. *ascendĕrĕ*, *ascēnsum*—*ad*, to, *scandĕre*, to climb.]

ascertain, *as-ər-tān'*, *v.t.* to apprise (*obs.*): to assure (*obs.*): to make certain, prove (*arch.*): to find out for certain: to insure, prove.—*adj.* **ascertain'able**.—*n.* **ascertain'ment**. [O.Fr. *acertener*—*à*, to, *certain*, certain.]

ascesis, *ə-sē'sis*, *n.* the practice of disciplining oneself: asceticism. [Gr. *askēsis*, exercise, training.]

ascetic, *a-* or *ə-set'ik*, *n.* one who rigidly denies himself ordinary bodily gratifications for conscience' sake: one who aims to compass holiness through mortification of the flesh: a strict hermit: one who lives a life of austerity.—*adjs.* **ascet'ic, -al**, rigorous in mortifying the flesh: of asceticism: recluse.—*adv.* **ascet'ically**.—*n.* **ascet'icism** (*-sizm*). [Gr. *askētikos*—*askētēs*, one who is in training—*askeein*, to work, exercise, train.]

asci, *pl.* of **ascus.**

ascian, *ash'i-ən*, *n.* an inhabitant of the torrid zone, shadowless when the sun is right overhead. [Gr. *askios*, shadowless—*a-*, priv., *skiā*, a shadow.]

ascidium, *a-sid'i-əm*, *n.* a pitcher-shaped leaf or part of a leaf, as the pitcher of the pitcher-plants, the bladder of the bladderwort:—*pl.* **ascid'ia**.—*n.* **ascid'ian**, a sea-squirt, or tunicate, a degenerate survivor of the ancestors of the vertebrates, shaped like a double-mouthed flask. [Gr. *askidion*, dim. of *askos*, a leathern bag, wine-skin.]

ascites, *a-sī'tēz*, *n.* dropsy of the abdomen.—*adjs.* **ascit'ic** (*-sit'ik*), **ascit'ical**. [Gr. *askitēs*—*askos*, belly.]

ascititious. Same as **adscititious.**

Asclepius, Asclepios, *as-klē'pi-əs*, *n.* the Greek god of healing (L. *Aesculapius*).—*n.* **ascle'piad**, a plant of the genus Asclepias: (*cap.*) a son of Asclepius, a physician: a verse used by the Greek poet *Asclepiades* (*Asklēpiadēs*; 3rd cent. B.C.)—a spondee, two (in the *Greater Asclepiad* three) choriambi, and an iambus (— —/— ⏑ ⏑ —/— ⏑ ⏑ —/⏑ —).—*n.pl.* **Asclepiadā'ceae**, the milkweed and swallow-wort family, close akin to the periwinkle family.—*adj.* **asclepiadā'ceəus** (*bot.*).—*ns.* and *adjs.* **Asclepiadē'an, Asclepiad'ic** (*pros.*).—*n.* **Ascle'pias**, a chiefly American genus of the swallow-wort family, milkweed. [Gr. *Asklēpios*, the god, *Asklēpiadēs*, the poet, *asklēpias*, *-ados*, swallow-wort.]

ascomycete, ascospore. See **ascus.**

asconce, obs. form of **askance** (in *Shak.* a sconce).

ascorbic, *ə-skōr'bik*, *adj.* antiscorbutic—only in **ascorbic acid**, vitamin C ($C_6H_8O_6$). [Gr. *a-*, priv., and scorbutic.]

ascribe, *ə-* or *a-skrīb'*, *v.t.* to attribute, impute, or assign.—*adj.* **ascrib'able**.—*n.* **ascription** (*-skrip'shən*), act, expression, formula of ascribing or imputing, e.g. that ascribing glory to God at the end of a sermon. [L. *ascrībĕre*—*ad*, to, *scrībĕre*, *scrīptum*, to write.]

ascus, *as'kəs*, (*bot.*) *n.* an enlarged cell, commonly elongated, in which usually eight spores are formed:—*pl.* **asci** (*as'ī*).—*ns.* **as'comycete** (*as'kō-mī-sēt*), any one of the **Ascomycetes** (*-sē'tēz*), one of the main divisions of the fungi, characterised by formation of asci; **as'cospore**, a spore formed in an ascus. [Gr. *askos*, bag.]

Asdic, *as'dik*, *n.* an apparatus for detecting and locating a submarine or other underwater object by means of ultrasonic waves echoed back from the submarine, etc. [*A*llied (or *A*nti-) *S*ubmarine *D*etection *I*nvestigation *C*ommittee.]

aseity, *a-* or *ā-sē'i-ti*, *n.* self-origination. [L. *ā*, from, *sē* (*abl.*), oneself.]

asepalous, *a-*, *ā-*, or *ə-sep'ə-ləs*, *adj.* without sepals. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and sepal.]

aseptate, *a-*, *ā-*, or *ə-sep'tāt*, *adj.* not partitioned by septa. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and septum.]

aseptic, *a-*, *ā-*, or *ə-sep'tik*, *adj.* not liable to, or preventing, decay or putrefaction: involving or accompanied by measures to exclude micro-organisms.—*n.* an aseptic substance.—*ns.* **asep'ticism** (*-sizm*), aseptic treatment; **asep'sis**, freedom from sepsis or blood-poisoning: rendering or being aseptic: exclusion of micro-organisms. —*v.t.* **asep'ticise, -ize** (*-ti-sīz*), to make aseptic: to treat with aseptics. [Gr. *asēptos*—*a-*, priv., *sēpein*, to cause to decay.]

asexual, *a-*, *ā-*, or *ə-seks'ū-əl*, *adj.* without sex: not involving sexual activity: vegetative.—*n.* **asexūality** (*-al'i-ti*).—*adv.* **asex'ūally**. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and sexual.]

Asgard, *äs'gärd*, *n.* the heaven of Norse mythology, abode of the twelve gods and twenty-six goddesses, and of heroes slain in battle. [O.N. *Āsgarthr*, *āss*, a god, *garthr*, an enclosure.]

ash, *ash*, *n.* a well-known timber tree (*Fraxinus excelsior*, or other species) of the olive family:

its wood, white, tough, and hard: an ashen spear-shaft or spear.—*adj.* ash'en.—ash'-key, the winged fruit of the ash; ash'-plant, an ash sapling.—mountain ash, the rowan-tree; prickly ash, the toothache tree (Xanthoxylum); quaking ash, the aspen. [O.E. *æsc*; Ger. *esche*, O.N. *askr*.]

ash, *ash*, *n.* (often in *pl.*) the dust or remains of anything burnt: volcanic dust, or a rock composed of it: (*pl.*) remains of human body when burnt: (*pl.*) a dead body (*fig.*).—*adj.* ash'en, of the colour of ash.—*n.* ash'ery, a place where potash or pearl-ash is made.—*adj.* ash'y.—ash'-bin, -bucket, -can, a receptacle for household refuse.—*adj.* ash'en-grey, of the colour of wood ashes.—ash'-heap, a heap of ashes and household refuse; ash'-hole, -pit, a hollow, esp. under a fireplace, to receive ashes; ash'-leach, a tub in which alkaline salts are dissolved from wood-ashes; ash'-pan, a tray fitted underneath a grate to receive the ashes; ash'-stand, ash'-tray, a small tray or saucer for tobacco ash; Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent, from the custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.—*adj.* ash'y-grey.—the ashes, a term applied by the *Sporting Times* (in a mock 'In Memoriam' notice) to the loss of prestige in English cricket after the Australians' successful visit in 1882, after which English teams strove to 'bring back the ashes', or mortal remains. [O.E. *asce*; O.N. *aska*.]

ashake, *ə-shāk'*, *adv.* in a shaking state. [Prep. a, and shake.]

ashamed, *ə-shāmd'*, *adj.* affected with shame (with *of* action, person; *for*, meaning on behalf of, person; *to do*; *that*).—*v.i.* ashame' (*obs.*), to feel shame.—*v.t.* to put to shame.—*adv.* asham'edly (or *-id-li*).—*n.* ashamed'ness (or *-id-nes*).—*adj.* asham'ing. [Pfx. *a-*, intensive, and O.E. *sc(e)amian*, to shame.]

ashet, *ash'it*, (now only *Scot.*) *n.* a large meat-plate. [Fr. *assiette*.]

ashine, *ə-shīn'*, *adv.* or predicative *adj.* in a shining state. [Prep. a, and shine.]

ashiver, *ə-shiv'ər*, *adv.* or predicative *adj.* in a shivering or quivering state. [Prep. a, shiver (2).]

Ashkenazim, *äsh-kə-näz'im*, *n.pl.* the Polish and German Jews, as distinguished from the *Sephardim*, the Spanish and Portuguese Jews. [Heb. *Ashkenaz*, a northern people (Gen. x.) by later Jews identified with Germany.]

ashlar, ashler, *ash'lər*, *n.* a squared stone used in building or facing a wall: masonry of such stones.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* to face with ashlar.—*ns.* ash'laring, ash'lering, ashlar masonry or facing: a vertical timber between floor-joist and rafter.—*n.* ash'lar-work, ashlar masonry. [O.Fr. *aiseler*—L. *axillāris*—*axilla*, dim. of *axis*, axle, plank.]

ashore, *ə-shōr'*, *-shör*, *adv.* on shore. [Prep. a, and shore.]

ashram(a), *äsh'rəm(-ə)*, *n.* (*India*) a hermitage, or a place of retreat for a religious group. [Sans. *āśrama*.]

Ashtaroth, Ashtoreth. See Astarte.

Asian, *ā'sh(i)ən*, *ā'shyən*, *-zh-*, Asiatic, *-i-at'ik*, *adjs.* belonging to *Asia* (esp. Asia Minor): in literature or art, florid.—*n.* a native of Asia.—*adj.* Asianic (*-an'ik*), Asian, esp. of a group of non-Indo-Germanic languages of Asia and Europe.—*n.* Asiat'icism (*-i-sizm*), imitation of Asiatic or Eastern manners.

aside, *ə-sīd'*, *adv.* on or to one side: privately: apart.—*n.* words spoken in an undertone, so as not to be heard by some person present, words spoken by an actor which the other persons on the stage are supposed not to hear: an indirect effort of any kind.—*adj.* (*U.S.*) private, apart.—*prep.* (now only *Scot.*) beside.—aside from, apart from; to set aside, to quash (a judgment). [Prep. a, and side.]

asinico, *as-i-nē'kō*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a stupid fellow. [Sp. *asnico*—dim. of *asno*—L. *asinus*, ass.]

asinine, *as'in-īn*, *adj.* of or like an ass.—*n.* asininity (*-in'i-ti*). [L. *asinīnus*—*asinus*, ass.]

ask, *äsk*, *v.t.* to seek: to beg, request: to make a request of: to inquire: to inquire of: to invite: to proclaim.—*v.i.* to make request or inquiry.—*n.* ask'er.—asking price, price set by the seller of an article before bargaining has begun.—to ask for it (*coll.*), to behave in a way likely to bring trouble on oneself. [O.E. *āscian*, *ācsian*; Ger. *heischen*, O.N. *æskja*.]

ask, *ask*, (*dial.*) *n.* a newt.—Also ask'er. [Apparently O.E. *āthexe*; cf. Ger. *eidechse*, lizard.]

askance, *ə-skans'*, askant, *ə-skant'*, *adv.* sideways: awry: obliquely.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to turn aside.—*prep.* (*Shak.*) ascaunt' (folio reading aslant), with a slant over.—to eye, look or view askance, to look (at) with disdain, disapprobation, envy, or (now usually) suspicion. [Ety. very obscure.]

askari, *äs'kä-rē*, *äs-kä'rē*, *n.* an East African soldier. [Arab, *'askarī*, soldier.]

askesis. See ascesis.

askew, *ə-skū'*, *adv.* obliquely: aside: awry. [App. prep. a, and skew.]

aslake, *ə-slāk'*, *v.t.* to slake (*obs.*): to mitigate (*arch.*): to appease (*obs.*). [O.E. *āslacian*; see slake.]

aslant, *ə-slänt'*, *adv.* (or *adj.*) on the slant.—Also asklent' (*Scot.*). [Prep. a, and slant (1).]

asleep, *ə-slēp'*, *adv.* (or *adj.*) in or to a sleeping state: dead: (of limbs) numbed, sometimes with tingling or prickly feeling. [Prep. a, and sleep.]

aslope, *ə-slōp'*, *adv.* or *adj.* on the slope. [O.E. *āslopen*, pa.p. of *āslūpan*, to slip away.]

asmear, *ə-smēr'*, *adj.* smeared over. [Prep. a.]

Asmodeus, *as-*, *az-mə-dē'us*, Asmoday, *-dā'*, *n.* an evil sprit of Semitic mythology. [L.,—Gr. *Asmodaios*—Heb. *Ashmadai*.]

asmoulder, *ə-smōl'dər*, *adv.* in a smouldering state. [Prep, a.]

asocial, *a-*, *ā-sō'shl*, *adj.* not social: antisocial. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and social.]

asp, *asp*, *äsp*, *n.* an aspen.

asp, *asp*, *äsp*, aspic(k), *asp'ik*, *n.* a venomous snake of various kinds—*Vipera aspis* of Southern Europe, Cleopatra's asp (prob. the horned viper), the biblical asp (prob. the Egyptian juggler's snake, *Naja Haje*), the cobra da capello. [L.,—*Gr. aspis.*]

Asparagus, *əs-par'ə-gəs*, *n.* a genus of Liliaceae, with leaves reduced to scales, cultivated as ornamental plants, and one species (*A. officinalis*) for its young shoots as a table delicacy.—*ns.* asparag'inase (*-aj'*), an enzyme that causes asparagine to hydrolyse to aspartic acid and ammonia; aspar'agine (*-jin*, *-jēn*), an amide found in asparagus and other vegetables.—aspar'agus-stone, a pale yellowish green apatite; aspartic acid, an amino-acid found in young sugar-cane, etc. [L.,—Gr. *asp(h)aragos*.]

Aspasia, *as-pā'zyə*, *as-pä'zi-a*, a gifted Athenian courtesan, mistress of Pericles—any charming and accomplished woman of easy morals.

aspect, *as'pekt* (in *Spens.*, *Shak.*, *Milt.*, etc., *as-pekt'*), *n.* a look, a glance: a view: direction of facing: appearance presented: way of viewing: face: the situation of one planet with respect to another, as seen from the earth: in some languages, a verbal form expressing simple action, repetition, beginning, duration, etc. (*gram.*): attitude (*aircraft*).—*v.t.* aspect' (*obs.*), to look at or for.—*adj.* as'pectable, visible: worth looking at.—aspect ratio, ratio of the width to the height of a reproduced image (*TV*): ratio of the span of an aerofoil to its mean chord. [L. *aspectus*.]

aspen, *asp'ən*, *äsp'*, *-in* (*Spens.* aspine), *n.* the trembling poplar.—*adj.* made of, or like, the aspen:

tremulous: timorous.—*adj.* as'pen-like. [O.E. *æspe*; Ger. *espe*.]

asper, *as'pər*, *n.* a small (obsolete) silver Turkish coin. [Gr. *aspron*, rough, later white.]

asper, *as'pər*, *adj.* (*obs.*) rough, harsh.—*n.* the Greek rough breathing (*spīritus asper*).—*v.t.* as'perate, to roughen.—*n.* asperity (*-per'*), roughness: harshness: bitter coldness: (in *pl.*) excrescences, rough places.—*adj.* as'perous, rough with short hairs. [L. *asper*.]

asperge, *as-pûrj'*, *v.t.* to sprinkle.—*n.* an aspergillum for holy water.—*ns.* aspergation (*-gā'*); asper'ger (*-jər*); asper'ges, a short service introductory to the mass, so called from the words *Asperges me, Domine, hyssopo et mundabor* (Ps. li); aspergill, -um (*as'pər-jil, -jil'əm*), a holy-water sprinkler; Aspergillum, a genus of boring Lamellibranchs in which the shell forms an elongated cone, ending in a disk pierced with numerous small tubular holes; Aspergill'us, a genus of minute moulds occurring on decaying substances. [L. *aspergĕre*—*ad*, to, *spargĕre*, to sprinkle.]

asperse, *as-pûrs'*, *v.t.* to slander or calumniate: to bespatter.—*n.* asper'sion, calumny: slander: a shower or spray (*Shak.*).—*adjs.* aspers'ive, aspers'ory, tending to asperse: defamatory.—*n.* an aspergillum: an aspersorium.—*ns.* aspersoir (*äs-per-swär*; Fr.), an aspergillum; aspersō'rium (L.), a holy-water vessel. [L. *aspergĕre*, *aspersum*—*ad*, to, *spargĕre*, to sprinkle.]

asphalt, *as'falt*, asphaltum, *as-falt'əm*, *ns.* a black or dark-brown, hard, bituminous substance, found native, and got as a residue in petroleum distillation, etc., anciently used as a cement: a mixture of this with rock chips or other material, used for paving, roofing, etc.—*v.t.* to lay, cover, or impregnate with asphalt.—*adj.* asphalt'ic. [Gr. *asphaltos*, from an Eastern word.]

aspheterism, *as-fet'ər-izm*, *n.* denial of the right of private property (*Southey*).—*v.i.* asphet'erise, -ize. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and *spheteros*, one's own.]

asphodel, *as'fə-del*, *-fo-*, *n.* a plant of the lily family—in Greek mythology, the peculiar plant of the dead: applied to other plants, esp. bog asphodel. [Gr. *asphodelos*; cf. daffodil.]

asphyxia, *as-fik'si-a*, *n.* (*lit.*) stoppage of the pulse: suspended animation owing to any cause interfering with respiration.—Also asphyx'y.—*n.* and *adj.* asphyx'iant, (a chemical substance) producing asphyxia.—*v.t.* asphyx'iate, to produce asphyxia in.—*adj.* asphyx'iāted.—*ns.* asphyxiā'tion, action of asphyxiating or condition of being asphyxiated; asphyx'iātor. [Gr. *asphyxiā*—*a-*, priv., *sphyxis*, pulse.]

aspic, **aspick**. See asp.

aspic, *as'pik*, *n.* a savoury meat-jelly containing fish, game, hard-boiled eggs, etc. [Perh. from *aspic*, asp, because it is 'cold as an aspic' (French proverb).]

aspic, *as'pik*, *n.* the broad-leaved lavender. [Fr.,—L. *spica*, spike.]

Aspidistra, *as-pid-ist'rə*, *n.* a genus of plants of the asparagus group of *Liliaceae*—often grown indoors. [Perh. Gr. *aspis*, a shield.]

Aspidium, *as-pid'i-əm*, *n.* the shield-fern genus (by some broken up) of ferns—from the shield-shaped or kidney-shaped indusium.—*adj.* aspid'ioid. [Gr. *aspidion*, dim. of *aspis*, shield.]

aspire, *əs-* or *as-pīr'*, *v.i.* (with *to*, *after*, or an infinitive) to desire eagerly: to aim at or strive for high things: to tower up.—*n.* aspir'ant (or *as'pir-*), one who aspires (with *after*, *for*): a candidate.—*adj.* ambitious: mounting up (*rare* in both senses).—*v.t.* aspirate (*as'pir-āt*), to pronounce with a full breathing, as *h* in *house*.—*n.* (*-it*, *-ət*) the sound represented by the letter *h*: a consonant sound, a stop followed by an audible breath, as that of *bh* in Sanskrit: sometimes extended to a fricative or spirant: a mark of aspiration, the rough breathing (') in Greek: a letter representing an aspirate sound.—Also *adj.*—In French '*h* aspirate', no longer sounded, still affects the junction with the preceding word.—*ns.* aspirā'tion, eager desire: lofty hopes or aims: breathing (*obs.*): pronunciation of a sound with a full breathing: an aspirated sound (like Gr. *ch*, *th*, etc.): drawing a gas or liquid in, out, or through; as'pirātor, an apparatus for drawing air or other gases through bottles or other vessels: an instrument for removing fluids from cavities of the body (*med.*).—*adjs.* aspir'atory (*-ə-tə-ri* or *as'pir-*), relating to breathing; aspir'ing.—*adv.* aspir'ingly.—*n.* aspir'ingness.—to drop one's aspirates, to omit to pronounce the sound of *h*. [L. *aspīrāre*, *-ātum*—*ad*, to, *spīrāre*, to breathe.]

aspirin, *as'pər-in*, *n.* a drug (acetyl-salicylic acid) used for relieving rheumatic pains, neuralgia, etc.

Asplenium, *as-plē'ni-əm*, *n.* spleenwort, a genus of ferns, mostly tropical, with long or linear sori, with indusium arising from a vein—including wall-rue. [Gr. *asplēnon*, lit. spleenless—*a-*, priv., and *splēn*, spleen: reputed a cure for spleen.]

asport, *as-pōrt'*, *-pōrt*, (*rare*) *v.t.* to carry away, esp. wrongfully.—*n.* asportā'tion. [L. *asportāre*—*abs*, away, and *portāre*, to carry.]

aspout, *ə-spowt'*, *adv.* spoutingly. [Prep. a.]

asprawl, *ə-sprōl'*, *adv.* in a sprawl. [Prep. a.]

aspread, *ə-spred'*, *adv.* in or into a spreading state. [Prep. a.]

asprout, *ə-sprowt'*, *adv.* in a sprouting state. [Prep. a.]

asquat, *ə-skwot'*, *adv.* squattingly. [Prep. a.]

asquint, *ə-skwint'*, *adv.* and *adj.* towards the corner of the eye: obliquely. [App. prep. a, and some such word as Du. *schuinte*, slant.]

ass, *as*, *äs*, *n.* a small, usually grey, long-eared animal of the horse genus: a dull, stupid fellow (*fig.*).—asses' bridge, the *pons asinorum*, or fifth proposition in the first book of Euclid, for some an impassable barrier to further progress. [O.E. *assa*—L. *asinus*; cf. Gr. *onos*, ass.]

assafetida. Same as asafoetida.

assagai. Same as assegai.

assai, *äs-sä'ē*, (*mus.*) *adv.* very. [It.,—L. *ad*, to, *satis*, enough.]

assai, *ä-sä'ē*, *n.* a S. American palm (*Euterpe edulis*): its fruit: a drink made from its fruit. [Tupí.]

assail, *ə-sāl'*, *v.t.* to attack.—*adj.* assail'able.—*ns.* assail'ant, one who attacks; assail'ment. [O.Fr. *asaillir*—L. *assilīre*—*ad*, upon, and *salīre*, to leap.]

assart, *as-ärt'*, (*hist.*) *v.t.* to reclaim for agriculture by grubbing.—*n.* a forest clearing: assarted land: grubbing up of trees and bushes. [A.Fr. *assarter*—L.L. *exsartāre*—L. *ex*, out, *sar(r)īre*, to hoe, weed.]

assassin, *ə-* or *a-sas'in*, *n.* a follower of the Old Man of the Mountains, a member of his military and religious order in Persia and Syria (11th-13th cent.), notorious for secret murders: one who, usually for a reward, or for political reasons, kills by surprise or secretly.—*v.t.* assass'inate, to murder by surprise or secret assault: to murder (especially a prominent person) violently, often publicly: to maltreat (*Milt.*): to destroy by treacherous means, as a reputation (*fig.*).—*n.* (*obs.*) one who assassinates.—*ns.* assassinā'tion; assass'inator. [Through Fr. or It. from Ar. *hashshāshīn*, hashish-eaters.]

assault, *ə-sölt'*, *n.* a sudden attack: a storming, as of a town: in Eng. law, unlawful attempt to apply force to the person of another—when force is actually applied, the act amounts to *battery*: an attack of any sort by arguments, appeals, etc.—*v.t.* to make an assault or attack upon.—*adj.* used in attack: preparing, or prepared, for attack.—*n.* assault'er.—assault boat, a portable boat for landing on beaches or crossing rivers.—

assault at or **of arms**, a display of attack and defence in fencing. [O.Fr. *asaut*—L. *ad*, upon, *saltus*, a leap, *salīre*, to leap. See assail.]

assay, *a-* or *ə-sā′*, *v.t.* to put to the proof: to make trial of: to test: to determine the proportion of a metal, or other component, in: to give as result: to test fatness of (a killed stag) by a trial cut (*obs.*): to taste before presenting (as guarantee against poison) (*obs.*): to put to proof in action: to afflict (*Spens.*): to tempt (*obs.*): to affect (*Spens.*): to experience (*Shak.*): to endeavour (now usu. essay): to assail (*Spens.*, *Shak.*): to challenge (*Shak.*): to accost (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* to adventure, make an attempt: to practise assaying (of ores, etc.)—*n.* (by some *as′ā*) a test, trial: a determination of proportion of metal: a specimen used for the purpose: determination of the fatness of a stag (*obs.*): experiment: experience: endeavour, attempt, tentative effort (usu. essay): assault (*Spens.*, *Shak.*): proof, temper, quality, standard, such as might be found by assaying (*Spens.*, *Shak.*).—*adj.* **assay′able**.—*ns.* **assay′er**, one who assays metals; **assay′ing**.—**assay′-master**, an officer who determines the amount of gold or silver in coin or bullion; **assay′-piece**, a sample chosen for assay: an example of excellence.—**cup of assay**, a small cup for trial tasting before offering. [O.Fr. *assayer*, n. *assai*. See essay.]

assegai, **assagai**, (*Afrik.* assegaai) *as′ə-gī*, *n.* a slender spear of hard wood tipped with iron, some for hurling, some for thrusting with—used in South Africa.—*v.t.* to kill or wound with an assegai. [Through Fr. or Port. from Ar. *azzaghāyah*—*az* = *al*, the, *zaghāyah*, a Berber word.]

assemble, *ə-sem′bl*, *v.t.* to call or bring together: to collect: to put together the parts of.—*v.i.* to meet together.—*ns.* **assem′blage**, a collection of persons or things: the whole collection of remains found on an archaeological site: (also *a-sä-bläzh*), (putting together) a sculptural or other work of art consisting in whole or in part of selected objects, usu. objects made for another purpose; **assem′bla(u)nce**, an assembling (*Spens.*): semblance (*Shak.*); **assem′bler**; **assem′bly**, the act of assembling: the putting together of parts: a company assembled: a formal ball or meeting for dancing and social intercourse: a reception or at-home: a meeting for religious worship (*arch.*): a deliberative or legislative body, esp. in some legislatures a lower house: a drum-beat, esp. a signal for striking tents (*mil.*).—**assembly line**, a serial arrangement of workers and apparatus for passing on work from stage to stage in assembling a product; **assem′blyman**, a member of assembly or lower house; **assembly room**, a public ballroom.—**General Assembly**, in Scotland, Ireland and the United States, the highest court of the Presbyterian Church; **Legislative Assembly**, **House of Assembly**, the lower or only house of some legislatures; **National Assembly** (also **Constituent Assembly**), the first of the revolutionary assemblies in France (1789-91): a body set up in 1920 ‘to deliberate on all matters concerning the Church of England and to make provision in respect thereof’, consisting of houses of Bishops, Clergy, and Laity—also **Church Assembly**; superseded in 1970 by the General Synod (see synod). [Fr. *assembler*—L.L. *assimulāre*, to bring together—*ad*, to, *similis*, like. See assimilate.]

assemblé, *ä-sä-blā*, *n.* a ballet dancer's leap with extended leg followed by crossing of legs. [Fr. *assembler*, to bring together.]

assent, *a-* or *ə-sent′*, *v.i.* to express agreement or acquiescence (with *to*).—*n.* an agreeing or acquiescence: compliance.—*adj.* **assentaneous** (*as-ən-tā′ni-əs*), ready to agree.—*ns.* **assentā′tion**, obsequious assent, adulation; **ass′entātor** (*obs.*); **assent′er**.—*adjs.* **assentient** (*ə-sen′shənt*), **assent′ive**.—*adv.* **assent′ingly**.—*ns.* **assent′iveness**; **assent′or**, one who subscribes a candidate's nomination paper in addition to proposer and seconder.—**royal assent**, the sovereign's formal acquiescence in a measure which has passed the Houses of Parliament. [L. *assentārī*, to flatter, freq. of *assentīrī*, to assent, agree.]

assert, *ə-sûrt′*, *v.t.* to vindicate or defend by arguments or measures (now used only with cause as object, or reflexively): to declare strongly: to lay claim to: to insist upon: to affirm: to bear evidence of (*rare*).—*adj.* **assert′able**.—*ns.* **assert′er**, **assert′or**, a champion: one who makes a positive statement; **asser′tion** (*-shən*), affirmation: the act of claiming one's rights: averment.—*adj.* **assert′ive**, asserting or confirming confidently: positive: dogmatic.—*adv.* **assert′ively**.—*n.* **assert′iveness**.—*adj.* **assert′ory**, affirmative.—**assert oneself**, to defend one's rights or opinions, sometimes with unnecessary zeal: to thrust oneself forward. [L. *asserĕre*, *assertum*, to lay hands on, claim—*ad*, to, and *serĕre*, to join.]

assess, *ə-ses′*, *v.t.* to fix the amount of, as a tax: to tax or fine: to fix the value or profits of, for taxation (with *at*): to estimate.—*adj.* **assess′able**.—*ns.* **assess′ment**, act of assessing: a valuation for the purpose of taxation: a tax; **assess′or**, a legal adviser who sits beside a magistrate: one appointed as an associate in office with another: one who assesses taxes, or value of property, income, etc., for taxation: one who shares another's dignity.—*adj.* **assessō′rial** (*as-*).—*n.* **assess′orship**. [L. *assidēre*, *assessum*, to sit by, esp. of judges in a court, from *ad*, to, at, *sedēre*, to sit.]

assets, *as′ets*, *n.pl.* (*orig. sing.*) the property of a deceased or insolvent person, considered as chargeable for all debts, etc.: the entire property of all sorts belonging to a merchant or to a trading association.—*false sing.* **ass′et**, an item of property: something advantageous or well worth having (*coll.*). [From the Anglo-Fr. law phrase *aver assetz*, to have enough, O.Fr. *asez*, enough—L. *ad*, to, *satis*, enough.]

asseverate, *ə-*, *a-sev′ər-āt*, *v.t.* to declare solemnly —earlier **assev′er**.—*adj.* **assev′erating**.—*adv.* **assev′eratingly**.—*n.* **asseverā′tion**. [L. *assevērāre*, *-ātum*—*ad*, to, *sevērus*, serious; see severe.]

assez bien, *a-sā byɛ̃*, (Fr.) pretty well.

assibilate, *a-* or *ə-sib′i-lāt*, *v.t.* to sound as a sibilant.—*n.* **assibilā′tion**. [L. *ad*, to, *sībilāre*, to hiss.]

assiduity, *as-id-ū′i-ti*, *n.* persistent application or diligence: (*pl.*) constant attentions.—*adj.* **assiduous** (*ə-sid′ū-əs*), constant or unwearied in application.—*adv.* **assid′ūously**, unremittingly.—*n.* **assid′ūousness**. [L. *assiduus*—*ad*, to, at, *sedēre*, to sit.]

assiege, *ə-sēj′*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to besiege. [See siege.]

assiento, *as-ē-en′tō*, (*hist.*) *n.* a treaty (esp. that with Britain, 1713) for the supply of African slaves for Spanish American possessions. [Sp. (now *asiento*), seat, seat in a court, treaty.]

assign, *ə-sīn′*, *v.t.* to allot: to designate, appoint: to put forward, adduce: to make over, transfer: to ascribe, refer: to specify: to fix, determine.—*n.* one to whom any property or right is made over: (in *pl.*, *Shak.*) appendages.—*adj.* **assign′able**, that may be assigned.—*ns.* **assignation** (*as-ig-nā′shən*), an appointment to meet, used chiefly of love trysts, and mostly in a bad sense: the making over of any right to another (*Scots law*): **assignee** (*as-in-ē′*), one to whom any right or property ~~is~~ assigned: a trustee of a sequestrated estate; **assignment** (*-sīn′*), act of assigning: anything assigned: the writing by which a transfer is made: a task allotted: (*Spens.* altered in 1596 to dessignment) design, enterprise; **assignor** (*as-i-nōr′*), one who makes over (*law*). [Fr. *assigner*—L. *assignāre*, to mark out —*ad*, to, *signum*, a mark or sign.]

assignat, *as′ig-nat*, *a-sēn-yä′*, *n.* one of the notes first issued in 1790 by the French government as bonds on the security of the appropriated church lands. [Fr.]

assimilate, *ə-sim′il-āt*, *v.t.* to make similar or like (with *to*, *with*): to convert into a like substance, as food in the body: to take fully into the mind, experience effects of (e.g. knowledge): to modify (a speech sound), making it more like a neighbouring sound in a word or sentence.—*v.i.* to become like: to be incorporated in.—*adj.* **assim′ilable.**—*n.* **assimilā′tion.**—*adj.* **assim′ilātive,** having the power or tendency to assimilate. [L. *assimilāre*, *-ātum*—*ad*, to, *similis*, like.]

assist, *ə-sist′*, *v.t.* to help: to accompany (*Shak.*). —*v.i.* to help: to be present (now a *Gallicism*).—*n.* **assis′tance,** help: relief.—*adj.* **assist′ant,** helping.—*n.* one who assists: a helper.—*adj.* **assis′ted,** for which help (e.g. financial aid, additional power) is supplied. [Fr. *assister*—L. *assistĕre*, to stand by—*ad*, to, *sistĕre*, to set, take one's stand.]

assize, *ə-sīz′*, *v.t.* to assess (*obs.*): to set or fix the quantity or price of.—*n.* a statute settling the weight, measure, or price of anything (*hist.*): a trial by jury (*Scot.*): a jury (*Scot.*): judgment, sentence: (in *pl.*) periodical sittings of judges on circuit through the English counties, with a jury. —*n.* **assiz′er,** an officer with oversight of weights and measures: a juror (*Scots law*). [O.Fr. *assise*, assembly of judges, set rate—*asseoir*—L. *assidēre*—*ad*, to, *sedēre*, to sit.]

associate, *ə-sō′shi-āt*, *v.t.* to join, connect, link: to connect in one's mind: to make a colleague or partner: to accompany (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* to consort, keep company (with *with*): to combine or unite. —*adj.* **associated**: connected: confederate: joined as colleague or junior colleague.—*n.* one joined or connected with another: a colleague, companion, friend, partner, or ally: a person admitted to a society without full membership.—*n.* **associabil′ity.**—*adj.* **asso′ciable** (*-shi-ə-bl*, or *-shə-bl*), capable of being associated.—*ns.* **asso′ciateship; associā′tion** (*-si-*, or *-shi-*), act of associating: union or combination: a society of persons joined to promote some object: a set of species of plants or animals characteristic of a certain habitat (*biol.*): loose aggregation of molecules (*chem.*): (*football*; also **association football,** *coll.* soccer) the game as formulated by the Football Association (formed 1863), with eleven players a side, opp. to *Rugby*: connection of thoughts, of feelings: (usu. in *pl.*) thought, feeling, memory, more or less permanently connected with e.g. a place, an occurrence, something said.—*adj.* **assō′ciātive,** tending to association: such that $(a*b)*c = a*(b*c)$—where * denotes a binary operation (*math.*).—*n.* **associativ′ity.**—**association copy,** a copy of a book deriving additional interest from some association, e.g. a copy inscribed as given to or by some person of note.—**association of ideas,** mental linkage that facilitates recollection—by similarity, contiguity, repetition. [L. *associāre*, *-ātum* —*ad*, to, *socius*, a companion.]

assoil, *ə-soil′*, (*arch.*) *v.t.* to absolve: to acquit: to discharge: to release: to solve: to dispel: to determine.—*n.* **assoil′ment.**—*v.t.* **assoilzie** (*ə-soil′i*, *-yi*), to absolve (*Scot.*): to free (defender or accused) of a claim or charge (*Scots law*). [A.Fr. *assoilier*—L. *ab*, from, *solvĕre*, to loose.]

assoil, *ə-soil′*, *v.t.* to soil, sully, dirty. [L. *ad*, and soil (2).]

assonance, *as′ən-əns*, *n.* a correspondence in sound: in Spanish, Portuguese, etc., vowel-rhyme, coincidence of vowels without regard to consonants, as in *mate* and *shape*, *feel* and *need*: extended to correspondence of consonants with different vowels.—*adjs.* **ass′onant; assonantal** (*-ant′əl*).—*v.i.* **ass′onate,** to correspond in vowel sound: to practise assonance. [L. *assonāre*, *-ātum*—*ad*, to, *sonāre*, to sound.]

assort, *ə-sört′*, *v.t.* to distribute in classes, classify: to class.—*v.i.* to agree or be in accordance: to suit well: to keep company (*arch.*).—*adj.* **assort′ed,** classified, arranged in sorts: made up of various sorts.—*ns.* **assort′edness; assort′ment,** act of assorting: a quantity or number of things assorted: variety. [Fr. *assortir*—L. *ad*, to, *sors*, *sortis*, a lot.]

assot, *ə-sot′*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to befool, to besot.—*p.adj.* **assott′,** or **assott′ed** (*Spens.*), infatuated. [O.Fr. *asoter*—*à*, to, *sot*, fool; see sot.]

assuage, *ə-swāj′*, *v.t.* to soften, mitigate, or allay.—*v.i.* to abate or subside: to diminish.—*n.* **assuage′ment.**—*n.* and *adj.* **assuag′ing.**—*adj.* **assuā′sive** (*-siv*), soothing: mitigating. [O.Fr. *assouager*—L. *ad*, to, *suāvis*, mild.]

assubjugate, *a-sub′jo͞o-gāt*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to reduce to subjection. [Pref. *a-*, intensive, subjugate.]

assuefaction, *as-wi-fak′shən*, *n.* habituation. [L. *assuēfacĕre*—*assuētus*, accustomed, and *facĕre*, to make.]

assuetude, *as′wi-tūd*, *n.* accustomedness: habit. [L. *assuētus*.]

assume, *ə-sūm′*, *-so͞om′*, *v.t.* to adopt, take in: to take up, to take upon oneself: to take for granted: to arrogate: to pretend to possess.—*v.i.* to make undue claims: to be arrogant.—*adj.* **assum′able.**—*adv.* **assum′ably.**—*adj.* **assumed′,** appropriated, usurped: pretended: taken as the basis of argument.—*adv.* **assum′edly.**—*adj.* **assum′ing,** haughty: arrogant.—*n.* assumption: arrogance: presumption.—*adv.* **assum′ingly.**—*ns.* **assumpsit** (*ə-sump′sit*), an action at law, wherein the plaintiff asserts that the defendant undertook (L. *assūmpsit*) to do a certain act and failed to fulfil his promise; **assumption** (*-sum′*, *-sump′*), an act of assuming: reception: taking upon oneself: arrogance: taking for granted: supposition: that which is taken for granted or supposed: the minor premise in a syllogism (*logic*): a taking up bodily into heaven, especially the Assumption of the Virgin, celebrated on the 15th of August (declared a dogma of the Roman Catholic Church on the 1st of November 1950).—*n.* **Assump′tionist,** a member of the Roman Catholic congregation (*Augustinians of the Assumption*) founded at Nîmes in 1843.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **assump′tive,** of the nature of an assumption: gratuitously assumed: apt, or too apt, to assume.—**deed of assumption** (*Scots law*), a deed executed by trustees under a trust-deed assuming a new trustee or settlement. [L. *assūmĕre*, *assūmptum*—*ad*, to, *sūmĕre*, to take.]

assure, *ə-sho͞or′*, *v.t.* to make sure or secure: to give confidence: to betroth (*obs.*): to tell positively: to insure.—*adj.* **assur′able.**—*n.* **assur′ance,** confidence: feeling of certainty: subjective certainty of one's salvation (*theol.*): self-confidence: unabashedness: audacity: positive declaration: insurance, now esp. life-insurance: security: the securing of a title to property: a promise: a surety, warrant: a betrothal (*obs.*).—*adj.* **assured′,** secured: pledged: betrothed (*obs.*): certain: confident: beyond doubt: insured: self-confident: overbold: brazen-faced.—*adv.* **assur′edly.**—*ns.* **assur′edness; assur′er,** one who gives assurance: an insurer or underwriter: one who insures his life. [O.Fr. *aseürer* (Fr. *assurer*)—L.L. *adsēcūrāre*—*ad*, to, *sēcūrus*, safe; see sure.]

assurgent, *ə-sûr′jənt*, *adj.* rising, ascending: rising in a curve to an erect position (*bot.*): depicted as rising from the sea (*her.*).—*n.* **assur′gency,** the tendency to rise. [L. *ad*, to, *surgĕre*, to rise.]

asswage, an old spelling of assuage.

Assyrian, *a-* or *ə-sir′i-ən*, *adj.* of Assyria.—*n.* an inhabitant or native of Assyria: the Semitic language of ancient Assyria.—*ns.* **Assyriol'ogist**; **Assyriol'ogy**, the science of Assyrian antiquities. [Gr. *Assyrios—Assyriā.*]

assythment, *ə-sīth'mənt*, (*Scots law*; *obsolescent*) *n.* indemnification by one who has caused a death, etc. [O.Fr. *aset*; see assets.]

astarboard, *ə-stär'bōrd*, *-börd*, *adv.* on or towards the starboard. [Prep. a, and starboard.]

astare, *ə-stār'*, *adv.* in a state of staring. [Prep. a, and stare.]

astart, *ə-stärt'*, (*Spens.*) *v.i.* to start up: to befall.—*adv.* with a start, suddenly. [Pfx. *a-*, up, and start.]

Astarte, *as-tär'ti*, *n.* the Greek and Roman form of the name of a Semitic goddess whose attributes symbolise the notion of productive power.—Also **Ashtaroth** (*ash'tar-oth*), **Ash'toreth** (*B.*).

astatic, *a-stat'ik*, *adj.* having no tendency to stand in a fixed position: without polarity, as a pair of magnetic needles set in opposite directions.—*n.* **astatine** (*as'tə-tēn*), the chemical element of atomic number 85 (symb. At). [Gr. *astatos*, unstable—*a-*, priv., *statos*, verb. adj. of *histanai*, to make to stand.]

astatki, *as-tat'kē*, *n.* the residue of petroleum-distillation, used as fuel. [Russ., *pl.* of *ostatok*, residue.]

asteism, *as'tē-izm*, *n.* refined irony. [Gr. *asty*, *-eōs*, town.]

astely, *a-stē'li*, (*bot.*) *n.* absence of a central cylinder or stele.—*adj.* **astē'lic.** [Gr. *a-*, priv., *stēlē*, column.]

aster, *as'tər*, *n.* a star (*obs.*): a starlike figure, as in mitotic cell-division: (*cap.*) a genus of Compositae, with showy radiated heads, white to lilac-blue or purple, flowering in late summer and autumn, hence often called Michaelmas daisies: extended to the kindred China aster (*Callistephus hortensis*) brought from China to France by a missionary in the 18th century.—*ns.* **asteria** (*as-tē'ri-ə*), a precious stone that shows asterism when cut *en cabochon*—star-sapphire, star-ruby; **Astē'rias**, the common crossfish or five-fingers genus of sea-urchins.—*adj.* **astē'riated** (*min.*), showing asterism.—*ns.* **as'terid**, a starfish; **as'terisk**, a star-shaped mark (*) used as a reference to a note, as a mark of omission, as a mark of a word or root inferred to have existed but not recorded, and for other purposes; **as'terism**, a group of stars: three asterisks placed to direct attention to a passage: in some minerals the property of showing by reflected or transmitted light a star-shaped luminous figure due to inclusions or tubular cavities; **as'teroid**, a minor planet: a starfish.—*adj.* resembling a star, starfish, or aster.—*adj.* **asteroid'al.**—*n.pl.* **Asteroid'ea**, a class of echinoderms, the starfishes. [Gr. *astēr*, star.]

astern, *ə-stûrn'*, *adv.* in or towards the stern: behind. [Prep. a, and stern.]

astert, *ə-stûrt'*, *v.i.* Same as astart.

asthenia, *as-thē'ni-ə*, *-thi-nī'ə*, *n.* debility.—*adj.* **asthenic** (*-then'ik*), of, relating to, asthenia: lacking strength: of a slender type, narrow-chested, with slight muscular development (*anthrop.*).—*n.* a man of asthenic type.—*n.* **asthenosphere** (*-then'ə-sfēr*; *geol.*) a hypothetical sphere lying between the crust and the solid nucleus of the earth, supposed to yield more readily than either to persistent stresses. [Gr. *astheneia*—*a-*, priv., *sthenos*, strength.]

asthma, *as'mə*, also *asth'*, *ast'*, in U.S. usu. *az'*, *n.* a chronic disorder of the organs of respiration, characterised by difficulty of breathing, wheezing, and a tightness in the chest.—*adjs.* **asthmatic** (*-mat'*), **-al.**—*adv.* **asthmat'ically.** [Gr. *asthma*, *-atos*—*aazein*, to breathe with open mouth.]

asthore, *as-thōr'*, (Ir.) darling.

Asti, *as'tē*, *n.* an Italian white wine made round about *Asti* in the Monferrato hills in Piedmont.

astichous, *as'ti-kəs*, (*bot.*) *adj.* not in rows. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *stichos*, a row.]

astigmatism, *ə-stig'mə-tizm*, *n.* a defect in an eye, lens, or mirror, by which rays from one point are not focused at one point.—*adj.* **astigmatic** (*-mat'*). [Gr. *a-*, priv., and *stigma*, *-atos*, a point.]

astir, *ə-stûr'*, *adv.* on the move: out of bed: in motion or excitement. [Prep. a, and stir.]

astomatous, *a-stom'ə-təs*, or *-stōm'*, *adj.* mouthless.—Also **astomous** (*as'tə-məs*). [Gr. *a-*, priv., *stoma*, *-atos*, mouth.]

astonish, *əs-ton'ish*, *v.t.* to impress with sudden surprise or wonder: to amaze: to daze, to stun (*Shak.*).—Earlier forms **astone** (*ə-stun'*), **astun'**, **astony** (*-ston'i*).—*adjs.* **aston'ied** (*obs.*); **aston'ished**, amazed: dazed, stunned (*obs.*).—*adj.* **aston'ishing**, very wonderful, amazing.—*adv.* **aston'ishingly.**—*n.* **aston'ishment**, amazement: wonder: a cause for astonishment. [Ultimately from L. *ex*, out, *tonāre*, to thunder.]

astoop, *ə-stōōp'*, *adv.* in a stooping position. [Prep. a, and stoop.]

astound, *əs-townd'*, *v.t.* to amaze, to strike dumb with astonishment.—*adjs.* **astound'** (*arch.*), **astound'ed**, stunned: dazed: amazed; **astound'ing.**—*adv.* **astound'ingly.**—*n.* **astound'ment.** [From the pa.p. astoned; see astonish.]

astraddle, *ə-strad'l*, *adv.* with legs wide apart. [Prep. a, on, and straddle.]

astragal, *as'trə-gəl*, *n.* a small semicircular moulding round a column or elsewhere (*archit.*): a round moulding near the mouth of a cannon: one of the bars that hold the panes of a window (*archit.*): (in *pl.*) dice.—*n.* **astragalus** (*as-trag'al-əs*), the ankle-bone: (*cap.*) the tragacanth and milk-vetch genus. [Gr. *astragalos*, a vertebra, ankle-bone, moulding, milk-vetch, in *pl.* dice.]

astrakhan, *as-trə-kan'*, *n.* lamb-skin with a curled wool from the Middle East; a rough fabric made in imitation of it. [*Astrakhan* on the Caspian Sea.]

astral, *as'trəl*, *adj.* belonging to the stars: starry: belonging to a mitotic aster: in theosophy, of a supersensible substance supposed to pervade all space and enter into all bodies.—**astral body**, an astral counterpart of the physical body: a ghost or wraith; **astral spirits**, spirits supposed to animate the heavenly bodies, forming, as it were, their souls. [L. *astrālis*—*astrum*, a star.]

astrand, *ə-strand'*, *adv.* on the strand. [Prep. a, on, and strand.]

Astrantia, *as-tran'shi-ə*, *n.* a genus of umbelliferous plants with showy petal-like bracts. [Gr. *astron*, star.]

astraphobia, **astrapophobia**, *as-trə-fō'bi-ə*, *-tra-pə-fō'bi-ə*, *n.* a morbid fear of thunder and lightning. [Gr. *astrapē*, lightning, *phobos*, fear.]

astray, *ə-strā'*, *adv.* out of the right way: out of one's reckoning: in a lost state. [Prep. a, on, and stray.]

astrex (rabbit). See Rex.

astrict, *ə-strikt'*, *v.t.* to bind, to compress: to constipate: to restrict.—*n.* **astric'tion** (*-shən*).—*adj.* **astrict'ive**, astringent.—*v.t.* **astringe** (*-strinj'*, *-strinzh'*), to bind: to draw together: to draw tight: to compress: to constipate.—*n.* **astrin'gency** (*-jən-si*).—*adj.* **astrin'gent** (*ə-strin'jənt*), binding: contracting: drawing together: having power to contract organic tissues: styptic: (of e.g. manner) sharp, austere, severe.—*n.* an astringent agent.—*adv.* **astrin'gently.** [L. *astringĕre*, *astrictum*—*ad*, to, *stringĕre*, to draw tight.]

astride, *ə-strīd'*, *adv.* in a striding position: with a leg on each side.—*prep.* **astride of**: on either side of. [Prep. a, on, and stride.]

astringency, etc. See under astrict.

astringer, a Shakespearian form of austringer.

astro, *as'trō-*, *-tro'*, in composition, star.—*ns.* **as'trodome**, a small transparent observation dome on the top of the fuselage of an aeroplane: a sports centre covered by a huge translucent plastic dome, orig. one at Houston, Texas; astrogeol'ogist; astrogeol'ogy, study of the geology of the moon, etc.; astroid, a hypocycloid with four cusps; as'trolabe (*-lāb*), an old instrument for taking altitudes (from *lab-*, root of Gr. *lambanein*, to take); astrol'atry, star-worship (Gr. *latreiā*, worship); astrol'oger.—*adjs.* astrolog'ic, -al.—*adv.* astrolog'ically.—*ns.* astrol'ogy, orig. practical astronomy: now almost confined to the once-supposed art or science of the influence of the stars on human and terrestrial affairs (*judicial astrology*; Gr. *logos*, discourse); astronaut (*as'trō-nōt*; Gr. *nautēs*, a sailor), one engaged in space travel; astronaut'ics, the science of travel in space; astron'omer.—*adjs.* astronom'ic, -al, relating to astronomy: prodigiously great, like the distance of the stars—(astronomical unit, the earth's mean distance from the sun, about 92.9 million miles, used as a measure of distance within the solar system).—*v.i.* astron'omise, -ize, to study astronomy.—*n.* astron'omy, the science of the heavenly bodies (Gr. *nomos*, law).—*adj.* astrophys'ical.—*ns.* astrophys'icist; astrophys'ics (*pl.* in form, treated as *sing.*), the science of the chemical and physical condition of the heavenly bodies. [Gr. *astron*, star.]

astrophel, astrofell, *as'trō-fel*, *n.* an unidentified bitter starlike plant into which Spenser feigns Astrophel and Stella (Sir Philip Sidney and Penelope Devereux) to have been transformed—the seaside aster has been suggested. [Poss. Gr. *astron*, star, *phyllon*, leaf.]

astrut, *ə-strut'*, *adv.* protrudingly: distendedly.—*adj.* protruding: distended. [Prep. a, strut.]

astute, *as-*, *əs-tūt'*, in U.S. *-tōōt'*, *adj.* shrewd: sagacious: wily.—Also astucious (*-tū'shəs*).—*adv.* astu'ciously.—*n.* astucity (*-tū'si-ti*).—*adv.* astute'ly.—*n.* astute'ness. [L. *astūtus—astus* (found in abl. *astū*), craft.]

astylar, *a-stī'lər*, *adj.* without columns. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *stȳlos*, a column.]

asudden, *ə-sud'ən*, *adv.* of a sudden. [Prep. a.]

asunder, *ə-sun'dər*, *adv.* apart: into parts: separately. [Prep. a.]

aswarm, *ə-swörm'*, *adv.* in swarms. [Prep. a, and swarm (1).]

asway, *ə-swā'*, *adv.* swayingly: in a sway. [Prep. a.]

aswim, *ə-swim'*, *adv.* afloat. [Prep. a.]

aswing, *ə-swing'*, *adv.* swingingly: in a swing. [Prep. a.]

aswirl, *ə-swûrl'*, *adv.* in a swirl. [Prep. a.]

aswoon, *ə-swōōn'*, *adv.* in a swoon. [Poss. for *on* or *in swoon*; or orig. a pa.p., M.E. *iswowen*—O.E. *geswōgen*, swooned (not known in other parts of speech).]

asylum, *ə-sī'ləm*, *n.* a place of refuge for debtors and for those accused of crime: an institution for the care or relief of the unfortunate, as the blind or (*old-fashioned*) mentally ill: any place of refuge or protection:—*pl.* asy'lums. [L. *asȳlum*—Gr. *asȳlon* (neut.) inviolate—*a-*, priv., *sȳlon*, *sȳlē*, right of seizure.]

asymmetry, *a-sim'ə-tri*, *n.* want of symmetry.—*adjs.* asymmetric (*-et'rik*), -al.—*adv.* asymmet'rically. [Gr. *asymmetriā—a-*, priv., *symmetriā*, symmetry.]

asymptote, *a'sim-tōt*, (*math.*) *n.* a line that continually approaches a curve but never meets it.—*adjs.* asymptotic (*-tot'ik*), -al.—*adv.* asymptot'ically. [Gr. *asymptōtos—a-*, priv., *syn*, together, *ptōtos*, apt to fall, *piptein*, to fall.]

asynartete, *a-sin'är-tēt*, *adj.* not connected, consisting of two members having different rhythms.—*n.* a verse of such a kind.—Also asynartetic (*-tet'ik*). [Gr. *asynartētos—a-*, priv., *syn*, together, *artaein*, to knit.]

asynchronism, *a-sing'kro-nizm*, *n.* want of synchronism or correspondence in time.—*adj.* asyn'chronous. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *syn*, together, *chronos*, time.]

asyndeton, *a-sin'də-ton*, (*rhet.*) *n.* a figure in which the conjunctions are omitted.—*adj.* asyndet'ic. [Gr. *asyndeton—a-*, priv., *syndetos*, bound together, *syn*, together, *deein*, to bind.]

asynergia, *as-in-úr'ji-ə*, *n.* lack of coordination in action, as of muscles. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *syn*, together, *ergon*, work.]

asyntactic, *as-in-tak'tik*,, *adj.* loosely put together, irregular, ungrammatical. [Gr. *asyntaktikos—a-*, priv., *syntaktos—syntassein*, to put in order together.]

asystole, *a-sis'to-lē*, (*med.*) *n.* inability of the heart to empty itself.—Also asys'tolism. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *systolē*, contraction.]

at, *at*, *ət*, *prep.* denoting (precise) position in space or time, or some kindred relation, as occupation, aim, activity. [O.E. *æt*; cf. Goth. and O.N. *at*, L. *ad*, Sans. *adhi*.]

atabal, *at'ə-bal*, *ā-tā-bāl'*, *n.* a Moorish kettledrum. [Sp.,—Ar. *at-tabl*, the drum.]

atabeg, atabek, *ät-ā-beg'*, *-bek'*, *n.* a ruler or high official. [Turk. *atabeg—ata*, father, *beg*, prince.]

atabrin, atebrin, *at'ə-brin*, *n.* mepacrine.

atacamite, *a-tak'ə-mīt*, *n.* a mineral, a basic chloride of copper. [Atacama, in Chile.]

atactic. See ataxia.

ataghan. Same as yataghan.

Atalanta, *a-ta-lan'ta*, a fleet-footed Arcadian (or Boeotian) maiden who raced her suitors—defeated by Milanion (or Hippomenes), who dropped golden apples on the course to delay her.

atalaya, *ā-tā-lā'yā*, (Sp.,—Ar.) a watch-tower.

ataman, *at'a-man*, *n.* a Cossack headman or general—a hetman:—*pl.* atamans. [Russ.,—Ger. *hauptmann—haupt*, head, *mann*, man.]

atap, attap, *at'ap*, *n.* the nipa palm: its leaves used for thatching. [Malay.]

ataraxia, *at-ə-rak'si-ə*, ataraxy, *at'ə-rak-si*, *n.* calmness, the indifference aimed at by the Stoics.—*adjs.* and *ns.* atarac'tic, atarax'ic, tranquillising (drug). [Gr. *ataraxiā—a-*, priv., *tarassein*, to disturb.]

à tâtons, *a tā-tɔ̃*, (Fr.) gropingly.

atavism, *at'av-izm*, *n.* appearance of ancestral, but not parental, characteristics: reversion to an ancestral type.—*adj.* atavist'ic. [L. *atavus*, a great-great-great-grandfather, an ancestor—*avus*, a grandfather.]

ataxia, *a-tak'si-ə*, ataxy, *a-tak'si*, *at'aks-i*, *n.* inability to co-ordinate voluntary movements (*med.*; see locomotor): lack of order.—*adjs.* atact'ic, atax'ic. [Gr. *ataxiā*, disorder—*a-*, priv., *taxis*, order.]

Ate, *ā'tē*, *ä'tē*, *ä'tā*, *n.* the Greek goddess of mischief and of all rash actions and their results. [Gr. *Ātē*.]

ate, *et*, or *āt*, *pa.t.* of eat.

atebrin. See atabrin.

ateleiosis, *a-tel-ī-ō'sis*, *n.* dwarfism without disproportion. [Gr. *ateleiōtos*, insufficient—*a-*, priv., *telos*, an end.]

atelier, *at'əl-yā*, *n.* a workshop, esp, an artist's studio. [Fr.]

a tempo, *ä tem'pō*, (It.) in time, i.e. revert to the previous or original tempo.

Athanasian, *ath-ə-nā'sh(y)ən*, *-z(h)yən*, *adj.* relating to *Athanasius* (*c.* 296-373), or to the creed erroneously attributed to him.

athanasy, *ə-than'ə-si*, *n.* deathlessness. [Gr. *athanasiā—a-*, priv., *thanatos*, death.]

athanor, *ath'ə-nör*, *n.* an alchemist's self-feeding digesting furnace. [Ar. *at-tannūr—al*, the, *tannūr*, furnace—*nūr*, fire.]

Atharvaveda, *ä-tär'vä-vā'dä*, *n.* one of the Vedas. [Sans.—*atharvan*, fire-priest, and *veda*, knowledge.]

atheism, *ā'thi-izm*, *n*. disbelief in the existence of a god.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* a'theise, -ize, to talk or write as an atheist.—*n*. a'theist.—*adjs*. atheist'ic, -al.—*adv*. atheist'ically.—*adj*. a'theous (*Milt.*), atheistic: godless. [Gr. *atheos*—*a*-, priv., and *theos*, god.]

atheling, *ath'əl-ing*, (*hist.*) *n*. a member of a noble family: later, a prince of the blood royal, or the heir-apparent. [O.E. *ætheling*—*æthele*, noble; cf. Ger. *adel*.]

athematic, *ath-i-mat'ik*, *adj*. without a thematic vowel.—*adv*. athemat'ically. [Gr. *a*-, priv., and thematic.]

Athene, *a-thē'nē*, Athena, -*na*, *n*. Greek goddess of wisdom, born from the head of Zeus, tutelary goddess of Athens, identified by the Romans with Minerva.—*n*. Athenaeum (*ath-ə-nē'əm*), a temple of Athene: an ancient institution of learning, or literary university: a name sometimes taken by a literary institution, library, or periodical.—*adj*. Athenian (*a-thē'ni-ən*), of Athens.—*n*. a native or citizen of Athens or Attica.

atheology, *ā-thi-ol'ə-ji*, *n*. opposition to theology. —*adj*. atheological (*-ə-loj'i-kl*). [Gr. *a*-, priv., and theology.]

atherine, *ath'ər-in*, *adj*. of a genus (Atheri'na) of small fishes of a family (Atherinidae; *-in'i-dē*), akin to the grey mullets, sometimes sold as smelt.—*n*. an atherine fish. [Gr. *atherinē*, atherine.]

athermancy, *ath-ûr'mən-si*, *n*. impermeability to radiant heat.—*adj*. ather'manous. [Gr. *a*-, priv., *thermainein*, to heat.]

atheroma, *ath'ər-ō-mə*, *n*. a cyst with porridge-like contents: a thickening of the inner coat of arteries.—*adj*. atherōm'atous.—*n*. atherosclero'sis (*-ō'sis*), arteriosclerosis, or a form or stage of it. [Gr. *athērōma*—*athērē* or *athărē*, porridge.]

athetesis, *ath-i-tē'sis*, *n*. rejection as spurious.—*v.t.* ath'etise, -ize, to reject.—*n*. athetō'sis, involuntary movement of fingers and toes due to a lesion of the brain.—*adj*. ath'etoid.—*n*. a spastic who has involuntary movements. [Gr. *athetos*, without position, set aside, *athetēsis*, rejection—*a*-, priv., and the root of *tithenai*, to set.]

a'thing. See a'.

athirst, *ə-thûrst'*, *adj*. thirsty: eager. [O.E. *ofthyrst*. See thirst.]

athlete, *ath'lēt*, *n*. a contender for victory in feats of strength, speed, endurance, or agility: one vigorous in body or mind.—Also athlē'ta (*obs.*). —*adj*. athletic (*-let'ik*), of a long-limbed, large-chested, muscular type of body (*anthrop.*): relating to athletics: strong, vigorous.—*adv*. athlet'ically.—*n*. athlet'icism (*-i-sizm*), practice of, training in, or devotion to, athletics.—*n.pl.* athlet'ics, athletic sports: (treated as *sing.*) the practice of athletic sports.—athlete's foot, a contagious disease of the foot, caused by a fungus. [Gr. *athlētēs*—*athlos*, contest.]

at-home. See home.

athrill, *ə-thril'*, *adv*. in a thrill. [Prep. a.]

athrob, *ə-throb'*, *adj*. and *adv*. with throbs, throbbing. [Prep. a.]

athwart, *ə-thwört'*, *prep*. across.—*adv*. sidewise: transversely: awry: wrongly: perplexingly. [Prep. a.]

atilt, *ə-tilt'*, *adv*. on tilt: as a tilter. [Prep. a, and tilt (2).]

atimy, *at'i-mi*, *n*. loss of honour: in ancient Athens, loss of civil rights, public disgrace. [Gr. *atimiā*—*a*-, priv., and *timē*, honour.]

atingle, *ə-ting'gl*, *adj*. and *adv*. in a tingle. [Prep. a, and tingle (1).]

Atkins. See Tommy Atkins.

Atlas, *at'ləs*, *n*. the Titan who bore the heavens on his shoulders, and whose figure used to appear on title-pages of atlases: the African mountain range into which he was transformed: (pl. Atlantes, *at-lan'tēz*), a figure of a man serving as a column in a building: (without *cap.*; *pl.* at'lases), the vertebra supporting the skull: a book of maps, plates, or the like: before metrication a size of drawing-paper.—*adjs*. Atlantē'an, of Atlas: gigantic: of Atlantis; Atlan'tic, of Atlas: of the Atlantic Ocean.—*n*. the Atlantic Ocean, separating Europe and Africa from America.—*ns*. Atlan'tis, a traditional vanished island in the Atlantic Ocean; Atlantosaurus (*-ō-sö'rəs*; Gr. *sauros*, lizard), a gigantic Jurassic dinosaur of Colorado and Wyoming.—Atlantic Charter, an Anglo-American declaration during the Second World War of eight common principles of right in future peace. [Gr. *Atlas*, *Atlantos*.]

atlas, *at'ləs*, *n*. a silk-satin manufactured in the East. [Ar.]

atman, *ät'mən*, *n*. in Hinduism, the divine within the self. [Sans. *ātman*, self, soul.]

atmology, *at-mol'ə-ji*, *n*. the science of the phenomena of aqueous vapour.—*n*. atmol'ogist. [Gr. *atmos*, vapour, and *logos*, discourse.]

atmolysis, *at-mol'i-sis*, *n*. a method of separating mixed gases by their different rates of passage through a porous septum.—*v.t.* at'molyse, -yze, (*-līz*). [Gr. *atmos*, vapour, *lysis*, loosing—*lyein*, to loose.]

atmometer, *at-mom'i-tər*, *n*. an instrument for measuring the rate of evaporation from a moist surface. [Gr. *atmos*, vapour, *metron*, measure.]

atmosphere, *at'məs-fēr*, *n*. the gaseous envelope that surrounds the earth or any of the heavenly bodies: any gaseous medium: a unit of atmospheric pressure equal to the pressure exerted by a column of mercury 760 millimetres in height at 0°C, practically the same as standard atmosphere (see standard): a feeling of space and distance in a picture: any surrounding influence or pervading feeling (*fig.*).—*adjs*. atmospher'ic (*-fer'ik*), -al, of or depending on the atmosphere.—*adv*. atmospher'ically.—*n.pl.* atmospher'ics, noises interfering with radio reception, due to electric disturbances in the ether.—atmospheric engine, a variety of steam-engine in which the steam is admitted only to the under side of the piston; atmospheric hammer, a hammer driven by compressed air. [Gr. *atmos*, vapour, *sphairă*, a sphere.]

atoc. See atok.

atocia, *a-tō-shi-ə*, *n*. sterility in a female.—*n*. atoke (*at'ōk*), the sexless part in certain polychaete worms.—*adjs*. atokous (*at'ək-əs*), at'okal, without offspring. [Gr. *atokiā*—*a*-, priv., *tokos*, birth, offspring.]

atok, atoc, *a-tok'*, *n*. a species of skunk. [Peruvian.]

atoll, *at'ol*, or *ə-tol'*, *n*. a coral island consisting of a circular belt of coral enclosing a central lagoon. [Name in Maldive Islands.]

atom, *at'əm*, *n*. a particle of matter so small that, so far as the older chemistry goes, it cannot be cut or divided: anything very small.—*adjs*. atomic (*ə-tom'ik*), pertaining to atoms: obtained by means of atomic fission, as atomic power: driven by atomic power, as atomic aircraft-carrier, icebreaker, merchantman, submarine, etc.: heated by atomic power, as atomic radiator; atom'ical.—*ns*. atomicity (*at-əm-is'i-ti*), state or fact of being composed of atoms: number of atoms in a molecule: valency; atomisā'tion, -z-, the reduction of liquids to the form of spray. —*v.t.* at'omise, -ize, to reduce to atoms: to reduce (a liquid or solid) to a fine spray or minute particles: to destroy by bombing.—*ns*. atomi'ser, an instrument for discharging liquids in a fine spray; at'omism, the doctrine that atoms arranged themselves into the universe: the atomic theory: a theory that mental processes and psychological states can be analysed into simple elements (*psych.*); **at′omist**, one who believes in atomism.—*adj.* **′atomis′tic.**—*adv.* **atomist′ically.**—*n.* **at′omy**, an atom, or mote: a pygmy (*Shak.*).—**atom(ic) bomb**, a bomb in which the nuclei of uranium or plutonium atoms bombarded by neutrons split with explosive transformation of part of their mass into energy; **atomic energy**, nuclear energy; **atomic clock**, a clock in which, to achieve greater accuracy, the oscillations of a quartz crystal (see quartz clock) are regulated by the vibration of certain atoms as a caesium atom; **atomic mass unit**, 1/12 of the mass of an atom of C-12; **atomic number**, the number of units of charge of positive electricity on the nucleus of an atom of an element: **atomic philosophy**, a system of philosophy enunciated by Democritus, which taught that the ultimate constituents of all things are indivisible particles, differing in form and in their relations to each other; **atomic pile**, a device for the controlled release of nuclear energy, e.g. a lattice of small rods of natural uranium embedded in a mass of pure graphite which serves to slow down neutrons; **atomic second**, a time interval whose measurement uses the frequency of radiation emitted or absorbed during transition from one energy state to another of a chosen atom; **atomic theory**, the hypothesis that all atoms of the same element are alike and that a compound is formed by union of atoms of different elements in some simple ratio; **atomic time**, time whose unit is the atomic second; **atomic warfare**, warfare using atomic bombs; **atomic weight**, the inferred weight of an atom of an element relatively to that of oxygen as 16 or, more recently, C-12 = 12; **a′tom-smasher** (*coll.*), an apparatus for breaking up the atom, any accelerator.—**Atomic Energy Authority** and **Atomic Energy Commission**, the respective bodies in Britain and the U.S.A. responsible for the development and control of atomic energy; **primaeval atom**, a hypothetical dense conglomerate from whose explosion 60 thousand million years ago the universe was (according to one theory) gradually formed. [Gr. *atomos*—*a*-, priv., and *tomos*, verbal adj. of *temnein*, to cut.]

atomy, *at′əm-i*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a skeleton, walking skeleton. [Formerly also *atamy* and *natomy*, for anatomy, mistakingly divided *an atomy*.]

atone (*Spens.* **attone**), *ə-tōn′*, *adv.* at one, at once, together.—*v.i.* originally to make *at one*, to reconcile; to give satisfaction or make reparation (with *for*): to make up for deficiencies: to agree, be in accordance (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* to appease, to expiate: to harmonise, or reconcile (*arch.*).—*ns.* **atone′ment**, the act of atoning; reconciliation: expiation: reparations: in Christian theology, the reconciliation of God and man by means of the incarnation and death of Christ; **aton′er.**—*advs.* **aton′ingly**; **attonce** (*ə-tons′*), **attones** (*ə-tōnz′*; both *Spens.*), at once: together.

atony, *at-ən-i*, *n.* want of tone or energy or of stress: debility: relaxation.—*adj.* **atonal** (*a-tō′-nl*; *mus.*), not referred to any scale or tonic.—*ns.* **atonality** (*at-ə-nal′i-ti*); **atō′nalism.**—*adj.* **atonic** (*a-ton′ik*), without tone (*pros.*): unaccented (*pros.*): debilitated.—*n.* **atonic′ity** (*-is′*), debility, weakness. [Gr. *atoniā*—*a*-, priv., *tonos*, tone, strength.]

atop, *ə-top′*, *adv.* on or at the top. [Prep. a, and top.]

à tort et à travers, *a tor ā a tra-ver*, (Fr.) at random; **à toute force**, *a tōōt fors*, (Fr.) by all means, absolutely; **à toute hasard**, *a tōō-ta-zär*, (Fr.) at all hazards; **à tout prix**, *a tōō prē*, (Fr.) at any price; **à tout propos**, *a tōō prō-pō*, (Fr.) on every occasion.

atrabilious, *at-rə-bil′yəs*, *adj.* of a melancholy temperament: hypochondriac: splenetic, acrimonious. [L. *āter*, *ātra*, black, *bilis*, gall, bile.]

atramental, *at-rə-men′təl*, *adj.* inky, black. [From L. *ātrāmentum*, ink—*āter*, black.]

à travers, *a tra-ver*, (Fr.) across, through.

atremble, *ə-trem′bl*, *adv.* in a tremble. [Prep. a.]

atresia, *ə-trēzh′(i)ə*, *n.* absence of, or closure of, a passage in the body. [Formed from Gr. *trēsis*, perforation.]

atrip, *ə-trip′*, *adv.* (of an anchor when it is just drawn out of the ground), in a perpendicular position: (of a sail) when it is hoisted from the cap, sheeted home and ready for trimming. [Prep. a.]

atrium, *ā′*, *ā′tri-əm* (L. *āt′ri-ōōm*), *n.* the entrance hall or chief apartment of a Roman house: a cavity or entrance (*zool.*):—*pl.* **a′tria.**—*adj.* **a′trial.** [L. *ātrium*.]

atrocious, *ə-trō′shəs*, *adj.* extremely cruel or wicked: heinous: very grievous: execrable.—*adv.* **atrō′ciously.**—*ns.* **atrō′ciousness**; **atrocity** (*ə-tros′i-ti*), atrociousness: an atrocious act. [L. *ātrōx*, *ātrōx*, *-ōcis*, cruel.]

atrophy, *at′rəf-i*, *n.* wasting away: degeneration: diminution of size and functional activity by disuse: emaciation.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to cause or suffer atrophy: to starve, to waste away.—*adj.* **at′rophied.** [Gr. *a*-, priv., and *trophē*, nourishment.]

Atropos, *at′rō-pos*, *n.* the Fate that cuts the thread of life.—*ns.* **At′ropa**, the deadly nightshade genus of the potato family; **at′ropin**, **atropine** (*-pēn*, *-pin*, *-pin*), a poisonous alkaloid in deadly nightshade (**atropia**, *ə-trō′pi-ə*); **at′ropism**, atropin poisoning. [Gr. *Atropos*.]

atropous, *at′rō-pəs*, (*bot.*) *adj.* of an ovule, orthotropous. [Gr. *a*-, priv., *tropos*, turning.]

Ats, *ats*, *n.pl.* women of the Auxiliary Territorial Service. [From the initial letters; see under *Abbreviations*.]

attach, *ə-tach′*, *v.t.* to bind or fasten: to seize: to gain over: to connect, associate: to join in action, function, or affection: to arrest.—*v.i.* to adhere, to be fastened: to be attributable, incident (*to*): to come into effect (*rare*).—*adj*, **attach′able.**—*adj.* **attached′.**—*n.* **attach′ment**, act or means of fastening: a bond of fidelity or affection: seizure of goods or person by virtue of a legal process. [O.Fr. *atachier*, from *à* (—L. *ad*), and perhaps the root of tack.]

attaché, *ə-tash′ā*, *n.* a junior member of an ambassador's suite.— **atta′ché-case**, a small rectangular leather hand-bag for documents, etc. [Fr., attached.]

attack, *ə-tak′*, *v.t.* to fall upon violently: to assault: to assail: to begin to affect or act destructively upon.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*mus.*) to begin (a phrase or piece).—*n.* an assault or onset: the offensive part in any contest: the beginning of active operations on anything, even dinner: severe criticism or calumny: an access of illness: an executant's approach to a piece, or mode of beginning with respect to crispness, verve, and precision (*mus.*): in lacrosse, certain positions between centre and the opponents' goal.—*adj.* **attack′able.** [Fr. *attaquer*; a doublet of attach.]

attain, *ə-tān′*, *v.t.* to reach or gain by effort: to arrive at.—*v.i.* to come or arrive.—*adj.* **attain′able**, that may be reached.—*ns.* **attain′ableness.** **attainabil′ity**; **attain′ment**, act of attaining: the thing attained: acquisition: (*pl.*) acquirements in learning. [O.Fr. *ataindre*—L. *attingĕre*—*ad*, to, *tangĕre*, to touch.]

attainder, *ə-tān′dər*, *n.* act of attainting: loss of civil rights through conviction for high treason (*law*).—*v.t.* **attaint′**, to convict: to deprive of rights by conviction for treason (*law*): to accuse: to disgrace, stain (from a fancied connection with *taint*).—*n.* the act of touching (*arch.*): a hit (in tilting): infection (*Shak.*): attainder: a stain, disgrace.—Older *pa.p.* **attaint′** (*Shak.*), corrupted, tainted.—*ns.* **attaint'ment, attaint'ure.** [O.Fr. *ataindre*—see attain.]

attap. See atap.

attar, *at'ər, n.* a very fragrant essential oil made in Bulgaria and elsewhere, chiefly from the damask rose.—Also **ott'o, ott'ar.** [Pers. *atar.*]

attask, *ə-täsk', v.t.* to take to task (only in the *pa.p.* **attaskt',** a doubtful reading in Shak. *King Lear*). [Pfx. *a-*, intensive, and task.]

attemper, *ə-tem'pər, v.t.* to mix in due proportion: to modify or moderate: to adapt.—*adj.* **attem'pered.** [L. *attemperāre*—*ad*, to, *temperāre*, to regulate.]

attempt, *ə-temt', v.t.* to try, endeavour (to do, or with *n.* of action): to try to obtain (*obs.*): to tempt, entice (*arch.*): to make an attack upon (*arch.* or *obs.*).—*v.i.* to make an attempt or trial.—*n.* an effort: a personal assault: temptation (*Milt.*): any act that can fairly be described as one of a series which, if uninterrupted and successful, would constitute a crime (*law*).—*n.* **attemptabil'ity.**—*adj.* **attempt'able,** that may be attempted.—*n.* **attempt'er** (*Milt.*), a tempter. [O.Fr. *atempter*—L. *attentāre*—*ad*, and *temptāre, tentāre*, to try—*tendĕre*, to stretch.]

attend, *ə-tend', v.t.* to wait on: to accompany: to be present at: to wait for: to give attention to.—*v.i.* to yield attention: to act as an attendant: to wait, be consequent (with *to, on, upon*).—*ns.* **attend'ance,** act of attending: attention, careful regard (*B.*): presence: gathering of persons attending; **attend'ancy,** attendance, a retinue (*obs.*): relative position (*obs.*).—*adj.* **attend'ant,** giving attendance: accompanying.—*n.* one who attends or accompanies: a servant: what accompanies or follows: one who owes a duty or service to another (*law*).—*ns.* **attend'er,** one who gives heed: a companion; **attend'ment** (*rare*), accompaniments: (*Spens.* **atten'dement**), intention.—*adj.* **attent'** (*Spens., Shak.*). giving attention.—*n.* (*Spens.*) attention.—*n.* **atten'tion** (*-shən*), act of attending: steady application of the mind: heed: civility, courtesy: (in *pl.*) courtship: position of standing rigidly erect with hands by the sides and heels together.—*interj.* (*mil.*) a cautionary word calling for an attitude of readiness to execute a command.—*adj.* **attent'ive,** full of attention: courteous, mindful.—*adv.* **attent'ively.**—*n.* **attent'iveness,** [L. *attendĕre, attentum*; *attentiō, -ōnis.*]

attenuate, *ə-ten'ū-āt, v.t.* to make thin or lean: to break down into finer parts: to reduce in density: to reduce in strength or value.—*v.i.* to become thin or fine: to grow less.—*n.* **atten'uant,** anything that attenuates.—*adjs.* **atten'uate, atten'uated,** thin: thinned: dilute, rarefied: tapering.—*n.* **attenuā'tion,** process of making slender: reduction of intensity, density, force, or (of bacteria) virulence: in homoeopathy, the reduction of the active principles of medicines to minute doses: reduction in magnitude, amplitude, or intensity, arising from absorption or scattering (*nuc., telecommunications*); **atten'uator.** [L. *attenuāre, -ātum*—*ad*, to, *tenuis*, thin.]

attercop, *at'ər-kop,* (*obs.* or *dial.*) *n.* a spider: an ill-natured person. [O.E. *attorcoppa*—*attor, ātor*, poison, and perh. *cop*, head, or *copp*, cup.]

attest, *ə-test', v.t.* to testify or bear witness to: to affirm by signature or oath: to give proof of, to manifest: to call to witness (*obs.*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to enrol for military service.—*v.i.* to bear witness.—*n.* (*Shak.*) witness, testimony.—*adjs.* **attest'able, attest'ative.**—*n.* **attestā'tion** (*at-*), act of attesting: administration of an oath.—*adj.* **attest'ed,** certified free from the tubercle bacillus.—*ns.* **attest'or, attest'er.** [L. *attestārī*—*ad*, to, *testis*, a witness.]

Attic, *at'ik, adj.* of Attica or Athens: chaste, refined, classical, in taste, language, etc., like the Athenians.—*v.t.* **Atticise, -ize** (*at'i-sīz*), to make conformable to the language or idiom of Attica.—*v.i.* to use the idioms of the Athenians: to side with the Athenians: to affect Attic or Greek style or manners.—*n.* **Att'icism** (*-sizm*).—**Attic salt,** wit of a dry, delicate, and refined quality. [Gr. *Attikos*—*Attikē*, Attica.]

attic, *at'ik, n.* in archit., a low story or structure above the cornice of the main part of an elevation, usually of the so-called Attic order, i.e. with square columns or pilasters instead of pillars: a skylighted room in the roof of a house. [The structure was supposed to be in the Athenian manner. See foregoing.]

attire, *ə-tīr', v.t.* to dress, array or adorn: to prepare.—*n.* dress: any kind of covering.—*ns.* **attire'ment, attir'ing.** [O.Fr. *atirer*, put in order—*à tire*, in a row—*à* (L. *ad*), to, and *tire, tiere*, order, dress. See tier.]

attitude, *at'i-tūd, n.* posture, or position: a studied or affected posture: a position on one leg with the other leg extended behind, modelled on the position of Giovanni Bologna's flying mercury (*ballet*): of an aircraft in flight, or on the ground, the angles made by its axes with the relative airflow, or with the ground, respectively: the tilt of a vehicle measured in relation to the surface of the earth as horizontal plane (*space flight*): any condition of things or relation of persons viewed as expressing some thought, feeling, etc.—*adj.* **attitud'inal.**—*n.* **attitudinā'rian,** one who' studies attitudes.—*v.i.* **attitud'inise, -ize,** to assume affected attitudes.—*n.* **attitudini'ser, -izer.**—**attitude angle,** in a cornering motor vehicle, the slight angle between the track of the vehicle and the direction in which the tyres are pointing.—**to strike an attitude,** to assume a position or figure to indicate a feeling or emotion not really felt. [Fr. *attitude* or It. *attitudine*—L. *aptitūdō, -inis*—*aptus*, fit.]

atto-, *pfx.* one million million millionth, 10^{-18}.

attollent, *ə-tol'ənt, adj.* lifting up, raising.—*n.* a muscle that raises. [L. *attollēns, -entis*, pr.p. of *attollĕre*, to lift up—*ad*, to, *tollĕre*, to lift.]

attorn, *ə-tûrn',* (*law*) *v.t.* to transfer to another.—*v.i.* to accept tenancy under a new landlord.—*n.* **attorn'ey** (*pl.* **attor'neys**; O.Fr. pa.p. *atorné*), one legally authorised to act for another: one legally qualified to manage cases in a court of law: a solicitor.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to perform by proxy: to employ as a proxy.—*ns.* **attor'neydom; attor'neyism; attor'neyship; attorn'ment,** acknowledgment of a new landlord.—*n.* **Attor'ney-Gen'eral,** the chief law-officer for England, Eire, a dominion, colony, etc.: the king's attorney in the duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall, and the county palatine of Durham: in the United States, one of the seven officials who constitute the president's cabinet, the head of the Department of Justice: also the legal adviser of a State governor.—**attorney at law,** or **public attorney,** a professional and duly qualified legal agent; **attorney in fact,** or **private attorney,** one duly appointed by power of attorney to act for another in matters of contract, money payments, and the like; **letter, warrant,** or **power of attorney,** a formal instrument by which one person authorises another to perform certain acts for him. [L.L. *attornāre*, to assign; see turn.]

attract, *ə-trakt', v.t.* to draw or cause to approach otherwise than by material bonds: to allure: to entice.—*adj.* **attract'able,** that may be attracted.—*adv.* **attract'ingly.**—*ns.* **attract'ant,** something that attracts, esp, that effects communication in insects and animals; **attrac'tion,** act of attracting: an attracting force: that which attracts.—*adj.* **attract'ive,** having the power of attracting: alluring.—*adv.* **attract'ively.**—*ns.* **attract'iveness; attract'or.** [L. *attrahĕre, attractum*—*ad*, to, *trahĕre*, to draw.]

attrahent, *at'rə-hənt, ə-trā'ənt, adj.* attracting or drawing.—*n.* that which attracts. [L. *attrahēns, -entis*, pr.p. of *attrahĕre*. See attract.]

attrap, *ə-trap′*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to adorn with trappings: to dress or array. [L. *ad*, to, trap (4).]

attribute, *ə-trib′ūt* (*Milt. at′ri-būt*), *v.t.* to ascribe, assign, or consider as belonging.—*n.* (*at′*) that which is attributed: that which is inherent in, or inseparable from, anything: that which can be predicated of anything: a quality or property: an accessory: a conventional symbol: a word added to another to denote an attribute (*gram.*).—*adj.* attrib′utable.—*n.* attribution (*at-ri-bū′shən*), act of attributing: that which is attributed.—*adj.* attrib′utive, expressing an attribute.—*n.* a word added to another to denote an attribute (*gram.*).—*adv.* attrib′utively. [L. *attribuĕre, -tribūtum—ad*, to, *tribuĕre*, to give.]

attrist, *ə-trist′*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to sadden. [Fr. *attrister*—L. *ad*, to, *tristis*, sad.]

attrite, *ə-trīt′*, *adj.* worn by rubbing or friction: repentant through fear of punishment, not yet from the love of God (*theol.*).—*n.* attrition (*a-* or *ə-trish′ən*), rubbing together: wearing down: a defective or imperfect sorrow for sin (*theol.*): the wearing down of an adversary, resistance, resources, etc (*fig.*). [L. *attrītus—atterĕre—ad*, to, and *terĕre*, *trītum*, to rub.]

attuition, *at-ū-ish′ən*, *n.* a mental operation intermediate between sensation and perception.—*adjs.* attui′tional; att′uent, performing the function of attuition.—*v.t.* att′uite (*-īt*), to be conscious of by attuition.—*adj.* attu′itive.—*adv.* attu′itively. [L. *ad*, to, *tuērī*, to attend to.]

attune, *ə-tūn′*, in U.S. *-tōōn*, *v.t.* to put in tune: to make to accord: to arrange fitly: to make musical.—*n.* attune′ment. [L. *ad*, to, and tune.]

atwain, *ə-twān′*, (*arch.*) *adv.* in twain: asunder. [Prep. a, and twain.]

atweel, *ə-twēl′*, (*Scot.*) *adv.* or *interj.* well: indeed. [wat weel, i.e. wot well.]

atween, *ə-twēn′*, (*Spens.*) *adv.* betweenwhiles.—*prep.* between.—*adv.* and *prep.* atwixt′ (*Spens.*), betwixt.

atypical, *a-*, *ā-tip′i-kl*, *adj.* not typical. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and type.]

aubade, *ō-bäd′*, *n.* a musical announcement of dawn: a sunrise song. [Fr.,—*aube*, dawn—Prov. *alba*, dawn.]

auberge, *ō-berzh′*, *n.* an inn.—*n.* aubergiste (*ō-ber-zhēst′*), an inn-keeper. [Fr., of Gmc. origin. See harbour.]

aubergine, *ō′ber-jēn*, *-zhēn*, *n.* the fruit of the egg-plant, the brinjal: its purple colour. [Fr. dim. of *auberge*, a kind of peach—Sp. *albérchigo*—Ar. *al*, the, Sp. *pérsigo*—L. *persicum*, a peach.]

Aubrietia, *ö-brē′*, *ö-bri-ē′sh*(*y*)*ə*, *n.* a purple-flowered Mediterranean genus of trailing cruciferous plants, much grown in rock-gardens, etc. [After Claude *Aubriet* (*c.* 1665-1742), naturalist-painter.]

auburn, *ö′bûrn*, *adj.* orig. light yellow: reddish brown. [L.L. *alburnus*, whitish—L. *albus*, white.]

au contraire, *ō kɔ̃-trer*, (Fr.) on the contrary.

au courant, *ō kōō-rã*, (Fr.) in the stream: well-informed: well up in the facts or situation.

auction, *ök′shən*, *n.* a public sale at which goods are sold to the highest bidder: auction bridge.—*v.t.* to sell by auction.—*adj.* auc′tionary.—*n.* auctioneer′, one who sells or is licensed to sell by auction.—*v.t.* to sell by auction.—auction bridge, a development of the game of bridge in which the players bid for the privilege of choosing trump suit or no-trumps.—Dutch auction, a kind of auction at which the salesman starts at a high price, and comes down till he meets a bidder. [L. *auctiō*, *-ōnis*, an increasing—*augēre*, *auctum*, to increase.]

auctorial, *ök-tō′ri-əl*, *-tö′*, *adj.* of an author or his trade. [L. *auctor*, *-ōris*, author.]

Aucuba, *ö′kū-bə*, *n.* the Japan laurel genus. [Jap.]

audacious, *ö-dā′shəs*, *adj.* daring: bold: impudent.—*adv.* audā′ciously.—*ns.* audā′ciousness, audacity (*ö-das′i-ti*). [Fr. *audacieux*—L. *audāx*—*audēre*, to dare.]

audax et cautus, *ö′daks et kö′tus*, *ow′daks et kow′tōōs*, (L.) bold and cautious.

au desespoir, *ō dā-zes-pwär*, (Fr.) in despair.

audible, *öd′i-bl*, *adj.* able to be heard.—*ns.* audibil′ity, aud′ibleness.—*adv.* aud′ibly.—*n.* aud′ience, the act of hearing: a judicial hearing: admittance to a hearing: a ceremonial interview: an assembly of hearers: a court of government or justice in Spanish America: the territory administered by it (Sp. *audiencia*).—*adj.* aud′ient, listening: paying attention.—*n.* a hearer.—*adj.* aud′ile, pertaining to hearing.—*n.* one inclined to think in terms of sound.—audio-, in composition, pertaining to sound, esp. broadcast sound: pertaining to, using, or involving, audio-frequencies.—*n.* an acoustic device by which an airman returning to an aircraft-carrier knows when he is at a proper speed for landing.—*ns.* aud′io-engineer′, one concerned with the transmission and reception of broadcast sound; audio-frequency (*ö′di-ō-frē′kwən-si*), a frequency of oscillation which, when the oscillatory power is converted into a sound pressure, is perceptible by the ear; audio-loca′tion, echo-location; audiol′ogist; audiol′ogy, the science of hearing; audiom′eter, instrument for measuring differences in hearing: one for measuring minimum intensities of sounds which, for specified frequencies, are perceivable by the ear.—*adj.* audiomet′ric.—*ns.* audiometrician (*-mi-trish′ən*); aud′iophil(e) (*-fil*, *-fīl*), an enthusiast for the true reproduction of recorded or broadcast sound; aud′io-typ′ist, typist able to type directly material reproduced by a Dictaphone.—*adj.* audio-vis′ual, concerned simultaneously with seeing and hearing.—*ns.* aud′iphone, an instrument which pressed against the teeth, communicates sounds through the bones to the ears; aud′it, an examination of accounts by an authorised person or persons: a calling to account generally: a statement of account: a periodical settlement of accounts (*obs.*): audience, hearing (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to examine and verify by reference to vouchers, etc.: to attend (a university, etc., class) without intending to take any examination (*U.S.*).—*ns.* audi′tion (*ö-dish′ən*), the sense of hearing: an act of hearing: a trial hearing of a performer (also *v.t.*): mode of hearing: something heard (*rare*); aud′itor, a hearer: one who audits accounts:—*fem.* aud′itress; auditor′ium, in a theatre, or the like, the space allotted to the hearers: the reception-room of a monastery: hall (*U.S.*); aud′itorship.—*adj.* aud′itory, relating to the sense of hearing.—*n.* an audience: a place where lectures, etc., are heard.—audience participation, drawing audience into a theatrical performance by direct appeals to its members; audio-visual aids, material such as pictures, closed-circuit TV, teaching machines, used in the classroom; audit ale, an ale of special quality brewed for some Oxford and Cambridge colleges—orig. for use on the day of audit. [L. *audīre*, to hear.]

audita querela, *ö-dī′tə kwə-rē′lə*, *ow-dē′tä kwe-rā′lä*, (L.) the suit having been heard—name of a writ giving leave to appeal.

auf, *öf*, *n.* an elf's child, an oaf. [O.N. *ālfr*, elf.]

au fait, *ō fe*, (Fr.) well-acquainted with a matter: expert.

aufgabe, *owf′gä-bə*, *n.* (*psych.*) a task set as an experiment, etc. [Ger.]

aufklärung, *owf-kle′rōōng*, (Ger.) enlightenment, esp. the 18th-century intellectual movement.

au fond, *ō fɔ̃*, (Fr.) at bottom.

au fromage, *ō fro-mäzh,* (Fr.) with cheese.

auf wiedersehen, *owf vē′dər-zā-ən,* (Ger.) goodbye till we meet again.

Augean, *ö-, ow-jē′ən, adj.* filthy: difficult. [From *Augeas,* king of Elis into whose uncleansed oxstalls Herakles turned the river Alpheus.]

auger, *ö′gər, n.* a carpenter's boring tool.—*ns.* **au′ger-bit,** an auger that fits into a carpenter's brace; **au′ger-hole; au′ger-shell,** Terebra; **au′ger-worm,** the goat-moth larva, which bores trees. [From *nauger* (*an auger* for *a nauger*)—O.E. *nafugār*—*nafu,* a nave of a wheel, *gār,* a piercer. See **nave, gore.** 2.]

Auger effect, *ō-zhā,* non-radiative transition of an atom from an excited state to one of lower energy with omission of an electron (**Auger electron**). [Pierre *Auger,* physicist.]

aught, *öt, n.* a whit: ought: anything: a part. [O.E. *ā-wiht* contr. to *āht* (whence ought), and shortened to *aht* (whence aught); *ā-wiht* is from *ā, ō,* ever, and *wiht,* creature, whit, wight.]

augite, *ö-jīt -g,īt, n.* one of the pyroxene group of minerals, closely allied to hornblende, usually greenish, an essential component of many igneous rocks.—*adj.* **augitic** (*-jit′, -git′*). [Gr. *augē,* brightness.]

augment, *ög-ment′, v.t.* to increase: to make larger.—*v.i.* to grow larger.—*n.* **aug′ment** (*-mənt*), increase: the prefixed vowel or initial vowel-lengthening in some past tenses of the verb in Sanskrit and Greek: sometimes applied also to such inflectional prefixes as the *ge-* of the German perfect participle.—*adjs.* **augment′able; augment′ative,** having the quality of power of augmenting.—*n.* a word formed from another to express increase of its meaning (*gram.*).—*ns.* **augmentā′tion,** increase: addition: an additional charge in a coat-of-arms bestowed as a mark of honour (*her.*): the repetition of a melody in notes of greater length than the original (*mus.*): in Scots law an increase of stipend obtained by a parish minister by an action raised in the Court of Teinds against the titular and heritors.—*adj.* **augment′ed.**—*ns.* **augment′er; augment′or,** a nerve that increases the rate of activity of an organ.—**augmented interval,** one increased by a semitone.—**Augmented Roman Alphabet,** earlier name for Initial Teaching Alphabet. [L. *augēre,* increase.]

au grand sérieux, *ō grā sā-ryø,* (Fr.; now **très au sérieux,** *tre-zō*), in all seriousness.

au gratin, *ō gra-tɛ̃,* (Fr.) cooked covered with breadcrumbs or grated cheese, or with both.

augur, *ö′gər, n.* among the Romans, one who sought knowledge of secret or future things by observing the flight and the cries of birds: a diviner: a soothsayer: an augury or portent (*Shak., app.*).—*v.t.* to foretell from signs.—*v.i.* to guess or conjecture: to forebode.—*adj.* **au′gural** (*-ū-rəl; -yər-əl*).—*ns.* **au′gūrer** (*Shak.*), an augur; **au′gŭrship; au′gūry,** the art or practice of auguring; an omen. [L.; prob. from *avis,* bird.]

august, *ö-gust′, adj.* venerable: imposing: sublime: majestic.—*adv.* **august′ly.**—*n.* **august′ness.** [L. *augustus*—*augēre,* to increase, honour.]

august, auguste, *ow-gōōst′, n.* a circus clown of the maladroit type. [Ger., Augustus.]

August, *ö′gəst, n.* the eighth month of the year. [After the Roman emperor *Augustus.*]

Augustan, *ö-gust′ən, adj.* pertaining to the Emperor Augustus, or to the time in which he reigned (31 B.C.—A.D. 14)—the most brilliant age in Roman literature: hence pertaining to any similar age, as the reign of Anne in English, and that of Louis XIV in French, literature: classic: refined.

Augustine, *ö′gust-in, ö-gust′in,* **Augustinian,** *-tin′i-ən, n.* one of any order of monks or nuns whose rule is based on the writings of St. Augustine: one who holds the opinions of St Augustine, esp. on predestination and irresistible grace (*theol.*).—*adj.* **Augustin′ian,** of or relating to St. Augustine.—*n.* **Augustin′ianism.**—**Augustinian canons,** or **Austin canons** (see **canon**); **Augustinian** or **Austin friars,** or **hermits,** the fourth order of mendicant friars, wearing a black habit, but not to be confused with the Black Friars or Dominicans.

au jour le jour, *ō zhōōr lə zhōōr,* (Fr.) from day to day, from hand to mouth.

auk, *ök, n.* a short-winged bird of the family Alcidae.—*n.* **auk′let,** one of the smaller birds of the family.—**great auk,** garefowl, extinct *c.* 1844; **little auk,** rotche. [O.N. *ālka.*]

aula, *ö′la, n.* a hall.—*adj.* **aulā′rian,** relating to a hall.—*n.* at Oxford, a member of a hall, as distinguished from a collegian.—*adj.* **au′lic.**—**Aula Regis,** or *Curia Regis,* (*hist.*) a feudal assembly of tenants-in-chief: the Privy Council: the Court of King's Bench; **Aulic Council** (Ger. *Reichshofrat*), a court or personal council of the Holy Roman Empire, established in 1501 by Maximilian I, and co-ordinate with the Imperial Chamber (*Reichskammergericht*). [L. *aula,* Gr. *aulē,* court, courtyard, hall.]

auld, *öld,* (*Scot.*) *adj.* old—*adjs.* **auld′-farr′ant** (i.e. old-favouring), old-fashioned: precocious; **auld′-warld,** old world, ancient.—**the Auld Kirk,** the Church of Scotland: whisky; **auld lang syne,** lit. old long since, long ago; **Auld Reekie,** old smoky, i.e. Edinburgh. [O.E. *ald.*]

aumail, *ö-māl′, v.t.* to enamel: to figure or variegate (*Spens.*). [See **enamel.**]

aumbry, *öm′bri, n.* Same as **ambry.**

au mieux, *ō myø,* (Fr.) on the best of terms.

aumil, *ö′mil, ä′mil, n.* an amildar.

au naturel, *ō na-tü-rel,* (Fr.) in the natural state: cooked plainly.

aunt, *änt, n.* a father's or a mother's sister: an uncle's wife: an old woman (*obs.*): a gossip (*obs.*): a procuress (*obs.*).—dim. **aunt′ie, aunt′y.**—**Aunt Sally,** a pastime at fairs, in which sticks or balls are thrown to smash a pipe in the mouth of a wooden figure: a target for abuse (*fig.*). [O.Fr. *ante*—L. *amita,* a father's sister.]

aunter, *ön′tər, n.* an old form of adventure. [O.Fr. *aventure.*]

au pair, *ō per,* (Fr.) *adj.* orig. by mutual service without payment: used of arrangement whereby girls perform light domestic duties in exchange for board and lodging and pocket-money.—*n.* an au pair girl.

au pied de la lettre, *ō pyā də la letr′,* (Fr.) literally.

au pis aller, *ō pē-za-lā,* (Fr.) at the worst.

au poids de l'or, *ō pwa də lor,* (Fr.) at its weight in gold, very dear.

au premier, *ō prə-myā,* (Fr.) on the first (floor).

aura, *ö′ra, n.* a supposed subtle emanation, esp. that essence which is claimed to emanate from all living things and to afford an atmosphere for occult phenomena: air, distinctive character (*fig.*): peculiar sensations that precede an attack in epilepsy, hysteria, and certain other ailments (*path.*):—*pl.* **aur′ae** (*-ē*), **aur′as.**—*adj.* **aur′al,** pertaining to the air, or to a subtle vapour or exhalation arising from a body. [L. *aura,* a breeze.]

aural, *ö′rəl, adj.* pertaining to the ear.—*adv.* **aur′ally.** [L. *auris,* ear.]

aura popularis, *ö′ra po-pū-la′ris, ow-ra po-pŏŏ-lä′-ris.*), (L.) the breeze of popular favour.

aurate, *ö′rāt, n.* a salt of auric acid.—*adjs.* **au′rated,** gold-coloured: compounded with auric acid; **au′reate,** gilded: golden: floridly rhetorical.—*ns.* **aurē′ity,** the peculiar properties of gold; **Aurē′lia,** a common genus of jellyfishes: formerly, a chrysalis, from its golden colour.—*adj.* **aurē′lian,** golden: of an aurelia.—Also *n.* (*obs.*) a lepidopterist.—*ns.* **aurē′ola, aureole** (*ö′ri-ōl*), a crown, or an increment to the ordinary blessedness of heaven, gained by virgins, martyrs, and doctors (*theol.*): the gold or coloured disk or ring round the head in a picture, symbolising glory: a glorifying halo (*fig.*): a halo or corona around the sun or moon, or the clear space within it (*meteor.*): the coloured rings around the spectre of the Brocken (*meteor.*): (apparently erroneously) a halo surrounding the whole figure (e.g. a *vesica piscis*): any halo-like appearance.—*adj.* **au′reoled**, encircled with an aureole.—*ns.* **aureomycin** (*-mī′sin*) an antibiotic used against typhus and other diseases, got from Strepto*myces aureo*faciens; **au′reus**, a gold coin of the Roman empire.—*adj.* **au′ric**, pertaining to gold: containing trivalent gold (*chem.*).—**auric acid**, a hypothetic acid of composition $HAuO_2$—usually applied to auric hydroxide, $Au(OH)_3$, or auric oxide, Au_2O_3. [L. *aurum*, gold.]

aurea mediocritas, *ö′rē-a mē-dē-o′kri-tas, ow′rā-a me-di-o′kri-täs*, (L.) the golden or happy mean.

au reste, *ō rest*, (Fr.) as for the rest: besides.

au revoir, *ō rə-vwär*, (Fr.) goodbye until we meet again.

auricle, *ör′i-kl*, *n.* the external ear: either of the two upper cavities of the heart into which the blood comes from the veins: an earlike lobe of a leaf, etc.—*adj.* **aur′icled**, having appendages like ears.—*n.* **auric′ūla**, a species of primula (bear's ear, or dusty-miller): (*cap.*) a genus of gasteropod molluscs.—*adj.* **auric′ūlar**, pertaining to the ear: known by hearing, or by report: told privately.—*adv.* **auric′ūlarly**.—*adjs.* **auric′ūlate**, **auric′ūlated**, ear-shaped.—**auricular confession**, confession to a priest. [L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, the ear.]

auriferous, *ör-if′ər-əs*, *adj.* bearing or yielding gold.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **aur′ify**, to turn into gold. [L. *aurifer*—*aurum*, gold, *ferre*, to bear; *facĕre*, to make.]

auriform, *ör′i-förm*, *adj.* ear-shaped. [L. *auris*, ear, and form.]

Auriga, *ö-rī′ga*, a northern constellation. [L. *auriga*, charioteer.]

Aurignacian, *ö-rig-nā′sh(y)en*, *adj.* belonging to an upper Palaeolithic culture that succeeded the Mousterian and preceded the Solutrean. [*Aurignac*, in Haute-Garonne, where objects of this culture have been found.]

aurist, *ör′ist*, *n.* one skilled in diseases of the ear. [L. *auris*, ear.]

aurochs, *ör′, owr′oks*, *n.* the extinct urus or wild ox: (erroneously), the European bison. [O.H.G. *ûr-ohso*—*ûr* (adopted into L. as *ūrus*, into Gr. as *ouros*), and *ohso*, ox.]

Aurora, *ö-rō′rə, -rö′*, *n.* the dawn: the goddess of dawn: (without *cap.*) a rich orange colour: a luminous meteoric phenomenon of electrical character seen in and towards the Polar regions, with a tremulous motion, and streamers of light:—*pl.* **auro′ras, -rae**.—*adjs.* **auro′ral**, **auro′rean**, pertaining to the dawn or the aurora: rosy: fresh and beautiful.—*adv.* **auro′rally**.—**aurora borealis** (*bō-ri-ā′lis, -ä′lis* or *bö-*), or **septentrionalis** (*sep-ten-tri-on-ā′lis*), the northern aurora or northern lights; **aurora australis** (*ös-trā′lis*), the southern lights, a similar phenomenon in the southern hemisphere. [L. *Aurōra*.]

aurous, *ör′əs*, *adj.* containing univalent gold. [L. *aurum*, gold.]

aurum potabile, *ö′rum po-tab′i-lē, ow′ro͞om pō-täb′i-le*, (L.) *lit.* potable gold, a former medicine or cordial containing a small quantity of gold.

auscultation, *ös-kult-ā′shən*, *n.* the art of discovering the condition of the lungs and heart by applying the ear or the stethoscope.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **aus′cultate**, to examine by auscultation.—*n.* **aus′cultātor**, one who practises auscultation: an instrument for the purpose: in Germany, formerly one who had passed his first public examination in law, and who was merely retained, not yet employed or paid by government.—*adj.* **auscult′atory**. [L. *auscultāre*, to listen.]

au second, *ō sə-gɔ̄*, (Fr.) on the second (floor).

au secours, *ō sə-ko͞or*, (Fr.) help!

au sérieux, *ō sā-ryø*, (Fr.) seriously.

ausgleich, *ows′glīhh*, (Ger.) a settlement: an arrangement: agreement between Austria and Hungary in 1867 (*hist.*).

ausländer, *ows′len-dər*, (Ger.) a foreigner.

Ausonian, *ö-sō′ni-ən*, *adj.* Italian. [L. *Ausonia*, a poetical name for Italy.]

auspice, *ös′pis*, *n.* an omen drawn from observing birds: augury: prognostic: (in *pl.*) patronage.—*v.t.* **auspicate** (*ös′pi-kāt*), to foreshow: to initiate or inaugurate with hopes of good luck.—*adj.* **auspicious** (*-pish′əs*), having good auspices or omens of success: favourable: fortunate: propitious.—*adv.* **auspi′ciously**.—*n.* **auspi′ciousness**. [Fr.,—L. *auspicium*—*auspex*, *auspicis*, a bird-seer, from *avis*, bird, and *specĕre*, to look, to observe.]

Aussie, *ös′i*, (*slang.*) *n.* and *adj.* Australian.

austenite, *ös′tə-nīt*, *n.* a solid solution of carbon or other substance in one of the forms of iron.—**austenit′ic** (*-it′*) **stainless steels**, stainless steels composed chiefly of austenite.

Auster, *ös′tər*, *n.* the south wind. [L.]

austere, *ös-tēr′*, *adj.* sour and astringent: harsh: severe: stern: grave: severe in self-discipline: severely simple, without luxury.—*adv.* **austere′ly**.—*ns.* **austere′ness**, **austerity** (*-ter′*), quality of being austere: severity of manners or life: harshness: asceticism: severe simplicity of style, dress, or habits.—*adj.* evincing or adopted in austerity. [L. *austērus*—Gr. *austēros*—*auein*, to dry.]

Austin. See **Augustine**.

austral, *ös′trəl*, *adj.* southern.—*adj.* **Australasian** (*-ā′zhən*), pertaining to Australasia, or the lands that lie south-east of Asia.—*n.* a native or colonist of one of these.—*adj.* **Austrā′lian**, of or pertaining to Australia.—*n.* an aboriginal native of Australia proper, later also a native or resident white.—*ns.* **Australian′ism**, an Australian idiom: feeling for Australia; **aus′tralite**, tektite found in the interior of Australia; **Australopithecus** (*-pith′ə-kas* or *-pi-thē′kəs*), a genus of extinct primates, represented by skulls, etc., found in southern Africa, belonging to the subfamily Australopithecinae.—*adj.* and *n.* **Australopithecine**.—*n.* **Aus′tralorp**, one of an Australian breed of hen.—**Australian rules**, an Australian mixture of association and rugby football played by eighteen a side with a rugby ball—familiarly rules. [L. *austrālis*—*Auster*, the south wind.]

Austrian, *ös′tri-ən*, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Austria*.—*n.* a native or citizen of Austria.

Austric, *ös′trik*, *adj.* belonging to a family of languages divided into **Austroāsiat′ic** (in eastern India and Indo-China, including the Munda or Kolarian, Mon-Khmer and Khasi groups, and the languages of the Semang and Sakai) and **Austronē′sian** (including the Indonesian, or Malay, Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian groups). [L. *Auster*, south wind, Asiatic, and Gr. *nēsos*, island.]

austringer, *ö′strin-jər*, *n.* a keeper of goshawks.—Also **a′stringer**, **ostreger** (*os′tri-jər*; *Shak.*). [O.Fr. *ostruchier*.]

Austroasiatic, Austronesian. See **Austric**.

aut-. See **auto-**.

autacoid, *ö′tə-koid*, *n.* an internal secretion that excites or inhibits action in various tissues: a hormone or chalone. [Gr. *autos*, self, *akos*, drug.]

autarchy, *öt′är-ki*, *n.* absolute power.—*adjs.* **autar′chic(al)**.—*n.* **aut′archist**. [Gr. *autos*, self, and *archein*, to rule.]

autarky, *öt′är-ki*, *n.* self-sufficiency.—*adjs.* **autar′-**

kic, -al.—*n.* aut'arkist. [Gr. *autarkeiă—autos*, self, *arkeein*, to suffice.]

autecology, *ö-tek-ol'əji*, *n.* (study of) the ecology of an individual organism or species.—*adjs.* autecolog'ic, -al. [aut-, and ecology.]

authentic, **-al**, *ö-thent'ik*, *-əl*, *adjs.* genuine: authoritative: true, entitled to acceptance, of established credibility: (of writing) trustworthy, as setting forth real facts: own, proper (*Milt.*): applied in music to old modes having their sounds within the octave above the final—opp. to *plagal*: in existentialism, used to describe the way of living of one who takes full cognisance of the meaninglessness of the world yet deliberately follows a consistent course of action.—*adv.* authent'ically.—*v.t.* authen'ticate, to make authentic: to prove genuine: to give legal validity to: to certify the authorship of.—*ns.* authenticā'tion; authen'ticātor; authenticity (*ö-thən-tis'i-ti*), quality of being authentic: state of being true or in accordance with fact: genuineness. [Gr. *authentikos*, warranted—*autos*, self.]

auteur, *ō-tœr*, *n.* the director/creator of a film. [Fr.]

author, *öth'ər*, *n.* one who brings anything into being: a beginner of any action or state of things: the original writer of a book, article, etc.: elliptically, an author's writings: one's authority for something (*arch.*):—Also *v.t.* —*n.fem.* auth'oress.—*n.* auth'orcraft.—*adjs.* authorial (*-thō'*, *-thö'*), auth'orish.—*v.t.* auth'orise, -ize, to give authority to: to sanction: to justify: to establish by authority.—*adj.* authoris'able.—*n.* authorisā'tion.—*adj.* auth'orless, anonymous. —*ns.* auth'oring; auth'orism, state or quality of being an author; auth'orship.—Authorised Version, the English translation of the Bible completed in 1611. [Through Fr. from L. *auctor—augēre*, *auctum*, to increase, to produce.]

authority, *öth-or'it-i*, *n.* legal power or right: power derived from office or character or prestige: weight of testimony: permission: a person or body holding power: an expert: a passage or book referred to in witness of a statement: the original bestower of a name (*biol.*).—*adj.* authoritā'rian, setting authority above liberty.—Also *n.*—*n.* authoritā'rianism.—*adj.* author'itātive, having the sanction or weight of authority: dictatorial.—*adv.* author'itātively.—*n.* author'itātiveness. [L. *auctōritas*, *-ātis—auctor*.]

autism, *öt'izm*, *n.* absorption in imaginative activity directed by the thinker's wishes, with loss of contact with reality.—*adj.* autis'tic. [Gr. *autos*, self.]

auto-, **aut-**, *ö-t(ō)-*, in composition, self: same: self-caused: automobile: automatic. [Gr. *autos*, self.]

auto, *ö'tō*, *n.* (chiefly *U.S.*) short for automobile. [Gr. *autos*, self.]

auto, *ä'o͞o-tō*, (Sp. and Port.) an act: a drama, esp. a short religious one: an auto-da-fé.

autobahn, *ow'tō-bän*, (Ger.) an arterial double road for motor traffic only.

autobiography, *ö-tō-bī-og'rə-fi*, *n.* a person's life written by himself.—*n.* autobiog'rapher.—*adjs.* autobiographic (*-ō-graf'ik*), -al. [Gr. *bios*, life, *graphein*, to write.]

autobus, **autocar**, **autocycle**, motor-bus, -car, -cycle. [auto-.]

autocade. Same as motorcade.

autocarp, *ö'tō-kärp*, *n.* a fruit produced by self-fertilisation. [Gr. *autos*, self, *karpos*, fruit.]

autocatalysis, *ö-tō-kə-tal'is-is*, *n.* the catalysis of a reaction by a product of that reaction (*chem.*): reaction or disintegration of a cell or tissue due to the influence of one of its own products (*zool.*). —*v.t.* autocatalyse, -yze (*-kat'ə-līz*).—*adj.* autocatalytic (*-lit'ik*). [auto-.]

autocephalous, *ö-tō-sef'ə-ləs*, *adj.* having its own head: independent.—*n.* autoceph'aly, condition of being autocephalous. [Gr. *autos*, self, *kephalē*, head.]

autochthon, *ö-tok'thon*, *n.* one of the primitive inhabitants of a country: an aboriginal:—*pl.* autoch'thons, and autoch'thonēs.—*adj.* autoch'thonous, (of flora, fauna) indigenous: formed in the region where found (*geol.*): found in the place of origin: pertaining to ideas unrelated to a person's train of thought which come into the mind (*psych.*).—*ns.* autoch'thonism, autoch'thony, the condition of being autochthonous. [Gr. *autochthōn*, sprung from the soil—*chthōn*, *chthonos*, soil; the Athenians claiming to have actually sprung from the soil.]

autoclave, *ö'tō-klāv*, *n.* a strong vessel for carrying out chemical reactions under pressure and at high temperatures, or one in which super-heated steam under pressure is used for sterilising or cooking. [Gr. *autos*, self, perhaps L. *clāvis*, key.]

autocrat, *ö'tō-krat*, *n.* one who rules by his own power: an absolute sovereign.—*n.* autocracy (*-tok'rə-si*), an absolute government by one man: despotism.—*adj.* autocrat'ic.—*adv.* autocrat'ically. [Gr. *autokratēs—autos*, self, *kratos*, power.]

autocritique, *ō-tō-krē-tēk*, (Fr.) self-criticism, esp. political.

autocross, *ö-tō-kros'*, *n.* a motor race round a grass field. [auto-.]

autocue, *ö'tō-kū*, *n.* a device showing a speaker the text of what he has arranged to say.

auto-da-fé, *ö'tō-da-fā'*, *n.* the public declaration of the judgment passed on heretics in Spain and Portugal by the Inquisition: the infliction of the punishment that immediately followed thereupon, esp. the public burning of the victims:—*pl.* autos-da-fé. [Port. *auto da fé* (Sp. *auto de fe*); *auto*—L. *actum*, act; *da*, of the—L. *de*, of; and *fé*—L. *fidēs*, faith.]

autodidact, *ö'tō-di-dakt*, *n.* a self-taught person. —*adj.* autodidact'ic. [Gr. *autos*, self, *didaktos*, taught.]

auto-digestion. Same as autolysis.

autodyne, *ö'tō-dīn*, *adj.* in radio, of an electrical circuit in which the same elements and valves are used both as oscillator and detector. [auto-, (hetero)dyne.]

autoerotic, *ö-tō-e-rot'ik*, *adj.* seeking sensual gratification from one's own person.—*ns.* autoer'otism, auto-erot'icism. [Gr. *erōtikos*, amorous—auto-, and *erōtaein*, to love.]

autoflare, *ö'tō-flār*, *n.* an aircraft automatic landing system operating from an altitude of 50 feet and dependent on a very accurate radio altimeter. [auto-.]

autogamy, *ö-tog'ə-mi*, *n.* self-fertilisation.—*adjs.* autog'amous, autogamic (*ö-tō-gam'ik*). [Gr. *autos*, self, *gamos*, marriage.]

autogenous, *ö-toj'ə-nəs*, *adj.* self-generated: independent.—*n.* autog'eny, spontaneous generation. [Gr. *autogenēs—genos*, offspring.]

autogiro, **autogyro**, *ö-tō-jī'rō*, *n.* a rotating-wing aircraft whose chief support in flight is derived from the reaction of the air upon freely-revolving rotors. [Orig. trademark; invented by Juan de le Cierva: Sp.,—Gr. *gyros*, circle.]

autograft, *ö'tō-gräft*, a graft from one part to another of the same body.—Also *v.t.*

autograph, *ö'tō-gräf*, *n.* one's own handwriting: a signature: an original manuscript.—*v.t.* to write with one's hand.—*adj.* autographic (*-graf'*). —*adv.* autograph'ically.—*n.* autography (*ö-tog'rə-fi*), act of writing with one's own hand: reproduction of the outline of a writing or drawing by facsimile. [Gr. *autos*, self, *graphē*, writing.]

autogravure, *ö-tō-grav-ūr'*, or *ö'*, *n.* a process of photo-engraving akin to autotype. [Gr. *autos*, self; Fr. *gravure*, engraving.]

autoharp, *ö'tō-härp*, *n.* a kind of zither, with button-controlled dampers, which produces chords.

auto-immunisation, *ö'tō-im-ūn-iz-ā'shən*, *n.* production by a living body of antibodies which attack constituents of its own tissues, perhaps the cause of certain serious diseases (**auto-immune diseases**).—*n.* **auto-immun'ity.**

auto-intoxication, *ö'tō-in-toks-i-kā'shən*, *n.* poisoning by substances produced within the body.—*n.* and *adj.* **au'to-intox'icant.**

autolatry, *ö-tol'ə-tri*, *n.* worship of oneself. [Gr. *autos*, self, *latreiā*, worship.]

autology, *ö-tol'ə-ji*, *n.* scientific study of oneself, [Gr. *autos*, self, *logos*, discourse.]

Autolycus, *ö-tol'i-kəs*, *n.* a thief: a plagiarist: a snapper up of unconsidered trifles. [From the character in Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*, or in Greek mythology.]

autolysis, *ö-tol'is-is*, *n.* the breaking down of dead tissue by the organisms own ferments.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **aut'olyse, -yze** (*-līz*), to (cause to) undergo autolysis.—*adj.* **autolyt'ic.** [Gr. *autos*, self, *lysis*, loosening.]

automaton, *ö-tom'ə-tən*, *n.* a self-moving machine, or one that moves by concealed machinery: a living being regarded as without consciousness: one who acts by routine, without intelligence:—*pl.* **autom'atons, autom'ata.**—*n.* **aut'omat** (or *-mat'*), a restaurant where dishes, hot or cold, are obtained from slot machines: a slot machine of this kind: an automaton.—*v.t.* **automate** (*ö'tō-māt*), to apply automation to.—*adj.* **automatic** (*-tə-mat'ik*).—*n.* a device that works automatically, especially an automatic pistol which reloads itself from an internal magazine, or a firearm that goes on firing as long as there is pressure on the trigger.—*adj.* **automat'ical.**—*adv.* **automat'ically.**—*ns.* **automā'tion**, a high degree of mechanisation in manufacture, the handling of material between processes being automatic, and the whole automatically controlled; **autom'atism**, automatic or involuntary action: power of self-moving: power of initiating vital processes from within the cell, organ, or organism, independently of any direct or immediate stimulus from without: the self-acting power of the muscular and nervous systems, by which movement is effected without intelligent determination: action without conscious volition: the doctrine that animals are automata, their motions, etc., being the result of mechanical laws: suspension of control by the conscious mind, so that ideas may be released from the unconscious—a technique of surrealism (*art*); **autom'atist**, one who holds the doctrine of automatism: one who acts automatically.—**automatic pilot**, a device which can be set to steer an aircraft or a ship on a chosen course (also **autopilot**); **automatic transmission**, power transmission in which gear-changing is automatic; **automatic writing**, writing performed without the volition of the writer. [Gr. *automatos*, self-moving—*autos*, self.]

automobile, *ö-tō-mō-bēl'*, or *ö'*, or *-mō'*, *adj.* self-moving.—*n.* a motor-car.—*ns.* **automō'bilism, automō'bilist.** [Gr. *autos*, self; L. *mōbilis*, mobile.]

automorphism, *ö-tō-mör'fizm*, *n.* ascription to others of one's own characteristics.—*adj.* **automor'phic**, marked by automorphism: idiomorphic.—*adv.* **automor'phically.** [Gr. *autos*, self, *morphē*, form.]

automotive, *ö-tō-mōt'iv*, *adj.* self-propelling: pertaining to automobiles: pertaining to the motor-car trade.

autonomy, *ö-ton'əm-i*, *n.* the power or right of self-government, esp. partial self-government: (Kant's *philos.*) the doctrine that the human will carries its guiding principle within itself.—*adjs.* **autonomic**, *ö-tō-nom'ik*, self-governing: pertaining to the autonomic nervous system: spontaneous (*bot.*, *zool.*); **autonom'ical.**—*ns.* **autonom'ics**, study of self-regulating systems for process control; **auton'omist.**—*adj.* **auton'omous.**—**autonomic nervous system**, system of nerve fibres, innervating muscles, glands, etc., whose actions are automatic. [Gr. *autonomos*—*nomos*, law.]

autonym, *ö'ton-im*, or *-tən-*, a writing published under the author's real name. [Gr. *autos*, self, *onyma* (*onoma*), name.]

autophagous, *ö-tof'ə-gəs*, *adj.* self-devouring: of a bird, capable of feeding itself from the moment of hatching.—*n.* **autophagy** (*-ə-ji*), sustenance by self-absorption of the tissues of the body: eating or biting of part of one's own body. [Gr. *phagein*, to eat.]

autophanous, *ō-tof'ə-nəs*, *adj.* self-luminous. [Gr. *phānos*, bright.]

autophoby, *ō-tof'ob-i*, *n.* a shrinking from making any reference to oneself. [Gr. *autos*, self, *phobos*, fear.]

autophony, *ō-tof'ən-i*, *n.* observation of the resonance of one's own voice by speaking with the ear on the patient's chest. [Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]

autopilot. See **automatic pilot.**

autoplasty, *ö'tō-plas-ti*, *n.* grafting of healthy tissue from another part of the same body.—*adj.* **autoplas'tic.** [Gr. *plastos*, formed.]

autopoint, *ö'tō-point*, *n.* a point-to-point over rough country in motor vehicles. [auto-.]

autopsy, *ö'top-si*, or *-top'*, **autop'sia**, *n.* personal inspection: post-mortem examination.—*v.t.* **autopsy.**—*adjs.* **autopt'ic, -al.**—*adv.* **autopt'ically.** [Gr. *autos*, self, *opsis*, sight.]

autoradiograph, *ö-tō-rā'di-ō-grāf*, *n.* in tracer work, the record of a treated specimen on a photographic plate caused by radiations from the radioisotope used.—*n.* **autoradiog'raphy** (*-og'raf-i*), the production of autoradiographs.

autoschediasm, *ö-tō-sked'i-azm*, or *-skēd'*, *n.* anything extemporised.—*v.t.* **autosched'iaze** (*-āz*).—*adj.* **autoschedias'tic.** [Gr. *autoschedon*, on the spot—*autos*, self, *schedios*, off-hand.]

autosome, *ö'tō-sōm*, *n.* a chromosome other than a sex-chromosome.—*adj.* **autosom'al.** [Gr. *autos*, self, *sōma*, body.]

autostrada, *ä'ōō-tō-strä-da*, (It.) a highway for motor traffic only.

auto-suggestion, *ö'tō-su-jes'chən*, *n.* a mental process similar to suggestion, but originating in a belief in the subject's own mind. [Gr. *autos*, self, and suggestion.]

autotelic, *ö-tō-tel'ik*, *adj.* being an end in itself, or its own justification. [Gr. *autotelēs*—*autos*, self, *telos*, end.]

autotheism, *ö-tō-thē'izm*, *n.* assumption of divine powers: the doctrine of the self-subsistence of God, esp. of the second person in the Trinity.—*n.* **autothe'ist.** [Gr. *autos*, self, *theos*, a god.]

autotomy, *ö-tot'ə-mi*, *n.* reflex separation of part of the body. [Gr. *autos*, self, *tomē*, cut.]

autotrophic, *ö-tō-trof'ik*, *adj.* capable of building up food materials from inorganic matter.—*n.* **au'totroph**, an autotrophic organism. [Gr. *autos*, self, *trophē*, food.]

autotype, *ö'tō-tīp*, *n.* a true impress or copy of the original: a process of printing from a photographic negative in a permanent pigment.—*v.t.* to reproduce by such a process.—*n.* **autotypog'raphy**, a process by which drawings made on gelatine are transferred to a plate from which impressions may be taken. [Gr. *autos*, self, *typos*, a stamp.]

autovac, *ö'tō-vak*, *n.* a vacuum mechanism in a motor-car for raising petrol to a higher tank so that it may flow by gravity to the carburettor. [Gr. *autos*, self, and vacuum.]

autumn, *ö'təm*, *n.* the third season of the year, when fruits are gathered in, generally (in the northern hemisphere) from August or September to October or November: astronomically, from the autumnal equinox to the winter solstice: a period of harvest or of maturity.—*adj.* **autum'nal** (*ö-tum'nl*), pertaining to autumn: blooming in autumn: beyond the prime: withering or withered.—*adv.* **autum'nally.**—**autumn crocus**, a species of *Colchicum*, meadow-saffron. [L. *autumnus*.]

autunite, *ö'tun-īt*, *n.* a mineral composed of a hydrous phosphate of uranium and calcium. [*Autun* in France, one of its localities.]

au voleur, *ō vo-lœr*, (Fr.) stop thief!

auxanometer, *öks-ən-om'it-ər*, *n.* an instrument for measuring plant-growth. [Gr. *auxanein*, to grow, *metron*, measure.]

aux armes, *o-zärm*, (Fr.) to arms.

auxesis, *ök-sē'sis*, *n.* increase in size: hyperbole: growth of cell, etc.—*adj.* **auxet'ic.**—*n.* something that promotes auxesis. [Gr. *auxēsis*, increase.]

auxiliar, *ög-zil'yər*, **auxiliary**, **-i**, *adjs.* helping: subsidiary.—*ns.* **auxil'iar**, an auxiliary; **auxil'iary**, a helper: a verb that helps to form the moods, tenses or voices of other verbs (*gram.*): (esp. in *pl.*) a soldier serving with another nation. [L. *auxiliāris*—*auxilium*, help—*augēre*, to increase.]

auxin, *öks'in*, *n.* any of a number of growth-promoting substances present in minute quantities in plants. [Gr. *auxein*, to increase.]

auxometer, *öks-om'it-ər*, (*opt.*) *n.* an instrument for measuring magnifying power. [Gr. *auxein*, to increase, *metron*, measure.]

ava, *ə-vö'*, (*Scot.*) *adv.* at all. [For of all.]

ava, *ä'vä*, *n.* a species of pepper: an intoxicating drink, also called *kava*, made from its root-stock: any similar drink. [Hawaiian.]

avadavat. Same as **amadavat.**

avail, *ə-vāl'*, *v.t.* to be of value or service to: to benefit (used reflexively with *of* in the sense of make use, take advantage): to give (one) the benefit (of), inform (one of) (*U.S.*; *arch.*).—*v.i.* to be of use: to answer the purpose: to draw advantage, be the better (*Shak.*).—*n.* effectual advantage: (in *pl.*) profit, proceeds (*obs.*).—*n.* **availabil'ity**, quality of being available: power of effecting or promoting an end.—*adj.* **avail'able**, that one may avail oneself of: accessible: within reach: obtainable: to be had or drawn upon: valid (*law*): profitable (*obs.*).—*n.* **avail'ableness.**—*adv.* **avail'ably.**—*adjs.* **avail'ful** (*obs.*), of avail: serviceable; **avail'ing.**—*adv.* **avail'ingly.**—**of (no) avail**, (not) producing the desired result. [L. *ad*, to, *valēre*, to be worth, to be strong; app. modelled on vail.]

avail, availe. Same as **avale.**

aval, *āv'əl*, *adj.* pertaining to a grandparent.—[L. *avus*, grandfather.]

avalanche, *av'ə-länsh*, *-länch*, *-ö-*, *n.* a hurtling mass of snow, with ice and rock, descending a mountain side: a snow-slip, as from a roof: an overwhelming influx: a shower of particles resulting from the collision of a high-energy particle with matter (*nuc.*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to carry or come down as or like an avalanche. [Fr. dial.—*avaler*; see next word.]

avale, avail, availe, *v.t.* to lower (*Spens.*): to doff (*obs.*).—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) to come down: to alight. [Fr. *avaler*, to descend—*à* (L. *ad*), to, *val*, (L. *vallis*), valley.]

avant, *a-vā*, (Fr.) before.—**avant-goût**, *go͞o*, a foretaste; **avant-propos**, *prō-pō*, preliminary matter: preface.

avant-courier, *av-ā-ko͞or'i-ər*, *-ko͞o-ryā*, *n.* one sent before: (in *pl.*) scouts or advance guard. [Fr. *avant-coureur*, forerunner, scout; *avant-courrier*, forerunner.]

avant-garde, *av-ā-gärd'*, *n.* those who create or support the newest ideas and techniques in an art, etc.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* **avant-gard'ism**, avant-garde theory or practice, or support of these; **avant-gard'ist(e)**, a member of the avant-garde. [Fr. *avant-garde*, vanguard.]

avanti, *a-vän'tē*, (It.) forward!

avanturine. See **aventurine.**

avarice, *av'ər-is*, *n.* eager desire for wealth: covetousness.—*adj.* **avaricious** (*-ish'əs*), extremely covetous: greedy of gain.—*adv.* **avari'ciously.**—*n.* **avari'ciousness.** [Fr.,—L. *avāritia*—*avārus*, greedy—*avēre*, to pant after.]

avast, *ə-väst'*, (*naut.*) *interj.* hold fast! stop! [Prob. Du. *houd vast*, hold fast.]

avatar, *a-və-tär'*, *n.* the descent of a Hindu deity in a visible form: incarnation: supreme glorification of any principle (*fig.*). [Sans. *ava*, away, down, and root *tar-*, to pass over.]

avaunt, *ə-vönt'*, *interj.* move on: begone.—*n.* (*Shak.*) dismissal.—*v.i.* to advance (*Spens.*): to depart (*obs.*). [Fr. *avant*, before—L. *ab*, from, *ante*, before.]

avaunt, *ə-vönt'*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to boast.—*n.* a boast. [O.Fr. *avanter*—L.L. *vānitāre*, to boast—L. *vānus*, vain.]

ave, *ā'vē*, *ä'vi*, or *ä'vā*, *interj.* be well and happy: hail.—*n.* an address or prayer to the Virgin Mary, in full, **ave Maria** (*ä'vā mə-rē'ə*), or **ave Mary**, the Hail Mary, or angelic salutation (Luke i. 28). [Imper. of L. *avēre*, to be well. See **angelus.**]

ave atque vale, *ā'vē at'kwi vā'le*, *ä'vā* (*-wā*) *at'kwe vä'lā* (*wä'*), (L.) hail and farewell.

avec plaisir, *a-vek ple-zēr*, (Fr.) with pleasure.

Avena, *a-vē'na*, *n.* the oat genus of grasses.—*adj.* **avenaceous** (*av-i-nā'shəs*), of the nature of oats. [L. *avēna*, oats.]

avenge, *ə-venj'*, *-venzh'*, *v.t.* to vindicate: take vengeance on someone on account of.—*n.* (*obs.*) revenge.—*adjs.* **avenge'ful**, **aveng'ing.**—*ns.* **avenge'ment**; **aveng'er**:—*fem.* **aveng'eress.** [O.Fr. *avengier*—L. *ad*, to, *vindicāre*, to claim. See **vengeance.**]

avenir, *av-ə-nēr*, (Fr.) future.

avens, *av'ənz*, *n.* any plant of the rosaceous genus *Geum* (water avens, *Geum rivale*; wood avens, herb-bennet): also the related sub-alpine mountain avens (*Dryas octopetala*). [O.Fr. *avence*.]

aventail, aventaile, *av'ən-tāl*, *n.* the flap or movable part of a helmet in front, for admitting air. [O.Fr. *esventail*, air-hole—L. *ex*, out, *ventus*, wind.]

aventre, *a-ven'tr*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* apparently, to thrust, direct. [Origin unknown.]

aventure, *ə-ven'chūr*, obsolete form of **adventure.**

aventurine, *a-ven'chū-rin*, **avanturine**, *-van'*, *n.* a brown, spangled kind of Venetian glass: a kind of quartz enclosing spangles of mica or haematite.—*adj.* shimmering or spangled, as kinds of feldspar or sealing-wax. [It. *avventura*, chance—because of the accidental discovery of the glass.]

avenue, *av'ən-ū*, in U.S. *-o͞o*, *n.* the principal approach to a country-house, usually bordered by trees: a double row of trees, with or without a road: a wide and handsome street, with or without trees, esp. in America: any passage or entrance into a place: means of access or attainment (*fig.*). [Fr.,—L. *ad*, to, *venire*, to come.]

aver, *ə-vûr'*, *v.t.* to declare to be true: to affirm or declare positively: to prove or justify (*law*):—*pr.p.* **averr'ing**; *pa.p.* **averred'.**—*n.* **aver'ment**, positive assertion: a formal offer to prove a plea (*law*): the proof offered (*law*). [Fr. *avérer*—L. *ad*, and *vērus*, true.]

aver, *ā'vər*, *n.* possessions (*obs.*): cattle (*obs.*): a draught animal, esp. an old or worthless cart-horse (*Scot.*). [O.Fr. *aveir*, *aver* (Fr. *avoir*), possessions, stock—L. *habēre*, to have.]

average, *av'ər-ij*, *n.* orig. a customs duty or similar charge: any expense other than freight payable by the owner of shipped goods: expense or loss by damage of ship or cargo: equitable distribution of expense or loss: assessment of compensation in the same proportion as amount insured bears to actual worth: arithmetical mean value of any quantities: estimation of such a mean: loosely, ordinary or prevailing value, common run.—*adj.* mean: prevailing, ordinary.—*v.t.* to obtain the average of: to amount to on an average: to do on an average.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to even out to an average.—**average adjuster**, an assessor employed by an insurance company in marine claims. [Cf. Fr. *avarie*, It. *avaria*, duty on goods; poss. conn. with foregoing.]

Avernus, *a-vûr′nəs*, *a-ver′nōōs*, *-wer′*, (L.) the infernal regions: any abyss—from Lake Avernus in Campania.

Averr(h)oism, *av-er-ō′izm*, *n.* the doctrine of the Arab philosopher *Averrhoēs* (1126-98), that the soul is perishable, the only immortal soul being the world-soul from which individual souls went forth, and to which they return.—*n.* **Averr(h)ō′ist.**

averruncate, *av′ər-ung-kāt*, (*rare*) *v.t.* to ward off: (wrongly) to uproot.—*ns.* **averruncā′tion**; **av′erruncātor**, an instrument for cutting off branches of trees. [L. *āverruncāre*, to avert, perh. confused with *ēruncāre*, to weed out.]

averse, *ə-vûrs′*, *adj.* disinclined (with *to*; but some prefer *from*): reluctant: turned away or backward.—*adv.* **averse′ly.**—*ns.* **averse′ness**; **aver′sion**, turning aside: dislike: hatred: the object of dislike.—*adj.* **aver′sive**, showing aversion: with purpose, or result, of averting.—*v.t.* **avert′**, turn aside: to prevent: ward off.—*adj.* **avert′ed.**—*adv.* **avert′edly.**—*adj.* **avert′ible**, capable of being averted.—**aversion therapy**, treatment of person suffering from a perversion or a compulsive form of behaviour by associating his or her thoughts about it with something unpleasant such as an electric shock given to him. [L. *āvertĕre*, *āversus*—*ab*, from, *vertĕre*, to turn.]

avert. See averse.

avertiment, for advertisement (*Milt.*).

Aves, *ā′vēz*, L. *ä′vās*, *-wās*, *n.pl.* birds as a class of vertebrates.—*adjs.* **ā′vian**, **avine** (*ā′vīn*), of birds.—*ns.* **ā′viarist**, one who keeps an aviary; **ā′viary**, a large cage or the like for keeping birds; **Avicula** (*av-ik′ū-lä*; from the winglike shape), a genus of pearl oysters, giving name to the family **Avicū′lidae** (*-dē*); **Avicūlā′ria**, the bird-catching spider genus, giving name to the family **Avicūlariidae** (*-lar′i-i-dē*); **ā′viculture**, bird-rearing: bird-fancying; **āvifau′na**, the assemblage of birds found in a region.—*adjs.* **ā′viform**, bird-like in form or structure; **avine**, **avian.** [L. *avis*, bird, *avicula*, little bird, *aviculārius*, bird-keeper.]

Avesta, *ə-ves′tä*, *n.* the Zoroastrian holy Scriptures.—*adjs.* **Aves′tan**, **Aves′tic**, of the Avesta or its East Iranian language.—*n.* the language of the Avesta, also called Zend. [Pehlevi *Avîstâk*, lore.]

avian, aviary, Avicula, etc. See Aves.

aviate, *ā′vi-āt*, to fly mechanically, navigate the air.—*ns.* **āviā′tion**, mechanical flying; **ā′viātor**, an airman, flying man; **aviatrix** (*ā-vi-ā′triks*), a female pilot; **aviette** (*av-yet′*, *ā-vi-et′*), an aeroplane driven by man-power.—*adj.* **avion′ic.**—*n.* **āvion′ics**, science concerned with development and use of electronic and electrical devices for aircraft (*avi*ation electr*onics*).—**aviation spirit**, a motor fuel with a low initial boiling-point and complying with a certain specification, for use in aeroplanes. [L. *avis*, a bird.]

avid, *av′id*, *adj.* greedy: eagerly desirous.—*n.* **avid′ity.**—*adv.* **av′idly.** [L. *avidus.*]

aviette. See aviate.

avion, *a-vyɔ̃*, (Fr.) aeroplane.—**par avion** (*par av-yɔ̃*), by air: by airmail.

avionic(s). See aviate.

avisandum. See avizandum.

avis au lecteur, *a-vē ō lek-tœr*, (Fr.) notice to the reader.

avise, **avize**, **avyze**, *a-vīz′*, obs. forms (*Spens.*, etc.) of advise.—*n.* **avise′ment.**—*adj.* **avize′full** (*Spens.*), watchful.—*n.* **avi′so**, a notification: an advice-boat.

avised. See black-a-vised.

avital, *ə-vī′tl*, *av′i-tl*, *adj.* of a grandfather: ancestral. [L. *avītus*—*avus*, a grandfather.]

avitaminosis, *ā-vit-ə-min-ōs′is*, *n.* lack of vitamins or a condition due to this. [Gr. *a-*, priv.]

avizandum, *av-iz-an′dəm*, (*Scots law*) *n.* private consideration of a case by a judge before giving judgment.—Also **avisan′dum.** [Gerund of L.L. *avizāre*, *avisāre*, to advise.]

avocado, *a-vō-kä′dō*, *n.* the alligator-pear, fruit of a tropical American lauraceous tree. [Sp. *aguacate*—Aztec *ahuacatl.*]

avocat consultant, *a-vō-ka kɔ̃-sūl-tā*, (Fr.) consulting lawyer, chamber counsel.

avocation, *av-ō-kā′shən*, *n.* properly, a diversion or distraction from one's regular employment: improperly used for vocation, business which calls for one's time and attention: diversion of the thoughts from any employment (*arch.*): the calling of a case to a higher court. [L. *āvocātiō*, *-ōnis*, a calling away—*ab*, from, *vocāre*, to call.]

avocet, **avoset**, *av′ō-set*, *n.* a wading bird (genus *Recurvirostra*) with webbed feet and long, slender, curved, elastic bill. [Fr. *avocette*, It. *avosetta.*]

Avogadro's constant, number, *a-vō-gä′drōz*, now defined as the number of atoms in 12 grams of carbon-12; **Avogadro's law, rule, hypothesis**, the law that at equal temperature and pressure equal volumes of gases contain the same number of molecules. [Amedeo *Avogadro* (1776-1856), Italian physicist.]

avoid, *ə-void′*, *v.t.* to evade: to shun: to empty (*obs.*): to invalidate (*law*): to leave, to quit (*Shak.*): to dismount from.—*v.i.* to take oneself off.—*adj.* **avoid′able.**—*n.* **avoid′ance**, the act of avoiding or shunning: act of annulling: the shunning of certain relatives among primitive peoples (*anthrop.*). [A.Fr. *avoider*, O.Fr. *esvuidier*—L. *ex*, out, and root of void.]

avoirdupois, *av-ər-də-poiz′*, or *av′*, *n.* a system of weights in which the lb. equals 16 oz.—*adj.* of that system. [O.Fr. *aveir de pes*, to have weight—L. *habēre*, to have, *dē*, from, *pēnsum*, that which is weighted.]

à volonté, *a vo-lɔ̃-tā*, (Fr.) at pleasure.

avoset. See avocet.

a vostro beneplacito, *a vos′trō bā-nā-plä′chē-tō*, (It.) at your pleasure, at your will.

à votre santé, *a votr′ sā-tā*, (Fr.) to your health.

avouch, *ə-vowch′*, *v.t.* to avow: to acknowledge: to vouch for: to assert positively: to maintain: to guarantee: to own to: to appeal to.—*v.i.* to give assurance.—*n.* (*Shak.*) evidence.—*adj.* **avouch′able.**—*n.* **avouch′ment.** [O.Fr. *avochier*—L. *advocāre*, to call to one's aid. See vouch, advocate.]

avoué, *a-vōō-ā*, (Fr.) attorney, solicitor.

avoure, *a-vowr′*, (*Spens.*) *n.* avowal. [See avow.]

avouterer, *a-vōōt′ər-ər*, **avoutry**, *-ri*, old forms of adulterer, adultery.

avow, *ə-vow′*, *v.t.* to declare: to acknowledge: to maintain.—*v.i.* (*law*) to justify an act done.—*n.* a solemn promise: a vow.—*adj.* **avow′able.**—*ns.* **avow′ableness**; **avow′al**, a positive declaration: an acknowledgment: a frank confession.—*adj.* **avowed′.**—*adv.* **avow′edly.**—*n.* **avow′ry**, the act of avowing and justifying in one's own right the distraining of goods (*law*): advocacy considered as personified in a patron saint (*obs.*). [O.Fr. *avouer*, orig. to swear fealty to—L. *ad*, to, and L.L. *vōtāre*—L. *vōtum*, a vow: with sense affected by L. *advōcāre*. See vow, avouch.]

avoyer, *a-vwa-yā*, (Fr.) formerly the chief magistrate in some Swiss cantons.

avulse, *ə-vuls'*, *v.t.* to pluck or tear away.—**avul'sion**, forcible separation: sudden removal of land by change of a river's course, whereby it remains the property of the original owner (opp. to *alluvion*). [L. *āvellĕre*, *āvulsum*.]

a vuestra salud, *a vōō-ās'tra sä-lōōdh'*, (Sp.) to your health.

avuncular, *ə-vung'kū-lər*, *adj.* of an uncle. [L. *avunculus*, an uncle.]

avvogadore, *a-vō-ga-dō'rā*, (It.) an official criminal prosecutor in Venice.

await, *ə-wāt'*, *v.t.* to wait or look for: to be in store for: to attend: to lie in wait for, to watch (*obs.*).—*n.* (*Spens.*) ambush, watch. [O.N.Fr. *awaitier*—*à*, to; see wait.]

awake, *ə-wāk'*, *v.t.* to rouse from sleep: to rouse from inaction.—*v.i.* to cease sleeping: to rouse oneself from sleep or indifference:—*pa.t.* **awoke'**, **awaked'**, *pa.p.* **awaked'** or **awoke'**, sometimes **awōk'en**.—*adj.* not asleep: vigilant: aware, cognisant (with *to*).—*v.t.* **awak'en**, to awake: to rouse into interest or attention: to call to a sense of sin (*theol.*).—*v.i.* to awake: to spring into being.—*adj.* **awak'ening**, becoming awake: rousing: revivifying, reanimating.—*n.* a becoming awake, aware, active: a throwing off of indifference or ignorance: a rousing.—*n.* and *adj.* **awak'ing**.—**to be awake to**, to be fully aware of. [O.E. *āwæcnan* (pa.t. *āwōc*, pa.p. *āwacen*), confused with *āwacian* (pa.t. *āwacode*). See wake, watch.]

awanting, *ə-wont'ing*, (chiefly *Scot.*) *adj.* wanting: missing. [Prep. a, and the gerund of want.]

award, *ə-wörd'*, *v.t.* to adjudge: to determine: to grant.—*n.* judgment: final decision, esp. of arbitrators: that which is awarded: a prize. [O.Fr. *ewarder*, *eswarder*—L. *ex*, in sense of thoroughly, and the root of ward, guard.]

aware, *ə-wār'*, *adj.* wary: informed, conscious (with *of*).—*n.* **aware'ness**, state of being aware: consciousness, esp. a dim form. [O.E. *gewær*—*wær*, cautious. See ware.]

awarn, *a-wörn'*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to warn. [Pfx. *a-*, intensive, and warn.]

awash, *ə-wosh'*, *adv.* on a level with the surface of the water: afloat at the mercy of the waves. [Prep. a.]

awatch, *ə-woch'*, *adv.* on the watch. [Prep. a.]

awave, *ə-wāv'*, *adv.* in a wave: in waves. [Prep. a.]

away, *ə-wā'*, *adv.* onward: continuously: without hesitation, stop, or delay: forthwith: out of the place in question: not at home: on the opponents' ground (*sport*): at or to a distance: off: in or into an averted direction: out of existence, life, or consciousness: with effect of removal or elimination: far: about (with *here*, *there*, *where*; now *dial.*): with omission of verb =go or (with *with*) take away (usu. *imper.*): to endure (with *with*).—*interj.* begone: get out.—*adv.* **aways'** (*obs.*, *Spens.* **awayes'**), away.—**do away with**, to abolish; **explain away**, to explain so as to make the thing explained seem not to exist; **fall away**, to dwindle: to waste away: to lose zeal and drop off, as followers; **fire away**, go on, proceed now without further delay; **make away with**, to destroy: to murder; **once and away** (now usu. **once in a way**), on occasion. [O.E. *aweg*, *onweg*—*on*, on, *weg*, way.]

awe, *ö*, *n.* reverential wonder or fear: dread: power to inspire awe (*arch.*).—*v.t.* to strike with or influence by awe or fear.—*adj.* **awed** (*öd*), awe-stricken: expressive of awe; **awe'-inspiring**; **awe'less**, without awe: fearless: regarded without awe (*Shak.*).—*n.* **awe'lessness**.—*adjs.* **awe'some**, **aw'some**, **awed**: awe-inspiring (*Scot.*): dreadful.—*adv.* **awe'somely**.—*n.* **awe'someness**.—*adj.* **awe'-stricken**, **-struck**, struck with awe.—*v.t.* **awe'strike**.—*adj.* **aw'ful**, inspiring awe: filled with awe: very bad, tiresomely great, etc. (*coll.*).—*adv.* very (*coll.*).—*adv.* **aw'fully**, in an awe-inspiring or awe-stricken manner: with awe: very (*coll.*).—*n.* **aw'fulness**. [O.N. *agi*; cf. O.E. *ege*, fear; Gr. *achos*, distress.]

aweary, *ə-wē'ri*, *adj.* weary.—*adj.* **awea'ried**, weary. [Pfx. *a-*, intensive, and weary.]

a-weather, *ə-wedh'ər*, (*naut.*) *adv.* towards the weather or windward side—opp. to *alee*. [Prep. a.]

a-week', *ə-wēk'*, *adv.* in the week. [Prep. a.]

aweel, *ə-wēl'*, (*Scot.*) *interj.* well: well then. [ah well.]

a-weigh, *ə-wā'*, *adv.* in the act of being weighed, as an anchor just raised from the bottom. [Prep. a, and weigh.]

aweto, *ä-wā'tō*, *n.* the so-called vegetable caterpillar, the body of a caterpillar filled with a parasitic fungus. [Maori *ahweto*.]

awhape, *ə-(h)wāp'*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to confound, amaze. [Cf. Goth. *af-hwapjan*, to choke.]

awheel, *ə-(h)wēl'*, (*obs.* **awheels**), *adv.* on wheels, esp. on a bicycle. [Prep. a, and wheel.]

a'where. See **a'**.

awhile, *ə-(h)wīl'*, *adv.* for some time: for a short time. [O.E. *āne hwīle*, a while (dat.): combined as early as 13th century.]

a-wing, *ə-wing'*, *adv.* on the wing. [Prep. a, and wing.]

awkward, *ök'wərd*, *adj.* oblique, inverted, backhanded (*obs.*): clumsy: ungraceful: embarrassed: difficult to deal with: adverse (*Shak.*): embarrassing: froward (*obs.*).—*adj.* **awk'wardish**.—*adv.* **awk'wardly**.—*n.* **awk'wardness**, clumsiness: embarrassing or inharmonious quality, or condition. [Prob. O.N. *afug*, turned wrong way, and suff. *-ward*.]

awl, *öl*, *n.* a pointed instrument for boring small holes. [O.E. *æl*; O.N. *alr*, Ger. *ahle*.]

awmous, *ö'məs*, (*Scot.*) *n.* alms. [O.N. *almusa*; cf. O.E. *ælmysse*, alms.]

awn, *ön*, *n.* the beard of barley, or similar bristly process.—*adjs.* **awned**; **awn'less**; **awn'y**.—*n.* **awn'er**, a machine for removing the awns from grain. [O.N. *ögn* or a lost O.E. cognate; Ger. *ahne*.]

awning, *ön'ing*, *n.* a covering to shelter from the sun or weather.—*v.t.* **awn**, to shelter with an awning. [Origin unknown; Fr. *auvent*, window-shade, may be connected.]

awoke, *ə-wōk'*, *pa.t.* of awake.

awork, *ə-wûrk'*, *adv.* at work.—*advs.* **awrack'**, in a state of wreck; **awrong'**, wrongly. [Prep. a, on.]

awry, *ə-rī'*, *adj.* twisted to one side: distorted, crooked: wrong: perverse.—*adv.* askew: unevenly: perversely: erroneously.—**to look awry**, to look askance at anything; **to walk awry**, to go wrong. [Prep. a, on.]

axe, **ax**, *aks*, *n.* a tool for hewing or chopping, with edge and handle in the same plane: a stone-dressing hammer: ruthless cutting down of expenditure (*fig.*):—*pl.* **ax'es** (see also axis).—*v.t.* to hew or strike with an axe: to dismiss as superfluous: to cut down, reduce (*fig.*): to dispense with (*fig.*).—**axe'-stone**, a kind of jade used for making axes.—**axe to grind**, a private purpose to serve. [O.E. *æx*; cf. Gr. *axīnē*.]

axerophthol, *aks-ər-of'thol*, *n.* vitamin A, a pale yellow crystalline substance, defect of which causes xerophthalmia. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and *xerophthalmia*.]

axial, **axile**. See under axis (1).

axilla, *ak-sil'ə*, *n.* the armpit (*anat.*): axil (*bot.*):—*pl.* **axillae** (*-ē*).—*n.* **ax'il**, the angle between leaf and stem.—*adjs.* **ax'illar**, **ax'illary**. [L. *āxilla*, the armpit.]

axinite, *aks'in-īt*, *n.* a brilliant brown mineral with axe-shaped crystals, containing calcium, aluminium, boron, silicon, etc.—*n.* **axin'omancy**, divination from the motions of an axe posed upon a stake, or of an agate placed upon a red-hot axe. [Gr. *axīnē*, an axe, *manteiā*, divination.]

axiology, *aks-i-ol'ə-ji, n.* the science of the ultimate nature, reality, and significance of values.—*adj.* axiological (*-ə-loj'i-kł*).—*n.* axiologist (*ol'ə-jist*). [Gr. *axios*, worthy, *logos*, discourse.]

axiom, *aks'i-əm, n.* a self-evident truth: a universally received principle: a postulate, assumption.—*adjs.* axiomat'ic, axiomat'ical.—*adv.* axiomat'ically.—*n.* axiomat'ics, the study of axioms and axiom systems. [Gr. *axiōma, -atos*—*axioein*, to think worth, to take for granted—*axios*, worthy.]

axioma medium, *ak-si-ōm'a mē'di-əm, me'di-ŏŏm*, (L.) a generalisation from experience.

axis, *aks'is, n.* an axle (*obs.*): a line about which a body rotates, or about which a figure is conceived to revolve: a straight line about which the parts of a figure, body or system are symmetrically or systematically arranged: a fixed line adopted for reference in co-ordinate geometry, curve-plotting, crystallography, etc.: the second vertebra of the neck (*zool.*): the main stem or root, or a branch in relation to its own branches and appendages (*bot.*): an alliance of powers, as if forming together an axis of rotation—esp. of Germany and Italy (1936):—*pl.* axes (*aks'ēz*).—*adj.* ax'ial, relating to, or of the nature of, an axis.—*adv.* ax'ially.—*adj.* ax'ile (*ak'sil, U.S. ak'səl*), coinciding with an axis.—*ns.* ax'oid, a curve generated by the revolution of a point round an advancing axis; ax'on, a process of the nerve cell or neuron which in most cases transmits impulses away from the cell.—*adj.* axonomet'ric, pertaining to a method of projection in which a drawing of a three-dimensional object has all lines to exact scale and appears distorted.—axis cylinder, the excitable core of a medullated nerve-fibre.—axis of incidence, the line passing through the point of incidence of a ray perpendicularly to the refracting surface; axis of refraction, the continuation of the same line through the refracting medium; axis of the equator, the polar diameter of the earth which is also the axis of rotation. [L. *axis*; cf. Gr. *axōn*, Sans. *akṣa*, O.E. *eax*.]

axis, *aks'is, n.* a white-spotted deer of India. [L. *axis*, Pliny's name for an Indian animal.]

axle, *aks'l*, **axle-tree,** *aks'l-trē, n.* the pin or rod in the nave of a wheel on which the wheel turns: a pivot or support of any kind: an axis (*arch.*).—ax'le-box, the box in which the axle end turns; ax'le-guard, a pedestal or pillow-block. [More prob. O.N. *öxull* than a dim. from O.E. *eax*.]

Axminster, *aks'min-stər, adj.* of a variety of cut-pile carpet. [*Axminster* in Devon, where it used to be made.]

axolotl, *aks'o-lot-l, n.* the larval form of Amblystoma, commonly retaining its larval character in life, though capable of breeding. [Aztec.]

axon, axonometric. See axis (1).

ay, *ā, interj.* ah: oh: alas: esp. in *ay me*. [M.E. *ey, ei*, perh. from Fr. *ahi, aī*; cf. Sp. *ay de mi*.]

ay, aye, *ī, adv.* yea: yes: indeed.—*n.* aye (*ī*), a vote in the affirmative: one who votes in the affirmative. [Perh. a dial. form of aye, ever; perh. a variant of yea.]

ayah, *ī'ä, n.* an Indian or South African waiting-maid or nursemaid. [Hind. *āyā*; from Port. *aia*, nurse.]

aye, ay, *ā, adv.* ever: always· for ever.—for aye, for ever and aye, for ever, to all eternity.—In combination, with sense of ever, as in Shakespeare's aye'-remain'ing, etc. [O.N. *ei*, ever; O.E. *ā*; conn. with age, ever.]

aye-aye, *ī'ī, n.* an aberrant squirrel-like lemur of Madagascar. [Malagasy *aiay*.]

ayelp, *ə-yelp', adv.* in a state of yelping. [Prep. a.]

ayenbite, *ä-yen'bīt*, (*obs.*) *n.* remorse, as in the book-title *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (remorse of conscience). [M.E. *ayen*, again and bite.]

aygre, *ā'gər*, (*Shak.*). Same as eager.

Aylesbury, *ālz'bər-i, n.* a breed of ducks much valued for the table. [*Aylesbury*, a market town in Bucks.]

ayont, *ə-yont'*, (*Scot.*) *adv.* and *prep.* beyond. [Pfx. *a-*, and yond.]

ayrie. See aerie.

ayuntamiento, *a-yōōn-ta-me-ān'tō*, (Sp.) municipal council.

ayword, *ā'wûrd*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a byword, proverbial reproach. [Origin obscure; Rowe proposed to read nayword.]

Azalea, *a-zā'li-ə, n.* a genus close akin to, or sub-genus of, *Rhododendron*, shrubby plants, with five stamens and annual leaves. [Gr. *azaleos*, dry; reason for name uncertain.]

azeotrope, *ə-zē'ə-trōp, n.* any liquid mixture which distils over without decomposition in a certain ratio, the boiling-point of the mixture differing from that of any constituent.—*adj.* azeotrop'ic (*-trop'*). [Gr. *a-*, priv., *zeein*, to boil, *tropos*, turn.]

Azilian, *a-zil'i-ən, adj.* belonging to a transition between Palaeolithic and Neolithic. [Mas d'*Azil*, Ariège, where objects of this culture have been found in a cave.]

azimuth, *az'im-əth, n.* the arc of the horizon between the meridian of a place and a vertical circle passing through any celestial body.—*adj.* az'imuthal (or *-mūdh', -mūth'*), pertaining to the azimuth. [Ar. *as-sumūt*, *as* = *al*, the, *sumūt*, pl. of *samt*, direction. See zenith.]

azione (sacra), *a-tsi-ō'nā* (*sak'ra*), (*mus.*) *n.* a composition, in form like an oratorio, but performed as a drama. [It.]

azo-, *az'ō-*, in combination, nitrogen.—*ns.* az'o-com'pound, a compound in which two nitrogen atoms are each attached to (usually) a carbon group, as az'oben'zene, $C_6H_5N : NC_6H_5$; az'o-dye', a dye of such composition [azote.]

azoic, *a-zō'ik, adj.* without life: before the existence of animal life: formed when there was no animal life on the globe, as rocks. [Gr. *a-*, priv., and *zōē*, life.]

azonal, *a-zōn'əl, adj.* not arranged in zones or regions. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *zōnē*, a belt.]

azonic, *a-zon'ik, adj.* not limited to a zone, not local. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *zōnē*, a belt.]

azote, *a-zōt', n.* an old name for nitrogen, so called because it does not sustain animal life.—*adjs.* azot'ic (*a-zot'ik*), nitric; azō'tous, nitrous. *v.t.* az'otise, -ize, to combine with nitrogen.—*n.* Azōtobac'ter, a genus of nitrogen-fixing bacteria. [Gr. *a-*, priv., *zaein*, to live.]

azoth, *äz'oth, n.* the alchemist's name for mercury: Paracelsus's universal remedy. [From Ar. *az-zāūg*—*al*, the, *zāūg*, from Pers. *zhīwah*, quicksilver.]

Azrael, *az'rā-el, n.* in Mohammedan mythology, the angel of death.

Aztec, *az'tek, n.* one of a people dominant in Mexico before the Spanish conquest.—Also *adj.*

azulejo, *a-thōō-lā'hhō*, (Sp.) glazed tile.

azure, *azh'ər, āzh'ər*, or *ā'zhūr, adj.* of a faint blue: sky-coloured: blue (represented in engraving, etc., by horizontal lines (*her.*).—*n.* a delicate blue colour: the sky.—*adjs.* azurē'an, az'urine (*-īn*), azure.—*ns.* az'urine, a blue-black aniline dye: a fresh-water fish, the blue roach; az'urite, blue basic carbonate of copper, chessylite.—*adjs.* az'urn (*Milt.*), azure; az'ury, bluish. [O.Fr. *azur*—L.L. *azura*—Ar. (*al*) *lazward*, Pers. *lājward*, lapis lazuli, blue colour.]

azygous, *az'i-gəs, adj.* not yoked or joined with another: unpaired (*anat.*).—*n.* azygy (*az'i-ji*). [Gr. *azygos*—*a-*, priv., and *zygon*, a yoke.]

azymous, *az'ĭ-məs, adj.* unfermented: unleavened. —*ns.* az'ym, az'yme, unleavened bread; az'ymite, a member of any church using unleavened bread in the Eucharist. [Gr. *azȳmos*—*a-*, priv., *zȳmē*, leaven.]

B

B, b, *bē*, *n.* the second letter of our alphabet, called by the Phoenicians *beth*, the house, corresponding to Greek β, beta: in music, the seventh note of the scale of C major (H in German notation, B being used for B flat): the subsidiary series of paper sizes, ranging from B0 (1000 × 1414 mm.) to B10 (31 × 44 mm.): of second class or order, or of a class arbitrarily designated B: see **blood-group**: as a mediaeval Roman numeral B = 300; B̄ = 3000.—**B** or **B flat**, a 19th-cent. euphemism for domestic bed-bug; in old music **B quadratum**, **quadrate B**, **square B**, is B natural, **B rotundum**, **round B**, is B flat.—**the three B's**, Bach, Beethoven, Brahms.

ba', *bö*, *n.* Scots form of ball.—*ns.* **ba''ing**, **ba''-spiel** (see **ball**).

baa, *bä*, *n.* the cry of a sheep.—*v.i.* to bleat.—*n.* **baa'ing.** [Imit.]

Baal, *bā'əl*, *n.* a god of the Phoenicians, originally probably a fusion of many local gods: a false god generally:—*pl.* **Bā'alim.**—*ns.* **Bā'alism**; **Bā'alite.** [Heb.]

baas, *bäs*, *n.* (*S. Africa*), master, overseer, sir.—*n.* **baaskap**, condition in which one section of the population is treated as a master race: the theory used to justify this. [Afrik.—Du.]

baba, *bä'bä*, *n.* a small cake, leavened with yeast, with or without fruit, soaked in a rum syrup.—Also **baba au rhum** (*ō rom*). [Fr.—Pol. *baba*, 'old woman'.]

babacoote, *bab'ə-ko͞ot*, *n.* a large lemur, the indri or a closely related species. [Malagasy *babakoto.*]

babassu, *bab-ə-so͞o'*, *n.* a Brazilian palm (Attalea) or its oil-yielding nut. [Prob. Tupi.]

Babbitt, *bab'it*, *n.* a conventional middle-class business-man (or other person) who esteems success and has no use for art or intellectual pursuits.—*ns.* **Babb'itry**, **Babb'itism.** [Eponymous hero of novel (1922) by Sinclair Lewis.]

babbitt, *bab'it*, *v.t.* to fit with Babbitt('s) metal, a soft anti-friction alloy (tin, with copper, antimony, and usu. lead). [Isaac *Babbitt* (1799-1862), the Massachusetts inventor.]

babble, *bab'l*, *v.i.* to speak like a baby: to make a continuous murmuring sound like a brook, etc.: to talk incessantly: to tell secrets: to prate.—*v.t.* to utter confusedly or by rote: to divulge by foolish talk.—*adj.* **babb'lative.**—*ns.* **babb'le**, idle senseless talk: prattle: confused murmur, as of a stream; **babb'lement**; **babb'ler**, one who babbles: a bird of an ill-defined family somewhat akin to the thrushes (also **babbling thrush**).—*n.* and *adj.* **babb'ling.**—*adj.* **babb'ly.** [Prob. imit., from the repeated syllable *ba*; cf. Du. *babbelen*, Ger. *pappelen*, Fr. *babiller*, perh. influenced by *Babel.*]

babe, *bāb*, *n.* form of baby.

Babel, *bā'bl*, *n.* a foolishly conceived lofty structure: a confused sound of voices: a scene of confusion.—*ns.* **bā'beldom**, **bā'belism.**—*adj.* **bā'belish.** [Heb. *Bābel*, prob. Assyr. *bāb-ili*, gate of God, associated in Gen. xi. 9, with confusion.]

Babi, Babee, *bä'bē*, *n.* a member of a Persian sect, followers of *Bab*-ed-Din (Mizra Ali Mohammed, 1821-50), who sought to combine the best in all religions.—Also **Ba'bist.**—*ns.* **Ba'bism**, **Ba'biism**, **Ba'beeism.**

babingtonite, *bab'ing-tən-īt*, *n.* a pyroxene, ferrous silicate with admixtures, sometimes worked as an iron ore. [After William *Babington*, mineralogist (1756-1833).]

babiroussa, -russa, *bä-bi-ro͞o'sa*, *n.* a wild hog found in Celebes, etc., with great up-turned tusks in the male, hence called the horned or deer hog. [Malay *bābi*, hog, and *rūsa*, deer.]

bablah, *bab'lə*, **babul**, *bä'bo͞ol*, *n.* a species of acacia (*A. arabica*): the pods of that and other species, used for tanning. [Hind. and Pers. *babūl.*]

baboo. See **babu.**

baboon, *bə-bo͞on'*, *n.* large monkey of various species, with long face, dog-like tusks, large lips, a tail, and buttock-callosities: a clumsy, brutish person of low intelligence.—*n.* **baboon'ery.**—*adj.* **baboon'ish.** [Fr. *babouin*, remoter origin unknown.]

babouche, babuche, baboosh, *bə-bo͞osh'*, *n.* an Oriental heelless slipper. [Fr.,—Arab. *bābūsh*—Pers. *pā*, foot, *pūsh*, covering.]

babu, baboo, *bä'bo͞o*, *n.* a title for Hindus in some parts of India corresponding to Mr: an Indian clerk: an Indian with a superficial English education (esp. *hist.*).—Also *adj.*—*ns.* **ba'budom**, **ba'buism.** [Hind. *bābū.*]

babushka, *bə-bo͞osh'kə*, triangular headscarf tied under the chin. [Russ. *bábushka*, grandmother.]

baby, *bā'bi*, *ns.* an infant, young child: a doll (*obs.*): the reflection of oneself in the pupil of another's eye (*obs.*): a young animal: a babyish person: a thing small of its kind, as varieties of grand-piano, aeroplane, etc.: a girl (*coll.*): an inexperienced person: one's pet project, invention, machine, etc.: responsibility.—*v.t.* to treat as a baby.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **ba'byhood.**—*adj.* **bā'byish.**—**bā'by-farm'er**, one who takes in infants to nurse for pay; **bā'by-jump'er**, a seat suspended by elastic straps, to enable a baby to disport itself; **bā'by-ribb'on**, a very narrow ribbon.—*v.i.* **bab'y-sit**, to act as baby-sitter.—**bā'by-sitter**, one who mounts guard over a baby to relieve the usual attendant; **bā'by-sitting**; **bab'y-snatcher**, person marrying another who is much younger; **bab'y-talk**, speech of babies learning to talk, or a grown-up imitation of it.—**to hold the baby**, to be left in the lurch with a responsibility. [Prob. imitative. See **babble.**]

Babylonian, *bab-i-lōn'i-ən*, *adj.* of Babylon: hence huge, gigantic: Romish, popish (*obs.*; from the identification with Rome of the scarlet woman of Rev. xvii.): Babel-like, confused in language.—Also **Babylon'ish.**—**Babylonian** or **Babylonish captivity**, the exile of the Jews deported to Babylon in 597 and in 586 B.C., lasting till *c.* 538: the exile of the popes at Avignon, 1309-77.

bacca, *bak'a*, (*bot.*) *n.* a berry.—*adjs.* **bacc'ate**, having berries: berry-like: pulpy; **bacciferous** (*bak-sif'ər-əs*), bearing berries; **bac'ciform**, of the shape of a berry; **bacciv'orous**, living on berries. [L. *bacca*, a berry.]

baccalaureate, *bak-ə-lö'ri-āt*, *n.* the university degree of bachelor.—*adj.* **baccalau'rean.** [L.L. *baccalaureus*, altered from *baccalārius.* See **bachelor.**]

baccarat, baccara, *bak'-ə-rä*, *n.* a French card game played by betters and a banker. [Fr.]

bacchanal, *bak'ə-nl*, *n.* a worshipper, priest or priestess, of Bacchus: a drunken reveller: a dance, song, or revel in honour of Bacchus.—*adj.* relating to drinking or drunken revels.—Also **bacchanalian** (*-nā'li-ən*):—*ns.pl.* **bacchanā'lia**,

bacch'anals, originally feasts in honour of Bacchus: hence, drunken revels.—*n.* bacchanā'lianism.—*n.* and *adj.* bacchant (*bak'ant*), a priest or votary of Bacchus: a reveller: a drunkard.—*n.* bacchante (*bə-kant'*, *bak'ant*, or after Italian *baccante*, *ba-kant'i*), a priestess of Bacchus: a female bacchanal.—*adjs.* bacchiac (*bak-ī'ək*), relating to the bacchius; Bacch'ian, Bacchic (*bak'ik*), relating to Bacchus: jovial: drunken.—*ns.* bacchī'us (Gr. and Lat. *pros.*) a foot of two long syllables preceded by one short:—*pl.* bacchī'ī; Bacchus, *ba'kus*, god of wine. [L. *Bacchus*, Gr. *Bakchos*, the wine god.]

baccy, bacco, *bak'i*, *-ō*, abbreviations of tobacco.

bacharach, *bak'ər-ak*, *bähh'ə-rähh*, *n.* an excellent wine named from *Bacharach*, on the Rhine.

bachelor, *bach'əl-ər*, *n.* a young knight following the banner of another, as too young to display his own (*hist.*): an unmarried man: one who has taken his or her first degree at a university: a young unmated bull-seal or other male animal.—*n.* bach (*coll.*), a bachelor.—*v.i.* to live as a bachelor: to do for oneself.—Also *v.t.* with *it.*—*ns.* bach'elordom; bach'elorhood; bach'elorism, habit or condition of a bachelor; bach'elorship, the degree of bachelor.—bach'elor-girl, a girl with a latch-key (*obs.*); a young unmarried woman who supports herself; bach'elor's-butt'ons, a double-flowered yellow or white buttercup: also applied to double feverfew, species of Centaurea, and many other plants; bachelor's wife, an ideal woman with none of the shortcomings of married men's wives.—knight-bachelor (see knight). [O.Fr. *bacheler*—L.L. *baccalārius*; of doubtful origin.]

bacillus, *bə-sil'əs*, *n.* (*cap.*) a genus of Schizomycetes (fam. Bacillaceae), aerobic rod-shaped bacteria: a member of the genus: loosely, any rod-shaped bacterium: popularly any disease-causing bacterium:—*pl.* bacill'i (*-ī*).—*n.pl.* Bacillā'ceae, a family (order Eubacteriales) of endospore-producing bacteria.—*adjs.* bacill'ar, bacill'ary (or *bas'*), of the shape or nature of a bacillus, rodlike.—*n.* bacill'icide, that which destroys bacilli.—*adj.* bacill'iform. [L.L. *bacillus*, dim. of *baculus*, a rod.]

back, *bak*, *n.* the hinder part of the body in man, and the upper part in beasts, extending from the neck and shoulders to the extremity of the backbone: put for the whole body in speaking of clothes: the hinder part, or the side remote from that presented or that habitually seen or contemplated (opposite to the front): the under side of a leaf or of a violin: part of the upper surface of the tongue opposite the soft palate; the convex side of a book, opposite to the opening of the leaves: the thick edge of a knife or the like: the upright hind part of a chair, bench, etc.: something added to the hinder side: the surface of the sea, or of a river: the keel and keelson of a ship: in football, etc., one of the players behind the forwards—*full back* (who guards the goal), *half* and *three-quarter backs*: in mining, that side of an inclined mineral lode which is nearest the surface of the ground—the *back* of a level is the ground between it and the level above.—*adj.* rearward: remote: reversed: made by raising the back of the tongue (*phon.*): belonging to the past.—*adv.* to or towards the back: to or towards the place from which one came: to a former state or condition: behind: behind in time: in return: again.—*v.t.* to mount or ride: to help or support, as if standing at one's back: to support one's opinion by a wager or bet on: to countersign or endorse: to write or print at the back of as a parliamentary bill, or the like: to furnish with a back: to lie at the back of: to form the back of: to cause to move backward, as a horse: to put or propel backward, or in the opposite direction, by reversing the action, as an engine or a boat.—*v.i.* to move or go back or backwards: (of the wind) to change counter-clockwise.—*adj.* backed, having a back.—*ns.* back'er, one who backs or supports another in a contest or venture; one who places a bet, e.g. on a horse; backing, support at the back: mounting of a horse: the action of putting or going back: a body of helpers: anything used to form a back or line the back: counter-clockwise change of wind: support for an enterprise: musical accompaniment, esp. of a popular song.—*adj.* and *adv.* backward, *bak'wərd*, towards the back: on the back: towards the past: from a better to a worse state: in a direction opposite to the normal.—*adj.* back'ward, keeping back: shy, bashful: unwilling: slow in development: late: dull or stupid.—*n.* the past portion of time.—*n.* backwarda'tion, percentage paid by a seller of stock for keeping back its delivery till the following account.—*adv.* back'wardly.—*n.* back'wardness.—*adv.* back'wards.—back'ache, a pain in the back; back'band, a rope, strap, or chain passing over a cart saddle and holding up the shafts of a vehicle (also back'-chain, back'-rope); back'bench'er, an occupant of a back bench, as in parliament.—*v.t.* back'bite, to speak evil of in absence.—*ns.* back'biter; back'biting.—*adj.* back'-block, of the back-blocks.—*n.* back'-blocker.—*n.pl.* back'-blocks (*Austr.*), the interior parts of a station, far from the river-front.—back'-board, a board at the back of a cart, boat, etc.: a board fastened across the back to straighten the body; back'bond, a deed attaching a qualification or condition to the terms of a conveyance or other instrument (*Scots law*); back'-bone, the spine or vertebral column: a main support or axis: mainstay: firmness.—*adj.* back'-bone'less.—*n.* back'breaker, a very heavy job.—*adj.* back'breaking.—back'chat, answering back, retort: impertinence; back'-cloth, back'drop, the painted cloth at the back of the stage; back'-country, districts not yet thickly populated; back'cross, a cross between a hybrid and a parent race; back door, a door in the back part of a building.—*adj.* back'-door, unworthily secret: clandestine.—back'-draught, a backward current; back'-end', the rear end: the later part of a season (*dial.*): the late autumn (*dial.*); back'fall, an obsolete ornament like an appoggiatura (*mus.*): a fall on the back as in wrestling (often *fig.*): a lever in the coupler of an organ; back'fire, ignition of gas in an internal-combustion engine's cylinder at wrong time, or within a bunsen-burner or the like instead of at the outlet.—*v.i.* (*bak-fīr'*) to have a backfire: to go wrong (*coll.*).—back'-forma'tion, the making of a word from one that is, in error or jocularity, taken to be a derivative, as the verb *sidle* from the adverb *sidling* treated as if it were a participle; back'-friend, a pretended friend (*obs.*): a backer, a friend who stands at one's back.—*adj.* back'-ganging (*Scot.*), in arrears.—back'-garden, back'-green, a garden, green, at the back of a house; back'ground, ground at the back: a place of obscurity: the space behind the principal figures of a picture: that against which anything is, or ought to be, seen (*fig.*): upbringing and previous history (*fig.*): environment (*fig.*).—*adj.* in the background (*lit.* or *fig.*).—back'-hair, the hair at the back of the head; back'hand, the hand turned backwards in making a stroke: handwriting with the letters sloping backwards: in the part of the court to the left of a right-handed player, or the right of a left-handed (*tennis*): a stroke made with the hand turned backwards.—*adjs.* back'hand', back-handed; back'-hand'ed, with the hand turned backwards (as of a blow): indirect, dubious, sarcastic, insincere.—*ns.* back'-hand'er, a blow with the back of the hand: a bribe (*coll.*): an extra glass of wine out of turn, the bottle being passed back; **back'ing-down**, shirking; **back'lash**, the jarring or play of ill-fitting machinery in recoil: reaction or consequence, esp. if violent; **back'-lill**, the left-hand thumb-hole at the back of a bagpipe chanter (*Scott*; sometimes *erron.* -lilt); **back'log**, a log at the back of a fire: a reserve or accumulation of business, stock, etc., that will keep one going for some time (*coll.*).—*adj.* **back'most**, farthest to the back.—**back'-numb'er**, a copy or issue of a newspaper or magazine of a bygone date: a person or thing out of date or past the useful stage (*fig.*).—*v.i.* **back'-ped'al**, to press the pedals back, as in slowing a fixed-wheel bicycle: to hold back: to reverse one's course of action: to retreat from an opponent while still facing him (*boxing*).—**back'-ped'alling**; **back'piece**, **back'plate**, a piece or plate of armour for the back.—*adj.* **back'room** (of persons) doing important work behind the scenes, esp. in secret (*coll.*).—**back'saw**, a saw stiffened by a thickened back.—*v.t.* **back'scratch.**—**back'-scratcher**, a clawed instrument for scratching the back: one who practices back-scratching; **back'-scratching**, doing favours in return for favours, for advantage of both parties: servile flattery; **back'set**, a setting back, reverse: an eddy or counter-current; **back'sey'** (*-sī*; *Scot.*), sirloin; **back'side**, the back or hinder side or part of anything: the hinder part of an animal: the premises at the rear of a house (*Scot.*); **back'sight**, in surveying, a sight taken backwards: the sight of a rifle nearer the stock; **back'-slang**, slang in which every word is pronounced as if spelt backwards.—*v.i.* **back'slide**, to slide or fall back in faith or morals.—**back'slider**; **back'sliding**; **back'spaul(d)** (*Scot.*), the back of the shoulder: the hindleg.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **backspeir'**, **-speer'**, (*Scot.*) to cross-question.—*adj.* and *adv.* **back'stage'** (*lit.* and *fig.*), behind the scenes, unobserved by the public.—**back'stairs**, servants' or private stairs of a house.—*adj.* secret or underhand.—**back'stall**, a garrotter's confederate on the look-out behind.—*v.i.*, *pr.p.* (*Spens.*) **backstart'ing**, starting back.—*n.pl.* **back'stays**, ropes or stays extending from the topmast-heads to the sides of a ship, and slanting a little backward: any stay or support at the back.—**back'stitch**, a method of sewing in which, for every new stitch, the needle enters behind, and comes out in front of, the end of the previous one; **back'stroke**, a swimming stroke used when on the back; **back'sword**, a sword with a back or with only one edge: a stick with a basket-handle; **backsword'man** (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* **back'track**, to go back on one's course.—*n.* a return track to starting point: a retracing of steps.—**back'veld** (*-felt*) (*S. Africa*), country remote from towns.—*adj.* remote, rustic, primitive.—*n.* **backvel'der** (*-dər*); **back'wash**, a receding wave: a backward current: a reaction.—*v.t.* to affect with backwash: to clean the oil from (wool) after combing.—**back'water**, water held back by a dam: a pool or belt of water connected with a river but not in the line of its present course or current: water thrown back by the turning of a water-wheel: a place unaffected by the movements of the day (*fig.*): a backward current of water: swell of the sea caused by a passing ship.—*n.pl.* **back'woods**, the forest beyond the cleared country.—**backwoods'man**, a dweller in the backwoods: a person of uncouth manners (*fig.*): a peer who seldom attends the House of Lords (*fig.*); **back'word**, a withdrawal of a promise, etc.: a retort.—*adj.* **back'-wounding** (*Shak.*), backbiting.—**back'yard'**, a yard behind a house.—**back and fill**, to trim sails so that the wind alternately presses them back and fills them: to vacillate; **back down**, to abandon one's opinion or position; **back of** (*U.S.*), behind; **back out**, to move out backwards: to evade an obligation or undertaking; **back-seat driver**, one free of responsibility but full of advice: one controlling from a position from which he ought not to control; **back up**, to give support to; **backward and forward**, to and fro; **back water**, to ply the oars or turn the paddle-wheels backward; **bend, fall, lean over backwards**, (*coll.*) to go even to the point of personal discomfort (to be accommodating or to please); **break the back of**, to overburden: to accomplish the hardest part of; **give or make a back**, to take up position for leap-frog; **know backwards**, to have a thorough knowledge of; **on the back of**, close behind: just after (*Scot.*); **put one's back into**, to do with might and main; **ring bells backward**, to begin with the bass bell, in order to give tidings of dismay; **set or put one's back up**, to show or to arouse resentment; **take a back seat**, to sink into obscurity or subordination; **talk through the back of one's neck**, to talk utter nonsense; **to the backbone**, through and through. [O.E. *bæc*; Sw. *bak*, Dan. *bag*.]

back, *bak*, *n.* a trough for carrying fuel: a tub.—*n.* **back'et** (*Scot.*), a shallow wooden trough for carrying ashes, coals, etc. [Fr. *bac*, trough, dim. *baquet*, perh. partly through Du. *bak*.]

backare, **baccare**, *bak'ār*, or *bak'ā'ri*, (*Shak.*), *interj.* back: stand back. [Perh. for *back there*; or sham Latin.]

backfisch, *bäk'fish*, *n.* a young girl, a flapper. [Ger., lit. fish for frying, perhaps in allusion to immaturity.]

backgammon, *bak-gam'ən*, or *bak'*, *n.* a game played by two persons on a board with dice and fifteen men or pieces each: a triple game scored by bearing all one's men before the other has brought all to his own table.—*v.t.* to defeat in such a way. [back, because the pieces are sometimes taken up and obliged to go *back*—that is, re-enter at the table, and M.E. *gamen*, play.]

backsheesh, **backshish**. See **baksheesh**.

backward(s), etc. See **back (1)**.

bacon, *bā'kn*, *n.* swine's flesh (now the back and sides) salted or pickled and dried: a rustic, a chaw-bacon (*Shak.*).—**bring home the bacon** (*coll.*), achieve an object, successfully accomplish a task: provide material support; **save one's bacon**, to come off scatheless with difficulty. [O.Fr. *bacon*, of Gmc. origin; cf. O.H.G. *bahho*, *bacho*; Ger. *bache*.]

Baconian, *bā-kō'ni-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to Francis Bacon (1561-1626), or to his inductive philosophy, or to Roger Bacon (d. *c.* 1292) or his teaching, or to the theory that Francis Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays.—Also *n.*—*n.* **Baco'nianism.**

bacteria, *bak-tē'ri-ə*, *n.pl.* the Schizomycetes, a class of microscopic unicellular or filamentous plants, saprophytic, parasitic or autotrophic, agents in putrefaction, nitrogen fixation, etc., and the cause of many diseases:—*sing.* **bactē'rium**, any member of the class, esp. a rod-shaped schizomycete.—*adjs.* **bactē'rial**, **bactē'rian**, **bacteric** (*-ter'ik*).—*n.* **bactē'ricide**, a substance that destroys bacteria.—*adj.* **bactērici'dal.**—*ns.* **bacteriochlorophyll** (*-klor'*, *-klōr'o-fil*), in some bacteria, a substance related to the chlorophyll of green plants; **bactē'rioid**, **bac'tĕroid**, a swollen bacterium living symbiotically in the root-nodules of beans and other plants.—*adj.* **bactēriolog'ical.**—*ns.* **bactēriol'ogist**; **bactēriol'ogy**, the scientific study of bacteria; **bactērioly'sin** (or *-ol'i-*), an antibody that destroys bacteria; **bactēriol'ysis**, destruction of bacteria by an antibody (Gr. *lysis*, dissolution).—*adj.* **bactēriolyt'ic.**—*ns.* **bacteriophage** (*bak-tē'ri-ō-fāj*, *-fäzh*), any of a large number of virus-like agents, present in the atmosphere, soil, water, living things, etc., whose function is to destroy bacteria (Gr. *phagein*, to eat); bactēriō'sis, any bacterial plant-disease; bactērios'tasis, inhibition of the growth of bacteria (Gr. *stasis*, standing); bactē'riostat, an agent that inhibits their growth.—*adj.* bactēriostat'ic.—*v.t.* bac'tĕrise, -ize, to treat with bacteria.—bacterial leaching, see leaching. [Gr. *baktērion*, dim. of *baktron*, a stick.]

Bactrian, *bak'tri-ən*, *adj.* belonging to *Bactria* (Central Asia), esp. applied to a two-humped camel.—*n.* a two-humped camel.

baculine, *bak'ū-līn*, *adj.* pertaining to the stick or cane—in flogging. [L. *baculum.*]

baculite, *bak'ū-līt*, *n.* a fossil of the genus Baculi'tes (*-ī-tēz*), allied to the ammonites, with a straight, tapering shell. [L. *baculum*, a stick.]

bad, *bad*, *adj.* ill or evil: wicked: hurtful: incorrect, faulty: poor: unskilful: worthless: unfavourable: painful: unwell: spurious: severe: having serious effects:—*comp.* worse; *superl.* worst.—*n.* baddie, baddy (*slang*), a criminal person or villain, esp. as portrayed in films, television or radio shows.—*adj.* badd'ish, somewhat bad: not very good.—*adv.* bad'ly, in a faulty or unskilful way: unfavourably: severely: to a marked extent: very much.—*n.* bad'ness.—bad blood; angry feeling; bad debt, a debt that cannot be recovered; bad lands, wastes of much eroded soft strata in South Dakota and elsewhere; bad language, profane language, swearing; bad'man' (*U.S.*), an outlaw; bad shot, a wrong guess.—go bad, to decay; go to the bad, to go to moral ruin; in bad books, in disfavour; to the bad, in a bad condition: in deficit; with a bad grace, ungraciously. [Ety. very obscure. The M.E. *badde* is perh. from O.E. *bæddel*, a hermaphrodite, *bædling*, an effeminate fellow.]

baddeleyite, *bad'li-īt*, *n.* source of zirconium, consisting of 90% zirconium dioxide; found in beach sands, in Ceylon and Brazil. [Joseph *Baddeley*, who brought specimens to Europe in 19th cent.]

badderlock, *bad'ər-lok*, (*Scot.*) *n.* an edible seaweed (Alaria) resembling tangle. [Poss. for Balder's locks.]

bade, *bad* (*poet. bād*), *pa.t.* of bid (both verbs).

badge, *baj*, *n.* a distinguishing mark or emblem. [M.E. *bage*. Origin obscure.]

badger, *baj'ər*, *n.* a burrowing, nocturnal, hibernating animal of the otter and weasel family: extending to other animals—hyrax, wombat, ratel: a painting, or other, brush made of badger's hair.—*v.t.* to pursue with eagerness, as dogs hunt the badger: to pester or worry.—*adj.* badg'erly, like a badger: greyish-haired, elderly.—badg'er-bait'ing, -drawing, the sport of setting dogs to draw out a badger from a barrel; badg'er-dog, the dachshund, a long-bodied and short-legged dog used in drawing the badger.—*adj.* badg'er-legged, having legs of unequal length, as the badger was commonly supposed to have. [Prob. from badge and suffix -ard, in reference to the white mark borne like a badge on its forehead.]

badinage, *bad'in-äzh*, *n.* light playful talk: banter. [Fr. *badinage*—*badin*, playful or bantering.]

badious, *bä'di-əs*, (*bot.*) *adj.* chestnut-coloured. [L. *badius.*]

badmash, budmash, *bud'mash*, (*India*) *n.* an evil-doer. [Pers.]

badminton, *bad'min-tən*, *n.* a cooling summer drink compounded of claret, sugar, and soda-water: a game played with shuttlecocks. [*Badminton* in Gloucester, a seat of the Dukes of Beaufort.]

bael, bel, bhel, *bel*, *n.* a thorny Indian rutaceous tree (*Aegle Marmelos*): its edible fruit, the Bengal quince. [Hind.]

baetyl, *bē'til*, *n.* a magical or holy meteoric stone. [Gr. *baitȳlos.*]

baff, *baf*, *v.t.* to strike the ground with the sole of a golf-club in playing, and so to send the ball up in the air.—*n.* baffy, *baf'i*, a club like a brassy, but with a somewhat shorter shaft and a more sloping face.

baffle, *baf'l*, *v.t.* to frustrate, confound, impede perplexingly: to cheat, hoodwink, bewilder, bring to nought (*obs.*): to disgrace publicly, as by hanging by the heels (*obs.*).—*n.* confusion, check (*obs.*): a plate or like device for regulating or diverting the flow of liquid, gas, sound-waves, etc. (also baffle-plate, baff'ler).—*n.* baff'ler, a bewilderer, confounder.—*adj.* baff'ling.—*adv.* baff'lingly. [Perh. Scottish and connected with *bauchle*, to treat contemptuously; but cf. Fr. *bafouer*, or earlier *beffler*, from O.Fr. *befe*, mockery.]

baft, *băft*, *n.* a coarse fabric, orig. Oriental, later made in and shipped from England. [Pers. *baft*, woven.]

baft, *băft*, (*arch.*) *adv.* and *prep.* behind: abaft, astern (*naut.*). [O.E. *beæftan*—*be*, by, and *æftan*, behind.]

bag, *bag*, *n.* a sack, pouch: specially the silken pouch to contain the back-hair of the wig: a bagful: measure of quantity for produce: a game-bag, hence the quantity of fish or game secured, however great: an udder: an unattractive, slovenly or immoral woman (*slang*): (in *pl.*) trousers (*coll.*).—*v.i.* to bulge, swell out: to drop away from the right course (*naut.*).—*v.t.* to cram full: to put into a bag, specially of game: hence to kill (game): to seize, secure or steal:—*pr.p.* bagg'ing; *pa.p.* bagged.—*n.* bag'ful, as much as a bag will hold:—*pl.* bag'fuls.—*adj.* bagged (*bagd*), in a bag: bulged slackly.—*adv.* bagg'ily.—*n.* bagg'ing, cloth or material for bags.—*adj.* bagg'it (Scots form of bagged), bagged: full of spawn, etc.—*n.* a ripe female salmon that has failed to shed her eggs.—*adj.* bagg'y, loose like a bag: bulged.—bag'man, an old-fashioned name for a commercial traveller; bag'-wig, an 18th-cent. wig with back-hair enclosed in an ornamental bag.—bag and baggage, originally a military expression, as in the phrase, 'to march out with bag and baggage', i.e. with all belongings saved: now used to mean 'completely' in sentences such as *to clear out bag and baggage*; bag of bones, an emaciated living being; bag of tricks, the whole outfit; bags (I), (*slang*), I lay claim to; bags of (*slang*), plenty of; in the bag, secured or as good as secured; let the cat out of the bag, to disclose a secret. [M.E. *bagge*, perh. Scand.; not Celtic, as Diez suggests.]

bagarre, *ba-găr*, (Fr.) a scuffle, brawl, rumpus.

bagasse, *bə-gas'*, *n.* dry refuse in sugar-making.—*n.* bagassos'is, industrial disease caused by inhaling bagasse. [Fr.; Sp. *bagazo*, husks of grapes or olives after pressing.]

bagatelle, *bag-ə-tel'*, *n.* a trifle: a piece of music in a light style: a game played on a board with nine balls and a cue, the object being to put the balls down into holes at the end. [Fr.,—It. *bagatella*, a conjuror's trick, a trifle.]

bagel, *bā'gəl*, (*U.S.*) *n.* a hard leavened roll in the shape of a doughnut. [Yiddish, *beygel*—Ger. *beugel.*]

baggage, *bag'ij*, *n.* the tents, provisions, and other necessaries of an army: traveller's luggage: a worthless woman: a saucy woman.—*ns.* bagg'age-animal; bagg'age-car (*U.S.*), a railway luggage-van; bagg'age-train, a train of baggage-animals, wagons, etc. [O.Fr. *bagage*—*baguer*, to bind up, from which we may infer all the meanings, without reference to Fr. *bagasse*, It. *bagascia*, a strumpet.]

bagnio, *ban'yō*, *n.* a bathing-house, esp. one with hot baths (*obs.*): an Oriental prison: a brothel. [It. *bagno*—L. *balneum*, a bath.]

bagpipe, *bag'pīp*, *n.* a wind-instrument consisting of a *bag* fitted with *pipes* (often in *pl.*).—*ns.* **bag'piper**; **bag'piping.**

baguette, *bag-et'*, *n.* a small moulding like an astragal (*archit.*): a precious stone cut in the shape of a long rectangle. [Fr., rod, dim.—L. *baculum.*]

baguio, *bä-gē'ō*, *n.* a hurricane. [Philippine Islands Sp.]

bah, *bä*, *interj.* expressing disgust or contempt. [Fr.]

Bahadur, *bə-hä'dər*, or *-hö'*, (*India*) *n.* a title of respect often added to the names of officers and officials. [Hind. *bahādur*, hero.]

Bahai, Baha'i, *bä-hä'ē*, or *bə-*, *n.* an adherent of a Persian religion, a development of Babism (see Babi).—Also *adj.*—*ns.* **Baha'ist**; **Baha'ism**; **Baha'ite.** [From *Baha*-Ullah and Abdul *Baha*, successors of the Bab.]

baignoire, *ben-wär*, *n.* a theatre box on a level with the stalls. [Fr., bath.]

bail, *bāl*, *n.* one who procures the release of an accused person by becoming security for his appearing in court: the security given: jurisdiction, custody (*Spens.*).—*v.t.* to set a person free by giving security for him: to release on the security of another: to deliver (goods) in trust upon a contract.—*adj.* **bail'able.**—*ns.* **bailee'**, one to whom goods are bailed; **bail'er**, one who bails goods; **bail'ment**, a delivery of goods in trust: the action of bailing a prisoner.—**bail'-bond**, a bond given by a prisoner and his surety upon being bailed; **bail'-dock, bale'-dock**, a room at the Old Bailey, London, in which prisoners were formerly kept during the trials; **bails'man**, one who gives bail for another.—**to accept, admit to, allow bail**, are all said of the magistrate; the prisoner **offers, surrenders to his bail**; the one who provides it **goes, gives**, or **stands bail**, or **bails out** a prisoner; **give leg bail**, to be beholden to one's legs for escape. [O.Fr. *bail*, custody, handing over, *baillier*, to control, guard, hand over.—L. *bājulāre*, to bear a burden, carry, carry on.]

bail, bayle, *bāl*, *n.* a barrier: a pole separating horses in an open stable: a frame for holding a cow's head during milking (*Australia*).—*v.t.* **bail** (*Shak.* **bale**), to confine.—(*Australia*) **bail up**, to secure in a bail: to stop and disarm in order to rob: to put one's hands up in surrender. [O.Fr. *baile*, perh. from *baillier*, to enclose; or L. *baculum*, a stick.]

bail, *bāl*, *n.* one of the cross pieces on the top of the wicket in cricket.—*ns.* **bail'-ball, bail'er**, a bowled ball that hits or removes a bail without disturbing the stumps. [Prob. conn. with foregoing.]

bail (also **bale**), *bāl*, *n.* a bucket or other vessel for ladling out water from a boat.—*v.t.* to clear of water with bails: to ladle (often with *out*).—*n.* **bail'er.**—**to bale (bail) out**, to escape from an aeroplane by parachute: to escape from a potentially difficult situation. [Fr. *baille*, bucket, perh. from L.L. *bacula*, dim. of *baca*, a basin.]

bail, *bāl*, *n.* a hoop: a hoop-handle, as in a kettle. [Prob. O.N. *beygla*, hoop, from the Gmc. root *bug-*, to bend.]

bailey, *bāl'i*, *n.* the outer wall of a feudal castle: hence the outer court, or any court within the walls.—**the Old Bailey** in London was in the ancient bailey between Ludgate and Newgate. [Fr. *baille*, palisade, enclosure, from L.L. *ballium.*]

Bailey bridge, *bā'li brij*, *n.* a prefabricated bridge constructed speedily for emergency use. Designed during World War II by Sir Donald *Bailey*.

bailie, *bāl'i*, *n.* in Scotland, title of magistrate who presides in borough or police court—elected by town council from among the councillors: sheriff's officer (*obs.*; cf. water-bailie): chief magistrate of Scottish barony or part of county (*obs.*).—*n.* **bail'ieship.**—Also **baill'ie, baill'ieship.** [O.Fr. *bailli, baillif.* See bailiff.]

bailiff, *bāl'if*, *n.* formerly any king's officer, e.g. sheriff, mayor, etc., esp. the chief officer of a hundred, surviving in certain cases as a formal title: the first civil officer in Jersey and in Guernsey: a foreign magistrate: a sheriff's officer: an agent or land-steward.—*n.* **bail'iwick**, the jurisdiction of a bailif: jurisdiction in general. [O.Fr. *baillif*—L.L. *bājulīvus*—*bājulus*, carrier, administrator. See bail (1).]

bailli, *bī-yē*, (Fr.) a magistrate; **bailliage**, *-äzh*, his jurisdiction.

Baily's beads, *bā'lēz bēds*, *n.* series of bright spots visible during the last seconds before a total eclipse of the sun. [Detected in 1836 by the astronomer F. *Baily*.]

bain-marie, *ban-ma-rē'*, *bɛ̃-ma-rē*, *n.* a water-bath (*chem.*): in cooking, a vessel of hot or boiling water into which another vessel is placed to cook slowly or keep hot. [Fr. *bain-marie*, bath of Mary—L. *balneum Mariae*—origin uncertain, perh. from *Mary* or Miriam, sister of Moses, who reputedly wrote a book on alchemy.]

Bairam, *bī'räm*, *bī-räm'*, *n.* the name of two Mohammedan festivals—the *Lesser Bairam* lasting three days, after the feast of Ramadan, and the *Greater*, seventy days later, lasting four days. [Pers.]

bairn, *bārn*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a child.—*adj.* **bairn'like, bairn'ly.**—*ns.* **bairn's'-part**, see legitim; **bairn'-team, bairn'-time**, brood of children. [O.E. *bearn*—*beran*, to bear.]

baisemain, *bāz'mɛ̃*, (*obs.*) *n.* mostly in pl., compliment paid by kissing the hand. [Fr. *baiser*, to kiss, *main*, hand.]

bait, *bāt'*, *n.* food put on a hook to allure fish or make them bite: any allurement or temptation: a refreshment, esp. taken on a journey (*arch.*): a stop for that purpose (*arch.*): a rage (*slang*).—*v.t.* to set with food as a lure: to tempt: to give refreshment to, esp. on a journey (*arch.*): to set dogs on (a bear, bull, etc.): to persecute, harass: to exasperate, esp. with malice, tease.—*v.i.* to take, or stop for, refreshment on a journey (*arch.*).—*n.* **bait'ing.**—**bait'fish**, fish used as bait: fish that may be caught with bait. [M.E. *beyten*—O.N. *beita*, to cause to bite—*bita*, to bite.]

baize, *bāz*, *n.* a coarse woollen cloth with a long nap, used mainly for coverings, linings, etc.: a table cover.—*v.t.* to cover or line with baize. [Fr. *baies*, pl. (fem.) of *bai*—L. *badius*, bay-coloured.]

bajan, *bā'jən* (*Aberdeen*), **bejant**, *bē'jənt* (*St Andrews*), *n.* a freshman (so formerly at several continental universities). [Fr. *béjaune*, novice—*bec jaune*, yellow bill, unfledged bird.]

Bajocian, *ba-jō'si-ən*, (*geol.*) *adj.* of a division of the Middle Jurassic. [L. *Bajocassēs*, a people living about Bayeux.]

bajra, bajri, bajree, *bäj'rə*, or *-rä*, *bäj'rē*, (*Hind.*) a kind of Indian millet.

bake, *bāk*, *v.t.* to dry, harden, or cook by the heat of the sun or of fire: to make or cook in an oven: to harden by cold (*Shak.*): to cake (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* to work as a baker: to become firm through heat:—*pa.p.* **baked** (*bākt*), **bāk'en** (*arch.*); *pr.p.* **bāk'ing.**—*n.* (*Scot.*) a kind of biscuit.—*ns.* **bak'er**, one who bakes bread, etc: an artificial fly used in salmon-fishing; **bak'ery**, a bake-house: a baker's shop; **bak'ing**, the process by which bread is baked: the quantity baked at one time.—**bake'board** (*Scot.*), a board for kneading dough on; **bake'house**, a house or place used for baking in; **bake'meat** (*B.*), pastry, pies; **baker's dozen**, see dozen; **bake'stone**, a flat stone or plate of iron on which cakes are baked in the oven; **bak'ing-pow'der**, a mixture (e.g. tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate) giving off carbon dioxide, used as a substitute for yeast in baking; **bak'ing-so'da**, sodium bicarbonate. [O.E. *bacan*; cog. with Ger. *backen*, to bake, Gr. *phōgein*, to roast.]

Bakelite, *bā'kəl-īt*, *n.* a synthetic resin made by condensation of cresol or phenol with formaldehyde. [From its inventor, L. H. *Baekeland* (1863-1944); trademark.]

baksheesh, bakhshish, backsheesh, backshish, *bak'* or *buk'shēsh*, *n.* a gift or present of money in the East (India, Turkey, etc.), a gratuity or tip. [Pers. *bakhshish*.]

Balaam, *bā'lam*, a prophet who strives to mislead, like Balaam in Numb. xxii-xxiv: unimportant paragraphs kept in readiness to fill up a newspaper.—*n.* **Bā'laamite.**—*adj.* **Bālaamit'ical.**—**Bā'laam-box**, or **-bas'ket**, a place in which such paragraphs are kept in readiness.

Balaclava cap, helmet, *bal-ə-klä'va*, *n.* a warm woollen head-gear covering ears and back of head, suitable for severe weather. [*Balaklava* in Crimea.]

baladin, baladine, *ba-la-dɛ̃*, *-dēn*, (Fr.) a public dancer: a mountebank.

balalaika, *ba-lə-lī'ka*, *n.* a Russian musical instrument, like a guitar, with triangular body and ordinarily three strings. [Russ.]

balance, *bal'əns*, *n.* an instrument for weighing, usually formed of two dishes or scales hanging from a beam supported in the middle: act of weighing two things: equilibrium: harmony among the parts of anything: equality or just proportion of weight or power, as the *balance of power*: the sum required to make the two sides of an account equal, hence the surplus, or the sum due on the account: what is needed to produce equilibrium, a counterpoise: a contrivance that regulates the speed of a clock or watch: remainder.—*v.t.* to weigh in a balance to poise: to set or keep in equilibrium: to counterpoise: to compare: to settle, as an account: to examine and test so as to make the debtor or creditor sides of an account agree (*book-keeping*).—*v.i.* to have equal weight or power, etc.: to be or come to be in equilibrium: to hesitate or fluctuate.—*adj.* **bal'anced**, poised so as to preserve equilibrium: well arranged, stable.—*n.* **bal'ancer**, one who, or that which, balances: a fly's rudimentary hindwing: an acrobat.—**bal'ance-sheet**, a summary and balance of accounts; **bal'ance-wheel**, a wheel in a watch or chronometer which regulates the beat or rate.—**balance of payments**, the difference over a stated period between a nation's total receipts (in all forms) from foreign countries and its total payments to foreign countries; **balance of power**, a state of equilibrium of forces in which no nation or group of nations has the resources to go to war with another or others with likelihood of success; **balance of trade**, the difference in value between a country's imports and exports; **off balance**, unstable, esp. mentally or emotionally; **on balance**, having taken everything into consideration. [Fr.,—L. *bilanx*, having two scales—*bis*, double, *lanx*, *lancis*, a dish or scale.]

Balanus, *bal'ə-nəs*, *n.* the acorn-shell genus.—*n.* **Balanogloss'us**, a genus of worm-like animals of the Hemichordata. [Gr. *balanos*, acorn, gland, *glōssa*, tongue.]

balas, *bal'as*, *n.* a rose-red spinel (usu. balas ruby). [O.Fr. *balais* (It. *balascio*)—L.L. *balascus*—Pers. *Badakhshān*, a place near Samarkand where they are found.]

balata, *bal'ə-ta*, *n.* the gum of the bullet or bully tree of South America, used as a substitute for rubber and gutta-percha. [Prob. Tupí.]

balboa, *bäl-bō'a*, *n.* the monetary unit of Panama. [Vasco Nuñez de *Balboa*, c. 1475-1517.]

Balbriggan, *bal-brig'ən*, *n.* a knit cotton fabric like that made at *Balbriggan*, Ireland: underclothing made of it.

balbutient, *bal-bū'sh(y)ənt*, *adj.* stammering. [L. *balbūtiēns*, *-entis*—*balbūtire*, to stutter.]

balcony, *balk'ə-ni* (18th cent., *bal-kō'ni*), *n.* a stage or platform projecting from the wall of a building within or without, supported by pillars or consoles, and surrounded with a balustrade or railing: in theatres, usually the gallery immediately above the dress circle (*U.S.* the dress circle itself).—*n.* **balconet(te)'**, a miniature balcony.—*adj.* **bal'conied.** [It. *balcōne*—*balco*, of Gmc. origin; O.H.G. *balcho* (Ger. *balken*), Eng. balk.]

bald, *böld*, *adj.* without hair, feathers, etc., on the head (or on other parts of the body): bare, unadorned: lacking in literary grace: paltry, trivial (*arch.*): undisguised.—*adjs.* **bald'ing**, going bald; **bald'ish**, somewhat bald.—*adv.* **bald'ly.**—*n.* **bald'ness.**—**bald'-coot, bald'i-coot**, the coot, from its pure white wide frontal plate; **bald'-eagle**, a common but inaccurate name for the American white-headed eagle, used as the national emblem.—*adj.* **bald'-faced**, having white on the face, as a horse.—*n.* **bald'-head**, a person bald on the head.—*adj.* **bald'-headed**, having a bald head.—*adj.* and *adv.* (*slang*) **bald'-head'ed**, without restraint: out and out.—*n.* **bald'pate**, one destitute of hair: a kind of wild duck.—*adjs.* **bald'pate, -d.**—**bald as a coot**, see coot. [Perh. balled, rounded.]

baldachin, baldaquin, *böl'də-kin*, *n.* silk brocade: a canopy over a throne, pulpit, altar, etc.: in R.C. processions, a canopy borne over the priest who carries the host. [It. *baldacchino*, Fr. *baldaquin* a canopy, from It. *Baldacco*, Baghdad, whence was brought the stuff of which they were made.]

balderdash, *böl'dər-dash*, *n.* mixture of liquids (*obs.*): idle senseless talk: anything jumbled together without judgment: obscene language or writing (*dial.*). [Origin unknown.]

baldmoney, *böld'mun-i*, *n.* spignel (*Meum athamanticum*), a subalpine umbelliferous plant: gentian of various kinds. [Ety. unknown.]

baldric, also **baldrick**, *böld'rik*, *n.* a warrior's belt or shoulder sash: (*Spens.* baudricke) the zodiac. [Cf. M.H.G. *Balderich*, girdle.]

Baldwin, *böld'win*, *n.* an American variety of apple. [Personal name.]

bale, *bāl*, *n.* a bundle, or package of goods: the set of dice for any special game (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to make into bales.—*n.* **bal'er.** [M.E. *bale*, perh. from O.Fr. *bale*—O.H.G. *balla*, *palla*, ball. See ball.]

bale. See bail.

bale, *bāl*, *n.* evil, injury, mischief (*arch.*): misery, woe (*arch.*).—*adj.* **bale'ful**, malignant, hurtful: of evil influence: painful (*arch.*): sorrowful (*arch.*): lugubrious.—*adv.* **bale'fully.**—*n.* **bale'fulness.** [O.E. *bealu*; O.H.G. *balo*; O.N. *böl*.]

balection. Same as bolection.

baleen, *bə-*, *ba-lēn'* *n.* horny plates growing from the palate of certain whales, the whalebone of commerce.—Also *adj.* [O.Fr. *baleine*—L. *balaena*, whale.]

bale-fire, *bāl-fīr*, *n.* a funeral pyre (*arch.*): a beacon-fire (*Scot.*): a bonfire. [O.E. *bǣl*; cf. O.N. *bāl*, bale, Gr. *phalos*, bright, white.]

Balinese, *bä-lə-nēz'*, *adj.* pertaining to the island of Bali (east of Java), its people, or their language.—Also *n.*

balista. See ballista.

balk, baulk, *bö(l)k*, *n.* an unploughed ridge: a place overlooked, an omission (*obs.*): a ridge (*obs.*): part of a billiard table marked off by the balk-line: a forbidden action of the pitcher in baseball: a squared timber: a tie-beam of a house, stretching from wall to wall, esp. when laid so as to form a loft (the balks): the beam of a balance (*obs.*): a rope to connect fishing-nets:

a check, frustration: a disappointment: failure to take a jump or the like.—*v.t.* to ignore, pass over: to shirk: to decline: to avoid: to let slip: to put a balk in the way of: to thwart: to frustrate: to foil: to check: to chop (logic) (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* to pull up or stop short at a difficulty: to jib: to refuse a jump, etc.: to refrain: to desist: to lie out of the way (*Spens.*): to bandy words (*obs.*).—*adj.* **balk'd** (*Shak.*), prob., heaped in balks.—*n.* **balk'er.**—*n.* and *adj.* **balk'ing.**—*adv.* **balk'ingly.**—*adj.* **balk'y,** apt to balk. —*n.* **balk'line,** a line drawn across a billiard table: a boundary line for the preliminary run in a jumping competition or the like. [O.E. *balca*, ridge; O.H.G. *balcho*, beam.]

Balkanise, -ize, also without *cap.*, *bōl'kən-īz*, *v.t.* to reduce to the condition of the *Balkan* countries, where hostile nationalities are or were mixed together.—*n.* **Balk-, balkanisā'tion, -izā'tion.**

ball, *böl*, *n.* anything spherical or nearly so: the orb of sovereignty: a globular body to play with: any rounded protuberant part of the body: a bullet, or solid missile thrown from an engine of war: a throw or delivery of the ball at cricket, etc.: a game played with a ball, esp. (*U.S.*) baseball or football: a spherical clew of yarn, string, etc.: the eyeball: a spherical cake of soap (*obs.*): a bolus for a horse: (in *pl.*) testicles (*vulg.*). —*interj.* (in *pl.*; *vulg.*) nonsense!—*v.t.* to form into a ball: to clog: to entangle.—*v.i.* to gather into a ball: to clog: to cluster, as swarming bees round the queen.—*adj.* **balled,** formed into a ball.—*n.* **ball'ing,** forming into a ball: snowballing: (*Scot.* **ba''ing**) a periodical game of football played by the population of a town in the streets (and sometimes the river).—**ball'-bear'ings,** a device for lessening friction by making a revolving part turn on loose steel balls; **ball'cock,** the stopcock of a cistern, turned by a floating ball that rises and falls with the water.—*adj.* **balled'-up** (*vulg.*), utterly confused,. mixed-up.—**ball'-flower,** an ornament of Decorated Gothic architecture, resembling a ball within a globular flower; **ball'-game,** any game played with a ball, esp. (*U.S.*) baseball or football; **ball lightning,** a slowly-moving luminous ball occasionally seen during a thunderstorm.—*adjs.* **ball'-point,** of a fountain-pen, having a tiny ball rotating against an inking cartridge as its writing tip; **ball'-proof,** proof against balls discharged from fire-arms.—**ba''spiel** (*Scots*), **ba''ing** (see **balling**).—**ball and socket,** a joint formed of a ball partly enclosed in a cup; **no ball,** a delivery adjudged contrary to rule (*cricket*); **keep the ball rolling,** to keep things going; **make a balls of** (*vulg.*), to do badly, to make a mess of; **on the ball,** properly in touch with a situation: on the alert; **the ball at one's feet,** success in one's grasp; **three balls,** the sign of a pawnbroker. [M.E. *bal*—O.N. *böllr*; O.H.G. *ballo, pallo.*]

ball, *böl*, *n.* an assembly for dancing.—*ns.* **ball'-dress; ball'-room.**—Also *adj.*—**have a ball,** to enjoy oneself very much (*coll.*); **open the ball,** to begin operations. [O.Fr. *bal*—*baller*, to dance—L.L. *ballāre*, perh.—Gr. *ballizein*, to dance.]

ballad, *bal'əd* (*Scot.* **ballant,** *bal'ənt*, **ballat,** *-ət*), *n.* orig. a song accompanying a dance: a simple narrative poem in short stanzas (usu. of four lines, of eight and six syllables alternately): a popular song, often scurrilous, referring to contemporary persons or events (chiefly *hist.*): formerly, a drawing-room song, usu. sentimental, in several verses sung to the same melody: any slow, sentimental song.—(*obs.*) *v.t.* to make ballads about.—*ns.* **balladeer',** one who sings ballads; **ball'adist,** a writer or singer of ballads; **ball'admonger,** a dealer in or composer of ballads; **ball'adry,** ballads collectively: ballad-making.—**ballad concert,** a concert of drawing room ballads; **ballad opera** (*hist.*), opera with spoken dialogue, and songs set to existing popular tunes. [O.Fr. *ballade*—L.L. *ballāre*, to dance; see **ball** (2).]

ballade, *ba-läd'*, *n.* a poem of one or more terns or triplets of stanzas, each of seven, eight, or ten lines, including refrain, followed by an envoy, the whole on three (or four) rhymes: sometimes loosely, any poem in stanzas of equal length: an ill-defined form of instrumental music, often in six-eight or six-four time.—**ballade royal,** rhyme royal (James VI and I's *ballat royal* has an additional line and rhymes *ababbcbc*). [An earlier spelling of ballad, with old pronunciation restored.]

ballan, *bal'ən*, *n.* a species of wrasse.—Also **ball'anwrasse'.** [Perh. Irish *ball*, spot.]

ballant, *bal'ənt*, a Scots form of ballad.

ballast, *bal'əst*, *n.* heavy material used to weigh down and steady a ship or balloon: broken stone or other material used as the bed of a road or railway: that which renders anything steady: quality giving stability to person's character. —*v.t.* to load with ballast: to make or keep steady: to load (*Shak.*):—*pa.p.* **ball'asted** (*Shak.* **ball'ast**).—*n.* **ball'ast-heav'er.**—**in ballast,** carrying ballast only. [Prob. Old Sw. *barlast*—*bar*, bare, and *last*, load.]

ballat. See **ballad, ballade.**

ballerina, *bal-ə-rē'na*, *n.* a female ballet-dancer:—*pl.* **balleri'ne** (*-nā*), **balleri'nas.** [It.]

ballet, *bal'ā*, *n.* a theatrical exhibition of dancing and pantomimic action: music for it: the troupe that performs it: a dance (*obs.*): (*bal'ət*) a form of madrigal: (*Scot.*; also **ballat**) a ballad. —*ns.* **ball'et-dancer; ball'et-girl; ball'et-master, -mistress,** the director of a ballet; **ballet'omane** (*-et'-ō-mān*), an enthusiast for ballet; **balletomā'nia.** [Fr.; dim. of *bal*, a dance.]

ballista, balista, *ba-lis'ta*, *n.* a Roman military engine in the form of a crossbow for heavy missiles.—*adj.* **ballis'tic,** projectile: relating to projectiles.—*ns.* **ballis'tics** (treated as *sing.*), the science of projectiles; **ballis'tite,** a smokeless powder composed of guncotton and nitroglycerine.—**ballistic missile,** a guided missile that ends in a ballistic descent, guidance being over only part of its course; **ballistic pendulum,** a suspended block for finding the velocity of projectiles. [L.,—Gr. *ballein*, to throw.]

ballium, *bal'i-əm*, *n.* the L.L. form of bailey.

ballon d'essai, *ba-lɔ̃ de-sā*, (Fr.) an experimental balloon: a feeler or preliminary sounding of opinion.

balloon, *bə-lōōn'*, *n.* an apparatus for travel in the air, or for carrying recording instruments, consisting of a gas-bag and a car: a toy consisting of an inflatable rubber bag: anything inflated, empty (*fig.*): ornamental ball on a pillar, etc. (*archit.*): balloon-shaped drawing enclosing words spoken in a strip cartoon: a game played with a large inflated ball, or the ball itself (*obs.*; also **ballon,** *ba-lɔ̃*, *ba-lōn'*).—*v.t.* to inflate: to send high in the air.—*v.i.* to ascend or travel in, or as if in, a balloon: to puff out like a balloon. —*ns.* **ballonet** (*bal-o-net'*), in a balloon or dirigible, a small bag from which air is allowed to escape, and into which air is forced, to compensate for changes of pressure in the gas-bag; **balloon'ing; balloon'ist.**—**balloon barrage,** a system of captive balloons as a protection against hostile aircraft; **balloon tyre,** a large pneumatic tyre of low pressure; **balloon'-vine',** heartseed, a tropical American climber with bladdery pods.—**when the balloon goes up,** when the trouble starts: when proceedings begin. [It. *ballone*, augmentative of *balla*, ball.]

ballot, *bal'ət*, *n.* a little ball or ticket or paper used in voting: a secret vote or method of voting by putting a ball or ticket or paper into an urn or box: in U.S. extended to open voting.—*v.i.* to vote by ballot: to draw lots:—*pr.p.* **ball'oting**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **ball'oted**.—*ns.* **ball'ot-box**, a box to receive ballots; **ball'ot-paper**, a paper on which a ballot vote is recorded. [It. *ballotta*, dim. of *balla*, ball. See ball.]

ballow, *bal'ō*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a cudgel.—Other readings are bat, battero. [Perh. a misprint for baton.]

bally, *bal'i*, (*slang*) *adj.* a euphemism for bloody, but almost meaningless.

ballyhoo, *bal-i-hōō'*, (*slang*) *n.* noisy propaganda.

ballyrag, *bal'i-rag*, *v.t.* to bullyrag (q.v.).

balm, *bäm*, *n.* an aromatic substance: a fragrant and healing ointment: aromatic fragrance: anything that heals or soothes pain: a tree yielding balm: an aromatic labiate plant of the genus *Melissa*: extended to *Melittis* (*bastard balm*) and other garden herbs.—*v.t.* to embalm (*arch.*): to anoint with fragrant oil (*Shak.*): to soothe (*arch.*).—*n.* **balm'iness**.—*adj.* **balm'y**, fragrant: mild and soothing: bearing balm: see barmy.—**balm, or balsam, of Gilead**, the resinous exudation of trees of the genus *Commiphora* or *Balsamodendron*, from the belief that it is the substance mentioned in the Bible as found in Gilead: the balsam fir. [O.Fr. *basme*—L. *balsamum*. See balsam.]

bal masqué, *bal mas-kā*, (Fr.) a masked ball.

balm-cricket, *bäm-krik'it*, (*Tennyson*) *n.* a cicada. [Ger. *baum*, tree, and cricket.]

balmoral, *bal-mor'əl*, *n.* a flat Scottish bonnet: a figured woollen petticoat: a kind of boot lacing in front.—*n.* **balmorality** (*bal-mər-al'i-ti*; *jocular*), the Victorian type of morality. [Balmoral, royal residence in Aberdeenshire built in Queen Victoria's reign.]

balneal, *bal'ni-əl*, *adj.* of baths or bathing.—*n.* **bal'neary**, a bath: a bathing-place: a medicinal spring.—*adj.* of or for bathing.—*ns.* **balneā'tion**, bathing; **balneol'ogist**; **balneol'ogy**, the scientific study of bathing and mineral springs; **balneother'apy**, treatment of disease by baths. [L. *balneum*—Gr. *balaneion*, bath.]

balneum Mariae, *bal'ni-əm ma-rī'ē*, *bal'ne-ōōm ma-rē'ī*, (L.) a bain-marie.

baloney, boloney, *ba-*, *bə-lō'ni*, (*slang*) *n.* deceptive talk: nonsense.

baloo, balu, *bä'lōō*, (*India*) *n.* a bear. [Hind. *bhālū*.]

bal paré, *bal pa-rā*, (Fr.) a dress ball.

balsa, *böl'sa*, *bäl'sa*, *n.* a raft or float: corkwood, a tropical American tree (*Ochroma Lagopus*) of the silk-cotton family, with very light wood. [Sp., raft.]

balsam, *böl'səm*, *n.* a plant of the genus *Impatiens* (family Balsaminaceae): a liquid resin or resinous oily substance, esp. balm of Gilead: any healing agent (*fig.*).—*v.t.* to heal: (*rare*) embalm.—*adjs.* **balsamic** (*-sam'ik*); **balsamif'erous**, producing balsam.—*n.* **Balsami'na**, a discarded synonym of Impatiens, giving name to the balsam family Balsaminaceae (*-in-ā'si-ē*), close akin to the geraniums.—*adj.* **bal'samy**, fragrant.—**balsam fir**, an American fir (*Abies balsamea*); **balsam of Peru, of Tolu**, see Peru, Tolu; **balsam poplar**, an American species of poplar; **Canada balsam**, a turpentine from the balsam fir. [L. *balsamum*—Gr. *balsamon*; prob. of Semitic origin.]

Balt, *bölt*, *n.* a member of the former land-owning class (of German origin) in the Baltic provinces or states.—*adj.* **Balt'ic**, of the sea separating Scandinavia from Germany and Russia: of the western division of the Baltoslavs.—*n.* **Balt'oslav'**.—*adjs.* **Balt'oslav, -ic, -on'ic**, of a family of Indo-Germanic languages including the Slavonic languages with Lettish, Lithuanian, and (extinct) Old Prussian. [From the *Baltic* Sea—L. *Baltia*, Scandinavia.]

Baltimore, *böl'tim-ōr*, *-ör*, *n.* a common orange and black North American bird of the hang-nest family, called also *Baltimore oriole*, *fire-bird*, etc. [From Lord *Baltimore*, whose livery was orange and black.]

Baluchitherium, *ba-lōō-chi-thē'ri-əm*, *n.* a gigantic Tertiary fossil rhinoceros. [*Baluchistan*, where it was found, and Gr. *thērion*, a beast.]

baluster, *bal'əs-tər*, *n.* a small pillar supporting a stair rail or a parapet coping.—*adj.* **bal'ustered**.—*n.* **bal'ustrade**, a row of balusters joined by a rail or coping. [Fr. *balustre*—L.L. *balaustium*—Gr. *balaustion*, pomegranate flower; from its form.]

balzarine, *bal'zə-rēn*, *n.* a light dress material of mixed cotton and worsted. [Fr. *balzorine*.]

bam, *bam*, (*coll.*) *n.* a hoax: a false tale.—*v.t.* to cheat or hoax. [See bamboozle.]

bambino, *bam-bē'nō*, *n.* a child: a picture or image of the child Jesus. [It.]

bamboo, *bam-bōō'*, *n.* a gigantic tropical and subtropical grass with hollow-jointed woody stem.—**bamboo curtain**, the impenetrable political barrier of Asiatic, esp. Chinese, communism (after iron curtain). [Perh. Malay *bambu*.]

bamboozle, *bam-bōō'zl*, *v.t.* to deceive: to confound or mystify.—*n.* **bamboo'zlement**. [Origin unknown: first appears about 1700.]

ban, *ban*, *n.* a proclamation: sentence of banishment: outlawry: anathematisation: a denunciation: a curse: a prohibition: a vague condemnation.—*v.t.* to curse (*arch.*): to chide or rail upon (*dial.*): to anathematise: to proscribe: to forbid or prohibit. [O.E. *gebann*, proclamation, *bannan*, to summon: cf. banns.]

Ban, *ban*, (*hist.*) *n.* the governor of a **Ban'at** (**Ban'ate, Bann'at**), or military division of the boundaries of the Hungarian kingdom. [Pers. *bān*, lord.]

banal, *bən-al'*, *bān'əl*, *ban'əl*, *adj.* commonplace, trivial, flat.—*n.* **banal'ity**, triviality. [Fr.]

banana, *bə-*, *ba-nä'nə*, *n.* a gigantic tree-like herbaceous plant (*Musa sapientum*) or its nutritious fruit.—**banana republic**, a small country depending on foreign capital, from the small republics in the tropics depending on exports of fruit and on foreign investment. [Sp. or Port., from the native name in Guinea.]

banausic, *ban-ō'sik*, *adj.* mechanic: befitting or savouring of an artisan: vulgar.—Also **banau'sian**. [Gr. *banausikos*—*banausos*, a handicraftsman.]

Banbury cake, *ban'bər-i kāk*, *n.* a kind of mince-pie made in *Banbury*, Oxfordshire.

banc, *bank*, *n.* the judges' bench.—**in banc, in banco**, in full court. [Fr.]

banco, *bang'kō*, *n.* standard money in which a bank keeps its accounts, as distinguished from the current money of the place. [It. See bank.]

band, *band*, *n.* that by which loose things are held together: a moral bond of restraint or of obligation (*fig.*): a tie or connecting piece: (*pl.*) shackles, bonds, fetters: an agreement or promise given (*arch.*): security given (*arch.*): a pledge (*Spens.*).—*n.* **band'ster**, one who binds the sheaves after the reapers.—**band'-stone**, a stone set transversely in a wall to bind the structure. [M.E. *band*, *bond*—O.N. *band*. O.E. has *bend*. See band, below, bind, bond.]

band, *band*, *n.* a flat strip (of cloth, rubber, metal, etc.) to bind round anything, as a hat-band, waist-band, rubber-band, etc.: a stripe crossing a surface distinguished by its colour or appearance: a flat strip between mouldings, or dividing a wall surface: the neck-band or collar of a shirt, also the collar or ruff worn in the 17th century (termed a *falling-band* when turned down): a belt for driving machinery: (*pl.*) the pair of linen strips hanging down in front from the collar, worn by some Protestant clergymen and by barristers and advocates, formerly by others: a group or range of frequencies between two specified limits (*radio*): a group of wavelengths (*radio*).—*n.* **band′age**, a strip of cloth for winding round part of the body (esp. *surg.*): a piece of cloth used to blindfold the eyes.—*v.t.* to bind with a bandage.—*adj.* **band′ed**, fastened as with a band: striped with bands.—**band′-box** (or *ban′boks*), a light kind of box for holding (originally bands) caps, millinery, etc.; **band′-brake**, a brake in the form of a flexible band that can be tightened about a wheel or drum; **band′-fish**, a bright red Mediterranean fish (*Cepola*), or other ribbon-shaped fish; **band′-saw**, an endless saw, a toothed steel belt; **band′-string**, an ornamental string for fastening bands or collar; **band′-wheel**, a wheel on which a strap or band runs. [M.E. *bande*—O.Fr. *bande*, of Gmc. origin; cf. O.E. *bindan*; Ger. *binde*, a band; Eng. **band** (1), above, **bind**.]

band, *band*, *n.* a number of persons bound together for any common purpose: a troop of conspirators, confederates, etc.: a body of musicians, esp. performers on wind and percussion instruments, often attached to a regiment: a herd or flock (*U.S.*).—*v.t.* to bind together.—*v.i.* to associate, assemble, confederate.—*ns.* **band′master**, the conductor of a band; **bands′man**, a member of a band of musicians; **band′stand**, a structure for accommodating a band of musicians; **band′-wagon**, the car that carries the band in a circus procession: a party drawing new members by the prestige or possible advantage it seems to offer: a fashionable movement.—**Band of Hope**, an association of young persons pledged to lifelong abstinence from alcoholic drinks—first instituted about 1847; **beat the band**, to be specially good or remarkable; **then the band played**, that was the end of it. [Fr. *bande*, of Gmc. origin, with changed sense; cf. **band** (1 and 2) **bend**, **bind**.]

band, *band*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to ban or banish.

band, an obsolete *pa.t.* of **bind**.

band, *bant*, (Ger.) a volume of a book or journal:—*pl.* **bände** (*ben′də*).

bandalore, *ban′də-lōr*, *-lör*, *obs. n.* an 18th-cent. toy resembling a Yo-yo (*q.v.*) which, through the action of a coiled spring, returned to the hand when thrown down. [Origin unknown.]

bandana, **bandanna**, *ban-dan′ə*, *n.* a silk or cotton coloured handkerchief, with spots or diamond prints, originally from India. [Hind. *bā̃dhnū*, a mode of dyeing.]

bandar, *bun′där*, *n.* a rhesus monkey. [Hind.]

bandeau, *ban′dō*, *ban-dō′*, *n.* a band to bind the hair: a band within a hat: a bandage for the eyes:—*pl.* **bandeaux** (*ban-dōz′*). [Fr.]

bandelet, *band′ə-let*, (*archit.*) *n.* a small flat moulding or fillet surrounding a column. [Fr. *bandelette*.]

bandelier, *ban-də-lēr′*, *n.* a form of bandoleer.

banderilla, *ban-*, *bän-dä-rēl′yä*, *n.* a dart with a streamer, stuck by bullfighters in the bull's neck.—*n.* **banderillero** (*ban-*, *bän-dä-rēl-yä′rō*), a bullfighter who uses banderillas.

banderol, **banderole**, *ban′də-rōl*, **bandrol**, *ban′drōl*, **bannerol**, *ban′ə-rōl* (*Spens.* **bannerall**, *-rōl*), *n.* a small banner or streamer, as that borne on the shaft of a lance: a flat band with an inscription, common in Renaissance buildings (*archit.*). [Fr.]

bandersnatch, *ban′dər-snach*, *n.* a monster invented by Lewis Carroll.

band(h). Same as **bund** (2).

bandicoot, *ban′di-ko͞ot*, *n.* the largest species of rat, found in India and Ceylon, called also *Malabar rat* and *pig-rat*: a genus (*Perameles*) of small marsupials. [Telugu *pandikokku*, pig-rat.]

bandit, *ban′dit*, *n.* an outlaw: a brigand: in airman's slang, an enemy plane:—*pl.* **ban′dits**, **banditti** (*ban-dit′ē*; also loosely used as *sing.*, a body of bandits).—*n.* **ban′ditry**.—**one-armed bandit**, a fruit-machine, so called from the similarity to an arm of the lever pulled to operate it, and the heavy odds against the user. [It. *bandito*, pl. *banditi*—L.L. *bannire*, *bandīre*, to proclaim. See **ban**.]

bandobast, **bundobust**, *bun′dō-bust*, (*Ind.*) *n.* an arrangement, settlement. [Hind. and Pers. *band-o-bast*, tying and binding.]

bandog, *ban′dog*, *n.* a dog tied up as a watch-dog or because of its ferocity. [**band** (1), and **dog**.]

bandoleer, **bandolier**, *ban-dō-lēr′*, *n.* a shoulder belt, esp for ammunition. [O.Fr. *bandouillere*—It. *bandoliera*—*banda*, a band.]

bandolero, *ban-dō-lā′rō*, *n.* a highwayman. [Sp.]

bandoline, *ban′dō-lēn*, *n.* a gummy substance used for stiffening the hair. [Prob. from **band** (1).]

bandore, *ban-dōr′*, *-dör*, *n.* an Elizabethan wire-stringed instrument like a cittern, invented by John Rose. [Sp. *bandurria*, Fr. *mandore*; L. *pandura*, Gr. *pandourā*, a three-stringed lute.]

bandrol, *band′rōl*, *n.* Same as **banderol**.

bandy, *ban′di*, *n.* a club bent at the end for striking a ball: a game at ball with such a club: a game played on ice.—**ban′dy-ball**, hockey. [Origin obscure.]

bandy, *ban′di*, *v.t.* to beat to and fro: to toss from one to another (as words *with* any one): to pass from mouth to mouth: to give and take (blows or reproaches): to fight, strive (*Shak.*):—*pr.p.* **ban′dying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **ban′died**.—*n.* **ban′dying**. [Origin obscure.]

bandy, *ban′di*, *adj.* bent wide apart at the knee: having bandy or crooked legs.—*adj.* **ban′dy-legged′**. [Poss. **bandy** (1).]

bandy, *ban′di*, (*Ind.*) *n.* a carriage or (bullock) cart.—**ban′dyman**. [Telugu *bandi*.]

bane, *bān*, *n.* destruction: death: mischief: poison: source or cause of evil.—*v.t.* to harm (*arch.*): to poison (*Shak.*).—*adj.* **bane′ful**, destructive: pernicious: poisonous.—*adv.* **bane′fully**.—*n.* **bane′fulness**.—*n.* **bane′berry**, a black poisonous berry, the fruit of the ranunculaceous plant *Actaea spicata*: the plant itself. [O.E. *bana*, a murderer; O.N. *bani*, death.]

bang, *bang*, *n.* a heavy blow: sudden loud noise: explosion: *fig.* meanings as thrill, burst of activity, sudden success.—*v.t.* to beat: strike violently: slam, as a door: beat or surpass.—*v.i.* to make a loud noise: slam: bounce (*dial.*).—*adv.* with a bang: abruptly.—*n.* **bang′er**, something that bangs: an explosive firework: a sausage (*slang*).—*adj.* **bang′ing**, dealing blows: (*coll.*) overwhelming, very great.—*n.* **bang′ster**, a violent person: a braggart: a victor.—**bang on** (*coll.*), right on the mark; **bang off** (*coll.*), immediately; **bang′-up** (*arch. slang*), in the height of excellence or fashion; **bang up to**, right up to. [O.N. *banga*, to hammer; cf. Ger. *bengel*, a cudgel.]

bang, *bang*, *n.* hair cut square across the brow (often in *pl.*).—*v.t.* to cut square across.—*adj.* **banged**, wearing the hair in such a way.—**bang′-tail**, a tail with the end tuft squared: a beast whose tail hair is banged. [An Americanism, poss. from the phrase *bang-off*.]

bang. Same as **bhang**.

bangle, *bang′gl*, *n.* a ring for arm or leg.—*adj.* **ban′gled**, wearing bangles. [Hind. *baṅgrī*, *baṅglī*.]

bangsring. Same as **banxring**.

banian, **banyan**, *ban′yən*, *-yan*, *n.* an Indian fig-tree with vast rooting branches: a Hindu trader, esp. from Gujarat: loosely, out of India, any Hindu: an Indian broker or financier: a loose jacket, gown, or under-garment worn in India.—**banian days** (*obs.*), days on which no meat was served out, hence days of short commons generally, from the abstinence from flesh of the Banian merchants. [Port. *banian*, perh. through Ar. *banyān*, from Hind. *baniyā*—Sans. *vāṇija*—*vaṇij*, a merchant.]

banish, *ban'ish, v.t.* to condemn to exile: to drive away: to expel.—*n.* ban'ishment, exile. [Fr. *bannir, baniss-*—L.L. *bannīre*, to proclaim; see ban.]

banister, *ban'is-tər, n.* a stair-rail with its supports (often in *pl.*). [baluster.]

banjo, *ban'jō, ban-jō', n.* a musical instrument of the guitar kind—played with the fingers or with a plectrum—having a long neck, a body of stretched parchment like a drum, and usually five strings of catgut and wire.—*n.* ban'joist (*-ist*). [Negro pronunciation of bandore.]

banjulele, *ban-jōō-lā'li, n.* a small banjo with gut strings. [banjo and ukelele.]

bank, *bangk, n.* a mound or ridge: an acclivity: the margin of a river, lake, etc.: the raised border of a road, railway cutting, etc.: the surface at a pit-mouth: the coal-face in a mine: a shoal or shallow: a bed of shellfish: a mass of cloud or mist: the tilt of an aeroplane.—*v.t.* to enclose with a bank: to deposit or pile up: to cover (a fire) so as to lessen the rate of combustion.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (of aircraft) to tilt in turning.—*n.* bank'er (*Austr.*), a river full to the top of its banks.—*adv.* bank'-high, up to the top of the bank.—*n.* banks'man, an overseer at a pit-mouth.—from bank to bank, from the time the collier begins to descend for his spell of work till he reaches the top again. [M.E. *banke*, prob. Scand.; cog. with bank (2, 3), bench.]

bank, *bangk, n.* a bench in a gallery: a tier or rank of oars: the bench on which judges sat: a range of apparatus or equipment: a working table in various crafts: a pottery: (of birds, esp. swans) a company.—*n.* bank'er, a mason's bench.—bank'er-mark, a mason's mark on a stone. [O.Fr. *banc*, of Gmc. origin; cog. with bank (1 and 3).]

bank, *bangk, n.* a bench, office, or institution for the keeping, lending, and exchanging, etc., of money: a money-box for savings: a stock of money, fund, or capital: in games of hazard, the money the proprietor or other, who plays against all, has before him: a pool to draw cards from: any store of material or information, as blood bank, data bank, eye bank.—*v.t.* to deposit in a bank.—*v.i.* to have a bank account: to count, rely (on) (*coll.*).—*ns.* bank'er, one who keeps a bank: one employed in banking business: a betting card game; bank'ing, the business of the banker.—*adj.* pertaining to a bank.—bank'-ā'gent, formerly in Scotland, the head of a branch-bank (now bank'-man'ager); bank'-bill (formerly) a bank-note: a bill drawn by one bank upon another; bank'-book, a book in which record is kept of money deposited in or withdrawn from a bank; bank'-cheque', an order to pay issued upon a bank; banker's card, a card issued by a bank guaranteeing the honouring of any cheque up to a specified value; bank'-hol'iday, a day on which banks are legally closed, bills falling due on these being payable the following day—in England observed as a general holiday; bank'-note, a note issued by a bank, which passes as money, being payable to bearer on demand; bank'-pap'er, bank-notes in circulation; bank'-rate, the rate at which the Bank of England is prepared to discount bills: bank'roll, money resources.—*v.t.* to finance.—bank'-stock, a share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.—clearing bank, a bank which is a member of the London Clearing-house; joint-stock bank, one whose capital is subscribed by a large number of shareholders; merchant bank, one whose functions include financing transit of goods and providing financial and commercial advice; private bank, one carried on by fewer than ten persons.—bank of issue, one that issues its own notes or promises to pay; break the bank, in gambling, to win from the management the sum fixed as the limit it is willing to lose on any one day. [Fr. *banque*—It. *banca*; of Gmc. origin, cog. with two foregoing words.]

banket, *bang-ket',* (*S. Africa*) *n.* an auriferous pebbly conglomerate. [Du. *banketje*, almond-rock.]

bankrupt, *bangk'rupt, n.* one who breaks or fails in business: an insolvent person.—*adj.* insolvent: destitute (with *of*).—*v.t.* to make bankrupt.—*n.* bank'ruptcy (*-si*), the state of being or act of becoming bankrupt. [Fr. *banque-route*, It. *banca rotta*—*banca*, bank, and *rotto, -a*—L. *ruptus*, broken.]

Banksia, *bangk'si-a, n.* a genus of Australian Proteaceae. [After Sir Joseph *Banks* (1744-1820.]

banlieue, *bā-lyø,* (Fr.) a precinct, extramural area, suburb.

banner, *ban'ər, n.* strictly, a square flag charged with a coat of arms: a military standard: a flag bearing some device, often carried on two poles, or hanging from a cross-piece, used in processions, etc.: those who serve under a banner, esp. in the Manchu army (*hist.*).—*adj.* bann'ered, furnished with banners—banner cloud, a stationary lenticular cloud that forms on the lee side of a mountain; banner headline, a large-type headline running right across a newspaper page. [O.Fr. *banere*—L.L. *bandum, bannum*; cog. with band (1) and bind.]

banneret, *ban'ər-et,* (*hist.*) *n.* a knight of higher grade, orig, one bringing his vassals under his own banner, later, one dubbed on the field of battle (often confused with baronet). [O.Fr. *baneret*, lit. bannered.]

bannerol, bannerall. See banderol.

bannock, *ban'ək, n.* a flat home-made cake of oatmeal, barley, or pease-meal, usually baked on a griddle. [O.E. *bannuc*.]

banns, *banz, n.pl.* a proclamation of intended marriage.—to forbid the banns, to make formal objection to a projected marriage. [ban.]

banquet, *bangk'wit, n.* a feast: a course of sweetmeats, fruit, and wine, separate, or after a meal—still used in the Scottish phrase, 'a cake and wine banquet'.—*v.t.* to give a feast to.—*v.i.* to fare sumptuously:—*pr.p.* banq'ueting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* banq'ueted.—*ns.* banq'ueter, banqueteer'; banq'ueting.—banq'ueting-hall, -house. [Fr.,—*banc*, bench.]

banquette, *bang-ket', n.* a raised way inside a parapet: the long seat behind the driver in a French diligence: a built-in wall-sofa used instead of individual seats, e.g. in a restaurant. [Fr.; It. *banchetta*, dim. of *banca*, seat.]

banshee, *ban'shē, n.* a female fairy in Ireland and elsewhere who wails and shrieks before a death in the family to which she is attached. [Ir. *bean sídhe*, Old Ir. *ben síde*, woman of the fairies.]

bant. See banting.

bantam, *ban'təm, n.* a small variety of the common domestic fowl: a small man, esp. a soldier.—*adj.* of bantam breed: little and combative.—*n.* ban'tam-weight, a boxer over 8 st. and not over 8 st. 6 lb. (amateur 7 lb.). [Prob. *Bantam* in Java.]

banteng, banting, *ban'teng, -ting, n.* an East Indian wild ox. [Malay.]

banter, *ban'tər, v.t.* to assail with good-humoured raillery: to joke or jest at: to impose upon, trick (*arch.*).—*n.* humorous raillery: jesting.—*n.* bant'erer.—*n.* and *adj.* bant'ering.—*adv.* bant'eringly. [Ety. quite unknown.]

banthine, *ban'thēn, n.* a synthetic drug used against peptic ulcers.

banting, *bant'ing, n.* a system of diet for reducing superfluous fat.—*v.i.* bant (back-formation).—*n.* bant'ingism. [From W. *Banting* (1797-1878), a London cabinetmaker, who recommended it to the public in 1863.]

bantling, *bant'ling*, *n.* a child. [Prob. Ger. *bänkling*, bastard—*bank*, bench.]

Bantu, *ban'tōō*, *n.* a name given to a large group of African languages and the peoples speaking them in South and Central Africa: official name for African peoples of South Africa.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **Ban'tustan,** coined name for semi-independent African area.

banxring, bangsring, *bangks'ring*, *n.* a tree-shrew. [Jav. *bangsring*.]

banyan. See **banian.**

banzai, *bän'zä-ē*, *interj.* a Japanese battle-cry and salute to the emperor. [Jap., forever.]

baobab, *bā'ō-bab*, *n.* a gigantic tropical Western African tree, the monkey-bread tree (*Adansonia digitata*; family Bombacaceae). [Prob. African.]

bap, *bap*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a large elliptical breakfast roll. [Ety. uncertain.]

Baphomet, *baf'ō-met*, *n.* a mysterious idol the Templars were accused of worshipping.—*adj* **baphomet'ic.** [For *Mahomet*.]

baptise, -ize, *bapt-īz'*, *v.t.* to administer baptism to: to christen, give a name to: to name at launching and break a bottle of wine on the bow of.—*n.* **bapt'ism** (*-izm*), immersion in or sprinkling with water as a religious ceremony.—*adj.* **baptis'mal.**—*adv.* **baptis'mally.**—*ns.* **bapt'ist,** one who baptises: (*cap.*) one of a body who approve only of baptising by immersion, and that only to persons who profess their faith in Christ; **bap'tistery, bap'tistry,** a place for administration of baptism, whether a separate building or part of a church.—**baptismal name,** one given at baptism, a Christian name; **baptismal regeneration,** the doctrine of the remission of sin original and actual, and of the new birth into the life of sanctifying grace, in and through the sacrament of baptism; **clinical baptism,** baptism administered to the sick; **conditional (or hypothetical) baptism,** baptism administered conditionally when it is doubtful whether the person was previously baptised validly or at all; **private baptism,** baptism elsewhere than in church.—**baptism by desire,** the grace held to be given to a believer who ardently desires baptism, but dies before he can receive it; **baptism for the dead,** the vicarious baptism of a living for an unbaptised dead Christian; **baptism of blood,** martyrdom of the unbaptised Christian; **baptism of fire,** the gift of the Holy Spirit: martyrdom by fire regarded as an equivalent to baptism: any trying ordeal, as a first experience of being under fire (*fig.*). [Gr. *baptizein*—*baptein*, to dip.]

bapu, *bä'pōō*, *n.* spiritual father. [Hindi.]

bar, *bär*, *n.* a comparatively long and generally massive rod or strip of any solid substance, as metal, soap, wood: a strong rod or long piece used as a lever, door fastening, barrier, part of a gate or grate, etc.: a bolt: a barrier: an obstruction or impediment: that which completely puts an end to an action or claim: a bank or shoal as at the mouth of a river or harbour: a counter across which liquor or food is served: a public-house: a rail or the like marking off a space, as in a house of parliament, or that at which prisoners are arraigned: barristers or advocates collectively: any body pronouncing judgment, often self-appointed: an addition to a medal, a strip of metal below the clasp: a ridge: a stripe, esp. transverse: a horizontal band across a shield (*her.*): a vertical line across the staff marking off a measure (**double bar,** two heavy lines at the end of a section) (*mus.*): the measure itself: (in *pl.*) the game of (prisoner's) base (but see **base** 1): a counter at which one particular article of food, clothing, etc., is sold, or one particular service is given.—*v.t.* to fasten, secure, shut (out, in), furnish or mark with a bar or bars: to hinder: to obstruct: to exclude the possibility or validity of: to preclude: to divide into bars:—*pr.p.* **barr'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **barred.**—*prep.* except, but for.—*n.* **barr'ing.**—*prep.* except.—*adj.* **bar'ful** (*Shak.* **barrefull**), full of obstructions.—**bar'-bell,** a bar weighted at the ends for gymnastic exercises; **bar'fly** (*coll.*), a drinker who spends his time in bars; **bar'graph,** a diagram representing quantities, such as frequencies, by rectangles: **bar'-iron,** iron in malleable bars; **bar'keeper,** keeper of a refreshment bar or toll-bar; **bar'-magnet,** a permanent magnet in the form of a straight bar; **bar'maid, bar'man,** a woman, man, who serves at a public-house bar; **bar'-par'lour,** a small room adjoining a bar in a public-house; **barr'ing-out',** the shutting out of a schoolmaster from school by the pupils, to enforce demands; **bar'room,** a room in which there is a bar, taproom; **bar'-sin'ister** (see **baton**); **bar'tender,** a barman; **bar'wood,** a red dye-wood imported in bars from Africa.—**at the bar,** in court: in practice as a barrister or advocate; **called to the bar,** admitted as barrister or advocate; **called within the bar,** made king's (or queen's) counsel. [O.Fr. *barre*—L.L. *barra*.]

bar, *bär*, **baur, bawr,** *bör*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a jest: an amusing incident or story.

bar, *bär*, *n.* a fish, the maigre. [Fr.]

bar, *bär*, *n.* a unit used in expressing atmospheric pressure (millibar equals a thousand dynes per square centimetre) (*meteor.*). [Gr. *baros*, weight.]

baracan. Same as **barracan.**

baragouin, *bä-rä-gwɛ̃*, *-gwin'*, *n.* any jargon or unintelligible language. [Fr.; from Bret. *bara*, bread, and *gwenn*, white, said to have originated in the Breton soldiers' astonishment at white bread.]

barathea, *bar-ə-thē'ə*, *n.* a soft fabric of worsted, or of worsted and silk, etc. [Origin unknown.]

barathrum, *ba-rath'ro͝om*, (L.—Gr. *barathron*) an abyss: hence, an insatiable extortioner or other person.

barb, *bärb*, *n.* the beard-like jag near the point of an arrow, fish-hook, etc.: one of the thread-like structures forming a feather's web: a sting (*fig.*): a wounding or wittily-pointed remark.—*v.t.* to arm with barbs: to shave, trim, mow: to pierce, as with a barb.—*adjs.* **barb'ate,** bearing a hairy tuft; **barb'ated, barbed:** bearded.—*n.* **barbe,** a Waldensian teacher.—*adj.* **barbed,** furnished with a barb or barbs (e.g. **barbed-wire,** used for fences): (by confusion) barded.—*n.* **barb'el,** a freshwater fish of the oarp family with beard-like appendages at its mouth: such an appendage.—*adj.* **barb'ellate** (*bot.*), having barbed or bearded bristles.—*ns.* **barb'et,** a tropical bird with bristly beak: a kind of poodle: **barb'ule,** a small barb: a fish's barbel: a process on the barb of a feather. [L. *barba*, a beard.]

barb, *bärb*, *n.* a swift kind of horse: a dark-coloured fancy pigeon. [From *Barbary*, whence the breeds came.]

Barbados, also **Barbadoes,** *bär-bā'dōz*, *adj.* of the West Indian island of Barbados.—*n.* and *adj.* **Barbā'dian.**—**Barbados cherry,** the cherry-like fruit of West Indian trees of the genus Malpighia; **Barbados earth,** a diatomaceous marl found in Barbados; **Barbados gooseberry,** the edible fruit of a West Indian climbing cactus, *Pereskia aculeata*; **Barbados leg,** elephantiasis; **Barbados pride,** a West Indian shrub, peacock-flower (*Caesalpinia*, or *Poinciana*, *pulcherrima*): an Asiatic mimosaceous tree (*Adenanthera pavonina*) naturalised in the West Indies, called red sandalwood.

barbarous, *bär'bər-əs*, *adj.* falling short of the standard of correctness, classical purity, and good taste: unscholarly: corrupt or ungrammatical or unidiomatic: uncultured: uncivilised: brutal: harsh.—*n.* **barbār'ian,** orig. one who was not a Greek, later neither a Greek nor a Roman: a foreigner: one without taste or refinement: a somewhat uncivilised man (but usu. not a savage).—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **barbar′ic** (*-bar′ik*), foreign: uncivilised: characteristic of barbarians: rude: tastelessly ornate and ostentatious: wild and harsh.—*n.* **barbarisa′tion, -ization,** (*-bər-ī-zā′shən*).—*v.t.* **bar′barise, -ize,** to make barbarous: to corrupt, as a language.—*ns.* **bar′barism,** savage life: rudeness of manners: a form of speech offensive to scholarly taste; **barbar′ity** (*-bar′i-ti*), savageness: cruelty.—*adv.* **bar′barously.**—*n.* **bar′barousness.** [Gr. *barbaros*, foreign, lit. stammering, from the unfamiliar sound of foreign tongues.]

Barbary, *bär′bər-i*, *n.* the country of the *Berbers*, in North Africa.—*adj.* **barbaresque** (*-esk′*).—**Barbary ape,** the magot; **Barbary sheep,** a North African wild sheep. [Berber.]

barbastel(le), *bär-bəs-tel′*, or *bär′*, *n.* a hairy-lipped bat. [Fr. *barbastelle.*]

barbecue, *bärb′i-kū*, *v.t.* to roast whole: to cure on a barbecue.—*n.* a framework for drying and smoking meat: an animal roasted whole: an open floor on which coffee-beans and the like are spread out to dry: a large social or political entertainment, where the hospitalities are on a lavish scale: an open-air party at which food is cooked over a charcoal fire. [Sp. *barbacoa*—Haitian *barbacòa*, a framework of sticks set upon posts.]

barbel. See **barb (1).**

barber, *bärb′ər*, *n.* one who shaves beards and dresses hair.—*v.t.* to shave or cut the hair of.—**barb′er-mon′ger** (*Shak.*), a man decked out by his barber, a fop; **barber's block,** a round block on which wigs are made; **barber's pole,** the barber's sign, a pole striped spirally, generally red and white, having often a brass basin hung at the end; **barb′er-sur′geon,** one who let blood and drew teeth as well as shaved. [O.Fr. *barbour*—L. *barba*, a beard.]

barberry, *bär′bər-i*, *n.* a thorny shrub (*Berberis*) with yellow flowers and red berries, common in hedges. [L.L. *berberis*; the Ar. *barbāris* is borrowed; not connected with berry.]

barbet. See **barb (1).**

barbette, *bär-bet′*, *n.* an earthen terrace inside the parapet of a rampart, serving as a platform for heavy guns: an armoured turret in a warship. [Fr.]

barbican, *bär′bi-kən*, *n.* a projecting watch-tower over the gate of a castle or fortified town: esp. the outwork intended to defend the drawbridge. [O.Fr. *barbacane*; origin unknown.]

barbituric, *bärb-it-ū′rik*, (*chem.*) *adj.* applied to an acid got from malonic acid and urea, source of important sedatives.—*ns.* **barb′itone** (also **barb′ital**), veronal, a derivative of barbituric acid; **barbit′urate** (or *-tūr′*), a salt or ester of barbituric acid. [From the lichen Usnea *barbata* and *uric* acid.]

barbola (work), *bär-bō′la*, *n.* ornamentation with small flowers, fruits, etc. made of plastic paste coloured. [Origin obscure.]

barca, *bär′ka*, (It.) a boat, barge.

barcarol(l)e, *bär′kə-rōl*, *-rōl′*, *-rol′*, *n.* a gondolier's song: a musical composition of a similar character. [It. *barcarola*, a boat-song—*barca*, a boat.]

Barclaycard, *bär′klā-kärd*, *n.* credit card issued by Barclay's Bank.

bard, *bärd*, *n.* a Celtic poet and singer: a strolling minstrel: a poet.—*n.* **bard′-craft.**—*adj.* **bard′ic.**—*ns.* **bard′ling,** a poetaster; **bardol′atry,** Shakespeare-worship (Gr. *latreiā*, worship); **bard′ship.**—*adj.* **bard′y** (*Scot.*), insolent: impudent. [Gael. and Ir. *bàrd.*]

bard, *bärd*, *n.* piece of bacon or pork fat used to cover meat or game during cooking to prevent drying-out: (*pl.*) the protective covering of a war-horse or a man-at-arms (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to cover a piece of meat or game with bacon or pork fat: to provide a horse or man with bards (*obs.*).—*adj.* **bard′ed,** caparisoned. [Fr. *barde*—Sp. *albarda*, pack-saddle, perh. from Ar. *al-barda'ah*,—*al*, the, and *barda'ah*, the mule's pack-saddle.]

bard, an old spelling of **barred**; also for **barded.**

bare, *bār*, *adj.* uncovered: naked: open to view: uncovered, bare-headed: unsheathed: unarmed: disfurnished: napless, threadbare, worn: unprovided or scantily provided: poor: scanty: mere: unadorned: paltry (*Shak.*): laid waste (*Shak.*; *Milt.*): empty: plain, without luxury (*Spens.*).—*v.t.* to strip or uncover.—*adv.* **bare′ly,** nakedly: plainly: explicitly: openly: hardly, scarcely: just and no more: not quite.—*n.* **bare′ness.**—*adj.* **bar′ish,** somewhat bare.—*adj.* and *adv.* **bare′back,** without saddle.—*adjs.* **bare′backed,** with bare back: unsaddled; **bare′-breached** (*Scott*), trouserless.—**bare′bone.** (*Shak.*), a very lean person.—*adj.* **bare′faced,** with the face uncovered: beardless: avowed (*Shak.*): impudent.—*adv.* **bare′facedly** (*-fāst′li*, *-fās′id-li*).—**bare′facedness.**—*adv.* **bare′foot.**—*adjs.* **bare′foot, -ed,** having the feet bare: discalced; **bare′headed; bare′legged.** [O.E. *bær*; Ger. *baar*, *bar*; O.N. *berr.*]

bare, *bār*, old *pa.t.* of **bear.**

barege, barège, *bä-rezh′*, *n.* a light, mixed dress-stuff.—*n.* **baregine,** *bar′i-jēn*, a gelatinous mass of bacteria and sulphur deposited in thermal waters. [*Barèges* in Hautes-Pyrénées.]

baresark, erroneous form of **berserk.**

bargain, *bär′gən*, *n.* strife (*obs.*): a contract or agreement: a favourable transaction: an advantageous purchase: chaffering (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* to strive (*obs. Scot.*): to make a contract or agreement: to chaffer: to count (*on*), make allowance (*for* a possibility).—*v.t.* to lose by bad bargaining (with *away*).—*n.* **bar′gainer.**—**bar′gain-basement, -counter,** places in a shop where bargains are promised; **bar′gain-hunter,** one who goes shopping in quest of bargains.—**bargain and sale,** in law, a mode of conveyance whereby property may be assigned or transferred for valuable consideration; **into the bargain,** over and above; **sell one a bargain** (*Shak.*), to befool him, esp. to trap him into saying something ridiculous or unseemly; **strike a bargain,** to come to terms. [O.Fr. *bargaine.*]

barge, *bärj*, *n.* a small sailing vessel (*obs.*): a flat-bottomed freight boat, with or without sails, used on rivers and canals: a lighter: the second boat of a man-of-war: a large pleasure or state boat.—*v.i.* to move clumsily: to bump (*into*): to push one's way rudely.—*n.* **barg′ee,** a bargeman.—**barge′man,** the manager of a barge; **barge′-master,** the proprietor of a barge; **barge′-pole,** a pole for propelling a barge.—**barge in,** to intrude: to interfere. [O.Fr. *barge*—L.L. *barga*; cf. **bark.**]

barge-board, *bärj′-bōrd*, *-börd*, *n.* a board extending along the edge of the gable of a house to cover the rafters and keep out the rain.—**barge′-coup′le,** gable rafters.—*n.pl.* **barge′-stones,** the stones that make up the sloping edge of a gable. [Perh. L.L. *bargus*, a gallows.]

barghest, bargest, bargaist, *bär′gest*, *-gāst*, *n.* a dog-like goblin portending death. [Perh. conn. with Ger. *berg-geist*, mountain-spirit.]

baric. See **barium.**

barilla, *bar-il′a*, *n.* an impure sodium carbonate got by burning certain seaside plants. [Sp.]

barite. See **barytes.**

baritone, *bar′i-tōn*. See **barytone.**

barium, *bā′ri-əm*, *n.* a metallic element (at. numb. 56) present in baryta.—*adj.* **bā′ric.**—*n.* **bā′rite** (*rare*), barytes. [See **baryta.**]

bark, *bärk*, *n.* the abrupt cry of a dog, wolf, etc.:

report of a gun: cough (*coll.*).—*v.i.* to utter a bark: to clamour: to keep watch: to advertise wares noisily: to cough (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to utter with a bark (*Spens.*): to utter abruptly and peremptorily: to make by barking.—*n.* **bark'er**, a dog: a barking dog: a tout: a pistol or cannon (*slang*).—**barking deer**, the muntjac.—**bark up the wrong tree**, to follow a false scent; **his bark is worse than his bite**, his angry words are worse than his actual deeds. [O.E. *beorcan*.]

bark, **barque**, *bärk*, *n.* formerly, any small sailing ship: a ship of small size, square-sterned, without head-rails: technically, a three-masted vessel whose mizzen-mast is fore-and-aft-rigged (instead of being square-rigged like the fore and main masts): any boat or sailing ship (*poet.*).—*ns.* **bark'entine**, **barqu'entine** (-*ən-tēn*), a three-masted vessel, with the fore-mast square-rigged, and the main-mast and mizzen-mast fore-and-aft-rigged. [Fr. *barque*—L.L. *barca*; poss. from Gr. *bāris*, a Nile barge.]

bark, *bärk*, *n.* the rind or covering of the trunk and branches of a tree: that used in tanning or dyeing: that used in medicine (cinchona): an outer covering or skin—*v.t.* to strip or peel bark or skin from: to encrust.—*v.i.* to form a bark.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **bark'en**, to dry up into a barky crust.—*adjs.* **bark'less**; **bark'y**.—**bark'-bed**, a hotbed of spent bark; **bark'-beet'le**, any beetle of the family Scolytidae, tunnellers in and under bark.—*adj.* **bark'-bound**, compressed by failure to shed the bark. [O.N. *börkr*; Dan. *bark*.]

Barker's mill, *bärk'ərz mil*, *n.* a device rotated by water, invented by a 17th-cent. Dr *Barker*.

barley, *bär'li*, *n.* a hardy grass (*Hordeum vulgare* and other species): its grain used for food, and for making malt liquors and spirits.—**bar'ley-bree**, **-broo**, **-broth**, strong ale: whisky; **bar'ley-corn** (personified as *John Barleycorn*), the grain from which malt is made: a single grain of barley: a measure of length = ⅓ of an inch; **barley sugar**, sugar candied by melting and cooling (formerly by boiling with a decoction of barley); **barley water**, a decoction of pearl barley.—**pearl barley**, the grain stripped of husk and pellicle, and completely rounded by grinding; **pot barley**, the grain deprived by milling of its outer husk, used in making broth, etc. [O.E. *bærlic*, of barley, from root of **bear** (3), and suffix *-lic*.]

barley, *bär'li*, (*Scot.*) *interj.* a word used in games in demand of a truce.—*n.* a truce: a breathing-space. [Perh. parley.]

barley-brake, *bär'li-brāk*, *n.* an old country game, originally played by three couples, of which one, left in a middle den called hell, had to catch the others, who could break or separate when about to be overtaken. [Perh. because often played in a *barley*-field; or perh. from the word preceding.]

barm, *bärm*, *n.* froth of fermenting liquor.—*adjs.* **barm'y**, frothy: fermenting: mentally unsound (*slang*; also **balmy**); **barm'y-brained**. [O.E. *beorma*, Dan. *bärme*, Ger. *bärme*.]

barmbrack, *bärm'brak*, *n.* a currant-bun. [Ir. *bairigen breac*, speckled cake.]

barm-cloth, *bärm'-kloth*, (*arch.*) *n.* an apron. [O.E. **barm** (W.S. *bearm*) bosom, and cloth.]

Barmecide, *bär'mi-sīd*, *n.* one who offers an imaginary or pretended banquet or other benefit.—*adjs.* **Bar'mecide**, **Barmeci'dal**. [From an imaginary feast given to a beggar in the *Arabian Nights*, by one of the *Barmecide* family.]

bar mitzvah, **bar mizvah**, *bär mits'və* (sometimes *cap.*), a Jewish religious ceremony at which a boy (usually thirteen years old) is formally recognised as an adult member of the Jewish community having reached the age of religious responsibility: a boy taking part in such a ceremony.

barmkin, *bärm'kin*, (*arch.*) *n.* a battlement, or a turret, on the outer wall of a castle: the wall itself. [Orig. obscure.]

barn, *bärn*, *n.* a building in which grain, hay, etc., are stored.—*v.t.* to store in a barn.—**barn dance**, an American dance like a schottische; **barn'-door**, the door of a barn: in cricket, a player who blocks every ball: humorously, any broad target; **barn owl**, a species of owl, generally buff-coloured above and white below; **barn'-stormer**, a strolling player (as type of ranting actor).—*v.i.* **barn'storm**.—*n.* **barn'yard**—also *adj.* as in **barnyard fowl**. [O.E. *bere-ern*, contracted *bern*, from *bere*, barley, *ern*, a house.]

barn, *bärn*, *n.* unit of effective cross-sectional area of nucleus equal to 10^{-24}cm^2.

Barnaby, *bärn'ə-bi*, *n.* a form of *Barnabas*.—*n.* **Bar'nabite**, a member of the Congregation of Regular Clerics of St Paul, founded at Milan in 1530, so called from their church of St Barnabas there.—**Barnaby Day**, **Barnaby Bright** or **Long Barnaby**, St Barnabas' Day, 11th June, in Old Style reckoned the longest day.

barnacle, *bär'nə-kl*, *n.* a barnacle-goose: a cirripede crustacean that adheres to rocks and ship bottoms: a companion not easily shaken off.—*n.* **bar'nacle-goose**, **ber'nicle-goose**, a species of wild goose once believed to develop from a barnacle that grew on a tree. [O.Fr. *bernaque*—L.L. *bernaca*.]

barnacle, *bär'nə-kl*, *n.* an instrument put on a restless horse's nose to keep him quiet: (in *pl.*) spectacles (*coll.*).—*adj.* **barnacled**. [O.Fr. *bernac*.]

barney, *bär'ni*, (*coll.*) *n.* humbug: a prize-fight: a quarrel.

barock, another spelling of **baroque**.

barograph, *bar'ō-gräf*, *n.* a recording barometer. [Gr. *baros*, weight, *graphein*, to write.]

barometer, *bə-rom'i-tər*, *n.* an instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure: a weather-glass: an indicator of change (e.g. in public opinion; *fig.*).—*adjs.* **barometric** (*bar-ō-met'rik*), **barometrical** (*-met'ri-kl*).—*adv.* **baromet'rically**.—*n.* **barometry** (*-rom'*). [Gr. *baros*, weight, *metron*, measure.]

barometz, *bar'ō-mets*, *n.* the Scythian lamb, at one time supposed to be at once plant and animal, to grow on a stalk, and to eat grass like a lamb, near the Caspian Sea: a fern, *Cibotium* or *Dicksonia Barometz*, of the East Indies and Pacific islands, whose woolly rootstock and leaf bases could easily be shaped into a lamb. [Erroneous form of Russ. *baranets*, club-moss, dim. of *baran*, ram.]

baron, *bar'ən*, *n.* a title of rank, the lowest in the peerage: a foreign noble of similar grade, as a German freiherr: the owner of a freehold estate, whether titled or not (*Scot. hist.*): a husband (opposed to *feme*, wife; *her.* and *Eng. law*): an industrial magnate (as a *press baron*): formerly a title of the judges of the Court of Exchequer: in feudal times a tenant-in-chief of the crown: later a peer or great lord of the realm generally: till 1832, the name for the parliamentary representatives of the Cinque Ports.—*ns.* **bar'onage**, the whole body of barons: a list or book of barons; **bar'oness**, a baron's wife, or a lady holding a baronial title in her own right.—*adj.* **baronial** (*bə-rō'ni-əl*), pertaining to a baron or barony: applied to a turreted style of architecture favoured by the Scottish land-holding class.—*n.* **bar'ony**, the territory of a baron: in Ireland, a division of a county: in Scotland, a large freehold estate, or manor, even though not carrying with it a baron's title and rank: the rank of baron.—**bar'on-bail'ie** (*hist.*), a magistrate appointed by the lord superior in a burgh of barony; **bar'on-off'icer** (*Scott*), an estate official.—**baron of beef**, a joint consisting of two sirloins left uncut at the backbone. [O.Fr. *barun*, *-on*—L.L. *barō*, *-ōnis*, man.]

baronet, *bar'ən-et*, *n.* a lesser baron (*obs.*; confused with *banneret*): a baron's substitute (*obs.*): now the lowest British hereditary title (of England, now of Great Britain, since 1611; of Scotland, or of Nova Scotia, since 1625; of Ireland, since 1619).—*ns.* **bar'onetage**, the whole body of baronets: a list or book of baronets; **bar'onetcy**, the rank or title of baronet; **bar'onetess**, a woman who succeeds to a Scottish baronetcy.—*adj.* **baronet'ical**. [Dim. of baron.]

baroque, **barock**, *bə-rok'*, *-rōk'*, **barocco**, *-rok'ō*, *n.* originally a jeweller's term applied to a rough pearl: a bold, vigorous, exuberant style in architecture, decoration, and art generally, that arose with the Counter-Reformation and prevailed in Louis XIV's time, degenerating into tasteless extravagance in ornament: comparable style in music, or literature.—*adj.* in baroque style: whimsical: flamboyant: sometimes rococo. [Fr. *baroque*, from Port. and Sp.; of architecture, from It.]

baroscope, *bar'ō-skōp*, *n.* an instrument for indicating changes in the density of the air. [Gr. *baros*, weight, *skopeein*, to look at.]

barouche, *ba-* or *bə-ro͞osh'*, *n.* a double-seated four-wheeled carriage with a falling top. [Ger. *barutsche*—It. *baroccio*—L. *bis*, twice, *rota*, a wheel.]

barque. Same as **bark** (2).

barquentine. See **bark** (2).

barracan, **baracan**, *bar'ə-kan*, (*obs.*) *n.* a thick, strong stuff resembling camlet. [Fr. *barracan*—Ar. *barrakān*, camlet, Pers. *barak*, a stuff made of camel's hair.]

barrace, *bar'as*, (*obs.*) *n.* the lists in a tournament. [O.Fr. *barras*—*barre*, bar.]

barrack, *bar'ək*, *n.* a building for soldiers, esp. in garrison (generally in *pl.*): a huge plain, often bleak, building, esp. for housing many persons.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to lodge in barracks. [Fr. *baraque*—It. *baracca*, or Sp. *barraca*, tent.]

barrack, *bar'ək*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make a hostile demonstration (against), especially by cheering ironically, at a cricket-match, etc.—*n.* and *adj.* **barr'acking**.—*n.* **barr'acker**. [Aboriginal Australian *borak*.]

barracoon, *bar-ə-ko͞on'*, *n.* a depot for slaves. [Sp. *barracón*, augmen. of *barraca*, tent.]

barracouta, *bar-ə-ko͞o'tə*, *n.* a southern food-fish (*Thyrsites*) of the hairtail family, called snoek in South Africa and elsewhere: (also **barracoo'ta**, **-cuda**, *-də*) a voracious West Indian fish (*Sphyraena*) akin to the grey mullets. [Sp. *baracuta*.]

barrage, *bar'ij*, or (*mil.*) *bar-äzh'*, *bar'äzh*, *n.* an artificial bar across a river: the forming of such a bar; a barrier formed by continuous shower of projectiles along a fixed or a moving line (curtain-fire), or by captive balloons, or mines, or otherwise.—Also *fig.*—*ns.* **barr'age-balloon**; **barr'age-fire**, curtain-fire. [Fr. *barrage*—*barre*, bar.]

barramunda, *bar-ə-mun'də*, *n.* an Australian river-fish of the *Osteoglossidae* (*Scleropages*): the Australian lung-fish. [Native name.]

barranca, *bar-ang'kə*, (*U.S.*) *n.* a deep gorge.—Also **barran'co**. [Sp. *barranco*.]

barrat, *bar'ət*, *n.* (*obs.*) deceit, strife or trouble.—*n.* **barr'ator**, one who vexatiously stirs up lawsuits, quarrels, etc.—*adj.* **barr'atrous**.—*adv.* **barr'atrously**.—*n.* **barr'atry**, fraudulent practices on the part of the master or mariners of a ship to the prejudice of the owners: vexatious litigation: stirring up of suits and quarrels, forbidden under penalties to lawyers: traffic in offices of church or state. [O.Fr. *barat*, deceit; traced by some to Gr. *prattein*, to do, by others to a Celt. or a Scand. origin.]

barrefull (*Shak.*). See **barful** under **bar** (1).

barrel, *bar'əl*, *n.* a wooden vessel made of curved staves bound with hoops: its contents or its capacity (36 imperial gallons of ale and beer; various weights or quantities of other goods): a revolving drum: a cylinder: a tube as of a gun: a button on a braided coat: the trunk of a horse, etc.: political funds (*U.S.*).—*v.t.* to put in barrels.—*v.i.* to drive very fast (*U.S.*).—*ns.* **barr'elage**; **barr'elful** (*pl.* **barr'elfuls**), as much as a barrel will hold.—*adj.* **barr'elled**, having a barrel or barrels: put in barrels.—**barr'el-bulk**, a measurement of five cubic feet; **barr'el-house**, a cheap saloon (*adj.* of jazz, crude and rough in style); **barr'el-or'gan**, a mechanical instrument for playing tunes by means of a revolving drum set with pins; **barrel vault**, a vault with a simple hemicylindrical roof (*adj.* **barr'el-vault'ed**). [Fr. *baril*; perh. conn. with bar.]

barren, *bar'ən*, *adj.* incapable of bearing offspring: not producing fruit, seed, crops, vegetation, etc.: infertile: unproductive: unfruitful: arid: jejune: dull, stupid (*Shak.*).—*n.pl.* (*cap.*), in North America, plateaux with small trees but no timber.—*n.* **barr'enness**.—**barren strawberry**, a plant (*Potentilla Fragariastrum*) very like the wild strawberry, but with inedible fruit; **barr'enwort**, a herb (Epimedium) of the barberry family. [O.Fr. *barain*, *brahain*, *brehaing*.]

barret, *bar'it*, *n.* a flat cap: a biretta.—*n.* **barr'et-cap**. [Fr. *barette*; cf. beret, biretta.]

barricade, *bar'ik-ād*, *n.* a temporary fortification raised to block a street: a barrier.—*v.t.* to block: to close or enclose with a barricade.—*n.* and *v.t.* (earlier form) **barricā'do**. [Fr. *barricade* or Sp. *barricada*, perh.—Fr. *barrique* or Sp. *barrica*, cask, the first street barricades being of casks filled with stones, etc.; or from L.L. *barra*, bar.]

barrico, *bar-ē'kō*, *n.* a small cask. [Sp. *barrica*.]

barrier, *bar'i-ər*, *n.* a defensive stockade or palisade: a fence or other structure to bar passage or prevent access: (in *pl.*) lists: (in *pl.*) a martial exercise of the 15th and 16th centuries in which the combatants were on opposite sides of a fence: a separating or restraining obstacle.—*v.t.* to shut by means of a barrier.—**barrier cream**, a dressing for the skin used to prevent dirt from entering the pores and as a protection against oils and solvents; **barrier reef**, a coral-reef fringing a coast with a navigable channel inside.—**Barrier Act**, an act of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (1697) decreeing that changes in the law of the Church, even when approved by the Assembly, should not become law till approved by a majority of presbyteries. [O.Fr. *barrière*—L.L. *barrāria*—*barra*.]

barrister, *bar'is-tər*, *n.* one who is qualified to plead at the bar in a law-court (in Scotland called *advocate*).—*adj.* **barristerial** (*-tē'ri-əl*).—*n.* **barr'istership**.—**revising barrister**, a barrister formerly appointed to revise the voters' lists. [From L.L. *barra*, bar (i.e. orig. of the Inns of Court).]

barrow, *bar'ō*, *n.* a small hand or wheeled carriage used to convey a load.—**barr'ow-boy**, a street-trader with a barrow; **barr'ow-tram**, the shaft of a barrow. [O.E. *bearwe*—*beran*, to bear.]

barrow, *bar'ō*, *n.* a hill or hillock (*obs.* except in place names): an ancient grave-mound, tumulus. [O.E. *beorg*; cf. Ger. *berg*.]

barrow, *bar'ō*, *n.* a long, sleeveless flannel garment for infants. [Perh. O.E. *beorgan*, to protect.]

barter, *bär'tər*, *v.t.* to give in exchange (with *for*, *away*).—*v.i.* to traffic by exchange of commodities.—*n.* trade or traffic by direct exchange of goods.—*n.* **bar'terer**. [Prob. O.Fr. *barat*; see **barrat**.]

Bartholomew, *bär-thol'ə-mū*, or (*obs.*) **Bartholmew**, **Bartlemew**, *-t(h)l-mū*, **Bartlemy**, *-tl-mi*, *adj.* relating to the Apostle *Bartholomew*, his day (24th August), or the fair held about that time at West Smithfield, London (1133-1855): sold at Bartholomew Fair.—*n.* **Barthol′omew-tide**, the time about St Bartholomew's Day.—**Black Bartholomew**, 24th August 1662, on which the Act of Uniformity came into force in England.

bartisan, bartizan, *bär′ti-zan, -zan′*, *n.* a parapet or battlement: a projecting gallery on a wall-face: (erroneously) a corbelled corner turret.—*adj.* **bar′tisaned** (*or -zand′*). [Apparently first used by Scott, who found a reading *bertisene*, for **bratticing**; see **brattice**.]

barton, *bär′tən*, *n.* a farmyard. [O.E. *bere-tūn*, yard—*bere*, barley, and *tūn*, enclosure.]

barycentric, *bar-i-sen′trik*, *adj.* pertaining to the centre of gravity. [Gr. *barys*, heavy, *kentron*, centre.]

barye, *bär′ē*. Same as **microbar**.

baryon, *bar′i-on*, *n.* any one of the heavier class of subatomic particles, which includes protons and neutrons.—Opp. to **lepton**.—**baryon number**, the number of baryons minus the number of antibaryons (antiparticles of baryons) in a system. [Gr. *barys*, heavy.]

barysphere, *bar′i-sfēr*, *n.* the heavy core of the earth within the lithosphere. [Gr. *barys*, heavy, *sphairă*, sphere.]

baryta, *bə-rī′tə*, *n.* barium monoxide.—*n.* **bary′tes** (*-tēz*), heavy-spar, barium sulphate (also **barite**, *bā′rīt*): (loosely) baryta.—*adj.* **barytic** (*ba-rit′ik*), of or containing baryta or barium.—**baryta paper**, paper coated on one side with an emulsion of barium sulphate and gelatine. It is used in moving-pointer recording apparatus and for photographic printing papers. [Gr. *barys*, heavy.]

barytone, *bar′i-tōn*, *n.* a deep-toned male voice between bass and tenor: a singer with such a voice (in these senses now usually **baritone**): (also **baryton**) musical instrument like the viola da gamba with sympathetic strings added: a kind of saxhorn.—*adj.* of the pitch and compass of a baritone or barytone: in Greek, not having an acute accent on the last syllable. [Gr. *barytonos*, deep-sounding, not accented—*barys*, heavy, deep, and *tonos*, a tone.]

basal. See under **base**.

basalt, *bas′ölt, bas-ölt′*, *n.* an igneous rock composed essentially of plagioclase and pyroxene, and commonly olivine and magnetite or titaniferous iron: esp. a compact rock of this kind.—*adj.* **basalt′ic**. [L. *basaltēs*—Gr. *basanītēs* (*lithos*), touchstone.]

basan, *ba′zən*, *n.* a sheepskin roughly tanned and undressed. [Ar. *bitanah*, lining.]

basanite, *bas′ən-īt*, *n.* a black jasper that serves as a touchstone: a variety of basalt containing nepheline, leucite, or analcime. [Gr. *basanos*, touchstone.]

basbleu, *bä-blø*, *n.* a bluestocking. [Fr.]

bascule, *bas′kūl*, *n.* an apparatus of which one end rises as the other sinks.—**bascule bridge**, a bridge that rises when a counterpoise sinks in a pit. [Fr. *bascule*, see-saw.]

base, *bās*, *n.* that on which a thing rests: foot: bottom: foundation: support: the part next the place of attachment: the foot or lower member of a pillar, on which the shaft rests (*archit.*): the side or face on which a geometrical figure is regarded as standing: the lower part of a shield (*her.*): (in *pl.*) a skirt worn by knights on horseback (*Spens.*): a horse's housing (*Milt.*): a number on which a system of numeration or of logarithms is founded: the chief ingredient: an ingredient of a mixture that plays a subsidiary but important part, such e.g. as giving bulk: a starting-point: a base-line: a fixed station in games such as baseball: an old game of which prisoner's-base and rounders are forms, and baseball a development (possibly a different word: see **bar**): a place from which operations are conducted or on which they depend: home or headquarters, of a fleet, with equipment for its safe-keeping, repairs and other needs: in chem. a substance that reacts with an acid to form a salt, or dissolves in water forming hydroxyl ions.—*v.t.* to found or place on a base:—*pr.p.* **bas′ing**; *pa.p.* **based** (*bāst*).—*adj.* **bās′al**, pertaining to or situated at the base: at the lowest level: (loosely) fundamental.—*adj.* **base′less**, without a base or foundation.—*n.* **base′lessness**.—*adj.* **bās′ic**, belonging to or of the nature of a base: containing excess of a base: in geol., poor in silica—opp. to *acid*: (loosely) fundamental.—*adv.* **bas′ically**.—*n.* **basic′ity** (*-is′*).—*adj.* **basilar** (*bas′*), **basal**.—**basal anaesthesia**, anaesthesia acting as a basis for further and deeper anaesthesia; **basal plane** (*crystallography*), a crystal face or form parallel to the horizontal axes; **base′ball**, the American national game, a development of rounders, played nine-a-side with bat and ball, the players on the batting side making a circuit of four bases: a ball for the game; **base′baller**; **base line**, an accurately measured line used as a base for triangulation: a line at the end of the court (*lawn tennis*): a line joining bases (*baseball*); **base′man** (*baseball*), a fielder stationed near a base; **base′ment**, an underlying support: lowest story of a building, beneath the principal one, esp. one below ground level; **base′plate**, the foundation plate of a piece of heavy machinery; **base′runner**, a baseball player in course of performing his circuit of bases; **Basic English**, a reduced English vocabulary of 850 words for teaching foreigners or for use as an auxiliary language: (without *cap.*) English using few and simple words; **basic process**, a steel-making process with a furnace lined with material rich in metallic oxides; **basic salt**, a salt having one or more hydroxyl groups in place of an acid radical or radicals; **basic slag**, a by-product of the basic process rich in lime, used as manure. [Fr. *base*—L. *basis*—Gr. *basis*—root of *bainein*, to go.]

base, *bās*, *adj.* low in place, value, estimation, or principle: mean: vile: worthless: debased: counterfeit: servile as opposed to *free* (*law*): humble: lowly (*B.* and *Shak.*): bass (*obs.*).—*adv.* **base′ly**.—*n.* **base′ness**.—*adj.* **base′-born**, low-born: illegitimate.—**base coin**, spurious coin; **base metal**, any metal other than the precious metals: a metal that alters on exposure to air—opp. to *noble metal*.—*adjs.* **base′-mind′ed**, of a low mind or spirit: mean; **base′-spirited**, mean-spirited. [Fr. *bas*—L.L. *bassus*, thick, squat.]

base, *bās*, *v.t.* a form of **abase**.

baseball. See **base** (1), and **bar** (1): also **prisoner's-base**.

basecourt, *bās′kōrt, kōrt*, *n.* the outer court of a castle or mansion: an inferior court of justice. [Fr. *basse-court* (now *basse-cour*).]

baselard, *bas′ə-lärd*, (*obs.*) *n.* a dagger or hanger. [A.Fr.]

basenji, *bə-sen′jē*, *n.* a smallish erect-eared, curly-tailed African hunting dog that rarely barks. [Bantu, *pl.* of *mosenji*, *musengi*, native.]

bash, *bash*, *v.t.* to beat: to smash in.—*n.* a heavy blow: a dint.—*n.* **bash′er** (*slang*), a straw-hat.—**have a bash** (*coll.*), to have a try: to make an attempt (at); **on the bash** (*slang*), on the spree. [Prob. Scand.]

bashaw, *ba-shö′*, *n.* a pasha (*arch.*): a haughty man.—*ns.* **bashaw′ism**, **bashaw′ship**. [Turk. *bāshā*; cf. **pasha**.]

bashful, *bash′fŏŏl*, *adj.* easily confused: modest: shy, wanting confidence.—*v.i.* **bash** (*Spens.*), to be abashed.—*adv.* **bash′fully**.—*n.* **bash′fulness**.—*adj.* **bash′less**, unashamed. [See **abash**.]

bashi-bazouk, *bash-ē-bə-zōōk′*, *n.* a Turkish irregular soldier.—*n.* **ba′shi-bazouk′ery**. [Turk. *bashi-bozuq*, wild head.]

bashlyk, *bash'lik*, *n.* a hood with long ends worn in Russia, esp. by soldiers. [Russ. *bashluikŭ*, a Caucasian hood.]

basidium, *bas-id'i-əm*, *n.* a fungal fructification from which spores (usually four) are abstricted: —*pl.* **basidia.**—*adj.* **basid'ial.**—*n.pl.* **Basidiomycetes** (*-ō-mī-sē'tēz*), one of the main groups of fungi, characterised by the possession of basidia, including the familiar toadstools as well as rusts and smuts.—*n.* **basid'iospore**, a spore produced by a basidium. [Gr. *basis*, basis, and dim. ending, *-idion*.]

basifixed, *bā'si-fikst*, *adj.* attached by the base. [base and fixed.]

basifugal, *bās-*, or *bas-if'ū-gl*, *adj.* developing in a direction away from the base. [base, and L. *fugĕre*, to flee.]

basil, *baz'il*, *n.* an aromatic labiate plant (*Ocimum*): extended to calamint and other labiates. [O.Fr. *basile*—L. *basilisca*, representing Gr. *basilikon*, lit. royal, perh. with reference to *basiliskos*, basilisk, cobra, as a reputed cure for snakebite.]

basil. Same as **basan.**

basil. See **bezel.**

Basilian, *ba-*, *bə-zil'i-ən*, or *-sil'*, *adj.* of St *Basil* (*c.* 329-379).—*n.* a monk or nun following his rule.

basilica, *bə-sil'i-kə*, *n.* orig. a royal palace: a large oblong hall, with double colonnades and commonly a semicircular apse, used for judicial and commercial purposes: a magnificent church formed out of such a hall, or built after its plan: a Roman Catholic church with honorific privileges.—*adjs.* **basil'ical**, royal; **basil'ican**, of a basilica.—*n.* **basil'icon**, an ointment of various kinds, as of sovereign virtue. [Gr. *basilikos*, *-ē*, *-on*, royal—*basileus*, king.]

basilisk, *bas'*, *baz'il-isk*, *n.* a fabulous creature, about a foot long, with fiery death-dealing eyes and breath, so named according to Pliny, from its crown-like crest: a harmless crested lizard of tropical America: an ancient brass cannon throwing a shot of about 200 lb. [Gr. *basiliskos*, dim. of *basileus*, a king.]

basin, *bā'sn*, (*arch.* **bason**), *n.* a wide open vessel or dish: a basinful: any hollow place containing water, as a dock: the area drained by a river and its tributaries: a region of synclinal structure (*geol.*).—*n.* **ba'sinful**, as much as will fill a basin: —*pl.* **ba'sinfuls.**—*adj.* **ba'sin-wide** (*Spens.* **basen wide**), wide as a basin.—**have a basinful** (*coll.*), to have an excess of. [O.Fr. *bacin*—L.L. *bachinus*, perh. from *bacca*, a vessel.]

basinet, *bas'i-net*, **basnet**, *bas'net*, *n.* a light globular headpiece worn alone with a visor, or with the great helm over it. [Dim. of basin.]

basipetal, *bās-* or *bas-ip'i-tl*, *adj.* proceeding or developing in the direction of the base. [base, and L. *petĕre*, to seek.]

basis, *bās'is*, *n.* the foundation, or that on which a thing rests: a pedestal: the groundwork or first principle: the fundamental ingredient:—*pl.* **bas'es** (*bās'ēz*). [See **base** (1).]

bask, *bäsk*, *v.i.* to lie in the warmth or sunshine (often *fig.*).—**basking shark**, a large but harmless shark that shows its great dorsal fin as it basks. [O.N. *bathask*, to bathe.]

basket, *bäs'kit*, *n.* a receptacle of plaited twigs, rushes or other flexible materials: a basketful: a net used as goal at basketball: the back part of a stagecoach outside: a basket-hilt.—*ns.* **bas'ketful**, as much as fills a basket:—*pl.* **bas'ketfuls**; **bas'ketry**, basket-making: basketwork.—**bas'ketball**, an adaptation of lacrosse in which goals are scored by throwing a ball into a raised net (originally a basket); **bas'ket-chair'**, a wicker chair; **bas'ket-hilt'**, a sword hilt with a protective covering wrought like basketwork; **bas'ket-maker**; **bas'ket-mak'ing**; **bas'ketwork**, any structure of interlaced twigs or the like. [Origin obscure.]

basoche, *ba-sosh*, (Fr.) a mediaeval gild of clerks of the parliament of Paris, performers of mystery plays.

bason. See **basin.**

Basque, *bäsk*, *n.* a member of a people (in their own tongue *Euscara*, *Eskuara*) inhabiting the western Pyrenees, in Spain and France: their agglutinative language: (without *cap.*) a short-skirted jacket, or a continuation of a bodice a little below the waist.—*adjs.* (*cap.*) of the Basques or their language or country; **basqued** (*bäskt*), furnished with a basque.—*n.* **basquine** (*-kēn'*), an outer petticoat worn by Basque and Spanish women. [Fr. *Basque*—L. *Vasconēs*, a people of Gascony.]

bas-relief, *bas'-ri-lēf'*, or (*Ital.*) **basso-rilievo**, *bäs'sō-rēl-yä'vō*, popularly **-relievo**, *bas'ō-ri-lē'vō*, *n.* sculpture in which the figures do not stand far out from the ground on which they are formed. [Fr. and It. See **base**, **low**, and **relief.**]

bass, *bās*, *n.* the low or grave part in music: a bass singer—often in Italian form **basso** (*bäs'sō*): a bass instrument, esp. (*coll.*) a double-bass.—*adj.* low, deep, grave.—*v.t.* (*rare*) to sound in a deep tone.—**bass'-bar**, a strip of wood on the belly of a violin, etc., under the bass foot of the bridge, to distribute the vibrations; **bass clef**, the F clef on the fourth line of the stave; **bass drum**, the large drum of an orchestra or band; **bass fiddle** (*coll.*), a double-bass; **bass horn**, an old wind instrument, a modification of the serpent; **bass tuba**, the lowest instrument of the saxhorn class—the bombardon; **bass viol**, a four-stringed instrument, used for playing the bass in concerted music: the viola da gamba: the double-bass (*coll.*). [See **base**, **low.**]

bass, *bas*, *n.* a container made of bast or the like, used for carrying fish, etc.—**bass'wood**, limetree or its wood. [See **bast.**]

bass, **basse**, *bas*, *n.* a European sea-fish of the sea-perch family (*Labrax lupus* or *Morone labrax*): extended to other sea and freshwater fishes. [O.E. *bærs*; cf. Ger. *bars*, the perch.]

basset, *bas'it*, *n.* a hound (**bass'et-hound**) like a badger-dog, but bigger: an old Venetian game at cards, resembling faro, widely popular in the 18th century: outcrop (*geol.*).—*v.i.* to crop out. —**basset horn** (It. *corno di bassetto*), the richest and softest of all wind instruments, similar to a clarinet in tone and fingering, but with a twice-bent wooden tube. [Fr.,—*bas*, low.]

bassinet, *bas'i-net*, *n.* a kind of basket with a hood used as a cradle: a similarly shaped perambulator: a bed in hospital, with necessary equipment, for care of a baby. [Fr. dim. of *bassin*, a basin.]

basso. See **bass** (1).

bassoon, *bə-sōōn'*, *-zōōn'*, *n.* (It. *fagotto*) a wood-wind instrument filling an important place in the modern orchestra, its compass from B flat below the bass stave to C or F in the treble.—The **double bassoon** (It. *contrafagotto*), sounds an octave lower.—*n.* **bassoon'ist.** [It. *bassone*, augmentative of *basso*, low, from root of base, bass.]

basso profondo, *bä'sō prō-fon'dō*, (It.) a deep bass voice, or singer.

bast, *bast*, *n.* phloem: inner bark, esp. of lime: fibre: matting.—Also **bass.** See **bass** (1). [O.E. *bæst*; Ger. *bast*.]

basta, *bas'tə*, (*Shak.*) *interj.* enough. [It. and Sp.]

bastard, *bas'tərd*, *n.* a child born of parents not married to each other: a sweet Spanish wine (*Shak.*): vulgarly, a recalcitrant person or thing, an unpleasant person, an unfortunate person, or almost meaninglessly, a chap.—*adj.* born out of wedlock: not genuine: resembling, but not identical with, the species bearing the name: of abnormal shape or size: false.—*n.* **bastardisā'tion**, **-izā'tion.**—*v.t.* **bas'tardise**, **-ize**, to pronounce to be or prove to be a bastard: to reduce to a lower state or condition.—*v.i.* to beget bastards (*Shak.*): to degenerate.—*n.* bast'ardism, bastardy.—*adj.* bas'tardly.—*n.* bas'tardy, the state of being a bastard.—bas'tard-bar, an inaccurate name for the baton-sinister in heraldry; bastard file, file with teeth of a medium degree of coarseness; bastard title, an abbreviated title of a book on an otherwise blank page preceding the full title-page; bastard types, types cast with an extra deep bevel to obviate the use of leads, as longprimer face on pica body; bas'tard-wing, three, four, or five feathers on the first digit (homologue of the thumb) of a bird's wing. [O.F. *bastard* (Fr. *bâtard*), child of the pack-saddle (O.Fr. *bast*).]

bastard, *bas'tərd*, *Afrik.* **baster**, *bas'tər*, (*S. Africa*) *n.* a person of mixed white and coloured parentage, whether legitimately born or not. [Du. *bastaard*, bastard.]

baste, *bāst*, *v.i.* to beat with a stick.—*n.* bast'ing. [Probl conn. with O.N. *beysta*, Dan. *böste*, to beat.]

baste, *bāst*, *v.t.* to drop fat or butter over, as in roasting. [Ety. unknown.]

baste, *bāst*, *v.t.* to tack in sewing. [O.Fr. *bastir*—O.H.G. *bestan*, to sew.]

baster. See bastard (2).

bastide, *bas-tēd*, (Fr.) a French country-house.

bastille, *bas-tēl'*, *n.* a tower for the defence of a fortress (*hist.*): a movable tower used by besiegers: (*cap.*) an old fortress and state prison in Paris, demolished in the Revolution (July 1789): hence any prison, esp. as a symbol of tyranny.—bastel-house (*bas'tl*; *Scot.*), a fortified house, usu. with vaulted ground-floor. [Fr.,—O.Fr., *bastir* (Fr. *bâtir*), to build.]

bastinado, bastinade, *bast-in-ād'(ō)*, *v.t.* to beat with a baton or stick, esp. on the soles of the feet (an Eastern punishment):—*pr.p.* bastinād'oing or bastinād'ing; *pa.p.* bastinād'oed or bastinād'ed.—*ns.* bastinade', bastinād'o. [Sp. *bastonada*, Fr. *bastonnade*—*baston*, *bâton*; cf. baton, batten.]

bastion, *bast'yən*, *n.* a kind of tower at the angle of a fortification: a defence (*fig.*).—*adj.* bast'ioned. [Fr.,—It. *bastione*—*bastire*, to build.]

basto, *bäs'tō*, *n.* in quadrille, the ace of clubs. [Sp., club.]

Basuto, Basutu, *ba-sōōt'ō* or *'ōō*, *n.* Bantu people of Lesotho (form. Basutoland): a member thereof: their language (also Sotho).

bat, *bat*, *n.* a heavy stick: a flattish club for striking the ball in cricket: a club for baseball: in tennis, etc., a racket: a batsman: the clown or harlequin's lath: a piece of brick: speed (*slang*): a drunken spree (*slang*): a blow: a sheet of batting (also batt): a layer of felt used in hat-making (also batt).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to hit with a bat in cricket, etc.: to hit as with a bat:—*pr.p.* batt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* batt'ed.—*ns.* batt'er; batt'ing, the management of a bat in playing games: cotton fibre prepared in sheets, for quilts, etc.—bat'fowling, catching birds at night by showing a light and beating the bushes; bat'man, a man on an aerodrome or aircraft carrier who assists planes to taxi to position using a pair of lightweight bats; bats'man, one who wields the bat at cricket, etc.; bats'manship.—bat around (*slang*), to wander: to go on a bat; to carry (out) one's bat (*cricket*), to be not-out at the end of an innings, esp. when one has gone in first and when all ten wickets have fallen; off one's own bat, by one's own efforts (as a cricketer from his own hits): on one's own initiative; take out one's bat, to be not out at the end of an innings, esp. when one has gone in later than first and when all ten wickets have fallen. [Perh. from O.E. *bat* (a doubtful form), prob. Celt. *bat*, staff.]

bat, *bat*, *n.* a flying mammal with wings attached mainly to its arms and hands, but extending along its sides to the hind-feet and tail.—bats'-wing, a gas-burner that gives a flame shaped like a bat's wing.—*adj.* batt'y, batlike: bat-infested: crazy (*slang*).—*adj.* bats, (*slang*) batty.—bats in the belfry, crazy notions. [M.E. *bakke*, apparently from Scand.; cf. Dan. *aftenbakke*, evening-bat.]

bat, *bat*, *v.t.* to flutter, esp. an eyelid.—not to bat an eye(lid), not to sleep a wink: to show no surprise, no emotion. [Cf. bate (3).]

bat, *bat*, *n.* a spoken language of India or farther east.—sling the bat, to speak such a language. [Hindi, speech, word.]

batable, *bāt'ə-bl*, *adj.* short for debatable.

batata, *bə-tä'tə*, *n.* the sweet-potato. [Sp. from Haitian.]

Batavian, *bə-tā'vi-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to the ancient *Batāvi* in the Low Countries, or to the modern Dutch, or to Batavia (Jakarta).—Also *n.*

batch, *bach*, *n.* the quantity of bread baked, or of anything made or got ready, at one time: a set: quantity of material for one operation in glass-making, etc., or of concrete prepared at one time.—*adj.* batch'ing.—*v.t.* to collect into, or treat in, batches. [From the root of bake.]

bate, *bāt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to abate: to lessen, diminish: to blunt.—*adj.* bate'less, not to be blunted (*Shak.*): not bated (*obs.*).—*n.* bate'ment, reduction (*obs.*).—bated breath, restrained breathing; batement light, a window whose sill is not horizontal. [Aphetic form of abate (1).]

bate, *bāt*, *n.* (*Spens.*) strife, contention.—*adj.* bate'-breed'ing (*Shak.*). [Aphetic form of debate.]

bate, *bāt*, *v.i.* to beat the wings impatiently (*Shak.*): to be impatient (*obs.*). [O.Fr. *batre*—L.L. *batĕre*.]

bate. Same as bait, a rage (*slang*).

bateau, *bä-tō*, *n.* a light river-boat, esp. on Canadian rivers:—*pl.* bateaux (*-tōz'*). [Fr.]

bateleur, *bat'lər*, *n.* a short-tailed African eagle. [Fr., mountebank, app. from its characteristic movements.]

bath, *bäth*, *n.* water for immersing the body: an act of bathing: a receptacle or a house for bathing: a place for undergoing medical treatment by means of bathing: the act of exposing the body to vapour, mud, sunlight, etc.: a liquid or other material (as sand), or a receptacle, in which anything is immersed for heating, washing, or steeping (*chem.*):—*pl.* baths (*bädhz*, also *bäths*).—*v.t.* to give a bath to: to wash (oneself) in a bath.—*v.i.* to take a bath.—*ns.* bath'house; bath'robe (*U.S.*) dressing-gown; bath'room; bath'tub.—Order of the Bath, an English order of knighthood, so named from the bath before installation. [O.E. *bæth*; Ger. *bad*.]

Bath, *bäth*, a famous city in Somerset, with Roman *baths*.—*n.* Bathō'nian (*geol.*), a division of the Middle Jurassic (also *adj.*).—Bath bun, a rich sweet bun; Bath chair (also without *cap.*), a large wheeled chair for invalids, long in general use in Bath; Bath Oliver, a biscuit invented by Dr W. Oliver of Bath; Bath stone, a building-stone quarried at Bath.

bath, *bäth*, *n.* the largest Jewish liquid measure, containing about six gallons. [Heb.]

bath-brick, *bäth'-brik*, *n.* a preparation of siliceous silt, manufactured at Bridgwater in the form of bricks and used in cleaning knives. [Traditionally named after the first maker, one *Bath*, or from its resemblance to *Bathstone*.]

bathe, *bādh*, *v.t.* to wash as in a bath: to wash or moisten, with any liquid: to moisten, suffuse encompass.—*v.i.* to take a dip or swim: to bask.—*n.* the act of bathing: a swim or dip.—*n.* bāth'er.—bāth'ing-box', -hut', a small structure for bathers to undress and dress in; bāth'ing-

cost'ume, -dress, -suit, a garb for bathing in; **bāth'ing-machine'**, a small carriage in which a bather may be carried out into water conveniently deep. [O.E. *bathian*.]

bathmism, *bath'mizm*, *n.* a supposed directive force in evolution, or inherent tendency to develop along divergent lines.—*adj.* **bath'mic.** [Gr. *bathmos*, step.]

batholite, *bath'ō-līt*, *n.* a mass of igneous rock that has risen from a great depth.—Also **bath'olith, bath'ylite, bath'ylith.**—*adj.* **batholit(h)ic, bathylit(h)ic** (*-lit'*, *-lith'*). [Gr. *bathos*, depth, *bathys*, deep, *lithos*, a stone.]

bathometer, *bath-om'it-ər*, *n.* a bathymeter. [Gr. *bathos*, depth, *metron*, measure.]

bathophobia, *bath'ō-fō-bi-a*, *n.* morbid fear of falling from a high place. [Gr. *bathos*, depth, *phobos*, fear.]

bathorse, *bat'hörs*, *bät'* (formerly *bä'*), *n.* a packhorse carrying an officer's baggage.—**batman**, *bat'mən* (formerly *bä'mən*), one who has charge of a bathorse: an officer's attendant; **batwoman** (*bat'*). [Fr. *bât*, pack-saddle.]

bathos, *bā'thos*, *n.* a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech.—*adj.* **bathetic** (*bə-thet'ik*; irregularly formed on the analogy of *pathos*, *pathetic*). [Gr. *bathos*, depth.]

bathy-, *bath'i-*, *-i'*, in composition, deep.—*n.* **bathyb'ius** (Gr. *bios*, life), a once supposed low form of life on the sea bottom.—*adj.* **bathygraph'ical** (Gr. *graphein*, to write), of maps, indicating depth of water.—*n.* **bathymeter** (*-im'*; Gr. *metron*, measure), a sounding instrument.—*adjs.* **bathymet'ric, -al.**—*n.* **bathym'etry**, the science of sounding seas and lakes.—*adjs.* **bathyorograph'ical** (Gr. *oros*, mountain), representing height and depth—applied to maps that show height of land and depth of water; **bathypelagic** (*-aj'ik*; Gr. *pelagos*, sea) found in the depths of the sea.—*n.* **bath'ysphere** (Gr. *sphaira*, sphere), a submersible observation chamber (**bath'yscaph(e), -scope**, later types). [Gr. *bathys*, deep.]

batik, *bat'ik*, *n.* an East Indian method of producing designs on cloth by covering with wax, for each successive dipping, those parts that are to be protected from the dye. [Malay.]

bating, *bāt'ing*, *prep.* abating, excepting. [bate (1).]

batiste, *ba-tēst'*, *n.* a fine fabric of linen, cotton, or wool. [Fr., cambric—*Baptiste*, the original maker; or from its use in wiping the heads of children after baptism.]

batler, *bat'lər*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a beetle for clothes.—Altered by some editors to **bat'let.** [bat (1).]

batman. See bat (1) and bathorse.

batology, *ba-tol'ə-ji*, *n.* the study of brambles.—*adj.* **batological** (*-loj'*).—*n.* **batol'ogist.** [Gr. *batos*, bramble.]

baton, *bat'(ə)n*, (*arch.*) **batoon**, *bə-tōōn'*, *n.* a staff or truncheon, esp. of policeman, conductor (e.g. of orchestra), or marshal.—*v.t.* to strike with a baton.—**bat'on-sin'ister**, a heraldic indication of illegitimacy, improperly called *bar-sinister*, a diminutive of a bend-sinister, not extending to the sides of the shield, so as to resemble a marshal's baton laid diagonally over the family arms from sinister to dexter. [Fr. *bâton*.]

Batrachia, *bə-trā'ki-a*, *n.pl.* the Amphibia: the Salientia, tailless amphibia, or frogs and toads.—*adj.* and *n.* **batrā'chian.** [Gr. *batrăchos*, a frog.]

batsman. See bat (1).

batswing. See bat (2).

batt. See bat (1).

batta, *bat'a*, *n.* an allowance in addition to ordinary pay: subsistence money. [Prob. Kanarese *bhatta*, rice.]

battailous, *bat'ā-ləs*, (*Spens.*) *adj.* warlike. [O.Fr. *bataillos*; see battle (1).]

battalia, *bət-äl'yə* or *-āl'*, *n.* order of battle (*arch.*): the main body of an army in array (*obs.*). [It. *battaglia*; see battle (1).]

battalia pie, *bət-äl'yə pī*, *n.* articles like pincushions, embroidered by nuns in convents with scenes from the Bible: titbits in a pie. [Fr. *béatilles*, dim. from L. *beātus*.]

battalion, *bə-tal'yən*, *n.* a body of soldiers consisting of several companies: a body of men drawn up in battle array. [Fr. *batallion*—It. *battaglione*; see battle (1).]

batteilant, *bat'ā-lant*, (*Spens.*) *adj.* combatant. [Fr. *bataillant*.]

battels, *bat'lz*, *n.pl.* accounts for provisions received from college kitchens and butteries (*Oxford*): sums charged in college accounts generally.—*v.i.* **batt'el, batt'ill** (*Spens.*), to have such an account.—*n.* **batt'eler**, one who battels: a student of rank below a commoner (*obs.*). [Poss. conn. with battle (2).]

batten, *bat'n*, *v.i.* to thrive at the expense of (with *on*): to grow fat: to feed abundantly (on; *lit.* and *fig.*).—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to fatten. [O.N. *batna*, to grow better—*bati*, advantage; cf. Du. *baten*, to avail.]

batten, *bat'n*, *n.* a piece of sawn timber used for flooring, support of laths, etc.: a strip of wood fastened across parallel boards, or used to fasten down hatches aboard ship, etc.: a row of electric lamps or a strip of wood carrying them.—*v.t.* to fasten or furnish with battens.—*n.* **batt'ening**, battens forming a structure. [baton.]

batter, *bat'ər*, *v.t.* to beat with successive blows: to wear with beating or by use: to attack with artillery.—*n.* ingredients beaten along with some liquid into a paste: paste for sticking.—**batt'ering-ram**, a large beam with a metal head like a ram's used for battering down walls.—**battered baby (or child) syndrome**, collection of symptoms found in a baby or young child, caused by violence on the part of the parent or other adult suffering from social and psychological disturbance; **on the batter** (*slang*), on the bat, on a spree. [O.Fr. *batre* (Fr. *battre*)—L.L. *battěre* (L. *ba(t)tuěre*), to beat.]

batter, *bat'ər*, *n.* inward inclination from the perpendicular.—*v.i.* to slope inward. [Origin doubtful.]

batter, batting. See bat (1).

batterie de cuisine, *bat-(ə-)rē də kwē-zēn*, (Fr.) set of utensils for cooking.

battery, *bat'ər-i*, *n.* the act of battering: a wound (*Shak.*): a number of cannon with their equipment: the place on which cannon are mounted: a unit of artillery or its personnel: a combination of cells, Leyden jars, lenses, or other apparatus: an attack against a person, beating, wounding, or threatening by touching clothes or body (*law*): an arrangement of tiers of cages in which hens are kept, the eggs they lay running down into wire containers outside the cages: apparatus for preparing or serving meals: pitcher and catcher (*baseball*).—**battery of tests** (*psych.*), a set of tests covering various factors relevant to some end purpose, e.g. job selection; **cross batteries**, two batteries commanding the same spot from different directions; **masked battery**, a battery out of the enemy's view.

battill, Spenser's spelling of battle (2).

battle, *bat'l*, *n.* a contest between opposing armies: a fight or encounter: a battalion (*arch.*).—*v.i.* to fight: to struggle: to contend (with *against*, *with*).—*v.t.* to dispose in battalions (*arch.*): to contest.—**batt'le-axe, -ax**, a kind of axe once used in battle: a formidable woman (*coll.*); **batt'le-cruiser**, a large cruiser with battleship qualities; **batt'le-cry**, a war-cry, slogan; **batt'ledress**, a simplified military uniform, close-fitting at the waist, allowing freedom of movement: **battle fatigue**, same as combat fatigue; **batt'lefield**, the place on which a battle is or was fought; **batt'le-piece**, a picture or description of a battle; **batt'leplane** (*obs.*), a large fighting aeroplane: **battle royal**, a general mêlée.—*adj.* **batt'le-scarred**, scarred in battle.—**batt'leship**, a warship of the first class.—**half the battle**, anything that brings one well on the way to success. [Fr. *bataille*—L. *battuālia*, fighting.]

battle, *bat'l*, *adj.* nourishing (*dial.*): fertile (*dial.*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*obs.*) to feed: to fatten: to make or become fertile. [Perh. conn. with O.N. *bati*, improvement; see **batten**.]

battle, *bat'l*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to furnish with battlements (esp. in *pa.p.*).—*n.* **batt'lement**, a wall or parapet with embrasures.—*adj.* **batt'lemented**. [O.Fr. *batailler*, movable defences.]

battledore, battledoor, *bat'l-dōr*, *-dör*, *n.* a wooden bat used for washing, etc.: a light bat for striking a ball or shuttlecock: a hornbook (*obs.*).—**not to know a B from a battledore** (*arch.*), to be thoroughly ignorant. [Perhaps Sp. *batidor*, a beater, a washing beetle.]

battology, *bat-ol'ə-ji*, *n.* futile repetition in speech or writing.—*adj.* **battolog'ical**. [Gr. *battologiā*, stuttering, said to be from *Battos*, who consulted the Delphic oracle about his defect of speech (Herodotus iv. 155), and *legein*, to speak.]

battre la campagne, *batr' la kā-pan-y'*, (Fr.) to scour the country, to beat the bush.

batts. See **bot**.

battue, *ba-too͞'*, *ba-tū'*, *bä-tü*, *n.* a hunt in which animals are driven into some place for the convenience of the shooters: indiscriminate slaughter. [Fr.—*battre*, to beat.]

battuta, *bät'too͞'tä*, (It.) beat; **a battuta**, in strict time.

bauble, *bö'bl*, *n.* a trifling piece of finery: a child's plaything: a jester's sceptre, a stick surmounted by a head with ass's ears: a piece of childish foolery: a foolish person (*Shak.*).—*adj.* **bau'bling** (*Shak.*), trifling. [O.Fr. *babel*, *baubel*, toy, trinket.]

bauchle, *böhh'l*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a loose, down-at-heel, or badly worn, shoe: a worn-out, useless, or clumsy person or thing.—*v.t.* to shamble: to make shapeless: to bungle or spoil. [Origin obscure.]

baud, *böd'*, (*teleg.*) *n.* a unit of signalling speed.

baudekin, *böd'i-kin*, **bawdkin**, *böd'kin*. Same as **baldachin**.

baudric, baudrick, *böd'rik*. Same as **baldric(k)**.

Baudrons, *böd'rəns*, *n.* Scottish quasi-proper name for the cat: also for the hare. [Origin obscure.]

Bauhaus, *bow'hows*, *n.* a German art school (1919-1933), concerned with functional art of various kinds.

bauk, baulk. Same as **balk**.

bausond, *bös'ənd*, *adj.* having white spots, esp. on the forehead, or a white stripe down the face.—*adj.* **baus'on-faced**. [O.Fr. *bausant*, black and white spotted.]

bauxite, beauxite, *bök'sīt*, *-zīt*, *bō'zīt*, *n.* a clay compound containing aluminium. [From Les *Baux*, near Arles, and *-ite*.]

bavardage, *bäv-är-däzh*, *n.* chattering, prattle. [Fr. *bavard*, garrulous—*bave*, drivel.]

bavin, *bav'in*, *n.* a fagot of brushwood.—**bavin wits** (*Shak.*), wits that blaze and die like bavins. [Origin unknown.]

bawbee, *bö-bē'*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a halfpenny: originally a silver coin worth three Scots pennies. [Prob. from a Scottish mint-master (1538), Alexander Orrok of Sillebawbe.]

bawble. Same as **bauble**.

bawcock, *bö'kok*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a fine fellow. [From Fr. *beau*, fine, and *coq*, a cock.]

bawd, *böd*, *n.* a procuress (or till about 1700 procurer) of women for lewd purposes.—*ns.* **bawd'iness**; **bawd'ry**, procuring: unchastity: bawdy talk.—*adj.* **bawd'y**, lewd.—*n.* **bawdy talk**.—*adj.* **bawd'-born** (*Shak.*), born of a bawd.—**bawd'y-house**, a brothel. [Prob. M.E. *bawdstrot*, pander—O.Fr. *baldestrot*, prob.—*bald*, bold, gay, and the root of strut.]

bawd, *böd*, *n.* (*Shak.* **baud**) a hare. [Perh. **Baudrons**.]

bawl, *böl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to shout or cry out very loudly.—*n.* a loud cry or shout.—*ns.* **bawl'er**; **bawl'ing**.—**to bawl out** (*coll.*), to reprimand bullyingly. [Perh. L.L. *baulāre*, to bark, but cf. Icel. *baula*, to low like a cow—O.N. *baula*, a cow.]

bawley, *bö'li*, (*Essex* and *Kent*) *n.* a small fishing-smack. [Origin obscure.]

bawn, *bön*, *n.* a fortification round a house: an enclosure for cattle. [Ir. *bábhun*, enclosure.]

baxter, *bak'stər*, (*obs.*) *n.* a baker (of bread, etc.). [**bake**.]

bay, *bā*, *adj.* reddish brown inclining to chestnut.—*n.* a bay horse. [Fr. *bai*—L. *badius*, chestnut-coloured.]

bay, *bā*, *n.* an inlet of the sea with a wider opening than a gulf: an inward bend of the shore: a similar recess in a land form, e.g. in a mountain range.—**bay salt**, coarse-grained salt, orig. from sea-water.—**the Bay State**, Massachusetts. [Fr. *baie*—L.L. *baia*, a harbour.]

bay, *bā*, *n.* the space between two columns, timbers, walls, etc.: the space under one house gable (*Shak.*): any recess or stall: a passing-place in a military trench: a side-line in a railway station (also **bay'-line**): a compartment (e.g. bomb bay) or section of an aircraft.—**bay window**, any window forming a recess.—*adj.* **bay'-win'dowed**. [O.Fr. *baée*—*baer*, to gape, be open; prob. conn. **bay** (2).]

bay, *bā*, *n.* the laurel tree; extended to other trees and shrubs, species of *Magnolia*, *Myrica*, etc.: (in *pl.*) an honorary garland or crown of victory, originally of laurel: hence, literary renown.—**bay'berry**, the berry of the bay tree, or of candle-berry: a tree (*Pimenta acris*) akin to allspice; **bay leaf**, dried leaf of laurel tree (*Laurus nobilis*) used as flavouring agent in cooking; **bay rum**, an aromatic liquid prepared from the leaves of *Pimenta acris*. [O.Fr. *baie*, a berry—L. *bāca*.]

bay, *bā*, *n.* barking, baying (esp. of a dog in pursuit): the combined cry of hounds in conflict with a hunted animal: the last stand of a hunted animal when it faces the hounds at close quarters.—*v.i.* to bark (esp. of large dogs).—*v.t.* to bark at: to utter by baying: to follow with barking: to bring to bay.—**to bay (at) the moon**, to make a futile gesture; **to keep at bay**, to prevent from coming closer; **to stand, be, at bay**, to face the dogs at close quarters: to face one's pursuers. [Partly O.Fr. *abai*, barking, *bayer*, to bark, partly O.Fr. *bay*, open-mouthed suspense—L.L. *badāre*, to open the mouth.]

bay, *bā*, **bez**, *bā*, *bāz*, *n.* (in full **bay'-antler**, **-tine**), the second tine of a deer's horn. [O.Fr. *besantlier*—*bes-*, secondary (—L. *bis*, twice), *antlier*, antler.]

bay, baye, *bā*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to bathe.

bayadère, *bä-yä-der'*, *n.* a Hindu dancing-girl. [Fr.,—Port. *bailadeira*.]

Bayard, *bā'är(d)*, Fr. *bä-yär*, *n.* a type of the knight 'without fear and without reproach'. [From the French knight *Bayard* (1476-1524).]

Bayard, *bā'ärd*, *-ərd*, *n.* in romance, Rinaldo's horse: (without *cap.*), a bay horse or horse generally: a type of blind recklessness or bold ignorance.

bayonet, *bā'ə-nit*, *n.* a stabbing instrument of steel fixed to the muzzle of a fire-arm: military force: a soldier armed with a bayonet.—*v.t.* to stab with a bayonet: to force at the point of the bayonet.—*adj.* **bay'oneted**, armed with a bayonet. [Fr. *baïonnette*, perh. from *Bayonne*, in France; or from O.Fr. *bayon*, arrow.]

bayou, *bī'ōō*, (*U.S.*) *n.* the marshy offshoot of a lake or river. [Perh. Fr. *boyau*, gut, or Choctaw *bāyuk*, little river.]

bayt, a Spenserian spelling of bate (1); also of bait.

bazaar, bazar, *bə-zär'*, *n.* an Eastern market-place or exchange: a fancy fair in imitation of an Eastern bazaar: sometimes, a big shop. [Pers. *bāzār*, a market.]

bazooka, *bə-zōō'kə*, *n.* a slide wind instrument used for humorous purposes: an anti-tank gun for rocket-driven projectiles: a rocket launcher situated on the wing of an aeroplane.

bdellium, *del'i-əm*, *n.* a gum got from *Commiphora* trees: used to translate, but prob. unconnected with, Heb. *b'dōlakh* (Gen. ii. 12; meaning unknown). [L.,—Gr. *bdellion*.]

be, *bē*, *v.i. infin.* to live: to exist: to have the state or quality mentioned:—*pr.p.* **bē'ing**; *pa.p.* **been** (*bēn*, *bin*); *pr.subj.* **be**; *arch.* and *dial. pr.indic.* **be** (see am, art, is, are); for *pa.t.* see was, wast, were, wert.—*n.* **be'-all** (*Shak.*), all that is to be (be-all and end-all now often = 'the supreme aim'). [O.E. *bēon*; Ger. *bin* (1st pers.); Gael. *bi*, exist; W. *byw*, live; Gr. *phyein*, produce, grow; L. *fuī*, I was, *fīō*, I become; Sans. *bhavati*, he is; orig. to grow.]

be-, *bi*, *pfx.* used (1) to form verbs with the sense of around, on all sides, in all directions, thoroughly; (2) to form verbs from adjectives and nouns; (3) it was formerly used to make intransitive verbs transitive, as *bespeak*. [O.E. *bi-*, weak form of *bī*.]

beach, *bēch*, *n.* the shore of a sea or of a lake, esp. when sandy or pebbly: a marginal terrace formed by waves: the strand.—*v.t.* to drive or haul up on a beach.—*adjs.* **beached**, having a beach: driven on a beach; **beachy**, pebbly.—**beach'comber** (*-kōm-*), a long rolling wave: a loafer about the wharfs in Pacific seaports: a settler on a Pacific island who maintains himself by pearl-fishery, or often by less reputable means; **beach'combing**; **beach'head**, an area held on an enemy's shore for purpose of landing; **beach'-master**, an officer in charge of disembarking troops; **beach'-rescue**, a person employed to save beach bathers in difficulties. [Orig. a dial. word for shingle.]

beach-la-mar, *bēch-lä-mär'*, *n.* a South Sea jargon used in the bêche-de-mer trade. [Port. *bicho do mar*, sea-slug, bêche-de-mer.]

beacon, *bē'kn*, *n.* a fire on an eminence used as a sign of danger: a hill on which it could be lighted: an erection with or without a light marking a rock or shoal in navigable waters: a light to guide airmen: a sign marking a street crossing—e.g. a Belisha (*bə-lē'shä*) beacon, named after the Minister of Transport 1934: a wireless transmitter in which the radiation is concentrated in one or more narrow beams, so as to act as a guide to shipping or aircraft: anything that warns of danger.—*v.t.* to act as a beacon to: to light up: to mark by beacons.—**floating beacon**, a lightship. [O.E. *bēacn*, a beacon, a sign.]

bead, *bēd*, *n.* a prayer (*obs.*): a little ball strung with others in a rosary, for counting prayers: a similar ball or the like pierced for stringing to form a necklace, etc.: a beadlike drop: the front-sight of a gun: a narrow moulding of semi-circular section, sometimes broken into bead-like parts: the flange of a tire.—*v.t.* to furnish with beads or beading.—*v.i.* to form a bead or beads.—*adj.* **bead'ed**, having beads or a bead: in beadlike form.—*n.* **bead'ing**, bead moulding: work in beads.—*adj.* **bead'y**, beadlike, small and bright (as eyes): covered with beads or bubbles.—**bead'-house**, orig. a chapel: an almshouse whose inmates were required to pray for the founder's soul.—*adj.* **bead'-proof**, of such proof or strength as to carry beads or bubbles after shaking, as alcoholic liquors.—**bead'-roll**, orig. a list of the dead to be prayed for, hence a list of names, a long series: a rosary; **beads'man, bedes'man**, one bound or endowed to pray for others: licensed beggar (*Scot.*):—*fem.* **beads'woman**.—**draw a bead on** (*U.S.*), to take aim at; **tell one's beads**, to say one's prayers. [O.E. *gebed*, prayer; see bid.]

beadle, *bēd'l*, *n.* a mace-bearer, esp. (Oxford and Cambridge **bedel(l)**, *-del'*, or *bēd'*) a vice-chancellor's: a petty officer of a church, college, etc.: a parish officer with the power of punishing petty offenders: in Scotland, the church-officer attending on the minister: a messenger or crier of a court (*obs.*).—*ns.* **bead'ledom, bead'lehood**, stupid officiousness; **bead'leship, bedel(l)'ship**, the office of beadle or bedel. [O.E. *bydel*—*bēodan*, to proclaim, to bid; affected by O.Fr. form *bedel*.]

beadman, bedeman, old forms of beadsman. [See under bead.]

beagle, *bē'gl*, *n.* a small hound tracking by scent, formerly much used in hunting hares: sometimes, a harrier: a spy: a bailiff: a small kind of shark.—*v.i.* to hunt with beagles.—*ns.* **bea'gler**; **bea'gling**, hunting with beagles. [Ety. unknown; poss. O.Fr. *beegueulle*, clamourer—*beer*, to gape, *guele*, throat.]

beak, *bēk*, *n.* a bird's bill: a hard or sharp snout: a nose: a pointed process or projection: in the ancient gallery a pointed iron fastened to the prow for piercing the enemy's vessel: a magistrate, schoolmaster, or schoolmistress (*slang*).—*adj.* **beaked** (*bēkt*). [O.Fr. *bec*—L. *beccus* (recorded by Suetonius), a cock's bill.]

beaker, *bēk'ər*, *n.* a large drinking-bowl or cup, or its contents: a deep glass or other vessel used by chemists.—**Beaker Folk**, a round-headed, heavy-browed, square-jawed people that appeared in Britain at the dawn of the Bronze Age, makers of round barrows in which bell-shaped beakers are often found. [O.N. *bikarr*, prob.—L.L. *bicārium*, or *bīcārium*, app.—Gr. *bīkos*, a drinking bowl.]

beam, *bēm*, *n.* a tree (*obs.* except in *hornbeam*, *whitebeam*, etc.): a large and straight piece of timber or iron forming one of the main structural members of a building, etc.: a great fault (*fig.*; from the figure of the mote and the beam—Matt. vii. 3): any of the transverse pieces of framing extending across a ship's hull: the greatest width of a ship or boat: breadth: the part of a balance from which the scales hang: the pole of a carriage: the stem, or main part of a deerhorn, an anchor, a plough: a cylinder of wood in a loom: a shaft or ray of light or other radiations: a gleam.—*v.t.* to send forth: to place on a beam: to transmit by beam system.—*v.i.* to shine: to smile radiantly.—*n.* **beam'er**, a workman or machine that puts yarn on the beam of a loom.—*adv.* **beam'ily**, radiantly.—*n.* **beam'iness**, radiance: breadth.—*n.* and *adj.* **beam'ing**.—*adv.* **beam'ingly**.—*adjs.* **beam'ish**, radiant; **beam'less**, without beams: emitting no rays; **beam'y**, shining: radiant: massive like a weaver's beam: broad.—**beam'-ends**, the ends of the transverse beams of a ship; **beam'-en'gine**, a steam-engine with a beam connecting the piston-rod and the crank of the wheel-shaft; **beam sea**, one rolling against the ship's side; **beam system**, a system whereby, with the aid of reflectors, short wireless waves are projected (like a lighthouse beam) in a particular direction, not radiated in all directions; **beam trawl**, a trawling net kept open by a beam along its upper lip, resting on runners; **beam trawling**; **beam tree**, a pleonastic name for the whitebeam.—

abaft, before, the beam, behind, before, a line projected from the greatest width of a ship (its beam) at right angles to its course; **fly** or **ride the beam**, to fly an aircraft in the direction down by a radio beam; **lee, weather, beam**, the side away from, or towards, the wind; **off** or **on the beam**, off or on the course shown by a radio beam: off or on the mark (*fig.*); **on her beam-ends**, of a ship, so much inclined to one side that the beams become nearly vertical; **on one's beam-ends**, in acute distress, destitute; **on the beam**, in the direction of a ship's beams, at right angles to her course: see **off the beam**; **on the port, starboard, beam**, applied to any distant point out at sea, at right angles to the keel, and on the left, or right, side. [O.E. *bēam*, tree, stock of a tree, ray of light; Ger. *baum*, tree; perh. akin to Gr. *phȳma*, a growth—*phyein*, to grow.]

bean, *bēn*, *n.* the name of several kinds of leguminous plants and their seeds, esp. the common, or broad bean (*Vicia Faba*) and the French kidney, or haricot bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*): applied also to the seeds of other plants, from their bean-like form, as coffee: a coin (*coll.*): head (*coll.*).—*n.* **bean'o** (*coll.*), a beanfeast, a disturbance, a jollification: bingo.—**bean-bag**, a small cloth bag containing dried beans, used in games; **bean ca'per**, a genus (*Zygophyllum*) of steppe and desert shrubs whose flower-buds are used as capers; **bean'feast**, an annual dinner given by employers to their hands at which beans used to be prominent: a jollification; **bean'-king**, the king of the festivities on Twelfth Night, finder of a bean hidden in the Twelfth Cake; **bean'pole**, a supporting pole up which a bean plant climbs: a tall, very thin person (*coll.*); **beanstalk**, the stem of a bean plant; **bean tree**, a name given to several trees, as Moreton Bay chestnut, coral tree, and Catalpa.—**full of beans**, in high spirits; **give one beans**, to treat one severely; **old bean** (see **old**). [O.E. *bēan*; Ger. *bohne*.]

bear, *bār*, *v.t.* to carry: to have: to convey: (*backgammon*) to remove from the board in the final stage of the game: to sustain or support: to thrust or drive: to endure: to admit of: to purport: to be entitled to (*her.*): to afford: to behave or conduct (oneself): to bring forth.—*v.i.* to suffer: to be patient: to have reference (with *on* or *upon*): to press (with *on* or *upon*): to lie in, or take, a direction: to be capable of sustaining weight: to be productive:—*pr.p.* **bear'ing**; *pa.t.* **bōre** (*arch.* **bare**); *pa.p.* **bōrne** (but **born** when referring adjectivally to something brought forth).—*n.* (*Spens.* **beare**, *bēr*) a burden: also (*Spens.*) a bier (see **bier**).—*adj.* **bear'able**, that may be borne or endured.—*n.* **bear'ableness**.—*adv.* **bear'ably**.—*ns.* **bear'er**, one who or that which bears: the actual holder of a cheque or the like: one who helps to carry a body to the grave: a carrier or messenger: in India a personal, household or hotel servant; **bear'ing**, demeanour: direction: a supporting surface: relation: that which is borne upon an escutcheon: the part of a machine that bears friction, esp. a journal and its support (often in *pl.*: see **ball-bearings**).—Also *adj.*—**bearing cloth**, a mantle or cloth in which a child was carried to the font; **bearing rein**, a fixed rein between the bit and the saddle, by which a horse's head is held up and its neck made to arch.—**bear a hand** (see **hand**); **bear away**, to sail away; **bear down**, to overthrow: (with *upon* or *towards*) to sail with the wind (towards): (with *upon*) to approach (someone or something) rapidly and purposefully; **bear hard** (*Shak.*), have ill-will to; **bear hard, heavily upon** (*lit.* and *fig.*), to press heavily on: to oppress, afflict; **bear in hand**, to make out, maintain (*arch.*): to keep in expectation, to flatter one's hopes (*Shak.*); **bear in mind**, remember (that): think of, take into consideration; **bear in upon** (usu. in *pass.*) to impress upon, or to make realise, esp. by degrees; **bear out**, to corroborate; **bear up**, to keep up one's spirits; **bear up for** (*a place*), to sail towards; **bear with**, to make allowance for; **bring to bear**, to bring into operation (with *against*, *upon*); **find, lose one's bearings**, to ascertain, or to become uncertain of one's position or orientation. [O.E. *beran*; Goth. *bairan*, L. *ferre*, Gr. *pherein*, Sans. *bharati*, he carries.]

bear, *būr*, *n.* a heavy carnivorous animal with long shaggy hair and hooked claws: any rude, rough or ill-bred fellow: one who sells stocks for delivery at a future date, anticipating a fall in price—opp. to *bull* (the old phrase *a bearskin jobber* suggests an origin in the proverbial phrase, to sell the bearskin before one has caught the bear): the name of two constellations, the Great and Little Bear (Ursus major and minor).—*v.i.* to speculate for a fall:—*adj.* **bear'ish**, like a bear in manners.—*n.* **bear'ishness**.—**bear'-animal'cule**, a tardigrade—one of a group of degenerate arthropods; **bear'-baiting**, the former sport of setting dogs to worry a bear; **bear'-berry**, a trailing plant (*Arctostaphylos*) of the heath family: extended to various plants; **bear'bine**, a bindweed; **bear'-cat**, a panda; **bear garden**, an enclosure for bear-baiting: a turbulent assembly; **bear'-leader**, one who leads about a performing bear: the tutor of a youth on travel; **bear's'-breech**, acanthus; **bear's'-ear**, auricula; **bear's'-foot**, black hellebore; **bear'skin**, the skin of a bear: a shaggy woollen cloth for overcoats: the high fur cap worn by the Guards in England: **bear'ward**, a warden or keeper of bears. [O.E. *bera*; Ger. *bar*; Du. *beer*; apparently from an Indo-Gmc. root *bhero-*, brown.]

bear, bere, *bēr*, *n.* barley: in Scotland now the little grown four-rowed (really six-rowed) variety. [O.E. *bere*.]

bear, beer, *bēr*. See **bere**.

beard, *bērd*, *n.* the hair that grows on the chin and adjacent parts of a grown man's face: the tuft on the lower jaw of a goat, seal, etc.: a fish's barbel: an awn or threadlike spike as on the ears of barley (*bot.*): a tuft of hairs: a barb of a hook, an arrow, etc.: the gills of an oyster, etc.—*v.t.* to take by the beard: to oppose to the face.—*adj.* **beard'ed**, having a beard: prickly: awned: barbed.—*adj.* **beard'less**.—**beard'-grass**, a kind of bearded grass (*Polypogon*). [O.E. *beard*; Ger. *bart*, Russ. *boroda*.]

béarnaise, Béarnaise (sauce), *bā-ar-nez*, a sauce made from egg yolks, butter, shallots, tarragon, chervil and wine vinegar. [Fr. *béarnaise* (fem. of bèarnais) of Béarn, region of south-western France.]

beast, *bēst*, *n.* an irrational animal, as opposed to man: a four-footed animal: a brutal person: anything beastly (*coll.*): **the Beast**, Antichrist in *Revelation*:—*dim.* **beast'ie**.—*n.* **beast'hood**, state or nature of a beast.—*adv.* **beast'ily** (*Shelley*), bestially.—*n.* **beast'liness**.—*adjs.* **beast'like** (also *adv.*); **beast'ly**, like a beast in actions or behaviour: bestial: foul: sensual: vile, disagreeable (*coll.*).—*adv.* brutishly: abominably (*coll.*).—**beast fable**, a story in which animals play human parts; **beast'ly-head** (*Spens.*), personality or self of a beast.—**mark of the Beast**, a stamp on the forehead or right hand of a worshipper of the Beast of the Book of Revelation, chap. xiii: hence a sign of whatever was considered to be of Antichrist, or (*loosely*) evil or even ill manners; **number of the beast**, the apocalyptic number. [O.Fr. *beste* (Fr. *bête*)—L. *bestia*.]

beastings. Same as **beestings**.

beat, *bēt*, *v.t.* to strike repeatedly: to break or bruise (*B*): to pound: to batter: to whip up or switch: to flap: to strike (as bushes) in order to rouse game: to thrash: to defeat, to frustrate: to be too difficult for: to spread flat and thin by beating with a tool (as gold): to mark (time) with a baton, etc.—*v.i.* to give strokes repeatedly: to pulsate: to impinge: to mark time in music: to swindle (with *out of*):—*pr.p.* beat′ing; *pa.t.* beat; *pa.p.* beat′en, now rarely beat.—*n.* a recurrent stroke, its sound, or its moment, as of a watch or the pulse, or a conductor's baton: accent: pulsation, esp. that heard when two notes nearly in tune are sounded together: a round or course, as a policeman's: a place of resort.—*adj.* weary: fatigued: affected with bursitis (as *beat elbow, knee*).—*adj.* **beat′en**, made smooth or hard by beating or treading: trite: worn by use.—*ns.* **beat′er**, one that beats or strikes: one who rouses or beats up game: a crushing instrument; **beat′ing**, the act of striking: thrashing: pulsation or throbbing: rousing of game: exercising the brain.—**beat music**, popular music with a very pronounced rhythm; **beatnik**, *bēt′nik*, one of the beat generation (orig. in U.S.), bohemian poets, etc., who, in the 1950s, dissociated themselves from the aims of contemporary society: later used loosely for a young person whose behaviour, dress, etc., were unconventional.—*adj.* **beat′-up**, dilapidated through excessive use.—**beat about the bush**, to approach a subject in an indirect way; **beat a retreat**, to retreat, originally to beat the drum as a signal for retreat; **beat down**, of a buyer, to try to reduce the price of goods; **beat it** (*slang*), to make off hastily or furtively; **beat off**, to drive back; **beat the air**, to fight to no purpose, or against an imaginary enemy; **beat the bounds**, to trace out boundaries in a perambulation, certain objects in the line of journey being formally struck, and sometimes also boys whipped to make them remember; **beat one's brains**, to puzzle one's brains about something; **beat out**, to flatten or reduce in thickness by beating; **beat up**, to pound or whip into froth, paste, a mixture, etc.: to put up as by beating the bushes: to alarm by a sudden attack: to thrash, to subject to a violent and brutal attack (*slang*): to disturb: to arouse: to go about in quest of anything: to make way against wind or tide. [O.E. *bēatan*, pa.t. *bēot*.]

beatae memoriae, *bi-ā′tē me-mō′ri-ē, -mö′, be-ä′tī me-mo′ri-ī*, (L.) of blessed memory.

beath, *bēdh*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to bathe, heat. [O.E. *bethian*, to foment.]

beati pacifici, *bi-ā′tī pa-sif′i-sī, be-ä′tē ṗa-kif′i-kē*, (L.) blessed are the peacemakers.

beatify, *bi-at′i-fī*, *v.t.* to make blessed or happy: to declare to be in the enjoyment of eternal happiness in heaven.—*adjs.* **beatific** (*bē-ə-tif′ik*), **-al**, making supremely happy.—*adv.* **beatif′ically**.—*n.* **beatificā′tion**, act of beatifying: in R.C. church, a declaration by the Pope that a person is blessed in heaven, authorising a certain definite form of public reverence payable to him—the first step to canonisation.—**beatific vision**, a glimpse of the glory of heaven. [L. *beātus*, blessed, and *facĕre*, to make.]

beatitude, *bi-at′i-tūd*, *n.* heavenly happiness: happiness of the highest kind: a title given to patriarchs in the Orthodox Churches: (in *pl.*) sayings of Christ in Matt. v, declaring certain classes of person to be blessed. [L. *beātitūdō*—*beātus*, blessed.]

beau, *bō*, *n.* a man attentive to dress or fashion: a fop or dandy: a lover:—*pl.* **beaux** (*bōz*):—*fem.* **belle**.—*adj.* **beau′ish**.—**beau′-idē′al**, ideal beauty: (blunderingly) a type or embodiment of the highest excellence; **beau-pere** (*bū-pēr*; *obs.*; Fr. *père*, father), a term of courtesy for father, used esp. of ecclesiastical persons: (*Spens.*; O.Fr. *per*, equal, peer) a companion. [Fr. *beau*, *bel*—L. *bellus*, fine, gay.]

beau, *bō*, (Fr.) beautiful, handsome, fine; **beau garçon**, *-gar-sɔ̃*, a handsome man: a dandy; **beau geste**, *zhest*, gracious gesture; **beau jour**, *zhōōr*, fine day, good times; **beau monde**, *mɔ̃d*, the gay or fashionable world.

beaufet, beauffet, *buf-et′*, *ns.* obs. forms of buffet, sideboard, cupboard.

beaufin, a sophisticated spelling of biffin.

Beaufort, *bō′fərt*, *adj.* devised by Sir Francis *Beaufort* (1774-1857), English admiral and hydrographer.—**Beaufort scale**, a scale of wind velocity, with 0 for calm, 12 for hurricane.

Beaujolais, *bō-zho-lā*, *n.* a red wine of South-eastern France. [From *Beaujolais*, a subdivision of Lyonnais.]

beaumontag(u)e, *bō-mon-tāg, -mon′tij*, *n.* a composition for hiding cracks and holes in wood or iron, of varying composition. [Said to be from Elie de *Beaumont* (1798-1874), the French geologist.]

beauté du diable, *bō-tā dū dyäbl′*, (Fr.) that overpowering beauty for the sake of which men fling everything away.

beauty, *bū′ti*, *n.* the quality that gives pleasure to the sight, or aesthetic pleasure generally: a particular grace or excellence: a beautiful person (often *ironical*), esp. a woman; also applied collectively: a very fine specimen of its kind: in *pl.*) beautiful passages or extracts.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to make beautiful.—*n.* **beaut** (*slang*), someone or something exceptionally beautiful or remarkable.—*adj.* **beau′teous** (*-ti-əs*), a bookish word for beautiful.—*adv.* **beau′teously**.—*ns.* **beau′teousness**; **beautician**, *bū-tish′ən*, one engaged in women's hairdressing, facial make-up, manicuring, etc.; **beautificā′tion**; **beau′tifier**, one who or that which beautifies or makes beautiful.—*adj.* **beau′tiful**, fair: with qualities that give delight to the senses, esp. the eye and ear, or which awaken admiration in the mind.—*adv.* **beau′tifully**.—*v.t.* **beau′tify**, to make beautiful: to grace: to adorn.—*v.i.* (*rare*) to become beautiful, or more beautiful.—**beauty parlour**, an establishment for the hairdressing, manicuring, face-massaging, etc., of women; **beauty queen**, a girl who is voted the most attractive or best-proportioned in a competition; **beauty sleep**, the sleep before midnight, considered the most refreshing; **beauty spot**, a patch placed on the face to heighten beauty: a birthmark resembling such a patch: a foil: a scene of outstanding beauty. [O.Fr. *biaute* (Fr. *beauté*)—L.L. *bellitās, -ātis*—L. *bellus*.]

beaux arts, *bō-zär*, (Fr.) fine arts; **beaux esprits**, *-zes-prē*, see bel esprit; **beaux yeux**, *-zyø*, fine eyes: a pretty woman.

beauxite. See bauxite.

beaver, *bēv′ər*, *n.* an amphibious rodent (Castor): its valuable fur: a hat of beaver fur or a substitute: a glove of beaver fur: a heavv woollen cloth.—*n.* **beav′ery**, a place where beavers are kept.—**beaver board**, a building board of wood-fibre; **beaver rat**, the coypu: the musquash: Hydromys; **bea′ver-tree, -wood**, a species of magnolia whose bark beavers eat.—**mountain beaver**, the sewellel. [O.E. *befer*, *beofor*; Du. *bever*, Ger. *biber*, Gael. *beaghar*, L. *fiber*.]

beaver, *bēv′ər*, *n.* in mediaeval armour, the covering for the lower part of the face, the visor being that for the upper part—later the movable beaver was confounded with the visor: a beard or bearded man (*slang*).—*adj.* **beav′ered**. [O.Fr. *bavière*, child's bib—*bave*, slaver.]

bebeeru, *bi-bē′rōō*, *n.* the greenheart tree of Guyana.—*n.* **bebee′rine** (*-rin, -rēn*), an alkaloid yielded by its bark, a substitute for quinine. [Native name.]

beblubbered, *bi-blub′ərd*, *adj.* disfigured by weeping. [be- (1).]

bebop, *bē′bop*, *n.* a variety of jazz music, from about 1940, which added new harmonies, melodic patterns, and rhythms to accepted jazz characteristics.—Also **bop**.—Also *v.i.* [Imitative of two quavers in the rhythm.]

bebung, *bā′bŏŏng*, (*mus.*) *n.* a tremolo effect produced on the clavichord by fluctuating the pressure of the finger on the key. [Ger.]

becall, *bi-kŏl′*, *v.t.* to call names. [be- (1).]

becalm, *bi-käm′*, *v.t.* to make calm, still, or quiet. —*adj.* **becalmed′**, motionless from want of wind. [be- (1).]

became, *bi-kām′*, *pa.t.* of **become**.

bécasse, *bā-käs*, (Fr.) a woodcock: a fool, dupe.

because, *bi-koz′*, *bi-kŏz′*, *adv.* and *conj.* for the reason that: on account (of). [by, cause.]

beccaccia, *bāk-kä′chä*, (It.) a woodcock.

beccafico, *bek-a-fē′kō*, *n.* a garden warbler or kindred bird, considered a delicacy by the Italians: —*pl.* **beccafi′cos**. [It., from *beccare*, to peck, and *fico*, a fig.]

béchamel (sauce), **bechamel**, *bā-sha-mel*, *besh′ə-mel*, *n.* a white sauce with flavouring and/or cream. [Fr.; from name of steward of Louis XIV.]

bechance, *bi-chäns′*, *v.i.* (with *dat.*) to happen by chance: to befall.—*adv.* by chance: accidentally. [be- (1), and chance, *v.i.*]

becharm, *bi-chärm′*, *v.t.* to charm: to enchant. [be- (1).]

bêche-de-mer, *besh′-də-mer*, *n.* the trepang or sea-slug, a species of Holothuria, much esteemed in China as a food delicacy: South Sea English, or beach-la-mar. [Fr.,—*Port.* *bicho do mar*, sea-slug.]

beck, *bek*, *n.* a brook. [O.N. *bekkr*; Ger. *bach*.]

beck, *bek*, *n.* a sign with the finger or head: a nod: a gesture of salutation (*Scot.*).—*v.i.* to make such a sign.—*v.t.* to call by a nod.—**at one's beck (and call)**, subject to one's will. [A contr. of beckon.]

becke, *bek*, (*Spens.*) *n.* Same as **beak**.

becket, *bek′it*, (*naut.*) *n.* a loop of rope having a knot at one end and an eye at the other: a large hook, or a wooden bracket used to keep loose tackle or spars in a convenient place. [Perh. Du. *bogt*, *bocht*, a bend of rope.]

beckon, *bek′n*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to nod or make a summoning sign (to). [O.E. *bīecnan*—*bēacn*, a sign. See **beacon**.]

beck-iron. See **bickern**.

becloud, *bi-klowd′*, *v.t.* to obscure by clouds: to dim. [be- (2).]

become, *bi-kum′*, *v.i.* to come to be: to arrive, have got (to a place) (*obs.*): to be the fate (followed by *of*).—*v.t.* to suit or befit: to grace: to adorn fittingly: to look well in.—*pa.t.* **became′**; *pa.p.* **become′**.—*adj.* **becom′ingly**.—*n.* **becom′ingness**. [O.E. *becuman*; see **come**.]

becurl, *bi-kûrl′*, *v.t.* to curl. [be- (1).]

bed, *bed*, *n.* a couch or place to sleep on: a mattress: a bedstead: a garden plot: a layer of oysters, etc.: a place in which anything rests: conjugal union, sexual relationship, the marriage-bed, matrimonial rights and duties, or a marriage as a source of offspring: the channel of a river: sea or lake bottom: a layer or stratum.—*v.t.* to put to bed: to provide, or make, a bed for: to plant in a bed: to lay in layers or on a surface: to embed.—*v.i.* to go to bed: to cohabit:—*pr.p.* **bedd′ing**; *pa.p.* **bedd′ed**.—*ns.* **bedd′er**, a plant suitable for a flower bed; **bedd′ing**, mattress, bedclothes, etc.: litter for cattle: stratification (**false bedding**, irregular or diagonal bedding due to action of currents).—**bed′bug**, the common bug (*Cimex lectularius*); **bed′chamber**, a bedroom; **bed′-closet**, a closet serving as a bedroom; **bed′clothes**, sheets, blankets, etc., for a bed; **bed′cover**, an upper covering for a bed.—*adj.* **bed′fast**, confined to bed.—**bed′fellow**, a sharer of a bed: a colleague; **bed′-jacket**, light jacket worn when sitting up in bed; **bed′-key**, a tool for tightening a bedstead; **bed′maker**, one who makes the beds and sweeps college rooms at Oxford, etc.; **bed-of-honour**, the grave of a soldier who has fallen in battle; **bed-of-justice** (Fr. *lit de justice*), the king's throne in the Parlement of Paris: a sitting at which the king was present, chiefly for the registration of his own decrees; **bed′pan**, a chamber utensil for use in sick-bed: a warming-pan; **bed′-plate** (*mech.*), the foundation plate of a machine; **bed′post**, a corner support of a bedstead; **bed′presser** (*Shak.*), a heavy, lazy fellow.—*adjs.* **bed′ridd(en)**, confined to bed by age or sickness: worn out.—**bed′right**, **-rite** (*Shak.*), the privilege or due of the marriage-bed; **bed′rock**, the solid rock underneath superficial formations: fundamental principles (*fig.*): the lowest state.—*adj.* bottom, lowest.—**bed′room**, a room with a bed: a sleeping apartment: room in bed, sleeping space; **bed′-sitting-room**, a combined bedroom and sitting-room (abbrevs. **bed′-sit′**, **bed′-sitt′er**); **bed′side**, position by a bed.—Also *adj.* as *bedside book*, one suitable for sleepless nights; *bedside manner*, a doctor's way in the presence of the patient.—**bed′sore**, an ulcer arising from long confinement to bed, esp. over the bony prominences; **bed′spread**, a coverlet put over a bed by day; **bed′-staff**, a staff or stick formerly used for making or fixing a bed, a handy weapon; **bed′stead**, a frame for supporting a bed; **bed′straw**, any plant of the genus *Galium*, esp. (Our) Lady's Bedstraw (*Galium verum*); **bed′-swerver** (*Shak.*), one who is false to his marriage vow; **bed′-table**, a table for use by a person in bed; **bed′tick**, the case in which stuffing is put for a bed; **bed′time**, the hour for going to bed.—*adv.* **bed′ward(s)**, in the direction of bed: towards bedtime.—**bed′work** (*Shak.*), work easily performed, as if done in bed.—**bed and board**, food and lodging: full connubial relations; **bed of down, or roses**, any easy or comfortable place; **brought to bed**, confined in childbirth (with *of*); **get out of bed on the wrong side**, to start the day in a bad mood; **keep one's bed**, to remain in bed; **lie in the bed one has made**, to have to accept the consequences of one's own acts; **Lords, Ladies, of the Bedchamber**, officers in the royal household who wait in turn upon a king or queen; **make a bed**, to put a bed in order. [O.E. *bed(d)*; Ger. *bett*, O.N. *bethr*; prob. akin to L. *fodĕre*, to dig (as orig. a hole).]

bed, *bed*, (*Spens.*). Same as **bid** (order, pray).

bedabble, *bi-dab′l*, *v.t.* to dabble or wet. [be- (1).]

bedad, *bi-dad′*, *interj.* an Irish minced oath, from begad = by God.

bedaggle, *bi-dag′l*, *v.t.* to soil by dragging along the wet ground. [be- (1).]

bedarken, *bi-därk′n*, *v.t.* to cover with darkness. [be- (1).]

bedash, *bi-dash′*, *v.t.* to bespatter, splash. [be- (1).]

bedaub, *bi-döb′*, *v.t.* to daub over or smear [be- (1).]

bedawin. Same as **bedouin**.

bedaze, *bi-dāz′*, **bedazzle**, *bi-daz′l*, *vs.t.* to dazzle or overpower by any strong light.—*pa.ps.* **bedazed′**, **bedazz′led**, stupefied, besotted.—*n.* **bedazz′lement**. [be- (1).]

bede. Same as **bead**, a prayer.

bedeafen, *bi-def′n*, *v.t.* to make deaf: to stun. [be- (1).]

bedeck, *bi-dek′*, *v.t.* to deck or ornament. [be- (1).]

bedeguar, *bed′i-gär*, *n.* a soft spongy gall found on the branches of sweet-brier and other roses, called also the sweet-brier sponge. [Fr. *bédeguar*—Pers. and Ar. *bādā-war*, lit. wind-brought.]

bedel, **bedell**, old spellings of **beadle**, still used at Oxford and Cambridge.

bedel, *bē′dl*, (*Bridges*) *n.* app. for bevel, i.e. bevel-wheel.

bedesman. Same as **beadsman**.

bedevil, *bi-dev′l*, *v.t.* to throw into confusion: to play the devil with: to torment: to treat with devilish malignity: to possess as a devil.—*pr.p.* **bedev′illing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **bedev′illed**.—*n.* **bedev′ilment**. [be- (2).]

bedew, *bi-dū′*, *v.t.* to moisten gently, as with dew. [be- (2).]

bedide, *bi-dīd′*, (*Spens.*). Same as bedyed.

bedight, *bi-dīt′*, (*arch.* or *poet.*) *v.t.* to equip, array, furnish: adorn:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **bedight′**. [be- (1).]

bedim, *bi-dim′*, *v.t.* to make dim or dark:—*pr.p.* **bedimm′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **bedimmed′**.—*n.* and *adj.* **bedimm′ing**. [be- (2).]

bedizen, *bi-dīz′n*, *bi-diz′n*, *v.t.* to dress gaudily.—*adj.* **bediz′ened**.—*n.* **bediz′enment**. [be- (1).]

bedlam, *bed′ləm*, *n.* an asylum for lunatics: a madhouse: a place of uproar: a madman (*obs.*).—*adj.* fit for a madhouse.—*ns.* **bed′lamism**, anything characteristic of madness; **bed′lamite**, a madman. [From the priory St Mary of *Bethlehem*, in London, afterwards a madhouse (Bethlehem Royal Hospital).]

Bedlington (terrier), *bed′ling-tən*, *n.* a long-bodied, lightly-built terrier, swiftest of its kind. [*Bedlington*, near Morpeth, where it was first bred.]

bedouin, beduin, bedawin, *bed′ōō-in*, *-ēn*, *bed′ä-win*, *-wēn*, *bed′win*, *n.* a tent-dwelling nomad Arab (properly *pl.*). [Fr. *bédouin*—Ar. *badāwin*, dwellers in the desert.]

bedraggle, *bi-drag′l*, *v.t.* to soil by dragging in the wet or dirt.—*adj.* **bedragg′led**. [be- (1).]

bedral, bederal, *bed′(ə)rəl*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a beadle, church-officer, or minister's man: also a grave-digger. [beadle.]

bedrench, *bi-drench′*, *-drensh′*, *v.t.* to drench or wet thoroughly. [be- (1).]

bedrop, *bi-drop′*, *v.t.* to drop upon.—*adj.* **bedropped′**, **bedropt′**, sprinkled as with drops: strewn. [be- (3).]

beduck, *bi-duk′*, *v.t.* to duck or plunge under water. [be- (1).]

beduin, a form of bedouin.

bedung, *bi-dung′*, *v.t.* to manure: to befoul with dung. [be- (2).]

bedust, *bi-dust′*, *v.t.* to cover with dust. [be- (2).]

bedwarf, *bi-dwörf′*, *v.t.* to make dwarfish. [be- (2).]

bedye, *bi-dī′*, *v.t.* to dye or stain:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **bedyed′** (*Spens.* **bedide′**, **bedyde′**). [be- (1).]

bee, *bē*, *n.* a four-winged insect that makes honey: a gathering of persons to unite their labour for the benefit of one individual or family, or for some joint amusement, exercise or competition (as *quilting bee*, *husking bee*, *spelling bee*; from the bee's habit of combined labour): a busy person: (*pl.*) a type of yeast.—**bee′-bread**, the pollen collected by bees as food for their young; **bee′-eat′er**, any bird of a brightly-plumaged family (Meropidae) nearly allied to the kingfishers, which feed on bees; **bee′-flower**, a flower pollinated by bees; **bee′-glue**, propolis; **bee′hive**, a case or box in which bees are kept, of straw-work, wood, etc. (*adj.* dome-shaped, like an old-fashioned beehive, as beehive hairstyle, beehive tomb); **bee′-house**; **bee′keeper**; **bee′keeping**; **bee′-kite**, the honey-buzzard; **bee′line**, the most direct road, like the honey-laden bee's way home; **bee′-master**, a beekeeper; **bee′-moth**, a moth whose larvae are very destructive to young bees; **bee′-or′chis**, an orchid whose flower resembles a bee; **bee′-skep**, a beehive, properly of straw; **bees′-wax**, the wax secreted by bees and used by them in constructing their cells.—*v.t.* to polish with beeswax.—**bees′wing**, a filmy crust of tartar formed in port and some other wines after long keeping.—*adj.* **bees′winged**, so old as to show beeswing.—**a bee in one's bonnet**, a whimsical or crazy fancy on some point: an obsession. [O.E. *bēo*; Ger. *biene*.]

bee, *bē*, *n.* the second letter of the alphabet (B, b).

beech, *bēch*, *n.* a common forest tree of the genus *Fagus* with smooth silvery bark: extended to the kindred genus *Nothofagus* and to many trees not related.—*adj.* **beech′en**.—**beech′-drops**, cancer-root, an American orobanchaceous plant parasitic on beech roots; **beech′-fern**, a fern of the polypody family (a mistranslation of Phegopteris; from Gr. *phēgos*, a kind of oak); **beech′-mar′ten**, the stone-marten; **beech′-mast**, the mast or nuts of the beech-tree, which yield a valuable oil, **beech′-oil**. [O.E. *boece*, *bēce*; Ger. *buche*, L. *fāgus*, Gr. *phēgos* (oak).

beef, *bēf*, *n.* the flesh of the ox as food: extended to that of some other animals, as the horse: muscle: vigorous muscular force: an ox, esp. one fattened for the butcher (*arch.*; *pl.* in this sense **beefs**, **beeves**, *bēvz*): a complaint: an argument, quarrel.—*adj.* of beef.—*v.i.* to grumble.—*adj.* **beef′y**, like beef: fleshy, muscular: stolid.—*adj.* **beef′-brained**, stupid.—**beef′-brew′is** (*obs.*), **-broth**, broth made from beef; **beef′cake**, a picture of a muscle-man: brawn as distinct from brain; **beef′eater**, an ox-bird: a consumer of beef: a yeoman of the guard: a warder of the Tower of London (the form *buffetier* supposed to connect with *buffet* is not known); **beef′-ham′**; **beef′steak**, a thick slice of beef for broiling or frying; **beef′tea′**, stimulating rather than nutritious food for invalids, juice of beef strained off, after simmering in water.—*adj.* **beef′-witt′ed**, dull or heavy in wits: stupid.—**beef′-wood**, the wood of Casuarina and other trees.—**beef up** (*coll.*), to add strength to, to reinforce. [O.Fr. *boef* (Fr. *bœuf*)—L. *bōs*, *bovis*; cf. Gr. *bous*, Gael. *bò*, Sans. *go*, O.E. *cū*.]

beegah. Same as bigha.

Beelzebub, *bi-el′zi-bub*, *n.* a form of Baal worshipped by the Philistines at Ekron: the prince of the evil spirits. [Heb. *ba‘al z′būb*, fly-lord.]

been, *bēn*, sometimes *bin*, *pa.p.* of be: *pres. infin.* and *pl. pres. indic.* of be (*arch.*).

beenah, *bē′nä*, *n.* a form of marriage (in Ceylon, etc.) in which the man goes to live with his wife's relatives and the children belong to her group. [Ar. *bīnah*, separate.]

beer, *bēr*, *n.* an alcoholic beverage made by fermentation, in which the yeast settles to the bottom (cf. ale), from malted barley flavoured with hops: the generic name of malt liquor, including ale and porter.—*adj.* **beer′y**, of, or affected by beer.—*n.* **beer′iness**.—**beer′-barrel**; **beer′-bottle**; **beer′-engine**, **beer′-pump**, a machine for drawing beer up from the casks to the bar; **beer′-gar′den**, a garden with tables where beer and other refreshments may be had; **beer′-house**, a house where beer or malt liquors are sold; **beer′-money**, money given in lieu of beer and spirits: a gratuity.—**bitter beer**, pale ale, a highly hopped beer made from the very finest selected malt and hops (mild or sweet ale being of greater gravity or strength, and comparatively lightly hopped); **black beer**, a kind of beer made at Danzig, black and syrupy; **small beer**, weak beer: hence trifling, unimportant, things, as in the phrase, *to think no small beer of oneself*.—**beer and skittles**, idle enjoyment. [O.E. *bēor*; Ger. and Du. *bier*, O.N. *bjorr*.]

beer, bear, *bēr*. See bere.

beesome, *bē′səm*, (*Shak.*) *adj.* supposed to be for bisson.

beestings, *bēst′ingz*, *n.* the first milk drawn from a cow after calving. [O.E. *bȳsting*, *bēost*; Ger. and Du. *biest*.]

beet, *bēt*, *n.* a plant (genus *Beta*; esp. *Beta vulgaris*) of the goosefoot family, with a succulent root, used as food and as a source of sugar.—**beet′-fly**, a fly whose larvae are injurious to beet and mangel-wurzel; **beet′root**, the root of the beet plant; **beet sugar**. [O.E. *bēte*—L. *bēta*.]

beet, bete, *bēt*, (*obs.* except *dial.*) *v.t.* to improve: to mend (esp. a fire): to relieve, assuage.—*n.*

beet'mister (*Scott*, -master), a help in need. [O.E. *bētan*; cf. *bōt*, boot (2).]

beetle, *bē'tl*, *n.* any insect of the Coleoptera, an order in which the fore-wings are reduced to hard and horny covers for the hind-wings: a game in which a drawing of a beetle is made up gradually of its component parts, body, head, etc., according to the throw of dice, the object being to produce a completed drawing.—*v.i.* (first found in *Shak.*) to jut: to overhang.—*adj.* (always applied to brows) overhanging, scowling.—*adj.* **beet'ling**, jutting: prominent: overhanging.—*adj.* **beet'le-browed**, with overhanging or prominent brows.—**beet'le-crusher** (*slang*), a big heavy foot or boot: a policeman: an infantryman; **beetle drive**, a progressive game of beetle.—*adj.* **beet'le-eyed**, blind.—**black beetle**, the cockroach, not a beetle.—**beetle off**, to scuttle like a beetle (*coll.*): to fly (*air-force slang*). [M.E. *bityl*—O.E. *bitula*, *bitela*—*bītan*, to bite; the connection of beetle brows with the insect is not accepted by all.]

beetle, *bē'tl*, *n.* a heavy wooden mallet used for driving wedges, crushing or beating down paving-stones, or the like: a wooden pestle-shaped utensil for mashing potatoes, beating linen, etc.—**beet'lehead**, a heavy stupid fellow.—*adj.* **bee'tle-headed**. [O.E. *bietl*—*bēatan*, to beat.]

beeves, *bēvz*, *n.pl.* cattle, oxen. [See beef.]

befall, *bi-föl'*, *v.t.* (or *v.i.* with *dat.*) to fall or happen to: to occur to.—*v.i.* to happen or come to pass: to befit (*Spens.*): to fall in one's way:—*pr.p.* **befall'ing**; *pa.t.* **befell'**; *pa.p.* **befall'en** (*Spens.* **befeld'**). [O.E. *bef(e)allan*; see fall.]

befana, **beffana**, *be-fä'nä*, *n.* an Epiphany gift. [It. *La Befana*, a toy-bringing old woman, a personification of Epiphany, Gr. *epiphaneia*.]

befit, *bi-fit'*, *v.t.* to be fitting, or suitable to: to beseem.—*v.i.* to be right:—*pr.p.* **befitt'ing**; *pa.p.* **befitt'ed**.—*adj.* **befitt'ing**.—*adv.* **befitt'ingly**. [be- (1).]

beflower, *bi-flow'ər*, *v.t.* to cover or besprinkle with flowers. [be- (2).]

beflum, *bi-flum'*, (*Scott*) *v.t.* to befool, cajole. [Cf. flummery.]

befoam, *bi-fōm*, *v.t.* to bespatter or cover with foam. [be- (2).]

befog, *bi-fog'*, *v.t.* to envelop in fog: to obscure. [be- (2).]

befool, *bi-fo͞ol'*, *v.t.* to make a fool of, or deceive: to treat as a fool. [be- (2).]

before, *bi-fōr'*, *-för*, *prep.* in front of: ahead of: in presence or sight of: under the consideration or cognisance of: previous to: previous to the expiration of: in preference to: superior to.—*adv.* in front: sooner: earlier: in the past: formerly.—*conj.* previous to the time when (sometimes with *that*).—*adj.* (*Shak.*) previous.—*adv.* **before'hand**, before the time: in advance or anticipation: by way of preparation: in advance of one's needs.—*adj.* **before'-men'tioned**.—*adv.* **before'time**, in former time.—**be beforehand with**, to forestall (a person); **before Christ** (abbrev. B.C.), before the date formerly assigned to the birth of Christ (corresponding to the year 753 in Roman reckoning); **beforehand with the world**, comfortably provided for; **before the wind**, in the direction in which the wind is blowing, and hence helped along by it. [O.E. *beforan*. See fore.]

befortune, *bi-för'tūn*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to happen to, to befall. [be- (3).]

befoul, *bi-fowl'*, *v.t.* to make foul: to soil. [be- (2).]

befriend, *bi-frend'*, *v.t.* to act as a friend to: to favour. [be- (2).]

befringe, *bi-frinj'*, *v.t.* to adorn with fringes. [be- (2).]

befuddle, *bi-fud'l*, *v.t.* to reduce to a fuddled condition. [be- (1).]

beg. Same as bey.

beg, *beg*, *v.i.* to ask alms or charity, esp. habitually: to sit up on the hind quarters, as a dog for a reward.—*v.t.* to ask earnestly: to beseech: to pray: to take unwarrantedly for granted (esp. to **beg the question**, to fall into the fallacy of *petitio principii*, assuming what is to be proved as part of the would-be proof):—*pr.p.* **begg'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **begged** (*begd*).—*n.* **beggar** (*beg'ər*), one who begs: one who lives by begging: (hyperbolically), one who is indigent: a mean fellow: a poor fellow: often used playfully and even affectionately.—*v.t.* to reduce to beggary: to exhaust or impoverish: to go beyond the resources of, as of description (*fig.*).—*ns.* **begg'ardom**, the fraternity of beggars; **begg'arliness**.—*adj.* **begg'arly**, poor: mean: worthless.—*adv.* meanly.—*n.* **begg'ary**, extreme poverty.—*n.* and *adj.* **begg'ing**.—*adv.* **begg'ingly**.—**begg'ar-man**; **begg'ar-my-neigh'bour**, a game that goes on till one has gained all the others' cards; **begg'ing-lett'er**, a letter soliciting alms or subscriptions.—**beg off**, to obtain another's release through entreaty: to seek remission of some penalty or liability; **beg for a fool** (*obs.*), to sue for the guardianship of, and administration of the estate of, on grounds of mental deficiency; **go a-begging**, to be in want of a purchaser, occupant, etc. [Perh. from beghard (q.v.), the verb being a back-formation.]

begad, *bi-gad'*, **begar**, *bi-gär'* (*Shak.*), *interjs.* minced oaths for by God.

began, *bi-gan'*, *pa.t.* of begin.

begar, *bā'gär*, (*Ind.*) *n.* forced labour. [Hind. *begār*.]

begem, *bi-jem'*, *v.t.* to adorn, as with gems. [be- (2).]

beget, *bi-get'*, *v.t.* to produce or cause: to generate (commonly of the father): to produce as an effect, to cause:—*pr.p.* **begett'ing**; *pa.t.* **begot'** (*arch.* **begat'**); *pa.p.* **begott'en** (or **begot'**).—*n.* **begett'er**, one who begets: a father: the agent that occasions or originates anything. [O.E. *begitan*, to acquire; see get.]

beghard, *beg'ärd*, *n.* in Flanders or elsewhere from the 13th century, a man living a monastic life without vows and with power to return to the world. [Flem. *beggaert*; origin doubtful; cf. béguine.]

begift, *bi-gift'*, *v.t.* to present with gifts. [be- (2).]

begild, *bi-gild'*, *v.t.* to gild: to cover or overlay with gold-leaf. [be- (1).]

begin, *bi-gin'*, *v.i.* to come into being: to take rise: to perform the first act: to open: to have an opening.—*v.t.* to perform the first act of: to enter on: to start:—*pr.p.* **beginn'ing**; *pa.t.* **began'** (now rarely **begun'**); *pa.p.* **begun'**.—*ns.* **beginne'** (*Spens.*), beginning; **beginn'er**, one who begins: one who is in the early stages of learning or doing anything; **beginn'ing**, origin: a start: an entering upon action: an opening or first part: a rudiment.—*adj.* **beginn'ingless**.—**to begin with**, firstly: at first. [O.E. *beginnan* (less usual than *onginnan*), from pfx. *be-*, and *ginnan*, to begin.]

begird, *bi-gûrd'*, *v.t.* to gird or bind with a girdle: to surround or encompass:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **begirt'** (or **begird'ed**). [O.E. *begyrdan*; be- (1), and gird.]

beglerbeg, *beg'lər-beg*, *n.* formerly, the governor of a Turkish province, in rank next to the grand vizier. [Turk., lit. bey of beys.]

begloom, *bi-glo͞om'*, *v.t.* to render gloomy. [be- (2).]

begnaw, *bi-nö'*, *v.t.* to gnaw or bite, to eat away. [be- (1).]

bego, *bi-gō'*, *v.t.* to beset (*obs.* except in compound woe-begone). [O.E. *begān*, to beset, surround.]

begone, *bi-gon'*, *interj.* be gone: be off: get away. [be gone.]

Begonia, *bi-gō'ni-a*, *n.* a genus (giving name to a family Begoniā'ceae) of tropical, especially American, plants cultivated in greenhouses for their pink flowers and their remarkable unequal-sided and often coloured leaves—elephant's ears, angel's wings. [Named from Michel Bégon (1638-1710), patron of botany.]

begored, *bi-gōrd′*, *-görd′*, (*Spens.*) *adj.* besmeared with gore. [be- (2).]

begorra, **begorrah**, *bi-gor′ə*, *interj.* an Anglo-Irish modification of by God.

begot, *bi-got′*, **begotten**, *bi-got′n*. See beget.

begrime, *bi-grīm′*, *v.t.* to soil with grime. [be- (2).]

begrudge, *bi-gruj′*, *v.t.* to grudge: to envy the possession of. [be- (1).]

beguile, *bi-gīl′*, *v.t.* to cheat or deceive: to pass with diversion of attention from anything tedious or painful: to wile into some course.—*ns.* **beguile′ment**; **beguil′er**.—*adv.* **beguil′ingly**. [be- (1) and *obs. v.t.* guile.]

béguine, **beguine**, *bāg′ēn*, *beg′in*, *n.* a member of a sisterhood living as nuns but without vows, and with power to return to the world:—*masc.* **béguin**, **beguin** (*bāg-ɛ̃*, *beg′in*), a beghard.—*n.* **béguinage** (*bāg′ēn-äzh*, *beg′in-ij*), an establishment for béguines. [Fr. *béguine*; see beghard.]

beguine, *bə-gēn′*, *n.* a dance of French West Indian origin or its music, in bolero rhythm. [Fr.]

begum, *bā′gəm*, *bē′gəm*, *n.* a Moslem princess or lady of rank: a deferential title given to any Moslem lady. [Urdu *begam*; cf. beg, bey.]

begun, *bi-gun′*, *pa.p.* (sometimes *pa.t.*) of begin.

begunk, *bi-gungk′*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to trick: to befool: to jape: to jilt.—*n.* a trick: a befooling. [Orig. uncertain; *Scot. gunk*, jilt, trick, recorded later.]

behalf, *bi-häf′*, *n.* favour or benefit: cause: sake, account: part. [M.E. *behalve*—O.E. *be healfe*, by the side. See half.]

behappen, *bi-hap′n*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to happen to. [be- (1).]

behave, *bi-hāv′*, *v.t.* to bear or carry: to wield, manage, conduct (commonly with *self*).—*v.i.* to conduct oneself: conduct oneself well: to act: to function:—*pa.t.*, *pa.p.* **behaved′**.—*n.* **behaviour**, in U.S. **behavior** (*bi-hāv′yər*), conduct: manners or deportment, esp. good manners: general course of life: treatment of others: mode of action: response to stimulus (*physiol.*).—*adj.* **behav′ioural**, of or relating to behaviour.—*ns.* **behav′iourism**, a psychological method which substitutes for the subjective element of consciousness, the objective one of observation of conduct in other beings under certain stimuli; **behav′iourist**, an upholder of behaviourism.—**behavioural science**, a science which studies the behaviour of human beings or other organisms (e.g. psychology, sociology); **behaviour therapy**, treating a neurotic symptom (e.g. a phobia) by desensitising the patient, *i.e.* gradually conditioning him to react normally.—**upon one's best behaviour**, so placed that watchfulness over one's conduct is called for. [be- (1), and have; O.E. had *behabban*, to detain, restrain.]

behead, *bi-hed′*, *v.t.* to cut off the head of.—*ns.* **behead′al** (*rare*); **behead′ing**. [be- (1), meaning off, away.]

beheld, *bi-held′*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of behold.

behemoth, *bē′i-moth*, *bi-hē′moth*, *n.* an animal described in the book of Job, usually taken to be the hippopotamus: a great beast. [Heb. *b'hēmōth*, *pl. of b'hēmāh*, beast, or a Hebraistic form of the Egyptian *p-ehe-mout*, water-ox.]

behest, *bi-hest′*, *n.* promise (*obs.*): command: charge. [O.E. *behǣs*, a promise; see hest.]

behight, *bi-hīt′*, **behote**, *bi-hōt′*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to vow: to promise: to speak to, to ordain, to adjudge, to name (*Spens.*):—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **behight** or **behote**. [O.E. *behātan*, to vow—*be-* and *hātan*, to be called, to call, to command. For the confusion of tenses and voices and for reduplication, see hight.]

behind, *bi-hīnd′*, *prep.* at the back of (in place, or as support): in the place or state left by: at the far side of: after (in time, rank, order): in inferiority to, or less far advanced than.—*adv.* at the back, in the rear: backward: past: in arrears.—*n.* the hinder part: rump.—*adj.*, *adv.* **behind′-hand**, being behind: tardy: ill-provided: in arrears.—*adj.* **behind′-door′**, surreptitious, clandestine.—**behind one's back**, without one's knowing (when one might feel entitled to know). [O.E. *behindan*; Ger. *hinten*; see hind (3).]

behold, *bi-hōld′*, *v.t.* to look upon: to contemplate: to view, see: perhaps, to restrain (*Spens.*).—*v.i.* to look:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **beheld′**.—*imper.* or *interj.* see: lo: observe.—*adj.* **behold′en**, bound in gratitude: under an obligation.—*n.* **behold′er**, one who beholds: an onlooker.—*adj.* **behold′ing** (*Shak.*), beholden.—*n.* (*Shak.*) sight, contemplation. [O.E. *behaldan* (W.S. *behealdan*), to hold, observe—*be-* and *h(e)aldan*, to hold.]

behoof, *bi-hōōf′*, *n.* benefit: convenience. [O.E. *behōf*.]

behote. See behight.

behove, **behoove**, *bi-hōōv′* (unhistorically *bi-hōv′*), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to be fit, right, or necessary—now only used impersonally with *it*.—*adjs.* **behove′ful** (*arch.*), **behove′ly**, (*obs.*) useful: profitable. [O.E. *behōfian*, to be fit, to stand in need of.]

behowl, *bi-howl′*, *v.t.* to howl at (Warburton's emendation for 'beholds' in *Midsummer Night's Dream*, V. ii. 2).

beige, *bāzh*, *n.* a woollen fabric of undyed wool.—*adj.* greyish: (*recently*) buff with a slight suffusion of pink. [Fr.].

bein, *bēn*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* and *adv.* comfortable: well off: well found: good (*arch. slang*).—Also **bien**.—*n.* **bein′ness**. [M.E. *bene*, of dubious origin; O.N. *beinn*, L. *bene*, and Fr. *bien*, all offer difficulties.]

being, *bē′ing*, *n.* existence: substance: essence: any person or thing existing.—*adj.* existing, present.—*adj.* **bē′ingless**.—*n.* **bē′ingness**. [Verbal noun and *pr.p.* of be.]

beinked, *bē-ingkt′*, *adj.* smeared with ink. [be- (2).]

bejade, *bi-jād′*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to tire out. [be- (1).]

bejant. See bajan.

bejesuit, *bi-jez′ū-it*, *v.t.* to initiate or seduce into Jesuitism. [be- (2).]

bejewel, *bi-jōō′əl*, *v.t.* to deck with jewels. [be- (2).]

bekah, *bē′kä*, (*B.*) *n.* a half-shekel. [Heb.]

bekiss, *bi-kis′*, *v.t.* to cover with kisses. [be- (1).]

beknave, *bi-nāv′*, *v.t.* to call or treat as a knave. [be- (2).]

beknown, *bi-nōn′*, (*arch.* or *dial.*) *adj.* known. [be- (1).]

bel, *bel*, *n.* a measure for comparing intensity of noises, electric currents, etc., the number of bels being the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of one to the other. [From Graham *Bell* (1847-1922), telephone inventor.]

belabour, *bi-lā′bər*, *v.t.* to beat soundly: to assail verbally. [be- (1).]

bel-accoyle, *bel-a-koil′*, (*Spens.*) *n.* favourable or kind reception. [O.Fr. *bel acoil*, fair welcome. See accoil.]

belace, *bi-lās′*, *v.t.* to adorn with lace. [be- (2).]

bel air, *be-ler*, (Fr.) fine deportment.

belamoure, **bellamoure**, *bel-a-mowr′*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a beloved one: some kind of flower. [Fr. *bel amour*, fair love.]

belamy, *bel′a-mē*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a good or intimate friend. [Fr. *bel ami*, fair friend.]

belate, *bi-lāt′*, *v.t.* to make late: to retard.—*adj.* **belāt′ed**, coming too late: out of date: benighted.—*n.* **belāt′edness**. [be- (2).]

belaud, *bi-lōd′*, *v.t.* to praise up. [be- (1).]

belay, *bi-lā′*, *v.t.* to set, overlay, with ornament: to beset: to besiege: to waylay: to make fast: to secure by a turn about a cleat, belaying pin, point of rock, etc.—*interj.* enough: hold.—*n.* a turn of a rope in belaying: that about which a belay is made.—**belaying pin**, a pin for belaying ropes about. [O.E. *belecgan*; Ger. *belegen*, Du. *beleggen*. See lay.]

bel canto, *bel kän'tō*, (It.) a manner of operatic singing that cultivates beauty of tone.

belch, *belch*, *belsh*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to void (wind) from the stomach by the mouth: to eject violently: to cast up, as of the smoke from a volcano or a cannon.—*n.* eructation. [O.E. *bealcian*; Du. *balken*.]

belcher, *bel'chər*, *n.* a dark-blue neckerchief with blue-centred white spots. [From Jim *Belcher*, a famous English boxer.]

beldam, beldame, *bel'dəm*, *n.* a grandmother or remoter ancestress (*obs.*): an old woman (formerly a term of address): a hag: a furious woman. [Formed from dam, mother, and *bel-*, used like *grand-* —Fr. *bel*, *belle*, but not a French use.]

beleaguer, *bi-lēg'ər*, *v.t.* to lay siege to.—*n.* **beleag'uerment.** [Du. *belegeren*, to besiege—*be-*, and *leger*, camp. See leaguer.]

belee, *bi-lē'*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to place on the lee-side of something. [be- (2).]

belemnite, *bel'əm-nīt*, *n.* a fossil pointed like a dart, being the internal shell of a cephalopod, formerly known as *thunderbolt*, *thunder-stone*, *elf-bolt*. [Gr. *belemnītēs*—*belemnon*, a dart.]

bel esprit, *be-les-prē*, (Fr.) a wit or genius:—*pl.* **beaux esprits.**

bel étage, *be-lā-täzh*, (German Fr.) the best storey, the first floor.

belfry, *bel'fri*, *n.* the part of a steeple or tower in which bells are hung: a bell-tower, sometimes standing apart: a movable wooden tower, used in the Middle Ages in attacking a fortification. —*adj.* **bel'fried**, having a belfry. [Orig. and properly a watch-tower, from O.Fr. *berfroi*—M.H.G. *berchfrit*, *bergan*, to protect—*frid*, *frit*, a tower.]

belga, *bel'ga*, *n.* a former currency unit of Belgium used in foreign exchange (from 1926 till the end of World War II), value five paper francs. [L. *Belga*, a Belgian.]

belgard, *bel-gärd'*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a fair or kind look. [It. *bel guardo*, lovely look.]

Belgian, *bel'jən*, *adj.* of *Belgium*, a country of Europe.—*n.* a native or citizen of Belgium.—*adj.* **Belgic**, of the *Belgae*, who anciently possessed Belgium, or of Belgium.—**Belgian hare**, a hare-like breed of domestic rabbit. [L. *Belga*, *Belgicus*.]

Belgravian, *bel-grā'vi-ən*, *adj.* belonging to *Belgravia* (a fashionable part of London), or to fashionable life.

Belial, *bēl'yəl*, *n.* the devil: in Milton, one of the fallen angels. Not a proper name in O.T. [Heb. *b'li-ya'al*,—*b'li*, not, *ya'al*, use.]

belie, *bi-lī'*, *v.t.* to give the lie to: to speak falsely of: to present in a false character: to counterfeit: to be false to: falsify: to fill with lies (*Shak.*): to fail to fulfil or justify:—*pr.p.* **bely'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **belied'.** [be- (3).]

believe, *bi-lēv'*, *v.t.* to regard as true: to accept as true what is said by: to suppose (followed by a noun clause).—*v.i.* to be firmly persuaded: to have faith (with *in*, *on*): to judge.—*n.* **belief'**, persuasion of the truth of anything: faith: the opinion or doctrine believed: intuition, natural judgment (as used by some philosophers).—*adjs.* **belief'less**; **believ'able.**—*n.* **believ'er**, one who believes: a professor of Christianity, Mohammedanism, or whatever religion is relevant.—*adj.* **believ'ing**, trustful: having belief.—*adv.* **believ'ingly.**—**I (don't) believe so, I (don't) think so**; **make believe** (see make); **the belief** (*arch.*), the Apostles' Creed. [M.E. *bileven*—*bi-*, *be*, and *leven*, superseding O.E. *gelēfan*.]

belike, *bi-līk'*, (*arch.*) *adv.* probably: perhaps. [O.E. pfx. *be-*, and like.]

Belisha beacon. See beacon.

belittle, *bi-lit'l*, *v.t.* to make small: to cause to appear small, to disparage.—*n.* **belitt'lement.**—*adj.* **belitt'ling.** [be- (2).]

belive, *bi-līv'*, (*arch.* and *Scot.*) *adv.* with speed: promptly. [M.E. *bi life*; *bi*, by, *life*, dat. of *lif*, life.]

bell, *bel*, *n.* an instrument for giving a ringing sound, typically a hollow vessel of metal with flared mouth struck by a tongue or clapper, but taking many other forms, as a hollow sphere containing a loose ball, a shallow cup, a tube, or a coiled spring struck by a hammer: a corolla shaped like an ordinary bell: the body of a Corinthian or Composite capital, without the surrounding foliage: anything bell-shaped, as in diving-bell, bell-glass, the outward-turned orifice of a wind-instrument, etc.: the sound of a bell: a signal or intimation by bell: a stroke or double stroke of a bell to indicate the number of half-hours of the watch that have elapsed—'two bells', 'three bells', etc., meaning that there are two, three, etc. half-hours past—the watch of four hours is eight bells (*naut.*).—*v.i.* to ring.—*v.t.* to furnish with a bell, esp. in **to bell the cat**, to take the leading part in any hazardous movement, from the ancient fable of the mice who proposed to hang a warning bell round the cat's neck.—**bell'bind** (*dial.*), hedge or field bindweed; **bell-bird**, the campanero: a honey-eater (Manorina) with a tinkling note (*Australia*): also a thickhead (Oreoica) with a clear bell-like call (*Australia*): elsewhere, other birds with bell-like notes.—*adj.* **bell'-bottomed**, widening towards the ankle.—**bell'-boy** (*U.S.*), a hotel attendant; **bell'-buoy**, a buoy carrying a bell, rung by the waves; **bell'cote** (*archit.*), an ornamental structure made to contain one or two bells, and often crowned by a small spire; **bell crank**, a lever having two arms, usu. at right angles, with a common fulcrum at their junction; **bell'-flower**, a campanula; **bell'-founder**, one who casts bells; **bell'-glass**, a bell-shaped glass for sheltering flowers, etc.; **bell'-heather**, heath; **bell'hanger**, one who hangs and repairs bells; **bell'hop**, a bell-boy; **bell'man**, one who rings a bell, esp. on the streets, before making public announcements: a town-crier; **bell'-metal**, the metal of which bells are made—an alloy of copper and tin; **bell'-pull**, a cord or handle used in ringing a bell; **bell'-punch**, a ticket punch containing a signal-bell; **bell'push**, a button used in ringing an electric or spring bell; **bell'-ringer**, one who rings a bell on stated occasions: a performer with musical hand-bells; **bell'-ringing**; **bell'-rope**, the rope by which a bell is rung.—*adj.* **bell'-shaped.**—**bell'-siller** (*sil'ər*; *Scott*), a fee for bell-ringing at a funeral; **bell'-tent**, a bell-shaped tent; **bell'-tower**, a tower built to contain one or more bells, a campanile; **bell'-turret**, a turret containing a chamber for a bell, usually crowned with a spire; **bell'-wether**, the leading sheep of a flock, on whose neck a bell is hung: any loud, turbulent fellow, a ringleader (*fig.*); **bell'wort**, any plant of the *Campanulaceae*: the liliaceous genus *Uvularia* (*U.S.*).—**bear, or carry off, the bell**, to have or gain the first place; **bell, book, and candle**, a phrase popularly used in reference to a form of excommunication ending, 'Do to (shut) the book, quench the candle, ring the bell'. [O.E. *belle*; cog. with Du. *bel*.]

bell, *bel*, *n.* a bubble formed in a liquid. [Ety. dub.; cf. Du. *bel*, a bubble in water, perh. from L. *bulla*, bubble in water.]

bell, *bel*, *v.i.* to bellow, roar: to utter loudly.—*n.* the cry of a stag at rutting-time. [O.E. *bellan*, to roar; cf. Ger. *bellen*.]

belladonna, *bel'a-don'ə*, *n.* the deadly nightshade or dwale (*Atropa Belladonna*), all parts of which are narcotic and poisonous from the presence of atropine: the drug prepared from it.—**bella-**

donna lily, a pink-flowered South African Amaryllis. [It. *bella donna*, fair lady; one property of belladonna is to enlarge the pupil of the eye.]

bellarmine, *bel'ār-mēn*, a greybeard, or large jug with a big belly, decorated with a bearded face, said to represent Cardinal *Bellarmine*, made in mockery by Dutch Protestants.

Bellatrix, *bel-ā'triks* (L. *-ä'trēks*), *n.* a second-magnitude star in Orion, one of the corners of the quadrilateral. [L. *bellātrix*, female warrior.]

belle, *bel*, *n.* a handsome woman: the chief beauty of a place: a fair lady generally.—*n.* **belle-de-nuit** (*-də-nwē*; Fr.; night beauty), the marvel of Peru. [Fr. *belle* (*fem.*)—L. *bellus*, *-a*, *-um*.]

belle amie, *be-la-mē*, (Fr.) a female friend, a mistress; **belle assemblée**, *be-la-sā-blā*, a fashionable gathering; **belle époque, la** (or *caps.*), *bel ā-pok*, *lä*, 'the fine period', the time of security and gracious living for the well-to-do ended by World War I; **belle laide**, *bel led*, jolie laide; **belle-mère**, *bel-mer*, mother-in-law; **belle passion**, *pa-syɔ̃*, tender passion; **belle peinture**, *pɛ̃-tür*, naturalistic painting; **belle vue**, *vü*, fine prospect.

belles-lettres, *bel-let'r'*, *n.pl.* polite or elegant literature, including poetry, fiction, criticism, aesthetics, etc.—*n.* **bellet(t)'rist.**—*adjs.* **belletris'tic, -al.** [Fr., lit. fine letters.]

belleter, *bel'ə-tər*, *n.* a bell-founder. [For *bell-yetter*—bell, and O.E. *gēotan*, to pour.]

bellibone, *bel'i-bǭn*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a beautiful and good woman. [Apparently Fr. *belle* (*et*) *bonne*.]

bellicose, *bel'ik-ōs*, *adj.* contentious, war-like.—*adv.* **bell'icosely.**—*n.* **bellicosity** (*-kos'i-ti*). [L. *bellicōsus*.]

bellied. See **belly.**

belligerent, *bel-ij'ər-ənt*, *adj.* waging war: recognised legally as waging war: aggressive.—*n.* a party or person waging war: one recognised as so doing.—*ns.* **bellig'erence, bellig'erency.** [L. *belligerāre*, to wage war—*bellum*, war, *gerĕre*, to wage.]

Bellona, *bel-ō'na*, *n.* the Roman goddess of war—hence (*fig.*) a woman of great spirit and vigour.

bellow, *bel'ō*, *v.i.* to roar like a bull: to make any violent outcry.—*v.t.* to roar out.—*n.* the roar of a bull: any deep sound or cry.—*n.* **bell'ower.** [M.E. *belwen*; O.E. *bylgian*, to roar; cf. **bell** (3).]

bellows, *bel'ōz*, or (old-fashioned) *bel'us*, *n.pl.* (often treated as *sing.*) an instrument for producing a current of air to blow up a fire, or sound an organ, accordion, etc.: a contrivance for expanding a photographic camera or the like: that which fans the fire of hatred, jealousy, etc. (*fig.*): the lungs.—**bell'ows-fish**, the trumpet-fish. [Same as **belly**; the sing. did not survive the 15th century.]

bellum internecinum, *bel'əm*, *-ŏŏm*, *in-tər-nes-in'əm*, *-ter-nek-ēn'ŏŏm*, (L.) a war of extermination.

belly, *bel'i*, *n.* the part of the body between the breast and the thighs, containing the bowels: the stomach, as the receptacle of the food: the bowels proper: the womb or uterus: the interior of anything: the bulging part of anything, as a bottle, or any concave or hollow surface, as of a sail: the front or under surface, as opposed to the *back*: in a violin or a leaf the upper surface: a sound-board.—*adj.* ventral, abdominal: belonging to the flesh, carnal (*theol.*).—*v.i.* to swell or bulge out (often with *out*):—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **bellied** (*bel'lid*).—*adj.* **bell'ied**, with a belly, esp. a big belly, pot-bellied: bulging: puffed out.—*n.* **bell'yful**, a sufficiency: more than enough.—*n.* and *adj.* **bell'ying.**—*n.* **bell'y-ache'**, a pain in the belly: a persistent complaint, whine (*slang*).—*v.i.* (*slang*) to complain whiningly.—**bell'y-band**, a saddle-girth a band fastened to the shafts of a vehicle, and passing under the belly of the horse drawing it; **bell'y-dance**, a solo dance with very pronounced movement of abdominal muscles; **bell'y-flop**, a dive in which one lands in the water on one's stomach: a belly-landing.—Also *v.i.*—**bell'y-god**, one who makes a god of his belly, a glutton; **bell'y-landing**, of an aircraft, a landing without using the landing-wheels; **bell'y-laugh**, a deep unrestrained laugh; **bell'y-timber** (*arch*), provisions. [M.E. *bali*, *bely*—O.E. *bælig*, *belig*, *bælg*, *belg*, bag.]

belomancy, *bel'ō-man-si*, *n.* divination by means of arrows. [Gr. *belos*, a dart, *manteiā*, divination.]

belong, *bi-long'*, *v.i.* to go along (with): to pertain (to): to be the property (of): to be part or appendage (of), or in any way connected (with): to be specially the business (of): to be a native or inhabitant, or member (of)—in all senses usually with *to*.—*n.pl.* **belong'ings**, matters connected with any person: possessions: persons connected, relatives: accessories. [M.E. *bi-*, *be-longen*, intens. of *longen*. See **long** (2).]

Belorussian, Byelorussian, *byel'ə-rush'ən*, *adj* White Russian, of a region in European U.S.S.R. to the west of Moscow: of its language or people.—*n.* a native or citizen of White Russia: the language of White Russia, closely related to Russian proper. [Russ. *Belorossiya*—*beliy*, white.]

belove, *bi-luv'*, *v.t.* (*obs.* except in *pa.p.*, **beloved**, *bi-luvd'*), to love.—*adj.* **beloved** (*bi-luv'id*) much loved, very dear—often compounded with *well-*, *best-*, etc.—*n.* (*bi-luv'id*) one who is much loved.—*adj.* **belov'ing** (*Shak.*), loving. [**be-** (1).]

below, *bi-lō'*, *prep.* beneath in place, rank or quality: underneath: not worthy of.—*adv.* in a lower place: downstairs: on earth, or in hell (*fig.*).—*adj.* and *adv.* **below'stairs.** [**be-** (2).]

bel paese, *bel pā-ā'zē*, *n.* a mild Italian cheese. [Formerly a trademark.]

bel sangue, *bel sān'gwā*, (It.) gentle blood.

belt, *belt*, *n.* a girdle, zone, or band: a band of leather or other material worn around the waist: a band of flexible material used to transmit motion in machinery: a broad stripe of anything, different in colour or material: that which confines or restrains: a zone of country, a district (*geog.*): a strait: a band for the waist awarded in recognition of a specific (grade of) achievement (see **black, Lonsdale**).—*v.t.* to surround with a belt, or to invest formally with one, as in conferring knighthood: to encircle: to thrash with a belt.—*v.i.* (*slang*) to hurry.—*adj.* **belt'ed**, wearing a belt, of a knight: marked with a belt.—*n.* **belt'ing**, belts collectively: material for making belts: a beating.—**belt up** (*slang*), to be quiet; **hit, etc., below the belt**, to hit, etc., an opponent's body lower than the waist (forbidden in some sports): hence (*fig.*) to deliver a mean blow, attack unfairly; **hold the belt**, to hold the championship in wresting, boxing, or the like; **tighten one's belt**, to reduce one's demands or expenditure. [O.E. *belt*—L. *balteus*.]

Beltane, *bel'tān*, *n.* an ancient Celtic festival, held in the beginning of May, when bonfires were lighted on the hills: the first day of May (O.S.)—one of the four old quarter-days of Scotland, the others being Lammas, Hallowmas, and Candlemas.—Also *adj.* [Gael. *bealltainn*, *beilteine*, apparently bright fire. It has nothing to do with Baal.]

beluga, *bi-lōō'ga*, *n.* the white whale, one of the dolphin family, closely allied to the narwhal, found in Arctic seas: a great Russian sturgeon—*Acipenser huso*. [Russ. *beliy*, white.]

belvedere, *bel'vi-dēr*, *n.* a pavilion or raised turret or lantern on the top of a house, open for the view, or to admit the breeze: a summer-house on an eminence. [It. *belvedere*—*bel*, beautiful, *vedere*, to see.]

bema, *bē′mə*, *n.* the tribune or rostrum from which Athenian orators made their speeches: hence the apse or chancel of a basilica. [Gr. *bēma*, a step.]

bemad, *bi-mad′*, *v.t.* to madden. [be- (1).]

bemaul, *bi-mōl′*, *v.t.* to maul thoroughly. [be- (1).]

bemazed, *bi-māzd′*, *adj.* stupefied, bewildered. [be- (1).]

Bembex, *bem′beks*, *n.* a genus of sand-wasps, noted for their loud buzz. [Gr. *bembix*, a buzzing insect.]

bemean, *bi-mēn′*, *v.t.* to make mean, to lower or debase. [be- (2).]

bemean, *bi-mēn′*, (*obs.*) *v.i.* to signify. [be- (1).]

bemedal, *bi-med′əl*, *v.t.* to cover with medals. [be- (2).]

bemete, *bi-mēt′*, *v.t.* to measure. [Pfx. be- (1).]

bemire, *bi-mīr′*, *v.t.* to soil with mire.—*adj.* **bemired.** [be- (2).]

bemoan, *bi-mōn′*, *v.t.* to lament, bewail: to pity.—*v.i.* to grieve.—*ns.* **bemoan′er**; **bemoan′ing.** [be- (1).]

bemock, *bi-mok′*, *v.t.* to mock at, to deride. [be- (1).]

bemoil, *bi-moil′*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to bemire, to bedraggle. [be- (1).]

bemonster, *bi-mon′stər*, *v.t.* to make monstrous: to regard or treat as a monster. [be- (2).]

bemouth, *bi-mowdh′*, *v.t.* to mouth about. [be- (1).]

bemud, *bi-mud′*, *v.t.* to bespatter with mud: to confuse. [be- (2).]

bemuddle, *bi-mud′l*, *v.t.* to confuse or muddle completely. [be- (1).]

bemuffle, *bi-muf′l*, *v.t.* to wrap or muffle up completely. [be- (1).]

bemuse, *bi-mūz′*, *v.t.* to put in confusion: stupefy. [be- (1).]

ben, *ben*, *n.* a mountain peak. [Gael. *beinn*, oblique case of *beann*.]

ben, *ben*, (*Scot.*) *prep.* and *adv.* in or toward the inner or better, or (vaguely) another, apartment (of).—*n.* the inner or better apartment of a house, as opposed to the *but* or kitchen through which formerly one had generally to pass first.—**a but and ben**, a two-roomed house; **but and ben**, backwards and forwards in the house (also *fig.*): out and in: at opposite ends of a house or passage; **far ben**, on terms of great intimacy or favour. [M.E. *binne*—O.E. *binnan*, within.]

ben, *ben*, *n.* the winged seed of the horse-radish tree, *Moringa pterygosperma.*—*ns.* **ben′-nut**; **ben′-oil.** [Ar. *bān*, the ben-tree.]

bename, *bi-nām′*, *v.t.* to name, mention: to vow:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **benamed′** (*arch.* **benempt′**). [O.E. *benemnan*—*nemnan*, to name.]

bench, *bench*, *bensh*, *n.* a long seat or form with or without a back: a seat in a boat: a work-table or working-place: a judge's seat: the body or assembly of judges: a tribunal: an official seat: a level ledge or set-back in the slope of masonry or earthwork: a level tract between a river and neighbouring hills (*Amer.*): a terrace: in a greenhouse or conservatory, a raised bed or a platform with sides for holding potted plants.—*v.t.* to place on or furnish with benches: to put plants in greenhouse benches: to show (dogs).—*ns.* **bench′er**, a senior member of an inn of court; **bench′ership.**—**bench′-hole** (*Shak.*), a latrine; **bench′-mark**, a surveyor's mark cut on a rock, etc. indicating a point of reference in levelling (from its horizontal line forming a bench for a levelling instrument); **bench′-warr′ant**, one issued by a judge rather than a justice or magistrate.—**on the bench**, holding the office of a judge or bishop: officiating as judge; **raise to the bench**, to make a judge or bishop. [O.E. *benc*; cog. with Ger. and Du. *bank*.]

bend, *bend*, *v.t.* to constrain: to subject to tension: to brace: to string: to nerve: to force into (or out of) a curved or angled form: to curve: to bow, turn downwards: to dispose, incline: to aim: to direct: to deflect: to subdue: to fasten (*naut.*): to drink hard at (*Scot.*).—*v.i.* to curve: to stoop: to bow: to give way, yield: to turn: to incline: to drink hard (perh. from the phrase *bend the bicker*, turn up the cup, drink cup-out) (*Scot.*):—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **bent**; also **bend′ed.**—*n.* a strengthening band (*Spens.*): a knot by which a line is tied to another, or to itself after passing through a ring, etc.: a band, strip: an ordinary bounded by two parallel lines crossing the shield from dexter chief to sinister base (**bend′-sin′ister** from sinister chief to dexter base), occupying a fifth of the shield, or a third if charged (*her.*): half a butt of leather cut lengthwise: an act of bending: state of being bent: a bent thing: a place of bending: a bow or stoop: a directing of the eye (*Shak.*): a pull of liquor, or a drinking bout (*Scot.*): (in *pl.*) caisson disease: aeroembolism.—*adj.* **bend′ed.**—*n.* **bend′er**, one who or that which, bends: a sixpence (*slang*): a thing very large or fine of its kind (*slang*): a (drunken) spree (*slang*).—*n.* and *adj.* **bend′ing.**—*adv.* **bend′ingly.**—*n.* **bend′let** (*her.*), a half-width bend.—*adv.* **bend′wise** (*her.*), diagonally.—*adj.* **bend′y** (*her.*), divided into bends.—*n.* and *adj.* **bent** (see **bent**).—*n.* **bent′wood**, wood artificially curved for chair-making, etc.—Also *adj.*—**bend over backwards** (see **backwards**); **round the bend**, crazy, mad. [O.E. *bendan*, to constrain, bind, fetter, string (as a bow), *bend*, bond, fetter.]

bend, *bend*, (*Spens.*) *n.* Same as band (2).

bene, *bēn*, (*arch.*; *Wordsworth*) *n.* a prayer: a boon. [O.E. *bēn*.]

bene, an old spelling of been.

beneath, *bi-nēth′*, *adv.* and *prep.* below: in a lower position so as to have overhead, or nearly so, or to be covered: inside, behind, at the back (of): at a lower level relatively to.—*prep.* in a manner unworthy the dignity of, unbecoming to.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) lower. [O.E. *beneothan*.]

bene decessit, *be′ne di-se′sit*, *dā-kā′sit*, (L.L.) he has left well—a leaving certificate given to a schoolboy, curate, etc.

benedicite, *ben-i-dis′i-ti*, *-dis′* (L. *-dēk′i-te*), *interj.* bless you (an old form of greeting).—*n.* a blessing: a grace at table: the canticle beginning *Benedicite omnia opera* (All ye works of the Lord, bless ye) from *The Song of the Three Holy Children.* [L. *benedīcite*, plur. imperative of *benedīcěre*, to bless—*bene*, well, *dīcěre*, to say, speak.]

Benedick, *ben′i-dik*, or (blunderingly) **Benedict**, *-dikt*, *n*, a name for a newly married man, esp. one who has long held out against marriage—from *Benedick* in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing.*

benedict, *ben′i-dikt*, (*obs.*) *adj.* blessed: benign.—*n.* **benedic′tion** (*-shən*), a blessing: a solemn invocation of the divine blessing on men or things: one pronounced at the end of a religious service: a brief and popular service in the Roman Catholic Church: grace before or after a meal: blessedness.—*adjs.* **benedic′tional**; **benedict′ive**; **benedict′ory.**—*n.* **Benedict′us**, the canticle of Zacharias (Luke, i. 68-79), used in the Roman and Anglican services.—*adj.* **benedight** (*-dīt′*; *Longfellow*), blessed.—**apostolic benediction**, that at the end of 2 Cor. [L. *benedīcěre*, *-dictum*—*bene*, well, *dīcěre*, to say, speak.]

Benedictine, *ben-i-dik′tin*, *tīn*, *adj.* pertaining to St *Benedict* of Nursia (480-543), or his monastic rule.—*n.* a monk or nun of the order founded by him at Monte Cassino: (*-tēn*) a cordial or liqueur resembling Chartreuse, distilled at

Fécamp in Normandy—once distilled by Benedictine monks.

benefaction, *ben-i-fak'shən*, *n.* the act of doing good: a good deed done or benefit conferred: a grant of endowment.—*v.t.* **ben'efact**, to confer a benefit on.—*n.* **ben'efactor** (or *-fak'*), one who confers a benefit: one who aids financially e.g. an institution, a patron:—*fem.* **ben'efactress** (or *-fak'*).—*adj.* **benefac'tory**. [L. *benefactiō*, *-ōnis*; cf. following words.]

benefic, *bi-nef'ik*, *adj.* kindly: benign: beneficent: favourable (*astrol.*).—*n.* **benefice** (*ben'i-fis*), a church living, esp. with cure of souls: a fief (*hist.*).—*adj.* **ben'eficed**, possessed of a benefice.—*n.* **beneficence** (*bi-nef'i-səns*), active goodness: kindness: charity: a beneficent gift.—*adjs.* **benef'icent**; **beneficential** (*-sen'shl*).—*adv.* **benef'icently**.—*adj.* **beneficial** (*ben-i-fish'l*), useful: advantageous: enjoying the usufruct of property (*law*).—*n.* (*Spens.*) app., a letter of presentation to a benefice.—*adv.* **benefic'ially**.—*ns.* **benefic'ialness**; **benefic'iary**, a holder of a benefice or a fief: one who receives a gift or advantage: one who enjoys or has the prospect of enjoying, any interest or estate held in trust by others. [L. *beneficus*, kindly, beneficent, *beneficium*, a service, benefit—*bene*, well, *facĕre*, to do.]

beneficiate, *be-ni-fish'i-āt*, *v.t.* to reduce ores.—*v.i.* to receive profit from working a mine. [Sp. *beneficiar*, to benefit—L. *beneficium*, a service, benefit.]

benefit, *ben'i-fit*, *n.* a kindness: a favour: any advantage, natural or other: a performance whose proceeds go to one of the company or other particular person or object: a right in the form of money or services enjoyed under insurance schemes.—*v.t.* to do good to.—*v.i.* to gain advantage (with *from*, or *by*):—*pr.p.* **ben'efiting**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **ben'efited**.—**benefit of clergy** (see clergy); **benefit of inventory** (*Scots law*), an heir's privilege of securing himself against unlimited liability for his ancester, by giving up within a year an inventory of his heritage or real estate, to the extent of which alone he was liable; **benefit of the doubt**, favourable judgment when culpability is uncertain; **benefit society**, a friendly society. [M.E. *benfet*—A.Fr. *benfet*—L. *benefactum*.]

Benelux, *ben'ə-luks*, *n.* a name for *Be*lgium, the *Ne*therlands and *Lux*embourg.

bene merentibus, *be'ne mer-ent'ib-us*, *-ōōs*, (L.) to the well-deserving.

benempt. See bename.

beneplacito, *be-ne-plä'chē-tō*, (It.) good pleasure: by your leave.

benet, *bi-net'*, *v.t.* to catch in a net, to ensnare. [be- (1) or (2).]

benet, *ben'it*, *n.* an exorcist, the third of the four lesser orders in the Roman Catholic church. [O.Fr. *beneit*—L. *benedictus*, blessed.]

bene vobis, *be'ne vō'bis*, *wō'bēs*, (L.) health to you.

benevolence, *bi-nev'ə-ləns*, *n.* disposition to do good: an act of kindness: generosity: a gift of money, esp. for support of the poor: a kind of forced loan or contribution, levied by kings without legal authority, first so called under Edward IV in 1473 (*Eng. hist.*).—*adj.* **benev'olent**, charitable, generous, well disposed.—*adv.* **benev'olently**. [O.Fr. *benivolence* and L. *benevolentia*.]

Bengali, *ben-gö'lē*, *adj.* of or belonging to *Bengal*. *n.* a native of Bengal: the language of Bengal.—*n.* **bengaline** (*beng'gə-lēn*), a light fabric usually of silk and cotton or silk and wool, with a crosswise rib.—**Bengal fire**, **Bengal light**, a brilliant light, black sulphide of antimony, used as a shipwreck signal, to illuminate country at night, and in fireworks.

benight, *bi-nīt'*, *v.t.* to involve in darkness: to cloud with disappointment.—*adj.* **benight'ed**, overtaken by night: involved in darkness, intellectual or moral: ignorant.—*v.t.* **benight'en** (*rare*), to benight.—*ns.* **benight'ening**; **benight'er**; **benight'ing** (also *adj.*); **benight'ment**. [Pfx. be- (2) and night.]

benign, *bi-nīn'*, *adj.* favourable, esp. in astrology, as opposed to *malign*: gracious: kindly: of a mild type, as opposed to *malignant* (*med.*): salubrious.—*n.* **benignancy** (*bi-nig'nən-si*), benignant quality.—*adj.* **benig'nant**, kind: gracious beneficial—*adv.* **benig'nantly**.—*n.* **benig'nity**, goodness of disposition: kindness: graciousness: favourable circumstances—of climate, weather, disease, planets.—*adv.* **benign'ly**. [O.Fr. *benigne*—L. *benignus*, prob.—*bene*, well, and root of *genus*, birth, kind.]

benison, *ben'i-zn*, *-sn*, *n.* a benediction, blessing, esp. blessing of God. [O.Fr. *beneiçun*—L. *benedictiō*, *-ōnis*.]

bénitier, *bā-nē'tyā*, *n.* a holy-water font, or stoup. [Fr.,—L.L. *benedictārium*—L. *benedictus*.]

benj, *benj*, *n.* bhang. [Ar.]

Benjamin, *ben'jə-min*, *n.* a youngest son: a favourite child. [As in Genesis xlii.]

benjamin, *ben'jə-min*, *n.* an old kind of overcoat. [Perh. alluding to Joseph (q.v.); or a tailor's name.]

benjamin, *ben'jə-min*, *n.* gum benzoin (also **gum benjamin**).—*n.* **ben'jamin-tree**, Styrax: the American spice-bush: a kind of fig-tree. [benzoin.]

bennet, *ben'it*. See herb-bennet (at herb).

bennet, *ben'it*, (*S. England*) *n.* a dry grass stalk. [bent (2).]

bent, *bent*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **bend**.—*adj.* curved: having a bend: intent, set (upon doing something), determined: obedient, governed (*Spens.*): morally crooked, or criminal: stolen (*slang*).—*n.* curvature: curved part: tendency: trend: inclination: direction: leaning or bias: natural inclination of the mind: the extent to which a bow may be bent: degree of tension: capacity of endurance.—**to the top of one's bent**, to the full measure of one's inclination. [bend.]

bent, *bent*, *n.* any stiff or wiry grass: the old dried stalks of grasses: a genus (*Agrostis*) of grasses, slender and delicate in appearance, some useful as pasture-grasses and for hay: a place covered with bents, a heath: a hillside.—Also **bent'-grass**.—*adj.* **bent'y**.—**take (to) the bent** (*Scot.*), to take flight. [O.E. *beonet*, found in place-names, as *Beonetlēah*, Bentley.]

Benthamism, *ben'thəm-izm*, *n.* the social and political teaching of Jeremy *Bentham* (1748-1832), whose leading principle is the doctrine of utility, that happiness is identical with pleasure, summed up in Hutcheson's phrase, 'the greatest happiness of the greatest number'.—*n.* **Ben'thamite**.

benthos, *ben'thos*, *n.* the flora and fauna of the sea-bottom—opp. to *plankton* and *nekton*.—*adj.* **ben'thic**. [Gr. *benthos*, depth.]

benthoscope, *ben'thō-skōp*, *n.* a submersible sphere from which to study deep-sea life. [Gr. *benthos*, depth, *skopeein*, to look at.]

ben trovato, *ben trō-vä'tō*, (It.) aptly invented; **ben venuto**, *ven-ōōt'ō*, welcome.

benumb, *bi-num'*, *v.t.* to make insensible or powerless: to stupefy (now chiefly of *cold*): to deaden the feelings of: to paralyse generally.—*adj.* **benumbed'**.—*ns.* **benumbed'ness**, **benumb'ment**. [Pfx. be- (2).]

Benzedrine, *ben'zi-drēn*, *n.* tradename for amphetamine.

benzene, *ben'zēn*, *n.* simplest of the aromatic series of hydrocarbons, discovered by Faraday in 1825, now mostly prepared by destructive distillation of coal-tar, its molecule consisting of a ring or closed chain of six carbon atoms each with a hydrogen atom attached—formerly called benzine, benzol, names now used differently (see below).—*ns.* **ben'zal** or **benzyl'idine**, a radical whose oxide is **benzal'dehyde** or oil of bitter almonds; **benz'idine**, a base used in preparing azo-dyes; **ben'zil**, a double benzoyl radical; **ben'zine** (*ben'zēn*), a mixture of hydrocarbons got by destructive distillation of petroleum, used as a solvent, motor fuel, etc.: improperly, benzene; **ben'zoate** (*-zō-āt*), a salt of benzoic acid; **benzocaine**, *ben-zō-kā'in*, *ben'zō-kān*, a drug used as a local anaesthetic and in the treatment of gastritis (benzine and cocaine).—*adj.* **benzo'ic**, pertaining to benzoin (see next article), as **benzoic acid**, an acid, $C_6H_5\cdot COOH$, found in benzoin and other gums.—*ns.* **ben'zol(e)**, crude benzene, used as a motor-spirit: improperly, benzene; **ben'zoline**, benzine: impure benzene; **benzoyl** (*ben'zō-il*), the radical $C_6H_5{:}CO$; **benzpyrene**, *benz-pi'ren*, a cancer-inducing hydrocarbon ($C_{20}H_{12}$) found in coal-tar and present in small quantities in smoke, including tobacco smoke (benzene and pyrene); **ben'zyl** (*-zil*), the radical $C_6H_5CH_2$. [From **benzoin**.]

benzoin, *ben'zō-in*, or *-zoin*, *n.* gum benjamin, the aromatic and resinous juice of *Styrax Benzoin*, a tree of Java and Sumatra, used in perfumery, in pastilles, for incense and court-plaster, and friar's balsam.—*adj.* **benzo'ic.** [In the 16th century, benjoin, most prob. through It. from Ar. *lubān jāwī*, frankincense of Jawa (i.e. Sumatra).]

bepaint, *bi-pānt'*, *v.t.* to paint over: to colour. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

bepat, *bi-pat'*, *v.t.* to pat frequently, to beat. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

bepatched, *bi-pacht'*, *adj.* mended with patches: wearing patches on the face by way of adornment. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

bepearl, *bi-pûrl'*, *v.t.* to cover over with pearls. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

bepelt, *bi-pelt'*, *v.t.* to pelt vigorously. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

bepepper, *bi-pep'ər*, *v.t.* to pelt with a rain of shot or blows. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

bepester, *bi-pest'ər*, *v.t.* to vex or pester greatly. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

bepity, *bi-pit'i*, *v.t.* to pity greatly. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

beplaster, *bi-pläs'tər*, *v.t.* to plaster thickly: to daub. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

beplumed, *bi-plo͞omd'*, *adj.* adorned with feathers. [Pfx. **be-** (2).]

bepommel, *bi-pum'l*, *v.t.* to pommel soundly. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

bepowder, *bi-pow'dər*, *v.t.* to powder over. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

bepraise, *bi-prāz'*, *v.t.* to lavish praise on. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

beprose, *bi-prōz'*, *v.t.* to reduce to prose: to discuss in prose and tediously. [Pfx. **be-** (2).]

bepuff, *bi-puf'*, *v.t.* to puff out: to praise beyond measure. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

bequeath, *bi-kwēdh*, *v.t.* to leave by will to another (strictly of personal property): to transmit to posterity, to leave behind: to commit or entrust to any one.—*adj.* **bequeath'able.**—*ns.* **bequeath'al**; **bequeath'ment.** [O.E. *becwethan*—pfx. *bi-*, *be-*, and *cwethan*, to say; see **quoth**.]

bequest, *bi-kwest'*, *n.* act of bequeathing: that which is bequeathed, a legacy. [M.E. *biqueste*—O.E. pfx. *bi-*, *be-*, *cwethan*, to say; see **quoth**.]

berate, *bi-rāt'*, *v.t.* to scold or chide vigorously. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

beray, *bi-rā'*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to befoul.—Also (erroneously) **bewray'**. [Pfx. **be-** (1) and **ray** (1).]

Berber, *bûr'bər*, *n.* a member of one of the Hamitic peoples of Barbary: the language of the Berbers.—Also *adj.* [Ar. *barbar*; connection with Gr. *barbaros* doubtful.]

Berberis, *bûr'bər-is*, *n.* the barberry genus, giving name to the family **Berberidā'ceae**, akin to the buttercup family.—*adj.* **berberidā'ceous.**—*n.* **ber'berine**, an alkaloid got from barberry roots. [Latinised from Ar.; see **barberry**.]

berceau, *ber-sō*, (Fr.) a cradle: a covered walk.

berceuse, *ber-søz'*, *n.* a cradle song: a musical composition in similar rhythm. [Fr.]

bere, another spelling of **bear**, barley.

bere, **beer**, **bear**, *bēr*, *n.* a pillow-case (usu. **pill'ow-bere**). [Origin obscure; cf. Ger. *bühre*.]

Berean, *be-rē'ən*, *n.* one of an extinct Scottish sect of the 18th century.—Also *adj.* [*Beroea*, Gr. *Beroia*, in Macedonia, where the people searched the scriptures daily (Acts, xvii. 11).]

bereave, *bi-rēv'*, *v.t.* to rob of anything valued: to deprive: to widow, orphan, or deprive by death of some dear relative or friend: to snatch away:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **bereaved'** (usu. by death), **bereft'** (usu. in general sense); *arch. pa.p.* **bereav'en.**—*adj.* **bereaved'.**—*n.* **bereave'ment**, loss of a relative or friend. [O.E. *berēafian*, to plunder; see **reave**.]

beret, *ber'i*, **berret**, *ber'et*, *n.* a flat, round, woollen cap worn by Basques and others. [Fr. *béret*.]

berg, *bûrg* (S.Afr. *berhh*), a hill or mountain: short for iceberg.—**berg'-add'er**, a venomous South African viper, living on hill-sides; **berg'-ce'dar**, a rare conifer (*Widdringtonia juniperoides*) of the Cedarbergen in South Africa; **bergfall**, (*berhh'fäl*, *bûrg'fōl*; Ger.), fall of mountain-rock; **berghaan** (*berhh'hän*; S.Afr.), the bateleur eagle (Du., mountain cock); **bergmehl** (*berhh'-māl*, or *bûrg'*), a powdery deposit of diatom frustules (Ger., mountain flour); **bergschrund** *berhh'shro͞ont*), a crevasse formed where a glacier or snowfield starts away from a mountain wall (Ger., mountain cleft). [Ger., Du., Sw. *berg*, hill; cog. with **barrow** (O.E. *beorg*).]

bergamask, *bûr'gə-mäsk*, *n.* a native of *Bergamo*, in Italy: a rustic dance associated with that district.—Also **ber'gomask.**

bergamot, *bûr'gə-mot*, *n.* a kind of citron or orange, whose aromatic rind yields oil of bergamot, used in perfumery: the essence so extracted: a mint of similar smell. [Said to be from *Bergamo* in Italy; or *Bergama* (Pergamum) in Asia Minor; or as next word.]

bergamot, *bûr'gə-mot*, *n.* a fine pear. [Fr.,—It.,—Turk. *begarmudi*, prince of pears.]

bergander, *bərg-an'dər*, *n.* the sheldrake. [Perh. equal to **burrow-gander**.]

Bergsonian, *bûrg-sō'ni-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to Henri *Bergson* (1859-1941) and his philosophy of creative evolution.—*n.* a follower of Bergson.—*n.* **Berg'sonism** (*-sən-izm*).

bergylt, *bûr'gilt*, *n.* a red northern sea-fish of the Scorpaenidae. [Norw. *berggylta*, rock-pig.]

beribboned, *bi-rib'ənd*, *participial adj.* decorated with ribbons. [Pfx. **be-** (2).]

beriberi, *ber'i-ber-i*, *n.* an Eastern disease due to lack of vitamin B. [Sinh. *beri*, weakness.]

Berkeleian, *bärk'lē'ən*, *bärk'li-ən*, in *U.S.* *bûrk-*, *adj.* pertaining to Bishop *Berkeley* (1685-1753), who maintained that the world we see and touch is not an abstract independent substance, of which conscious mind may be an effect, but is the very world which is presented to our senses, and which depends for its actuality on being perceived.—*n.* a follower of Berkeley.—*n.* **Berkelei'anism** (or *bärk'*).

berkelium, *bər-kē'li-əm* (earlier *bûrk'li-əm*), *n.* an element (Bk; at. number 97), prepared in a cyclotron at *Berkeley*, California.

berlin, *bûr'lin*, *bər-lēn'*, *-lin'*, *n.* an old four-wheeled covered carriage, with a seat behind covered with a hood—also **ber'line**: a closed motor-car with the driver's seat partitioned off.—**Berlin blue**, Prussian blue; **Berlin wool**, a fine dyed wool for worsted work, knitting, etc. [From the city of *Berlin*.]

berm, *bûrm*, *n.* a ledge. [Fr. *berme*; Ger. *berme*.]

Bermuda shorts, *bər-mū'də*, shorts, for men or women, reaching to just above the knee.—Also **Bermudas.**

Bernardine, *bûr'nər-din, -dēn, adj.* Cistercian. [From *Bernard* of Clairvaux, founder of the order.]

bernicle-goose. Same as **barnacle-goose.**

berob, *bi-rob',* (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to rob or plunder.

berry, *ber'i, n.* any small succulent fruit: in bot. a simple fruit with pericarp succulent throughout (thus excluding strawberry, raspberry, blackberry): a coffee-bean: a cereal grain: a lobster's or crayfish's egg: a knob on a swan's bill: (*pl.* **berr'ies**).—*v.i.* to come into berry, to swell: to gather berries.—*adj.* **berr'ied,** bearing berries.—*n.* **berr'ying.** [O.E. *berie.*]

berry, *ber'i, n.* a pottage or sop (as in **ale-berry, bread-berry**). [O.E. *brīw* pottage, porridge.]

bersaglieri, *ber-säl-yā'rē, n.pl.* the riflemen or sharpshooters of the Italian army, first organised in the Sardinian army in 1836. [It.; pl. of *bersagliere—bersaglio,* a mark.]

berserk, berserker, *ber-sûrk'(ər), -zûrk'(ər), n.* a Norse warrior whom the sight of the field of battle would fill with a frenzied and resistless fury.—*adjs., advs.* in a violent frenzy. [O.N. *berserkr,* probably bear-sark.]

berth, *bûrth, n.* sea-room: a ship's station at anchor or at a wharf: a room or sleeping-place in a ship, sleeping-carriage, etc.: any allotted or assigned place: a situation or place of employment, usually a comfortable one.—*v.t.* to moor: to furnish with a berth.—**to give a wide berth to,** to keep well away from generally. [Ety. obscure.]

bertha, *bûr'thə, n.* a woman's falling collar (also **berthe**): (with *cap.*; often **Big Bertha**) a big German gun (from Frau *Berta* Krupp of the Krupp steelworks); first used of guns shelling Paris 1918. [Woman's name.]

Bertholletia, *bûrth-ō-lē'sh(y)ə, n.* the brazil-nut genus of Lecythidaceae. [Named in honour of the chemist C. L. *Berthollet.*]

Berthon-boat, *bûr'thon, n.* a type of collapsible boat. [Edward L. *Berthon* (1813-99), its inventor.]

bertillonage, *ber-tē-yon-äzh, n.* a system of criminal identification by measurement, worked out by Alphonse *Bertillon.*

beryl, *ber'il, n.* a precious stone of which emerald and aquamarine are varieties, a silicate of beryllium and aluminium crystallising in the hexagonal system, green, colourless, yellow or blue, once esteemed as a magic crystal.—*adj.* pale greenish.—*ns.* **beryll'ium,** a metallic element (Be; atomic number 4), used as a moderator in nuclear reactors, and industrially to harden alloys, etc.; **beryll'ia,** its oxide. [O.Fr. *beryl*—L. *bēryllus*—Gr. *bēryllos.*]

besaint, *bi-sānt', v.t.* to make a saint of.—*pa.p.* **besaint'ed,** canonised: haunted with saints. [Pfx. **be-** (2).]

bescatter, *bi-skat'ər, v.t.* to scatter over. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

bescrawl, *bi-skröl', v.t.* to scrawl or scribble over. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

bescreen, *bi-skrēn', v.t.* to screen: to overshadow. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

bescribble, *bi-skrib'l, v.t.* to write in a scribbling hand: to scribble about, over, or upon. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

besee, *bi-sē'* (*obs.*) *v.t.* to look to: to provide for: to treat: to provide, furnish, apparel, adorn:—*pa.p.* **beseen'**—*adj.* **beseen',** of good appearance, comely: furnished. [O.E. *besēon*—*be-,* pfx., *sēon,* to see.]

beseech, *bi-sēch'* (*Spens.* **beseeke,** *bi-sēk'*), *v.t.* to entreat, to implore: to ask or pray earnestly: to solicit:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **besought** (*bi-söt'*), also **beseeched'.**—*n.* (*Shak.*) entreaty.—*n.* **beseech'er.**—*n.* and *adj.* **beseech'ing.**—*adv.* **beseech'ingly.**—*n.* **beseech'ingness.** [Pfx. **be-** (1), and M.E. *sechen*; see **seek.**]

beseem, *bi-sēm', v.i.* to seem (*obs.*): to be fitting or becoming.—*v.t.* to be seemly for: to become: to be fit for or worthy of.—*n.* and *adj.* **beseem'ing.**—*n.* **beseem'ingness.**—*adv.* **beseem'ingly.**—*adj.* **beseem'ly** (*rare*). [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

beseen. See **besee.**

beset, *bi-set', v.t.* to surround or set round with anything (now only in *pa.p.*): to surround with hostile intentions, to besiege: to occupy so as to allow none to go out or in: to assail, perplex, endanger, as by temptations, obstacles, etc.:—*pr.p.* **besett'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **beset'.**—*ns.* **beset'ment; besett'er.**—*adj.* **besett'ing,** constantly assailing: dominant: obsessive. [O.E. *besettan*—*settan,* to set.]

beshadow, *bi-shad'ō, v.t.* to cast a shadow over. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

beshame, *bi-shām', v.t.* to put to shame. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

beshine, *bi-shīn', v.i.* to light up.—*adj.* **beshone** (*-shon'*). [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

beshrew, *bi-shrōō', v.t.* to invoke evil upon, to curse—now only in imprecations. [Pfx. **be-** (1) and *obs. v.t. shrew,* to curse.]

beside, *bi-sīd', prep.* by the side of, near: over and above, besides (*rare*): outside of: away from: distinct from: apart from, not falling within, as of a question, resolution, etc.—*adv.* near by: besides: apart: to the side.—*adv.* **besides',** in addition: moreover: otherwise, else.—*prep.* over and above: else than: beside (*obs.*): away from, apart from (*obs.*).—**beside oneself,** having lost self-possession; **beside the mark, point, question,** irrelevant. [O.E. *besīdan,* by the side (dat.); the *s* is of the adverbial gen.]

besiege, *bi-sēj', v.t.* to lay siege to: to beset with armed forces: to throng round: to importune: to pester.—*ns.* **besiege'ment; besieg'er.**—*n.* and *adj.* **besieg'ing.**—*adv.* **besieg'ingly** (*rare*), urgently. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

besigh, *bi-sī', v.t.* to sigh over. [Pfx. **be-** (3).]

besing, *bi-sing', v.t.* to celebrate in song.—*adj.* **besung'.** [Pfx. **be-** (3).]

besit, *bi-sit',* (*obs.*) *v.t.* to besiege: to sit well on, as clothes, to become.—*adj.* **besitt'ing** (*Spens.*), becoming. [O.E. *besittan*—*sittan,* to sit.]

beslave, *bi-slāv', v.t.* to make a slave of: to call slave. [Pfx. **be-** (2).]

beslaver, *bi-slav'ər, v.t.* to slaver or slobber upon: to cover with fulsome flattery. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

beslobber, *bi-slob'ər, v.t.* to besmear with the spittle running from one's mouth: to cover with drivelling kisses: to flatter fulsomely. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

beslubber, *bi-slub'ər, v.t.* to bedaub or besmear. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

besmear, *bi-smēr', v.t.* to smear over: to bedaub: to pollute. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

besmirch, *bi-smûrch', v.t.* to soil, as with smoke or soot: to sully. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

besmutch, *bi-smuch', v.t.* to besmirch. [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

besmut, *bi-smut', v.t.* to blacken with soot.—*adj.* **besmutt'ed.** [Pfx. **be-** (1).]

besognio, *bi-zōn'yō, n.* a beggar. [See **bezonian.**]

besoin, *bə-zwɛ̃,* (Fr.) need, want, desire.

beso las manos, *bā'sō lās mä'nōs,* (Sp.) I kiss your hands.

besom, *bē'zəm, bez'əm, n.* a bunch of twigs for sweeping: (Scot., pron. *biz'əm, buz'əm*) a broom: any cleansing or purifying agent (*fig.*).—**be'somhead,** a blockhead; **be'som-rid'er,** a witch.—**to jump the besom** (see **broom**). [O.E. *besema*; Ger. *besen,* Du. *bezem.*]

besom, *biz'əm, bē'zəm,* (*Scot.* and *dial.*) *n.* a term of reproach for a woman, implying generally slatternliness, laziness, impudence, or unscrupulous energy. [Perh. the same word as the preceding; perh. connected with O.E. *bysn*, *bisn*, example, or O.N. *bȳsn*, wonder.]

besort, *bi-sört'*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to match, befit, become.—*n.* suitable company. [Pfx. be- (1).]

besot, *bi-sot'*, *v.t.* to make sottish, dull, or stupid: to make a sot of: to cause to dote: to infatuate:—*pr.p.* besott'ing; *pa.p.* besott'ed.—*adj.* besott'ed, infatuated.—*adv.* besott'edly.—*n.* besott'edness. [Pfx. be- (2).]

besought, *bi-söt'*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of beseech.

besouled, *bi-sōld'*, *adj.* endowed with a soul. [Pfx. be- (2).]

bespangle, *bi-spang'gl*, *v.t.* to adorn with spangles, or with anything sparkling or shining. [Pfx. be- (1).]

bespatter, *bi-spat'ər*, *v.t.* to spatter or sprinkle with dirt or anything moist: to defame. [Pfx. be- (1).]

bespeak, *bi-spēk'*, to speak for or engage beforehand, to order or apply for: to stipulate or ask for: to betoken: to bewitch (*obs. dial.*).—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to speak: (*pa.t.* bespoke', *arch.* bespake'; *pa.p.* bespōk'en, also bespoke').—*n.* an actor's benefit, so called because his friends and patrons choose the piece to be performed: an application in advance. [Pfx. be- (3).]

bespeckle, *bi-spek'l*, *v.t.* to mark with speckles or spots. [Pfx. be- (1).]

bespectacled, *bi-spek'tə-kld*, *adj.* having spectacles on. [Pfx. be- (2).]

bespeed, *bi-spēd'*, *v.t.* to help on.—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* besped'. [Pfx. be- (1).]

bespice, *bi-spīs'*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to season with spice. [Pfx. be- (2).]

bespit, *bi-spit'*, (*arch.*) *v.t.* to spit upon, defile with spittle:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bespit', bespat'; *pa.p.* (*Browning*) bespate'. [Pfx. be- (1).]

bespoke, *bi-spōk'*, bespoken, *be-spōk'n*, *pa.p.* of bespeak, ordered to be made, as clothes. [Pfx. be- (3).]

besport, *bi-spōrt'*, *-spört'*, *v.t.* to disport. [Pfx. be- (1).]

bespot, *bi-spot'*, *v.t.* to cover with spots.—*adj.* bespott'ed.—*n.* bespott'edness. [Pfx. be- (1).]

bespout, *bi-spowt'*, *v.t.* to spout over; to declaim pompously. [Pfx. be- (1).]

bespread, *bi-spred'*, *v.t.* to spread over: to cover:—*pr.p.* bespread'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bespread'. [Pfx. be- (3).]

besprent, *bi-sprent'*, (*obs.*) *pa.p.* sprinkled over: scattered. [O.E. *besprengan*; see sprinkle.]

besprinkle, *bi-spring'kl*, *v.t.* to sprinkle over. [Pfx. be- (1).]

Bessemer, *bes'əm-ər*, *adj.* pertaining to the steel-making process invented by Sir Henry *Bessemer*.—**Bessemer iron, pig**, pig-iron suitable for making Bessemer steel.

best, *best*, *adj.* (serving as *superl.* of good) good in the highest degree: first: highest: most excellent.—*n.* one's utmost endeavour: the highest perfection: the best share, part, success, or lot (as the *best of the bargain*, *the best of three*—tosses, games, etc.).—*adv.* (as *superl.* of well) in the highest degree: in the best manner.—*v.t.* (*coll.*) to get the better of.—**best boy, girl** (*coll.*), a favourite associate of the opposite sex; **best man, best maid** (*Scot.*), groomsman and bridesmaid at a wedding; **best part**, greater part; **best'seller**, a book that has had one of the biggest sales of the season: the writer of such a book.—**at best**, on the most favourable supposition; **for the best**, with the best of intentions or outcome; **give one best**, to concede the victory; **have the best of it**, to gain the advantage in a contest; **I had best, I were best** (for earlier *me were best*), it were best for me; **to make the best of one's way**, to go as well as one can; **put one's best foot foremost** (see foot); **with the best**, as successfully as anyone. [O.E. *betst*, *betest*; see better.]

bestain, *bi-stān'*, *v.t.* to stain all over. [Pfx. be- (1).]

bestar, *bi-stär'*, *v.t.* to cover with stars. [Pfx. be- (2).]

bestead, *bi-sted'*, *v.t.* to help, relieve: to be of use to, avail.—*v.i.* to profit, be advantageous:—*pa.t.* bestead'ed; *pa.p.* bestead', bested'. [Pfx. be- (1) and *obs. v.t.* stead.]

bestead, bested, *bi-sted'* (*Spens.* bestad, bestadde, *bi-stad'*), *adj.* set about (*with*): beset (with *by*, of foes; *with*, of dangers, etc.): situated—usually with *ill*, *hard*, etc. [Pfx. be- (2) and stead, placed.]

bestial, *best'i-əl*, *adj.* like a beast: rude: brutally sensual.—*n.* (*Scot.*) a collective name for cattle.—*v.t.* best'ialise, -ize, to make like a beast.—*ns.* best'ialism, irrationality; bestiality (*-al'i-ti*), beastliness: disgusting vice. [L. *bestiālis*—*bestia*, beast.]

bestiary, *best'i-ər-i*, *n.* a book of a class popular in the Middle Ages, describing animals, a mixture of natural and unnatural history allegorised for edification. [L.L. *bestiārium*, a menagerie—*bestia*, a beast.]

bestick, *bi-stik'*, *v.t.* to stick over, as with sharp points: to transfix: to stick about, adorn:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bestuck'. [Pfx. be- (1).]

bestill, *bi-stil'*, *v.t.* to make quiet, to hush. [Pfx. be- (1).]

bestir, *bi-stûr'*, *v.t.* to put into lively action: arouse into activity. [Pfx. be- (1).]

bestorm, *bi-störm'*, *v.t.* to assail with storms or tumult. [Pfx. be- (1).]

bestow, *bi-stō'*, *v.t.* to stow, place, or put by: to give or confer: to accommodate with quarters: to apply (with *on* and *upon*): (*refl.*, *Shak.*) to acquit (oneself).—*ns.* bestow'al, act of bestowing: disposal; bestow'er; bestow'ment. [Pfx. be- (1).]

bestraddle, *bi-strad'l*, *v.t.* to bestride. [Pfx. be- (3).]

bestraught, *bi-ströt'*, (*obs.*) *adj.* distraught: distracted: mad. [Pfx. be- (1); distraught, with change of pfx.]

bestreak, *bi-strēk'*, *v.t.* to overspread with streaks. [Pfx. be- (1).]

bestrew, *bi-stro͞o'*, *v.t.* to cover loosely with something strewn or scattered over:—*pa.p.* bestrewed', bestrown' (*-strōn'*), bestrewn' (with). [Pfx. be- (1).]

bestride, *bi-strīd'*, *v.t.* to stride over: to sit or stand across: to defend, protect, from the sense of standing over a fallen man to defend him:—*pa.t.* bestrid', bestrode'; *pa.p.* bestrid', bestridd'en.—*adj.* bestrid'able. [Pfx. be- (3).]

bestuck, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of bestick.

bestud, *bi-stud'*, *v.t.* to adorn as with studs, as the sky with stars. [Pfx. be- (1).]

bet, *bet*, *n.* a wager: something staked to be lost or won on the result of a doubtful issue.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to lay or stake, as a bet:—*pr.p.* bett'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bet or bett'ed.—*ns.* bett'er, one who bets—also bett'or; bett'ing.—**an even bet**, an equal chance; **you bet** (*slang*), certainly. [Possibly shortened from the noun abet.]

beta, *bē'tə*, *n.* the second letter (Β, β) of the Greek alphabet: as a numeral β' = 2, ͵β = 2,000: in a constellation, star second in brightness.—*ns.* be'tacism (*-sizm*), pronunciation of the sound of b as that of v; be'tatron (Gr. *-tron*, agent suffix), see accelerator (under accelerate).—**beta rays**, streams of beta particles, or electrons, given off by radium and other radio-active substances. [Gr. *bēta*; see B, beth.]

betake, *bi-tāk'*, *v.t.* to take (oneself) to, to go (with *self*): to apply or have recourse:—*pa.t.* betook'; *pa.p.* betāk'en. [Pfx. be- (1).]

bête, *bet*, (Fr.) brute, stupid person; **bête noire**, *nwär*, a black beast: a bugbear; **betise**, *bet-ēz*, stupidity.

beteem, beteeme, *bi-tēm'*, (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) *v.t.* to grant, vouchsafe, allow (also with the under-meaning of teem upon). [Perh. from a lost O.E. word answering to Du. *betamen*, to beseem.]

betel, *bē'tl*, *n.* the leaf of the be'tel-pepp'er (*Piper* *betle*), which is chewed in the East along with the areca-nut and lime.—*n.* **be′tel-nut**, the areca-nut. [Through Port. from Malayalam *vettila*.]

Betelgeuse, Betelgeuze, *bet′əl-jo͞oz*, *n.* a reddish first-magnitude star in Orion's shoulder. [Fr.,—Ar. *bayt-al-jawzā′*, Orion.]

beth, *beth*, *bāth*, *n.* the second letter of the Hebrew and Phoenician alphabets, resembling a house. [Heb. *bēth*, house; see B, beta.]

bethankit, *bi-thangk′it*, (*Scot.*) *interj.* elliptical for *God be thanked*.—*n.* a grace.

bethel, *beth′əl*, *n.* a Methodist or Baptist church: an old ship fitted as a place of worship for sailors. [Heb. *Bēth-ēl*, house of God.]

Bethesda, *be-thez′da*, (Heb.) a healing pool at Jerusalem—often applied to a Nonconformist church.

bethink, *bi-thingk′*, *v.t.* to think on or call to mind: to recollect (generally followed by a reflexive pronoun and *of*): to propose to oneself.—*v.i.* to consider:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **bethought** (*bi-thöt′*). [O.E. *bithencan*; cf. Ger. *bedenken*. See think.]

bethrall, *bi-thröl′*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to enslave [Pfx. be- (2).]

bethumb, *bi-thum′*, *v.t.* to mark with the thumbs:—*pa.p.* **bethumbed′**. [Pfx. be- (1).]

bethump, *bi-thump′*, *v.t.* to thump or beat soundly. [Pfx. be- (1).]

bethwack, *bi-thwak′*, *v.t.* to thrash soundly. [Pfx. be- (1).]

betide, *bi-tīd′*, *v.t.* to befall, happen to (orig. *dat.* and formerly sometimes followed by *to*, *unto*): (*erroneous and rare*) to betoken:—*pa.t.* **betid′ed**, **betid** (*-tid′*); *pa.p.* **betid′** (*Spens.* **betight**, *bi-tīt′*). [Pfx. be- (1); see tide (2).]

betime, *bi-tīm′*, (*Shak.*) *v.i.* to betide. [Pfx. be- (2).]

betimes, *bi-tīmz′*, *adv.* in good time: early: seasonably: speedily. [betime with adverbial gen. *-s*.]

betitle, *bi-tī′tl*, *v.t.* to give a name to. [Pfx. be- (2).]

betoil, *bi-toil′*, *v.t.* to weary with toil. [Pfx be- (1).]

betoken, *bi-tō′kn*, *v.t.* to show by a sign: to foreshow: to mean: (*arch.*) to symbolise. [Pfx. be- (1).]

béton, *bā′tɔ̃*, *n.* lime concrete: concrete. [Fr.]

betony, *bet′ən-i*, *n.* a common labiate plant (*Stachys* or *Betonica*, *officinalis*) growing in woods, of great repute in ancient and mediaeval medicine: extended to various labiate and scrophulariaceous plants. [Fr. *bétoine*—L. *betonica*, *vettonica*.]

betook, *bi-to͝ok′*, *pa.t.* of **betake**.

betoss, *bi-tos′*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to agitate. [Pfx. be- (1).]

betray, *bi-trā′*, *v.t.* to give up treacherously: to disclose in breach of trust: to let go basely or weakly: to deceive (the innocent and trustful), to seduce: to discover or show: to show signs of.—*ns.* **betray′al**, act of betraying; **betray′er**, a traitor: the seducer of a trustful girl. [Pfx. be- (1) and O.Fr. *trair* (Fr. *trahir*)—L. *tradĕre*, to deliver up.]

betread, *bi-tred′*, *v.t.* to tread over or walk upon:—*pa.t.* **betrod′**; *pa.p.* **betrodd′en**. [Pfx. be- (1).]

betrim, *bi-trim*, *v.t.* to trim or set in order, to deck, to dress. [Pfx. be- (1).]

betroth, *bi-trōdh′*, or *-trōth′*, *v.t.* to contract, or promise, to marry (a woman): to affiance: to pledge oneself to (*obs.*).—*ns.* **betroth′al**, **betroth′ment**, an engagement to marry: ceremonious declaration of such an engagement.—*adj.* and *n.* **betrothed′**. [Pfx. be- (2), and troth or truth.]

better, *bet′ər*, *adj.* (serves as *comp.* of good) good in a greater degree: preferable: improved: more suitable: larger: kinder: stronger in health: completely recovered, quite well again (*Scot.*).—*adv.* (*comp.* of well) well in a greater degree: more fully or completely: over or more: with greater advantage.—*n.* superior (esp. in *pl.*)—*v.t.* to make better: to surpass.—*v.i.* to grow better.—*adjs.* **bett′ered**; **bett′ering**.—*ns.* **bett′ering**, amelioration: improvement; **bett′erment**, improvement, esp. in standard of life or value of property.—*adj.* **bett′ermost**, best.—*n.* **bett′erness**.—**better half**, a jocose term for a wife, once applied seriously to wife or husband, intimate friend, and even the soul as opposed to the body; **be better than one's word**, to do more than one had promised; **better off**, in superior circumstances: more fortunate: richer; **get the better of**, to gain the advantage over, overcome; **had better** (see **have**); **think better of**, to revise one's decision about, esp. to decide not to do so: to have the better opinion of. [O.E. *bet* (adv.), *betera* (adj.) better; Goth. *batiza*, Ger. *besser*; prob. cog. with boot.]

betty, *bet′i*, *n.* a man who troubles himself with the women's work in a household: a burglar's jemmy (*old slang*).—**Bett′y Mar′tin** (*obs.*), an expression inviting incredulity (usu. *all my eye and Betty Martin*). [Dim. of *Elizabeth*.]

Betula, *bet′ūla*, *n.* the birch genus, giving name to the family **Betulā′ceae**, which includes hazel and hornbeam. [L. *betŭla*.]

betumbled, *bi-tum′bld*, (*Shak.*) *participial adj.* tumbled or disordered. [Pfx. be- (1).]

between, *bi-twēn′*, *prep.* in, to, through, or across the space that separates: intermediate to: on the part of in reciprocal relation: by combined action or influence of: from one to another of: in joint possession of (generally of two).—*adv.* in or to an intermediate place: at intervals.—*n.* an interval (*Shak.*): an intermediate variety of needle.—*ns.* **between′ity** (*playful*), **between′ness**, state of being between.—**between′-decks**, the space between any two decks of a ship (also *adv.*); **between′-maid**, a servant subsidiary to two others (esp. cook and tablemaid)—a tweeny.—*advs.* **between′time**, **between′whiles**, at intervals.—**between ourselves**, **between you and me** (*slang* **and the cat**, **or post**, **or bedpost**, etc.), in confidence; **between the devil and the deep sea**, in a desperate dilemma; **go between**, to act as a mediator (*n.* **go′-between**). [O.E. *betwēonum*, and *betwēon*—*be*, by, and *twēgen*, *twā*, twain, two.]

betwixt, *bi-twikst′*, and *adv.* between.—**betwixt and between**, in a middling position. [O.E. *betweox*—*twā*, two, and the suffix *-ix*, -ish, with added *-t*, as in *against*, and *amidst*.]

Beulah, *bū′lə*, (Heb.) a land of rest—a name for Israel in its future condition, in Isa. lxii, 4: a Nonconformist chapel.

beurré, *bœ-rā*, *n.* a soft pear of various kinds. [Fr., buttery.]

bevatron. See accelerator (under accelerate).

bevel, *bev′l*, *n.* a slant or inclination of a surface: an instrument opening like a pair of compasses, and adjustable for measuring angles.—*adj.* having the form of a bevel: slanting.—*v.t.* to form with a bevel or slant:—*pr.p.* **bev′elling**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **bev′elled**.—*adj.* **bev′elled**, cut to an oblique angle, sloped off.—*ns.* **bev′eller**, **bev′elling**, **bev′elment**.—**bev′el-gear**, **bev′el-wheels** (*mech.*), wheels working on each other in different planes, the cogs of the wheels being bevelled or at oblique angles to the shafts. [From the older form of Fr. *beveau*, bevel (instrument).]

bever. See **beverage**.

bever, an obsolete form of **beaver**.

beverage, *bev′ər-ij*, *n.* any liquid for drinking, esp. tea, coffee, milk, etc.: a mixture of cider and water (*obs.*): a drink or drink-money to celebrate an occasion (*dial.*).—*n.* **bever** (*bēv′ər*), a small repast between meals (*dial.*): a time for drinking (*obs.*). [O.Fr. *bevrage* (Fr. *breuvage*), *beivre*—L. *bibĕre*, to drink.]

bevue, *bā-vü*, *n.* a blunder. [Fr. *bévue*.]

bevy, *bev′i*, *n.* a company or flock of larks, quails, swans, roes, or ladies. [Origin obscure.]

bewail, *bi-wāl′*, *v.t.* to lament: to mourn loudly over (esp. the dead).—*v.i.* to utter lamentations.—*adj.* **bewailed′**.—*n.* and *adj.* **bewail′ing**. [Pfx. be- (1).]

beware, *bi-wār′*, *v.i.* (usu. with *of*, or with *that*, *lest*) to be on one's guard: to take heed (*obs.*): to take care (of) (*obs.*): to take warning (by) (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to be on one's guard against: to take care of (*obs.*): to take care (with *infin.* or clause) (*arch.*). Used normally only in infinitive and imperative; old writers have *was ware*, etc. [be, ware.]

beweep, *bi-wēp′*, *v.t.* to weep over, lament: to wet or disfigure by weeping:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bewept′. [Pfx. be- (1).]

beweltered, *bi-wel′tərd*, (*arch.*) *participial adj.* besmeared by weltering in blood. [Pfx. be- (1).]

bewet, *bi-wet′*, *v.t.* to wet or moisten (*Shak.*):—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bewett′ed, bewet′. [Pfx. be- (1).]

bewhore, *bi-hōr′*, *-hör*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to call a whore: to make a whore of.—[Pfx. be- (2).]

bewig, *bi-wig′*, to cover with a wig.—*adj.* bewigged′. [Pfx. be- (2).]

bewilder, *bi-wil′dər*, *v.t.* to lead astray (*arch.*): to perplex, confuse.—*adjs.* bewil′dered, lost (*arch.*): confused in mind: trackless (*arch.*): confused, mixed up (*arch.*); bewil′dering.—*adv.* bewil′deringly.—*n.* bewil′derment. [Pfx. be- (1) and obs. Eng. *wildern*—O.E. *wilddēoren*, wilderness—*wild*, wild, *dēor*, beast.]

bewitch, *bi-wich′*, *v.t.* to affect by witchcraft (mostly malignantly): to fascinate or charm.—*n.* bewitch′ery.—*adj.* bewitch′ing, charming: enchanting.—*adv.* bewitch′ingly.—*n.* bewitch′ment. [Pfx. be- (1).]

bewray, *bi-rā′*, (*arch.*) *v.t.* to reveal: to divulge: to show up: to reveal the existence, presence, or whereabouts, of. [M.E. *bewreien*—*be-*, and O.E. *wrēgan*, to accuse.]

bewray. See beray.

bey, *bā*, *n.* a Turkish governor. [Turk. *bey*.]

beyond, *bi-yond′*, *prep.* on the farther side of: farther onward in comparison with: out of reach of: above, superior to: apart from.—*adv.* farther away.—*n.* the unknown: the hereafter.—beyond measure, excessively; beyond one, more than one is able to do: past one's comprehension; beyond seas, abroad; go beyond, to surpass: to circumvent: to overreach (*B.*, *Shak.*); the back of beyond, a place of extreme remoteness. [O.E. *begeondan*—pfx. *be-*, and *geond*, across, beyond; see yon.]

bez, bez-antler, -tine. See bay (6).

bezant, *bez′ənt*, or *biz-ant′*, *n.* a gold coin first struck at Byzantium or Constantinople: a small circle or (i.e. yellow), like a gold coin (*her.*).

bezel, *bez′l*, *n.* the part of the setting of a precious stone which encloses it: the oblique side or face of a cut gem: the grooved rim in which a watch-glass is set, etc.: a sloped cutting edge (usually basil, *baz′l*): an indicator light on a car dashboard. [From an O.Fr. word represented by mod. Fr. *biseau*; ult. origin uncertain.]

bezique, *bi-zēk′*, *n.* a game at cards for two, three, or four, played with two to four packs, from which cards below the seven have been removed: the combination of the knave of diamonds and queen of spades. [Fr. *besigue*, of obscure origin.]

bezoar, *bē′zōr*, *-zör*, *n.* a stony concretion found in the stomachs of goats, antelopes, llamas, etc., formerly esteemed an antidote to all poisons.—*adj.* bezoardic (*bez-ō-ärd′ik*). [Through Sp. *bezoar* and Ar. *bāzahr*—Pers. *pādzahr*, antidote—*zahr*, poison.]

bezonian, *bi-zō′nyən*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a beggar. [It. *bisogno*, need.]

bezzle, *bez′l*, (*obs.*) *v.i.* to drink hard.—*v.t.* to squander: to despoil: to consume. [O.Fr. *besiler*. See embezzle.]

bhang, *bang*, *n.* a narcotic and intoxicant, leaves and shoots of hemp. [Hind. *bhāg*; Pers. *bang*; Sans. *bhaṅga*.]

bharal, *bur′əl*, *n.* the blue sheep of the Himalaya, connecting the true wild sheep with the goats.—Also burrel, burrell, burrhel, burhel. [Hind.]

Bharat, *bu′rut*, *n.* Hindi name of the Republic of India.—*adj.* Bha′rati. [*Bharata*, legendary monarch.]

bhisti, bheesty, bheestie, bhistee, *bēs′tē*, an Indian water carrier. [Urdu. *bhīstī*—Pers. *behistī*—*bihisht*, paradise.]

bi-, *bī*, *pfx.* twice, double. [L. *bis*, twice, *bīnī*, two by two, for *duis*, *duīnī*.]

biannual, *bī-an′ū-əl*, *adj.* two-yearly: also half-yearly. [L. *bi-*, twice, *annus*, year.]

bias, *bī′əs*, *n.* an obliquity: an oblique line: a bulge or greater weight on one side of a bowl (in the game of bowling), making it turn to one side: a turning to one side: a one-sided inclination of the mind: a prejudice: any special influence that sways the mind.—*adj.* biased: cut slantwise.—*adv.* slantwise.—*v.t.* to cause to turn to one side: to prejudice, or prepossess: to cut obliquely:—*pr.p.* bi′asing (by some bi′assing); *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bi′ased (bi′assed).—*n.* bi′asing, a bias or inclination to one side.—bias binding, a long narrow folded piece of material cut slantwise and used for finishing hems, seams, etc., in sewing; bi′as-drawing, (*Shak.*) a turn awry. [Fr. *biais*, slant; of unknown origin.]

biathlon, *bī-ath′lon*, *n.* an international competition in ski-ing and shooting. [L. *bi-*, twice, Gr. *athlon*, a contest.]

biaxial, *bī-aks′i-əl*, *adj.* having two (optic, etc.) axes.—Also biax′al. [L. *bi-*, and axial.]

bib, *bib*, *n.* a cloth or plastic shield put under a child's chin: of an apron, overalls, etc., the front part above the waist: the pout, a fish of the cod and haddock genus with a large chin barbel.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to drink, to tipple.—*adj.* bibā′cious.—*ns.* bibā′tion, tippling; bibb′er, a tippler: chiefly used in composition as (*B.*) wine-bibber; bib′cock, a tap with down-turned nozzle.—best bib and tucker, best clothes. [Prob. from L. *bibĕre*, to drink; perh. partly imit.]

bibble-babble, *bib′l-bab′l*, (*Shak.*) *n.* idle talk. [Reduplication of babble.]

Bibby, *bib′i*, *n.* in a ship, a stateroom on a passage-way. [Name of shipping line.]

bibelot, *bēb′lō*, *n.* a knick-knack. [Fr.]

Bible, *bī′bl*, *n.* the sacred writings of the Christian Church, consisting of the Old and New Testaments: (also bible) a big or authoritative book: the third stomach of a ruminant, with many folds like the leaves of a book.—*adj.* biblical (*bib′li-kl*), of or relating to the Bible.—*adv.* bib′lically.—*ns.* bib′licism (*-sizm*), biblical doctrine, learning, or literature: literal acceptance of the Bible; bib′licist, bib′list, one versed in biblical learning: one who makes the Bible the sole rule of faith: one who adheres to its letter. [Fr.,—L.L. *biblia*, fem. sing., earlier neut. pl., from Gr. *biblia*, books, esp. the canonical books (sing. *biblion*, a book, dim. of *biblos*, papyrus, paper).]

bibli-, *bib′li-*, in composition, book.—*n.* bibliographer (*-og′rə-fər*), one versed in bibliography: the compiler of a bibliography.—*adjs.* bibliographic (*-ō-graf′ik*), -al.—*ns.* bibliog′raphy, study, description or knowledge of books, in regard to their outward form, authors, subjects, editions, and history: a descriptive list of books: a book containing such a list; bibliolater (*-ol′ə-tər*), bibliol′atrist, one given to bibliolatry.—*adj.* bibliol′atrous.—*n.* bibliol′atry (Gr. *latreiā*, worship), a superstitious reverence for a book, esp. the Bible.—*adj.* bibliological (*-ō-loj′i-kl*).—*ns.* bibliologist (*-ol′ə-jist*); bibliol′ogy, bibliography: book-lore; bib′liomancy (*-man-si*; Gr. *manteiā*, divination), divination by opening the Bible or other book at hazard; bibliomā′nia (Gr. *maniā*, madness), a mania for collecting or possessing books: love of books; bibliomā′niac.—*adjs.* bibliomaniacal (*-mə-nī′ə-kl*); bibliopegic (*-pej′ik*; Gr. *pēgnynai*, to fix).—*ns.* bibliopegist (*-op′i-jist*), a bookbinder: a fancier of bindings; bibliop′egy, the fine art of bookbinding; **bibliophagist** (*-of'ə-jist*; Gr. *phagein*, to eat), a voracious reader; **bib'liophil(e)** (*-fil*; Gr. *philos*, friend), a lover or collector of books.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* **biblioph'ilism**; **biblioph'ilist**; **biblioph'ily**; **bibliophō'bia** (Gr. *phobeein*, to fear), hatred of books; **bib'liopole** (Gr. *pōlēs*, seller), a bookseller.—*adjs.* **bibliopolic** (*-pol'ik*), **-al.**—*ns.* **bibliop'olist**; **bibliop'oly**, bookselling; **bibliothē'ca** (Gr. *bibliothēkē*—*thēkē*, repository), a library; a bibliography: a series of books; **biblioth'ecary** (*rare*), a librarian. [Gr. *biblion*, book; cf. Bible.]

bibulous, *bib'ū-ləs*, *adj.* drinking or sucking in: spongy. [L. *bibulus*—*bibĕre*, to drink.]

bicameral, *bī-kam'ər-əl*, *adj.* having two chambers. [L. *bi*, twice, and *camera*, chamber.]

bicarbonate, *bī-kär'bən-āt*, *n.* an acid salt of carbonic acid. [L. *bi-*, twice, and carbonate.]

bice, *bīs*, *n.* a pale blue or green paint. [Fr. *bis*.]

bicentenary, *bī-sen-tēn'ər-i*, or *-ten'*, or *-sen'*, *adj.* pertaining to two hundred (years).—*n.* a bicentenial. [L. *bi-*, twice, *centēnārius*, pertaining to a hundred—*centum*, a hundred.]

bicentennial, *bī-sen-ten'yal*, *adj.* pertaining to two hundred years.—*n.* a two hundredth anniversary. [L. *bi-*, twice, *centum*, a hundred, *annus*, a year.]

biceps, *bī'seps*, *n.* a two-headed muscle: esp. one in front of the upper arm or one on the back of the thigh.—*adj.* **bicip'ital**, two-headed. [L. *biceps*, two-headed—*bis*, twice, and *caput*, head.]

bichromate, *bī-krō'māt*, *n.* a dichromate, or salt of dichromic acid. [L. *bi-*, twice, and chromate.]

bicker, *bik'ər*, *v.i.* to contend in a petty way: to quiver: to glitter: to brawl, as running water: to patter.—*n.* a fight, a quarrel, esp. (*Scot.*) a street or school encounter: a clattering noise: a strife (*Scot.*). [Poss. a freq. conn. with beak.]

bicker, *bik'ər*, *n.* a bowl, esp. of wood, for holding liquor: a vessel of wooden staves for porridge. [Scot. form of beaker.]

bick-iron, *bik'ī-ərn*, *n.* a small anvil with one horn: the tapered end of an anvil. [From earlier *bickern*, a two-horned anvil—Fr. *bigorne*—L. *bicornis*, two-horned.]

biconcave, *bī-kon'kāv*, *adj.* concave on both sides. [L. *bi-*, twice, and concave.]

biconvex, *bi-kon'veks*, *adj.* convex on both sides. [L. *bi-*, twice, and convex.]

bicorporate, *bī-kör'pər-āt*, (*her.*) *adj.* double-bodied, as the head of a lion to which two bodies are attached. [L. *bi-*, twice, and corporate.]

bicuspid, *bī-kus'pid*, *adj.* having two cusps.—*n.* a premolar tooth.—*adj.* **bicusp'idate**. [L. *bi-*, twice, and cusp.]

bicycle, *bī'si-kl*, *n.* a vehicle with two wheels, one before the other, driven by pedals or a motor.—*v.i.* to ride a bicycle.—*n.* **bi'cyclist**. [L. *bi-*, twice, Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, wheel.]

bid, *bid*, *v.t.* to offer: to propose: to proclaim, as the banns of marriage: to command: to invite (*arch.*): to offer to pay at an auction: to call (in card games).—*v.i.* to make an offer or venture.—*pr.p.* **bidd'ing**; *pa.t.* **bade** (*bad*; also, as in the poets, *bād*), **bid**: *pa.p.* **bidd'en**, **bid.**—*n.* an offer of a price: a venturesome attempt or proposal: a call (at cards).—*adj.* **bidd'able**, tractable.—*ns.* **bidd'er**; **bidd'ing**, offer: command: calling.—**to bid fair**, to seem likely; **bid in** (of owner or his agent), in an auction, to overbid the highest offer. [O.E. *bēodan*; Goth. *biudan*, Ger. *bieten*, to offer.]

bid, *bid*, *v.t.* to ask for (*arch.*): to invite: to command: to pray (*obs.*): hence to salute with, say as a greeting:—Tenses are as in the preceding verb, with which it has been confused.—**bidd'ing-pray'er**, originally the praying, or saying, of a prayer, then by confusion with the foregoing word taken to mean enjoining or inviting of prayer. [O.E. *biddan*; Goth. *bidjan*; Ger. *bitten*. See bead.]

biddy, *bid'i*, (*dial.*) *n.* a fowl: in *Shak.* applied to Malvolio.—**red biddy** (see red). [Poss. the woman's name *Biddy* for *Bridget*.]

bide, *bīd*, *v.i.* (*arch.*, *Scot.*) to wait: to dwell: to remain.—*v.t.* to await (*obs.* except in sense of *bide one's time*): to face unshrinkingly (*poet.*): to endure.—*pa.t.* **bīd'ed**, **bode**, (*Shak.*) **bid**, (*Scot.*) **bade** (*bād*); *pa.p.* **bīd'ed**, (*obs.* and *Scot.*) **bidd'en.**—*n.* **bīd'ing** (*Shak.*), residence, habitation. [O.E. *bīdan*; but sometimes for abide.]

bident, *bī'dənt*, *n.* a two-pronged tool: a two-year-old sheep.—*adj.* **bidental** (*bī-dent'l*), two-pronged: two-toothed.—*n.* a place struck by lightning (possibly consecrated by the Romans by sacrifice of a sheep).—*adjs.* **bident'ate**, **-d**, two-toothed. [L. *bi-*, twice, *dēns*, *dentis*, a tooth.]

bidet, *bē-dā*, *bi-det'*, *n.* a nag: a bestridable bath and stand. [Fr., pony.]

bield, *bēld*, (chiefly *Scot.*) *n.* shelter: protection.—*adj.* **bield'y**. [Northern; O.E. *beldo* (W.S. *bieldo*), courage, cf. bold.]

bien, another spelling of bein.

bien, *byɛ̃*, (Fr.) well; **bien-aimé**, *byɛ̃ -ne-mā*, well-beloved; **bien chaussé**, *sho-sā*, well-shod; **bien élevé**, *nā-ləv-ā*, well brought up, well mannered; **bien entendu**, *-nã-tã-dü*, of course: well designed: well versed: on condition; **bien pensant**, *pã-sã*, right-thinking: orthodox; **bienséance**, *-sā-ãs*, propriety: (in *pl.*) the proprieties.

biennial, *bī-en'i-əl*, *-en'yəl*, *adj.* lasting two years: happening or appearing once in two years.—*n.* a plant that flowers and fructifies only in its second year, then dies.—*adv.* **bienn'ially**. [L. *biennium*, two years—*bi-*, twice, and *annus*, a year.]

bier, *bēr*, *n.* a carriage or frame of wood for bearing the dead to the grave.—**bier right**, (*hist.*) ordeal of appearing before a corpse believed murdered (expected to bleed in presence of murderer). [O.E. *bǣr*; Ger. *bahre*, L. *feretrum*. From root of verb bear.]

biestings. Same as beestings.

bifacial, *bī-fā'shl*, *adj.* two-faced: having two unlike sides. [L. *bi-*, twice, and facial.]

bifarious, *bī-fā'ri-əs*, *adj.* double: in two rows. [L. *bifārius*, double.]

biff, *bif*, (*coll.*) *n.* a blow.—*v.t.* to strike hard.

biffin, *bif'in*, *n.* a variety of apple: such an apple slowly dried and flattened into a cake. [For *beefing*, from its colour of raw beef.]

bifid, *bif'id*, *bī'fid*, *adj.* cleft in two. [L. *bifidus*—*bi-*, twice, and *findĕre*, to cleave or split.]

bifilar, *bī-fī'lər*, *adj.* having two threads. [L. *bi-*, twice, *filum*, thread.]

bifocal, *bī-fō'kəl*, *adj.* composed of parts of different focal lengths.—*n.pl.* **bifo'cals**, spectacles with bifocal lenses, for far and for near vision. [L. *bi-*, twice, and focal.]

bifold, *bī'fōld*, *adj.* twofold: of two kinds (*Shak.*). [L. *bi-*, twice, and fold.]

bifoliate, *bī-fō'li-āt*, *adj.* having two leaves or leaflets.—*adj.* **bifo'liolate**, having two leaflets. [L. *bi-*, twice, *folium*, leaf.]

biform, *bī'fōrm*, *adj.* having two forms. [L. *biformis*—*bi-*, twice, and *fōrma*, form.]

bifurcate, *bī'fûr-kāt*, or *-fûr'*, *adj.* two-forked; having two prongs or branches.—*v.i.* to divide into two branches.—*ns.* **bifurcā'tion**, a forking or division into two branches.—*adj.* **bifurcated**. [L. *bifurcus*—*bi-*, *bis*, twice, *furca*, a fork.]

big, *big*, *adj.* (*compar.* **bigg'er**; *superl.* **bigg'est**) large or great: pregnant: grown up: magnanimous: great in air, mien, or spirit: loud: pompous: very important, as in *the Big Three*, (leaders of) three specified powerful nations or organisations.—Also *adv.* (as in *talk big*).—*adj.* **bigg'ish.**—*n.* **big'ness**, bulk, size.—*adj.* **big-bell'ied**, having a big belly: pregnant (*with*).—**big'-bud'**, a swelling of currant buds owing to a gall-mite; **big business**, large business enterprises and organisations, esp. collectively; **Big Brother,** a dictator, as in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-four* (1949); **big end,** in an internal-combustion engine, the larger end of the connecting rod; **big'head** (*coll.*), a swelled-headed person: conceit:—*adj.* **big'headed.**—**big'horn,** the Rocky Mountain goat or sheep; **big house,** (*slang*) prison; **big money,** money in very large sums; **big'-time,** the top level in any pursuit:—*adj.* at the top level: important.—**big'wig, big shot** (*coll.*), a leading man, a person of some importance. [M.E. *big*; origin obscure.]

big, *big,* (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to build, to pile up.—*n.* **bigg'in,** anything built, a house. [O.N. *byggja,* O.E. *būian.*]

biga, *bī'gə, bē'ga,* (L). a two-horse chariot (in L. earlier in *pl.* form **bigae,** *bī'jē, bē'gī*—*bi-, jugum,* yoke).

bigamy, *big'ə-mi, n.* the custom, crime, or fact of having two legal, or supposed, wives or husbands at once: a second marriage (*eccl. law*).—*n.* **big'amist,** one who has committed bigamy.—*adj.* **big'amous.**—*adv.* **big'amously.** [L. *bi-,* twice; Gr. *gamos,* marriage.]

bigener, *bī'jin-ər, n.* a hybrid between different genera.—*adj.* **bigeneric** (*-er'ik*). [L. *bĭgĕner,* a hybrid.]

bigg, *big, n.* six-rowed barley: sometimes bear (3). [O.N. *bygg.*]

biggin, *big'in,* (*arch.*) *n.* a child's cap or hood: a nightcap: a serjeant-at-law's coif. [Fr. *béguin,* from béguine's cap.]

bigha, *bē'ga, n.* a land measure in India, $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of an acre. [Hindi.]

bight, *bīt, n.* a wide bay: a bend or coil. [O.E. *byht*; cf. Dan. and Sw. *bugt,* Du. *bocht.*]

Bignonia, *big-nō'ni-a, n.* a genus of tropical plants with trumpet-shaped flowers, giving name to the family **Bignoniā'ceae.** [Named after the Abbé *Bignon,* Louis XIV's librarian.]

bigot, *big'ət, n.* one blindly and obstinately devoted to a particular creed or party.—*adj.* **big'oted,** having the qualities of a bigot.—*n.* **big'otry,** blind or excessive zeal, esp. in religious matters. [O.Fr.; origin unknown.]

bijou, *bē'zhōō, n.* a trinket: a jewel: a little box:—*pl.* **bijoux** (*bē'zhōōz*).—*adj.* small and elegant.—*n.* **bijouterie** (*bē-zhōōt'ər-ē*), jewellery, esp. trinkets. [Fr.]

bijwoner. Same as bywoner.

bike, byke, *bīk,* (*Scot.*) *n.* a nest of wasps, wild bees, etc.: a swarm of people.—*v.i.* to swarm. [Origin unknown.]

bike, *bīk, n.* and *v.i.* coll. for bicycle.

bikini, *bē-kē'nē, n.* a much reduced bathing-dress, in two parts, introduced early in the 1950s. [Said to be from *Bikini,* an atoll of the Marshall Islands, scene of atom-bomb experiments.]

bilabial, *bī-lā'bi-əl, adj.* two-lipped: produced by contact or approximation of the two lips, as the sound of b, w (*phon.*).—*n.* a bilabial consonant.—*adj.* **bilā'biate,** two-lipped, as some corollas. [L. *bi-,* twice, and *labium,* a lip.]

bilander, *bī'land-ər, n.* a two-masted hoy, having her mainsail bent to the whole length of her yard, hanging fore and aft, and inclined to the horizontal at an angle of about 45°.—Also **by'-lander.** [Du. *bijlander.*]

bilateral, *bī-lat'ər-əl, adj.* having or involving two sides: affecting two parties or participants reciprocally.—*n.* **bilat'eralism,** two-sidedness: equality in value of trade between two countries.—*adv.* **bilat'erally.** [L. *bi-,* twice, *latus, -eris,* side.]

bilberry, *bil'bər-i, n.* a whortleberry or blaeberry shrub: its dark blue berry. [Cf. Dan. *böllebær.*]

bilbo, *bil'bō, n.* a rapier or sword. [From *Bilbao,* in Spain.]

bilboes, *bil'bōz, n.pl.* a bar with sliding shackles. [Perh. connected with the foregoing.]

bildungsroman, *bil'dŏŏngs-rō-män', -dŏŏngz-,* (Ger.) novel concerning the early emotional or spiritual development or education of its hero.

bile, *bīl, n.* a thick bitter fluid secreted by the liver—yellow in man and carnivorous animals, green in vegetable feeders: derangement of its secretion: ill-humour (*fig.*).—*adjs.* **biliary** (*bil'yər-i*), belonging to or conveying bile; **bilious** (*bil'yəs*), pertaining to or affected by bile.—*adv.* **bil'iously.**—*n.* **bil'iousness.**—**bile'-duct,** the duct that conveys the bile to the small intestine. [Fr.,—L. *bīlis.*]

bilge, *bilj, n.* the bulging part of a cask: the broadest part of a ship's bottom: filth such as collects there: piffle (*slang*).—*v.i.* to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge, as a ship.—*adj.* **bilg'y,** having the appearance and disagreeable smell of bilge-water.—**bilge'-keel,** a ridge along the turn of the bilge of a ship to check rolling; **bilge'-pump; bilge'-wat'er.** [Perh. bulge.]

Bilharzia, *bil-här'zi-ə, n.* a genus of trematode worms parasitic in human and other blood with two larval stages, first in water-snails and then in man.—*ns.* **bilhar'zia, bilharzi'asis, bilharziō'sis,** a disease caused by it, common in tropical countries, esp. Egypt and other parts of Africa (also known as schistosomiasis). [From the helminthologist, Theodor *Bilharz.*]

bilian, *bil'i-an, n.* a heavy ant-proof lauraceous timber tree of Borneo. [Malay.]

bilimbi, *bil-im'bi, n.* an East Indian tree of the wood-sorrel family: its acid fruit.—Also **bilim'bing, blim'bing.** [Dravidian and Malay.]

bilingual, *bī-ling'gwəl, adj.* expressed in two languages: speaking two languages, esp. native or habitual languages.—*ns.* **biling'ualism; biling'uist.** [L. *bilinguis*—*bi-,* twice, *lingua,* tongue.]

bilirubin, *bil-i-rōō'bin, n.* a reddish pigment in bile.—*n.* **biliver'din,** a green pigment in bile. [L. *bilis,* bile, *ruber,* red, Fr. *verd,* green.]

biliteral, *bī-lit'ər-əl, adj.* of or involving two letters: written in two scripts. [L. *bi-,* twice, *lītera, littera,* a letter.]

bilk, *bilk, v.t.* to elude: to cheat.—*n.* **bilk'er.** [Perh. a form of balk; at first a term in cribbage.]

bill, *bil, n.* a concave battle-axe with a long wooden handle: a kind of hatchet with a long blade and wooden handle in the same line with it, often with a hooked point, used in cutting thorn hedges or in pruning.—**bill'hook,** a bill or hatchet with curved point; **bill'man,** a soldier armed with a bill. [O.E. *bil*; Ger. *bille.*]

bill, *bil, n.* the beak of a bird, or anything like it: a sharp promontory: the point of an anchor fluke.—*v.i.* to join bills as doves: to caress fondly.—*adj.* **billed,** having a bill.—*n.* and *adj.* **bill'ing.**—**bill'board,** a board used to protect the planking from injury by the bill when the anchor is weighed. [O.E. *bile,* most prob. same word as preceding.]

bill, *bil, n.* an account of money: a draft of a proposed law: a written engagement to pay a sum of money at a fixed date: a bank-note (*U.S.*): a placard: a slip of paper serving as an advertisement: any written statement of particulars: a written accusation of serious crime (*Eng. criminal law*).—*v.t.* to announce or advertise by bill.—**bill'board,** a board on which placards are posted; **bill'book,** a book used in commerce in which an entry is made of all bills accepted and received; **bill'-broker,** one who deals in bills of exchange and promissory notes; **bill'-chamber,** a department of the Scottish Court of Session dealing with summary business—so called because formerly both summonses and diligence or execution were usually commenced by a writ called a bill; **bill'-discounter,** one who discounts or advances the amount of bills of exchange and notes which have some time to run; **bill'fold**

(*U.S.*), a note-case; **bill'head**, a form used for business accounts, with name and address printed at the top; **bill'poster**, **bill'sticker**, one who sticks or posts up bills or placards.—**bill of adventure**, a writing by a merchant stating that goods shipped by him, and in his name, are the property of another, whose adventure or chance the transaction is; **bill of costs**, an account of a solicitor's charges and disbursements in the conduct of his client's business; **bill of exceptions**, a statement of objections, by way of appeal against the ruling of a judge who is trying a case with a jury in the Court of Session; **bill of exchange**, a document purporting to be an instrument of pecuniary obligation for value received, employed for the purpose of settling a debt in a manner convenient to the parties concerned; **bill of fare**, a list of dishes or articles of food; **bill of health**, an official certificate of the state of health on board ship before sailing; **bill of indictment**, a statement of a charge made against a person; **bill of lading**, a paper signed by the master of a ship, by which he makes himself responsible for the safe delivery of the goods specified therein; **bill of mortality** (*hist.*), an official return of births and deaths—hence **within the bills of mortality**, within the London district for which such returns were made; **bill of rights** (see **right**); **bill of sale**, in English law, a formal deed assigning personal property; **bill of sight**, an entry of imported goods of which the merchant does not know the quantity or the quality; **bill of store**, a licence from the customs authorities to reimport British goods formerly exported; **bill of victualling**, a list of necessary stores shipped from the bonded warehouse, or for drawback on board vessels proceeding on oversea voyages. [L.L. *billa*—L. *bulla*, a knob, a seal, hence a document bearing a seal, etc.; cf. **bull**.]

billabong, *bil'ə-bong*, (*Austr.*) *n.* a cut-off loop of a river, replenished only by floods: an effluent from a river (strictly one that does not rejoin). [Native words *billa*, river, *bung*, dead.]

billboard. See **bill** (2) and (3).

billet, *bil'it*, *n.* a little note or paper: a ticket assigning quarters to soldiers or others: quarters requisitioned: a destined resting-place: a post or occupation.—*v.t.* to quarter or lodge, as soldiers.—*pr.p.* **bill'eting**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **bill'eted**. [O.Fr. *billette*, dim. of *bille*; see **bill**.]

billet, *bil'it*, *n.* a small log of wood used as fuel: a piece of timber sawn on three sides and rounded on the fourth: a bar of metal: an ornament in Norman architecture in the form of short cylinders with spaces between: a bearing in the form of an upright rectangle (*her.*).—**bill'et-head**, a piece of wood round which a harpoon-line is turned. [Fr. *billette*—*bille*, the young stock of a tree; orig. unknown.]

billet-doux, *bil-i-dōō'*, *n.* a love-letter:—*pl.* **billets-doux'** (same pron. as *sing.*). [Fr. *billet*, letter, *doux*, sweet.]

billiards, *bil'yərdz*, *n.* a game played with a cue and balls on a table with pockets at the sides and corners.—*adj.* **bill'iard**.—**bill'iard-ball**; **bill'iard-cloth**, a green cloth for covering a billiard table; **bill'iard-marker**, a person who marks the points made by the players; **bill'iard-table**. [Fr. *billard*—*bille*, a stick, hence a cue.]

billie. See **billy**.

billingsgate, *bil'ingz-gāt*, *n.* foul and abusive language like that once familiar to the ear at *Billingsgate* (the London fish-market).

billion, *bil'yən*, *n.* in Britain, France (since 1948), etc., a million millions (unit and twelve ciphers): in U.S.A. one thousand millions (unit and nine ciphers) or milliard.—*n.* **bill'ionaire**.—*adj.* and *n.* **bill'ionth**. [L. *bi*, twice, million.]

billon, *bil'ən*, *n.* base metal: esp. an alloy of silver with copper, tin, or the like. [Fr., from same root as **billet** (2).]

billow, *bil'ō*, *n.* a great wave: a wave, the sea (*poet.*).—*v.i.* to roll or swell in great waves: to bulge flowingly.—*adjs.* **bill'owed**, **bill'owing**, **bill'owy**. [App. O.N. *bylgja*; Sw. *bōlja*, Dan. *bölge*, wave.]

billy, **billie**, *bil'i*, *n.* a brother (*Scot.*): a comrade, a companion-in-arms (*Scot.*): an Australian bushman's (or other's) boiling-pan or tea-pot (also **billy-can**; poss. for *bouilli can*):—*pl.* **bill'ies**.—**bill'y-goat**, a he-goat. [Prob. from *Bill*, a familiar abbrev. of William.]

billyboy, *bil'i-boi*, *n.* a bluff-bowed one-masted trading-vessel. [Prob. conn. with **bilander**.]

billycock, *bil'i-kok*, *n.* a hard felt hat. [Said to be from William Coke, nephew of Earl (1837) of Leicester.]

billy-o, *bil'i-ō*, *n.* in phrase **like billy-o**, vigorously, fiercely. [Origin obscure.]

bilobar, *bī-lō'bər*, **bilobed**, *bī'lōbd*, *adjs.* having two lobes.—*adj.* **bilobular**, *bī-lob'ū-lər*, having two lobules. [L. *bi-*, twice, and **lobe**, **lobule**.]

bilocation, *bī-lō-kā'shən*, *n.* the power of being in two places at the same time. [Coined from *bi-*, twice, and **location**.]

bilocular, *bī-lok'ū-lər*, *adj.* divided into two cells. [L. *bi-*, twice, *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, place.]

biltong, *bil'tong*, (*S. Africa*) *n.* sun-dried lean meat. [Du. *bil*, buttock, *tong*, tongue.]

Bimana, *bim'ə-na*, *bī-mā'na*, *n.pl.* two-handed animals, an obsolete name for mankind.—*adjs.* **bim'anal**, **bim'anous**. [L. *bi-*, twice, *manus*, hand.]

bimbashi, *bim-bā'shē*, *n.* a military officer (in Turkey or Egypt). [Turk. *bin*, thousand, *bash*, head.]

bimestrial, *bī-mes'tri-əl*, *adj.* of two months' duration. [L. *bimestris*—*bi-*, and *mēnsis*, a month.]

bimetallism, *bī-met'əl-izm*, *n.* a monetary system in which gold and silver are on precisely the same footing as regards mintage and legal tender.—*adj.* **bimetallic** (*bī-mi-tal'ik*).—*n.* and *adj.* **bimet'allist**. [L. *bi-*, twice, and **metal**.]

bimillenary, *bi-mil'-in-ər-i*, *n.* a period of two thousand years; two thousandth anniversary.—Also *adj.* [L. *bi*, twice, **millenary**.]

bimillennium, *bi-mil-en'i-əm*, *n.* Same as bimillenary. [L. *bi*, twice, **millennium**.]

bimonthly, *bi-munth'li*, *adj.* once in two months: also twice a month. [L. *bi-*, two, and **month**.]

bin, *bin*, *n.* a receptacle for corn, wine, dust, etc. [O.E. *binn*, a manger.]

bin, *bin*, (*Shak.*) used for **be** and **been**.

binary, *bī'nər-i*, *adj.* composed of two: twofold.—*n.* binary system, star.—*adj.* **bi'nate**, growing in pairs: double: consisting of two leaflets.—**binary form** (*mus.*), a form of movement founded on two themes; **binary operation**, in math. combining two elements in a collection of elements in such a way as to give another element from the same collection (as addition or multiplication in the ordinary number system); **binary scale**, the scale of notation whose radix or base is 2 (instead of 10); **binary star**, **binary system**; **binary system**, two stars revolving about their centre of gravity (also **binary star**): system using the binary scale of notation: system in which numbers are expressed by using two digits only, viz. 1 and 0. [L. *bīnārius*—*bīnī*, two by two, *bis*, twice.]

binaural, *bīn-ö'rl*, *adj.* having, employing, or relating to two ears: of reproduction of sound, using two sound channels.—*adv.* **binaur'ally**.—**binaural effect**, the ability to tell the direction from which a sound is coming, arising from the difference in arrival times of the sound at a person's two ears. [L. *bīnī*, two by two, *auris*, ear.]

bind, *bīnd*, *v.t.* to tie or fasten together with a band: to encircle round: to restrain: to fix: to make fast: to sew a border on: to tie up or bandage: to fasten together and put a cover on (a book): to impose an obligation upon: to oblige by oath or promise: to indenture: to hold or cement firmly: to render hard: to constipate. —*v.i.* to become bound:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **bound**, *bownd*.—*n.* a stalk of hop or other twiner: the indurated clay of coal-mines: in music, the tie for indicating that a note is to be held on, not repeated (of the same form as the slur or legato mark): capacity, measure (*Scot.*): a bore (*slang*). —*ns.* **bind'er**, one who binds (books, sheaves, etc.): anything that binds, as a rope, a bandage, a cementing agent, a tie-beam, a header in masonry, a case for binding loose papers: an attachment to a reaping-machine for tying the bundles of grain cut and thrown off: a reaping-machine provided with one; **bind'ery**, a bookbinder's establishment.—*adj.* **bind'ing**, restraining: obligatory.—*n.* the act of one who binds: anything that binds: the covering of a book.—*ns.* **bind'weed**, convolvulus: also (black bindweed) a species of *Polygonum*.—**be bound up in**, to be wholly devoted to; **bind over**, to subject to legal obligation; **I dare or will be bound**, I will be responsible for the statement. See also **bound** (1) and **bounden**. [O.E. *bindan*; Ger. *binden*, Sans. *badhnōti*, he binds.]

bine, *bīn*, *n.* the slender stem of a climbing plant: a flexible shoot. [Orig. dial. form of bind.]

binervate, *bī-nûrv'āt*, *adj.* with two ribs or nerves. [L. *bi-*, twice, and nerve.]

bing, *bing*, (*dial.*) *n.* a heap or pile (esp. of waste from a coal-mine): a bin. [O.N. *bingr*.]

bing, *bing*, (*obs. slang*; *Scott*) *v.i.* to go.

binge, *binj*, *binzh*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to soak (*dial.*): to drink deep.—*n.* (*slang*), a spree.

bingle, *bing'gl*, *n.* a hairstyle midway between bob and shingle.—Also *v.t.*

bingo, *bing'gō*, *n.* a familiar name for brandy. [Prob. B, for brandy, and stingo.]

bingo, *bing'gō*, *n.* housey-housey. [Orig. uncertain.]

bink, *bingk*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a bench, a bank, a shelf: a plate-rack: a wasp's or bee's nest: a small heap of mortar. [Northern form of bench.]

binnacle, *bin'ə-kl*, (*naut.*) *n.* the box in which a ship's compass is kept. [Formerly *bittacle*—Port. *bitācola*—L. *habitāculum*, a dwelling-place —*habitāre*, to dwell.]

binocle, *bin'o-kl*, *-ə-kl*, *n.* a telescope for use with both eyes at once.—*adj.* **binocular** (*bī-*, *bi-nok'ū-lər*), with two eyes: suitable for use with two eyes: stereoscopic.—*n.* a binocular telescope (usually in *pl.*) or microscope.—*adv.* **binoc'ularly**. [L. *bīnī*, two by two, *oculus*, an eye.]

binomial, *bī-nōm'i-əl*, *adj.* (*alg.*) consisting of two terms, as $a+b$.—*n.* a binomial expression.—*adj.* **binominal** (*bī-nom'in-əl*), making use of two names, as the Linnaean nomenclature which names every species by giving first the generic and then the trivial name.—**binomial theorem**, Newton's theorem giving any power of a binomial. [L. *bi-*, twice, and *nōmen*, a name, a term.]

bint, *bint*, *n.* a girl, woman (with various shades of meaning). [Arabic.]

binturong, *bin'tū-rong*, *n.* an East Indian prehensile-tailed carnivore, akin to the civet. [Malay.]

bio-, *bī-ō-*, in composition, life: living organisms: living tissue—as in, e.g. the following.—*n.* **bioastronaut'ics**, science dealing with the effects of travel in space on living organisms.—*adj.* **biobibliograph'ical**, dealing with the life and writings of any one.—*n.* **bi'oblast** (Gr. *blastos*, germ), a hypothetical unit of living matter: a minute granule in protoplasm.—*adj.* **biochem'ical**.—*ns.* **biochem'ist**; **biochem'istry**, the chemistry of living things, physiological chemistry.—*adj.* **biocid'al** (*-sīd'*), killing living material.—*n.* **biocoenosis** (*bī-ō-sē-nō'sis*; Gr. *koinos*, common), an association of organisms ecologically interdependent.—*adjs.* **biocoenotic** (*-not'ik*), ecological; **biodegrad'able**, (of substances) able to be broken down by bacteria.—*n.* **biodegrada'tion**. —*adj.* **biodynam'ic**, dealing with activities of living organisms: (of system of land cultivation) fertilising with organic materials only.—*ns.* **biodynam'ics**; **bioecol'ogy**, the branch of ecology dealing with the interrelationship of plant and animal life; **bioelectric'ity**, electrical phenomena in plants and animals; **bioengineer'ing** (see biological engineering, at end of article); **bi'ogen** (*-jen*; Gr. *genos*, race, offspring), a hypothetical unit of protoplasm; **biogen'esis** (Gr. *genesis*, production), the derivation of living things from living things only: biogeny.—*adjs.* **biogenet'ic**, relating to biogens or to biogeny, or to biogenesis; **biogenous** (*-oj'*), parasitic.—*ns.* **biog'eny**, the course of organic evolution or development of the individual or the race; **biogeochem'istry**, the science of plants and animals in relation to chemicals in the soil; **biogeog'rapher**.—*adj.* **biogeograph'ical**.—*ns.* **biogeog'raphy**, the geography of living things: geographical distribution of plants and animals; **bi'ograph** (Gr. *graphein*, to write), a biography: a bioscope; **biog'rapher**, one who writes biography.—*adjs.* **biograph'ic**, **-al**.—*adv.* **biograph'ically**.—*n.* **biog'raphy**, a written account or history of the life of an individual: the art of writing such accounts.—*adj.* **biological** (*-loj'*), of, pertaining to, biology: physiological: produced by physiological means: effected by living organisms.—*adv.* **biolog'ically**.—*ns.* **biol'ogist**; **biol'ogy**, the science of living things: sometimes restricted to ecology; **bioluminesc'ence**, the emission of light by living organisms, as certain insects, marine animals, bacteria, fungi; **biomechan'ics**, the mechanics of movements in living creatures.—*adj.* **biomet'ric** (Gr. *metron*, measure).—*ns.* **biometrician** (*-trish'ən*); **biomet'rics**, **biom'etry**, the statistical or quantitative study of biology; **bi'omorph** (Gr. *morphē*, form), a representation of a living thing in decoration. —*adj.* **biomorph'ic**.—*n.* **bion'ics**, study of methods of working of living creatures and application of the principles observed to design of computers, etc.—*adj.* **bionom'ic**.—*ns.* **bionom'ics** (Gr. *nomos*, law), the study of the relations between the organism and its environment: ecology; **biophor(e)** (*bī'ō-fōr*, *-fŏr*; Gr. *phoros*, carrying), Weismann's hypothetical unit of living matter; **biophys'ics**, a form of biology dealing with biological structures and processes in terms of physics; **bi'oplasm** (Gr. *plasma*, fŏrm, *plastos*, moulded), protoplasm; **bi'oplast**, a minute portion of protoplasm; **biopoies'is** (*-poi-ēs'is*), creation of living from non-living material as an evolutionary process; **bi'opsy**, a removal of tissue or fluid from a living body for diagnostic examination: such examination; **bi'oscope** (Gr. *skopeein*, to look at), a cinematographic apparatus or theatre; **bi'osphere**, the part of the earth and its atmosphere in which living things are found; **biosyn'thesis**, the production of chemical substances by a living organism.—*adj.* **biosynthet'ic**.—*ns.* **biosystemat'ics**, study of relationships of organisms and of laws of classification; **biō'ta**, flora and fauna of a region.—*adj.* **biotic** (*bī-ot'ik*), pertaining to life.—**biogenetic law**, the law of recapitulation of the history of the race in that of the individual; **biological control**, a method of reducing the numbers of a pest—plant, animal or parasite—by introducing or fostering one of its enemies; **biological engineering**, provision of aids (electronic, electrical, etc.) to functioning of the body, as hearing aids, aids to movement, etc. (also *bioengineering*): engineering required for methods of biosynthesis of animal and plant products, e.g. for fermentation processes (also *bioengineering*): manipulating living cells so as to promote their growth in a desired way; **biological warfare**, methods of fighting involving the use of disease bacteria. [Gr. *bios*, life.]

biotin, *bī′ō-tin*, *n*. one of the members of the vitamin B complex (also known as vitamin H). [Gr. *biotos*, means of living.]

biotite, *bī′ō-tīt*, *n*. a black or dark ferro-magnesian mica. [Named after J. B. *Biot* (1774-1862).]

biparous, *bip′ər-əs*, *adj*. bearing two at a birth: dichasial. [L. *bis*, twice, *parĕre*, to bring forth.]

bipartite, *bī-pärt′īt*, *adj*. divided into two parts: having two corresponding parts, as a document: affecting two parties, as an agreement.—*adj*. **bipart′isan** (*-i-zan*), pertaining to, supported by, or consisting of members of, two parties.—*n*. **bipartition** (*-tish′ən*), division into two parts. [L. *bi-*, *bis*, twice, *partītus*, divided—*partīre*, *-īri*, to divide.]

biped, *bī′ped*, *n*. an animal with two feet.—*adjs*. **bī′ped**, **bī′pedal**, having two feet. [L. *bipēs*, *-pedis*—*bi-*, twice, *pēs*, *pedis*, foot.]

bipetalous, *bī-pet′əl-əs*, *adj*. having two petals. [L. *bi-*, twice, and petal.]

bipinnaria, *bī-pin-ā′ri-ə*, *n*. a starfish larva with two ciliated bands. [L. *bi-*, twice, *pinna*, a feather.]

bipinnate, *bī-pin′āt*, *adj*. pinnate with each pinna itself pinnate. [L. *bi-*, twice, and pinnate.]

biplane, *bī′plān*, *n*. an aeroplane or glider with two sets of wings, one above the other. [L. *bi-*, twice, and plane.]

bipod, *bī′pod*, *n*. a two-legged stand. [L. *bi-*, twice, Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

bipyramid, *bī-pir′ə-mid*, *n*. a form of two pyramids base to base, or with a pyramid at each end.

biquadratic, *bī-kwəd-rat′ik*, *n*. a quantity twice squared, or raised to the fourth power.—**biquadratic equation**, an equation involving the fourth, and no higher, power of the unknown quantity; **biquadratic root**, the square root of the square root. [L. *bi-*, twice, and *quadrātus*, squared.]

biquintile, *bī-kwin′tīl*, *n*. the aspect of planets when they are twice the fifth part of a great circle (i.e. 144 degrees) from each other. [L. *bi-*, twice, *quīntus*, the fifth.]

birch, *bûrch*, *n*. a hardy forest-tree (*Betula*), with smooth white bark and very durable wood: a rod for punishment, consisting of a birch twig or twigs.—*v.t.* to flog.—*adjs*. **birch**, **birch′en**, made of birch.—**birch rod**, a birch for punishment. [O.E. *berc*, *bierce*; O.N. *björk*, Sans. *bhūrja*.]

bird, *bûrd*, *n*. a general name for a feathered animal (orig. applied to the young): a person (*slang*): an object of admiration (*slang*): a girl or woman (*arch*., *dial*.; later *slang*, orig. confused with bride or burd (1) or (2)).—*v.i.* to shoot at, seek to catch or snare birds.—*ns*. **bird′ie** (*dim*.), a little bird: the achievement of a hole in golf in one stroke less than par; **bird′ing**, the hunting, shooting, snaring, or catching of birds.—*n*., *adj*., *adv*. **bird-alane** (see burd (2)).—**bird′bath**, a basin set up for birds to bathe in; **bird′-batting** (*dial*.), bat-fowling; **bird′-bolt** (*Shak*.), a short thick blunted bolt or arrow for killing birds without piercing; **bird′cage**, a cage of wire or wicker for holding birds; **bird′call**, a bird-catcher's instrument for imitating birds' notes; **bird′-catcher**, a professional catcher of birds.—*n*. and *adj*. **bird′-catching** (**bird-catching spider**, see bird-spider).—**bird′-cherry**, a small wild cherry tree (*Prunus Padus*): its astringent fruit; **bird′-dog**, one trained to find or retrieve birds for hunters.—*adj*. **bird′-eyed**, quick-sighted.—**bird′-fancier**, one who breeds birds, or keeps them for sale; **bird impact**, **bird strike**; **bird′ing-piece**, a fowling-piece; **bird′-louse**, a louse-like insect of the Mallophaga, parasitical on birds and mammals (*pl*. **bird′-lice**); **bird′-lime**, a sticky substance for catching birds; **bird′-of-par′adise** (see paradise; **bird-of-paradise flower**, Strelitzia); **bird′-pepper**, a species of capsicum; **birdseed**, seed (hemp, etc.) for cage-birds: a thing trifling in amount, chicken feed (*slang*); **bird's′-eye**, a kind of primrose, of speedwell, or of tobacco.—*adj*. such as might be seen by a flying bird: having markings like birds' eyes.—**bird's′-foot**, a papilionaceous genus (*Ornithopus*) with clawlike pods; **bird′-skiing**, water-skiing with winglike device that enables the skier to rise off the water; **bird's′-nest**, the nest in which a bird lays and hatches her eggs: a name given to several plants from their appearance, esp. Monotropa and Neottia (bird's nest orchis); **bird's′-nesting**, **bird′-nesting**, seeking and robbing birds' nests; **bird′-spider**, a large spider (Mygale) that preys on small birds, found in Brazil: extended to others of the Aviculariidae; **bird strike**, collision of a bird with an aircraft resulting in aircraft damage; **bird′-table**, a table, inaccessible to cats, for wild birds to feed on.—*adj*. **bird′-witt′ed**, flighty: incapable of sustained attention.—**a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush**, a certainty is not to be thrown away for a poor chance of something better; **a little bird told me**, I heard in a way I will not reveal; **bird's-eye view**, a general view from above: a general view of a subject; **bird's-foot trefoil**, a papilionaceous genus (Lotus) with clustered pods like birds' feet; **do bird** (*slang*), serve a prison sentence; **for the birds** (*slang*), not to be taken seriously, of little value; **get the bird** (i.e. the goose), in stage slang, to be hissed, hence dismissed; **in bird** (*slang*), in prison; **like a bird**, with alacrity. [O.E. *brid*, the young of a bird, a bird.]

birefringent, *bī-rə-frin′jənt*, *adj*. doubly refracting, like Iceland spar.—*n*. **birefrin′gence**. [L. *bi-*, twice, and refringent.]

bireme, *bī′rēm*, *n*. an ancient vessel with two banks of oars. [L. *birēmis*—*bi-*, twice, and *rēmus*, an oar.]

biretta, *bir-et′a*, *n*. a square cap worn by clergy—by priests, black; bishops, purple; cardinals, red. [It. *berretta*—L.L. *birretum*, cap.]

birk, *birk*, *bûrk*, *n*. Scots and dial. for birch.—*adj*. **birk′en** (*Scot*.), birchen.

birkie, *birk′i*, (*Scot*.) *n*. a strutting or swaggering fellow: a fellow generally.—*adj*. active. [Perh. conn. with O.N. *berkia*, O.E. *beorcan*, to bark.]

birl, *birl*, (*Scot*.) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to spin round: to toss (a coin): to spend (esp. on liquor). [Apparently onomatopoeic.]

birl, **birle**, *birl*, (*Scot*.) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to pour out: to ply with drink: to carouse.—*ns*. **birl′er** (*Cumberland*); **birl′ing**, the act of drawing liquor. [O.E. *byrelian*—*byrele*, a cup-bearer, *beran*, to bear.]

birlieman, *bir′li-mən*, (*Scott*) *n*. Same as byrlawman.

birlinn, *bir′lin*, *n*. a chief's barge in the Western Isles. [Gael. *birlinn*—O.N. *byrthingr*—*byrthr*, burden.]

Birminghamise, **-ize**, *bûr′ming-əm-īz*, *v.t.* to make up artificially. [See Brummagem.]

birostrate, *bī-ros′trāt*, *adj*. double-beaked. [L. *bi-*, twice, *rōstrātus*, beaked—*rōstrum*, a beak.]

birr, *bir*, (*Scot*.) *n*. impetuosity: a violent push: stress in pronunciation: any sharp whirring sound. [O.N. *byrr*, a favourite wind.]

birse, *birs*, (*Scot*.) *n*. bristle.—*adj*. **bir′sy**.—**lick the birse**, to draw a hog's bristle through the mouth—as in admission as a burgess in Selkirk; **set up one's birse**, to rouse the wrath of, from the bristling up of enraged animals. [O.E. *byrst*.]

birsle, *birs′l*, (*Scot*.) *v.t.* to scorch, to toast. [Origin unknown.]

birth, *bûrth*, *n*. a ship's station at anchor. [Same as berth.]

birth, *bûrth*, *n*. the act of bearing or bringing forth: coming into the world: the offspring born: dignity of family: origin.—*n*. **birth'dom** (*Shak*.), birthright.—**birth control**, the control of reproduction by contraceptives; **birth'day**, the day on which one is born, or (usually) its anniversary, or a day officially held instead.—*adj*. relating to the day of one's birth.—**birth'day-book**, a book for autograph records of friends' birthdays; **birthday honours**, titles, etc., conferred on the king's (or queen regnant's) official birthday; **birth'day-suit**, the naked skin; **birth'mark**, a peculiar mark on one's body at birth: a distinguishing quality (*fig*.); **birth'night**, the night on which one is born, or the anniversary of that night: the evening of the king's (or queen's) birthday (*obs*.); **birth'place**, the place of one's birth; **birth'-rate**, proportion of births to population; **birth'right**, the right or privilege to which one is entitled by birth: native rights.—*adj*. **birth'-strangled** (*Shak*.), strangled at birth.—*n*. **birth'wort**, a plant (*Aristolochia Clematitis*) formerly reputed to help parturition. [Prob. O.N. *byrthr*.]

bis, *bis*, *adv*. twice: a direction for repetition (*mus*.). [L.]

biscacha. Same as viscacha.

Biscayan, *bis'kā-ən*, or *kā'*, *adj*. and *n*. of or pertaining to *Biscay* in Spain, or its people: Basque generally: a long heavy musket, or its bullet.

biscuit, *bis'kit*, *n*. a small, thin, crisp cake made of unleavened dough: a soft round cake (*U.S.*): pottery that has been fired but not yet glazed: a square mattress (*mil. slang*).—*adj*. pale brown in colour.—*n*. **biscuit-root**, camass.—**to take the biscuit**, to surpass all others (*ironically*). [O.Fr. *bescoit* (mod. *biscuit*)—L. *bis*, twice, *coquĕre*, *coctum*, to cook or bake.]

bise, *bēz*, *n*. a cold north or north-east wind prevalent at certain seasons in and near Switzerland. [Fr.]

bisect, *bī-sekt'*, *v.t*. and *v.i*. to divide into two (usu. equal) parts.—*ns*. **bisec'tion**; **bisec'tor**, a line that divides an angle, etc., into two equal parts. [L. *bi-*, twice, and *secāre*, *sectum*, to cut.]

biserial, *bī-sē'ri-əl*, *adj*. arranged in two series or rows. [L. *bi-*, twice, and series.]

biserrate, *bī-ser'āt*, doubly serrate. [L. *bi-*, twice, and serrate.]

bisexual, *bī-seks'ū-əl*, *adj*. hermaphrodite: attracted sexually to both sexes. [L. *bi-*, twice, sexual.]

bishop, *bish'əp*, *n*. in the Western and Eastern Churches and in the Anglican communion, a clergyman consecrated for the spiritual direction of a diocese, usu. under an archbishop, and over the priests or presbyters and deacons: a spiritual overseer in the early Christian Church, whether of a local church or of a number of churches: a chessman whose move is in a diagonal line, its upper part carved into the shape of a bishop's mitre (formerly the *archer*): a wholesome hot drink compounded of red wine (claret, Burgundy, etc.) poured warm or cold upon ripe bitter oranges, sugared and spiced to taste: any of several kinds of weaver-bird (**bish'op-bird**).—*v.t*. to play the bishop, .to confirm (*jocularly*): to supply with bishops: to let (milk or the like) burn while cooking.—*ns*. **bish'opess**, a bishop's wife: a she-bishop (*jocularly*); **bish'opric**, the office and jurisdiction of a bishop: sometimes a diocese—also **bish'opdom**.—**bishop's cap**, a genus (Mitella) of the saxifrage family, with one-sided inflorescences; **bishop('s) weed**, goutweed or goatweed.—**the bishop has put his foot in it**, it has burnt while cooking. [O.E. *biscop*—L. *episcopus*—Gr. *episkopos*, an overseer—*epi*, upon, *skopeein*, to view.]

bishop, *bish'əp*, *v.t*. to fill, or otherwise tamper with, the teeth of (to make a horse seem younger). [From a person of the name.]

bisk. See bisque (1).

bismar, *bis'*, *biz'mər*, (*Orkney* and *Shetland*) *n*. a kind of steelyard. [O.N. *bismari*.]

bismillah, *bis-mil'a*, *interj*. in the name of Allah. [Ar.]

bismuth, *bis'* or *biz'məth*, *n*. a brittle reddish-white element, of atomic number 83. [Ger. *bismuth*, *wissmuth* (now *wismut*), origin unknown.]

bisociation, *bī-sō-si-ā'shən*, *-shi-*, *n*. association at the same time of an idea or object with two quite different sets of facts or ideas.—*adj*. **bisō'ciative.** [L. *bi-*, twice, and association.]

bison, *bī'sn*, *-zn*, *n*. a large wild ox with shaggy hair and a fatty hump—the European bison, almost extinct except in parks, and the American, commonly called buffalo in America. [From L. *bisōn*, *-ontis*, prob. of Gmc. origin; cf. O.H.G. *wisunt*, O.E. *wesend*.]

bisque, **bisk**, *bisk*, *n*. a rich soup, esp. crayfish soup. [Fr.]

bisque, *bisk*, *n*. a kind of unglazed white porcelain: pottery that has undergone the first firing before being glazed. [See biscuit.]

bisque, *bisk*, *n*. a term at tennis, golf, etc., for the handicap whereby a player allows a weaker opponent (at latter's choice of time) to score a point in a set, or deduct a stroke at a hole, to take an extra turn in croquet, etc. [Fr.]

bissextile, *bis-ekst'īl*, *adj*. having an intercalary day.—*n*. leap year. [L. *bisextīlis*—*bis*, twice, *sextus*, sixth, the sixth day before the kalends of March (24th February) being doubled.]

bisson, *bis'ən*, *adj*. (*Shak*. beesome), blind, purblind: (*Shak*. bisson) perh. blinding. [O.E. *bisene*, blind.]

bistable, *bī'stā-bl*, *adj*. (of a valve or transistor circuit) having two stable states.

bistort, *bis'tört*, *n*. adderwort or snakeweed, a plant (*Polygonum Bistorta*) of the dock family with twisted rootstock. [L. *bistorta*—*bis*, twice, *tortus*, *-a*, *-um*, twisted.]

bistoury, *bis'tər-i*, *n*. a narrow surgical knife for making incisions. [Fr. *bistouri*.]

bistre, **bister**, *bis'tər*, *n*. a pigment of a warm brown colour made from the soot of wood, esp. beechwood.—*adj*. **bis'tred.** [Fr. *bistre*; origin unknown.]

bistro, *bē-strō*, *n*. (Fr. *slang*), a small tavern.

bisulcate, *bī-sul'kāt*, *adj*. cleft in two (*zool*.): cloven-footed (*zool*.): with two furrows (*bot*.). [L. *bi-*, twice, *sulcus*, a furrow.]

bisulphate, *bī-sul'fāt*, *n*. an acid sulphate.—*n*. **bīsulph'ide**, a disulphide.

bit, *bit*, *n*. a bite, a morsel: a small piece: a coin: 12½ cents (*U.S.*) (used only in two, four, six bits): the smallest degree: a brief space of time: a small boring tool (see brace): the boring part of a drilling machine: the part of the bridle that the horse holds in his mouth: somewhat (as *a bit of a fool*): in the sense of a bit of, sometimes with the effect of a diminutive (as *a bit of a laddie*, *pl*. *bits o' laddies*) (*Scot*.): a girl, young woman (*slang*).—*v.t*. to put the bit in the mouth of: to curb or restrain.—*pr.p*. **bitt'ing**; *pa.p*. **bitt'ed.**—*ns*. **bitt'ie** (*Scot*.), a small piece, short distance, or short time; **bitt'ock** (*Scot*.), a little bit.—*adj*. **bitt'y**, scrappy, disjointed, made up of odds and ends: not forming an artistic whole.—*n*. **bit'** (**-part**), a small part in acting.—**bit and sup**, something to eat and drink; **bit by bit**, piecemeal: gradually; **do one's bit**, do one's due share; **take the bit in one's teeth**, to throw off control. [From bite.]

bit, *bit*, the smallest unit of information in computers and communications theory. [Contracted *binary digit*.]

bitch, *bich*, *n*. the female of the dog, wolf, and fox: (abusively), a woman, very rarely a man: a malicious or arrogant woman.—*v.i*. (*slang*) to complain.—*v.t*. (*slang*) to mess up, spoil (often *bitch up*).—*adj*. **bitch'y.**—**the bitch goddess,**

material success as an object of worship. [O.E. *bicce*; O.N. *bikkja*.]

bite, *bīt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to seize or tear with the teeth: to puncture with the mouth-parts, as an insect: to cut or penetrate: to eat into chemically: to take effect: to grip: to wound by reproach (*arch.*): to deceive, to take in (now only in passive): to accept something offered as bait (also *fig.*): (*pa.t.* bit; *pa.p.* bit or bitt'en).—*n.* a grasp by the teeth: manner in which the teeth come together: a puncture by an insect: the wound or sore caused thereby: a nibble at the bait: something bitten off: a mouthful: biting quality: grip: pungency: corroding action: a playful imposition or befooling (*old slang*).—*n.* **bit'er**, one who bites: an animal with a habit of biting: a fish apt to take the bait: a cheat (*obs.*, except in the biter bit, the cheater cheated: the wrongdoer paid back).—*n.* **bit'ing**.—*adj.* which bites: sharp, cold: sarcastic.—*n.* **bit'ing-louse**, a bird-louse.—**bite in** (*etching*), to eat out the lines of with acid; **bite off more than one can chew**, to over-estimate one's capacities: to undertake that which one cannot achieve; **bite the dust**, to fall, to die; **bite the thumb**, to express defiance by knocking the thumb-nail against the teeth. [O.E. *bītan*; Goth. *beitan*, O.N. *bīta*, Ger. *beissen*.]

bito, *bē'tō*, *n.* a tree (*Balanites aegyptiaca*; family Zygophyllaceae) of dry tropical Africa and Asia: its oil-yielding fruit.

bitonal, *bī'tōn'əl*, *adj.* using two musical keys simultaneously.—*n.* **bitonal'ity**.

bitt, *bit*, (*naut.*) *n.* a post for fastening cables (usu. in *pl.*).—*v.t.* to fasten round the bitts.—*n.* **bitt'er**, the turn of cable round the bitts, hence perhaps **the bitter end**, the end of the rope that remains aboard, and so the last extremity (but perhaps from bitter *adj.*). [Perh. O.N. *biti*, a cross-beam.]

bittacle. Same as binnacle.

bitte, *bit'ə*, (Ger.) please: don't mention it: I beg your pardon.

bitter, *bit'ər*, *adj.* having a taste like that of quinine or hops: sharp: painful: acrimonious.—*n.* any substance having a bitter taste, esp. a type of ale.—*adj.* **bitt'erish**.—*adv.* **bitt'erly**.—*n.* **bitt'erness**.—*n.pl.* **bitt'ers**, a liquid prepared from bitter herbs or roots, and used as a stomachic.—**bitter-apple**, colocynth; **bitter-cress**, Cardamine; **bitter-earth**, magnesia; **bitter-king**, an intensely bitter shrub of the quassia family, growing in the Eastern Archipelago; **bitter-pit**, a disease of apples, etc., characterised by brown spots and depressions; **bitter-root**, an American xerophytic plant of the purslane family; **bitter-spar**, dolomite; **bittersweet**, the woody nightshade (*Solanum Dulcamara*), whose stems when chewed taste first bitter, then sweet: an apple that tastes both sweet and bitter (*Shak.*): a mixture of sweet and bitter (also *fig.*); **bitt'erwood**, various trees, esp. of the Simarubaceae.—**the bitter end** (see bitt). [O.E. *biter*—*bītan*, to bite.]

bitterling, *bit'ər-ling*, *n.* a small fish (*Rhodeus amarus*).

bittern, *bit'ərn*, *n.* a marsh bird of the heron family. [M.E. *bittour*, *botor*—O.Fr. *butor*.]

bittern, *bit'ərn*, *n.* an oily liquid remaining in saltworks after crystallisation of the salt. [bitter.]

bittock. See bit.

bittor, bittour, bittur, *bit'ər*, *n.* (*Spens.*, *Dryden*) the bittern.

bitumen, *bit'ū-mən*, or *bi-tū'*, *n.* name applied to various inflammable mineral substances, as naphtha, petroleum, asphalt.—*v.t.* **bitū'minate**, to mix with or make into bitumen—also **bitū'minise**, **-ize**.—*n.* **bituminisā'tion**, **-izā'tion**.—*adjs.* **bitū'minous**, **bitūmed'** (or *bit'*; *Shak.*), impregnated with bitumen.—**bituminous coal**, coal that flames in burning, from richness in volatile hydrocarbons. [L. *bitūmen*, *-inis*.]

bivalent, *bī-vā'lənt* or *biv'ə-lənt*, *adj.* having a valency of two (*chem.*): pertaining to one of a pair of homologous chromosomes (also *n.*).—*ns.* **bivalence**, **bivalency**. [L. *bi-*, twice, and valent.]

bivalve, *bī'valv*, *n.* an animal having a shell in two valves or parts, like the oyster—esp. a lamellibranch; a seed vessel of like kind.—*adj.* having two valves.—*adj.* **bivalv'ular**. [L. *bi-*, twice, *valva*, a door-leaf.]

bivariate, *bī'vā'ri-āt*, *adj.* of, or involving, two variant qualities.—Also **biva'riant**.—Also *n.*

bivious, *biv'i-əs*, *adj.* leading two, or different, ways.—*n.* **biv'ium**, in echinoderms the two rays enclosing the madreporite. [L. *bivius*—*bi-*, twice, *via*, a way.]

bivouac, *biv'ōō-ak*, *n.* the resting at night of soldiers (or others) in the open air, instead of under cover in camp.—*v.i.* to pass the night in the open air:—*pr.p.* **biv'ouacking**; *pa.p.* **biv'ouacked**.—Also (*slang*) *n.* and *v.* **bivv'y**. [Fr.,—Ger. *beiwacht*, additional watch.]

bi-weekly, *bī-wēk'li*, *adj.* occurring or appearing once in two weeks or twice a week.—Also *adv.*—*n.* a periodical issued twice a week.

Bixa, *bik'sa*, *n.* a tropical American genus of plants yielding anatta, giving name to the **Bixā'ceae**, a family of parietal Archichlamydeae. [Sp. *bixa* (*bija*)—Taino *bixa*.]

biz, *biz*. Slang for business.

bizarre, *bi-zär'*, *adj.* odd: fantastic: extravagant.—*n.* **bizarr'erie**. [Fr.,—Sp. *bizarro*, gallant, brave, poss.—Basque *bizarra*, beard.]

bizcacha. See viscacha.

bizone, *bī'zōn*, *n.* a unit formed of two zones, as that comprising the British and U.S. occupation zones in Germany after 1945.

blab, *blab*, *v.i.* to talk much: to tell tales.—*v.t.* to let out (a secret):—*pr.p.* **blabb'ing**; *pa.p.* **blabbed**.—*n.* one who lets out secrets (*Milt.*): a tattler: tattling.—*ns.* **blabb'er**, **blabber'mouth**.—*n.* and *adj.* **blabb'ing**. [M.E. *blabbe*, cf. O.N. *blabbra*, Ger. *plappern*.]

blab, *blab*, *n.* a blister (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to swell.—*adj.* **blabb'er**, swollen. [bleb.]

black, *blak*, *adj.* of the darkest colour: reflecting no light: obscure: dismal: sullen: horrible: dusky: foul, dirty: malignant: dark-haired: wearing dark armour or clothes: illicit: under trade-union ban.—*n.* black colour or absence of colour: a Negro or other dark-skinned person: a black pigment: a smut: smut fungus: black clothes (formerly, still in Scotland, in *pl.*).—*v.t.* to make black: to soil or stain: to draw in black: to put under trade-union ban.—*v.t.* **black'en**, to make black: to defame.—*v.i.* to become black.—*n.* **black'ing**, a substance used for blacking leather, etc.—*adj.* **black'ish**.—*n.* **black'ness**.—*n.* **black'amoor**, a black Moor: a Negro.—*adj.* **black-and-blue**, livid in colour because of bruising.—*adj.* and *n.* **black'-and-tan'**, (a dog) having black hair on the back, and tan or yellowish-brown elsewhere: (usu. **Black'-and-Tan'**) (of) an auxiliary policeman in Ireland, about 1920 (from his khaki uniform with black cap and armlet).—*adj.* **black'-and-white'**, partly black, partly white: drawing or drawn in black on a white ground.—**black art**, magic (perh. a translation of L. *nigromantia*, erroneously used for Gr. *nekromanteiā*, see necromancy).—*adj.* **black-a-vised** (*blak'-ə-vīst*, *-vīzd*; perh. Fr. *à vis*, in the face), swarthy.—*v.t.* **black'ball**, to vote against by putting a black ball into a ballot-box: to ostracise: to vote against, veto.—*n.* **black'balling**.—**black'band**, iron ore containing enough coal to calcine it; **black bass**, a North American freshwater fish (*Micropterus*); **black'-bee'tle**, a cockroach; **black belt**, a belt showing grade of proficiency in judo: an area with rich dark soil (*U.S.*): a region in which Negroes outnumber whites (*U.S.*); **black'berry**, the fruit of the bramble: in some districts, the blackcurrant or the crowberry; **black'bird**, a black species of thrush: a grackle or other bird of the *Icteridae* (*U.S.*): a Negro or Polynesian recruited or kidnapped for labour; **black'birder**, a person or ship engaged in slave-trading: **black'birding**; **black'board**, a board painted black, for writing on.—*adj.* **black'-bod'ing**, of evil omen.—**black body**, one that absorbs all incident radiation, reflecting none; **black book**, an important book bound in black: a book recording the names of persons deserving punishment; **black bottom**, an American dance of late 1920s with sinuous movement of hips; **black box**, a type of seismograph for registering underground explosions: a unit of electronic equipment in package form which can be put into or removed from an aircraft, spacecraft, etc., without dismantling; **black'boy**, the Australian grass-tree; **black bread**, rye-bread.—*adj.* **black'-browed'**, having black eyebrows: sullen.—**black'buck**, the common Indian antelope; **black'-bull'y**, sapodilla; **black'cap**, a warbler with a black crown: an apple roasted until it is black: a black American raspberry; **black cap**, the cap put on by English judges to pronounce sentence of death; **black'-cat'**, the pekan or fisher; **black cattle**, at one time cattle of any colour, orig. Welsh and Scottish cattle; **black chalk**, bluish-black clay-slate, used for drawing, and for making black paint.—*adj.* **black'-coated**, wearing a black coat: of the professional class.—*ns.* **black'cock**, the male of the **black'grouse** or **black'game**, a species of grouse, common in the north of England and in Scotland:—*fem.* **grey'-hen**; **black comedy**, a 'pièce noire' (Jean Anouilh), a play in which, under fantasy and grotesque humour, the hopeless world of reality is clearly seen: also a comedy about dreadful events: a film of either type; **Black Country**, the industrial Midland counties of England; **black'curr'ant**, the small black berry of a garden shrub (*Ribes nigrum*) of the gooseberry genus; **black damp**, air in which the oxygen has been displaced by carbon dioxide; **black death** (also with *caps.*), a deadly epidemic of bubonic plague that swept over Asia and Europe, reaching England in 1348 (from the black spots that appeared on the skin); **black diamond**, carbonado (2): (in *pl.*) coal; **black draught**, a purgative medicine, chiefly senna and Epsom salts; **black drop**, a liquid preparation of opium, vinegar, and sugar; **black earth**, a fertile deposit covering wide regions in S. Russia and in Central India; **black eye**, an eye of which the iris is dark: a discoloration around the eye due to a blow or fall.—*adj.* **black'-faced.**—**black'-fellow**, an Australian aboriginal; **black'fish**, a name given to several kinds of fish, e.g. the black ruff, a kind of perch: the ca'ing whale: a salmon after spawning; **black'-fisher**, poacher of fish by night: **black'-fishing**; **black flag**, the flag of a pirate: that hoisted at the execution of a criminal: that waved to call a driver in from a racing circuit; **Black'foot**, a member of a tribe of Algonquin American Indians:—*pl.* **-foot**, or **-feet**:—Also *adj.*—**black'-fox'**, the pekan; **Black Friar** (also without *caps.*), a Dominican, from his black mantle (over a white woollen habit); **black Friday**, Good Friday: an unlucky Friday (*orig. hist.*); **black frost**, frost without rain or snow; **black'game**, **blackgrouse**, see blackcock: **blackguard** (*blag'ärd*), originally applied to the lowest menials about a court, who took charge of the pots, kettles, etc.: a contemptible scoundrel: a low and scurrilous person.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* to vituperate.—*v.i.* to play the blackguard.—*n.* **black'guardism**.—*adj.* and *adv.* **black'guardly**.—**black hand**, a secret society or underground influence, often imaginary; **black'-head**, a bird of various kinds, as the blackheaded gull: a comedo.—*adj.* **black'headed**, having a black head.—**black'heart**, a dark kind of cherry.—*adj.* **black-heart'ed**, of an evil disposition.—**black hole**, a punishment cell, esp. (*caps.*) that at Calcutta (1756) in which 123 of 146 British prisoners died of suffocation; **black house**, an obsolescent type of house in the Scottish highlands and islands, built of turf; **black humour**, humour which laughs at the tragedy of the human lot and mocks the idea that man can order his world successfully; **black'jack**, a large jug for holding drink, originally made of leather: a pirate flag: zincblende: a short leather-covered club with weighted head: vingt-et-un, or a game like it; **black'lead'**, a black mineral (plumbago, not lead) used in making pencils, blacking grates, etc.; **black'leg**, blackquarter: a turf-swindler: a worker continuing to work during a strike or one taking a striker's place (also **black'-neb**); **black letter**, the Old English (also called Gothic) type (𝔅𝔩𝔞𝔠𝔨=𝔩𝔢𝔱𝔱𝔢𝔯); **black light**, invisible infrared or ultraviolet light; **black'list**, a list of defaulters or persons against whom a warning is necessary; **black'mail**, tribute formerly paid to robbers for protection: hush-money extorted under threat of exposure, often baseless.—*v.t.* to extort money from (a person): to force by threats (into doing something).—*n.* **blackmail'er**.—**black Maria**, a prison van: a shell that emits dense black smoke or a gun discharging it (*mil. slang*); **black market**, surreptitious trade in rationed goods: buying and selling that is against the law or official regulations (e.g. illegal traffic in drugs):—**black'-marketeer'**, one who operates on the black market; **black mass**, a travesty of the mass in diabolism or devil-worship; **black Monday**, Easter Monday: the day of return to school; **Black Monk**, a Benedictine (also without *caps.*); **black'out**, total extinction or concealment of lights: sudden loss of consciousness, or failure of the mind to work.—*adj.* for blacking out with.—**Black Pope**, (*disparagingly*) the head of the Jesuits; **Black Power**, a militant movement to increase Negro influence, esp. in predominantly white countries; **black'-pudd'ing**, a blood-pudding (q.v.); **black'-quart'er**, an apoplectic disease of cattle; **black rat**, the smaller of the two British rats (usually brown) now comparatively rare; **Black Rod**, the usher of the chapter of the Garter and of the House of Lords; **black sheep**, a disreputable member of a family or group; **Black'shirt**, a member of a Fascist organisation, esp. in the Nazi SS and in Italy during World War II; **black'smith**, a smith who works in iron; **black snake**, a large agile non-poisonous snake (*Bascanium constrictor*) (*U.S.*): a very venomous snake (*Pseudechis porphyriacus*), nearly allied to the cobra (*Austr.*): a long whip; **black spot**, name given to diseases of various plants, e.g. roses: a small area which has bad conditions or a bad record; **Black Stone**, an Islamic sacred stone in a shrine in Mecca; **black swan**, a swan with black plumage and red beak native to Australia: something rare or non-existent (*fig.*); **black'thorn**, a dark-coloured thorn bearing sloes: a stick made from its stem; **black'top**, layers of bituminous material in specified arrangement used for surfacing roads, etc.: a road so surfaced; **black velvet**, champagne and stout.—*adj.* **black'-vis'aged**, having a black visage or appearance.—**black'-wash**, a lotion of calomel and lime-water: anything that blackens; **Black Watch** (see watch); **blackwater**, a cattle disease (see redwater); **blackwater fever**, a fever in which the urine is dark-coloured; **black widow**, a very venomous American spider, the female with a black body and the habit of eating her mate.—**black in the face**, purple through strangulation, passion, or effort; **black out**, to obliterate with black: to extinguish or cover all lights: to suppress (news or radio communication); **in black and white**, in writing or in print: in art, in no colours but black and white; **in one's black books**, having incurred one's displeasure; **in the black**, solvent, out of debt: making a profit. [O.E. *blæc*, black.]

blad. Same as **blaud.**

bladder, *blad'ər*, *n.* a thin distended or distensible bag: any such bag in the animal body, esp. the receptacle for urine.—*adjs.* **bladd'ered**, **bladd'ery.**—*ns.* **bladd'er-camp'ion**, a species of Silene with inflated calyx; **bladd'er-cherry**, the winter-cherry or strawberry-tomato; **bladd'er-nut**, a genus (*Staphylea*) of shrubs with inflated capsule; **bladd'er-worm**, the asexual state of a tapeworm or cestode; **bladd'erwort**, a genus (*Utricularia*) of floating plants with bladders that catch small animals; **bladd'er-wrack**, a common brown seaweed with bladders. [O.E. *blǣdre*—*blāwan*, to blow; O.H.G. *blâ(h)en*, *blâjen*, to blow; Ger. *blatter*—*blähen*; cf. L. *flātus*, breath.]

blade, *blād*, *n.* the flat or expanded part of a leaf or petal, esp. a leaf of grass or corn: the cutting part of a knife, sword, etc.: the flat part of an oar: the paddle-like part of a propeller: the free outer part of the tongue: a dashing fellow.—*adj.* **blad'ed.**—**blade'-bone**, the flat bone at the back of the shoulder, the scapula. [O.E. *blæd*; O.N. *blath*; Ger. *blatt*.]

blae, *blā*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* blackish or dark bluish: livid: bleak.—*n.* (in *pl.*) hardened clay or somewhat carbonaceous shale, often blae in colour.—*n.* **blae'berry**, the whortleberry or bilberry. [O.N. *blār*, livid.]

blague, *bläg*, *n.* humbug: bounce.—*n.* **blagueur** (*blä-gœr*), one given to blague. [Fr.]

blah, *blä*, (*slang*) *n.* bunkum: pretentious nonsense. Also **blah-blah.**

blain, *blān*, *n.* a boil or blister. [O.E. *blegen*.]

blain, *blān*, *n.* a fish (*Gadus luscus*), the bib or pout.

blame, *blām*, *v.t.* to find fault with: to censure: to impute fault to: to charge with being cause: to bring discredit upon (*Spens.*; *B.*).—*n.* imputation of a fault: culpability: responsibility for what is amiss: injury (*Spens.*).—*adj.* (*U.S.*) confounded (also *adv.*).—*adj.* **blām'able.**—*n.* **blām'ableness.**—*adv.* **blām'ably.**—Form. **blame'able**, **blame'ableness**, **blame'ably.**—*adjs.* **blamed** (*U.S. slang*), damned, confounded (also *adv.*); **blame'ful**, meriting blame.—*adv.* **blame'fully.**—*n.* **blame'fulness.**—*adj.* **blame'less**, without blame: guiltless: innocent.—*adv.* **blame'lessly.**—*adj.* **blame'worthy**, worthy of blame: culpable.—**to blame**, blameworthy as being the cause. [Fr. *blâmer*, O.Fr. *blasmer*—Gr. *blasphēmeein*, to speak ill; see **blaspheme.**]

blanc-de-Chine, *blā-də-shēn*, *n.* a white porcelain made at Te-hua under the Ming dynasty. [Fr., white of China.]

blanch, *blänch*, *blänsh*, *v.t.* to whiten.—*v.i.* to grow white.—*adj.* and *adv.* (see **blench**). [Fr. *blanchir*—*blanc*, white; see **blank.**]

blanchisseuse, *blã-shē-sœz*, (Fr.) a laundress.

blancmange, *blə-mãzh'*, *-mönzh'*, *n.* a jelly prepared with milk: orig. fowl or other flesh with cream, etc.: shaped milk pudding. [Fr. *blanc-manger*—*blanc*, white, *manger*, food.]

bland, *bland*, *adj.* smooth: gentle: mild: polite, suave: ironical.—*adv.* **bland'ly.**—*n.* **bland'ness.** [L. *blandus*.]

bland, *bland*, *n.* in Orkney and Shetland, buttermilk and water. [O.N. *blanda*.]

blandish, *bland'ish*, *v.t.* to flatter and coax, to cajole.—*n.* **bland'ishment**, act of expressing fondness: flattery: winning expressions or actions. [Fr. *blandir*, *blandiss-*, from L. *blandiri*.]

blank, *blangk*, *adj.* without writing or marks, as white paper: empty: featureless: expressionless: nonplussed: sheer: unrhymed.—*n.* a paper without writing: a lottery-ticket that brings no prize: an empty space, a void or vacancy: the white mark in the centre of a target (*archery*): a form of document having blank spaces to be filled up (*arch.* except in *U.S.*): a roughly shaped piece to be fashioned into a manufactured article: a dash in place of an omitted word.—*v.t.* to make blank: to make pale: to disconcert (*Milton*): mincingly used for damn, from the once usual form of printing d——.—*adv.* **blank'ly.**—*n.* **blank'ness.**—**blank cartridge**, one without a bullet; **blank cheque**, a signed cheque in which the sum is not filled in: complete freedom to act as one thinks best (*fig.*); **blank door, window**, a recess imitating a doorway or window.—*n.* or *adj.* or *adv.* **blank'ety-blank'**, **blank'ety**, **blank'y**, coll. for 'damned' as in verbal sense above.—**blank verse**, unrhymed verse of five feet. [Fr. *blanc*, from root of Ger. *blinken*, to glitter—O.H.G. *blichen*; cf. Gr. *phlegein*, to shine.]

blanket, *blangk'it*, *n.* originally a white woollen fabric: a covering, generally woollen, for a bed, or used as a garment by American Indians, etc.: a covering generally: fertile material put round a nuclear reactor core to breed new fuel.—*v.t.* to cover, obstruct, or extinguish with, or as with, a blanket (as a ship by taking the wind out of her sails, gun-fire by getting in the way): to toss in a blanket: to bring under a single coverage.—*adj.* applying generally or covering all cases.—*n.* **blank'eting**, cloth for blankets: tossing in a blanket.—**blanket Indian, Kaffir**, one wearing a blanket, not European clothes; **blanket stitch**, a stitch used for the edge of a blanket; **wet blanket**, a damper of spirits: a killjoy.—**on the wrong side of the blanket**, illegitimately. [O.Fr. *blankete*, dim. of *blanc*, white.]

blanquet, *blā-ke*, (Fr.) a variety of pear.

blanquette, *blā-ket*, (Fr.) a ragout made with a white sauce.

blare, *blār*, *v.i.* to roar: to sound loudly, usu. harshly, as a trumpet.—*n.* roar: noise. [M.E. *blaren*.]

blarney, *blär'ni*, *n.* flattery or cajoling talk.—*v.t.* to cajole.—*n.* **blar'ney-land**, Ireland. [*Blarney* Castle, near Cork, where a stone difficult to reach confers the gift on those who kiss it.]

blasé, *blä'zā*, *adj.* dulled to pleasures: surfeited with enjoyments. [Fr. *pa.p.* of *blaser*, to cloy.]

blash, *blash*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a dash or splash of liquid or semi-liquid: battering rain: watery stuff.—*adj.* **blash'y.**

blaspheme, *blas-fēm'*, *v.t.* to speak impiously of.—*v.i.* to speak profanely or impiously: to curse and swear.—*n.* **blasphem'er.**—*adj.* **blasphemous** (*blas'fi-məs*; *Spens.*, *Milt.* *-fē'*).—*adv.* **blas'phemously** (*Spens.* *-fē'*).—*n.* **blas'phemy** (*Spens.* also *-fē'*), impious or profane speaking: contempt or indignity offered to God. [Gr. *blasphēmiā*; see **blame.**]

blast, *bläst*, *n.* a blowing or gust of wind: a forcible stream of air: a sound of a wind instrument: an explosion or detonation: a golf stroke of explosive effect: any scorching, withering or pernicious influence: a blight.—*v.i.* to emit blasts, blow: to use explosives: to swell (*dial.*): to wither (*obs.*): to curse.—*v.t.* to blow up: to rend asunder with an explosive: to blow into: to inflate (*dial.*): to strike with a blast: to blight, wither, scorch: to strike with a curse.—*adj.* **blast'ed**, blighted: cursed, damned.—*n.* **blast'er**, one who blasts: a kind of niblick.—*n.* and *adj.* **blast'ing.**—*n.* **blast'ment** (*Shak.*), blight.—**blast'-furnace**, a smelting furnace into which hot air is blown; **blast'-hole**, a hole in the bottom of a pump through which water enters; **blast'-off**, the (moment of) launching of a rocket-propelled missile or space capsule (*v.t.* and *v.i.* **blast off**); **blast'-pipe**, a pipe in a steam-engine, to convey the waste steam up the chimney.—**in, at, full blast**, in a state of maximum activity. [O.E. *blǣst*; cf. O.N. *blāsa*; Ger. *blasen*.]

blastema, *bla-stē'mə*, *n.* primordial material: the primordium of an organ: the protoplasmic part of an ovum, distinguished from the yolk: the axial part of a plant embryo. [Gr. *blastēma*, sprout.]

blasto-, *blas'tō-*, in composition, sprout, bud, germ.—*ns.* **blas'tocyst**, the blastula in mammals; **blas'toderm** (Gr. *derma*, skin; *embryology*), the layer or layers of cells arising from the germinal disk, or the portion of a partially segmenting egg which undergoes division; **blastogen'esis** (*-jen'*), transmission of hereditary characters by the germ-plasm: reproduction by budding.—*adj.* **blastogen'ic**, pertaining to the germ-plasm.—*adj.* and *n.* **blast'oid**.—*n.pl.* **Blastoid'ea** (Gr. *eidos*, form), a group of bud-like calcareous fossil echinoderms.—*ns.* **blas'tomere** (Gr. *meros*, part), a cell formed in an early stage of the cleavage of a fertilised ovum; **blas'topore** (Gr. *poros*, a passage), the orifice of a gastrula; **blas'tosphere** (Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere), a blastula; **blas'tūla**, a hollow sphere of cells, one cell thick, formed in the cleavage of a fertilised ovum.—*adj.* **blast'ūlar**.—*n.* **blastulā'tion**. [Gr. *blastos*, a sprout.]

blat, *blat*, *v.i.* to cry like a sheep or calf: to make an ineffectual noise: to talk with little sense.—Also *v.t.* [Imit.]

blatant, *blāt'ənt*, (*Spens.* also **blattant**, prob. *blat'ənt*), *adj.* clamorous: calumniously clamorous: egregiously vulgar: (loosely) flagrant.—*adv.* **blat'antly**. [Prob. a coinage of Spenser: for the *blatant beast*, see *Faerie Queene*, V, xii. 37 onward.]

blate, *blāt*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* bashful, timidly awkward. [Perh. O.E. *blā*, pale.]

blather, blatherskite. See **blether.**

blatter, *blat'ər*, (chiefly *Scot.*) *n.* a clattering rainy blast: a clatter or torrent of words.—*v.i.* to beat with clattering, like rain on a window.—*v.t* to utter volubly. [L. *blaterāre*, to prate, with sense probably modified by sound.]

blaubok, *blow'bok*, *Afrik.* **bloubok**, *blō'bok*, *n.* a small South African antelope: also a large extinct species. [Du. *blaauw*, blue, *bok*, goat.]

blaud, *blöd*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a fragment: a broken-off slab: a screed or selection of verse.—*v.t.* to strike: to disfigure. [Perh. conn. with O.E. *blāwan*, to blow.]

Blaue Reiter, Der, *blow-ə rī'tər*, name given to important art book published by two artists in Munich and transferred (1911) to the group of expressionist painters formed round them. [Ger., the Blue Rider.]

blawort, *blä'*, *blā'wərt*, *n.* the harebell: the corn bluebottle.—Also **blewart** (*bloo͞'ərt*). [Scot. **blae**, and O.E. *wyrt*, herb.]

blay, bley, *blā*, *n.* the bleak (fish). [O.E. *blæge*.]

blaze, *blāz*, *n.* a rush of light or of flame: an area of brilliant light or colour: a bursting out or active display.—*v.i.* to burn with a strong flame: to throw out a brilliant light: to be furious (*coll.*).—*n.* **blaz'er**, a light sporting jacket, originally bright-coloured.—*n.pl.* **blazes**, the fires of hell, in imprecations like **to blazes**; also **like blazes**, with fury.—**blaze away**, to fire a rapid and repeated stream of bullets: to work very hard (*coll.*); **blaze up**, to burst into flames: to become furious (*coll.*). [O.E. *blæse*, torch.]

blaze, *blāz*, *n.* a white mark on a beast's face: a mark on a tree made by chipping the bark or otherwise.—*v.t.* to mark (a tree or a track) with a blaze.—**blaze the trail**, to show the way as a pioneer. [Perh. Du. *bles* or O.N. *blesi*; or **blaze** (1).]

laze, *blāz*, *v.t.* to proclaim, to spread abroad.—*n.* **blaz'er** (*Spens.*), one who spreads abroad or proclaims. [Connected with O.N. *blāsa*, to blow; confused with **blazon**.]

blazon, *blā'zn*, *v.t.* to make public: to display: to depict or to explain in heraldic terms (*her.*).—*n.* a coat-of-arms, heraldic bearings (also *fig.*): the science or rules of coats-of-arms.—*ns.* **blaz'oner**, one who blazons: a herald : a slanderer; **blaz'onry**, the art of drawing or of deciphering coats-of-arms: heraldry. [Fr. *blason*, a shield, confused with **blaze** (3).]

bleach, *blēch*, *v.t.* to make pale or white: to whiten, as textile fabrics.—*v.i.* to grow white.—*n.* a process or act of bleaching: a bleaching agent.—*ns.* **bleach'er**, one who or that which bleaches: (in *pl.*) cheap, open-air seats for spectators, e.g. in a baseball ground (*U.S.*): cheap covered seats (*Austr.*); **bleach'ery**, a place for bleaching; **bleach'-field**, a place for bleaching cloth: a bleacher's office or works.—*n.* and *adj.* **bleach'ing**.—**bleaching green**, a green for bleaching clothes on; **bleaching powder**, a compound of calcium, chlorine, and oxygen ($CaOCl_2$). [O.E. *blǣcan*.]

bleak, *blēk*, *adj.* colourless: dull and cheerless: cold, unsheltered.—*adv.* **bleak'ly**.—*n.* **bleak'ness**.—*adj.* **bleak'y**, bleak. [Apparently O.N. *bleikr*, answering to O.E. *blǣc*, *blāc*, pale, shining, black; cf. **bleach**.]

bleak, *blēk*, *n.* a small white river-fish. [O.N. *bleikja*, or a lost equivalent O.E. word.]

blear, *blēr*, *adj.* dim, watery: blurred as with inflammation.—*v.t.* to dim: to blur: to dim the sight of: to hoodwink.—*adj.* **bleared**.—*n.* **blear'iness**.—*adj.* **blear'y**.—*adj.* **blear'-eyed**. [Cf. Ger. *blerr*, soreness of the eyes.]

bleat, *blēt*, *v.i.* to cry like a sheep: to complain, grumble: to talk nonsense.—*n.* a sheep's cry or similar quavering sound: a complaint, grumble.—*n.* and *adj.* **bleat'ing**. [O.E. *blǣtan*; imit.; cf. L. *bālāre*, to bleat; Gr. *blēchē*, a bleating.]

bleb, *bleb*, *n.* a transparent blister of the cuticle: a bubble, as in water. [Prob. imit.]

bled, *bled*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **bleed**.

blee, *blē*, (*arch.*) *n.* complexion, colour. [O.E. *blēo*.]

bleed, *blēd*, *v.i.* to lose blood or sap: to die by slaughter: to issue forth or drop as blood: to have money, etc., extorted from one: to feel great pity (*fig.*).—*v.t.* to draw blood from, esp. surgically: to draw sap from: to extort from: (in bookbinding) to trim so as to encroach on letterpress or illustrations:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **bled**.—*ns.* **bleed'er**, one who bleeds: an extortioner: one who suffers from haemophilia: a (nasty) person (*slang*); **bleed'ing**, a discharge of blood or sap: letting blood: diffusion or running of colouring matter.—*adj.* full of compassion: emitting sap: terribly weakened by war: bloody (*Shak.*, *coll.*).—**bleeding heart**, a name given to various plants of the genera *Dicentra*, *Colocasia*, etc.: a contemptuous name for a do-gooder.—**bleed like a pig**, to bleed copiously. [O.E. *blēdan*. See **blood**.]

bleep, *blēp*, *v.i.* to give out a high sound or radio signal.—*n.* **bleep'er**, a detecting device that bleeps on receiving a certain radio or other signal. [Imit.]

blemish, *blem'ish*, *n.* a stain or defect: reproach.—*v.t.* to mark with any deformity: to tarnish: to defame.—*n.* **blem'ishment** (*Spens.*). [O.Fr. *blesmir*, *blemir*, pr.p. *blemissant*, to stain, of dubious origin.]

blench, *blench*, *blensh*, *v.i.* to shrink or start back: to flinch: to start aside, fly off (*Shak.*): to be inconstant (*Shak.*).—*n.* a starting aside (*Shak.*). [O.E. *blencan*.]

blench, *blench*, *blensh*, *adj.* or *adv.* on the basis of payment of a nominal yearly duty.—Also **blanch**. [See **blank**.]

blend, *blend*, *v.t.* to mix together, esp. intimately or harmoniously: to pollute, vitiate (*Spens.*).—*v.i.* to be mingled: to harmonise: to shade off:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* usu. **blend'ed**, also, esp. *poet.*, **blent.**—*n.* a mixture.—*ns.* **blend'er**; **blend'ing.** [M.E. *blenden*; cf. O.E. *blandan*, O.N. *blanda*.]

blend, *blend*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to blind: to dazzle: to obscure:—*pa.p.* **(y)blent'.** [O.E. *blendan.*]

blende, *blend*, *n.* a mineral, zinc sulphide. [Ger. *blende*—*blenden*, to deceive, from its resemblance to galena.]

Blenheim, *blen'əm*, *n.* a kind of spaniel named from the Duke of Marlborough's seat.

blennorrhoea, *blen-ō-rē'ə*, *n.* a discharge of mucus. [Gr. *blennos*, mucus, *rhoiā*, flow.]

blenny, *blen'i*, *n.* a genus (Blennius) of acanthopterygian fishes, usually slimy. [Gr. *blennos*, mucus.]

blent, *blent*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **blend** (1) and (2).

blepharism, *blef'ər-izm*, *n.* spasm of the eyelid.—*n.* **blephari'tis**, inflammation of the eyelid. [Gr. *blepharon*, eyelid.]

blesbok, *bles'bok*, *n.* a South African antelope with a blazed forehead. [Du. *bles*, blaze, *bok*, goat.]

bless, *bles*, *v.t.* to consecrate: to make the sign of the cross over: to extol as holy, to pronounce holy or happy: to invoke divine favour upon: to wish happiness to: to make joyous, happy, or prosperous: to glorify:—*pa.p.* **blessed** (*blest*), or **blest.**—*adj.* **bless'ed**, **blest**, happy: prosperous: in heaven: beatified: (euphemistically) accursed, confounded.—*adv.* **bless'edly.**—*ns.* **bless'edness**; **bless'ing**, a wish or prayer for happiness or success: any means or cause of happiness: a gift or present (*B.*): a form of invoking the favour of God at a meal.—**blessed sacrament**, the consecrated Host; **blessing in disguise**, something proving unexpectedly advantageous; **single blessedness**, the unmarried state. [O.E. *blēdsian*, *blētsian*, *bletsian*, to bless, prob. from *blōd*, blood.]

bless, *bles*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to brandish: to brandish around:—*pa.t.* **blest, blist.** [Perh. from **bless** (1) as if to make the sign of the cross; or from **bless** (3); or poss. conn. with **blaze.**]

bless, *bles*, *v.t.* to wound: to beat. [Fr. *blesser*, to wound.]

blest, *blest*, *pa.p.* of **bless.**—Also *adj.*

blet, *blet*, *n.* incipient internal decay in fruit without external sign: a part so affected.—*v.i.* to become soft or sleepy:—*pr.p.* **blett'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **blett'ed.** [Fr.]

blether (*Scot.*), *bledh'ər*, **blather** (*U.S.*, etc.), *bladh'ər*, *v.i.* to talk garrulous nonsense.—*n.* one who blethers: (often in *pl.*) fluent, garrulous nonsense.—*n.* **bletherā'tion.**—*n.* and *adj.* **bleth'ering.**—*ns.* **bleth'erskate**, **bleth'eranskate** (*Scot.*), **blath'erskite** (*U.S.*), a loquacious talker of nonsense. [M.E. *blather*—O.N. *blathra*, talk foolishly, *blathr*, nonsense; prob. **skate** (the fish).]

bleuâtre, *blø-ätr'*, (Fr.) bluish.

blew, *blōō*, *pa.t.* of **blow.**

blew, an old spelling (*Spens.*, *Milt.*) of **blue.**

blewits, *blū'its*, *n.* a kind of edible mushroom, bluish in part. [Perh. from **blue.**]

bley, *blā*, *n.* same as **blay.**

blight, *blīt*, *n.* a disease in plants which blasts or withers them: a fungus, insect, or other cause of blight: anything that injures, destroys, depresses, or frustrates: a damp, depression, decay, set-back, check.—*v.t.* to affect with blight: to blast: to frustrate.—*n.* **blight'er**, a cause of blighting: a term of (usually playful) abuse, scamp, beggar, wretch (*slang*).—*n.* and *adj.* **blight'ing.**—*adv.* **blight'ingly.** [17th cent.; origin obscure; poss. conn. with **bleach**, **bleak.**]

blighty, *blī'ti*, (*mil. slang*) *n.* home: the home country: a wound necessitating return home. [Hind. *bilāyatī*, foreign, European—Ar. *wilāyat* province, country. Cf. **vilayet.**]

blimbing. Same as **bilimbi.**

blimey, blimy, *blī'mi*, *interj.* a Cockney vulgarism for *God blind me.*

blimp, *blimp*, *n.* a small type of airship for scouting, etc.: an incurably conservative elderly military officer, as Colonel *Blimp* of the cartoonist David Low, or any other person of similar views: soundproof housing for sound-film camera.

blimy. See **blimey.**

blin, *blin*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to cease from, to cease.—*n.* cessation: stoppage. [O.E. *blinnan*, to cease, pfx. **be-** (1), and *linnan*, to cease.]

blind, *blīnd*, *adj.* without sight: dark: obscure: invisible: concealed: not directed, or affording no possibility of direction, by sight or by foresight: ignorant or undiscerning: unobserving: voluntarily overlooking: without an opening: failing to flower or fruit: in flying, by use of instruments only, without seeing course or receiving directions from wireless: drunk (*coll.*).—*n.* something intended to blind one to the facts: a window-screen: a shade: a stake put up without seeing one's cards (*poker*).—*v.t.* to make blind: to darken, obscure, or deceive: to dazzle: to render matt: to fill in the interstices of.—*n.* **blind'age** (*mil.*), a temporary wooden screen faced with earth as a protection against splinters of shell and the like.—*adj.* **blind'ed**, deprived of sight: without intellectual discernment.—*n.* **blind'er**, one who or that which blinds: a horse's blinker.—*n.* and *adj.* **blind'ing.**—*adj.* **blind'less.**—*adv.* **blind'ly.**—*n.* **blind'ness**, want of sight: ignorance: folly.—**blind'-alley**, a cul-de-sac.—*adj.* (of a juvenile employment) leading to no settled occupation in adult life.—**blind'-coal**, anthracite (as burning without flame): coal partly carbonised by an igneous intrusion; **blind date**, an appointment with someone one has not seen, as with a dance partner chosen for one: the partner, etc., so chosen.—*adj.* **blind'-drunk**, so drunk as to be like a blind man.—**blind'fish**, an eyeless fish (Amblyopsis) of the Kentucky Mammoth Cave.—*adj.* **blind'fold** (earlier **blindfelled**, struck blind), having the eyes bandaged so as not to see: thoughtless: performed without seeing: reckless.—Also *adv.*—*v.t.* to cover the eyes of: to mislead.—**blind'-gut**, the caecum; **blind'man's-buff** (i.e. buffet), a game in which a blindfold player tries to catch the others; **blind road**, a grassy track invisible to those that are on it; **blind'-side**, the side on which a person is blind to danger: weak point; **blind spot**, the spot on the retina where the optic nerve joins and where there are no visual cells: a point within the normal range of a transmitter at which the field strength is abnormally small (*radio*): a point just outside the range of one's vision: a region of understanding in which one's intuition and judgment always fail; **blind'-story**, a triforium; **blind tooling**, impression without gilding; **blind'worm**, a slow-worm, a legless lizard with eyes so small as to be supposed blind. [O.E. *blind*; O.N. *blindr.*]

blink, *blingk*, *v.i.* to glance, twinkle, or wink: to see obscurely: to look with the eyes half-closed: to shine unsteadily.—*v.t.* to shut out of sight: to ignore or evade.—*n.* a glimpse, glance, or wink: a gleam, esp. momentary.—*n.* **blink'ard**, one who blinks or has bad eyes.—*adj.* **blinked**, affected with blinking.—*n.* **blink'er**, a leather flap to prevent a horse from seeing sidewise.—*adj.* **blink'ing** (*slang*), a meaningless substitute for bloody.—*n.* **blinks**, a mud or water weed (*Montia*) of the purslane family, with minute flowers.—**on the blink**, (of electrical or electronic device) (going) out of order. [Cf. **blench.**]

blip, *blip*, *n.* the image of an object on a radar screen.

bliss, *blis*, *n.* the highest happiness: the special happiness of heaven.—*adj.* **bliss'ful.**—*adv.* **bliss'-**

fully.—*n.* **bliss′fulness.**—*adj.* **bliss′less.** [O.E. *blīths—blīthe*, blithe.]

blist, *blist*, (*Spens.*) *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of bless (1 and 2).

blister, *blis′tər*, *n.* a thin bubble or bladder on the skin, often containing watery matter: a similar spot elsewhere, as on a leaf, metal, paint: the protective bulging outer hull of a double-hulled ship, to lessen risk of sinking (*naut.*): a plaster applied to raise a blister: a transparent bulge on the upper surface of an aeroplane forming part of its structure.—*v.t.* to raise a blister or blisters on: to burn with scathing words (*fig.*): to ornament with puffs (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* to develop blisters.—*adjs.* **blis′tery**; **blis′tering**, of criticism, virulent, cruel (*fig.*): painfully intense or strenuous.—**blis′ter-bee′tle, blis′ter-fly**, an insect used for blistering, esp. Spanish fly (Cantharis); **blis′ter-plas′ter**, a plaster made of Spanish flies used to raise a blister; **blis′ter-steel, blis′tered-steel**, steel made from wrought-iron with blistered surface. [M.E.; most prob. O.Fr. *blestre*, conn. with O.N. *blāstr*, *blāsa*, to blow; Ger. *blase*.]

blite, *blīt*, *n.* a name for several plants of the goosefoot family. [Gr. *bliton*.]

blithe, *blīdh*, *adj.* jocund: cheerful: gay: sprightly.—*adv.* **blithe′ly.**—*n.* **blithe′ness.**—*adj.* **blithe′some**, joyous.—*adv.* **blithe′somely.**—*n.* **blithe′someness.** [O.E. *blithe*, joyful. See bliss.]

blither, *blidh′ər*, *v.i.* another form of blather, blether.—*adj.* **blith′ering** (used as an expression of contempt).

blitz, *blits*, *n.* an attack or bombing from the air: any sudden, overwhelming attack.—*v.t.* to attack or damage by air-raid. [Ger. *blitzkrieg*, lightning war, the German method in 1939—*blitz*, lightning, *krieg*, war.]

blive, *blīv*, (*Spens.*) *adv.* Same as belive.

blizzard, *bliz′ərd*, *n.* a blinding storm of wind and snow, a snow-squall.—*adjs.* **blizz′ardly, blizz′ardous.** [A modern coinage, most prob. onomatopoeic, on the analogy of *blow*, *blast*, etc.]

bloat, *blōt*, *v.t.* to swell or puff out: to dry partially by smoke (applied to fish).—*v.i.* to swell or dilate: to grow turgid.—*n.* hoove (also **bloating**): **bloatedness**: a drunkard.—*adj.* **bloat′ed**, having been bloated: swollen (often as a result of gluttony): (*fig.*) swollen with riches.—*n.* **bloat′er**, a herring partially dried in smoke, esp. at Yarmouth. [Cf. O.N. *blautr*, soft.]

blob, *blob*, *n.* a drop or globule: anything soft and round, as a gooseberry: a round spot: zero.—*v.i.* to make a blob, to form into a blob. [Imit.]

bloc, *blok*, *n.* a combination of parties, nations, or other units to achieve a common purpose. [Fr.]

block, *blok*, *n.* a mass of wood or stone, etc., usu. flat-sided: a piece of wood or other material used as a support (as for chopping, beheading), or as a mould (as for hats), or for printing from (as wood-engravings, process-blocks), or as a toy (for building): a pulley with its framework or the framework alone: a connected group of houses, seats, sheets of paper, shares, etc.: a section of territory: a building lot bounded by streets (*U.S.*): an obstruction: a head: a blockhead: an impassive person: the place where a batsman rests his bat (*cricket*): an instance of, or a cause of, blockage or blocking: an administrative unit in India.—*adj.* in a block or lump: comprising a number grouped and dealt with together.—*v.t.* to enclose or shut up: to restrict: to obstruct: to make inactive: to shape as on a block, or to sketch out roughly (often with *in* or *out*): to stop (a ball) with bat resting upright on the ground.—*n.* **blockade′**, cutting a place off by surrounding it with troops or by ships: obstruction.—*v.t.* to block up by troops or ships.—*ns.* **block′age**, act or instance of obstructing, or state of being obstructed: resistance to understanding, learning, etc., set up by existing habits of thought and action; **block′ing**, interruption of a train of thought, esp. by unpleasant thoughts rising in the mind.—*adjs.* **blocked**, meanings as *pa.p.* of verb: subject to restriction in use; **block′ish**, like a block: stupid: dull.—**blockade′-runner**, a person or ship that passes through a blockading force; **block′-book**, a book printed from engraved blocks, not movable types; **block′-buster**, a bomb or explosive charge able to destroy a number of buildings simultaneously: a thing or person notably violent and effective (*fig.*); **block′busting.**—Also *adj.*—**block capital**, a capital letter written in imitation of type; **block′-chain′**, an endless chain of blocks and links; **block′-coal**, coal that breaks into cuboidal blocks; **block grant**, a fixed general grant made by the central government to a local authority for all its services, as distinct from a series of specific grants each a percentage of the amount spent locally on the various services; **block′head**, a wooden head: a dolt; **block′house**, a small temporary fort; **blocking motion**, notice of intention to bring up a certain matter at a future date, thus preventing (or blocking) raising of the subject on a motion for adjournment; **block letter**, a block capital: block type; **block′-ship**, a warship too old for action, but useful in port defence: **block′-system**, a system in which no train is allowed on to a section of railway so long as any other is on it; **block′-tin**, tin in the form of blocks or ingots; **block type**, a heavy-letter type, without serifs. [Fr. *bloc*, probably Gmc.]

bloke, *blōk*, *n.* a man (*slang*): the commander (*naut.*). [Origin obscure.]

bloncket, *blongk′et*, (*Spens.*) *adj.* grey. [Fr. *blanquet*, *blanchet*, whitish, dim. of *blanc*, white.]

blond (*fem.* **blonde**), *blond*, *n.* a person of fair complexion and light-coloured hair—opp. to *brunet*(*te*).—*adj.* (of hair) between golden and light chestnut in colour: of a fair complexion: fair.—**blond beast** (or with *caps.*), blond type of primitive northern European man, admired, e.g. by Nietzsche, for his physical splendour: any predatory type of man; **blond(e)′-lace**, lace made of silk, originally raw silk. [Fr.]

blood, *blud*, *n.* the oxygenating fluid (red in the higher animals) circulating in the body: descent, good birth: relationship, kindred: (elliptically) a blood-horse, one of good pedigree: a swaggering dandy about town: the blood-royal (as in *princes of the blood*): temperament: bloodshed or murder: the juice of anything, esp. if red: the supposed seat of passion—hence temper, anger (as *his blood is up*), etc.: the sensual nature of man: sensational or melodramatic tale, a penny-dreadful (*slang*).—*v.t.* to bleed: to smear with blood: to initiate into blood sports or to war.—*adj.* **blood′ed**, having blood: of pure blood, pedigreed: initiated.—*adv.* **blood′ily.**—*adj.* **blood′less**, without blood: dead: anaemic: without bloodshed: without spirit or activity (*Shak.*).—*n.* **blood′lessness.**—*adj.* **blood′y**, of the nature of blood: stained with blood: murderous, cruel: (*coll.*) as an *adj.* emphasising anger or the like, or almost meaningless, as an *adv.* employed as an intensive—most prob. from the habits of the late 17th-century bloods (Etheredge, '*bloody-drunk*').—*v.t.* to make bloody.—**blood agar**, agar-agar for growing bacteria, to which blood has been added before the jelly set.—*adj.* **blood-and-thunder**, sensational, melodramatic.—**blood bank**, a supply of blood plasma, or the place where it is kept; **blood′-bath**, a bath in warm blood: a massacre.—*adj.* **blood′-bespott′ed**, spotted, sprinkled with blood.—**blood′-bird**, an Australian honey-eater with scarlet plumage in the cock-bird.—*adjs.* **blood′-bol′tered**, clotted or matted with blood; **blood′-bought** (*Shak.*), bought at the expense of blood or life.—**blood′-**

broth'er, a brother by blood: among primitive peoples, one who has entered a close and binding friendship with another by ceremonies involving the mixing of blood.—*adj.* **blood'-consuming** (*Shak.*).—**blood count**, the number of red or white corpuscles in the blood.—*adj.* **blood'-curdling**, exciting horror with a physical feeling as if the blood had curdled.—**blood donor**, one who gives blood for use in transfusion; **blood'-dust**, haemoconia; **blood'-feud**, a family feud arising out of an act of bloodshed: a vendetta; **blood'-flower**, *Haemanthus*: a species of *Asclepias*.—*adj.* **blood'-froz'en** (*Spens.*), having the blood frozen or chilled.—**blood'-group**, any one of the four types of human blood (designated O, A, B, AB) which may or may not prove incompatible on transfusion; **blood'-guilt'iness**, the guilt of shedding blood, as in murder.—*adj.* **blood'-guilty**.—**blood'heat**, the temperature of human blood (about 98° Fahr., 37°C); **blood'-horse**, a horse of the purest and most highly prized blood, origin, or stock.—*adj.* **blood'-hot**, as hot or warm as blood.—**blood'hound**, a large, keen-scented (sleuth) hound, noted for its powers of tracing: a detective (*fig.*); **blood'letter**; **blood'-letting**, bleeding by opening a vein; **blood'lust**, desire for bloodshed; **blood'-money**, money earned by laying or supporting a capital charge against anyone, esp. if the charge be false or made by an accomplice: money paid to a hired assassin: compensation formerly paid to the next of kin of a victim slain; **blood orange**, a variety of orange with red or red-streaked pulp; **blood'-plate**, a platelet; **blood'-pois'oning**, a name popularly, but loosely, used of pyaemia and allied diseases; **blood pressure**, the pressure of the blood on the walls of the blood-vessels, varying with age and physical condition; **blood'-pudding**, a pudding made with blood and other materials; **blood purge**, massacre or execution of large numbers believed by a government or ruler to be disloyal; **blood'-rain**, rain coloured by red dust from the desert.—*adj.* **blood'-red'**, of the colour of blood.—**blood'-rela'tion**, one related by common ancestry; **blood'root**, a plant (*Sanguinaria canadensis*) of the poppy family with red rootstock and sap; **blood-roy'al**, royal descent; **blood'-sac'rifice** (*Shak.*), a sacrifice made with bloodshed; **blood'shed**, the shedding of blood: slaughter.—*adjs.* **blood'shot** (of the eye), red or inflamed with blood; **blood'-sized**, sized or smeared with blood.—**blood'-spav'in**, a disease of horses consisting of the swelling of a vein on the inside of the hock, from a checking of the blood; **blood sports**, those involving the killing of animals—fox-hunting and the like.—*adj.* **blood'sprent**, sprinkled with blood.—**blood'stain**.—*adj.* **blood'stained**, stained with blood: guilty of murder.—**blood'stock**, pedigree horses collectively: young men available as dance partners; **blood'stone**, a green chalcedony with blood-like spots of red jasper: haematite; **blood'stream**, the blood flowing through the body: something playing a similarly vital part (*fig.*); **blood'sucker**, an animal that sucks blood, esp. a leech: an extortioner: one who sponges upon another.—*adj.* **blood'sucking**, that sucks or draws blood.—**blood'-tax**, conscription or universal military service, as drawing from the nation, a number of lives or recruits annually; **blood test**, an examination (chemical, microscopical, bacteriological) of a small specimen of blood usually drawn from a blood-vessel; **blood'thirstiness**, eager desire to shed blood.—*adj.* **blood'thirsty**.—**blood transfusion**, transfer of blood taken from the veins of one person to those of another; **blood'-vessel**, a vein or artery; **blood'-wagon** (*airmen's slang*), an ambulance; **blood'-wite**, **-wit** (*hist.*), a fine for shedding blood: the right to levy it; **blood'wood**, a name for various trees with red wood or juice, or their timber, as a lythraceous tree of the East Indies (Lagerstroemia), eucalyptus of different kinds, logwood; **blood'-worm**, a red aquatic midge larva (*Chironomus*); **blood'y-bones'** (see rawhead).—*adjs.* **blood'y-eyed**; **blood'y-faced**.—**bloody flux**, dysentery, in which the discharges from the bowels are mixed with blood; **blood'y-hand'** (see hand); **bloody Mary**, a cocktail consisting of vodka, tomato juice and seasoning.—*adj.* **bloody-mind'ed**, liking bloodshed, cruel: in a mood of, or inclined to show, aggressive obstinacy.—**bloody-mind'edness**; **blood'y-sweat**, a sweat accompanied by the discharge of blood.—**avenger of blood**, the next of kin to a murdered man whose duty it was thought to avenge his death; **blood and iron** (see blut); **in blood**, in full vigour; **in hot or cold blood**, under or free from excitement or sudden passion; **make one's blood boil**, to arouse one's fury. [O.E. *blōd*; O.Fris. *blōd*; Ger. *blut*.]

bloom, *blōōm*, *n.* a blossom or flower (also collectively): the state of being in flower: the prime or highest perfection of anything: the first freshness of beauty of anything: rosy colour: the glow on the cheek: a powdery, waxy, or cloudy surface or appearance: an efflorescence.—*v.i.* to put forth blossoms: to flower: to be in a state of beauty or vigour: to flourish.—*v.t.* to give a bloom to.—*n.* **bloom'er**, a plant that blooms: a floriated initial letter: an absurd and embarrassing blunder (*slang*).—*adj.* **bloom'ing**, flowering: flourishing: fresh and youthful: bright: euphemistically for bloody (*slang*).—*adjs.* **bloom'less**, without bloom; **bloom'y**, flowery: flourishing: covered with bloom. [O.N. *blōm*; cf. Goth. *blōma*, Ger. *blume*.]

bloom, *blōōm*, *n.* a mass or bar of iron or steel in an intermediate stage of manufacture, esp. one thicker than a *billet*.—*n.* **bloom'ery**, a furnace for making iron ore or iron into blooms. [O.E. *blōma*.]

bloomer, *blōōm'ər*, *n.* and *adj.* a dress for women, devised by Mrs *Bloomer* of New York about 1849, consisting of a jacket with close sleeves, a skirt falling a little below the knee, and Turkish trousers: (in *pl.*) bloomer trousers: (in *pl.*) a loose undergarment similar to knickers, but fuller.

Bloomsbury Group, *blōōmz'bər-i*, a group of literary and artistic friends, some living in Bloomsbury, who wrote during and after the First World War; they included Virginia Woolf, Lytton Strachey, and E. M. Forster.—*n.* **Blooms'buryite**, a member of the Bloomsbury group.

bloosme, *blōōm*, *n.* and *v.i.* Spenser's form of blossom, modified by bloom.

blore, *blōr*, *blōr*, *n.* a violent gust of wind. [Prob. related to blare and blow.]

blossom, *blos'əm*, *n.* a flower or bloom, esp. one that precedes edible fruit: the state of being in flower, literally or figuratively.—*v.i.* to put forth blossoms or flowers: to flourish and prosper.—*n.* **bloss'oming**.—*adj.* **bloss'omy**, covered with flowers, flowery. [O.E. *blōstm*, *blōstma*, from the same root as bloom, and L. *flōs*.]

blot, *blot*, *n.* a spot, as of a drop of ink: an obliteration: a stain in reputation: a blemish.—*v.t.* to obliterate: to spot or smudge: to disgrace: to blemish: to dry with blotting-paper:—*pr.p.* **blott'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **blott'ed**.—*n.* **blott'er**, one who blots: a bad author: a sheet, pad, or book of blotting-paper.—*n.* **blottesque** (*-esk'*), a painting executed with heavy blot-like touches: a daub: a vigorous descriptive sketch (*fig.*).—Also *adj.*—*n.* **blott'ing**, spotting as with ink: obliterating: smudging: drying with blotting-paper: blotting-paper.—*adjs.* **blott'o** (*slang*), helplessly drunk; **blott'y**, blotted: smudged.—**blott'ing-pad**, a pad of blotting-paper; **blott'ing-paper**, unsized paper, used for absorbing ink.—

blot one's copybook, to blemish one's record, esp. by an indiscretion. [Origin obscure.]

blot, *blot*, *n*. a piece liable to be taken at backgammon: exposure of a piece: a weak place in anything. [Cf. Dan. *blot*, Du. *bloot*, naked, exposed.]

blot, *blot*, (*Spens.*) *n*. spawn. [Perh. conn. with blow (3).]

blotch, *bloch*, *n*. an irregular discoloration: a pustule: any plant disease characterised by blotching.—*v.t.* to mark or cover with blotches. —*adj*. **blotched**.—*n*. **blotch'iness**.—*n*. and *adj*. **blotch'ing**.—*adj*. **blotch'y**. [Prob. formed on blot.]

bloubok. See **blaubok**.

blouse, *blowz*, *n*. a loose sack-like, belted outer garment, like the smock-frock: a loose-fitting bodice for women, tucked in at the waist.—*v.t.* to arrange in loose folds.—*v.i.* to puff out loosely with air, as a sail. [Fr.]

blouson, *bloo͞o'zon*, *n*. a woman's loose outer garment fastened at the waist by a belt or drawstring.—**blouson noir** (*bloo͞o-zɔ̃ nwär*), a rebellious young man, usu. one of a group, so called from the black windcheaters worn by many of them. [Fr.]

blow, *blō*, *n*. a stroke or knock: a sudden misfortune or calamity.—**at a blow**, by a single action, suddenly. [Found from the 15th century; perh. from blow (3) or conn. with Ger. *bläuen*, to beat, beetle.]

blow, *blō*, *v.i.* to bloom or blossom.—*v.t.* (*Milt.*), to put forth, as flowers:—*pr.p.* **blow'ing**; *pa.t.* **blew** (*bloo͞o*); *pa.p.* **blown** (*blōn*).—*n*. blossom, bloom: display of blossom. [O.E. *blōwan*; Ger. *blühen*; cf. bloom, blossom.]

blow, *blō*, *v.i.* to produce a current of air: to move, as air or wind (often *impers.*): to breathe hard: to spout, as whales: to boast: to act as an informer (*slang*): (of insects) to deposit eggs: of an electric fuse, to melt (also *v.t.*).—*v.t.* to drive air upon or into: to drive by a current of air: to sound, as a wind-instrument: to destroy or force by explosive: to spread by report: to inform upon: to fan or kindle: (of insects) to deposit eggs on: to curse: to squander (*slang*):—*pa.t.* **blew**, *bloo͞o*; *pa.p.* **blown**, *blōn*, in imprecations **blowed**, *blōd*.—*n*. a blast: an insect egg.—*n*. **blow'er**, one who blows: a metal plate on the upper part of a fireplace, to increase the draught: a machine for driving a blast of air: a speaking-tube, telephone, or similar means of sending messages: a communication system, esp. one used by bookmakers and their representatives, or one keeping police headquarters in touch with police cars (*slang*).—*adjs*. **blown**, out of breath, tired: swelled: stale, worthless; **blow'y**, windy: gusty.—**blow'ball**, the downy head of a dandelion in seed; **blow'fly**, a flesh-fly (*Sarcophaga*): a blue-bottle (*Calliphora*); **blow'gun**, a blowpipe (weapon); **blow'-hole**, a whale's nostril: a hole in ice to which seals, etc., come to breathe: a vent for escape of gas, etc.: a bubble in metal: a natural vent from the roof of a cave up to the ground surface, through which air and water are forced by rising tides; **blow'lamp**, a portable lamp producing heat by a blast; **blow'-mould'ing**, a process used in fabricating plastic objects, the molten thermoplastic being blown against the sides of the mould; **blow'-out**, a feast (*slang*): a tyre burst (*coll.*); **blow'pipe**, a pipe through which air is blown on a flame, to increase its heat, used in *blowpipe analysis*, etc.: a long straight tube from which an arrow, pellet, etc., is blown by the breath: a glass-blower's tube; **blow'-valve**, a snifting valve.—**blow hot and cold**, to be favourable and unfavourable by turns, to be irresolute; **blow in**, to turn up casually; **blow off** (steam, etc.), to allow to escape, to escape forcibly; **blow one's own trumpet**, to sound one's own praises; **blow one's top** (*coll.*), to explode in anger; **blow over**, to pass away, as a danger or a scandal; **blow up**, to come into being: to destroy by explosion: to explode: to finish in disaster: to inflate: to scold: to lose one's temper: to enlarge, as an illustration: to go to pieces (*U.S.*); **blow upon**, to take the bloom, freshness, or the interest off: to bring into discredit: to inform upon. [O.E. *blāwan*; Ger. *blähen*, *blasen*; L. *flāre*.]

blowze, *blowz*, *n*. a ruddy, fat-faced wench.—*adjs*. **blowzed**, **blowz'y**, fat and ruddy, or flushed with exercise: dishevelled. [Perh. related to blush or blow, or of cant origin.]

blubber, *blub'ər*, *n*. a jellyfish: the fat of whales and other sea animals: excessive fat: a weeping. —*v.i.* to weep effusively (shortened to **blub**).—*adj*. **blubb'ered**, of a face, swollen with weeping. [M.E. *blober*, *bluber*; prob. imit.]

blucher, properly *blühh'ər*, often *bloo͝ok'ər*, or *bloo͞och'ər*, *n*. a strong leather half-boot or high shoe. [Marshal *Blücher*, the Prussian general at Waterloo.]

blude, *blüd*, *n*. a Scots form of blood.—*adj*. **blud'y**, **blud'ie**.

bludge, *bluj*, (*slang*), *n*. a soft job.—*v.i.* to loaf about: to evade work or other responsibility.—*n*. **bludg'er**.

bludgeon, *bluj'n*, *n*. a short stick with a heavy striking end.—*v.t.* to beat with a bludgeon: to assail heavily. [First in 18th century; origin very obscure.]

blue, *bloo͞o*, *adj*. of the colour of the unclouded sky, or that of wood-smoke, skim-milk, lead: livid: greyish: dismal: depressed: learned, pedantic: indecent or obscene: dressed in blue: symbolised by blue.—*n*. one of the colours of the rainbow: the sky: the sea: a blue pigment: a blue powder or liquid (indigo, Prussian blue, etc.) used in laundries: a member of a party whose colour is blue (as the opponents of the Greens in ancient Constantinople, *hist*. the Presbyterians, and later often the Conservatives): a present or past representative of Oxford or Harrow (dark), Cambridge or Eton (light blue) in sports: a similar representative of any university: the badge awarded to him, or the honour of wearing it: blue clothes: a bluestocking: a butterfly of the family *Lycaenidae*: a former squadron of the British fleet: (in *pl.*) depression, the blue devils: (in *pl.*) slow, sad song orig. American Negro folksong.—*v.t.* to make blue: to treat with blue.—*v.i.* to turn blue. —*ns*. **blue'ing**, **blu'ing**, the process of imparting a blue colour, esp. to metal, or of neutralising yellow; blue-rot in wood: laundress's blue (*U.S.*); **blue'ness**.—*adj*. **bluey** (*bloo͞o'i*), inclined towards blue (esp. in compounds, as **blu'ey-green'**).—*n*. (*Austr.*) a bushman's bundle, often in a blue cloth.—*adj*. **blu'ish**.—**blue baby**, a baby with congenital cyanosis; **blue'back**, the sockeye, chief salmon of the North Pacific; **blue'bell**, in S. England the wood-hyacinth: (*bloo͞o'bel'*), in Scotland and N. England the harebell; **blue'berry**, the fruit of *Vaccinium vacillans* and other American species; **blue'bird**, a small American bird (*Sialia sialis*) akin to the warblers.—*n*. and *adj*. **blue'-black**, black with a tinge of blue: blue changing in time to black.—**Blue Blanket**, the banner of the Edinburgh craftsmen; **blue blood**, aristocratic blood (Sp. *sangre azul*, from the blue veins of descendants of the Visigoths); **blue-bonn'et**, a round flat blue woollen cap: hence a Scottish peasant, a Scotsman; **blue book**, a report or other paper printed by parliament (from its blue paper wrapper); **blue'bottle**, the blue cornflower: a large fly (*Calliphora*) with metallic blue abdomen: a policeman or beadle (*slang*); **blue'-buck**, the blaubok; **blue'cap**, a salmon of one year, with blue-spotted head: the blue titmouse: a Scotsman (*Shak.*); **blue'-cheese**, blue-veined cheese, e.g. Gorgonzola; **blue'-chip'**, term applied to the most reliable industrial shares; **blue'coat**, a serving-man, almsman, or other wearing a blue coat (*arch.*): a pupil of Christ's Hospital or other *Bluecoat school*, whose garb is a blue coat.—Also *adj.*—**blue devil**, an evil demon: (in *pl.*) the apparitions seen in delirium tremens, hence deep despondency; **Blue Ensign**, a blue flag with the Union Jack in canton, till 1864 flag of the Blue squadron, now flown by the Naval Reserve and certain yachts and merchant vessels; **blue'-eye**, a blue-cheeked Australian honey-eater; **blue'fish**, a large voracious fish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*) of the Serranidae, on the U.S. Atlantic coast; **blue fox**, an arctic fox; **blue funk** (*slang*), great terror; **blue'gown**, one of a former class of licensed beggars in Scotland, a King's Bedesman; **blue'grass**, a slightly glaucous permanent grass (*Poa pratensis*, etc.) of Europe and North America, esp. Kentucky.—*adjs.* **blue-green**, **blue-grey**, between blue and green or grey (blue-green algae, the *Cyanophyceae*).—**blue ground**, a greyish-blue decomposed agglomerate in which diamonds are got; **blue gum**, species of Eucalyptus, esp. *E. globulus*; **blue hare**, the mountain hare; **blue'jacket**, a seaman in the navy; **blue jay**, an American jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*); **blue John**, ornamental fluorspar; **blue laws**, sumptuary laws; **Blue Mantle**, one of the pursuivants of the English Heralds' College; **blue moon**, a very long but quite indeterminate time; **blue mould**, a fungus that turns bread, cheese, etc., blue; **blue murder**, extreme activity or commotion; **blue'nose**, a straitlaced or puritanical person (*U.S.*): (*cap.*) a nickname for a Nova Scotian; **blue note**, a flattened note, usu. third or seventh, characteristic of the blues.—*v.t.* **blue-pen'cil**, to correct, edit, or censor, as if with a blue pencil.—**Blue Peter**, a blue flag with a white rectangle hoisted when a ship is about to sail: a call for trumps in whist; **blue pill**, a mercurial pill; **blue'print**, a photographic print, white upon blue, on paper sensitised with a ferric salt and potassium ferricyanide from a photographic negative or a drawing on transparent paper—also called cyanotype, ferroprussiate print: a preliminary sketch or plan of work to be done, or a guide or model provided by agreed principles or rules or by conclusions from earlier experiment.—Also *v.t.*—**blue ribbon**, **riband**, the ribbon of the Order of the Garter: any very high distinction or prize: the badge of the teetotal Blue Ribbon Army, founded in America in 1878; **blue'-rot'**, a blue discoloration in coniferous wood, caused by a fungus, *Ceratostomella*; **blue ruin** (*slang*), gin; **blue sheep**, the bharal; **blue-sky laws** (*U.S.*), laws to prevent fraud in the sale of stocks (against capitalising of the blue skies); **blue'stocking**, a learned lady, esp. one inclining to pedantry (said to be from Benjamin Stillingfleet, a member of Mrs Montague's coterie, who preferred worsted to black silk); **blue'stone**, or **blue vitriol**, hydrated copper sulphate; **blue'throat**, or **blue'breast**, a bird akin to the nightingale; **blue tongue**, a viral disease of sheep and cattle transmitted by mosquitoes; **blue water**, open sea; **blue'weed**, viper's bugloss (also **blue thistle**); **blue whale**, Sibbald's rorqual, the biggest living animal; **blue'wing**, an American teal.—**blue-eyed boy**, favourite who can do no wrong, white-headed boy; **burn blue**, to burn with a blue flame, as in the presence of sulphur, terrestrial or infernal; **out of the blue**, from the cloudless sky: hence, entirely unexpectedly; **the Blues**, the Royal Horse Guards; **true blue**, unswervingly faithful, esp. to political party of blue persuasion, orig. used of Covenanters (see above). [M.E. *blew*—O.Fr. *bleu*, of Gmc. origin; O.N. *blā* gave M.E. *bla*, *blo* and blae.]

blue, *bloo͞*, *v.t.* to squander. [Prob. for blow.]

bluette, *blü-et*, (Fr.) a spark, flash: a short playful piece of music.

bluff, *bluf*, *adj.* steep or upright in front: blustering, surly (*dial.*): rough and hearty in a good-natured way: outspoken: (of the shape of a body) such that, when it moves through air or other fluid, it leaves behind it a large disorderly wake and experiences a large drag.—opp. of *streamlined*.—*n.* a high steep bank.—*adv.* **bluff'ly**.—*n.* **bluff'ness**. [Perh. Du. *blaf* (*obs.*), broad, flat; or M.L.G. *blaff*, even, smooth.]

bluff, *bluf*, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to deceive or seek to deceive by concealment of weakness or show of self-confidence or threats (orig. in poker to conceal poor cards).—*n.* a bluffing act or behaviour: a horse's blinker.—*n.* **bluff'er**.—**call one's bluff**, to expose or challenge one's bluff. [Perh. Du. *bluffen*, to brag, boast.]

bluggy, *blug'i*, *adj.* jocularly for bloody.

bluid, *blüd*, *n.* a Scots form of blood.—*adj.* **bluid'y**.

blunder, *blun'dər*, *v.i.* to make a gross mistake: to flounder about.—*v.t.* to utter thoughtlessly: to mismanage, bungle: to achieve, put, render, by blundering.—*n.* a gross mistake.—*n.* **blun'derer**.—*n.* and *adj.* **blun'dering**.—*adv.* **blun'deringly**. [M.E. *blondren*; prob. conn. with bland, to mix.]

blunderbuss, *blun'dər-bus*, *n.* a short hand-gun with a wide bore. [Du. *donderbus*—*donder*, thunder, *bus*, a box, gun-barrel, gun; Ger. *donner-büchse*.]

blunge, *blunj*, *v.t.* (*pottery*) to mix (clay or the like) with water.—*n.* **blung'er**, machine for doing so: one who blunges. [From *bl*end and pl*unge*.]

blunk, *blungk*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to spoil: to bungle.—*n.* **blunk'er**, (*Scott*) a bungler, or according to Jamieson, one who prints cloth.

blunt, *blunt*, *adj.* having a dull edge or point: rough: outspoken: dull: barren (*Spens.*)—*v.t.* to dull.—*v.i.* to become dull.—*n.* (*slang*) money.—*adj.* **blunt'ish**.—*adv.* **blunt'ly**.—*n.* **blunt'ness**.—*adj.* **blunt'-witted'** (*Shak.*), dull, stupid. [Origin unknown.]

blur, *blûr*, *n.* an ill-defined spot or smear: a confused impression.—*v.t.* to blot: to render indistinct in outline: to blemish.—*v.i.* to make blurs:—*pr.p.* **blurr'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **blurred**. [Perh. a variety of blear.]

blurb, *blûrb*, *n.* a publisher's puff or commendatory description of a book, commonly printed on the jacket. [Attributed to Gelett Burgess, American author.]

blurt, *blûrt*, *v.t.* to utter suddenly or unadvisedly (with *out*).—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to snort or puff in scorn.—*n.* an abrupt outburst.—*adv.* with a blurt.—*n.* and *adj.* **blurt'ing**. [Prob. imit.]

blush, *blush*, *n.* a red glow on the skin caused by shame, modesty, etc.: any reddish colour or suffusion.—*adj.* pinkish.—*v.i.* to show shame or confusion by growing red: to grow red.—*ns.* **blush'er**; **blush'et** (*Ben Jonson*), a blushing girl.—*adj.* **blush'ful**.—*n.* and *adj.* **blush'ing**.—*adv.* **blush'ingly**.—*adj.* **blush'less**.—*adv.* **blush'lessly**.—*n.* **blush'-rose'**, a pink variety of rose.—**at the first blush**, at the first glance or sight: offhand; **put to the blush**, to cause to blush. [Cf. O.E. *blyscan*, to shine.]

bluster, *blus'tər*, *v.i.* to blow boisterously: to storm, rage: to bully or swagger.—*v.t.* to utter stormily: to drive by storming.—*n.* a blast or roaring as of the wind: bullying or boasting language: a storm of anger.—*n.* and *adj.* **blus'tering**.—*adv.* **blus'teringly**.—*adjs.* **blus'terous** (*Shak.* **blus'trous**), noisy: boastful; **blus'tery**, stormy: swaggering. [Cf. E. Frisian *blüstern*, to bluster.]

blut, *blo͞ot*, (Ger.) blood; **blut und boden**, *o͝ont bō'dən*, blood and earth, and **blut und ehre**, *ā'rə*, blood and honour (Nazi party slogans); **blut und eisen** or **eisen und blut**, *ī'sən*, blood and iron (Bismarck), relentless force.

blutwurst, *blo͞ot'vo͝orst*, (Ger.) blood-pudding.

bo, boh, *bō*, *interj.* a word used to drive geese or to frighten children.—**cannot say bo to a goose**, is inarticulate from extreme meekness.

bo, *bō*, (*U.S. slang*) *n.* man (as term of address).

Boa, *bō'a*, *n.* a genus, mainly South American, of large snakes that kill their prey by pressure: (without *cap.*) popularly any large constricting snake: long, serpent-like coil of fur, feathers, or the like, worn round the neck by ladies.—**boa constric'tor**, properly the name of one species; popularly any boa, python, or similar snake. [L. *bŏa*, a kind of snake.]

Boanerges, *bō-ən-ûr'jēz*, *n.* a noisy preacher or shouting orator (*sing.* and *pl.*). [Sons of thunder—Mark iii. 17.]

boar, *bōr*, *bör*, *n.* the male swine, or its flesh.—*adj.* **boar'ish**, swinish: brutal.—*ns.* **boar'fish**, a fish (*Capros*) of the horse-mackerel family with hoglike snout; **boar'hound**, a powerful dog used for hunting the wild boar, esp. the great Dane or German mastiff; **boar'-spear**, a spear used in boar-hunting. [O.E. *bār*; Du. *beer*.]

board (*Spens.*, etc., **bord, boord, boorde**), *bōrd*, *börd*, *n.* a broad and thin strip of timber: a table: supply of food: provision of meals (with or without lodging): a council-table: a council or authorised body: a slab prepared for playing a game (as a chessboard) or other special purpose (as a notice-board, blackboard, knife-board): side (*obs.* except seaboard, and the side of a ship): (in *pl.*) the stage: a kind of thick stiff paper or sheets of paper pasted together, as in pasteboard, Bristol-board, esp. that used in the binding of books: a rectangular piece forming the side of a book-binding: conversation (*Spens.*): coast (*Spens.*).—*v.t.* to cover with boards; to supply with food (and bed) at fixed terms: to enter (a ship or orig. U.S., a train, bus, etc.): to accost, to attack (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* to receive food (and lodging): to border (*Spens.*).—*ns.* **board'er**, one who receives board: one who boards a ship; **board'ing**, the act of covering with boards: a structure or collection of boards: act of boarding a ship.—**board'-foot**, a unit of board'-measure, for timber, a piece one inch thick by 12 inches square; **board'ing-house**, a house where boarders are kept; **board'ing-pike**, a pike used in boarding a ship, or in defending it when attacked; **board'ing-school**, a school in which board and lodging are provided for pupils; **board'-school**, a school under control of a schoolboard; **board'-wa'ges**, payment to a servant in lieu of food.—**above board**, openly; **Board of Trade unit** (*elect.*), a kilowatt-hour (contracted B.T.U.); **board out**, to have board elsewhere than where one lives: to place in a house for board; **go by the board**, to go over the side of a ship: to be discarded or ignored: to meet disaster; **on board**, aboard; **sweep the board**, to take all the cards: to win everything. [O.E. *bord*, board, the side of a ship; O.N. *borth*, connected either with bear or with broad.]

boart. See **bort.**

boast, *bōst*, *v.i.* to talk vaingloriously: to brag (with *of*).—*v.t.* to brag of: to speak proudly or confidently of, esp. justifiably: to possess with pride.—*n.* an expression of pride: a brag: the cause of boasting.—*n.* **boast'er.**—*adj.* **boast'ful**, given to bragging.—*adv.* **boast'fully.**—*ns.* **boast'fulness, boast'ing.**—*adj.* **boast'less**, without boasting; simple, unostentatious. [M.E. *bōst*; origin unknown; apparently W. *bostio*, Gael. *bòsd*, a bragging, are borrowed from English.]

boast, *bōst*, *v.t.* in stonecutting, to shape roughly.—**boast'er**, broad steel chisel used for boasting. [Origin unknown.]

boat, *bōt*, *n.* a small open craft usually moved by oars: a ship: a boat-shaped utensil (as sauce-boat).—*v.i.* to sail about in a boat.—*v.t.* to put or convey in a boat: to ship (as oars): (with *it*) to go in a boat.—*ns.* **boat'er**, one who boats: a straw hat; **boat'ing**, the art, sport, or practice of sailing in boats.—**boat'bill**, a bird of the heron family (from the shape of its bill); **boat'-builder**, one who constructs boats; **boat'-deck** a ship's top deck, on which the small boats are carried; **boat'-fly**, a water-bug (*Notonecta*), with boat-shaped body, that swims on its back; **boat'-hook**, a hook fixed to a pole used for pulling or pushing off a boat; **boat'house**, a house or shed for a boat; **boat'-load**; **boat'man**, a man who has charge of a boat: a rower; **boat'race**, a race of rowing-boats: (*cap.*) annual boatrace between Oxford and Cambridge universities; **boat'-racing**; **boat'-song**, a song sung by a boatman; **boat'tail**, a grackle; **boat'-train**, a train run in connection with a ship.—**have an oar in another's boat**, to meddle with his affairs; **in the same boat**, (of persons) in the same unfavourable circumstances. [O.E. *bāt*; cf. Du. *boot*; Fr. *bateau*.]

boatswain (often **bosun, bo's'n, bos'n**), *bō'sn*, *n.* foreman of a crew (warrant-officer in the navy) who looks after a ship's boats, rigging, flags, etc.: skua (prob. from its aggressiveness): transferred (app.) to the tropic-bird (**boat'swain-bird**).—**boatswain's call, pipe, whistle** (see **whistle**); **boatswain's mate**, boatswain's assistant. [boat, swain.]

bob, *bob*, *v.i.* to move quickly up and down: to curtsey: to ride a bobsled: to fish with a bob.—*v.t.* to move in a short jerking manner: to execute with a bob: to cut (hair) square across: to dock, to bobtail: (*pr.p.* **bobb'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **bobbed**).—*n.* a short jerking motion: a curtsey: a dance (*Scot.*): a slight blow (*obs.*): a jibe (*obs.*): anything that moves with a bob or swing: the weight of a pendulum, plumb-line, or the like: a pendant (*arch.*): a knot of hair: bobbed or docked hair: a bunch or cluster (as of cherries) (*dial.*): a bunch of lobworms, used in catching eels: any small roundish body: the refrain or burden of a song (*arch.*): a short line at or near the end of a stanza: a term in bell-ringing for certain changes—a **bob minor** is rung upon six bells; a **bob major** on eight; a **bob royal** on ten; a **bob maximus** on twelve.—*adj.* **bobb'ish**, in good spirits.—*n.* **bobb'le**, the movement of water in commotion: a woolly ball for trimming dresses.—**bob'cat**, a kind of lynx; **bob'-cherry**, the pastime of catching a swinging cherry with the teeth; **bob'** (**-fly'**), the top drop-fly; **bob'sled, sleigh**, a short sledge: a sleigh made up of two of these, sometimes with common seat; **bob'tail**, a short or cut tail: an animal with a bobbed tail (also *adj.*): a word applied in contempt to the rabble, as in *rag-tag and bobtail*.—Also *v.t.*—*adj.* **bob'tailed**, with tail cut short.—*ns.* **bob'wheel**, in verse, the bob with the lines following it; **bob'wig**, one with the ends turned up into short curls.—**bob up**, to appear suddenly. [Poss. Gael. *baban*, *babag*.]

bob, *bob*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to befool: to take by cheating (*Shak.*): to cheat (out of) (*Shak.*). [O.F. *bober*.]

bob, *bob*, (*slang*) *n.* a shilling:—*pl.* **bob.** [Prob. not O.Fr. *bobe* = 1½d.]

bobak, bobac, *bō'bak*, *n.* a species of marmot. [Pol. *bobak*.]

Bobadil, *bob'ə-dil*, *n.* a swaggering boaster, from the soldier in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*.

bobbery, *bob'ər-i*, *n.* a noisy row. [Perh. Hind. *bāp re*, O father.]

bobbin, *bob'in*, *n.* a reel or spool for winding yarn, wire, etc.—**bobb'in-lace'**, lace made on a pillow with bobbins; **bobb'in-net'** or **bobb'inet**, a fine machine-made netted lace. [Fr. *bobine*.]

bobby, *bob'i*, (*slang*) *n.* a policeman. [Familiar form of *Robert*, from Sir Robert Peel, Home Secretary at the passing of the Metropolitan Police Act, 1828; cf. peeler.]

bobby-dazzler, *bob'i-daz-lər*, *n.* (*Northern*) anything overwhelmingly excellent, striking, or showy, esp. a woman; a young girl who sets out to make an impression.

bobbysock, *bob'i-sok*, (*slang*) *n.* an ankle-sock.—*n.* **bobbysox'er**, an adolescent girl, teenager.

bobolink, *bob'ō-lingk*, *n.* a North American singing bird. [At first *Bob Lincoln*, from its note.]

bobsled, bobsleigh. See bob (1).

bobstays, *bob'stāz*, (*naut.*) *n.pl.* ropes or stays used to hold the bowsprit down to the stem or cutwater, and counteract the strain of the foremast-stays.

bob-white, *bob'(h)wit'*, *n.* an American quail. [Imit.]

bocage. See boscage.

bocca, *bok'ka*, (*It.*) mouth.

boche, bosche, *bosh*, *n.* abusive French slang for a German.

bock, *bok*, (*Fr.*, from *Ger.*) a strong German beer—from *Einbocker bier*, *Eimbockbier*—beer from Einbeck (Eimbeck): now often a glass or mug of beer (quarter of a litre).

bod, *bod*, (*orig. service slang*) *n.* a person. [Contraction of body (*coll.*).]

bodach, *bōd'əhh*, *bod'* (*Gael. bot'*), (*Scot.*) *n.* an old man, a churl: a goblin. [Gael.]

bode, *bōd*, *v.t.* to portend: to foreshow: to augur: to have a presentiment of.—*v.i.* to augur.—*n.* (*Scot.*) a bid, offer.—*adj.* **bode'ful**, boding, ominous.—*n.* **bode'ment**, an omen, presentiment.—*adj.* **bod'ing**, presaging.—*n.* an omen or portent. [O.E. *bodian*, to announce—(*ge*)*bod*, a message; allied to bid.]

bode, *bōd*. See bide.

bodega, *bo-dē'ga*, *n.* a wine-shop. [Sp.]

bodge, *boj*, (*dial.*) same as botch (*v.t.* and *v.i.*): (*Shak.*) prob. same as budge.—*n.* (*dial.*) a clumsy patch: a clumsy worker.—Also **bodg'er**.

bodger, *boj'ər*, (*dial.*) *n.* a travelling pedlar who turns beechwood to make chairs, etc. [Origin uncertain.]

bodgie, *boj'i*, (*Austr.*) *n.* a delinquent youth, usu. member of a teenage gang. [From bodge, a clumsy worker.]

Bodhisattva, *bō-di-sat'wə*, (*Buddhism*) *n.* one who postpones entry into nirvana in order to help others: a future Buddha. [Sans.—*bodhi*, enlightenment, *sattva*, existence.]

bodhi tree. See bo tree.

bodice, *bod'is*, *n.* a stiffened inner garment (orig. *pl.* of body) (*arch.*): a woman's outer garment covering the waist and bust: the close-fitting waist or body of a woman's gown.

bodikin, *bod'i-kin*, *n.* dim. of body, in *'Od's bodikins*, God's little body.

bodkin, *bod'kin*, *n.* a small dagger: a small instrument for pricking holes, for dressing the hair, for correcting type, etc.: a large blunt needle.—**to sit, or ride, bodkin**, to be wedged in tight between two others. [Poss. conn. with W. *bidog*, dagger.]

bodle, also **boddle**, *bod'l*, *bōd'l*, *n.* a 17th-century Scots copper coin, worth about one-sixth of an English penny, the smallest coin. [Origin unknown.]

bodrag, *bod'rag*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a hostile attack, a raid—Also **bord'raging**. [Perh. Ir. *buaidhreadh*, a disturbance.]

body, *bod'i*, *n.* the whole frame of a man or lower animal: the main part of an animal, as distinguished from the limbs: the main part of anything: the part of a vehicle which carries the load or passengers: a garment or part of a garment covering the trunk: a bodice: a corpse: matter, as opposed to spirit: substance or substantial quality: fullness, solidity: opacity of a paint or pigment: a mass: a person (*coll.*): a number of persons united by some common tie: size of type:—*pl.* **bod'ies**.—*v.t.* to give form to: to embody:—*pr.p.* **bod'ying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **bod'ied**.—*adj.* **bod'iless**, without a body: incorporeal.—*adj.* **bod'ily**, of the body, esp. as opposed to the mind: actual, real (*Shak.*).—*adv.* in the flesh: as a whole.—**bod'y-build'er**, a maker of vehicle bodies: an apparatus for exercising muscles: a nutritious food; **body cavity**, the coelom, or cavity in which the viscera of the higher animals lie; **body colour**, degree of consistence, substance, and tingeing power of a paint: water-colour mixed with zinc or other white to give it body; **bod'y-cur'er** (*Shak.*), a doctor; **bod'yguard**, a guard to protect the person, esp. of a sovereign; **body politic**, the collective body of the people in its political capacity; **body servant**, a personal attendant; **bod'y-snatch'er**, one who secretly disinters the bodies of the dead for the purposes of dissection.—**body-line bowling**, in cricket, fast bowling delivered at the batsman's body. [O.E. *bodig*.]

Boeotian, *bi-ō'sh(y)ən*, *adj.* of *Boeotia* in Greece, proverbial for the dullness of its inhabitants: hence, stupid, dull.—Also *n.*

Boer, *bōōr*, (chiefly *hist.*) *n.* a S. African of Dutch descent, esp. one engaged in farming.—Also *adj.* [Du.; see boor, bower.]

boffin, *bof'in*, (*orig. service slang*) *n.* research scientist, esp. one employed by armed forces or government.

Bofors gun, *bō'fōrz*, or *-fōrs*, *gun*, *n.* a double-barrelled, quick-firing anti-aircraft gun. [From *Bofors*, Sweden, where orig. made.]

bog, *bog*, *n.* spongy, usu. peaty, ground: a marsh: a type of vegetation growing on peat deficient in lime: a latrine (*slang*).—*v.t.* to sink.—Also *v.i.*—*n.* **bogg'iness**.—*adj.* **bogg'y**.—**bog'-as'phodel**, a yellow-flowered liliaceous bog-plant (*Narthecium ossifragum*); **bog'bean**, buckbean; **bog'-butt'er**, butter-like substance of animal origin found in Irish peat-bogs; **bog'land**; **bog'-Lat'in**, Shelta; **bog'-moss'**, the sphagnum genus; **bog'-myrtle'**, sweet-gale (*Myrica gale*), a bog plant; **bog'oak'**, trunks of oak embedded in bogs and preserved from decay—of a deep black colour, often used for making ornaments; **bog'-ore, bog'-iron**, an iron ore found in boggy land, limonite; **bog'-spav'in**, distension of the capsule of the hock-joint of the horse; **bog'-trotter**, one who lives in a boggy country, hence an Irishman.—*n.* and *adj.* **bog'trotting**.—**bog down**, (*fig.*; with *in*) to make, or to be made, feel helpless through amount of work required or difficulty of task. [Ir. and Gael, *bogach*; bog, soft.]

bogey, *bō'gi*, *n.* in golf, the score, for a given hole or for the whole course, of an imaginary good player, Colonel *Bogey*, fixed as a standard—the bogey is higher than par or sometimes equivalent to it. [Perh. bogy.]

bogey. See bogie, bogy.

boggard, *bog'ərd*, **boggart**, *-ərt*, **boggle**, *bog'l*. See bogle.

boggle, *bog'l*, *v.i.* to stop or hesitate as if at a bogle: to start with fright: to make difficulties about a thing: to equivocate.—*n.* a scruple, objection: a bungle.—*n.* **bogg'ler**, one who boggles: a doubter: one who hesitates or swerves (*Shak.*). [bogle.]

bogie, bogey, *bō'gi*, *n.* a low heavy truck, a trolley: a railway coach: a pivoted undercarriage, as in a locomotive engine. [Ety. unknown: perh. conn. with bogy.]

bogle, *bō'gl*, *n.* a spectre or goblin: a scarecrow (**tatt'ie-bo'gle**): a bugbear, or source of terror.—

bogg'le, bogg'ard, bogg'art, are North of England forms.—**bogle about the bush, stacks,** a kind of hide-and-seek. [Scot.; possibly connected with bug (1).]

bogong. See bugong.

bogus, *bō'gəs, adj.* counterfeit, spurious. [An American cant word, of very doubtful origin—it may possibly be ult. related to bogy.]

bogy, bogey, *bō'gi, n.* a goblin: a bugbear or special object of dread: the devil: a policeman (*slang*):—*pl.* **bo'gies, bo'geys.**—*ns.* **bog'(e)yism; bo'g(e)y-man'.** [Perhaps a form of bogle and boggard.]

bohea, *bō-hē', n.* the lowest quality of black tea: black tea generally. [From the *Wu-i* hills in China.]

Bohemian, *bō-hē'mi-ən, n.* a native or inhabitant of Bohemia: a Czech: a gypsy: a person of loose or irregular habits: an artist or man of letters, or indeed anyone, who sets social conventions aside: the Czech language.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **Bohē'mianism.**—**Bohemian ruby,** rose quartz; **Bohemian topaz,** citrine. [Fr. *bohémien,* a gypsy, from the belief that these wanderers came from *Bohemia.*]

bohunk, *bō'hungk,* (*slang,* esp. *U.S.*) *n.* a Slav or Hungarian, esp. an unskilled labourer: his language. [Perh. *Bo*hemian *Hun*garian.]

boil, *boil, v.i.* to pass rapidly from liquid into vapour with violent evolution of bubbles: to bubble up as if from the action of heat: to be heated in boiling liquid: to be hot: to be excited or angry.—*v.t.* to heat to a boiling state: to cook, dress, clean or otherwise treat by boiling.—*n.* act or condition of boiling: a swirling disturbance made at the surface of the water by a fish coming to the fly.—*ns.* **boil'er,** one who boils: that in which anything is boiled: a vessel in which steam is generated: a vessel for heating water for baths, etc.: an electric apparatus for boiling a kettle or the like; **boil'ery,** a place for boiling, esp. for obtaining salt; **boil'ing,** the act of causing to boil: the condition of being boiled or at boiling-point: a quantity boiled at once: collection, set (*coll.*).—*adj.* at boiling-point: very hot: bubbling: swelling with heat or passion.—**boil'ing-point,** the temperature at which a liquid, esp. water, boils, esp. at atmospheric pressure; **boil'ed shirt,** a dress shirt; **boiler suit,** a workman's overall garment.—**boil down,** to reduce in bulk by boiling: to extract the substance of: to epitomise; **boil over,** to bubble over the sides of the containing vessel: to break out into unrestrained indignation. [O.Fr. *boillir*—L. *bullīre*—*bulla,* a bubble.]

boil, *boil, n.* an inflamed swelling. [O.E. *bȳl;* Ger. *beule.*]

boisterous, *bois'tər-əs, adj.* wild: noisy: turbulent: stormy.—*adv.* **bois'terously.**—*n.* **bois'terousness.** [M.E. *boistous.*]

boîte de nuit, *bwät də nwē,* (Fr.) a night-club.

bok, *bok,* (*S. Africa*) *n.* a goat: an antelope—used alike of male and female. [Du. *bok,* goat.]

boko, *bō'kō, n.* the nose (*slang*). [Origin unknown.]

bolas, *bō'läs, n.* (properly *pl.*) a South American missile, consisting of two or more balls or stones strung together, swung round the head and hurled so as to entangle an animal. [Sp., balls.]

bold, *bōld, adj.* daring: actively courageous: forward or impudent: presumptuous: executed with spirit: striking to the sense, standing out clearly, well marked: steep or abrupt: (of e.g. currants) full-flavoured, mature, plump.—*v.t.* **bold'en** (*obs.*), to make bold.—*adv.* **bold'ly,**—*n.* **bold'ness.**—*adj.* **bold'-faced,** impudent: of type, having a heavy face.—**bold as brass,** utterly unabashed; **to make bold, to be so bold as to,** to take the liberty. [O.E. *bald;* O.H.G. *bald,* O.N. *ballr.*]

bold-beating, *bōld'-bēt'ing, adj.* (*Shak.*) poss. for bowl-beating, pot-thumping.

bole, *bōl, n.* the trunk of a tree. [O.N. *bolr;* Ger. *bohle,* a plank.]

bole, *bōl, n.* a friable earthy clay, usually red. [Gr. *bōlos,* a clod.]

bole, *bōl,* (*Scot.*) *n.* a recess in a wall: an opening to admit light and air. [Origin unknown.]

bolection, balection, *bō-, bə-lek'shən, n.* a moulding around a panel, projecting beyond the surface of the framing. [Origin unknown.]

bolero, *bə-lā'rō, n.* Spanish national dance: a tune to which it may be danced: (*bo'lə-rō*) a jacket-like bodice, coming barely to the waist. [Sp.]

Boletus, *bol-ē'təs, n.* a genus of fungi, edible and poisonous, with a pore-like surface instead of gills. [L. *bōlētus*—Gr. *bōlītēs,* mushroom.]

bolide, *bō'līd, n.* a large meteor, esp. one that bursts: a fireball. [Fr.,—L. *bolis, -idis*—Gr. *bolis, -idos,* a missile.]

bolivar, *bol-ē'vär, n.* the standard monetary unit of Venezuela. [From Simón *Bolívar.*]

boliviano, *bol-ē-vi-ä'nō, n.* a Bolivian dollar (100 centavos).

boll, *bōl, n.* a swelling: a knob: a round capsule, as in cotton, flax, poppy, etc.—*v.i.* to swell, to form bolls.—*adjs.* **bolled** (*bōld*), swollen, podded; **bollen** (*bōln; Shak.*), swollen.—**boll'-weevil,** a weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*) whose larvae infest cotton-bolls; **boll'-worm,** a moth caterpillar that destroys cotton-bolls, maize, tomatoes, etc.—in U.S. *Chloridea obsoleta,* in Egypt and India *Earias insulana* and *E. fabia.* [A form of bowl—O.E. *bolla.*]

boll, *bōl, n.* a measure of capacity for grain, etc., used in Scotland and the north of England—in Scotland usually = 6 imperial bushels; in England varying from 2 to 6 bushels: also a measure of weight, containing, for flour, 140 lb. [Prob. O.N. *bolli.*]

Bollandist, *bol'ən-dist, n.* any of the Jesuit writers who continued the *Acta Sanctorum* by John *Bolland* (1596-1665).

bollard, *bol'ərd, n.* a short post on a wharf or ship, etc., round which ropes are secured: one of a line of short posts barring passage of motor vehicles. [Prob. bole.]

bolletrie, *bol'ə-trē.* Same as bully-tree.

Bologna, *bol-ōn'yä, adj.* of the town of *Bologna* in Italy.—*adj.* and *n.* **Bologn'ese** (or *-ēz'*).—**Bologna phial,** an unannealed bottle that shatters on scratching; **Bologna phosphorus,** barium sulphide; **Bologna sausage; Bologna stone,** fibrous barytes. [L. *Bonōnia.*]

bolometer, *bō-lom'i-tər, n.* an instrument for measuring radiant energy. [Gr. *bolē,* stroke, ray (*ballein,* to throw), *metron,* a measure.]

boloney. See baloney.

Bolshevik (or **bol-**), *bol'shə-vik, n.* a member of the Russian Majority (or Extreme) Socialist party, opp. to *Menshevik* (*hist.*): a violent revolutionary Marxian communist: anarchist, agitator, causer of trouble (used loosely as a term of disapprobation).—Also *adj.*—coll. contracted **bol'shie, bol'shy.**—*v.t.* **bol'shevise, -ize.**—*ns.* **bol'shevism; bol'shevist,** a Bolshevik: an extreme revolutionary communist (of any country)—loosely used by opponents.—Also *adj.* [Russ.—*bolshe,* greater, from its more thoroughgoing programme, or from its being in a majority (i.e. at the Russian Social Democratic Congress in 1903), *-vik,* agent suffix.]

bolster, *bōl'stər, n.* a long round pillow or cushion: a pad: anything resembling it in form or use, esp. any piece of mechanism affording a support against pressure; a form of cold chisel with a broad, splayed-out blade, used in cutting stone slabs, etc.: the jutting-out part of a knife which abuts on the handle.—*v.t.* to support as with a bolster: to hold up.—*adj.* bol'stered, supported: swelled out.—*n.* and *adj.* bol'stering, propping up or supporting. [O.E. *bolster*.]

bolt, *bōlt*, *n.* a bar used to fasten a door, etc.: a stout pin with a head: an arrow, esp. for a crossbow: a thunderbolt: a roll of a definite measure (of cloth, etc.): the uncut edge of a sheet folded for a book: a rush.—*v.t.* to fasten with a bolt: to fetter: to throw or utter precipitately: to expel suddenly: to discharge, as a bolt: to swallow hastily: to break away from, withhold support from (*U.S.*).—*v.i.* to spring, dart: to rush away: to take flight: to run away: to start up: to withhold support from one's party, or its policy or nominee (*U.S.*).—*adv.* like a bolt.—*n.* bolt'er, one who bolts: a horse given to running away.—bolt'-head, the head of a bolt; bolt'hole, a hole to receive a bolt: a secret passage or way of escape: a refuge from danger: a distilling receiver (*arch.*); bolt'-rope, a rope sewed all round the edge of a sail to prevent it from tearing.—a fool's bolt is soon shot, a fool soon gives away the initiative, leaving himself unprotected; bolt from the blue, an unexpected event; bolt upright, upright and straight as an arrow: supine (*obs.*); have shot one's bolt, to be unable to do more than one has done. [O.E. *bolt*; O.H.G. *bolz*.]

bolt. See boult.

bolus, *bō'ləs*, *n.* a rounded mass: a large pill. [L. *bōlus*—Gr. *bōlos*, a lump.]

boma, *bō'ma*, *n.* a fenced enclosure. [Swahili.]

boma, *bō'ma*, *n.* a boa or anaconda. [Congo; thence carried by Portuguese to Brazil.]

bomb, *bom* (old-fashioned *bum*), *n.* a hollow case containing explosive, incendiary, smoke-producing, poisonous, or other offensive material, deposited, thrown, dropped, or shot from a mortar: a rounded mass of lava thrown out by a volcano.—*v.i.* to throw, discharge, or drop bombs.—*v.t.* to attack, injure, or destroy with bombs.—*n.* bombard (*bom'bärd*), an early cannon, throwing stones, etc.: a large liquor-jug, a black-jack (*Shak.*): an old form of bassoon.—*v.t.* bombard', to attack with artillery: to batter or pelt: to subject to a succession of blows or impingements: to assail, as with questions (*fig.*): to subject, as the atom, to a stream of particles at high speed (*phys.*).—*ns.* bombardier (*bom-*, *bum-bər-dēr'*), the lowest non-commissioned officer in the British artillery, formerly a man employed about a bombard; bombardment (*bom-bärd'mənt*); bombar'don (or *bom'*), the bass tuba.—*n.* bomber (*bom'ər*), one who bombs: a bombing aeroplane.—Also *adj.* —bombardier beetle, a name given to beetles (*Brachinus*, etc.) that discharge an acrid volatile fluid with explosive force from the abdomen; bomb'-calorim'eter, an apparatus for determining the calorific value of fuels by ignition in a thick-walled steel vessel; bomb'-dispos'al, the act of removing and detonating previously unexploded bombs.—*adjs.* bomb'-happy', in a state of mind for discharging bombs without compunction; bomb'proof, proof or secure against the force of bombs.—*n.* a bomb-proof structure.—bomb'shell, a bomb: now only *fig.*, a sudden and surprising piece of news; bomb'-site, an area which has been laid waste by air-raid(s); bomb'-vessel, -ketch (*hist.*), a vessel for carrying mortars used in bombarding from the sea.—go like a bomb, to go very well or very quickly. [Fr. *bombe*, prob.—L. *bombus*—Gr. *bombos*, humming sound.]

bombasine, bombazine, *bom'bə-zēn*, or *-zēn'*, formerly *bum'*, *n.* a twilled or corded fabric of silk and worsted, or of cotton and worsted. [Fr. *bombasin*—L.L. *bombȳcinus*—Gr. *bombȳkinos*, *bombȳx*, silk-worm.]

bombast, *bom'bast*, *n.* cottonwool: padding: stuffing: inflated or high-sounding language, fustian.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) inflated.—*v.t.* (*-bast'*, also *bom'*) to pad, stuff: to inflate, render grandiose. —*adj.* bombas'tic, high-sounding: inflated.—*adv.* bombas'tically.—*n.* Bom'bax, a genus of tropical, chiefly S. Amer. trees, giving name to the silk-cotton family, Bombacā'ceae.—*adj.* bombacā'ceous. [L.L. *bombax*, cotton—Gr. *bombȳx*, silk.]

Bombay duck, *bom'bā duk*, *n.* a fish, the bummalo.

bombe, *bɔ̄b*, (Fr.) a dessert, usually ice-cream frozen in a round or melon-shaped mould.

bombilate, bombinate, *bom'bil-āt*, *-bin-āt*, *v.i.* to hum, buzz, drone, boom.—*ns.* bom'bilation, bom'bination. [L. *bombilāre*, *bombināre*.]

Bombyx, *bom'biks*, *n.* the silkworm genus, giving name to the family Bombycidae (*-bis'i-dē*).—*n.* bom'bycid, an insect of the family.—Also *adj.* [Gr. *bombȳx*.]

bon, *bɔ̄*, (Fr.) good; bon accueil, *bo-na-kœy'*, good reception, due honour; bon ami (fem. bonne amie), *bo-na-mē*, good friend: lover; bon camarade, *bɔ̄ ka-ma-rad*, good comrade; bon chrétien, *krā-tyɛ̄*, 'good Christian'—a kind of pear, the William; bon diable, *dē-ābl'*, good-natured fellow; bon goût, *gōō*, good taste; bon gré, mal gré, *grā*, *mal grā*, willing or unwilling, willy-nilly; bonjour, *-zhōōr*, (Fr.) good day: good morning; bon marché, *mar-shā*, bargain: cheapness: cheap: cheaply; bon mot, *mō*, (*pl.*) bons mots), a witty saying; bonsoir, *-swär*, (Fr.) good evening; bon ton, *tɔ̄*, the height of fashion; bon vivant, *vē-vā*, a jovial companion: one who lives well, esp. one who enjoys fine food (bonne vivante is *not* according to French usage); bon viveur, *vē-vœr* (not used in Fr.), a bon vivant, esp. a man-about-town; bon voyage, *vwa-yāzh*, a good journey to you.

bona, *bō'na*, *bo'*, (L.) goods; bona mobilia, *mō-bi'-li-a*, movable goods; bona peritura, *per-i-tū'ra*, *-tōō'*, perishable goods; bona vacantia, *va-kan'shi-a*, *wa-kan'ti-a*, unclaimed goods.

bona fide, *bō'na fīd'(ə)*, *bo'nā fi'dā*, (L.) (*abl.*) in good faith—(used as *adj.*) genuine; bona fides, *fī'dēz*, *fid'ās*, good faith: genuineness.

bonanza, *bon-an'zə*, *n.* a rich mass of gold: any mine of wealth or stroke of luck.—*adj.* very prosperous. [Sp., good weather.]

Bonapartean, *bō-nə-pärt'i-ən*, *adj.* of Napoleon *Bonaparte* or his family.—*n.* Bo'napartism, attachment to his dynasty or policy.—*n.* and *adj.* Bo'napartist.

bona-roba, *bō'na-rō'ba*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a showy wanton, a courtesan. [It. *buona roba*, lit. good stuff (or dress).]

bonas(s)us, *bon-as'əs*, *n.* a bison. [L.,—Gr. *bonasos*, *bonassos*.]

bonbon, *bon'bon*, *bɔ̄-bɔ̄*, *n.* a sweetmeat: a cracker (for pulling).—*n.* bonbonniere (*bɔ̄-bon-yer'*), a fancy box for holding sweets. [Fr., redup. of *bon*, good.]

bonce, *bons*, *n.* a large marble: the head. [Origin obscure.]

bond, *bond*, *n.* that which binds, a band: link or connection or union: a writing of obligation to pay a sum or to perform a contract: a debenture: a mortgage (*Scots law*): any constraining or cementing force: in building, the overlapping connection of one stone or brick with another, as in English bond, Flemish bond, etc.: (in *pl.*) imprisonment, captivity: the condition of goods retained in a warehouse, called a bonded warehouse or bonded store, until duties are paid.—*v.t.* to connect, secure, or bind with a bond: to put in a bonded warehouse: to put in a condition of bond: to cause to adhere (e.g. metal to glass or plastic).—*adj.* bond'ed, secured by bond.—*ns.* bond'er, a bondstone or header; bonding.—bonded debt, the debt of a corporation represented by the bonds it has issued, as contrasted with its floating debt; **bond′-hold′er**, one who holds bonds of a private person or public company; **bond paper**, a superior kind of paper, originally intended for bonds; **bonds′man**, a surety; **bond′stone**, a stone that reaches a considerable distance into or entirely through a wall for the purpose of binding it together; **bond′-timber**, timber built into a wall as it is carried up for the purpose of binding it together in a longitudinal direction; **bond′-washing**, an illegal series of deals in bonds designed to avoid payment of tax. [A variant of band—O.E. *bindan*, to bind.]

bond, *bond*, *adj*. in a state of servitude.—*ns*. **bond′age**, captivity: slavery; **bond′ager**, a female outworker in the Borders and North of England, whom the *hind* or married cottar was bound to provide for the farm-work.—**bond′maid**, **bond′-woman**, **bonds′woman**, a woman-slave; **bond′man**, **bonds′man**, a man-slave; **bond′manship**; **bond′servant**, a slave; **bond′-service**, the condition of a bondservant: slavery; **bond′-slave**, a slave. [O.E. *bonda*, a boor, a householder, from O.N. *bōndi*, *būandi*, a tiller, a husbandman, *būa*, to till, cog. with O.E. *buan*, meaning affected by association with bond (1).]

bonduc, *bon′duk*, *n*. the nicker seed. [Ar. *bonduq*, a kind of nut.]

bone, *bōn*, *n*. a hard substance forming the skeleton of the higher animals: a separate piece of the skeleton: a piece of whalebone: a bobbin for lace-making: (in *pl.*) the skeleton or anything analogous: (in *pl.*) mortal remains: (in *pl.*) pieces of bone or the like held between the fingers of the hand and rattled together to keep time to music: (in *pl.*) dice.—*v.t.* to take the bones out of, as meat: to furnish with bones: to seize, to steal (*slang*).—*adjs*. **boned**, having bones: having the bones removed; **bone′less**, wanting bones: spineless (*fig.*).—*n*. **bōn′iness**; **boner** (*bōn′ər*) (*U.S. slang*), a howler.—*adj*. **bon′y**, full of, or consisting of, or like bones: thin.—**bone′-ache**, pain in the bones; **bone′-ash**, **bone′-earth**, the remains of bones burned in an open furnace; **bone′-bed**, a deposit of fossil bones; **bone′-brecc′ia**, rock formed of broken fossil bones; **bone′-black**, the carbonaceous remains of bones heated in a close vessel; **bone′-cave′**, a cave containing deposits of fossil bones of animals that lived in it or their prey; **bone china**, china in the making of which calcium phosphate, as in bone ash, is used.—*adj*. **bone′-dry′**, as dry as bone: under total prohibition.—**bone′-dust**, ground or pulverised bones, used in agriculture; **bone′head**, a blockhead.—*adj*. **bone′-idle**, utterly idle, idle to the bone.—**bone′-lace′**, lace woven with bobbins, which were often made of bones; **bone′-meal′**, ground bones used as fertiliser and as animal feed; **bone′-mill**, a mill where bones are ground; **bone′-oil′**, a liquid got in dry distillation of bones; **bone′set**, an American species of hemp agrimony; **bone′setter**, one who treats broken bones without being a duly qualified surgeon; **bone′shaker**, a familiar name for earlier forms of bicycle: any crazy vehicle; **bone′-spavin**, a bony excrescence or hard swelling on the inside of the hock of a horse; **bone′-tur′quoise**, blue fossil bone or tooth used as turquoise; **bony fishes**, the Teleostei, an order of fishes including most of the living forms; **bony pike**, the American (and fossil) garfish.—**a bone of contention**, something that causes strife; **a bone to pick**, something to occupy one (*arch.*): a difference to be cleared up (with somebody); **bone up on** (*slang*), to study or collect information about (a subject) for an immediate purpose; **make no bones of, about**, to have no scruples about: to make no fuss, difficulty, about; **near the bone**, mean: on the verge of the indecent; **to the bone**, to the inmost part: to the minimum. [O.E. *bān*; Ger. *bein*, leg.]

bonfire, *bon′fīr*, *n*. a large fire in the open air on occasions of public rejoicing, for consuming garden refuse, etc.—originally a fire in which bones were burnt. [bone, and fire.]

bongo, *bong′gō*, *n*. an African bushbuck. [Native name.]

bongo (drum), *bong′gō*, *n*. a small Cuban drum played with the fingers—generally used in pairs.

bongrace, *bon′grās*, *n*. a shade from the sun once worn by women on the front of the bonnet: a broad-brimmed hat or bonnet. [Fr. *bonne* (*fem.*) good, *grâce*, grace.]

bonheur-du-jour, *bo-nær-dü-zhōōr*, *n*. a small desk or writing-table popular esp. in 18th-cent. France. [Fr., happiness of the day.]

bonhom(m)ie, *bon′-o-mē*, *n*. easy good nature. [Fr.]

bonie. See **bonny.**

boniface, *bon′i-fās*, *n*. an inn-keeper—from the hearty *Boniface* of Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem*, or the *Bonifazio* of Ariosto's *La Scolastica*.

boning, *bōn′ing*, *n*. estimation of straightness by looking along a row of poles, as in **boning-rod** or **-telescope**.

bonito, *bo-nē′tō*, *n*. a tunny of various kinds. [Sp.]

bonkers, *bong′kərz*, (*slang*) *adj*. slightly drunk: crazy.

bonne, *bon*, *n*. a French maid or nursemaid. [Fr.; fem. of *bon*, good.]

bonne, *bon*, fem. of bon, (Fr.).—**bonne chance**, *shās*, good luck; **bonne compagnie**, *kɔ̃-pa-nyē*, good society; **bonne foi**, *fwa*, good faith; **bonne grace**, *gräs*, good grace, gracefulness; in *pl.* favour; **bonne mine**, *mēn*, good appearance, pleasant looks.

bonne-bouche, *bon-bōōsh*, *n*. a delicious morsel. [Fr., pleasant taste; *bonne* (fem.), good, *bouche*, mouth.]

bonnet, *bon′it*, *n*. a woman's head-covering, tied on by strings: a soft cap: the velvet cap within a coronet: a small work before the salient or flanked angle of the ravelin (*fort.*): an additional part laced to the foot of jibs, or other fore-and-aft sails, to gather more wind (*naut.*): a wire-cowl over a chimney-top: the cover of a motor-car engine, or of various parts of machinery, etc.: the second stomach of a ruminant: a decoy or pretended player or bidder at a gaming-table or an auction, the accomplice of a thimble-rigger or other petty swindler.—*v.t.* to put a bonnet on: to crush his hat over the eyes of.—*adj*. **bonn′eted.** —**bonnet laird** (*Scot.*), a small landowner who wore a bonnet, not the hat of the gentry; **bonn′et-monkey**, an Indian macaque (from the appearance of the head); **bonn′et-piece**, a gold coin of James V of Scotland, on which the king wears a bonnet instead of a crown; **bonn′et-rouge** (Fr.: *bon-ā-rōōzh*), the red cap of liberty of the French Revolution, in the form of a Phrygian cap. [O.Fr.,—L.L. *bonnetum*, orig. the name of a stuff.]

bon(n)ibell, *bon-i-bel′*, (*Spens.*) *n*. a good and fair maid. [Fr. *bonne et belle*, good and fair: or for bonny belle.]

bon(n)ilasse, *bon′i-läs*, *n*. (*Spens.*) for bonny lass.

bonny, **bonnie**, *bon′i* (*Scot*. also *bō′ni*; *Burns* bonie), *adj*. comely, pretty: plump: healthy-looking: as a general term expressing appreciation, considerable, etc., often ironically: smiling, gay (*obs.*): stout, strong (*Shak.*).—Also *adv.*—*adv*. **bonn′ily**, beautifully: gaily.—*n*. **bonn′iness**, handsomeness: gaiety. [Origin obscure.]

bonny-clabber, *bon′i-klab′ər*, *n*. milk naturally clotted on souring. [Ir. *bainne*, milk, *claba*, thick.]

bonsai, *bon′sī*, *bōn′*, *n*. a dwarf tree growing in a pot, produced by special methods of cultivation: the art of growing such trees. [Jap.]

bonspiel, *bon'spēl*, *n.* a great match, now only a curling match. [App. from some Du. compound of *spel*, play; cf. **ba'spiel**.]

bontebok, *bon'tə-bok*, *n.* a South African antelope. [Du. *bont*, particoloured, *bok*, goat.]

bonus, *bōn'əs*, *n.* a premium beyond the usual interest for a loan: an extra dividend to shareholders: a policy-holder's share of profits: an extra payment to workmen or others: a douceur or bribe.—**bonus issue**, an issue to shareholders in a company of shares for which no payment is made, representing a capitalisation of reserves. [L. *bonus*, good.]

bonxie, *bongks'i*, (*Shetland*) *n.* the great skua. [O.N. *bunki*, heap.]

bonze, *bonz*, *n.* a Buddhist priest. [Jap. *bonzô* or *bonzi*, a priest.]

bonzer, *bon'zər*, (*slang*; *Austr.*) *adj.* very good.

boo, booh, *bo͞o*, *interj.* expressive of disapprobation or contempt.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to hoot.—*v.t.* **boo'-hoo'**, to weep noisily.

boobook, *bo͞o'bo͝ok*, *n.* an Australian owl (*Ninox boobook*). [Imit.; from its cuckoo-like cry.]

boob, *bo͞ob*, *v.t.* to bungle.—*v.i.* to blunder.—*n.* a blunder: a stupid fellow (*U.S.*). [booby.]

booby, *bo͞o'bi*, *n.* a lubberly lout: a stupid fellow: a boy at the bottom of the class: a sea-bird of the gannet tribe, absurdly easy to catch.—*adjs.* **boo'by**, **boo'byish**, like a booby: stupid.—*n.* **boo'byism**.—**boo'by-prize**, a prize for the worst score; **boo'by-trap**, a rude form of practical joke, by which something is made to fall upon one entering a door, or the like: a harmless-looking object which on being touched sets off an explosion. [Perh. Sp. *bobo*, a dolt.]

boodle, *bo͞od'l*, *n.* a crowd, pack: stock-in-trade, capital: counterfeit money: money got by political or official corruption: spoil. [Perh. Du. *boedel*, property.]

boodle, *bo͞od'l*, (*slang*) *n.* a stupid noodle.

boody, *bo͞od'i*, *v.i.* to sulk or mope. [Fr. *bouder*, to pout.]

boogie-woogie, *bo͞og'i-wo͞og'i*, *n.* a jazz rhythm in which the piano has an ostinato figure in the bass. [From U.S. slang *boogie*, a Negro performer, and *woogie*, invented to rhyme.]

book, *bo͝ok*, *n.* a collection of sheets of paper, etc., bound together or made into a roll, either printed, written on, or blank: a large-scale literary composition: a division of a volume or composition: (with the) the Bible: a betting-book, or record of bets made with different people: any source of instruction (*fig.*): a libretto: the first six tricks gained by a side in whist: a structure resembling a book: (*pl.*) formal accounts of transactions, as minutes of meetings, records kept of a business.—*v.t.* to write or enter in a book: to engage in advance; of police, to take the name of, for an alleged offence.—*v.i.* to make a reservation in advance.—*adj.* **book'ful**, full of information gathered from books.—*n.* **book'ie** (*coll.*), a bookmaker.—*adj.* **book'ish**, fond of books: acquainted only with books: savouring of books.—*n.* **book'ishness**.—*adj.* **book'less**, without books: unlearned.—*n.* **book'let**, a small book.—*adjs.* **book'sie**, by way of being literary; **book'y**, bookish.—**book'-account'**, an account of debt or credit in a book: **book'-binder**, one who binds books; **book'binding**, the cover of a book: the art or practice of binding or putting the boards on books; **book'-can'vasser**, one who goes around soliciting orders for a book; **book'case**, a case with shelves for books; **book club**, a society that buys, circulates on loan, or prints books for its members; **book'-debt**, a sum owing to a seller as shown in his business-books.—*adjs.* **booked'-out**, **booked'-up**, full up: unable to accept further reservations or appointments.—**book'-end**, a prop for the end of a row of books; **book'-hold'er**, one who holds the book of the play and prompts the actor in the theatre; **book'-hunt'er**, one who hunts for rare books; **book'ing-clerk'**, one who sells tickets; **book'ing-hall**; **book'ing-off'ice**, an office where names are booked or tickets sold; **book'keeper**; **book'keep'ing**, the art of keeping accounts in a regular and systematic manner; **book'land** (O.E. *bōcland*), land taken from the *folcland* or common land, and granted by *bōc* or written charter to a private owner; **book'-learn'ing**, learning got from books, as opposed to practical knowledge; **book'lore** (*Scot.* **book-**, **buik-lear**, *-lār*), book-learning: bibliographical lore; **book'louse**, a wingless insect of the Corrodentia, found among books and papers:—*pl.* **book'lice**; **book'mak'er**, one who makes up books from the writings of others, a compiler: one who makes a living by betting at race-courses; **book'making**; **book'man**, a scholar, student; **book'mark**, something placed or to be placed in a book to mark one's place; **book'-mate** (*Shak.*), a companion in study: a schoolfellow; **book'-mind'edness**, habitual direction of the mind towards books; **book'-mus'lin**, muslin used in book-binding; **book'-oath** (*Shak.*), an oath made on the Book or Bible; **book'plate**, a label usually pasted inside the cover of a book, bearing the owner's name, crest, coat-of-arms, or peculiar device; **book'-post**, arrangement in the Post Office for the transmission of books; **book'-scor'pion**, a scorpion-like arachnid found in libraries, probably feeding on booklice; **book'-seller**, one who sells books: formerly a publisher: **book'selling**; **book'shelf**, a shelf for books; **book'shop**, a shop where books are sold; **book'-stall**, a stall or stand, generally in the open air, where books are sold; **book'stand**, a bookstall: a stand or support for holding up a book in reading; **book'-tally**, **-token**, a paper to be exchanged for books of a stated price, sent as a gift; **book trade**, the trade of dealing in books; **book'worm**, a grub that eats holes in books, esp. a beetle larva (*Anobium*): a hard reader.—**be upon the books**, to have one's name in an official list; **book of words**, directions for use; **bring to book**, to bring to account; **get one's books**, to be dismissed; **in one's good (bad) books**, favourably (unfavourably) regarded by one; **suit one's book**, to be agreeable to or favourable to one; **take a leaf out of another's book**, to profit by his example; **talk like a book**, to talk pedantically, or with precision and readiness; **without book**, from memory: unauthorisedly. [O.E. *bōc*, book, beech; Ger. *buche*, beech, *buch*, book, supposed to be from early Germanic use of beechen boards.]

Boolean algebra, *bo͞o'lē-ən al'ji-brə*, an algebra closely related to logic in which the symbols used do not represent arithmetical quantities. [Named after George *Boole* (1815-1864).]

boom, *bo͞om*, *n.* a pole by which a sail is stretched: a chain or bar stretched across a harbour: a barrier of floating logs: a long beam: a tree (in combination, as Kaffir-boom, etc.; *S. Africa*).—**boom'-iron**, a ring in which a spar slides; **boom'slang**, a venomous S. African tree-snake. [Du. *boom*, beam, tree.]

boom, *bo͞om*, *v.t.* to make a hollow sound or roar.—*n.* a hollow roar, as of the sea, the cry of the bittern, etc.—**boom carpet**, area affected by a particular sonic boom. [From a L.G. root found in O.E. *byme*, a trumpet, Du. *bommen*, to drum; like bomb, of imit. origin.]

boom, *bo͞om*, *v.i.* to go on with a rush: to become suddenly prosperous: to increase sharply in value.—*v.t.* to push into sudden prominence: to boost by advertising.—*n.* a sudden increase of activity in business, or the like—often specially worked up: sudden rise in price or value.—*n.* and *adj.* **boom'ing**. [Prob. from boom (2).]

boomer, *bōōm'ər*, *n.* the sewellel: the chickaree.

boomerang, *bōōm'ə-rang*, *n.*, a bent missile used by the natives of Australia, sometimes so balanced that it returns towards the thrower: an act that recoils upon the agent (*fig.*).—*v.i.* to recoil thus (*fig.*). [Australian.]

boon, *bōōn*, *n.* a petition: a gift, favour. [O.N. *bōn*, prayer: O.E. *bēn*.]

boon, *bōōn*, *adj.* gay, merry, or kind. [Fr. *bon*—L. *bonus*, good.]

boondocks, *bōōn'doks*, (*U.S.*) *n.* isolated rough uncivilised country. [Tagálog *bundok*, mountain.]

boondoggle, *bōōn'dog-l*, (*U.S.*) *n.* a Scout's plaited cord of varicoloured leather strips: an article of simple handcraft: work, or operation, of little or no practical value, esp. work officially provided as a palliative for unemployment. [Scout coinage.]

boong, *bōōng*, *n.* a New Guinea native: an aborigine. [Aborigine word.]

boor, *bōōr*, *n.* a countryman, a peasant: a Dutch colonist in South Africa: a coarse or awkward person.—*adj.* **boor'ish**, like a boor: awkward or rude.—*adv.* **boor'ishly**.—*n.* **boor'ishness**. [Du. *boer*; perh. partly O.E. *būr*, *gebūr*, farmer.]

boord, boorde, *bōrd*, *börd*, old spellings of board (*Spens.*, etc.).

boose. See **booze**.

boost, *bōōst*, *v.t.* to push up: to raise, as price, morale: to advertise or promote: to supplement voltage of: to increase supply of air to, or pressure of.—Also *n.*—*n.* **boost'er**, a person or thing which boosts: an auxiliary motor in a rocket, usually breaking away after delivery of its impulse: any device to increase effect of another mechanism. [Orig. U.S.; origin unknown.]

boot, *bōōt*, *n.* a covering for the foot and lower part of the leg, generally made of leather: an instrument of torture for the leg: a box or receptacle in a coach: a compartment in a motor car for luggage, etc.—*v.t.* to put boots on: to kick: to turn out, dismiss.—*adj.* **boot'ed**, having boots on, equipped for riding.—*n.* **bootee'**, a lady's short boot: an infant's woollen boot.—**boot'black**, a shoeblack; **boot'-catcher**, an inn servant who helped to pull off guests' boots; **boot'-closer**, one who closes the upper leathers of boots; **boot'-hook**, an instrument for pulling on long boots; **boot'hose** (*Shak.*), a stocking used instead of a jack-boot:—*pl.* **boot'hose**; **boot'ikin**, the boot for torture: a boot or mitten for the gouty; **boot'-jack**, an instrument for taking off boots; **boot'lace**, a lace for fastening boots; **boot'last**, **boot'tree**, the last or foot-like mould on which boots or shoes are made or stretched to keep their shape; **boot'leg**, the leg of a high boot.—*v.t.* to smuggle (liquor).—**boot'legger**, one who smuggles alcoholic liquor in a bootleg or elsewhere: an illicit dealer; **boot'legging**.—*adj.* **boot'less**, without boots.—**boot'licker**, a toady (*U.S.* **boot'lick**; also *v.t.*); **boot'licking**; **boot'maker**; **boot'making**; **boots**, an inn servant who cleans boots, runs messages, etc., also used in combination as *lazyboots*, *slyboots*; **boot'topping**, the part of a ship's hull between the load-line and the water-line when the ship is without cargo: act of coating this: paint, etc., for the purpose.—**boot and saddle** (a corr. of Fr. *boute-selle*, place saddle), the signal for mounting; **like old boots** (*slang*), vigorously; **the boot is on the other leg, foot**, the tables are turned: responsibility is (now) the other way: the reverse is the truth; **die in one's boots**, to die a sudden death, not in bed; **get the boot** (*slang*), to be dismissed; **have one's heart in one's boots**, to have lost courage. [O.Fr. *bote* (mod. *botte*)—L.L. *botta*, *bota*, of doubtful origin.]

boot, *bōōt*, *v.t.* to profit or advantage.—*n.* advantage: profit: in old law, any reparation or compensation paid: booty (*Shak.*).—*adj.* **boot'less**, without boot or profit: useless.—*adv.* **boot'lessly**.—*n.* **boot'lessness**.—**to boot**, in addition. [O.E. *bōt*, compensation, amends, whence *bētan*, to amend.]

Boötes, *bō-ō'tēz*, *n.* a northern constellation beside the Great Bear, containing the bright star Arcturus. [Gr. *Bŏōtēs*, lit. an ox-driver.]

booth, *bōōdh*, *bōōth*, *n.* a hut or temporary erection formed of slight materials: a small shop of simple construction: a covered stall at a fair or market: a polling place. [O.N. *būth*, or a cognate word; cf. Ger. *bude*.]

booty, *bōōt'i*, *n.* spoil taken in war or by force: plunder, a prize.—**play booty**, to join with others in order to cheat one player: to play a game with intention to lose. [O.N. *bȳti*, share—*bȳta*, to divide.]

booze, boose, (*arch.*) **bouse**, *bōōz*, *bowz*, *v.i.* to drink deeply or excessively.—*n.* intoxicating liquor: a drinking bout.—*adj.* **boozed**.—*n.* **booz'er**, one who boozes: a public house (*slang*).—*adjs.* **booz'ing**, drinking: for drinking; **booz'y**, inclined to booze: drunken.—*adv.* **booz'ily**.—See also **bouse**.

bop. Short for **bebop**, of which it was a development in the 1950s.

bo-peep, *bō-pēp'*, *n.* a simple play among children in which one peeps from behind something and cries 'Bo'.

bor, *bö(r)*, *n.* neighbour, an East Anglian form of address to man or woman. [O.E. *būr*, usu. *gebūr*, farmer; cf. **neighbour**.]

bora, *bō'rä*, *bö'*, *n.* a strong north-east wind in the upper Adriatic. [Venetian variant of It. *borea*—L. *boreas*; or Slav.; cf. Serbian *bura*.]

bora, *bō'rä*, *bö'*, *n.* an Australian initiation rite. [Native word.]

borachio, *bor-ach'(i-)ō*, *n.* a Spanish wine-skin: a drunken fellow. [Sp. *borracha*, *borracho*.]

borage, *bur'ij*, *bor'ij*, *n.* a blue-flowered bristly plant, *Borago officinalis*, of the family **Boraginā'ceae**, tubiflorous dicotyledons with cincinnate inflorescence and four nutlets. [L.L. *borrāgō*.]

borane. See **boron**.

borax, *bō'raks*, *bö'*, *n.* a mineral hydrated sodium tetraborate, found on alkaline lake shores.—*adjs.* **bo'ric**, **boracic** (*bo-ras'ik*), of or relating to borax or boron.—*ns.* **bo'racite** (*-rə-sīt*), a mineral composed of magnesium borate and chloride; **bo'rate**, a salt of boric acid.—**boric** or **boracic** or **orthoborac'ic acid**, an acid (H_3BO_3) obtained by dissolving borax, and also found native in mineral springs in Italy, changing successively by loss of water on heating to metaboric acid, tetraboric or pyroboric acid, and boric anhydride. [Fr. and L.L. *borax*—Ar. *bûraq*.]

borazon. See **boron**.

borborygmus, *bör-bə-rig'məs*, *n.* sound of flatulence in the intestines.—*adj.* **borboryg'mic**. [Gr. *borborygmos*.]

bord, borde, obs. spellings of **board**.

bordar, *börd'ər*, *n.* a villein who held his hut at his lord's pleasure. [L.L. *bordārius*; of Gmc. origin. See **board**.]

Bordeaux, *bör-dō'*, *n.* claret, wine of *Bordeaux*.—**Bordeaux mixture**, a mixture of lime and copper sulphate, used to kill fungus and insect parasites on plants.

bordel, *bör'dəl*, (*arch.*) *n.* a house for prostitution.—Also **bordello** (*-del'ō*; It.). [O.Fr. *bordel*, a cabin—L.L. *borda*.]

border, *börd'ər*, *n.* the edge or margin of anything: the boundary of a country, etc., esp. (*cap.*—also in *pl.*) that between England and Scotland: a flower-bed in a garden: a piece of ornamental edging or trimming.—*adj.* of or on the border.—*v.i.* to come near or to be adjacent (with *on*, *upon*, *with*).—*v.t.* to furnish with a border: to bound.—*adj.* **bord'ered**.—*n.* **bord'erer**, one who dwells or was born on the border of a country.—*adj.* **bord′erless.**—**bordered pit** (*bot.*), a thin area in the wall between two vessels or tracheides, surrounded by a thickened border; **bord′erland,** a border region.—*adj.* belonging to the undefined margin between two things, e.g. sanity and insanity.—*n.* **bord′erline.**—Also *adj.*, marginal, hardly or doubtfully coming within the definition (esp. of insanity). [O.Fr. *bordure*; from root of **board.**]

bordereau, *bor-d(ə)-rō*, (Fr.) a memorandum.

bordraging, *börd′rag-ing*, *n.* See **bodrag.**

bordure, *bör′dūr*, *-jōōr*, *n.* (*her.*) a border surrounding a shield. [See **border.**]

bore, *bōr*, *bör*, *v.t.* to pierce so as to form a hole: to thrust against (as one racehorse against another): to weary or annoy with tediousness (perh. a different word—not known before mid-18th century).—*n.* a hole made by boring: the size of the cavity of a tube: a person or thing that wearies.—*ns.* **bore′dom,** tedium; **bor′er,** the person or thing that bores: a name common to many animals that pierce wood, rocks, etc.; **bor′ing,** the act of making a hole in anything: a hole made by boring: (in *pl.*) the chips produced by boring.—**bore′hole,** a bore in the earth's crust for investigation or for water, oil, etc. [O.E. *borian*, to bore; cf. Ger. *bohren*; allied to L. *forāre*, to bore, Gr. *pharynx*, the gullet.]

bore, *bōr*, *bör*, *pa.t.* of **bear.**

bore, *bōr*, *bör*, *n.* a tidal flood that rushes with great violence up the estuaries of certain rivers, also called eagre. [O.N. *bāra*, a wave or swell.]

Boreas, *bor′*, *bōr′*, *bör′i-as*, *n.* the North Wind.—*adj.* **bō′real** (or *bo′*, *bö′*), of North Wind or North: (*cap.*) of a biogeographical region consisting of the northern and mountainous parts of the Northern hemisphere: (*cap.*) of a post-glacial period when the climate of Europe and North America resembled that of the present Boreal region. [L., Gr. *Bŏrĕas.*]

borecole, *bōr′kōl*, *bör′*, *n.* kale. [Du. *boerenkool*, lit. peasant's cabbage.]

boree, *bö′rē*, (*Austr.*) *n.* any one of several wattle-trees. [Aboriginal.]

boreen, *bō-rēn′*, *n.* a lane: byroad. [Ir. *bōithrín.*]

borgo, *bör′gō*, (It.) a borough, a market-town; **borghetto,** *bor-gā′tō*, a big village.

boric. Same as **boracic.** [See **borax.**]

born, *börn.* (See **bear** (1))—**born again,** having received new spiritual life; **born fool, mimic,** etc., one whose folly, mimic ability, etc., is innate; **born to be,** destined to be; **in one's born days,** in one's whole lifetime; **not born yesterday,** not young in experience.

borne, *bōrn*, *börn*, *pa.p.* of **bear,** to carry.

borné, *bor′nā*, *adj.* limited, narrow-minded. [Fr. *pa.p.* of *borner*, to limit.]

Bornholm disease, *börn′hōm*, epidemic pleurodynia, a rare infectious disease caused by a virus, named from the Baltic island *Bornholm*, where it was first described.

bornite, *börn′īt*, *n.* a copper ore, sulphide of copper and iron. [I. von *Born*, mineralogist (1742-91).]

boron, *bō′ron*, *bö′*, *n.* a non-metallic element (symbol B), of atomic number 5, present in borax and boric acid, obtained as an amorphous powder or impure in diamond-like crystals.—*ns.* **borane,** *bōr′ān*, *bör′*, any boron hydride, efficient as high-energy fuel; **borazon,** *bōr′a-zon*, *bör′*, a man-made substance, compound of boron and nitrogen, hard as diamond; **boride,** *bōr′īd*, *bör′*, any of a class of substances made by combining boron chemically with a metal, some of which are extremely hard and heat-resistant. [See **borax.**]

borough, *bur′ə*, *n.* a town with a corporation and special privileges granted by royal charter; a town that sends representatives to parliament.—**bor′ough-English,** a custom in some ancient English boroughs (till 1925), by which estates descended to the youngest son; **bor′ough-monger,** a buyer or seller of the patronage of boroughs; **bor′ough-reeve,** the chief municipal official in some unincorporated English towns prior to 1835; **close** or **pocket borough,** a borough whose representation was in the nomination of some person—common before 1832; **county borough,** a borough (by Acts of 1888, 1926, 1958, respectively above 50,000, 75,000, 100,000, inhabitants) with some of the characters of a county; **rotten borough,** one which still returned members to parliament although the constituency had disappeared—all abolished in 1832.—The Scottish terms are grouped under **burgh.** [O.E. *burg*, *burh*, a city, from *beorgan*; Ger. *bergen*, to protect.]

borrel, borrell, borel, *bor′əl*, (*arch.*) *adj.* rustic, clownish. [O.Fr. *burel*, coarse cloth worn by peasantry.]

borrow, *bor′ō*, *n.* a pledge or surety (*arch.*): a borrowing (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* to obtain on loan or trust: to adopt from a foreign source: to derive from another (with *from*, *of*).—*adj.* **borr′owed,** taken on loan: counterfeit: assumed.—*n.* **borr′ower.**—*n.* and *adj.* **borr′owing.**—**borrowing days,** the last three days of March (O.S.), supposed in Scottish folklore to have been borrowed by March from April, and to be especially stormy.—**to borrow,** for a pledge or surety. [O.E. *borgian*—*borg*, *borh*, a pledge, security.]

borsch, *bōrsh(t)*, *n.* a Russian soup with beetroot, etc. Also **bortsch** (*bōrch*), etc. [Russ. *borshch.*]

borstal, borstall, *bōr′stəl*, *n.* a way up a hill, still used in the district of the Downs: an establishment for the detention of young adult delinquents.—**Borstal system,** a system of detaining juvenile adult' delinquents, named from the first reformatory of the kind at Borstal, a suburb of Rochester. [O.E. *beorh*, a hill, and *stīgel*, a stile, or *borg*, security, *steall*, place.]

bort, boart, *bōrt*, *n.* diamond fragments or dust: a coarse diamond or semicrystallic form of carbon. [Fr.]

borzoi, *bōr′zoi*, *n.* a dog like a huge greyhound, but with a soft coat about the length of a deerhound's. [Russ., swift.]

bosbok. See **bush** (1).

boscage, *bosk′ij*, *n.* thick foliage: woodland. [Fr. *boscage*, *bocage*—L.L. *boscus*, conn. with Ger. *busch*, Eng. bush.]

bosch, *bos*, *bosh.* See **bush.**

bosche. See **boche.**

bosh, *bosh*, *n.* nonsense: foolish talk.—Also *interj.* [Turk, *bosh*, worthless, frequent in Morier's novel *Ayesha* (1834).]

boshta, boshter, *bosh′ta*, *tər*, (*Austr. coll.*) *adj.* very good.

bosk, *bosk*, *n.* a thicket: a little wood.—*ns.* **bosk′et,** a thicket: a plantation; **bosk′iness.**—*adj.* **bosk′y,** woody or bushy: shady: somewhat tipsy (*coll.*). [Cf. **bush, boscage.**]

bosker, *bos′kər*, (*Austr. coll.*) *adj.* very good.

bo's'n, bos'n. See **boatswain.**

bosom, *bōōz′əm*, *n.* the breast of a human being: the part of the dress that covers it: the imagined seat of the passions and feelings: the heart: desire (*Shak.*): embrace, enclosure: any close or secret receptacle.—in composition, confidential: intimate.—*v.t.* to enclose in the bosom.—*adj.* **bos′omed,** having a bosom: enclosed.—**Abraham's bosom,** the abode of the blessed dead. [O.E. *bōsm*; Ger. *busen.*]

boson, *bō′son*, *n.* any of a class of subatomic particles whose behaviour is governed by Bose-Einstein statistics, according to which, under certain conditions, particles of the same kind will accumulate in each low-energy quantum mechanical state. [S. N. *Bose*, physicist.]

boss, *bos*, *n.* a knob or stud: a raised ornament.—

v.t. to ornament with bosses.—*adjs.* **bossed**, embossed; **boss'y**, having bosses. [O.Fr. *boce* (Fr. *bosse*), from O.H.G. *bôzan*, to beat.]

boss, *bos*, *n.* a chief or leader: a master, manager, or foreman: the person who pulls the wires in political intrigues.—*adj.* chief, excellent.—*v.t.* to manage or control: to domineer over.—*adj* **boss'y**. [New York Dutch *baas*, master.]

boss, *bos*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* hollow: empty. [Obscure.]

boss, *bos*, *v.i.* (*dial.* and *slang*) to make a mess of.—*adj.* **boss'-eyed**, with one good eye: squint-eyed: out of true. [Origin unknown.]

bossa nova, *bos'ə nō'və*, ('new style'), a style of dancing originating in Brazil.

bostangi, *bos-tan'ji*, *n.* a Turkish palace guard. [Turk. *bostanji*.]

boston, *bost'ən*, *n.* a game of cards, somewhat similar to whist: a kind of waltz.—**Boston terrier**, a breed of dog arising from a cross between a bulldog and a bull-terrier. [From *Boston*, U.S.A.]

bostryx, *bos'triks*, (*bot.*) *n.* a cymose inflorescence in which each lateral axis arises on the same side (cyclically) of its parent axis. [Gr., curl.]

bosun. See **boatswain.**

Boswellian, *boz-wel'li-ən*, *adj.* after the hero-worshipping, detailedly intimate manner of James Boswell in his biography of Samuel Johnson.—*v.i.* **Boswellise**, **-ize** (*-wəl-iz*), to write like Boswell.—*n.* **Boswell'ism.**

bot, *bot*, (*Austr. coll.*) *n.* an irritating interfering person, a pest.

bot, bott, *bot*, *n.* the maggot of a botfly, parasitic in the intestines of the horse and other animals: (in *pl.*) the diseased condition thereby caused: (*Scot.* batts) colic.—**bot'fly**, a name for various flies of the family Oestridae that lay their eggs on horses, etc.; **bot'hole**, a hole in a hide due to boring by a bot. [Origin unknown.]

botany, *bot'ən-i*, *n.* the science of plants: fine wool, orig. from Botany Bay.—*adjs.* **botan'ic**; **botan'ical** (also *n.*, a vegetable drug).—*adv.* **botan'ically.**—*v.i.* **bot'anise**, **-ize**, to seek for and collect plants for study.—*ns.* **bot'anist**, one skilled in botany; **bot'anomancy**, divination by means of plants, esp. the leaves of sage and fig.—**Botany Bay**, early convict settlement near what is now Sydney: convict settlements generally. [Gr. *botanē*, grass, fodder.]

botargo, *bot-är'gō*, *n.* a relish made of mullet or tunny roe. [It.;—Ar. *butarkhah*.]

botch, *boch*, *n.* a swelling on the skin: a boil, pimple, or sore (*Milt.*): a blemish: a clumsy patch: ill-finished work.—*v.t.* to patch or mend clumsily: to put together unsuitably or unskilfully: to bungle.—*v.i.* to do repairs: to bungle. *ns.* **botch'er**, a repairer: a bungler; **botch'ery.**—*n.* and *adj.* **botch'ing.**—*adj.* **botch'y**, marked with or full of botches. [Partly O.N.Fr. *boche* (O.Fr. *boce*), ulcer; partly perh. some other root.]

botfly. See **bot.**

both, *bōth*, *adj.* and *pron.* the two: the one and the other.—*adv.* or *conj.* as well (sometimes of more than two). [O.N. *bāthar* (superseding O.E. *bēgen*, *bā*); Ger. *beide*; cf. L. *ambō*, Gr. *amphō*, Sans. *ubhau*, orig. *ambha*.]

bothan, *bo'han*, *n.* a booth, hut: an illegal drinking den. [Gael.]

bother, *bodh'ər*, *v.t.* to perplex or tease: to fluster.—*v.i.* to stir oneself.—*n.* petty trouble, difficulty, or perplexity.—*interj.* expressing irritation.—*n.* **botherā'tion** (*coll.*).—*adj.* **both'ersome.** [First found in 18th-cent. Irish-born writers; poss. Anglo-Irish for pother.]

bothy, bothie, *both'i*, *n.* a humble cottage or hut: a one-roomed hut or temporary dwelling: a barely furnished dwelling for farm-servants in the north-east of Scotland.—**bothy ballad**, a folk-song, dealing with country matters, usu. bawdy; **both'yman.** [Cf. booth.]

botoné, bottony, *bot'ən-i*, (*her.*) *adj.* having buds or knobs at the extremity, applied to a cross having each arm terminated in three buds, like trefoil. [O.Fr.; see **button.**]

bo tree, bodhi tree, *bō trē*, *bōd'i*, *n.* in Ceylon, the pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), holy tree of the Buddhists, under which Buddha found enlightenment, planted close by every temple. [Sinh. *bo*, from Pali *bodhi*, perfect knowledge.]

botryoid, -al, *bot'ri-oid*, *-oid'əl*, *adjs.* like a bunch of grapes.—*adj.* **bot'ryose**, botryoidal: racemose (*bot.*). [Gr. *botrys*, a bunch of grapes, *eidos*, form.]

botte, *bot*, (Fr.) a pass or thrust in fencing.

bottega, *bot-tā'gü*, (It.) a wine shop: the studio of an artist and his assistants or apprentices.

bottine, *bot-ēn'*, *n.* a high boot: a half-boot: a lady's boot: a small boot. [Fr., dim. of *botte*, boot.]

bottle, *bot'l*, *n.* a bundle (of hay). [O.Fr. *botel*.]

bottle, *bot'l*, *n.* a narrow-necked hollow vessel for holding liquids: the contents of such a vessel: liquor or drinking.—*v.t.* to enclose in bottles.—*adj.* **bott'led**, enclosed in bottles: shaped or protuberant like a bottle: kept in restraint: drunk (*slang*).—**bott'le-brush**, a brush for cleaning bottles, with bristles standing out from a central axis: a name given to various plants of like appearance, as horse-tail, mare's-tail, *Banksia*, and *Callistemon*; **bott'le-chart**, a chart showing currents from evidence of bottles thrown into the sea; **bott'le-coaster**, a bottle-slider; **bott'le-fish**, a fish, *Saccopharynx ampullaceus*, that can blow its body out like a bottle; **bott'le-gas**, liquefied butane gas in containers for use in lighting, cooking, heating, etc.; **bott'le-glass**, a coarse green glass used in the making of bottles; **bott'le-gourd**, or *false calabash*, a climbing, musky-scented Indian cucurbitaceous annual, whose fruit is shaped like a bottle, an urn, or a club.—*adj.* and *n.* **bott'le-green**, dark green, like bottle-glass.—**bott'le-head**, a bottle-nosed whale; **bott'le-holder**, a boxer's attendant: a backer or supporter generally; **bott'le-imp**, an imp confined in a bottle; **bott'le-neck**, a narrow place in a road where traffic is apt to be congested (often *fig.*); **bott'le-nose**, a large swollen nose: a bottle-nosed toothed whale (Hyperoodon).—*adj.* **bott'le-nosed.**—**bott'le-party**, a more or less improvised drinking party where each brings a bottle.—*adj.* **bott'le-shouldered**, with sloping shoulders like a champagne bottle.—**bott'le-slider**, a tray for passing a decanter round the table; **bott'le-tree**, an Australian sterculiaceous tree with swollen trunk; **bott'le-washer**, one whose business it is to wash out bottles: a factotum generally.—**bottle off**, to draw from the cask and put into bottles; **bottle up**, to enclose as in a bottle: to hold back; **bring up on the bottle**, to rear artificially rather than by the breast; **pass the bottle of smoke**, to acquiesce in some falsehood: to make pretence; **three-bottle man**, one who could drink three bottles of wine without losing his decorum. [O.Fr. *bouteille*, dim. of *botte*, a vessel for liquids—L.L. *butis*, a vessel.]

bottom, *bot'əm*, *n.* the lowest part or surface of anything: that on which anything rests or is founded: the sitting part of the body: the bed of the sea, a river, etc.: the part that supports the contents of a vessel: the seat of a chair: the less dignified end: the foot of a page, hill, etc.: low land, as by a river: the lower part of a ship, hence the ship itself: goundwork: fundamental character or ingredient: staying power: financial resources: the portion of a wig hanging down over the shoulder: a ball of thread (*Shak.*).—*adj.* undermost.—*v.t.* to ground or base: to wind (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* to find bottom: to found, rest.—*adj.* **bott'omed.**—**bottom drawer**, a supposed receptacle for possessions hoarded by a young woman against marriage; **bott'om-fish**, a fish that feeds on the bottom (also collectively); **bott'om-glade** (*Milt.*), a glade or open space in a bottom or valley; **bott'om-grass** (*Shak.*), grass growing on low grounds; **bott'om-land** (*U.S.*), alluvial deposits; **bottomless pit**, hell; **bott'om-sawyer**, the sawyer who works at the bottom of the saw-pit.—**at bottom**, fundamentally; **at the bottom of**, the real origin of; **bet one's bottom dollar**, to bet all one has; **from the bottom of the heart**, with heartfelt sincerity; **get to the bottom of**, to investigate exhaustively; **stand on one's own bottom**, to be independent; **touch bottom**, to reach the lowest point. [O.E. *botm*; Ger. *boden*; conn. with L. *fundus*, bottom, Gael. *bonn*, the sole.]

bottony. See **botoné.**

botulism, *bot'ū-lizm*, *n.* sausage-poisoning, or poisoning by tinned or other food infected with *Bacillus botulinus* (or *Clostridium botulinum*). [L. *botulus*, sausage.]

bouche, *bōōsh*, (Fr.) the staff of cooks in a large house.

bouché, *bōō-shā*, (Fr.) stoppered: corked while still fermenting.

bouché, *bōō-shā*, (Fr.) a small patty.

bouclé, *bōō'klā*, *n.* a yarn having the threads looped to give a bulky effect: a fabric made of such a yarn.—Also *adj.* [Fr., curled, looped.]

boudoir, *bōōd'wär*, *n.* a lady's private room. [Fr. *bouder*, to pout, to be sulky.]

bouderie, *bōō-d(ə)-rē*, *n.* (Fr.) pouting, sulking.

bouffant, *bōō-fā*, (Fr.) puffed out, full, bulging.

bouffe. See **opera-bouffe.**

Bougainvillaea, *bōōg-ən-vil'i-ə*, or *-vil-ē'ə*, *n.* a Neotropical genus of Nyctaginaceae, frequently trained over trellises, its triplets of flowers almost concealed by rosy or purple bracts.—Also **Bougainvil'ia.** [From the first French circumnavigator of the globe, Louis Antoine de *Bougainville* (1729-1811).]

bouge. A Shakespearian form of **budge** (vb.).

bouget. A Spenserian form of **budget.**

bough, *bow*, *n.* a branch of a tree: the gallows.—**bough'pot, bow'pot** (*arch.*), a pot for boughs as an ornament: a flower-pot: a bunch of flowers. [O.E. *bōg*, *bōh*, an arm, the shoulder; Ger. *bug*, shoulder, the bow of a ship—O.E. *būgan*, to bend.]

bought, boughten. See **buy.**

bought, *bowt*, *n.* a bight or bend: a twist or coil (*Spens.*): the bend of a sling. [See **bight.**]

bougie, *bōō'zhē*, *n.* a wax candle: an instrument (orig. of waxed linen) for distending contracted mucous canals. [Fr.,—*Bougie* in Algeria.]

bouillabaisse, *bōō-yä-bes'*, *n.* a Provençal kind of fish chowder, familiar through Thackeray's appreciative ballad. [Fr.]

bouilli, *bōō-yē*, *n.* boiled or stewed meat.—*n.* **bouillon** (*bōō-yɔ̃*), a strong broth. [Fr.; see **boil.**]

bouillotte, *bōō-yot*, *n.* a gambling card game resembling poker. [Fr.]

bouk, *bōōk*, (*Scot.*) *n.* body: bulk. [O.E. *būc*, belly, O.N. *būkr*, coalescing with **bulk.**]

boulder, *bōld'ər*, *n.* a large stone rounded by the action of water: a mass of rock transported by natural agencies from its native bed (*geol.*).—*adj.* containing boulders.—**boul'der-clay**, a stiff stony mass of finely ground rock, usually containing boulders and pebbles, formed as a ground moraine under land-ice. [Origin obscure; Sw. dial. *bullersten*, large stone in a stream, has been compared.]

boule. Same as **buhl.**

boule, *bōō'lē*, *n.* in ancient Greece, a council or senate. [Gr. *boulē.*]

boulevard, *bōōl'(ə-)vär*, *n.* a broad road, walk, or promenade bordered with trees, originally applied to those formed upon the demolished fortifications of a town: a broad main road.—*n.* **boulevardier** (*bōōl-vär-dyā*), a frequenter of boulevards or promenades, chiefly of Paris, a man-about-town. [Fr.,—Ger. *bollwerk*; see **bulwark.**]

bouleversement, *bōōl-vers-mã*, *n.* an overturning, overthrow, ruin. [Fr.]

boult, bolt, *bōlt*, *v.t.* to sift through coarse cloth: to examine by sifting.—*ns.* **bo(u)lt'er**, a sieve: a machine for separating bran from flour; **bo(u)lt'ing.**—**bo(u)lting cloth**, a firm silk or nylon fabric with various mesh sizes used for boulting meal or flour, for embroidery, or for photographic enlargements; **bo(u)lt'ing-hutch**, a hutch or large box into which flour falls when it is bolted. [O.Fr. *bulter*—*buleter*, app. from *bure*—L.L. *burra*, a coarse reddish-brown cloth—Gr. *pyrrhos*, reddish.]

boun, bowne, *bōōn*, *bown*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (used *refl.*) to prepare: to get ready: to dress: to set out.—*adj.* ready. [See **bound** (4); revived by Scott.]

bounce, *bowns*, *v.i.* to jump or spring suddenly: to bound like a ball, to throw oneself about: to burst (into or out of a room, etc.): to boast, to exaggerate: to come back to one, as a cheque that cannot be cashed.—*v.t.* to beat (*obs.*): to cause to rebound: to turn out, eject, dismiss: to reprimand (*slang*): to bring to book.—*n.* a thud: a leap or spring: a boast: dismissal (*U.S.*): a bold lie.—*adv.* and *interj.* expressing sudden movement or the noise of a gun.—*n.* **bounc'er**, one who bounces: something big: a bully: a liar: a chucker-out: a cheque that bounces.—*adjs.* **bounc'ing**, large and heavy: lusty: swaggering; **bounc'y**, given to bouncing, cocky. [Du. *bonzen*, to strike, from *bons*, a blow.]

bounce, *bowns*, *n.* the lesser spotted dogfish.

bound, *bownd*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **bind.**—*n.* **bound'-bail'iff**, a sheriff's officer, so called from his bond given to the sheriff for the discharge of his duty.—**bound to**, obliged to: certain to (perhaps partly from **bound** (4)). In composition, restricted to or by, as *housebound*, *stormbound.*

bound, *bownd*, *n.* a limit: (in *pl.*) the limit of that which is reasonable or permitted: (in *pl.*) a borderland, land generally within certain understood limits, the district.—*v.t.* to set bounds to: to limit, restrain, or surround.—*adjs.* **bound'ed**, restricted, cramped; **bound'less**, having no limit: vast.—*ns.* **bound'lessness**; **bound'ary**, limit: border: termination: a hit to the limit of the ground (*cricket*): a score for such a hit.—**boundary layer**, the very thin layer of air on the surface of an aircraft in which the viscosity of the air affects its velocity, causing turbulence to build up and thereby increasing drag (**boundary-layer control**, removal of the boundary layer by a suction system or other means); **bound'ary-rider** (*Austr.*), one who rides around a station and repairs fences. [O.Fr. *bonne*—L.L. *bodina*; cf. Bret. *bonn*, a boundary.]

bound, *bownd*, *v.i.* to spring or leap.—*n.* a spring or leap.—*n.* **bound'er**, one who bounds: an obtrusively ill-bred man: one whose moral conduct is objectionable.—*adj.* **bound'ing**, moving forward with a bound: leaping.—**by leaps and bounds**, by startingly rapid stages. [Fr. *bondir*, to spring, in O.Fr. to resound—L. *bombitāre.*]

bound, *bownd*, *adj.* ready, prepared (*obs.*): ready to start (for): on the way to (with *for*, or following an *adv.*, e.g. *homeward bound*). See also **bound** (1). [O.N. *būinn*, pa.p. of *būa*, to prepare; cf. **boun.**]

bounden, *bownd'n*, *adj.* obligatory. [Archaic pa.p. of **bind.**]

bountree, *bōōn'tri.* See **bourtree.**

bounty, *bown'ti*, *n.* liberality in bestowing gifts: the gift bestowed: money offered as an inducement to enter the army, or as a premium to encourage any branch of industry, or (king's, or queen's bounty) to a mother who has three or more children at a birth.—*adjs.* **boun'teous, boun'tiful**, liberal in giving: generous.—*advs.* **boun'teously, boun'tifully**.—*ns.* **boun'teousness, boun'tifulness; boun'tihood; boun'tyhed** (*Spens.*).—**Lady Bountiful**, a character in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem*: now used for the charitable great lady of a district. [O.Fr. *bontet* (*bonté*), goodness—L. *bonitās, -ātis*—*bonus*, good.]

bouquet, *bo͞ok'ā*, or *-ā'*, *n.* a bunch of flowers: a nosegay: the perfume exhaled by wine.—*n.* **bouqetière** (*bo͞o-k(ə)-tyer*) a flower-girl.—**bouquet garni** (*bo͞o-kā gär-nē*), a bunch or sachet of herbs used as flavouring, removed before serving (Fr., garnished bouquet.) [Fr. *bouquet*, dim. of *bois*, a wood; cf. It. *bosco*; see boscage, bush.]

bourasque, *bo͞o-rask'*, *n.* a tempest. [Fr. *bourrasque*; It. *borasco*, a storm.]

Bourbon, *bo͞or'bon*, *n.* a reactionary (*U.S.*): a race of roses: (without *cap.*; usu. *bûr'bən*) maize whisky (orig. made in Bourbon County, Kentucky).—*ns.* **Bour'bonism; Bour'bonist**, an adherent of the Bourbons.—**Bourbon biscuit**, two chocolate-flavoured pieces of biscuit with chocolate cream between. [From the *Bourbon* family, which long reigned in France and Spain.]

bourd, *bo͞ord*, (*obs.*) *n.* a jest, sport.—*n.* **bourd'er** (*obs.*), a jester. [O.Fr. *bourde*, origin unknown.]

bourdon, *bo͞or'dən*, *n.* the refrain of a song: a drone bass: a bass stop in an organ or harmonium. [See burden.]

bourdon, *bo͞or'dən*, (*obs.*) *n.* a pilgrim's staff: a club. [Fr.,—L.L. *burdō, -ōnis*, a mule.]

bourg, *bo͞org*, *n.* a town, esp. beside a castle: a market-town. [Fr.]

bourgeois, *bûr-jois'*, *n.* a type larger than brevier and smaller than longprimer. [Fr.; perh. from the name of the type-founder.]

bourgeois, *bo͞orzh'wä*, *n.* a citizen: a member of the middle class: a merchant or shopkeeper.—*adj.* middle class: conventional: humdrum: conservative.—*n.* **bourgeoisie** (*bo͞orzh'wä-zē, -zē'*), the middle class of citizens. [Fr. *bourgeois*, a citizen.]

bourgeon. See **burgeon.**

Bourignian, *bo͞or-in'yən*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Antoinette *Bourignon* (1616-80), a religious visionary who made religion consist in inward emotion, not in knowledge or practice.

bourkha. Same as **burk(h)a.**

bourlaw. See **byrlaw.**

bourn, bourne, *bo͞orn, bōrn, börn*, *n.* a boundary, a limit, or goal: domain (*Keats*). [Fr. *borne*, a limit.]

bourn, bourne. Same as **burn (1).**

bourée, *bo͞or'ā, -ā'*, *n.* a brisk dance in duple time, originating in Auvergne or in the Basque provinces: a musical composition in the same rhythm, often introduced in old suites. [Fr.]

bourse, *bo͞ors*, *n.* an exchange where merchants meet for business. [Fr. *bourse*. See purse.]

boursier, *bo͞or-syā*, (Fr.) a foundation-scholar: a speculator on 'Change.

bourtree, *bo͞or'tri*, (*Scot.*) *n.* the elder-tree.—Also **boun'tree** (*bo͞on'tri*).—*n.* **bour'tree-gun**, a pop-gun made of an elder twig. [Ety. unknown.]

bouse, *bo͞oz, bowz*, *v.i.* and *n.* arch. form of booze.—*adjs.* **bous'ing; bous'y**, etc.—*n.* **bous'ingken** (*obs. thieves' slang*), a low drinking-shop.

bouse, bowse, *bows*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to haul with tackle. [Orig. unknown.]

boustrophedon, *bo͞o-* or *bow-strof-ē'don*, *adj.* and *adv.* (of ancient writing) ploughwise, alternately from right to left and from left to right. [Gr. *boustrophēdon*—*bous*, ox, *strophē*, a turning.]

bout, *bowt*, *n.* a turn, round: a spell: a trial: a fit. [bought (2).]

boutade, *bo͞o-täd'*, *n.* a sudden outburst: a caprice. [Fr.,—*bouter*, to thrust.]

boutique, *bo͞o-tēk'*, *n.* a shop: a department in a shop: a tradesman's stock: about 1960, used esp. for a small, expensive, exclusive dress shop for women, but no longer so limited. [Fr.]

bouton, *bo͞o-tɔ̃*, *n.* an enlargement of the end of a nerve fibre in contact with part of another nerve fibre.—*adj.* **boutonné(e)** (*-ton-ā*), reticent, buttoned-up.—*n.* **boutonnière** (*-to-nyer*), flower for the buttonhole, etc. [Fr., button.]

bouts rimés, *bo͞o rē-mā'*, *n.pl.* rhyming words given out by some one as the line-endings of a stanza, for others to fill up the lines. [Fr., rhymed ends.]

bouzouki, *bo͞o-zo͞o'ki*, *n.* a plucked metal-stringed instrument, used esp. in Greece.

bovate, *bō'vāt*, (*hist.*) *n.* an oxgang. [L.L. *bovāta*—*bōs, bovis*, an ox.]

bovine, *bō'vīn*, *adj.* pertaining to cattle: stupid, dull. [L. *bōs, bovis*, an ox or cow.]

bovine, *bō'vīn*, *adj.* pertaining to cattle. [L. *bōs, bovis*, an ox or cow.]

bow, *bow*, *v.i.* to bend: to bend the neck or body in saluting, acknowledging a compliment, etc.: to submit.—*v.t.* to bend or incline downwards, to crush down: to usher with a bow: to express by a bow.—*n.* a bending of the neck or body in salutation.—*adj.* **bowed** (*bowd*), bent forward, esp. in the back.—**a bowing acquaintance**, a slight acquaintance; **make one's bow**, to retire ceremoniously: to leave the stage. [O.E. *būgan*, to bend; akin to L. *fugĕre*, to flee, to yield.]

bow, *bō*, *n.* a piece of elastic wood or other material for shooting arrows, bent by means of a string stretched between its ends: anything of a bent or curved shape, as the rainbow: a yoke (*Shak.*): the instrument by which the strings of a violin, etc., are sounded: a ring of metal forming a handle: a knot with one or two loops: a looped knot of ribbons: a necktie or the like, so tied: a single movement (up or down) or stroke of the bow in playing an instrument.—*v.i.* to handle the bow in playing.—*v.t.* to play with a bow: to distribute between up-bows and down-bows: to mark such distribution.—*adjs.* **bow'-backed**, with bent back; **bow'bent** (*Milton*), bent like a bow.—*n.* **bow'-boy**, a boy archer: Cupid (*Shak.*).—*n.pl.* **bow'compasses**, a small pair of compasses, often with a bow-shaped spring instead of a hinge.—**bow'fin**, a North American freshwater fish (*Amia*) of the Holostei; **bow'-hand**, the hand in which the bow is held—normally in archery, the left, in violin-playing the right; **bow'-leg**, a bandy leg like a bow.—*adj.* **bow'-legged**.—**bow'man**, an archer; **bow'-saw**, a saw with a narrow blade stretched like a bowstring in a strong frame; **bow'shot**, the distance to which an arrow can be shot from a bow; **bow'string**, the string by which a bow is drawn: a string with which the Turks strangled offenders: a horizontal tie on a bridge or girder.—*v.t.* to strangle with a bowstring (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **bow'stringed**, sometimes **bow'strung**).—*adj.* of, for, having, a bowstring.—**bow'string-hemp**, the genus Sansevieria or its fibre; **bow'-win'dow**, a window projecting in a curve: a pot-belly (*slang*).—*adj.* **bow'-win'dowed**.—*n.* **bow'yer**, a bowman: a maker of bows.—**draw the long bow**, to make extravagant statements; **on the bow hand**, wide of the mark; **two strings to one's bow**, an alternative in reserve. [O.E. *boga*; cog. with Ger. *bogen*.]

bow, *bow*, *n.* the forepart of a ship—often used in *pl.*, the ship being considered to have starboard and port bows, meeting at the stem.—*ns.* **bow'er, bow'er-anch'or**, an anchor at the bow or forepart of a ship (*best-bower* and *small-bower*); **bow'-oar**, the oar nearest the bow.—**bold, or bluff, bow**, a broad bow; **lean bow**, a narrow one; **on the bow**, within 45° of the point right ahead. [From a L.G., Du. or Scand. word for shoulder; see bough.]

bowat, bowet, buat, *bo͞o'ət*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a lantern.—

MacFarlane's buat (*Scott*), the moon. [L.L. *boeta*, box.]

bowdlerise, -ize, *bowd'lər-iz, v.t.* to expurgate a book or writing, by removing whatever might raise a blush, esp. to do so unnecessarily.—*ns.* **bowdlerisā'tion (-iz); bowd'leriser (-iz); bowd'lerism.** [From Dr T. *Bowdler* (1754-1825), who published an expurgated Shakespeare in ten volumes in 1818.]

bowel, *bow'əl, n.* an interior part of the body: (in *pl.*) the entrails, intestines: the interior part of anything: the heart, pity, tenderness (the emotions being supposed to be seated in the bowels) (*obs. B.* and *Shak.*).—*v.t.* **bow'el,** to take out the bowels (*pr.p.* **bow'elling;** *pa.p.* and *pa.t.* **bow'elled**). [O.Fr. *boel*—L. *botellus*, a sausage, an intestine.]

bower, *bow'ər, n.* a shady enclosure or recess in a garden, an arbour: an inner apartment: a lady's private room, boudoir: a dwelling (*poet.*).—*v.t.* to enclose: to embower (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) to lodge.—*adj.* **bow'ery,** having bowers: shady.—**bow'er-bird,** an Australian bird that makes a bower adorned with gay feathers, shells, etc; **bower'woman** (*arch.*), chambermaid. [O.E. *būr*, a chamber; root of *būan*, to dwell.]

bower, *bow'ər, n.* the name in euchre for the two highest cards, the knave of trumps, and the other knave of the same colour, the *right* and *left* bower respectively. [Ger. *bauer*, peasant.]

bower, bower-anchor. See **bow** (3).

bowery, *bow'ə-ri* (*U.S.*) *n.* a farm.—**the Bowery,** a street in New York. [Du. *bouwerij.*]

bowes. A Miltonic spelling of **boughs.**

bowet. Same as **bowat.**

bowget. A variant of **budget.**

bowie knife, *bō'i,* in U.S. *bōō'i, nif, n.* a strong, one-edged dagger-knife with a blade about twelve inches long. [From Colonel *Bowie*, its inventor, died 1836.]

bowl, *bōl, n.* a ball (*obs.*): a heavy wooden ball with a bias: (in *pl.*) a game played by rolling such balls on a green towards a jack: (in *pl.*) sometimes the game of skittles (ninepins) or American bowls (tenpins): (*Scot. bōōl*) a marble: (in *pl.*) the game of marbles.—*v.i.* to play at bowls or ninepins or tenpins: to roll or trundle: to travel swiftly and smoothly in a wheeled vehicle: to pitch the ball to the batsman at the wicket (*cricket*): to be bowler.—*v.t.* to roll or trundle: to deliver by bowling (*cricket*): to put out by hitting the wicket with a bowled ball (also with *out*: *fig.* to overcome).—*ns.* **bowl'er,** one who plays at bowls or bowls in cricket; **bowl'ing.**—**bowl'ing-all'ey,** a long narrow covered place for ninepin- or tenpin-bowling; **bowl'ing-crease** (see **crease**); **bowl'ing-green,** a smooth grassy plot for bowls.—**to bowl over,** to knock down: to overwhelm. [Fr. *boule*—L. *bulla.*]

bowl, *bōl, n.* a nearly hemispherical basin for domestic use: a large vessel for brewing punch: a round drinking-cup, rather wide than deep—hence a synonym for conviviality: the round hollow part of anything: the pocket of a pound-net. [O.E. *bolla.*]

bowlder, *bōld'ər, n.* Same as **boulder.**

bowler, *bō'lər, n.* a stiff felt hat with a roundish brim.—Also **bow'ler-hat'.**—*v.t.* (*slang*) to discharge, dismiss in civil dress. [Said to be name of a hatter who made it in 1850.]

bowline, *bō'lin, n.* a rope from the weather side of the square sails (to which it is fastened by *bridles*) to the larboard or starboard bow, to keep the sail close to the wind.—**bowline knot,** a simple but secure knot used in fastening the bowline bridles to the cringles. [M.L.G. *bōlīne*, M.Du. *boechlijne.*]

bowpot. Same as **boughpot.**

bowr, *bowr,* (*Spens.*) *n.* muscle. [**bow,** to bend.]

bowse. Same as **bouse.**

bowser, *bow'zər, n.* (*cap.*; *trademark*) an early form of petrol pump: a light tanker used for refuelling aircraft on an airfield.

bowsprit, *bō'sprit, n.* a strong spar projecting over the bows of a ship. [M.L.G. *bōgsprēt*, M.Du. *boechspriet.*]

bowwow, *bow'wow', n.* a dog's bark: a full-mouthed literary style (*Scott*): a dog (*childish* or *facet.*). [Imit.]

box, *boks, n.* an evergreen shrub or small tree (*Buxus sempervirens*) with hard smooth yellowish wood, often used to border garden-walks and flower-beds (also **box'-tree, box'wood**): its wood (also **box'wood**): extended to various other plants, esp. the *Eucalyptus.*—*adj.* **box'en,** made of or like boxwood. [O.E. *box*—L. *buxus*—Gr. *pyxos*, the box-tree.]

box, *boks, n.* a case or receptacle for holding anything: the contents of a box: a fund: a (Christmas) present: a compartment: a ruled off space: a pitcher's standing-place (*baseball*): a small house or lodge, as a *shooting-box*, etc.: in a theatre, a small enclosure with several seats: an old square pew or similar enclosure, as a *sentry-box, signal-box, bathing-box, witness-box*, etc.: the driver's seat on a carriage: the case of a ship's compass: a predicament.—*v.t.* to put into or furnish with boxes: to enclose: to panel, wainscot (*Scot.*): to overturn (a watchman) in his box (*slang*): to mix, as flocks of sheep (*Austr.*).—*n.* **box'ful,** as much as a box will hold:—*pl.* **box'fuls.**—**box'-bed,** a kind of bed long common in Scottish cottages, having its ends, sides and roof of wood, and capable of being closed in front by two sliding panels; **box'car,** (*U.S.*) a box-wagon; **box'-cloth,** a heavy cloth for riding garments; **box'-coat,** a heavy overcoat for coaching: **box'-day,** one of the Court of Session vacation days when papers ordered to be deposited in court must be lodged; **box'-gird'er,** a hollow, square or rectangular, girder.—*v.t.* **box'-haul,** to veer (a ship) by a particular method when circumstances make the usual method impractical.—**Boxing Day,** the day after Christmas, when boxes or presents are given; **box'-iron,** a hollow smoothing-iron heated by a heater put into it; **box junction,** an area at a cross-roads, marked by means of a square criss-crossed by diagonal lines, into which a vehicle must not move unless it can reach the other side before the lights change to red; **box'keeper,** an attendant who opens the doors of boxes at theatres, etc.; **box'-kite,** a kite composed of open-ended boxes; **box'-lobb'y,** the lobby leading to the boxes in a theatre; **box number,** a number to which replies to advertisements may be sent; **box'-office,** in a theatre, etc., the office at which seats may be booked: receipts from a play, etc.: ability to draw an audience: an attraction as judged by the box-office.—Also *adj.*—**box'-pleat,** a double fold of cloth turned opposite ways; **box'room,** a room in which boxes are stored; **box'seat,** a driver's seat; **box'-wag'on,** a closed railway wagon; **box'wallah** (see **wallah**), a pedlar: (*derogatorily*) a young man working in a business house in India.—**box the compass,** to name the 32 points in their order then backwards: hence to make a complete roundabout in any opinion; **in the wrong box,** in a false position, in a scrape; **the box,** the television set. [O.E. *box*—L. *buxem*, acc. of *buxis*—Gr. *pyxis*, a box.]

box, *boks, n.* a blow on the head or ear with the hand.—*v.t.* to strike with the hand or fist.—*v.i.* to fight with the fists.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to butt.—*ns.* **box'er,** one who boxes or is skilled in boxing: a medium-sized, smooth-haired dog of a breed, with bulldog blood, developed in Germany, and used there in war and as a police dog: (*cap.*) a member of a Chinese society hostile to foreigners—name arising from a Chinese phrase applied to them which meant 'righteous harmonious fist'; **box'ing**, the act or art of fighting with the fists: a combat with the fists; **box'ing-glove**, a padded glove worn in boxing. [Possibly connected with Gr. *pyx*, with the fist.]

Box and Cox, *boks and koks*, two people who never meet, or who alternate in a place, job, etc. —*adj.* and *adv.* alternating. [From play in which two men rent a room by night and day respectively; adapted (1847) by J. M. Morton from French farce, and made into comic opera by F. C. Burnand and A. S. Sullivan (1867).]

box-calf, *boks'-käf*, *n.* a chrome-tanned calfskin with rectangular markings made by rolling. [Said to be named after one Joseph *Box*, shoemaker.]

boy, *boi*, *n.* a male child: a lad: a young man generally: (Ireland and elsewhere) a man: a camp-follower (*Shak.*): knave (*obs.*): in some countries a native servant or labourer: a slave.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to play (a female part) as a boy.—*n.* **boy'hood.**—*adj.* **boy'ish.**—*adv.* **boy'ishly.**—*n.* **boy'ishness.**—**boy bishop**, a mock bishop formerly elected by choirboys or schoolboys, in office from St Nicholas' to Holy Innocents' Day (6th-28th December); **boy'friend**, a girl's favourite boy for the time being; **Boys' Brigade**, an organisation of boys for the promotion of habits of obedience, reverence, discipline, and self-respect; **(Boy) Scout**, a member of the (orig. Boy) Scouts Association, whose aim is to develop alertness and strong character; **boy's love**, southernwood; **boy's play**, trifling. [M.E. *boi*, boy; Fris. *boi*; Du. *boef*, Ger. *bube*.]

boyar, *bo-yär'*, *boi'är*, *n.* a member of the old Russian aristocracy next in rank to the ruling princes, before the reforms of Peter the Great. [Russ. *boyarin*.]

boyau, *bwo'yō*, *bwä'yō*, *boi'ō*, (*fort.*) *n.* a communication trench:—*pl.* **bo'yaux.** [Fr., bowel.]

boycott, *boi'kot*, *v.t.* to shut out from all social and commercial intercourse.—*n.* an act of boycotting, a kind of secular excommunication. [From Captain *Boycott* of County Mayo, who was so treated by his neighbours in Dec. 1880.]

boyg, *boig*, *n.* an ogre: an obstacle, problem, difficult to get to grips with. [Norw. *bøig*.]

Boyle's law. See **law.**

boysenberry, *boi'sn-ber-i*, *n.* a fruit growing on a bramble, a hybrid of certain raspberries and blackberries. [Rudolph *Boysen*.]

bozzeto, *bot-set'tō*, (It.) a small model or sketch of a projected sculpture.

bra, *brä*, *n.* short for **brassière.**

brabble, *brab'l*, (*arch.*) *v.i.* to babble or clamour: to brawl or wrangle.—*n.* a clamorous contest, a brawl (*Shak.*): a quibble.—*n.* **brabb'lement.** [Du. *brabbelen*, to stammer, to jabber.]

braccate, *brak'āt*, *adj.* having feathered legs or feet. [L. *brācātus*, wearing breeches.]

braccio, *brät'chō*, *n.* an Italian measure of length, more than half a metre:—*pl.* **braccia** (*brät'chä*). [It., lit. arm.]

brace, *bräs*, *n.* armour for the arm (*Shak.*): anything that draws together and holds tightly: an instrument of wood or iron used by carpenters and metal-workers for turning boring tools: a mark (}) connecting words, lines, staves of music, indicating that they are taken together, and also used as a bracket in algebra: a pair or couple (esp. of game shot): (in *pl.*) a combination of straps for supporting the trousers: (in *pl.*) ropes for squaring or traversing horizontally the yards of a ship.—*v.t.* to tighten or strengthen, to give firmness to: to tone up: to embrace, encompass (*Spens.*).—*n.* **brac'er.**—*adj.* **brac'ing**, giving strength or tone. [O.Fr. *brace* (Fr. *bras*), the arm, power—L. *brāchĭum*, *brăcchium*, Gr. *brăchīōn*.]

bracelet, *brās'lit*, *n.* an ornament for the wrist: a handcuff (*coll.*). [Fr. dim.,—L. *brāchiāle*—*brāchium*; see **brace.**]

brach, *brach*, *n.* a dog for the chase, a bitch hound. —*n.* **brach'et, bratch'et**, a brach: a whelp: a brat. [O.Fr. *brachet*, pl. *brachès*, dim. of *brac*—L.L. *braccō*, of Gmc. origin.]

brachial, *brāk'* or *brak'i-əl*, *adj.* of the arm.—*n.* **brachiā'tion**, use of arms as a supplementary means of locomotion.—**brachial artery**, the great arterial trunk supplying the upper extremity between the armpit and the elbow, direct continuation of the axillary artery. [L. *brāchium*; see **brace.**]

brachiopod, *brak'i-ō-pod*, *n.* a member of a class Brachiopoda (*-op'o-da*) of shelled animals allied to worms and Polyzoa, having usually two long arm-like processes serving to waft food particles to the mouth. [Gr. *brăchīōn*, an arm, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

brachistochrone, *bra-kis'tō-krōn*, *n.* the curve along which a particle acted on by a force (e.g. gravity) will pass in the shortest time from one given point to another. [Gr. *brachistos*, superl. of *brachys*, short, *chronos*, time.]

brachium civile, *brā'kē-əm si-vī'lē*, *brä'ki-ŏŏm kē-wē'le*, (L.) the civil arm; **brachium seculare**, *sek-ū-lā'rē*, *sā-kōō-lä're*, the secular arm.

brachy-, *brak'i-*, *-i'-*, in composition, short.—*ns.* **brachyax'is** (*crystal.*), **brachydiagonal**; **brachycephal** (*-sef'l*; Gr. *kephalē*, head), a short-headed person.—*adjs.* **brachycephalic** (*-si-fal'ik*), **brachycephalous** (*-sef'ə-ləs*), short-headed, having a skull whose breadth is 80 (or 78) per cent. or more of its length.—*n.* **brachyceph'aly**, short-headedness—opp. to *dolichocephaly*.—*adjs.* **brachydac'tyl, brachydactyl'ic, brachydac'tylous** (Gr. *daktylos*, finger, toe).—*ns.* **brachydac'tyly**, abnormal shortness of fingers and toes; **brachydiag'onal** (*crystal.*), the shorter lateral axis; **brach'ydome**, a dome parallel to the brachydiagonal; **brachyg'raphy**, certain old systems of shorthand; **brachyl'ogy**, condensed expression; **brachypin'akoid, brach'yprism**, a pinakoid, prism, parallel to the brachydiagonal.—*adjs.* **brachyp'terous** (Gr. *pteron*, wing), short-winged: short-finned.—*n.pl.* **Brachyura** (*-ū'ra*; Gr. *ourā*, tail), a group of decapod crustaceans having the abdomen reduced and bent forward under the thorax, the crabs.—*adjs.* **brachyu'ral, brachyu'rous.** [Gr. *brachys*, short.]

brack, *brak*, *n.* a flaw in cloth. [See **break** (1).]

bracken, *brak'ən*, *n.* a fern, esp. *Pteris aquilina*, the commonest British fern, abundant on hillsides, etc. [Ety. obscure.]

bracket, *brak'it*, *n.* a projecting support: a small shelf fastened to a wall: a gas-pipe projecting from a wall: in printing, one of the marks used to enclose words or mathematical symbols: one of the side pieces of a gun-carriage, supporting the trunnions: the space intervening between overestimated and underestimated shots at a target in straddling (*artillery*): a bracketed group.—*v.i.* to support by brackets: to enclose by brackets: to group, as in an honour list, implying equality: to straddle (*artillery*). [Fr. *braguette*—Sp. *bragueta*—L. *brāca*, sing. of *brācae*, breeches.]

brackish, *brak'ish*, *adj.* saltish, rather salt.—*n.* **brack'ishness.** [Du. *brak*, brackish; prob. the same as *brak*, refuse.]

bract, *brakt*, *n.* a leaf (often modified) that bears a flower in its axil.—*adj.* **bract'eal.**—*n.* **bract'eate** (*archaeology*), a thin-beaten plate of gold or silver.—*adj.* of metal beaten thin: having bracts.—*adj.* **bract'eolate**, having bracteoles.—*n.* **bract'eole**, a small leaf on the axis of a flower.—*adj.* **bract'less.**—*n.* **bract'let**, a bracteole. [L. *bractea*, a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf.]

brad, *brad*, *n.* a small nail with a side projection instead of a head.—*n.* **brad'awl**, a small boring tool. [O.N. *broddr*, spike.]

Bradshaw, *brad'shö*, *n.* a noted railway-guide, 1839-1961, first issued by George *Bradshaw*.

brady-, *brad'i-*, in composition, slow.—*n.* **brady-card'ia** (Gr. *kardiā*, heart), slowness of heart-beat.—*adj.* **bradypept'ic** (Gr. *peptikos*, digesting), slow of digestion.—Also *n.*—*n.* **brad'yseism** (*-sīzm*; Gr. *seismos*, a shake), a slow up and down movement of the earth's crust. [Gr. *bradys*, slow.]

brae, *brā*, (*Scot.*) *n.* the slope bounding a riverside plain: a hill-slope. [O.N. *brā*, eyelid; cf. brow.]

brag, *brag*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to boast or bluster: (*pr.p.* **bragg'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **bragged**).—*n.* a boast or boasting: a thing one boasts of or is proud of: a card game like poker.—*adj.* or *adv.* (*Spens.*) proud, proudly.—*advs.* **bragg'ingly**, **brag'ly** (*Spens.*). [Origin doubtful.]

bragadisme. See under braggart.

Braggadocio, *brag-ə-dō'shi-ō*, *-chi-ō*, *n.* a braggart or boaster: empty boasting. [From *Braggadochio* (prob. *-dok'yō*) in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*.]

braggart, *brag'ərt*, *adj.* boastful.—*n.* a vain boaster. —*n.* **bragg'artism** (*Shak.* **bragadisme**), boastfulness. [Fr. *bragard*, vain, bragging.]

Brahma, *brä'mə*, *n.* a fowl of Chinese breed, modified in Europe and America. [*Brahmaputra*, whence it is said to have been brought.]

Brahma, *brä'mə* (*brä-mä'*), *n.* the supreme post-Vedic Hindu deity.—*n.* **Brah'man** (*-mən*), **Brah'min**, one of the highest or priestly caste among the Hindus: (-min; derog.) highly cultured person.—*adjs.* **Brahmanic** (*-man'*), **-al**, **Brahmin'ic**, **-al**, **Brah'minee**, appropriated to the Brahmans. —*ns.* **Brah'manism**, or **-min-**, one of the religions of India, worship of Brahma; **Brahmi** (*brä'mē*), an ancient Indian alphabet.—**Brahma Samaj** (*su-mäj'*) or **Brah'mo Somaj'**, a reformed Hindu theistic society or church, founded in 1830; **brahmin** (in U.S. **Brahman**) **bull**, **cow**, zebu, or zebu cross.

braid, *brād*, *v.t.* to jerk, whip out (*obs.*): to plait, intertwine: to arrange in plaits: to thread, wind about through: to trim, bind, or outline with braid.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to start: to change colour or appearance.—*n.* a sudden movement, start (*obs.*): a plait, especially of hair: a band for the hair: a fabric woven in a narrow band: an interweaving, plaiting: embroidery.—*adj.* **braid'ed**, plaited: entwined: trimmed with braid: tarnished, faded (*obs.*).—*n.* **braid'ing**, plaiting: manufacture of braid: work in braid: embroidery: braids collectively. [O.E. *bregdan*, to move quickly, flash, change colour, plait, weave; O.N. *bregtha*.]

braid, *brād*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to upbraid, to reproach. [Prob. from upbraid; or braid (1).]

braid, *brād*, *adj.* Scots form of broad.

braide, *brād*, (*Shak.*) *adj.* dissembling, deceitful. [O.E. *brǣgd*, falsehood—*bregdan*, to weave.]

Braidism, *brād'izm*, (*arch.*) *n.* hypnotism. [From Dr James *Braid*, who practised it *c.* 1842.]

brail, *brāl*, *n.* a piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing: (in *pl.*) the feathers about a hawk's rump: one of the ropes used to truss up a sail (*naut.*).—*v.t.* to haul in, as a sail, by pulling upon the brails. [O.Fr. *brail*—L. *brācāle*, a waist-belt—*brācae*, breeches.]

Braille, *brāl*, *n.* a kind of type in relief for the blind, having arbitrary signs consisting of varying combinations of six points arranged thus (⠿), there being sixty-three distinguishable combinations.—also *adj.* [From Louis *Braille*, the inventor (1809-52).]

brain, *brān*, *n.* (often in *pl.*) in vertebrates, that part of the central nervous system that is contained within the skull: in invertebrates, the nervous ganglia near the head end of the body: the seat of the intellect and of sensation: the intellect (often used in *pl.*): a person of exceptional intelligence (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to dash out the brains of: to conceive of (*Shak.*).—*adjs.* **brain'ed**, having brains; **brain'ish** (*Shak.*), brainsick, hot-headed, furious; **brain'less**, without brains or understanding: silly; **brain'y**, well endowed with brains: intellectual.—*n.* **braini'ness**.—**brain'case**, the cranium; **brain'child**, an original thought or work; **brain coral**, a coral with brain-like convolutions; **brain drain**, continuing loss of citizens of high intelligence and creativity through emigration; **brain fag**, a tired condition of the nerves or brain; **brain fever**, a loose popular term which includes congestion of the brain and its membranes, delirium tremens, and inflammation of the brain substance itself; **brain'pan**, **braincase**.—*adj.* **brain'sick**, diseased in the understanding, deranged.—*adv.* **brain'sickl'y** (*Shak.*).—**brain'sickness**; **brain'storm**, sudden disturbance of the mind: sudden inspiration; **brains trust**, a committee of experts: a number of reputedly well-informed persons chosen to answer questions of general interest in public and without preparation; **brain'wash**, **-ing**, subjection of a person to systematic indoctrination or mental pressure with a view to getting him to change his views or to confess to a crime.—*v.t.* **brain'wash**.—**brain'-wave**, sudden bright idea: access of cleverness.—**brain-fever bird**, an Indian cuckoo that sings scales in the night; **on the brain**, as an obsession; **pick someone's brains** (see pick (1)). [O.E. *brægen*; Du. *brein*, dial. Ger. *breger*.]

braird, *brārd*, **breer**, *brēr*, *n.* (orig. *Scot.*) the first shoots of corn or other crop.—*v.i.* to appear above ground. [O.E. *brerd*, edge.]

braise, *brāz*, *v.t.* to stew in a closed vessel. [Fr. *braiser*.]

braise, **braize**, *brāz*, *n.* a sea-bream or porgy. [Perh. conn. with bream, or with bass(e).]

brake, *brāk*, obsolete *pa.t.* of break.

brake, *brāk*, *n.* a fern: a bracken. [Perh. bracken.]

brake, *brāk*, *n.* a thicket.—*adj.* **brak'y**. [Ety. obscure.]

brake, *brāk*, *n.* an instrument for breaking flax or hemp: a harrow: a contrivance for retarding by friction: a kind of vehicle (see break (2)).—*adj.* **brake'less**, without a brake.—**brake'-block**, a block pressed against a wheel as brake; **brake'-shoe**, the rubbing part of a brake; **brakes'-man**, the man whose business it is to manage the brake of a railway train; **brake'-van**, the carriage wherein the brake is worked; **brake'-wheel**, the wheel to which a brake is applied. [From root of break, cf. Du. *braak*, a flax-brake.]

brake, *brāk*, *n.* a handle, as of a pump: a lever for working a machine. [Prob. through O.Fr. *brac*, from L. *brāchium*, an arm.]

brake, *brāk*, (*Shak.*) *n.* an obscure word in *Measure for Measure* II, i. 39 (not made clearer by emendation of *ice* to *vice*).

Bramah-press, *bräm'ə-pres*, *n.* a hydraulic press invented by Joseph *Bramah* (*c.* 1748-1814), inventor also of the Bramah-lock, etc.

bramble, *bram'bl*, *n.* the blackberry bush, a wild prickly shrub of the raspberry genus (*Rubus*): any rough prickly shrub: a blackberry (*Scot.*).—*adj.* **bram'bly**.—*ns.* **bram'ble-berry**; **bram'ble-bush**, blackberry bush or thicket; **bram'ble-finch**, **bram'bling**, a bird nearly allied to the chaffinch. [O.E. *brēmel*; Du. *braam*, Ger. *brombeere*.]

brame, *brām*, (*Spens.*) *n.* sharp passion, longing. [Prob. It. *brama*.]

bran, *bran*, *n.* the refuse of grain: the inner husks of corn sifted from the flour: the coarser part of anything.—*adj.* **brann'y**.—*n.* **bran'fulness**.—**bran'-mash'**; **bran'-pie'**, **bran'-tub**, a tub of bran from which Christmas presents, etc., are drawn. [O.Fr. *bran*, bran, perh. Celt.]

brancard, *brangk'ərd*, *n.* a horse litter. [Fr.]

branch, *bränch*, *bränsh*, *n.* a shoot or arm-like limb of a tree: anything like a limb of a tree: any offshoot from a main trunk: a subdivision, a section or department of a subject: any subordinate division of a business, subsidiary shop, office, etc.: a tributary or brook (*U.S.*).—*v.t.* to divide into branches: to adorn with figures of branches, by embroidery or otherwise (*Spens.*, etc.).—*v.i.* to spread out as a branch (with *out*, *off*, *from*), or in branches.—*adj.* **branched.**—*ns.* **branch'er**, a young hawk or other bird when it leaves the nest and begins to take to the branches; **branch'ery**, branches collectively (*lit.* and *fig.*).—*n.* and *adj.* **branch'ing.**—*adj.* **branch'less**, without branches.—*n.* **branch'let**, a little branch.—*adj.* **branch'y.**—**branch'-off'icer**, (*navy*; since 1949) any officer holding warrant; **branch'-pi'lot**, one who holds the Trinity House certificate; **branch'-work**, ornamental figured patterns.—**root and branch**, thorough(ly). [Fr. *branche*—L.L. *branca*, a beast's paw.]

branchia, *brangk'i-a*, *n.* a gill:—*pl.* **branchiae** (-*ē*).—*adjs.* **branch'ial**; **branch'iate**, having branchiae. [L. *branchia*—Gr. *branchion* (pl. -*a*).]

Branchiopoda, *brangk-i-op'o-da*, *n.pl.* a class or subclass of Crustacea with numerous flattened, leaf-shaped, lobed swimming-feet that serve also as breathing organs.—*n.* and *adj.* **branch'iopod.** [Gr. *branchia*, gills, *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

brand, *brand*, *n.* a piece of wood burning or partly burned: an instrument for branding: a mark burned into anything with a hot iron: a trademark, made by burning or otherwise, as on casks: a particular class of goods (as if distinguished by a trademark): a sword, from its glitter: a mark of infamy: a general name for the fungoid diseases or blights of grain crops (*bunt*, *mildew*, *rust*, and *smut*).—*v.t.* to burn or mark with a hot iron, or otherwise: to fix a mark of infamy upon.—*adj.* **brand'ed.**—*n.* **brand'er** (*Scot.*), a gridiron.—*v.t.* to cook on the gridiron.—*adjs.* **brand'ered**, **brand'ering.**—*ns.* **brandise** (*brand'is*; O.E. *isen*, iron), a trivet; **brand'ling**, a salmon-parr: an earthworm banded in red and yellow, found in dunghills, used by anglers; **brand'reth** (O.N. *brandreith*—*reith*, carriage), a stand of wood for a cask or hayrick: a rail round a well.—**brand'ing-i'ron**; **brand'-i'ron**, a gridiron: an iron to brand with: a trivet or tripod to set a pot or kettle upon: (*Spens.* brondyron, etc.) a sword.—*adj.* **bran(d)'-new**, quite new (as if newly from the fire).—**a brand from the burning**, one snatched out of a pressing danger—from Amos iv. 11. [O.E. *brand*, *brond*, O.N. *brandr*, from root of burn.]

brandish, *brand'ish*, *v.t.* to wave or flourish as a brand or weapon.—*n.* a waving or flourish. [Fr. *brandir*, *brandiss-* from root of brand.]

brandy, *brand'i*, *n.* an ardent spirit distilled from wine.—*adj.* **bran'died**, heartened or strengthened with brandy.—**brand'y-ball**, a kind of sweet; **brand'y-bott'le** (*dial.*), candock; **brand'y-paw'nee** (Hind. *pānī*, water), brandy and water; **brand'y-snap**, a thin gingerbread biscuit flavoured with brandy. [Formerly *brand-wine*—Du. *brandewijn*—*branden*, to burn, to distil, and *wijn*, wine; cf. Ger. *branntwein*.]

brangle, *brang'gl*, (*arch.*) *v.i.* to wrangle.—*n.* a brawl.—*n.* **brang'ling**, disputing. [Fr. *branler*.]

brank, *brangk*, *n.* buckwheat. [Pliny says *brance* (doubtful reading, perh. *brace*) is the Gallic name of a kind of corn.]

brank, *brangk*, *v.i.* to prance, toss the head: to strut or swagger.—*adj.* **brank'y** (*Scot.*), showy. [Prob. a variant of prank.]

branks, *brangks*, *n.pl.*, rarely in *sing.* (*Scot.*) a bridle: a scold's bridle, having a hinged iron framework to enclose the head and a bit or gag. [Ety. very obscure; O.Fr. *bernac* (see barnacle (2)); Ger. *pranger*, pillory, Du. *prang*, fetter, have been compared.]

brankursine, *brangk'ər-sin*, or -*ûr'*, *n.* acanthus, or bear's-breech. [L.L. *branca ursina*, a bear's paw.]

bran-new. See brand.

bran(s)le. See brawl (2).

brant-goose. See brent-goose.

brantle, *brant'l*. See brawl (2).

brasero, *brä-sā'rō*, *n.* a brazier: a place for burning criminals or heretics. [Sp.,—*brasa*, a live coal.]

brash, *brash*, *n.* angular fragments of rock, which occasionally form the basement bed of alluvial deposits: fragments of crushed ice: clippings of hedges or trees.—*adj.* **brash'y.** [Prob. Fr. *brèche*.]

brash, *brash*, *n.* an eructation or belching of acid water from the stomach—**water-brash**: a sudden burst of rain: a slight attack of illness (*Scot.*): an attack or bout (*obs.*).—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to disturb. [Prob. onomatopoeic.]

brash, *brash*, *adj.* reckless, impetuous (*U.S.*): forward, bumptious: bold: of wood, brittle (*U.S.*).

brasier. Same as brazier.

brass, *bräs*, *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc: bronze (*obs.*): effrontery (*fig.*): money (*slang*): an article or fixture of brass: a monumental plate of brass, commonly with effigy: (*collectively* and in *pl.*) the brass wind-instruments or their players in an orchestra or band.—*adj.* of brass.—*adv.* **brass'ily.**—*ns.* **brass'iness**; **brass'y**, a brass-soled wooden golf-club (also **brassie**); a bronze-coloured fish, the bib or pout.—*adj.* like brass in appearance, hardness, sound, or otherwise: brazen-faced.—**brass band**, a band of players of (mainly) brass wind instruments: a small military band; **brass'-bounder**, a midshipman: a privileged apprentice on a ship for whom a premium is paid (from his gold braid); **brass farthing**, a whit; **brass'founder**, one who casts objects in brass; **brass'founding**; **brass hat** (*mil. slang*), a staff officer (with gold braid on his hat); **brass tacks**, details of practical business.—**top brass**, **brass hats**: those in authority at the top. [O.E. *bræs*.]

brassard, *bras'ärd*, *n.* a piece of armour for the arm (also **brassart**, *bras'ərt*, **brass'et**): an armband or armlet: a symbolic band for the arm. [Fr.—*bras*, arm.]

brasserie, *bras'(ə-)rē*, *n.* a beer garden or restaurant. [Fr., brewery.]

Brassica, *bras'i-ka*, *n.* the turnip and cabbage genus of Cruciferae. [L., cabbage.]

brassière, *bras'i-er*, in U.S. sometimes *brə-zēr'*, *n.* a woman's undergarment supporting the breasts. [Fr.]

brast, *obs.* and *Northern* for burst (*pr.t.*, *pa.t.*, and *pa.p.*).

brat, *brat*, *n.* a contemptuous name for a child: an annoying child: any over-garment of coarse cloth (*obs.*): a child's pinafore (*obs.*): an apron (*obs.*).—*n.* **brat'ling**, a little brat.—*adj.* **bratt'ish.** [O.E. *bratt*, prob. Old Ir. *brat*, plaid, Gael. *brat*, apron.]

bratchet, *brach'it*, *n.* See brach.

brattice, *brat'is*, **brattish**, *brat'ish*, **brettice**, *bret'is*, *n.* in mediaeval siege operations, a fixed tower of wood: a covered gallery on a castle wall, commanding the wall-face below (in these senses also **bretesse**, *bri-tes'*, **bretasche**, *bri-tash'*): a wooden partition: a wooden lining: a partition to control ventilation in a mine.—*v.t.* to furnish with a brattice.—*ns.* **bratt'icing**, **bratt'ishing**, work in the form of brattices: cresting, or ornamental work along a ridge, cornice or coping (*archit.*).—*n.* **bratt'ice-cloth**, strong tarred cloth used for mine brattices. [O.Fr. *breteshe*—L.L. *bretachia*; cf. bartisan.]

brattle, *brat'l*, *n.* a clattering noise: a quarrel: tumult.—*v.i.* to make a clattering noise.—*n.* and *adj.* **bratt'ling.** [Imit.]

braunch. An old spelling of **branch.**

bravado, *brav-ä'dō*, *n.* a display of bravery: a boastful threat: a swaggerer (*obs.*):—*pl.* **brava'do(e)s.**—*v.i.* to display bravado. [Sp. *bravada*; see brave.]

brave, *brāv*, *adj.* daring, courageous: noble: making a fine appearance: finely dressed, showy, handsome (*Scot.* **braw**): a general word for excellent.—*v.t.* to meet boldly: to defy: to face (out).—*n.* a bully (*arch.*): a bravo (*arch.*): a hired assassin (*arch.*): a brave soldier, esp. among the North American Indians: bravado (*arch.*).—*adv.* **bravely** (*poet.*).—*adv.* **brave'ly.**—*n.* **brav'ery**, bravado (*obs.*): courage: heroism: finery, showy dress. [Fr. *brave*; It. and Sp. *bravo*; origin unknown.]

bravo, *brä'vō*, *n.* a daring villain: a hired assassin:—*pl.* **bravo(e)s.**—*interj.* well done: excellent (also **bra'va** when addressed to a woman, **bravi**, -*vē*, to a number of persons). [Sp. and It.]

bravura, *brä-vōō'rə*, *n.* spirit and dash in execution (*mus.*): a florid air with difficult and rapid passages (*mus.*): brilliant or daring display.—Also *adj.* [It.]

braw, *brö*, *adj.* fine: attired in finery.—*adv.* **braw'ly.**—*predicative adj.*—very well.—*n.pl.* **braws**, fine clothes. [Scots form of brave.]

brawl, *bröl*, *n.* a noisy quarrel.—*v.i.* to quarrel noisily: to make a disturbance: to murmur or gurgle.—*n.* **brawl'er.**—*n.* and *adj.* **brawl'ing.** [M.E. *bralle*, of doubtful origin; perh. conn. with Du. *brallen*, Ger. *prahlen*, to boast.]

brawl, *bröl*, *n.* an old French dance or dance-tune.—Also **branle, bransle, brantle.** [Fr. *branle*.]

brawn, *brön*, *n.* muscle, esp. of the arm or calf of the leg: thick flesh: muscular strength: a boar: a preparation of meat made from pig's head and ox-feet, cut up, boiled, and pickled.—*adj.* **brawned.**—*n.* **brawn'iness**, quality of being brawny: muscularity.—*adj.* **brawn'y**, fleshy: muscular: strong. [O.Fr. *braon*, flesh (for roasting); of Gmc. origin, cf. Ger. *braten*, to roast.]

braxy, *brak'si*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a bacterial disease of sheep: applied loosely to various diseases of sheep: a sheep so infected: its flesh.—Also *adj.*—**braxy mutton**, the flesh of a braxy sheep or generally of a sheep that has died of disease or accident. [Prob. orig. pl. of *brack*, variant of break.]

bray, *brā*, *v.t.* to break, pound, or grind small, as in a mortar.—*n.* **bray'er**, an instrument for grinding or spreading ink in printing. [O.Fr. *breier* (Fr. *broyer*).]

bray, *brā*, *n.* the cry of the ass: any harsh grating sound.—*v.i.* to cry like an ass: to give forth harsh sounds, esp. of the trumpet.—*n.* **bray'er.** [O.Fr. *brai*, *brait*; *braire*—L.L. *bragire*, perh. of Celt. origin.]

braze, *brāz*, *v.t.* to cover with, or make like, brass.—*adj.* **brā'zen**, of or belonging to brass: impudent.—*v.t.* to face (out) with impudence.—*adv.* **brā'zenly.**—*ns.* **brā'zenness, brā'zenry**, effrontery; **bra'zier** (*brāz'yər*, *brāzh'(y)ər*), a worker in brass.—**brā'zen-face**, one remarkable for effrontery.—*adj.* **brā'zen-faced.** [brass.]

braze, *brāz*, *v.t.* to join with hard solder.—*adj.* **braze'less**, without soldering.—*n.* **brazier** (*brāz'yər*, *brāzh'(y)ər*), a vessel or tray for hot coals, [O.Fr. *braser*, to burn; perh. influenced by brass. Cf. braise, brasero.]

brazier. See **braze** (1) and (2).

brazil, *brə-zil'*, *n.* usually **brazil'-wood**, the hard reddish wood of the East Indian sappan tree or other species of *Caesalpinia*, used in dyeing: also that of *Guaiacum*.—*n.* **Brazil'ian**, a native or citizen of Brazil, in South America.—*adj.* of Brazil.—*ns.* **Brazilian wax**, carnauba; **Brazil nut**, the edible seed of a large lecythidaceous Brazilian tree (*Bertholletia*). [O.Fr. *bresil* (Sp. *brasil*, It. *brasile*)—L.L. *brasilium*, a red dye-wood brought from the East, itself prob. a corr. of some Oriental word. When a similar wood was discovered in South America the country became known as *terra de brasil*, land of red dye-wood.]

breach, *brēch*, *n.* a break: an act of breaking: an opening, or discontinuity: a breaking of law, contract, covenant, promise, etc.: a quarrel: a broken condition or part of anything: a gap made in a fortification: surf.—*v.t.* to make a breach or opening in.—**breach of promise**, often used simply for breach of promise of marriage; **breach of the peace**, a violation of the public peace by riot or the like. [O.E. *bryce*, *brice*, related to break.]

bread, *bred*, *n.* food made of flour or meal baked: food: livelihood: money (*slang*).—*n.* **bread-and-butt'er**, bread sliced and buttered: livelihood.—*adj.* connected with making a living or with the consumption of bread-and-butter: materialistic, practical: youthfully insipid: descriptive of a letter of thanks for hospitality.—**bread'-basket**, a basket for holding bread: the stomach (*slang*); **bread'berry**, a sop of bread in hot milk; **bread'-chipper** (*Shak.*), one who chips bread, an under-butler; **bread'-corn**, corn of which bread is made; **bread'-crumb**, the inner parts of a loaf: bread crumbled down as for dressing food (also in *pl.*).—*v.t.* to cover with bread-crumbs.—**bread'fruit**, the fruit of a moraceous tree (*Artocarpus incisa*) of the South Sea Islands, which when roasted forms a good substitute for bread; **bread'nut**, the fruit of a tropical American tree (*Brosimum alicastrum*) akin to the bread-fruit tree, used as bread when boiled or roasted; **bread'room**, an apartment in a ship's hold where the bread is kept; **bread'root**, the prairie-turnip, a North American papilionaceous plant (*Psoralea esculenta*) with an edible root: also the yam; **bread study**, any branch of study taken up as a means of gaining a living; **bread'stuff**, bread in any form: any material of which bread is made; **bread tree**, a name for various trees whose seeds or pith yield a substitute for bread, e.g. *Kaffir-bread*; **bread'winner**, one who earns a living for a family.—**bread and circuses**, translation of panem et circenses (q.v.); **bread buttered on both sides**, very fortunate circumstances; **know which side one's bread is buttered on**, to know how to act from self-interest; **on the breadline**, at subsistence level, with just enough to make ends meet (from **breadline**, a queue of poor or derelict people waiting for free food, esp. from government sources); **take the bread out of one's mouth**, to deprive of the means of living. [O.E. *brēad*, prob. from a Gmc. root meaning a fragment; cf. Scots use of piece.]

breaded. See **brede.**

breadth, *bredth*, *n.* extent from side to side: width: liberality of mind: in art, subordination of details to the harmony of the whole.—*adv.* **breadth'ways, -wise**, in the direction of breadth: broadside on. [O.E. *brǣdu*; Ger. *briete*; see broad.]

break, *brāk*, *v.t.* to divide, part, or sever, wholly or partially, by applying a strain: to rupture: to shatter: to crush: to make by breaking: to destroy the continuity or integrity of: to interrupt (a fall, journey, etc.): to bruise or penetrate the surface of: to break a bone in, or separate the bones of: to subject, overcome, or wear out: to tame or habituate to obedience (also with *in*): to crush the spirit of: to cure (of a habit): to violate (as a law, promise, bounds, prison): to set aside (as a will): to cut up (an animal's body): to unfurl: to impart (esp. with delicacy): to make bankrupt: to degrade or cashier: to arpeggiate: to cause to change from a simple vowel to a diphthong.—*v.i.* to separate, come apart, or go to pieces, esp. with suddenness: to give way: to start away: to burst forth: to force a passage: to pass suddenly into a condition or action (as into laughter, revolt, sweat, spots): to become variegated or striped: to open or come into view (as day, hope, a scene): (of news) suddenly to become generally known: to become bankrupt: to crack (as the voice): to collapse: to burst into foam: to sever a connection: to fall out (with a friend): to change direction (as a cricket-ball on pitching): to change from a simple vowel to a diphthong under influence of a neighbouring sound: (*pa.t.* brōke, *arch.* brāke; *pa.p.* brōk'en, less usu. brōke).—*n.* an act of breaking: the state of being broken: an opening: a discontinuity: a pause, interval, or interruption: a consecutive series of successful strokes (*billiards, croquet*): the number of points so scored at billiards: a continuous run of anything: the deviation of a ball on striking the pitch (*cricket*): the dawn (*break of day*): onset (of the monsoon): a social blunder (*U.S.*): a chance (as in *an even break*, a fair or equal chance): a good chance.—*adj.* **break'able.**—Also *n.*, in *pl.*—*ns.* **break'ableness**; **break'age**, act of breaking or its consequences: a broken place; **break'er**, a person or machine that breaks: a wave broken on rocks or shore.—*n.* and *adj.* **break'ing.**—**break'away**, revolt: secession: stampede, stampeding animal (*Austr.*).—*adj.* **break'back**, crushing.—**breakbone fever**, dengue; **break'down**, a stoppage through accident: collapse: disintegration: a vigorous and noisy Negro dance or the like: an analysis; **breakdown gang**, wreckage clearers after an accident.—*adjs.* **break'-jaw**, very difficult to pronounce accurately; **break'neck**, headlong: threatening to break the neck.—**break'-prom'ise**, **break'-vow** (both *Shak.*), one who habitually breaks promises or vows; **break'through**, a forcible passage through a barrier: solving of a problem, esp. scientific, after much effort, opening the way to further developments: any comparable success; **break'-up'**, dissolution; **break'water**, a barrier against force of waves; **break'-wind**, a wind-break.—**break a jest**, to utter a jest; **break a lance with**, to enter into a contest with; **break away**, to go away, escape, abruptly: to sever connection forcibly or abruptly: to be scattered, as clouds after a storm; **break bulk**, to open the hold and take out a portion of the cargo: to begin to use goods supplied in bulk; **break cover**, to burst forth from concealment, as a fox; **break down**, to demolish: crush: collapse: fail completely: analyse; **break even**, to avoid loss but fail to gain; **break forth**, to burst out, issue; **break ground**, to begin working untouched ground: to lead in new work: **break in**, to make (shoes, etc.) less stiff by use; **break in, in upon, or into**, to enter violently: to interpose abruptly; **break loose**, to extricate oneself forcibly: to break through all restraint; **break no squares**, to make no difference, do no harm, matter little; **break off**, to detach by breaking: to put an abrupt end to: to leave off abruptly; **break one's mind**, to communicate one's thoughts to somebody; **break out**, to appear suddenly: to break through all restraint: to come into sudden activity: to become covered with (with *in*); **break sheer** (said of a ship riding at anchor), to be forced by wind or tide out of a position clear of the anchor; **break the balls** (or simply **break**; *billiards*), to open the game by striking the red ball or giving a miss, or to continue the game thus when a similar position occurs; **break the heart**, to crush with grief; **break the ice** (*fig.*), to get through first difficulties, esp. restraint on first meeting; **break through**, to force a passage through (a barrier); **break up**, to break open: to break in pieces: to go to pieces: to put an end to: to disperse: to dig or plough up: to decay in health or faculties; **break upon the wheel**, to punish by stretching on a wheel and breaking the bones; **break wind**, to void wind; **break with**, to cease relations with, esp. to quarrel with: to cease adherence to (tradition, a habit). [O.E. *brecan*; Ger. *brechen*.]

break, brake, *brāk*, *n.* a long wagonette: a carriage frame all wheels and no body, used in breaking in horses. [break, *v.t.*]

breaker, *brāk'ər*, *n.* a small water-cask, used on shipboard. [Prob. Sp. *bareca*, barrel.]

breakfast, *brek'fəst*, *n.* a break or breaking of fast: the first meal of the day.—*v.i.* to take breakfast.—*v.t.* to furnish with breakfast.—**break'fast-set**, the china or other ware used at breakfast; **break'fast-table.**

bream, *brēm*, *n.* a freshwater fish of the carp family, with high-arched back: a fish of the family Sparidae (sea-bream): a fish (Ray's bream, *Brama raii*) akin to the mackerel: extended to other fishes. [O.Fr. *bresme* (Fr. *brême*)—O.H.G. *brahsema* (mod. Ger. *brassen*).]

bream, *brēm*, *v.t.* to clean, as a ship's bottom, by burning off seaweed, shells, etc. [Prob. conn. with broom, Du. *brem*.]

breare, *brēr*, (*Spens.*) *n.* Same as brier.

breast, *brest*, *n.* the forepart of the human body between the neck and the belly: one of the two mammary glands in women (or rudimentary in men), forming soft protuberances on the chest: the corresponding part of any animal: a swelling slope: conscience, disposition, affections (*fig.*): voice (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to oppose the breast to: to oppose manfully: to mount.—*adj.* **breast'ed**, having a breast.—*n.* **breast'bone**, the sternum, the bone running down the middle of the breast, to which the first seven ribs are attached.—*adv.* **breast'-deep**, deep, as up to the breast.—*n.* **breast'-girdle**, the pectoral girdle.—*adv.* **breast'-high**, high as the breast: breast-deep.—**breast'-knot**, a knot of ribbons worn on the breast; **breast'pin**, an ornamental pin for the breast; **breast'plate**, a plate or piece of armour for the breast: an embroidered square of linen with precious stones worn on the breast of the Jewish high-priest (*B.*); **breast'plough**, a kind of spade for cutting turf, with a cross-bar against which the breast is pressed; **breast'rail**, the upper rail of a breastwork; **breast'stroke**, a stroke made in swimming on the breast; **breastsummer**, **bressummer** (*bres'ə-mər*), a summer or beam supporting the whole, or a great part, of the front of a building in the manner of a lintel; **breast wall**, a retaining wall; **breast wheel**, a water-wheel turned by water delivered upon it at about half its height; **breast'work**, a hastily constructed earthwork.—**make a clean breast**, to make a full confession. [O.E. *brēost*; Ger. *brust*, Du. *borst*.]

breath, *breth*, *n.* the air drawn into and then expelled from the lungs: power of breathing: life: a single act of breathing: breathing without vibrating the vocal cords (*phon.*): a sound so produced: the time occupied by one breathing: a very slight breeze.—*adj.* produced by breath without voice.—*adjs.* **breathed** (*bretht*), having a breath (esp. in compounds, as long-breathed, see also under breathe); **breath'ful** (*Spens.*), full of breath or air, also full of scent or odour; **breath'less**, out of breath: with the breath held or taken away, from excitement, interest, etc.: breezeless: dead.—*adv.* **breath'lessly.**—*n.* **breath'lessness.**—*adj.* **breath'y**, of a speaking voice, accompanied by much unvocalised breath: of a singer or instrument-player, without proper breath control, causing impure sound.—*adv.* breath′ily.—*n.* breath′iness.—*n.* breathalyzer (in *Britain*, usu. breathalyser), *breth′ə-li-zər*, an American machine which indicates amount of alcohol in a person's breath, by means of a chemical reaction whose extent is indicated by a moving pointer: a simpler device also using a chemical reaction.—*adj.* breath′taking, astounding.—above one's breath, aloud; below, under, one's breath, in a low voice; catch the breath, to stop breathing for an instant; out of breath, having difficulty in breathing; spend or waste one's breath, as in profitless talk; take breath, to recover freedom of breathing: to stop for breath, rest, or refreshment; take one's breath away, to render one breathless through astonishment, delight, etc; with bated breath, with breath restrained from reverence or fear. [O.E. *brǣth*; Ger. *brodem*, steam, breath.]

breathe, *brēdh*, *v.i.* to draw in or expel breath or air to or from the lungs or other respiratory organs: to respire: to take breath, to rest or pause: to live.—*v.t.* to draw into or expel from the lungs: to infuse: to give out as breath: to utter by breath: to utter softly, whisper: to express: to keep in breath, to exercise: to tire by some brisk exercise.—*adj.* breathed (*brēdhd*), pronounced without voice (see also under breath).—*ns.* breath′er, one who breathes or lives: a spell of exercise: a rest to recover breath; breath′ing, the act of breathing: aspiration, secret prayer: respite: one or other of two signs used in Greek to signify presence ('rough breathing') or absence ('smooth breathing') of the aspirate.—*adj.* lifelike.—breath′ing-space, breath′ing-time, time to breathe or rest: a brief respite; breath′ing-while, time sufficient for drawing breath: any very short period.—breathe again, to be relieved from an anxiety; breathe freely, to be at ease; breathe upon, to tarnish the name of. [From breath.]

breccia, *brech′yä*, *n.* a rock composed of angular fragments.—*adj.* brecciated (*brech′i-ā-tid*) reduced to or composed of breccia. [It.]

brecham, *brehh′əm*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a horse-collar. [O.E. *beorgan*, to protect, *hama*, covering.]

bred, *bred*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of breed.

brede, *brēd*, *n.* and *v.t.* an archaic form of braid. —*pa.t.* and *adj.* (*Spens.*) bread′ed.

bree, *brē*, *n.* (*Scot.*) the eyebrow. [O.E. *brǣw*, *brēaw*; cf. Ger. (*augen*) *braue*; and brae.]

bree, *brē*, *n.* the liquor in which anything has been boiled. [O.E. *brīw*; cf. berry (2), Ger. *brei*.]

breech, *brēch*, *n.* (almost always in *pl.*, breeches, *brich′iz*; in Amer. also britches), a garment worn by men on the lower parts of the body—strictly, as distinguished from trousers, coming just below the knee, but often used generally for trousers: the lower part of the body behind (*arch.*): the hinder part of anything, esp. of a gun (*pl.* in these senses pron. *brēch′iz*).—*v.t.* (*brich*, *brēch*) to put into breeches: to flog.—*adj.* breeched.—*n.* breeching (*brich′ing*), a part of a horse's harness attached to the saddle, coming round the breech and hooked to the shafts: a strong rope attached to the breech of a gun to secure it to a ship's side.—*adj.* (*Shak.*), subject to whipping. —*adj.* breech′less, trouserless.—breech birth, breech delivery, one in which the breech comes first; Breeches Bible, the Geneva Bible (*q.v.*), with 'breeches' for 'aprons' in Gen. iii. 7; breech′es-buoy, a life-saving apparatus enclosing the person like a pair of breeches; breeches part (*theat.*), a part in which an actress wears men's clothes; breech′-loader, a firearm loaded by introducing the charge at the breech instead of the muzzle.—*adj.* breech′-loading.—wear the breeches (said of a wife), to be master. [O.E. *brēc*, pl. of *brōc*; cf. Ger. *bruch*, Du. *broek*.]

breed, *brēd*, *v.t.* to generate or bring forth: to cause or promote the generation of, or the production of breeds of: to train or bring up: to cause or occasion.—*v.i.* to be with young: to produce offspring: to be produced or brought forth: to be in training (*Scot.*):—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bred.—*n.* that which is bred, progeny or offspring: a strain, variety or race: a kind.—*ns.* breed′er; breed′ing, act of producing: education: manners.—breed′-bate (*Shak.*), one who foments debate or strife; breeder reactor, a nuclear reactor capable of creating more fissile material than it consumes in maintaining the chain reaction.—breeding in-and-in, in-breeding, breeding from near kin. [O.E. *brēdan*, to cherish, keep warm; Ger. *brüten*, to hatch.]

breeks, *brēks*, *n.pl.* Scots form of breeches, trousers.

breer. See braird.

breeze, *brēz*, *n.* a light wind: a disturbance or quarrel: a whispered rumour.—*v.i.* to blow as a breeze: to go briskly (*slang*).—*adjs.* breeze′less; breez′y, fanned with or subject to breezes: bright, lively, exhilarating.—to breeze up, to freshen into a breeze; get the breeze up, to get the wind up (see wind (1)). [Old Sp. *briz*, north-east wind.]

breeze, **breese**, **brize**, *brēz*, *n.* a gadfly, botfly, or other dipterous pest of horses and cattle. [O.E. *briosa*.]

breeze, *brēz*, *n.* furnace refuse used in making for building breeze brick, breeze blocks, breeze concrete. [Perh. O.Fr. *brese*.]

bregma, *breg′ma*, *n.* the part of the skull where the frontal and the two parietal bones join—sometimes divided into the right and left bregmata:—*pl.* breg′mata.—*adj.* bregmat′ic. [Gr.]

brehon, *brē′hən*, *n.* an ancient Irish judge.—Brehon Law(s), the system of jurisprudence in use among the Irish until near the middle of the 17th century. [Ir. *breitheamh*, pl. *breitheamhuin*.]

breloque, *brə-lok′*, *n.* an ornament attached to a watch-chain. [Fr.]

breme, **breem**, *brēm*, (*Spens.*) *adj.* fierce, keen. [Perh. related to O.E. *brēman*, to rage.]

bremsstrahlung, *brem′shtrā-lŏŏng*, *n.* electromagnetic radiation produced when an electron collides with, or is deflected by, a positively charged nucleus. [Ger. *bremse*, brake, *strahlung*, radiation.]

bren, **brenne**, *bren*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to burn: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* brent).—*adj.* brent. [See burn (2).]

Bren (gun), **bren**, *bren* (*gun*), *n.* a light machine-gun. [*Br*no, Brünn, in Czechoslovakia, and *En*field, in Middlesex.]

brent, *brent*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* lofty: steep: smooth, unwrinkled. [O.E. *brant*, steep; O.N. *brattr*.]

brent-goose, *brent′-gōōs*, *n.* a small wild goose, having the head, neck, long wing feathers, and tail black, the belly white, the rest slaty-grey, often confounded with the barnacle goose.—Also brant′-goose, or brent barnacle. [Prob. *branded*, brindled.]

brer, *brûr*, *n.* a Negro pronunciation of brother.

brere, *brēr*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a form of brier.

bressummer. Same as breastsummer.

bretasche, **bretesse**. See brattice.

brethren, *bredh′rən*, *pl.* of brother.

Breton, *bret′ən*, *n.* a native of Brittany (*Bretagne*), France: the Celtic tongue of Brittany, Brezonek: a woman's hat with a rounded crown and turned-up brim.—*adj.* of Brittany: Armoric.

brettice. See brattice.

Bretwalda, *bret-wöl′də*, *n.* a title of certain kings of old English kingdoms, whose superiority over the others was more or less acknowledged. [Prob. Lord of the *Britons*, or of *Britain*.—O.E. *walda*, ruler.]

breve, *brēv*, *n.* a pope's letter: the mark (◡) of a short vowel, opp. to *macron*: an obsolescent note, =○=, twice as long as the longest now used (the semibreve), but half (or in 'perfect' time one-third) as long as the obsolete long (*mus.*). [L. *brevis*, short.]

brevet, *brev'it*, *n.* a military commission entitling an officer to take rank above that for which he receives pay.—*v.t.* to confer such rank on:—*pr.p.* **brev'eting**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **brev'eted** (those who pronounce *bri-vet'* write **brevett'ing, brevett'ed**). [Fr.,—L. *brevis*, short.]

brevet d'invention, *brə-ve dɛ̄-vã-syɔ̃*, (Fr.) a patent.

breveté, *brəv-tā*, (Fr.) patented.

breviary, *brēv'i-ər-i*, *n.* a book containing the daily service of the R.C. Church. [L. *brĕviārium*—*brevis*, short.]

breviate, *brē'vi-āt*, *n.* a short compendium: a lawyer's brief. [L. *brĕviātus*—*brĕviāre*, to shorten.]

brevier, *brə-vēr'*, *n.* a type (8-point) between bourgeois and minion, said (doubtfully) to have been used for breviaries.

brevi manu, *brē'vī mān'ū*, *bre'wē man'o͞o*, (L.) with a short hand, off-hand.

brevipennate, *brev-i-pen'ət*, *adj.* of birds, having short wings. [L. *brevis*, short, *penna*, wing.]

brevity, *brev'it-i*, *n.* shortness: conciseness. [L. *brevitās*, *-ātis*—*brevis*, short.]

brew, *bro͞o*, *v.t.* to prepare by infusion, boiling and fermentation, as beer from malt and other materials, or by infusion, mixing, or boiling, without fermentation, as tea, punch: to contrive or plot.—*v.i.* to perform the operation of brewing ale or beer: to be gathering or forming.—*n.* a brewing: a brewage: a variety of making of a brewed beverage: a variety.—*ns.* **brew'age**, something brewed: mixed liquor; **brew'er**, one who brews; **brew'ery**, a place for brewing; **brew'ing**, the act of making liquor from malt: the quantity brewed at once; **brew'ster** (now mainly *Scot.*; orig. *fem.*), a brewer.—**brew'-house**, a brewery. [O.E. *brēowan*; cf. Ger. *brauen*.]

brewis, *bro͞o'is*, (*arch.* and *dial.*) *n.* broth, esp. beef broth: bread soaked in broth, fat, gravy, or the like. [O.Fr. *broez*, influenced by O.E. *brīw*, bree.]

Brezonek, *brez'ə-nek*, *n.* See **Breton**.

briar. See **brier** (1) and (2).

Briard, *brē-är(d)*, *n.* a large, heavy, hairy dog of a French breed. [*Brie*, district in N.E. France.]

Briarean, *brī-ā'ri-ən*, *adj.* relating to *Briareus* (Gr. *Briărĕōs*), a hundred-handed giant: hence many-handed. [Gr. *briăros*—strong.]

bribe, *brīb*, *n.* spoil (*obs.*): something offered to influence the judgment unduly or corrupt the conduct.—*v.t.* to steal (*obs.*): to influence by a bribe: to gain over.—*v.i.* to practise bribery.—*ns.* **brib'er**, one who bribes.—**brib'ery**, the act of giving or taking bribes.—**brib'ery-oath**, an oath taken by an elector that he had not been bribed. [O.Fr. *bribe*, a lump of bread; origin dub.]

bric-à-brac, bricabrac, *brik'ə-brak*, *n.* old curiosities, knick-knacks, or other treasured odds and ends. [Fr.]

brick, *brik*, *n.* baked or 'burned' clay: a shaped block of burned clay, generally rectangular (the standard dimensions being 9 × 4½ × 3 inches): a brick-shaped block of other material, often compressed: a child's building block of wood, etc.: a loaf or a bun more or less in the shape of a brick: a spirited good fellow (*slang*).—*v.t.* to build (*in*, *up*, etc.) with brick: to cover with brick or an appearance of brick.—*adj.* **brick'en**, made of brick—*n.* **brick'ing**, brickwork: imitation brickwork.—*adj.* **brick'y**, like or of brick.—**brick'bat**, a piece of brick, esp. as a missile; **brick'-clay**, a clay containing sand and a good deal of iron: any clay, loam, or earth used for brick-making; **brick'-dust**, powdered brick: the colour of powdered red brick; **brick'-earth'**, a clayey silt or loam used for brick-making; **brick'field**, a place where bricks are made; **brick'fielder** (*Austr.*), a hot dry wind (orig. one bringing dust from the brickfields of Sydney suburbs); **brick'kiln**, a kiln in which bricks are made; **brick'layer**, one who builds with bricks; **brick'laying**; **brick'maker**; **brick'making**; **brick'-nog, -nogging** (see **nogging**).—*adjs.* **brick'-red**, of the colour of an ordinary red brick; **brick'shaped**, of the shape of a standard brick.—**brick'-tea'**, tea pressed into cakes; **brick'work**, work constructed in brick: bricklaying: a factory for bricks; **brick'yard**, a brickfield.—**drop a brick**, to make an undisguisable and horrifying blunder in speech or action; **like a ton of bricks**, heavily and promptly; **make bricks without straw**, to try to do a piece of work without the materials necessary for it: to make something that will not last; **see through a brick wall**, to be unusually perspicacious. [Fr. *brique*, from the root of break.]

brickle, *brik'l*, (*Spens.* and *Scot.*) *adj.* apt to break: weak: troublesome. [Cf. **bruckle**.]

brickwall, *brik'wöl*, a corruption of **bricole**.

bricole, *brik'əl*, or *-ōl*, or *brik-ōl'*, *n.* an ancient engine for throwing stones: the rebound of a ball from the wall of a tennis-court: an indirect stroke: a similar stroke in billiards. [Fr.,—L.L. *briccola*.]

bridal, *brīd'əl*, *n.* a marriage feast: a wedding.—*adj.* belonging to a bride or a wedding: nuptial. [O.E. *brȳdealo*, lit. bride-ale; see **bride** and **ale** (feast).]

bride, *brīd*, *n.* a woman about to be married or newly married.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* (with *it*; *Shak.*) to act the bride.—**bride'-ale** (*arch.*; see **bridal**), the ale-drinking at a marriage feast; **bride'-bed**, the marriage bed; **bride'cake, bride's'-cake**, a cake distributed at a wedding; **bride'-chamber**, a nuptial apartment: the room in which a wedding is performed; **bride'groom**, a man about to be married or newly married; **bride'maid(en), bride's'-maid, brides'maid, bride'man, bride's'-man, brides'man**, young unmarried people who attend the bride and bridegroom at a wedding. [O.E. *brȳd*; O.N. *brūthr*, Ger. *braut*.]

bridewell, *brīd'wəl*, *n.* a house of correction: a gaol. [From a palace near *St Bride's Well* in London.]

bridge, *brij*, *n.* a structure spanning a river, road, etc. giving communication across it: the narrow raised platform whence the captain of a ship gives directions: a thin upright piece of wood supporting the strings in a violin or similar instrument: the bony part of the nose: a support for a billiard cue: a bridge-like structure by which false teeth are borne by natural teeth or roots: in the theatre, a platform that rises above the stage: anything that connects across a gap.—*v.t.* to be or to build a bridge over: to connect the extremities of (a gap) (*fig.*): to make an electrical connection between.—*n.* **bridg'ing**, provision of credit necessary for a business transaction: a method of keeping balance on overhanging rock.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **bridge'less**.—**bridge'board**, a notch-board; **bridge'head**, a fortification covering the end of a bridge nearest to the enemy's position: a place suitable for such fortification: any advanced position seized in enemy territory; **bridge'-house**, a house at the end of a bridge; **bridge'-of-boats'**, a bridge resting on boats moored abreast across a piece of water. [O.E. *brycg*; Ger. *brücke*, O.N. *bryggja*.]

bridge, *brij*, *n.* a modification of whist in which the dealer or his partner chooses the trump-suit, or no-trumps, and the dealer plays his partner's hand as a dummy, with peculiarities in scoring—superseded by *auction bridge* and *contract bridge*.—**bridge'-drive**, a tournament of bridge-playing; **Bridgerama**, an apparatus which shows on large electronically-lit boards the steps of a bridge game in progress in another room; as a card is played, light behind it is switched off. [Earlier known as *bridge whist*, *biritch*; etymology unknown.]

bridie, *brī'di*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a meat turnover.

bridle, *brīd'l*, *n.* the apparatus on a horse's head by which it is controlled: any curb or restraint: a movement expressing resentment, scorn, or vanity—a throwing back of the head with a forward tilt, like a horse pulled up by the bridle.—*v.t.* to put a bridle on: to manage by a bridle: to check or restrain.—*v.i.* to make the movement described (often with *up*; *at* the thing taken amiss).—*n.* **brī'dler**, one who governs or restrains as by a bridle.—**brī'dle-hand**, the hand that holds the bridle in riding—the left hand; **brī'dle-path, -road**, a path or way for horsemen; **brī'dle-rein**, the strap of a bridle.—**bite on the bridle**, to be impatient, like a restive horse. [O.E. *brīdel*; O.H.G. *brittel*.]

bridoon, *brid-ōōn'*, *n.* the light snaffle usual in a military bridle in addition to the ordinary bit, controlled by a separate rein. [Fr. *bridon*—*bride*, a bridle.]

Brie, *brē*, *n.* a white, soft cheese made in *Brie*, N.E. France.

brief, *brēf*, *n.* a summary of a client's case for the instruction of counsel: a writ: a short statement of any kind: instructions: (in *pl.*) close-fitting legless pants.—*adj.* short: concise.—*v.t.* to issue instructions to.—*n.* **brief'ing**, action, or an instance, of making or giving a brief: instructions.—*adj.* **brief'less**.—*adv.* **brief'ly**.—*n.* **brief'ness**.—**brief'-bag, -case**, a small case for carrying briefs, or for other papers, etc.—**hold a brief**, to be retained as counsel: to assume the attitude of advocate rather than judge; **in brief**, in few words; **king's briefs**, royal mandates ordering collections to be made in chapels for building churches, etc.; **papal brief**, a papal document issued without some of the solemnities proper to bulls; **take a brief**, to undertake a case; **the brief and the long** (*Shak.*), the short and the long; **to be brief**, to speak in a few words. [Fr. *bref*—L. *brevis*, short.]

brier, briar, *brīr*, *brī'ər*, *n.* a prickly shrub: a wild rose bush.—Also (*Spens.*, etc.) **brere** (*brēr*).—*adjs.* **briered, briared**, caught in, covered with, briers; **brier'y**, thorny: abounding in, beset with, briers.—**sweet brier**, eglantine, a wild rose (*Rosa rubiginosa*) with scented leaves. [O.E. (Anglian) *brēr* (W.S. *brǣr*).]

brier, briar, *brī'ər*, *n.* the white heath, a shrub grown in Algeria: a tobacco-pipe made of its root.—*ns.* and *adjs.* **bri'er-root, -wood**. [Fr. *bruyère*, heath.]

brig, *brig*, *n.* a two-masted, square-rigged vessel: a place of detention on board ship (*U.S. navy*): a prison (*U.S. slang*). [Shortened from brigantine.]

brig, *brig*, *n.* Scots form of bridge (1).

brigade, *brig-ād'*, *n.* a body of troops consisting of a group of regiments, battalions, or batteries commanded by a general officer: a band of people more or less organised.—*v.t.* to form into brigades: to organise, esp. oppressively.—*n.* **brigadier**, (*brig-ə-dēr'*), formerly **brigadier'-gen'eral**, a general officer of the lowest grade, who has command of a brigade: (*brē-gä-dyā*), in the French army, a lance-corporal.—**brigade'-mā'jor**, a staff-officer attached to a brigade. [Fr. *brigade*—It. *brigata*—L.L. *briga*, strife.]

brigand, *brig'ənd*, *n.* a bandit or freebooter.—*ns.* **brig'andage, brig'andry**, freebooting: plundering: **brigandine, brigantine** (*brig'ən-dēn*, *-tēn*), a coat-of-mail of steel rings or plates sewed upon linen or leather. [Fr.,—It. *brigante*—*briga*, strife.]

brigantine, *brig'ən-tēn*, *n.* a two-masted vessel, with the main mast of a schooner and the foremast of a brig. [Fr. *brigantin*—It. *brigantino*, pirate ship.]

bright, *brīt*, *adj.* shining: full of light: vivid: clear: beautiful (*arch.*): cheerful: vivacious: clever: illustrious.—*adv.* brightly: clearly.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **bright'en**, to make or grow bright or brighter: to clear up.—*adv.* **bright'ly**.—*n.* **bright'ness**.—*adj.* **bright'some**, bright: brilliant.—**bright and early**, in good time. [O.E. *byrht*, *beorht*; cog. with Goth. *bairhts*, clear, L. *flagrāre*, to flame.]

Bright's disease, *brīts diz-ēz'*, *n.* a generic name for diseases of the kidneys with albumen in the urine. [From Dr Richard *Bright* (1789-1858).]

brigue, *brēg*, *v.i.* to intrigue.—*n.* strife: intrigue.—*n.* **briguing** (*brēg'ing*), canvassing. [Fr. *brigue*.]

brill, *bril*, *n.* a fish akin to the turbot, spotted with white. [Ety. unknown.]

brilliant, *bril'yənt*, *adj.* sparkling: glittering: splendid: superlatively bright, having a dazzling hard lustre: of outstanding or conspicuous ability: showily, strikingly, or superficially clever: performing or performed in a hard or showy manner or with great display of technical skill: brilliant-cut.—*n.* a diamond or other gem cut in a many-faceted form resembling two truncated cones base to base: a very small type (about 4-point).—*ns.* **brill'iance, brill'iancy**; **brill'iantine**, a dressing for making the hair glossy.—*adv.* **brill'iantly**.—*n.* **brill'iantness**. [Fr. *brillant*, pr.p. of *briller*, to shine, which like Ger. *brille*, eyeglass, is from L.L. *beryllus*, a beryl.]

brim, *brim*, *n.* the margin or brink of a river or lake: the upper edge of a vessel: the rim of a hat.—*v.t.* to fill to the brim.—*v.i.* to be full to the brim: *pr.p.* **brimm'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **brimmed**.—*adj.* **brim'ful, brim'-full'**, full to the brim: brimming with tears.—*n.* **brim'ful(l')ness**.—*adjs.* **brim'less**, without a brim; **brimmed**, **brim-full**: having a brim (used also in composition).—*n.* **brimm'er**, a bowl full to the brim.—*adv.* and *adj.* **brimm'ing**. [M.E. *brymme*.]

briming, *brē'ming*, *bri'*, (*dial.*) *n.* phosphorescence of the sea. [Origin unknown.]

brimstone, *brim'stən*, *n.* sulphur: a virago (*fig.*): (in full, **brimstone butterfly**) a common yellow pierid butterfly (*Gonepteryx rhamni*).—*adj.* **brim'stony**. [Lit. burning stone; from O.E. *brȳne*, a burning—*byrnan*, to burn, and stone; cf. Ger. *bernstein*.]

brinded, *brin'did*, **brindled**, *brin'dld*, **brindle**, *brin'dl*, *adjs.* marked with spots or streaks.—*n.* **brin'dle**, state of being brindled. [See brand.]

brindisi, *brin'di-zi*, *brēn-dē'zē*, (It.) a toast: a drinking-song.

brine, *brīn*, *n.* very salt water: the sea.—*v.t.* to treat with brine.—*adjs.* **brīn'ish**, like brine: somewhat salt; **brīn'y**, pertaining to brine or to the sea: salt.—**the briny** (*coll.*), the sea.—**brine'-pan, -pit**, a pan or pit in which brine is evaporated to obtain salt: a salt spring: **brine'-shrimp**, a small phyllopod crustacean of salt-lakes and brine-pools. [O.E. *brȳne*, a burning.]

bring, *bring*, *v.t.* to fetch: to cause to come: to persuade: to adduce or institute (as an argument, charge, action):—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **brought** (*brōt*).—*ns.* **bring'er**; **bring'ing**.—**bringings forth** (*Shak.*), the fruits of his own actions; **bringing up**, upbringing, rearing, training.—**bring about**, to bring to pass, effect: to turn round; **bring down**, to humble: to shoot: to overthrow: to lower; **bring down the house**, to call forth a general burst of applause; **bring forth**, to give birth to, produce; **bring forward**, to advance: in book-keeping (used in *pa.p.*) to transfer (a partial sum) to the head of the next column; **bring home**, to prove: to impress; **bring in**, to introduce: to yield: to pronounce (a verdict); **bring off**, to bring away, as by a boat from a ship, to rescue: to achieve: **bring on**, to induce: to cause to advance; **bring out**, to make clear, or prominent: to put before the public, as a book, a play, a singer: to introduce (a young woman) formally into so-called society; **bring over**, to convert; **bring round**, to restore from illness or unconsciousness: to win over; **bring to**, to restore to consciousness: to bring to a standstill (*naut.*); **bring under**, to subdue; **bring up**, to rear or educate: to introduce to notice: to make prominent: to vomit; **bring up the rear**, to come last. [O.E. *bringan*, to carry, to bring; allied perh. to bear.]

brinjal, *brin'jōl*, *n.* the egg-plant, or its fruit.—Corrupted brown jolly. [Sans. *vātiṅgaṇa*, through Pers., Ar. and Port.]

brinjarry, *brin-jär'i*, *n.* a travelling dealer in grain and salt, in Southern India. [Urdu *bānjāra*.]

brink, *bringk*, *n.* the edge or border of a steep place or of a river: often *fig.*—**brink'man**, one who practices **brink'manship**, the action or art of going to the very edge of, but not into, war or other disaster in pursuit of a policy. (First used 1956 following statement by J. Foster Dulles that U.S. Diplomacy had three times walked to the brink of war.) [Prob. Dan. *brink*, declivity.]

brio, *brē'ō*, *n.* liveliness, vivacity, spirit. [It.]

brioche, *brē-osh'*, *n.* a sponge cake or roll. [Fr.]

briony. Same as **bryony**.

briquette, *bri-ket'*, *n.* a brick-shaped block made of coal-dust: a small brick-shaped slab. [Fr. *briquette*, dim. of *brique*, brick.]

brise-soleil, *brēz-sol-ā'*, (Fr.) a louvred screen to keep sunlight from walls and windows of buildings.

brisk, *brisk*, *adj.* spruce (*obs.*): pert (*obs.*): full of life and spirit: lively: promptly active: sharp: effervescing.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become brisk: to move briskly.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **brisk'en**, to make or become brisk.—*adjs.* **brisk'ish**, **brisk'y** (*Shak.*).—*adv.* **brisk'ly**.—*n.* **brisk'ness**. [First found in Shakespeare's time; poss. Welsh *brysg*, brisk of foot; perh. Fr. *brusque*.]

brisket, *bris'kit* (*Scott*, breaskit, *bres'kit*), *n.* the breast: the part of the breast next to the ribs. [Perh. conn. with Fr. *brechet*, *brichet*.]

brisling, *bris'ling*, *n.* a Norwegian sprat. [Norw., sprat.]

brissel-cock, *bris'l-kok*, (*obs. Scot.*) *n.* a fowl conjectured to be the turkey. [Origin unknown.]

bristle, *bris'l*, *n.* a short stiff hair.—*v.i.* to stand erect, as bristles: to be set as with bristles: to have or set bristles erect: to show rage or resistance (*fig.*).—*v.t.* to cover, as with bristles: to make bristly: to erect (as bristles):—*pr.p.* **brist'ling**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **brist'led**.—*adj.* **brist'led**. furnished with bristles.—*n.* **brist'liness**.—*adj.* **brist'ly**, set with bristles: rough.—**brist'le-fern'**, a filmy fern (*Trichomanes radicans*) with a bristle on the receptacle; **brist'le-tail**, any insect of the Thysanura; **brist'le-worm**, a chaetopod.—**to set up one's bristles**, to show resistance. [Conn. with O.E. *byrst*; Scot. *birse*; cog. with Ger. *borste*, O.N. *burst*.]

Bristol, *bris'tl*, *n.* a city with status of a county on the border between Gloucestershire and Somerset.—**Bris'tol-board'**, a smooth pasteboard; **Bris'tol-brick'**, an earthy material for scouring cutlery, like bath-brick; **Bris'tol-di'amond**, a kind of quartz crystal found near Bristol; **Bris'tol-milk'**, sherry (17th-cent. joke).—**Bristol fashion**, in good order.

brisure, *brizh'yər*, *brē-zür'*, *n.* any part of a rampart or parapet which breaks off at an angle from the general direction (*fort.*): a variation of a coat-of-arms showing the relation of a younger to the main line (*her.*). [Fr.—*briser*, to break.]

brit, *brit*, *n.* a young herring, sprat, or other fish.

Britannic, *brit-an'ik*, *adj.* pertaining to Britannia or Britain (*arch.*, surviving officially in *Britannic majesty*).—**Britannia**, a seated female figure with a trident and helmet, representing Britain or the British Commonwealth.—**Britannia metal**, an alloy, mainly tin with copper, antimony, lead or zinc or a mixture of these, similar to pewter. [L. *Britannia*, *Brittan(n)ia*, Great Britain or the British Islands.]

britches. See **breech**.

British, *brit'ish*, *adj.* pertaining to Britain, to its former or present inhabitants or citizens, or to the empire or commonwealth of nations of which it is the nucleus.—*n.* the language of the ancient Britons: Welsh.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **Brit'icise, -ize**, to make or become British or like the British: to assimilate to the British.—*ns.* **Brit'ishism**, **Brit'icism** (*-sizm*), an expression characteristic of the English spoken in Britain; **Brit'isher** (orig. *U.S.*), a native or citizen of Britain.—**British gum**, dextrin; **British plate**, a kind of German silver; **British Standard Time**, (1968-70) time one hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time; **British thermal unit** (see **heat**); international value 1055·06 joules; **British warm** (see **warm**). [O.E. *Brettisc*—*Bret*, a Briton, Welshman.]

Briton, *brit'ən*, *n.* one of the Brythonic inhabitants of Britain before the coming of the English, or one of their present representatives the Welsh: a native or citizen of Great Britain or of any of the associated states: a Breton (*rare*):—*fem.* (*Spens.*) **Brit'oness**. [L. *Brittō*, *-ŏnis*, or *-ōnis*; see **Brythonic**.]

brittle, *brit'l*, *adj.* apt to break: easily broken: frail.—*n.* **britt'leness**.—**britt'le-star**, an ophiuroid or sand-star. [O.E. *brēotan*, to break.]

britzka, **britzska**, **britska**, *brits'kə*, **britschka**, *brich'kə*, *n.* an open four-wheeled carriage with one seat. [Polish *bryczka*.]

brize. See **breeze** (2).

broach, *brōch*, *n.* a tapering, pointed instrument, used chiefly for boring or rounding holes: a spit: (also **broach-spire**) a church spire, now restricted to one without parapets, consisting of a tall octagonal and a low square pyramid interpenetrating each other: a visible corner of the square pyramid in such a spire.—*v.t.* to pierce as a cask, to tap; to open up or begin: to utter.—*n.* **broach'er**, a broach or spit: one who broaches or utters.—**broach the admiral**, to steal some liquor from a cask in transit or in store; **broach to** (*naut.*), to turn to windward. [Fr. *broche*; cf. **brooch**.]

broad, *brōd*, *adj.* wide: large, free or open: outspoken: coarse, indelicate: liberal minded: widely diffused: giving prominence to main elements, or harmony of the whole, without insisting on detail: slow and full-toned: strongly marked in pronunciation or dialect.—*n.* the broad part: (in East Anglia) a lake-like expansion of a river: a woman (*slang*): sometimes, a prostitute (*slang*).—*advs.* **broad**, **broad'ly**.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **broad'en**, to make or grow broad or broader.—*adj.* **broad'ish**.—*n.* **broad'ness**.—**broad'-arr'ow**, a mark (↑) on government property; **broad'-bean'**, the common bean, (*Vicia Faba*); **broad'-brim**, a hat with a broad brim, such as those once worn by Quakers: a Quaker (*coll.*).—*adj.* **broad'cast**, scattered or sown over the general surface: dispersed widely: communicated generally, by word of mouth, pamphlets, radio, TV, or any other means: by means of broadcast.—*adv.* in all directions.—*n.* sowing by broadcasting: general dissemination: the sending forth of material by radio or TV for reception by the public.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to scatter broadcast or freely to disseminate by any means, esp. by radio or TV transmission:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **broad'cast**, by some **broad'casted**.—*ns.* **broad'caster**; **broad'casting**.—**Broad Church**, a party within the Church of England favouring a broad and liberal interpretation of dogmatic definitions and creed subscription—name used in 1853 by W. J. Conybeare; broad′cloth, a fine woollen fulled black cloth; broad day(light), fully diffused daylight.—*adj.* broad′-gauge (see gauge).—broad jump, (*U.S.*) long jump.—*adjs.* broad′-leaf, having broad leaves, not needles; broad′loom, (of carpet) woven on a wide loom; broad′-minded, liberal: tolerant.—broad′piece (or broad), a 17th-century 20-shilling coin; Broad Scots (also Scotch), older, or dialect, Scottish forms of English; broad′side, the side of a ship: all the guns on one side of a ship of war: their simultaneous discharge: (also broad′sheet) a sheet of paper printed on one side, containing a proclamation, a ballad, or other popular matter.—*adj.* broad′-spectrum, wide-spectrum; broad′-sword, a cutting sword with a broad blade: a man armed with such a sword; broad′way, a broad road, often the name of the chief thoroughfare of a town or district.—*adv.* broad′ways, -wise, breadthwise.—as broad as it is long, six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. [O.E. *brād*, Goth. *braiths*.]

Brobdingnagian, *brob-ding-nag′i-ən*, *n.* an inhabitant of the fabulous region of *Brobdingnag* in *Gulliver's Travels*, where everything was gigantic.—*adj.* Brob′dingnag, immense (often erroneously *Brobdignag*.).

brocade, *brōk-ād′*, *n.* a silk stuff on which figures are wrought.—*adj.* brocād′ed, woven or worked in the manner of brocade: dressed in brocade. [It. *broccato*, Fr. *brocart*, from It. *broccare*, Fr. *brocher*, to prick, stitch; from root of broach.]

brocage. See brokage (under broker).

brocard, *brōk′ärd*, or *ərd*, *n.* an elementary law or principle: a canon: a gibe (Fr.). [Fr. *brocard*, L.L. *brocarda*, from *Brocard* or Burchard, Bishop of Worms, who published a book of ecclesiastical rules.]

brocatel(le), *brok-ə-tel′*, *n.* a stiff, silk-and-linen, heavy-figured fabric like brocade. [Fr.—It. *brocatello*, gold tinsel—broccato, brocade.]

broccoli, *brok′ə-li*, *n.* a hardy variety of cauliflower. [It.; pl. of *broccolo*, a sprout, dim. of *brocco*, a skewer, a shoot.]

broch, *brohh*, *n.* an ancient dry-built circular castle with galleries in the thickness of the wall, common in the north of Scotland, very rare in the south: a luminous ring around the moon.—Also brogh and brough. [Scots,—O.N. *borg*; O.E. *burh*.]

broch, *brōch*, obsolete spelling of broach, brooch.

brochan, *brohh′ən*, (*Scot.*) *n.* gruel: sometimes porridge. [Gael.]

broché, *brō′shā*, *adj.* of fabrics, woven with a pattern like brocade.—*n.* such a fabric. [Fr. pa.p. of *brocher*, to stitch.]

brochure, *bro′shōōr*, *shōōr′*, *n.* a pamphlet. [Fr.,—*brocher*, to stitch—*broche*, a needle. See broach.]

brock, *brok*, *n.* a badger: a dirty, stinking fellow.—*adjs.* brocked, brock′it (*Scot.*), variegated, esp. black and white. [O.E. *brocc*—Celt. (as Gael. *broc*).]

brock, *brok*, (*Scot.*) *n.* food scraps: pigswill: rubbish. [O.E. (*ge*)*broc*, fragment—*brecan*, to break.]

brocket, *brok′it*, *n.* a stag in its second year, with its first, dagger-shaped, horns. [Fr. *brocard*—*broque*, a spike.]

brockram, *brok′rəm*, (*N. England*) *n.* breccia.

brod, *brod*, *n.* a Scots form of board: esp. a church collection plate or box.

brod, *brod*, (*dial.*) *n.* a goad: a spike: a kind of nail: a prick.—*v.t.* to prod. [O.E. *brord*; O.N. *broddr*.]

brodekin, brodkin, *brōd′kin* (*obs.*) *n.* a buskin. [Fr. *brodequin*.]

broderie anglaise, *brod-rē ā-glāz*, open-work embroidery. [Fr., English embroidery.]

brog, *brog*, (*Scot.*) *n.* an awl.—*v.t.* to prick. [Origin obscure.]

brogue, *brōg*, *n.* a stout shoe (also brō′gan): an accent, esp. Irish (perh. a different word). [Ir. *brōg*, dim. *brògan* and Gael. *bròg*, a shoe.]

broider, *broid′ər*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to embroider.—*ns.* broid′erer; broid′ering; broid′ery. [O.Fr. *brouder*, *broder*; see embroider.]

broil, *broil*, *n.* a noisy quarrel: a confused disturbance—(*Scot.*) brulyie, brulzie (*brōōl′i*).—*n.* broil′er, one who stirs up broils. [Fr. *brouiller*, to trouble.]

broil, *broil*, *v.t.* to cook over hot coals: to grill.—*v.i.* to be greatly heated.—*n.* broil′er, a very hot day: a quickly-reared young chicken sold ready for broiling. [Ety. dub.]

brokage. See broker.

broke, *brōk*, *pa.t.* and old *pa.p.* of break, surviving as *pa.p.* chiefly in the sense of hard up.—*pa.p.* brōk′en.—*adj.* brok′en, rent: infirm: humbled or crushed: thrown into disorder: dispersed, routed: altered in direction: shattered in health, spirit, estate or position: bankrupt: outlawed (*obs.*): trained to the saddle or bridle: infringed: variegated: with surface interrupted: incomplete, fragmentary: interrupted: uncertain: of a language, ill spoken, as by a foreigner.—*adv.* brok′enly.—*n.* brok′enness.—*adjs.* brok′en-backed, having the back dislocated: of a ship, so loosened in her frame as to droop at both ends; brok′en-down, disintegrated: decayed: ruined in character or strength; brok′en-heart′ed, crushed with grief: greatly depressed in spirit.—broken home, the home of children whose parents are divorced or have separated; broken man, one under outlawry, esp. in the Highlands and Border country (*hist.*): one whose life is completely shattered; broken meats, the leavings of a banquet; broken music (*Shak.*), concerted music.—*adj.* brok′en-wind′ed, having short breath or disordered respiration, as a horse.—broke to the wide, completely penniless.

broker, *brōk′ər*, *n.* one employed to buy and sell for others: a secondhand dealer: a go-between: a pander (*obs.*): a petty or disreputable trafficker (*obs.*).—*v.i.* broke, to bargain, negotiate: to act as broker (*Shak.*).—*ns.* brok′erage, brok′age, the business of a broker: commission for transacting business for others: procuring (*obs.*); brok′ery (*obs.*), the business of a broker: broker's wares. [M.E. *brocour*—A.Fr. *brocour*. The original meaning seems to be tapster: cf. broach.]

brolly, *brol′i*, (*slang*; a clipped form) *n.* umbrella.

brome-grass, *brōm′-grās*, *n.* a grass (Bromus) strongly resembling oats. [Gr. *bromos*, a kind of oats.]

Bromelia, *brə-mēl′ya*, *n.* a genus of plants giving name to the pineapple family, Bromeliā′ceae, a tropical American family of monocotyledons, mainly epiphytic and xerophytic, with stiff leaves in rosettes.—*adj.* bromeliā′ceous.—*n.* bromel′iad, any plant of the family. [Named in honour of the Swedish botanist Olaus *Bromel* (1639-1705).]

bromine, *brō′mēn*, *-min*, *-mīn*, *n.* a non-metallic chemical element (at. numb. 35), a red liquid giving off an irritating, poisonous brown vapour.—*n.* brō′mate, a salt of bromic acid.—*adj.* brō′mic.—*n.* brō′mide, a salt of hydrobromic acid: a platitudinous person (from the use of bromides as sedatives): a platitude.—*adj.* brō′mid′ic, conventionally commonplace.—*ns.* brōmidrō′sis, osmidrosis; brō′moform, a bromine compound analogous to chloroform.—bromic acid, a compound of hydrogen, bromine and oxygen, $HBrO_3$; bromide paper, in photography, a paper with a sensitive surface containing bromide of silver, used in printing from a negative. [Gr. *bromos*, stink.]

brommer, *brom'ər*, (*Afrik.*) *n.* bluebottle fly. [Onomatopoeic.]

bronco, broncho, *brong'kō*, (*U.S.*) *n.* a half-tamed horse.—**bronc'o-bust'er**, one who breaks in broncos: a cowboy. [Sp. *bronco*, rough, sturdy.]

bronchus, *brong'kəs*, *n.* either of the main forks of the windpipe:—*pl.* **bronch'i** (*-ī*).—*n.pl.* **bronch'ia** (erroneously *bronchiae*), the ramifications of the bronchi.—*adj.* **bronch'ial**, pertaining to the bronchi, or the bronchia.—*n.* **bronchiec'tasis** (*-ek'tə-sis*), a chronic viral disease caused by dilated bronchi.—*adj.* **bronchitic** (*-it'ik*), pertaining to bronchitis.—*n.* one suffering from bronchitis.—*n.* **bronchitis** (*-ī'tis*), inflammation of the lining of the bronchial tubes.—**bron'cho-**, in composition, relating to the bronchi.—*n.* **bron'cho-dilā'tor**, any drug that causes the air-passages of the bronchi to expand. [Gr. *bronchos*, windpipe; *bronchia*, bronchia.]

brond. See **brand.**

Brontosaurus, *bron-tō-sör'əs*, *n.* a genus of dinosaurs found fossil in Wyoming and Colorado. [Gr. *brontē*, thunder, *sauros*, lizard.]

Bronx cheer, *brongks chēr*, (*U.S.*) a vulgar sound of disapproval. [From the *Bronx* borough of New York City.]

bronze, *bronz*, *n.* an alloy of copper and tin used in various ways since prehistoric times: a copper alloy without tin: anything cast in bronze: the colour of bronze: impudence (*obs.*).—*adj.* made of bronze: coloured like bronze.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become bronze-like: to harden (*fig.*, *obs.*).—*adjs.* **bronzed**, coated with bronze: bronze-coloured, sunburned: hardened (*fig.*, *obs.*); **bronz'en** (*rare*).—*v.t.* **bronz'ify** (*rare*), to make into bronze.—*ns.* **bronz'ing**, the process of giving or assuming the appearance of bronze; **bronz'ite**, an enstatite with bronzy lustre.—*adj.* **bronz'y**, having the appearance of bronze.—**Bronze Age**, a prehistoric condition or stage of culture marked by the use of bronze as the material for tools and weapons—coming between the Stone Age and the Iron Age; **bronzed skin**, Addison's disease; **bronze'-wing, bronze'-pi'geon**, an Australian pigeon of various species with lustrous bronze markings on the wings. [Fr.,—It. *bronzo*, *bronzino*—perh. from L. (*aes*) *Brundusīnum*, (brass) from Brindisi; or perh. from Pers. *birinj*, *pirinj*, copper.]

broo, *bro͞o*, *brü*, (*Scot.*) *n.* liquor that comes off from anything or in which anything has been boiled. [Prob. O.Fr. *bro*, *breu*, broth.]

broo, brow, *bro͞o*, (*Scot.*) *n.* brow in any sense: (perh. a different word) liking (with *of*). [**brow.**]

brooch, *brōch*, *n.* an ornamental clasp with a joined pin fitting into a hook.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to adorn as with a brooch. [Fr. *broche*, a spit. See **broach.**]

brood, *bro͞od*, *n.* something bred: offspring, children, or family: a race, kind: parentage, extraction (*arch.*): the number hatched, produced, or cherished at once: condition of breeding or brooding.—*adj.* for breeding (as in *brood*-mare, etc.).—*v.t.* to sit upon or cover in order to breed or hatch: to hatch: to cover, as with wings: to mature or foster with care: to meditate moodily upon.—*v.i.* to sit as a hen on eggs: to hang envelopingly: to think anxiously for some time: to meditate silently (with *on* *over*).—*ns.* **brood'er**; **broodi'ness.**—*adv.* **brood'ingly.**—*adj.* **brood'y**, inclined to sit or incubate: apt to brood or to breed.—**brood'-pouch**, a body-cavity in which eggs or embryos are put to develop. [O.E. *brōd*; Du. *broed*; cf. **breed.**]

brook, *bro͝ok*, *n.* a small stream.—*n.* **brook'let**, a little brook.—**brook'weed**, water pimpernel (Samolus), a water-plant of the primrose family superficially like a crucifer. [O.E. *brōc*, water breaking forth: Du. *broek*, Ger. *bruch*.]

brook, *bro͝ok*, *v.t.* to enjoy: to bear or endure. [O.E. *brūcan*, to use, enjoy; Ger. *brauchen*, L. *fruī*, *fructus*.]

brookite, *bro͝ok'īt*, *n.* a mineral, titanium oxide. [After Henry James *Brooke* (1771-1857), English mineralogist.]

brooklime, *bro͝ok'līm*, *n.* a speedwell that grows in brooks and ditches. [**brook**, and O.E. *hleomoc*, brooklime.]

brool, *bro͞ol*, *n.* a deep murmur. [Ger. *brüll*, a roar.]

broom, *bro͞om*, *n.* a papilionaceous shrub, *Cytisus scoparius*, or kindred kind: a besom made of its twigs or of anything else: a long-handled domestic sweeping brush.—*v.t.* to sweep with a broom.—*adj.* **broom'y**, abounding in or consisting of broom.—**broom'-corn**, a kind of millet of which brooms are made; **broom'rape** (L. *rapum*, a knob) a genus (*Orobanche*) or plants parasitic on broom and other roots; **broom'staff, broom'stick**, the handle of a broom.—**marry over the broomstick or jump the besom**, to go through an irregular form of marriage in which both jump over a broomstick; **new brooms sweep clean**, people newly appointed to a position work very conscientiously, or try to sweep away abuses. [O.E. *brōm*.]

broose (*Scott*, **brouze**), *bro͞oz*, *brüz*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a race at a wedding. [Derivation unknown.]

brose, *brōz*, *n.* a food made by pouring boiling water or milk on oatmeal or peasemeal, seasoned with salt and butter.—**Athole brose**, a mixture of whisky and honey; **brose and bannock day**, Shrove Tuesday. [Scot.; perh. conn. with **brewis, broo.**]

broth, *broth*, *n.* an infusion or decoction of vegetable and animal substances in water, used as soup or as a medium for culture of bacteria.—**a broth of a boy** (*Irish*), the quintessence of a good fellow. [O.E. *broth*—*brēowan*, to brew. See **brew.**]

brothel, *broth'l*, *n.* a house of prostitution. [M.E. *brothel*, worthless person—O.E. *brothen*, ruined, *brēothan*, to go to ruin; influenced in meaning by **bordel.**]

brother, *brudh'ər*, *n.* a male in relation to another of either sex born of the same parents or parent (*half-brother*): any one closely united with or resembling another associated in common interests, occupation, etc.: a fellow-member of a religious order, a guild, etc.: a fellow-creature: a fellow-citizen: a co-religionist: a kinsman (*B.*):—*pl.* **broth'ers** and **breth'ren**, the latter esp. used in the sense of fellow-members and in the names of certain bodies, as Christian Brethren, Moravian Brethren, Plymouth Brethren, etc.—*adj.* associated in any relation (also in composition as **brother-man**).—*n.* **broth'erhood**, the state of being a brother: an association of men for any purpose.—*adj.* **broth'erlike.**—*n.* **broth'erliness.**—*adj.* **broth'erly**, like a brother: kind: affectionate.—**broth'er-ger'man**, a full-brother, one having both parents in common, in contradistinction to a *half-brother*; **broth'er-in-law**, the brother of a husband or wife: a sister's husband. [O.E. *brōthor*, pl. *brēther*; cog. with Ger. *bruder*, Gael. *brathair*, L. *frāter*, Sans. *bhrātṛ*; Gr. *phrātēr*, fellow-clansman.]

brotstudien, *brōt'shto͞o-dē-ən*, (*Ger.*) bread studies, those by which one earns one's living.

brough. See **broch** (1).

brougham, *bro͞o'əm*, *brō'əm*, or *bro͞om*, *n.* a one-horse close carriage, named after Lord *Brougham* (1778-1868): an early motor-car with uncovered driver's seat.

brouhaha, *bro͞o-hä'hä*, *bro͞o'hä-hä*, *n.* fuss, excitement, clamour, or an instance of this. [Fr.; perh. from Heb.]

brought, *bröt*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **bring.**

brouze. See **broose.**

brow, *brow*, *n.* the eyebrow: the ridge over the eyes: the forehead: the edge of a hill: a gallery in a coal-mine running across the face of the coal: a pit-head: aspect, appearance (*fig.*).—*adj.* **brow′less**, without eyebrows: without shame.—**brow′-antler, -tine**, the first tine of a deer's horn.—*v.t.* **brow′beat**, to bear down with stern looks or speech: to bully.—*adj.* **brow′-bound**, crowned. [O.E. *brū.*]

brown, *brown*, *adj.* of a dark or dusky colour, inclining to red or yellow: dark-complexioned: sunburnt: formerly conventionally applied to a sword, perh. burnished, perh. rusty, perh. blood-stained.—*n.* a dark-reddish colour: a copper coin (*slang*).—*v.t.* to give a brown colour to: to roast brown.—*v.i.* to become brown.—*ns.* **brown′ie**, a drudging domestic goblin (*Scottish folklore*): (*with cap.*) a member of the junior section of the Girl Guides, in brown garb; **brown′ing**, the process of making or becoming brown: a preparation for the purpose.—*adj.* **brown′ish**.—*n.* **brown′ness**.—*adj.* **brown′y**, of a brownish colour.—**brown algae, brown seaweeds**, the Phaeophyceae, one of the main divisions of the algae; **brown bear**, the common bear of Europe and Asia; **brown Bess**, the old British flintlock musket—from the brown walnut stock; **brown bill**, a foot soldier's or watchman's halberd, painted brown; **brown bread**, any dark coloured bread, esp. that made of unbolted flour; **brown coal**, lignite; **brown George**, a hard biscuit: a brown earthen vessel: **brown owl**, the tawny owl: a woman who has charge of a group of Brownies; **brown paper**, coarse and strong paper used chiefly for wrapping; **brown rat**, the larger and commoner of the two British rats (often black); **brown rice**, rice hulled but not polished; **Brown′shirt**, a member of Hitler's organisation of storm-troopers: a Nazi; **brown spar**, a brownish variety of dolomite; **brownstone** (*U.S.*), a dark brown sandstone, regarded as the favourite building material of the prosperous classes; **brown stout**, a kind of porter; **brown study**, reverie: absent-mindedness; **brown sugar**, unrefined or partially refined sugar.—**browned off** (*slang*), fed up: bored: dejected; **do brown** (*slang*), to do thoroughly, to deceive or take in completely. [O.E. *brūn*; Du. *bruin*, Ger. *braun.*]

Brownian, *brown′i-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to Robert *Brown* (1773-1858), who drew attention to **Brownian movement**, an agitation of particles in a colloid solution caused by impact of molecules in the surrounding medium.

Brownist, *brown′ist*, *n.* one holding the church principles of Robert *Browne* (*c.* 1550-*c.* 1633), which may be said to have given birth to the Independents or Congregationalists of England.—*n.* **Brown′ism**.

brown jolly, *brown jol′i*, a corruption of **brinjal**.

browse, *browz*, *v.i.* to feed on rough shoots of plants: to read desultorily.—*v.t.* to browse on.—*n.* a twig: a browsing.—*n.* **brows′ing**, the shoots and leaves of plants: fodder: the action of the verb browse. [O.Fr. *brouster* (Fr. *brouter*)—*broust*, a sprout.]

browst, *browst*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a brewing. [**brew**.]

brucellosis, *bro͞o-səl-ō′sis*, *n.* a disease of animals, also called contagious abortion (see **abortion**), communicable to man as Malta, or undulant, fever. [Sir David *Bruce*, bacteriologist, *-ella*, *-osis.*]

brucine, *bro͞os′ēn*, *n.* an alkaloid got from nux vomica, wrongly thought to come from the simarubaceous genus *Brucea*, named after James *Bruce* (1730-94), Scottish African traveller.

brucite, *bro͞os′īt*, *n.* a mineral, magnesium hydroxide. [Named after A. *Bruce*, American mineralogist.]

Brücke, Die, *brü′kə, dē*, a group of expressionist painters formed in Dresden in 1905. [Ger., the Bridge.]

bruckle, *bruk′l*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* liable to break, brittle and unstable. [O.E. *brucol*—*brecan*, to break.]

bruhaha. A spelling of **brouhaha**.

Bruin, *bro͞o′in*, *n.* the name of the bear in the beast-epic *Reynard the Fox*; hence in general use. [Du., brown.]

bruiṣe, *bro͞oz*, *v.t.* to crush by beating or pounding without breaking the surface: to pound: to pulverise by pounding: to mark and discolour part of the surface of, e.g. skin of person, fruit, etc.: to hurt by unkind words.—*v.i.* to box (*obs.*): to ride recklessly (*hunting slang*): to be injured physically or in feelings.—*n.* an injury with discoloration of the human skin made by anything blunt and heavy: a similar injury to fruit or plants.—*n.* **bruis′er**, one who bruises: a prize-fighter.—*n.* and *adj.* **bruis′ing**. [O.E. *brȳsan*, to crush, combined with O.Fr. *brisier*, *bruiser*, *bruser*, to break.]

bruit, *bro͞ot*, *n.* noise (*arch.*): something noised abroad: a rumour or report: a murmur heard in auscultation.—*v.t.* to noise abroad: to report: to make famous. [Fr. *bruit*—Fr. *bruire*; cf. L.L. *brugītus*; prob. imit.]

brûlé, *brü-lā*, (Fr.) cooked with brown sugar: compromised.

brulzie, bruilzie, *bro͝ol′(y)i*, *brūl′yi*, *n.* Scottish and northern form of **broil**.

Brum, *brum*, *n.* contraction of **Brummagem** for Birmingham.

Brumaire, *brü-mer′*, *n.* the second month in the French revolutionary calendar, about Oct. 22 to Nov. 20. [Fr. *brume*, fog—L. *brūma*, winter.]

brumby, *brum′bi*, (*Austr.*) *n.* a wild horse. [Origin unknown.]

brume, *bro͞om*, *n.* fog.—*adjs.* **brum′al**, relating to winter; **brum′ous**, foggy, wintry. [L. *brūma*, winter, contr. from *brevima*, the shortest day.]

Brummagem, *brum′ə-jəm*, *n.* a local form of *Birmingham* (the town): a thing made in Birmingham.—*adj.* showy and worthless, sham, counterfeit.

brummer, *bro͞om′ər*, (*S. Africa*) *n.* older form of **brommer**.

brunch, *brunch*, *brunsh*, *n.* a compromise between *br*eakfast and l*unch*. [Portmanteau word.]

brunette, *bro͝on-et′*, *n.* a woman with brown or dark hair and complexion.—Also (esp. *anthrop.*) in *masc.* **brunet′**. [Fr. dim. of *brun*, brown.]

Brunonian, *bro͞o-nō′ni-ən*, *adj.* relating to the system of medicine founded by Dr John *Brown* of Edinburgh (*c.* 1736-88)—all diseases *sthenic* or *asthenic*, depending on excess or deficiency of excitement. [*Brūnō*, *-ōnis*, Latinisation of Brown.]

brunt, *brunt*, *n.* the shock of an onset or contest: the force of a blow: the chief stress or crisis of anything.—*v.t.* to bear the brunt of.—**at the instant brunt**, at the outset, at once. [Origin obscure.]

brush, *brush*, *n.* an instrument set with bristles or the like for cleansing or for applying friction or a coating of some material: a painter's hair pencil: a manner of painting: a painter (*arch.*): a tuft: a bushy tail: a bundle of wires, strips, or the like, making electrical contact between surfaces in relative motion: a brushlike discharge of electricity or any brushlike appearance: an application of a brush: a grazing contact: a skirmish: lopped or broken twigs: an assemblage of shrubs and small trees: an area covered with thickets: a forest (*Austr.*): the backwoods: a brisk run or race (*U.S.*).—*v.t.* to pass a brush over: to touch or rub as if with a brush: to remove by a sweeping motion (with *off*, or *away*).—*v.i.* to use a brush: to pass with light contact: to make off.—*ns.* **brush′er**, one who brushes: a small wallaby; **brush′ing**, the act or process of brushing.—*adj.* in a lively manner: brisk.—*adj.* **brush'y**, like a brush: covered with brush.—**brush kangaroo**, a wallaby; **brush'-off** (*coll.*), a curt or discourteous setting aside or ignoring: a rebuff; **brush turkey**, an eastern Australian mound-bird; **brush'wheel**, a revolving brush: a friction wheel with bristles on the rubbing surface; **brush'wood**, loppings and broken branches: underwood or stunted wood; **brush'-work**, work done with a brush: a painter's manner of using the brush.—**brush aside**, to ignore, dismiss; **brush up**, to brighten: to revive. [O.Fr. *brosse*, brushwood; prob. connected with bristle.]

brusque, *brōōsk*, *brusk*, *adj.* blunt and abrupt in manner.—*adv.* **brusque'ly.**—*ns.* **brusque'ness**, **brusquerie** (*brōōs'kə-rē*). [Fr.]

Brussels, *brus'əlz*, *n.* the capital of Belgium: (in full **Brussels carpet**), a kind of carpet in which the worsted threads are arranged in the warp, and are interwoven into a network of linen, the bulk of the carpet consisting of wool.—**Brussels lace**, a fine lace with sprigs applied on a net ground; **Brussels sprouts**, a variety of the common cabbage with sprouts like miniature cabbages.

brust, *brust*, (*Spens.*). Same as **burst.**

brut, *brōōt*, (Fr.) of wines, raw, unsweetened.

brute, *brōōt*, *adj.* belonging to the lower animals: irrational: stupid: rude: crude.—*n.* one of the lower animals, esp. the larger mammals: a brutal man.—*adj.* **brut'al**, like a brute: unfeeling: inhuman: stupidly cruel or sensual.—*v.t.* **brut'alise, -ize**, to make like a brute, to degrade: to treat with brutality.—*v.i.* to live like a brute.—*ns.* **brutalisā'tion, -izā'tion**; **brutal'ity.**—*adv.* **brut'ally.**—*n.* **brute'ness**, brutelike state: brutality: stupidity (*Spens.*).—*v.t.* **brut'ify**, to make brutal, stupid or uncivilised:—*pr.p.* **brut'ifying**; *pa.p.* **brut'ified.**—*adj.* **brut'ish**, brutal: unwise (*B.*).—*adv.* **brut'ishly.**—*n.* **brut'ishness.**—**brute force**, sheer physical strength. [Fr. *brut*—L. *brūtus*, dull, irrational.]

brutum fulmen, *brōō'tum* (or *-tŏŏm*) *ful'* (or *fōōl'*)*men*, (L.) an ineffectual thunderbolt.

Brutus, *brōō'təs*, *n.* a kind of wig: a way of wearing the hair brushed back from the forehead, popular at the time of the French Revolution, when it was an affectation to admire the old Romans, as *Brutus.*

bruxism, *bruks'izm*, *n.* habitual grinding of the teeth. [Gr. *brychein*, to gnash.]

bryology, *brī-ol'ə-ji*, *n.* the study of mosses.—*adj.* **bryological** (*-ə-loj'i-kl*).—*n.* **bryol'ogist.** [Gr. *bryon*, moss, liverwort, and *logos*, discourse.]

bryony, *brī'ə-ni*, *n.* a wild climbing plant (*Bryonia dioica*, white bryony) of the gourd family, common in English hedgerows: **black bryony**, a climbing plant (*Tamus communis*) of the yam family, similar to bryony in habit and disposition. [L. *bryōnia*—Late Gr. *bryōniā.*]

bryophyte, *brī'ō-fīt*, *n.* a member of the **Bryoph'yta** (*-of'i-ta*), one of the main groups of the vegetable kingdom, mosses and liverworts. [Gr. *bryon*, a moss, a liverwort, *phyton*, plant.]

Bryozoa, *brī-ō-zō'a*, *n.pl.* an old name for the Polyzoa, from their resemblance to mosses. [Gr. *bryon*, moss, *zōia*, living things.]

Brython, *brith'on*, *n.* a Celt of the group to which Welsh, Cornish, and Bretons belong—distinguished from Goidel.—*adj.* **Brython'ic.** [Welsh *Brython*, Briton—introduced in philological use by Sir John Rhŷs.]

buat. Same as **bowat.**

buaze, bwazi, *bū'āz*, *bwä'zi*, *n.* an African fibre-yielding polygalaceous shrub (*Securidaca*). [Native name.]

bub, *bub*, **bubby**, *bub'i*, (*U.S.*) *n.* boy (in addressing). [Cf. Ger. *bube*, boy.]

bub, *bub*, (*arch. slang*) *n.* strong drink. [Origin unknown.]

Bubalis, *bū'bal-is*, *n.* the hartebeest genus of antelopes, not to be confused with Bubalus, the buffalo.—*adj.* **bub'aline.** [Gr. *boubalis.*]

bubble, *bub'l*, *n.* a bladder of liquid or solidified liquid blown out with gas: anything empty: an unsound or fraudulent scheme.—*adj.* unsubstantial: deceptive: fleeting, transient.—*v.i.* to rise in bubbles: to give off bubbles: to make sounds as of rising and bursting bubbles: (with *with*) to show (great joy, rage, etc.): to blubber (*Scot.*).—*v.t.* to cheat with bubble schemes (*arch.*).—*adj.* **bubb'ly.**—**bubble-and-squeak**, meat and cabbage fried together; **bubb'le-car**, a midget motor-car resembling a bubble in its rounded line and windowed top; **bubb'le-chamber**, a device for showing the path of a charged particle by the string of bubbles left in its track—a variant of the cloud-chamber; **bubb'le-gum**, a kind of chewing-gum that can be blown into large bubbles; **bubb'le-shell**, a gasteropod (*Bulla*) with thin globose shell; **bubb'ly-jock** (*Scot.*), a turkey-cock; **bubbly** (**water**) (*slang*), champagne.—**bubble over**, to show uncontrolled anger, mirth, etc. [Cf. Sw. *bubbla*, Du. *bobbel.*]

bubinga, *bōō'bing-a*, *n.* species of W. African tree, esp. *Didelotia africana*, its hard wood used in furniture-making. [Bantu.]

bubo, *bū'bō*, *n.* an inflammatory swelling of the glands, esp. in the groin or armpit.—*adj.* **bubonic** (*-bon'*), accompanied by buboes.—*n.* **būb'ukle**, (*arch.*) a ridiculous word of Fluellen's for a red pimple, compounded of *bubo* and *carbuncle.* [L. *būbō*—Gr. *boubōn*, the groin, a bubo.]

buccal, *buk'əl*, *adj.* pertaining to the cheek: pertaining to the mouth, oral. [L. *bucca*, cheek.]

buccaneer, buccanier, *buk-ən-ēr'*, *n.* one of the piratical adventurers in the West Indies during the 17th century, who plundered the Spaniards chiefly.—*v.i.* to act as a buccaneer.—*n.* **buccaneer'ing.**—*adj.* **buccaneer'ish.** [Fr. *boucanier*—*boucan*, a Carib wooden gridiron (used by French settlers in the West Indies).]

buccina, *buk'sin-a*, a Roman curved trumpet.—*n.* **buc'cinātor**, a flat cheek muscle used in chewing and blowing.—*adj.* **buc'cinatory.**—*n.* **buc'cīnum**, the whelk genus of molluscs, with trumpetlike shell. [L. *būcina*, trumpet, *būcinātor*, trumpeter.]

bucellas, *bū-*, *bōō-sel'əs*, *n.* a white wine from *Bucellas* near Lisbon.

Bucentaur, *bū-sen'tör*, *n.* state barge used formerly in the marriage of Venice with the Adriatic. [It. *bucentoro*, *bucintoro*; poss. from Gr. *bous*, an ox, *kentauros*, a centaur—perh. from the figurehead.]

Bucephalus, *bū-sef'ə-ləs*, *n.* Alexander the Great's famous war-horse: a familiar name for a riding-horse. [Gr. *Boukephalos*—*bous*, ox, *kephalē*, head.]

Buchmanism, *bōōhh'mən-izm*, *n.* the Oxford Group movement.—*adj.* and *n.* **Buch'manite** (*-īt*). [See **Oxford.**]

buchu, bucku, *bōō'hhōō*, *-chōō*, *-kōō*, (*S. Africa*) *n.* a rutaceous genus (*Barosma*) with leaves of medicinal value for wounds, etc. [Zulu.]

buck, *buk*, *n.* the body of a cart.—*ns.* **buck'board**, a board or rail projecting over cart-wheels: a plank on four wheels, with a light seat to hold two persons (*U.S.*): **buck'cart**, a buckboard: a cart with boards projecting over the wheels; **buck'-wag'on** (*S. Africa*, *arch.*), a large canvas-covered trek wagon. [O.E. *būc*, body.]

buck, *buk*, *n.* the male of the deer, goat, hare, and rabbit (cf. *doe*): a male fallow-deer: a bok (*q.v.*): a dashing fellow: a male Negro or American Indian: a counter (*cards*): a dollar (*U.S.*): an act of bucking.—*v.i.* (of a horse or mule) to attempt to throw by rapid jumps into the air, coming down with the back arched, head down, and forelegs stiff.—*v.t.* to throw by

bucking: to resist (*U.S.*): to cheer, invigorate, tone up (*slang*).—*ns.* **buckeen′**, a poor Irish gentleman, without means to support his gentility; **buck′er**, an animal that bucks.—*adj.* **buck′ish**, lively, frisky: dandified: goatish.—**buck′-eye**, the American horse-chestnut (genus *Aesculus*); **buck′horn**, **buck's′-horn**, the material of a buck's horn (**buck's-horn plantain**, a British plantain with pinnatifid leaves); **buck′hound**, a small kind of staghound used for hunting bucks; **buck′-jumper**, an animal that bucks; **buck′-rabb′it**, a male rabbit: a Welsh rabbit with poached egg; **buck′-saw**, a large frame-saw used with a saw-buck; **buck′shot**, a large kind of shot, used in shooting deer; **buck′skin**, a soft leather made of deerskin or sheepskin: a strong twilled woollen cloth, cropped of nap: a horse of buckskin (greyish-yellow) colour: a backwoods American: (in *pl.*) breeches or suit of buckskin.—*adj.* made of or like the skin of a buck.—**buck′thorn**, a genus (*Rhamnus*) of shrubs whose berry supplies the sap-green used by painters: (see also sea-buckthorn); **buck′tooth**, a projecting tooth.—**buck up** (*slang*), to bestir oneself: to cheer up: to improve: to stimulate: to dress up (*dial.*); **pass the buck**, (*slang*) to shift the responsibility to someone else (as one passes a marker to the next dealer in forms of poker). [O.E. *buc*, *bucca*; Du. *bok*, Ger. *bock*, a he-goat.]

buck, *buk*, *v.t.* to soak or steep in lye, a process in bleaching.—*n.* lye in which clothes are bleached.—*n.* **buck′ing**.—**buck′-basket**, a basket in which clothes are carried to be bucked; **buck′-wash**, **-ing**. [Ety. obscure: M.E. *bouken*; cog. words are Ger. *bäuchen*, *beuchen*.]

buckaroo, *buk′ə-ro͞o*, or *-ro͞o′*, (*U.S.*) *n.* a cowboy. [Sp. *vaquero*.]

buckbean, *buk′bēn*, *n.* a marsh plant (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) of the gentian family.—Also **bogbean**. [Flem. *bocks boonen*, goat's beans.]

bucket, *buk′it*, *n.* a vessel for drawing or holding water, etc.: one of the compartments on the circumference of a water-wheel: one of the scoops of a dredging-machine: a leather socket for holding a whip, carbine or lance: the pitcher in some orchids: a bucketful.—*v.t.* to lift in a bucket: to ride very hard: to push forward mercilessly: to swindle (*arch.*).—Also *v.i.*—*ns.* **buck′etful**, as much as a bucket will hold:—*pl.* **buck′etfuls**; **buck′eting**.—**bucket seat**, a round-backed, often forward-tipping, seat for one in a motor-car, aeroplane, etc.; **bucket shop**, the office of an outside broker—a mere agent for bets on the rise or fall of prices of stock, etc.: **buck′et-wheel**, a contrivance for raising water by means of buckets attached to the circumference of a wheel.—**give the bucket**, to dismiss; **kick the bucket**, (*slang*) to die. [Prob. conn. with O.E. *būc*, a pitcher: or O.Fr. *buket*, a pail. Not Gael. *bucaid*, a bucket.]

buckie, *buk′i*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a shellfish such as the whelk: a refractory person. [Prob. related somehow to L. *buccinum*, a shellfish.]

buckle, *buk′l*, *n.* fastening for a strap or band, consisting of a rim and a tongue: a crisped, curled, or warped condition.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to connect with a buckle: to prepare for action: to join closely as in fight or marriage: to bend or warp.—*v.i.* to apply oneself zealously (with *to*).—*ns.* **buck′le-beggar**, a hedge-parson; **buck′ler**, a small shield used for parrying. [Fr. *boucle*, the boss of a shield, a ring—L.L. *buccula*, dim. of *bucca*, a cheek.]

buckling, *buk′ling*, *n.* smoked Baltic herring.

bucko, *buk′ō*, *n.* a swaggerer, domineering bully (*orig. naut. slang*): young lad, chap (*chiefly Irish*). [buck (2).]

buckra, *buk′ra*, *n.* a word used by West Indian and American Negroes for a white man—said to mean 'demon' in a dialect of the Calabar coast.

buckram, *buk′rəm*, *n.* a coarse open-woven fabric of jute, cotton, or linen made very stiff with size: stiffness in manners and appearance.—*adj.* made of buckram: stiff: precise.—*v.t.* to give the quality of buckram. [O.Fr. *boquerant*.]

buckshish. Same as **baksheesh**.—*n.* **buckshee**, (*mil. slang*) spoil, a windfall.—*adj.* free, gratuitous. [See baksheesh, bukshi.]

bucksom, a Miltonic spelling of **buxom**.

buckthorn. See **buck** (2).

bucku. See **buchu**.

buckwheat, *buk′(h)wēt*, *n.* a *Polygonum* or *Fagopyrum* used in Europe for feeding horses, cattle and poultry, in America made into cakes for the breakfast table. [Prob. Du. *boekweit*, or Ger. *buchweizen*, beech-wheat, from the shape of the seeds.]

bucolic, **-al**, *bū-kol′ik*, *-əl*, *adjs.* pertaining to the tending of cattle: pastoral: rustic, countrified.—*n.* **bucol′ic**, a pastoral poem or poet: a rustic. [L. *būcolicus*—Gr. *boukolikos*—*boukolos*, a herdsman.]

bud, *bud*, *n.* a rudimentary shoot of a plant: a protuberance that develops asexually into a new individual (*biol.*): a young person (as a term of endearment): a débutante (*U.S.*).—*v.t.* to put forth as buds: to graft by inserting a bud under the bark of another tree.—*v.i.* to put forth buds: to come as a bud: to be in or issue from the bud: (*pr.p.* **budd′ing**; *pa.p.* **budd′ed**).—*n.* and *adj.* **budd′ing**.—*adjs.* **budd′y**; **bud′less**.—*n.* **bud′-scale**, a leaf specialised as a scale protecting a bud.—**nip in the bud**, to destroy at its very beginning. [M.E. *budde*; perh. related to Du. *bot*, a bud.]

bud, *bud*, **buddy**, *bud′i*, *n.* brother (*U.S.*): pal, most constant companion. [Childish or Negro for brother.]

Buddha, *bo͞od′a*, *n.* a title applied to Sakyamuni or Gautama, the founder of the Buddhist religion: a general name for any one of a series of teachers of whom he is one.—*ns.* **Budd′hism**, the religion founded by the Buddha; **Budd′hist**, a believer in Buddhism.—*adjs.* **Budd′hist**, **Buddhist′ic**.—**Buddhist cross**, the swastika. [Sans. *buddha*, wise, from *bodhati*, he understands.]

buddle, *bud′l*, *n.* an inclined hutch for washing ore.—*v.t.* to wash with a buddle. [Origin obscure.]

Buddleia, *bud′li-a*, *bud-lē′a*, *n.* a genus of plants of the Loganiaceae, shrubs and trees with opposite leaves and showy clusters of purple or orange flowers. [Named in honour of Adam *Buddle* (d. 1715), botanist.]

buddy. See **bud** (2).

budge, *buj*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to move or stir.—*n.* **budg′er**. [Fr. *bouger*—L. *bullīre*, to bubble.]

budge, *buj*, *n.* lambskin fur.—*adj.* pompous: stiff. [Origin obscure.]

budgeree, *buj′ər-ē*, (*Austr.*) *adj.* good. [Native word, *budgeri*.]

budgerigar, *buj′ər-i-gär*, *-gär′*, *n.* a cage and aviary bird, an Australian parrakeet.—*fam.* **budge**, *buj*, **budgie**, *buj′i*. [Australian native *budgeri*, good, *gar*, cockatoo.]

budgerow, **budgero**, *bu′jər-ō*, (Hind.) a heavy keel-less barge.

budget, *buj′it*, *n.* a sack or its contents (*obs.*): a compact collection of things: news: a socket in which the end of a cavalry carbine rests: a financial statement and programme put before parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer: a plan of domestic expenditure or the like.—*v.i.* to prepare a budget.—*v.t.* to provide for in a budget: (*pr.p.* **budg′eting**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **budg′eted**). [Fr. *bougette*, dim. of *bouge*, a pouch—L. *bulga*.]

budgie. See **budgerigar**.

budmash. See **badmash**.

buenas noches, *bwān′as nō′ches*, (Sp.) good-night;

buenas tardes, *tar'dhes*, good-afternoon; **buenos dias**, *bwān'os dē'as*, good-day, good-morning.

buff, *buf*, *n.* originally buffalo-hide: now white leather from which the grain surface has been removed, used for army accoutrements: a military coat: the colour of buff, a light yellow: the bare skin: a buff-stick or buff-wheel: (in *pl.*) certain regiments in the British army, from their former buff-coloured facings—e.g. East Kent Regiment, Ross-shire Buffs: a member of a party whose colour is buff: an enthusiast, fan (*coll.*).—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* to polish with a buff.—*n.* **buff'er**, one who buffs or polishes.—*ns.* **buff'-coat**, **buff'-jer'kin**, a strong, military coat: a soldier; **buff'-leather'**; **buff'-stick**, **buff'-wheel**, a stick or wheel covered with buff-leather or the like, and charged with an abrasive for polishing.—**in buff**, naked. [Fr. *buffle*, a buffalo.]

buff, *buf*, *n.* a buffet, blow, or stroke (*obs.*): a dull blow or its sound.—*v.t.* to strike, esp. with a dull sound: to burst out.—*ns.* **buff'er**, a mechanical apparatus for deadening the force of a concussion, as in railway carriages: a ship's fender: a boatswain's mate: a fellow, esp. a dull or ineffectual fellow (as in *old buffer*): in chemistry, a substance or mixture which opposes change of hydrogen-ion concentration in a solution.—*v.t.* to treat with a buffer.—*adj.* **buff'ered**.—**buffer state**, a neutral country lying between two others whose relations are or may become strained. [O.Fr. *buffe*, a blow.]

buffalo, *buf'ə-lō*, *n.* a name for certain large animals of the ox kind, esp. the tame, often domesticated Asiatic buffalo, and the entirely wild and fierce Cape buffalo: the American bison (*U.S.*): a bison:—*pl.* **buff'aloes**.—*v.t.* to bewilder: to overawe.—**buff'alo-berry**, a North American shrub of the Elaeagnaceae, or its edible fruit; **buff'alo-bird**, an ox-pecker; **buff'alo-grass**, a low creeping grass (*Buchloe dactyloides*) growing on the western prairies of the U.S.: any of several other prairie grasses; **buff'alo-nut**, a North American shrub of the sandalwood family: its oil-yielding nut; **buff'alo-robe**, a bison-hide rug or cloak. [It. *buffalo*, through L. from Gr. *boubalos*.]

buffet, *buf'it*, *n.* a blow with the fist: a slap: a stroke, esp. heavy and repeated, as of the wind, fortune, etc.—*v.t.* to strike with the hand or fist: to struggle against, beat back.—*v.i.* to deal heavy blows.—*n.* **buff'eting**, a striking with the hand, boxing: contention: repeated blows: irregular oscillation of any part of an aircraft, caused and maintained by an eddying wake from some other part. [O.Fr. *buffet*—*buffe*, a blow, esp. on the cheek.]

buffet, *buf'it*, *n.* a sideboard: a low (esp. rectangular) stool (*Scot.*): (usu. *bo͝of'ā*) a refreshment counter or bar: meal set out on table, etc., from which the diner serves himself.—Also *adj.*—**buffet car**, a railway coach with light meal or snack service. [Fr. *buffet*; origin unknown.]

bufflehead, *buf'l-hed*, *n.* a N. American diving duck resembling the golden-eye: a stupid fellow. [From buffalo and head.]

buffo, *bo͝of'fō*, *adj.* comic.—*n.* the comic actor in an opera:—*pl.* **buf'fi** (*fē*); *fem.* **buf'fa**; *pl.* **buf'fe** (*fā*). [It.]

buffoon, *buf-o͞on'*, *n.* one who sets himself to amuse by jests, grimaces, etc.: a low, vulgar, or indecent jester, one without self-respect.—*n.* **buffoon'ery**, the practices of a buffoon: low or vulgar jesting. [Fr. *bouffon*—It. *buffone*; *buffare*, to jest.]

bufo, *bū'fō*, (*Ben Jonson*) *n.* a black tincture in alchemy. [L. *būfō*, toad.]

bug, *bug*, *n.* (*obs.*) an object of terror.—*ns.* **bug'aboo**, a bogy, or object of terror; **bug'bear**, an object of terror, dislike, or annoyance.—*n.* **bug'-word**, (*obs.*) a terrifying or threatening word. [M.E. *bugge*, prob. W. *bwg*, a hobgoblin.]

bug, *bug*, *n.* a name applied loosely to certain insects, esp. of the Hemiptera (Heteroptera), and specifically to one (*Cimex lectularius*) that infests houses and beds: any insect or small animal (*U.S.*): a disease-germ: a viral disease (*coll.*): a craze: an enthusiast: a crazy person: an important person (big bug): a snag, a defect: a hidden microphone: a light vehicle stripped of everything inessential: lunar excursion module (see **module**).—*v.t.* to plant a concealed listening device in: to annoy, irritate (*slang*).—*adj.* **bugged**.—*n.* and *adj.* **bugg'ing**.—*ns.* **bug'bane**, **bug'wort**, a ranunculaceous plant (*Cimifuga foetida*) akin to baneberry, reputed to drive away insects; **bug'house** (*U.S.*), an insane asylum.—*adj.* insane.—*n.* **bug'-hunter**, a collecting entomologist. [Perh. O.E. *budda*, beetle; perh. same as bug (1).]

bug, *bug*, (*U.S.*) *v.i.* to start or bulge:—*pr.p.* **bugg'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **bugged**.—*adj.* **bug'-eyed'**, with eyes protruding in astonishment, etc.

bug, *bug*, (*U.S.*) *v.i.* to leave, as in *n.* **bug'-out'**, desertion: a deserter.—*v.i.* **bug out**, to desert, esp. in panic. [Perh. from bugger (off).]

bugger, *bug'ər*, *n.* orig. a Bulgarian heretic, believed capable of any crime: one guilty of bestiality and unnatural vice: a term of abuse, often quite colourless or even kindly (*vulg. coll.*): a rogue, scamp—applied inoffensively to child or animal (*U.S.*): a difficult or unpleasant task, etc. (*vulg. coll.*).—*v.t.* (*vulg. coll.*) to exhaust: to frustrate, ruin the plans of: to spoil, prevent success in (also with up).—*v.i.* (with off) (*vulg. coll.*) to go away quickly.—*interj.* used to express annoyance (*vulg. coll.*).—*n.* **bugg'ery** (*law*), bestiality, unnatural vice.—**bugger about** (*vulg. coll.*), to potter about. [Fr. *bougre*—L. *Bulgarus*, Bulgarian.]

Buggins' turn, turn for promotion, etc., in accordance with seniority, by rotation, etc. [Origin unknown.]

buggy, *bug'i*, *n.* a light carriage or gig of several kinds—in America, a one-horse, four-wheeled vehicle with one seat; in England, two-wheeled; in India, hooded. [By some conn. with bogie; ety. really quite unknown.]

bugle, *bū'gl*, *n.* orig. a buffalo or wild ox: hence (also **bū'gle-horn**) a horn used as a drinking vessel or hunting-horn: a treble instrument with or without keys, usually made of copper, like the trumpet, but having the bell less expanded and the tube shorter and more conical, used more for signalling than music.—*v.i.* to sound a bugle.—*ns.* **bū'gle-band**; **bū'gle-call**; **bū'gler**, one who sounds the bugle; **bū'glet**, a small bugle. [O.Fr. *bugle*;—L. *būculus*, dim. of *bōs*, an ox.]

bugle, *bū'gl*, *n.* a slender elongated bead, usually black.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) like bugles. [Poss. conn. with L.L. *bugulus*, hair-pad, or with Du. *beugel*, ring.]

bugle, *bū'gl*, *n.* a genus (*Ajuga*) of labiate plants without upper-lip. [Fr., It. *bugola*—L.L. *bugula*, *būgillō*.]

bugloss, *bū'glos*, *n.* a name for several plants of the borage family, esp. *Lycopsis arvensis*, a common cornfield weed, and viper's bugloss (q.v.). [Fr. *buglosse*—L. *būglōssa*—Gr. *bouglōssos*—*bous*, ox, *glōssa*, tongue.]

bugong, *bo͞o'gong*, *n.* a noctuid moth eaten by Australian aborigines. [Native name.]

buhl, *bo͞ol*, *n.* a complicated form of inlay, gold, silver, or brass and pewter, ivory and mother-of-pearl in tortoiseshell, etc., forming panels for furniture decoration: furniture thus decorated.—Also **boulle**, **boule**. [From Charles André *Boulle* (1642-1732), a cabinet-maker in the service of Louis XIV.]

buhrstone, *bûr'stōn*, *n.* a variety of quartz, containing many small empty cells, which give it a peculiar roughness of surface particularly adapted for millstones.—Also **burr'stone.** [Perh. conn. with burr, from its roughness.]

buik, buke, *buk, bük, bŭk, n.* variants of Scots **bouk.**

build, *bild, v.t.* to erect, as a house or bridge: to construct, as a railway, etc.: to establish (*fig.*): to base, as hopes (on), to form (combinations) (*cards*).—*v.i.* to depend (with *on, upon*):—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **built,** *arch.* **build'ed.**—*n.* form: make.—*ns.* **build'er,** one who builds, or controls the work of building; **build'ing,** the art or process of erecting houses, etc.: a substantial structure for giving shelter, e.g. a house, office-block.—*adj.* **built,** formed or shaped.—**build'ing-block,** a hollow or solid block made of concrete or other material, larger than a brick; **build'ing-board,** an artificial material made in slabs for lining walls; **building society,** a society that advances money to its members towards providing them with dwelling-houses; **build'-up,** a building up, increasing, strengthening: the amount of this: a working up of favourable publicity: preliminaries leading up to a climax in a story, speech, etc.—*adjs.* **built'-in,** formed as part of a main structure, esp. if recessed: present as part of one's genetic inheritance: very firmly fixed; **built'-up,** of an area, covered with buildings.—**build in,** to enclose or fix by building; **build up,** to close up by building, as a door: to cover with buildings: to create, or be created, or to increase, gradually (as a concentration of troops, a reputation, voltage, tension): to put together from parts already made: to edify spiritually. [O.E. *gebyld,* pa.p. of an assumed *byldan,* to build—*bold,* a dwelling.]

buirdly, *bûrd'li,* (*Scot.*) *adj.* stalwart, large and well made. [Poss. a variant of **burly.**]

buist, *büst,* (*Scot.*) *n.* a box: a tar-box: an owner's mark on sheep or cattle.—*v.t.* to mark thus. [O.Fr. *boiste* (Fr. *boîte*), box.]

buke. See **buik.**

bukshi, bukshee, *buk'shē, n.* a paymaster. See **buckshish.** [Pers. *bakhshi.*]

bulb, *bulb, n.* a subterranean bud with swollen leaf-bases in which reserve materials are stored: a protuberance or swelling: the medulla oblongata: a dilatation or expansion of a glass tube: the glass of an electric light.—*v.i.* to form bulbs: to bulge out or swell.—*adjs.* **bulb'ar, bulbed, bulbif'erous.**—*n.* **bulb'il,** a small bud that may grow into an independent plant.—*adj.* **bulb'ous.**—**bulb of percussion,** a raised cone on a worked flint, marking where a blow was struck. [L. *bulbus*—Gr. *bolbos,* an onion.]

bulbul, *bo͞ol'bo͞ol, n.* properly, a Persian nightingale: in India, extended to a genus (*Pycnonotus*) of birds akin to the babblers: a sweet singer. [Arab.]

Bulgarian, *bul-gā'ri-ən, adj.* of *Bulgaria* or its language.—*n.* a native or citizen of Bulgaria: the Bulgarian language (Slavonic).—*n.* **Bul'gar** (-*gär*), a member of an ancient Finnic or Ugrian tribe that moved from the Volga towards Bulgaria.—*adj.* **Bulgaric** (-*gar'ik*).—*n.* the ancient language of the Bulgars.

bulge, *bulj, n.* a protuberance, swelling: a temporary increase.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to swell out.—*ns.* **bul'ger,** wooden golf-club with a convex face; **bul'giness.**—*adjs.* **bul'ging,** swelling out: overfull; **bul'gy.**—**to get the bulge on one,** (*slang*) to get a decided advantage over a person. [O.Fr. *boulge,* prob. L. *bulga,* a leather knapsack: a Gallic word; cf. bilge.]

bulimia, *bū-lim'i-a, n.* morbid voracity (*lit.* and *fig.*).—Earlier forms **bū'limy, buli'mus.** [Gr. *boulimiā*—*bous,* ox, *limos,* hunger.]

bulk, *bulk, n.* a stall or framework built in front of a shop.—*n.* **bulk'er** (*arch.*), a street thief or strumpet. [Ety. dub.; cf. O.N. *bālkr,* beam, O.E. *bolca,* gangway of a ship.]

bulk, *bulk, n.* a heap (now only of tobacco): a cargo: the belly, trunk, or body: a hull or hold: volume or size: great size: the greater part: any huge body or structure: mass.—*v.i.* to be in bulk: to be of weight or importance.—*v.t.* to put or hold in bulk: (often with *out*; also with *up*) to cause to swell, make greater in size.—*n.* **bulk'iness.**—*adj.* **bulk'y,** having bulk: filling much space: unwieldy.—**bulk buying,** large-scale purchase of a commodity, esp. on preferential terms and by a single buyer on behalf of a body of consumers: guaranteed purchase by one country of all or most of another's output of a commodity; **bulk carrier,** vessel carrying cargo, such as grain, that is not in the form of separate packages.—**break bulk,** see **break** (1); **load in bulk,** to put cargo in loose; **sell in bulk,** to sell cargo as it is in the hold: to sell in large quantities. [Prob. (hypothetical) O.N. *bulki,* heap or cargo, confused with O.E. *buc,* belly; see **bouk.**]

bulkhead, *bulk'hed, n.* any of the partitions separating one part of a ship's interior from another: a protecting barrier or structure: the roof of a bulk (1): the bulk itself.—**collision bulkhead,** that nearest the bow. [**bulk** (1) and **bulk** (2).]

bull, *bo͞ol, n.* an uncastrated male of the ox kind: a male whale, walrus, elephant, moose, etc.: Taurus (*astron.*): one who seeks to raise the price of stocks, and speculates on a rise (cf. *bear*): a bull's-eye (*musketry*): nonsense (*slang*): spit and polish (*mil. slang*): a policeman (*U.S. slang*).—*adj.* male: massive: favourable to the bulls, rising (*Stock Exchange*).—*v.t.* to try to raise the price of: to copulate with (a cow).—*v.i.* to be in heat, of a cow.—*adj.* **bull'ish,** like a bull: obstinate: inclining towards rising prices (*Stock Exchange*).—*adv.* **bull'ishly.**—*ns.* **bull'ishness; bull'ock,** an ox or castrated bull.—**bull'-bait'ing,** the sport of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs; **bull'bat** (*U.S.*), the night-hawk or goat-sucker; **bull'-beef,** the beef or flesh of bulls, coarse beef: (*Shak.* in *pl.*) **bull'-beeves; bull'-begg'ar** (*dial.*), a hobgoblin, etc.; **bull'-calf,** a male calf: a stupid fellow, a lout; **bull'-dance,** a dance of men only; **bull'dog,** a breed of dogs of great courage, formerly used for baiting bulls: hence a person of obstinate courage: a short-barrelled revolver of large calibre: a proctor's attendant at Oxford or Cambridge.—*v.t.* to assail like a bulldog: to wrestle with and throw (a steer, etc.) (*U.S.*).—**bull'fight,** a popular spectacle in Spain, Portugal, Southern France, and Latin America, in which a bull is goaded to fury by mounted *picadores* armed with lances, and despatched by a specially skilful *espada* or swordsman; **bull'fight'er; bull'fight'ing; bull'finch,** a plump red-breasted finch: (perh. for *bull-fence*) a kind of high, thick hedge hard to jump; **bull'frog,** a large frog.—*adj.* **bull'-fronted,** having a forehead like a bull.—*n.* **bull'head,** the miller's thumb, a small river-fish with large, flat head: extended to various similar fishes, as the pogge (*armed bullhead*).—*adj.* **bull'-head'ed,** impetuous and obstinate.—**bull'-head'edness; bull'-hoof,** a West Indian passion-flower (from the shape of its leaf); **bull'-mastiff,** a cross between the bulldog and the mastiff, the mastiff strain predominating.—*adj.* **bull'-necked',** thick-necked.—**bull'ock's-heart',** the custard-apple; **bull'-pen,** a pen for a bull: a similar enclosure for prisoners (*U.S.*); **bull'-of-the-bog'** (*Scot.*), the bittern; **bull'-pup,** a young bulldog; **bull'-ring,** the enclosure for bull-fighting or bull-baiting: a ring for a bull's nose; **bull'-roar'er,** a boy's plaything, made of an oblong slip of wood, whirled at the end of a string to give a loud whirring noise—the native Australian *turndun,* the *rhombos* of the Greek mysteries; **bull's'-eye,** the central boss formed in making a sheet of blown glass: a thick lens, or round piece of glass, as in a lantern: a policeman's lantern: a round opening or window: the centre of a target: a shot that hits it: a big round hard peppermint sweet; **bull'shit,** (*mil. slang*) nonsense; **bull'-terr'ier,** a cross between bulldog and terrier; **bull'-trout,** a variety of sea-trout (*Salmo trutto eriox*): a large trout with a big head: a salmon that has re-entered fresh water after spawning; **bull'whack,** a heavy whip.—*v.t.* to lash with a bull-whack.—**a bull in a china shop,** one who lacks the delicacy that the situation calls for; **bull into,** to plunge hastily into; **take the bull by the horns,** to grapple boldly with a danger or difficulty. [M.E. *bole*, prob. O.N. *bole, boli*; most prob. related to bellow.]

bull, *bo͝ol, n.* an edict of the pope with his seal affixed:—*n.* **bull'ary,** a collection of papal bulls. [L. *bulla*, a knob, a leaden seal.]

bull, *bo͝ol, n.* a ludicrous inconsistency in speech often said to be an especial prerogative of Irishmen—'I was a fine child, but they changed me'. [Prob. O.Fr. *boul*, cheat.]

bull, *bo͝ol, n.* drink made by pouring water into a cask that had held liquor. [Origin unknown.]

bull, *bo͝ol, n.* a deck game in which pads are thrown at an inclined board, the **bull'-board.** [Origin unknown.]

bulla, *bo͝ol'a, n.* a round metal ornament worn by ancient Roman children: a seal attached to a document: a blister: anything rounded or globular: (*cap.*) the bubble-shell genus.—*adj.* **bull'ate,** blistered or puckered: bubble-like: knobbed: inflated. [L. *bulla*.]

bullace, *bo͝ol'is, n.* a shrub closely allied to the sloe. [Cf. O.Fr. *beloce*.]

bulldoze, *bo͝ol'dōz, v.t.* to intimidate: to bully: to level and clear by bulldozer.—*n.* **bull'dozer,** one who bulldozes: a pistol or other means of compulsion: a tractor machine for levelling and clearing land. [Origin obscure.]

buller, *bo͝ol'ər,* (*Scot.*) *n.* turbulence in water: a bubbling: a bellow.—*v.i.* to seethe: to gurgle: to bellow. [Cf. Dan. *bulder*, Swed. *buller*, rumble, noise, roar; prob. partly from or influenced by O.Fr. *bullir*, Icel. *bulla*, to boil.]

bullet, *bo͝ol'it, n.* a little ball (*obs.*): a projectile, now esp. one (round or conical) discharged from any kind of small-arm: a plumb or sinker in fishing.—*n.* **bull'et-head,** a round head: an obstinate fellow (*U.S.*).—*adjs.* **bull'et-head'ed; bull'et-proof,** proof against bullets. [Fr. *boulette*, dim. of *boule*, a ball—L. *bulla*.]

bulletin, *bo͝ol'i-tin, n.* an official report of public news, or of a patient's progress. [Fr.,—It. *bullettino*.]

bullet-tree, bulletrie. Same as **bully-tree.**

bullion, *bo͝ol'yən, n.* gold and silver in the mass and uncoined: occasionally, precious metal, coined and uncoined: a heavy twisted cord fringe, often covered with gold or silver wire.—*n.* **bull'ionist,** one in favour of metallic currency. [Perh. conn. with L.L. *bulliō, -ōnis*, a boiling.]

bullock. See **bull** (1).

bully, *bo͝ol'i, n.* a cruel oppressor of the weak: a blustering, noisy, overbearing fellow: a ruffian hired to beat or intimidate anyone (*arch.*): one who lives upon the gains of a prostitute (*obs.*): a term of genial familiarity, esp. to a man (*obs.*).—*adj.* blustering (*arch.*): excellent.—*v.i.* to bluster.—*v.t.* to oppress cruelly: to threaten in a noisy way:—*pr.p.* **bull'ying;** *pa.p.* **bull'ied.**—*interj.* good.—*ns.* **bull'yism; bull'y-rook,** a bully: a comrade. [Perh. Du. *boel*, a lover; cf. Ger. *buhle*.]

bully, *bo͝ol'i, n.* a miner's hammer.

bully, *bo͝ol'i, n.* a scrimmage (*football*): in hockey, the opening (or reopening) of the game—two opposing players each striking the ground on his own side of the ball and his opponent's stick alternately, three times, and then trying to strike the ball—also **bully-off'.**—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **bull'y** (**-off**).

bully, *bo͝ol'i,* **bully-beef,** *bo͝ol'i-bēf, ns.* canned or pickled beef. [Prob. Fr. *bouilli*, boiled beef, influenced by **bull.**]

bullyrag, *bo͝ol'i-rag,* **ballyrag,** *bal'i-rag, v.t.* to assail with abusive language or horseplay: to badger. [Origin unknown; perhaps from **rag** (2).]

bully-tree, *bo͝ol'i-trē, n.* a name for several West Indian sapotaceous trees yielding good timber, edible fruits, and balata, esp. *Mimusops Balata*.—Also **bull'et-tree, bull'etrie, boll'etrie.** [Perh. from **bullace;** perh. from **balata.**]

bulrush, *bo͝ol'rush, n.* a name given to two distinct tall marsh or water plants—the reed-mace or cat's-tail, and clubrush, a plant of the sedge family (*Scirpus lacustris*).—*adj.* **bul'rushy.**—**bulrush millet,** pearl millet. [Perh. **bole** (1) or **bull** (1) in sense of great or coarse, and **rush** (2).]

bulse, *buls, n.* a bag for or of diamonds, etc. [Port. *bolsa*—L.L. *bursa*, a purse. See **purse.**]

bulwark, *bo͝ol'wərk, n.* a fortification or rampart: a breakwater or sea-wall: the side of a ship projecting above the deck: any means of defence or security.—*v.t.* to defend: to fortify. [Cf. Ger. *bollwerk*.]

bum, *bum, n.* the buttocks.—*n.* **bum'bai'liff** (*Shak.* **bum'-bay'lie**), a bailiff who comes behind to make arrests: a sheriff's officer. [Cf. **bump** in sense of swelling.]

bum, *bum, v.i.* to hum or make a murmuring sound, as a bee.—*v.t.* (*Scot.*) to toss, hurl:—(*pr.p.* **bum'ming;** *pa.p.* **bummed.**—*n.* a humming sound.—*ns.* **bum'-bee'** (*Scot.*), a bumble bee; **bum'-clock** (*Scot.*), a drone-beetle.—*n.* **bumm'er,** a person or thing that bums.—**head'-bumm'er** (*Scot.*), a manager or person in authority. [Imit.]

bum, *bum,* (*U.S. slang*) *n.* a spree: a dissolute fellow: a sponger.—*adj.* worthless: despicable.—*v.i.* to loaf: to sponge: to live dissolutely.—*n.* **bumm'er,** a plundering straggler or camp-follower (during the American Civil War): a dissolute fellow: a loafer: a sponger.

bumbaze, *bum-bāz',* (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to confound, bamboozle. [Origin obscure.]

bumble, bummle, *bum'(b)l, v.i.* to bungle: to utter indistinctly: to bustle about blunderingly.—*n.* confusion: indistinct utterance: a bungler: an idler.—**bum'ble-bee',** a large wild loud-humming bee, a humble bee; **bum'ble-foot,** cellulitis in a fowl's foot, due to pus-forming organisms: club-foot; **bum'ble-puppy,** the old game of nine-holes: unscientific whist: a racket game in which a string is wound round a post by hitting a slung ball or bag. [Freq. of **bum** (2).]

Bumble, *bum'bl, n.* a beadle: a self-important minor official.—*n.* **Bum'bledom.** [From Mr *Bumble* in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*.]

bumbo, *bum'bō, n.* a mixture of rum or gin, water, sugar, and nutmeg, or similar drink. [Perh. It. *bombo*, a child's word for drink.]

bum-boat, *bum'-bōt, n.* orig. a Thames scavenger's boat: a boat bringing vegetables, etc., for sale to ships. [Origin doubtful.]

bumf, *bumf, n.* lavatory paper: papers, official papers, documents (*disparagingly*).

bumkin, bumpkin, *bum'kin, n.* a short beam of timber projecting from each bow of a ship, for the purpose of extending the lower corner of the foresail to windward: a small outrigger over the stern of a boat, usually serving to extend the mizzen. [From **boom** (1), and dim. termination *-kin*.]

bummalo, bumalo, *bum'ə-lō, n.* the Bombay duck, a small Indian fish of a family (*Scopelidae*) akin to the salmon, dried and eaten as a relish.—Also **bummalō'ti.** [Marathi *bombīl*.]

bummaree, *bum-ər-ē'*, *n.* orig. a middleman in Billingsgate fish-market: a porter at Smithfield meat-market. [Ety. unknown.]

bummer. See bum (2 and 3).

bummle. See bumble.

bummock, *bum'ək*, (*Orkney*) *n.* a brewing of ale for a feast. [Ety. unknown.]

bump, *bump*, *v.i.* to make a heavy or loud noise: to knock dully: to jolt: to move joltingly: (of a cricket-ball) to bound high on striking the pitch.—*v.t.* to strike with a dull sound: to strike against: in boat-racing, to overtake and impinge upon—the bumper consequently taking the place of the bumped in rank: to spread out in printing so as to fill any desired number of pages.—*n.* a dull heavy blow: a thump: a high rebound of a cricket-ball: a jolt: a lump or swelling: a protuberance on the head confidently associated by phrenologists with qualities or propensities of mind: hence (*coll.*) faculty.—*n.* **bump'er**, anything or person that bumps: a bar on a motor-car to lessen the shock of collision: a railway buffer (*U.S.*): a bumping race: a cup or glass filled to the brim for drinking a toast: anything large or generous in measure: a crowded house at a theatre or concert.—*adj.* full to overflowing.—*v.i.* to drink bumpers.—*ns.* **bump'iness**; **bumpol'ogy** (*jocose*), phrenology.—*adj.* **bump'y.**—**bumping race**, a boat-race in which the boats seek to bump, not to pass; **bump off** (*slang*), to kill, murder; **bump up** (*coll.*), to raise (prices): to increase size of. [Imit.]

bump, *bump*, *n.* the booming cry of the bittern.—*v.i.* to utter that cry. [Imit.]

bumph. Same as bumf.

bumpkin, *bump'kin*, *n.* an awkward, clumsy rustic: a clown.—*adj.* **bump'kinish.** [Prob. Du. *boomken*, a log.]

bumpkin. See bumkin.

bumptious, *bump'shəs*, *adj.* offensively self-important.—*adv.* **bump'tiously.**—*n.* **bump'tiousness.** [Prob. formed from bump (1).]

bun, *bun*, *n.* a kind of sweet cake: a rounded mass of hair.—**bun-fight** (*slang*), a tea party. [Perh. from O.Fr. *bugne*, a swelling.]

bun, *bun*, *n.* a dry stalk: a hare's scut. [Possibly Gael. *bun*, a root, a stump.]

bun, *bun*, *n.* a playful name for a rabbit or a squirrel. [Origin unknown.]

buna, *bo͞o'na*, *n.* an artificial rubber made by the polymerisation of butadiene. [Orig. trade-mark.]

bunch, *bunch*, *bunsh*, *n.* a lump: a lumpish gathering: a number of things aggregated or fastened together: a definite quantity fastened together, as of linen yarn (180,000 yards), etc.: a cluster: a handful as of flowers: something in the form of a tuft or knot.—*v.i.* to swell out in a bunch: to cluster.—*v.t.* to make a bunch of: to concentrate.—*adj.* **bunched**, humped, protuberant: lumpy.—*ns.* **bunch'iness**; **bunch'ing.**—*adj.* **bunch'y**, growing in bunches or like a bunch: bulging.—*adj.* **bunch'-backed** (*Shak.*), hump-backed.—*n.* **bunch'-grass**, a clumped Western American grass of several kinds.—**bunch of fives**, the clenched fist. [Origin unknown.]

bunco. See bunko.

buncombe. See bunkum.

bund, *bo͞ont*, (Ger.) *n.* a league or confederacy.—*ns.* **bundesrat(h)** (*bo͞on'dəs-rāt*), federal council in Germany, etc.: upper house of the parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany; **bundestag** (*-tähh*), lower house of the Federal German parliament; **bundeswehr** (*-vār*), the Federal German armed forces.

bund, *bund*, *n.* (India, etc.) an embankment or dam: a stoppage of work by employees. [Hind. *band*, from Pers.]

bundle, *bun'dl*, *n.* a number of things loosely bound together: a bunch: a loose parcel, esp. one contained in a cloth: a strand of conducting vessels, fibres, etc. (*biol.*): a definite measure or quantity, as two reams of paper, twenty hanks of linen yarn, etc.—*v.t.* to make into bundles: to put hastily or unceremoniously: to hustle.—*v.i.* to pack up one's things for a journey: to go hurriedly or in confusion (with *away*, *off*, *out*): to lie in bed together fully clad (an old custom in Wales and New England for sweethearts and others). [Conn. with bind and bond.]

bundobust. Same as bandobast.

bundook, *bun'do͞ok*, (*mil. slang*) *n.* a rifle. [Hind. *bandūq*.]

bung, *bung*, *n.* the stopper of the hole in a barrel: a large cork.—*v.t.* to stop up or enclose with a bung (also *fig.*).—**bung'-hole**, a hole for a bung; **bung'-vent**, a small hole in a bung to let gases escape, etc. [Ety. dubious.]

bung, *bung*, *n.* a purse (*obs.*; *thieves' cant*): a cut-purse (*Shak.*).—**nip a bung**, to cut a purse. [Cf. O.E. *pung*, purse.]

bung, *bung*, (*slang*) *v.t.* to throw or shove carelessly and hurriedly.

bungalow, *bung'gə-lō*, *n.* a lightly-built house, properly with a veranda and one story: now loosely, a one-story house.—*adj.* and *n.* **bung'aloid.**—**dak(-)bungalow**, **dâk bungalow** (see dâk). [Hindi *baṅglā*, (house) in the style of Bengal, house.]

bungle, *bung'gl*, *n.* anything clumsily done: a gross mismanagement.—*v.i.* to act in a clumsy manner.—*v.t.* to make or mend clumsily: to mismanage grossly: to make a failure of by want of skill.—*n.* **bung'ler.**—*adj.* **bung'ling**, clumsy, awkward: unskilfully or ill done.—Also *n.*—*adv.* **bung'lingly.** [Ety. dub.; prob. onomatopoeic; cf. Sw. dial. *bangla*, to work ineffectually; Hindes Groome suggests Gypsy *bongo*, left, awkward.]

bunia. See bunnia.

bunion, *bun'yən*, *n.* a lump or inflamed swelling on the first joint of the great toe. [Ety. unknown; poss. It. *bugnone*, a botch.]

bunk, *bungk*, *n.* a box or recess in a ship's cabin, a sleeping-berth anywhere.—*v.i.* to occupy a bunk.—*n.* **bunk'er**, a window-seat and chest (*Scot.*): a turf seat (*Scot.*): a large bin or chest, esp. for coals (*Scot.*): slab beside a sink (*Scot.*): compartment for fuel on shipboard: sand-pit or sandy gap in turf, esp. as a hazard in a golf course.—*v.t.* to fuel: to play into a bunker.—*v.i.* to fuel.—*adj.* **bunk'ered**, in a bunker: in difficulties. [Cf. O.N. *bunki*, Scand. *bunke*, heap.]

bunk, *bungk*, (*slang*) *n.* flight (esp. in phrase to do a bunk).—*v.i.* to flee.

bunk. See bunkum.

bunker, *bung'kər*, *n.* an underground bombproof shelter. [Ger.]

bunko, **bunco**, *bung'kō*, (*U.S.*) *n.* a form of confidence-trick by which a simple fellow is swindled or taken somewhere and robbed.—*v.t.* to rob or swindle in such a way.—*n.* **bunk'o-steer'er**, that one of the swindling confederates who lures the victim.

bunkum, *bung'kəm*, *n.* bombastic speechmaking intended for the newspapers rather than to persuade the audience: humbug: claptrap.—Also **bun'combe**, **bunk.** [From *Buncombe*, a county in North Carolina, whose member is said to have gone on talking in Congress, explaining apologetically that he was 'only talking for Buncombe'.]

bunnia, **bunia**, *bun'i-a*, *n.* a Hindu merchant. [Hind.]

bunny, *bun'i*, *n.* a pet name for a rabbit.—*n.* **bunn'y-hug**, a 20th-century American dance—also *v.i.* [Ety. unknown; cf. bun.]

bunodont, *bū'nō-dont*, *adj.* having tuberculate molars—opp. to *lophodont*. [Gr. *bounos*, a rounded hill, *odous, odontos*, a tooth.]

bunraku, *bōōn-rä'kōō*, *n*. a Japanese form of puppet theatre in which the puppets, usu. about 3 ft high, are each manipulated by 3 men who remain visible throughout the performance. [Jap.]

bunsen, *bun'sən*, or *bōōn'sən*, *adj*. invented by the great chemist, R. W. *Bunsen* of Heidelberg.—**bun'sen-burn'er**, a gas-burner in which a plentiful supply of air is caused to mingle with the gas before ignition, so that a smokeless flame of low luminosity but great heating power is the result.

bunt, *bunt*, *n*. stink-brand, a disease of wheat: the fungus (*Tilletia*) that causes it.—*adj*. **bunt'ed**, **bunt'y**. [Ety. unknown.]

bunt, *bunt*, *n*. the bagging part of a fishing-net, a sail, etc.—*v.i.* to belly, as a sail.—**bunt'line**, a rope passing from the foot-rope of a square sail to prevent bellying in furling. [Ety. unknown.]

bunt, *bunt*, *v.i.* to push with the horns, butt: to spring, rear: to block a ball with the bat (*baseball*).—Also *v.t.* and *n.*—*n*. a push.—*n*. **bunt'ing**, pushing: a boy's game, played with sticks and a small piece of wood: a strong timber, a stout prop.

bunter, *bunt'ər*, *n*. a rag-picker: a low woman.

Bunter, *bōōn'tər*, (*geol.*) *n*. the lowest division of the Trias. [Ger., mottled.]

bunting, *bunt'ing*, *n*. a thin worsted stuff for ships' colours: flags, cloth decorations. [Ety. dub.]

bunting, *bunt'ing*, *n*. any finch of a group (*Emberiza*, etc.) nearly allied to the crossbills.

bunting. See **bunt**.

bunya, *bun'yə*, **bun'ya-bun'ya**, *n*. an Australian monkey-puzzle with large edible seeds. [Native word.]

bunyip, *bun'yip*, *n*. an Australian swamp monster, invisible to whites: an impostor. [Native word.]

buonamano, *bwō'na-mä'nō*, or **bonamano**, *bo-na-*, (It.) a tip.

buona sera, *bwō'na sā'ra*, (It.) good-evening.

buon giorno, *bwōn jor'nō*, (It.) good-day.

buoy, *boi*, in U.S. often *bōō'ē* (and in compounds below, *bōō'y-*) *n*. a floating secured mark, serving (by its shape, colour, light, sound, etc.) as a guide or as a warning.—*v.t.* to furnish or mark with buoys or marks: to keep afloat, bear up, or sustain: to raise, lift.—*v.t.* to rise.—*ns*. **buoy'age**, a series of buoys or floating beacons to mark the course for vessels: the providing of buoys; **buoy'ance** (*rare*), **buoy'ancy**, capacity for floating lightly on water or in the air: loss of weight owing to immersion in a fluid: lightness of spirit, cheerfulness (*fig.*).—*adj*. **buoy'ant**, tending to float or to buoy up: light, cheerful, and elastic.—*n*. **buoy'antness**. [Du. *boei*, buoy, fetter, through Romance forms (Norman *boie*), from L.L. *boia*, a collar of leather.]

Buphaga, *bū'fä-gə*, *n*. a small genus of African birds, nearly related to the starlings, feeding on the larvae of gadflies and the like, which they find on the backs of cattle, camels, etc.—Also *beef-eater* and *ox-pecker*. [Gr. *bous*, an ox, *phagein*, to eat.]

buplever, *bū-plev'ər*, *n*. hare's-ear (Bupleurum). [Fr. *buplèvre*—L. *būpleurum*—Gr. *bous*, ox, *pleuron*, rib.]

Buprestis, *bū-pres'tis*, *n*. a genus of beetles, typical of a large family, **Bupres'tidae**, those occurring in warmer countries having lively colour and metallic sheen—some known as golden beetles. [Gr. *bouprēstis*, a kind of poisonous beetle—*bous*, ox, *prēthein*, to swell.]

bur. See **burr** (1) and (2).

buran, *bōō-rän'*, *n*. a violent blizzard blowing from the north-east in Siberia and Central Asia. [Russ.]

burble, *bûrb'l*, *n*. a tangle.—*v.t.* to confuse. [Scot.; prob. conn. with O.Fr. *barbouiller*, to confound.]

burble, *bûrb'l*, *n*. a murmur.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to murmur: to gurgle: to talk excitedly and rather incoherently (*coll.*).—*n*. **burb'ling**, separation of the flow of air from the upper surface of a moving aerofoil.—**burble point, burbling point**, the angle of attack at which the sharp drop in the ratio of lift to drag (an effect of burbling too near the leading edge) first appears. [Prob. onomatopoeic.]

burbot, *bûr'bət*, *n*. a fresh-water fish, like the ling, with a longish barbel on its lower jaw. [Fr. *bourbotte, barbotte*.—L.L. *borba*, mud, or L. *barba*, a beard.]

burd, *bûrd*, (*obs.*) *n*. a maiden: a lady. [O.E. *byrde*, well-born (or perh. *brȳd*, bride), prob. combined or confused with O.N. *byrthr*, O.E. *byrd*, birth, offspring.]

burd, *bûrd* (*Scot.*) *n*. a bird: a young bird: a young animal of any kind: offspring, progeny: a term of endearment.—*n*. **burd'ie**, (*dim.*).—**burd'-alane'**, **bird'-alane'**, the last remaining of a family.—*adj*. and *adv*. (*Morris* **bird'-alone**) quite alone.

burdash, *bûrd'ash*, *n*. a fringed sash worn by gentlemen in the time of Anne and George I. [Origin unknown.]

burden, *bûr'dən* (*arch*. **burthen**, *-dhən*), *n*. a load: weight: cargo: a ship's carrying capacity (still often burthen): that which is grievous, oppressive, or difficult to bear: an obligation: any restriction, limitation, or encumbrance affecting person or property (*Scots law*): a child in the womb (*obs.*): a birth: (in *pl.*) a boat's floor-boards.—*v.t.* to load: to oppress: to encumber.—*adjs*. **bur'denous**, **bur'densome**, heavy: oppressive.—**burden of proof**, the obligation to prove one's contention. [O.E. *byrthen*—*beran*, to bear.]

burden, *bûr'dən*, (*arch*. **burthen**, *-dhən*), *n*. bourdon or bass: part of a song repeated at the end of every stanza, refrain: the leading idea of anything. [Fr. *bourdon*, a humming tone in music—L.L. *burdō*, a drone bee; confused with **burden** (1).]

burden, *bûr'dən*, *n*. a pilgrim's staff. [See **bourdon** (2).]

burdock. See **burr** (1).

bureau, *bū'rō*, *bū-rō'*, *bū-rō'*, *n*. a writing-table combined with chest of drawers: a room or office where such a table is used: a department or office for the transacting of business, such as collecting and supplying information: a government department:—*pl*. **bureaux**, **bureaus** (*-ōz*). [Fr. *bureau*—O.Fr. *burel*, russet cloth—L. *burrus*, red.]

bureaucracy, *bū-rok'rə-si*, or *-rōk'*, *n*. a system of government by officials, responsible only to their departmental chiefs.—*ns*. **bur'eaucrat**, **bureau'cratist**, one who practises or favours bureaucracy.—*adv*. **bureaucrat'ically**. [bureau, and Gr. *kratos*, power.]

bureau de change, *bü-rō də shãzh*, (Fr.) an office where currency can be exchanged.

burette, *bū-ret'*, *n*. a graduated glass tube with a tap, for measuring liquids run off: an altar-cruet. [Fr.]

burg, *bōōrg*, *bûrg*, *n*. a fortress or a walled town (*hist.*): a town (*U.S. coll.*; *bûrg*). [West Ger. *burg*; O.E. *burh*.]

burgage, *bûr'gij*, *n*. a tenure in socage for a yearly rent: a tenure in Scotland in royal burghs under nominal service of watching. [L.L. *burgāgium*, from the root of borough, burgh.]

burganet, **burgonet**, *bûr'gə-net*, *n*. a light 16th-century helmet with cheek-pieces. [Fr. *bourguignotte*, lit. Burgundian.]

burgee, *bûr'jē*, *n*. a swallow-tailed flag or pennant: a kind of small coal for furnaces. [Origin unknown.]

burgeon, **bourgeon**, *bûr'jən*, *v.i.* to put forth sprouts or buds: to grow. [Fr. *bourgeon*, a bud, shoot.]

burgess, *bûr'jis*, *n.* a freeman or citizen of a borough: a member of a privileged class in a town: a member of parliament for a borough (*hist.*): a borough magistrate or town councillor (*hist.*). [O.Fr. *burgeis.*]

burgh, *bûr'ə*, spelling of borough, used for Scottish burghs, otherwise archaic.—*adj.* **burghal** (*bûrg'l*).—*n.* **burgher** (*bûrg'ər*), a freeman or citizen of a borough (burgh): a townsman: a Seceder who felt himself free to take the burgess oath (see antiburgher (*Scot. eccles.*): a citizen of one of the South African Boer republics (*hist.*): in Ceylon, a Eurasian, or a person of European race assimilated to the native population.—**parliamentary burgh**, one whose boundaries, as first fixed in 1832 for parliamentary representation, were adopted later for municipal purposes: a burgh which by itself or in combination elects a member of parliament: often applied to one that has ceased to do so; **police burgh**, a burgh constituted by the sheriff for purposes of improvement and police; **royal burgh**, a corporate body deriving its existence, constitution, and rights from a royal charter, actual or presumed to have existed.—**burgh of barony**, a corporation under a feudal superior or baron, who sometimes nominated the magistrates; **burgh of regality**, a burgh of barony enfranchised by crown charter, with regal or exclusive criminal jurisdiction within its territory. [See **borough.**]

burglar, *bûrg'lər*, *n.* one who enters a building as a trespasser (before 1969, by night) to commit a felony, e.g. to steal.—*v.i.* to commit burglary.—Also *v.t.*—*adj.* **burglarious** (*-lā'ri-əs*).—*adv.* **burglār'iously.**—*vs.t.* **burg'larise, -ize, burg'le** (a facetious back-formation).—*n.* **burg'lary.** [Ety. dub.]

burgomaster, *bûr'gō-mäs-tər*, *n.* the chief magistrate of a Dutch, Flemish or German town. [Du. *burgemeester*; Ger. *bürgermeister*, lit. borough-master.]

burgonet. See **burganet.**

burgoo, *bûr-go͞o'*, *bûr'go͞o*, *n.* a sailor's dish of boiled oatmeal with salt, butter, and sugar: a stew or thick soup for American picnics. [Derivation unknown.]

burgrave, *bûr'grāv*, *n.* the governor or hereditary ruler of a town or castle. [Ger. *burg-graf.*]

burgundy, *bûr'gən-di*, *n.* a French wine (generally red), made in *Burgundy*: a similar wine made elsewhere.—**Burgundy mixture**, a fungicide composed of copper sulphate, sodium carbonate, and water; **Burgundy pitch**, a resin prepared by melting and straining the exudation from Norway spruce (now got mainly elsewhere).

burhel. Same as **bharal.**

burial, *ber'i-əl*, *n.* the act of burying: a tomb (*arch.*).—**bur'ial-ground**, a ground set apart for burials: **bur'ial-place**, a burial-ground: the place where anyone is buried; **burial society**, an insurance society for providing the expenses of burial. [O.E. *byrgels*, a tomb; see **bury.**]

Buridan's ass, *bū'ri-danz*, in the sophism doubtfully attributed to the French 14th-century schoolman Jean *Buridan*, an ass dying of starvation through inability to choose between two equidistant and equally desirable sources of food.

burin, *būr'in*, *n.* a kind of chisel of tempered steel, used in copper engraving: the distinctive style of an engraver: a palaeolithic flint tool.—*n.* **bur'inist**, an engraver. [Fr.; from root of **bore.**]

buriti, *bo͞o-ri-tē'*, *n.* the miriti palm. [Tupí.]

burke, *bûrk*, *v.t.* to murder, esp. by stifling: hence (*fig.*) to put an end to quietly. [From *Burke*, an Edinburgh Irishman (hanged 1829), who committed the crime in order to sell the bodies of his victims for dissection.]

burk(h)a, *bo͝or'kə*; *n.* a loose garment, with veiled eyeholes, covering the whole body. [Urdu *burga'*—Ar.]

burl, *bûrl*, *n.* as mall knot in thread: a knot in wood.—*v.t.* to pick knots, etc., from, in finishing cloth.—*n.* **bur'ler.**—*adj.* **bur'ly.**—**bur'ling-i'ron; bur'ling-machine'.**

burlap, *bûr'lap*, *n.* a coarse canvas for wrappings, wall-coverings, etc.—usually in *pl.* [Origin unknown.]

burlesque, *bûr-lesk'*, *n.* ludicrous imitation: a piece of literature, of acting, or other performance that mocks its original by grotesque exaggeration or by combining the dignified with the low or the familiar: a playful or jocular composition (*mus.*).—*adj.* of the nature of burlesque: practising burlesque.—*v.t.* to mock by burlesque: to make a burlesque of. [It. *burlesco*; prob. from L.L. *burra*, a flock of wool, a trifle.]

burletta, *bûr-let'ə*, *n.* a musical farce: comic opera. [It.; dim. of *burla*, a jest.]

burly, *bûr'li*, *adj.* big and sturdy.—*n.* **bur'liness.** [M.E. *borlich*; perh. the same as O.H.G. *burlīh*, high—*bōr*, a height.]

Burmese, *bûr'mēz*, *-mēz'*, *adj.* relating to *Burma* or its people or language.—*n.* a native of Burma: the language of Burma.—Also **Bur'man.**

burn, *bûrn*, (now chiefly *Scot.*) *n.* a small stream or brook.—**burn'side**, the ground beside a burn. [O.E. *burna*, brook, spring; cf. Du. and Ger. *born.*]

burn, *bûrn*, *v.t.* to consume or injure by fire or great heat: to produce an effect of heat upon (as to bake pottery, calcine lime, scorch food, wither grass): to oxidise: to use (up), e.g. uranium, in a nuclear reactor: to corrode: to make by fire or analogous means.—*v.i.* to be burnt: to be on fire: to give out heat or light: to glow: to feel excess of heat: to be inflamed with passion:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **burnt** or **burned.**—*n.* a hurt or mark due to burning.—*ns.* **burn'er**, one who burns: a fixture or part of a lamp or gas-jet from which a flame comes; **burn'ing**, act of consuming by fire: conflagration: inflammation: a quantity burned at one time: controlled expenditure of rocket propellant for course adjustment purposes.—*adj.* very hot: scorching: ardent: excessive.—Also *adv.*—**burning bush**, the emblem of the Church of Scotland and other Presbyterian churches with the motto, 'Nec tamen consumebatur', adopted from Exodus iii. 2, in memory of the unconquerable courage of the Covenanters under the cruel persecutions of the 17th century: applied to various plants, as dittany, whose volatile oil may catch fire in the air, some American species of spindle-tree with bright red fruits, artillery plant, etc.; **burn'ing-glass**, a convex lens concentrating the sun's rays at its focus; **burn'ing-house**, a kiln; **burn'ing-mirr'or**, a concave mirror for producing heat by concentrating the sun's rays; **burning mountain**, a volcano; **burn'ing-point**, the temperature at which a volatile oil in an open vessel will take fire from a match held close to its surface; **burning question**, one keenly discussed; **burnt'-almonds** (*pl.*), almonds in burnt sugar; **burnt'-cork'**, charred cork used for blacking the face.—Also *v.t.*—**burnt'-ear**, a smut in oats, wheat, etc.; **burnt'-off'ering**, something offered and burned upon an altar as a sacrifice; **burnt'-sienn'a** (see **sienna**); **burn'-the-wind** (*Scot.*), a blacksmith.—**burn a hole in one's pocket**, said of money when one is eager to spend it; **burn blue** (see **blue**); **burn daylight** (*Shak.*), to waste time; **burn down**, to burn to the ground; **burn in**, to fix and render durable by intense heat, to imprint indelibly; **burn one's boats**, to cut oneself off from all chance of retreat, to stake everything on success; **burn one's fingers**, to suffer from interfering, from embarking in speculations, etc.; **burn out**, to destroy or drive out by burning: to burn till the fire dies down from want of fuel; **burn the candle at both ends** (see **candle**); **burn the midnight oil**, to study late into the night; **burn the water**, to spear salmon by torchlight; **burn up**, to consume completely by fire: to be burned completely: to increase in activity of burning: to make short or easy work of; **(money) to burn**, in great abundance. [O.E. the transitive weak verb *bærnan*, *bærnde*, *bærned*, has been confused with the intransitive strong verb *beornan*, *byrnan*, *barn*, *bornen*; cf. Ger. *brennen*, to burn.]

burnet, *bûr′nit*, *adj.* dark brown (*obs.*).—*n.* a fine dark woollen cloth of the Middle Ages: the name of two closely related rosaceous plants, the great burnet (*Sanguisorba officinalis* or *Poterium officinale*), a meadow-plant, and common or salad burnet (*P. Sanguisorba*) found on the chalk and sometimes used in salads, cool-tankard, etc., both with close aggregates of brownish-purple flowers.—**burnet moth** (or **burnet**), a moth of the Zygaenidae, esp. of the genus *Arthrocera*, with red-spotted or red-streaked fore-wings; **burnet (-leaved) rose**, a wild rose (*Rosa spinosissima*) with leaves like burnet, the Scotch rose; **burnet saxifrage**, a plant (*Pimpinella Saxifraga*) neither burnet-coloured nor a saxifrage but a green umbellifer akin to anise, with burnet-like leaves. [O.Fr. *burnete*, *brunette*; see **brunette**.]

burnettise, -ize, *bûr′nit-īz*, *v.t.* to treat with Burnett's fluid, a solution of zinc chloride, a preservative for timber, etc., against dry-rot and insects, introduced by Sir William *Burnett* (1779-1861).

burnish, *bûrn′ish*, *v.t.* to polish: to make bright by rubbing.—*n.* polish: lustre.—*ns.* **burn′isher**, an instrument employed in burnishing: one who burnishes; **burn′ishing**; **burn′ishment**. [Fr. *burnir*, *burniss-*, to burnish—*brun*, brown.]

burnous, *bûr-nōōs′*, **burnouse**, *-nōōz′*, *n.* a mantle with a hood much worn by the Arabs. [Fr.,—Ar. *burnus*.]

Burnsian, *bûrnz′i-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to Robert *Burns* (1759-96), the Scottish poet.—*n.* a student or admirer of Burns.—*n.* **Burns′ite**, a devotee of Burns.

burnt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **burn**.—Also *adj.*

burp, *bûrp*, *v.i.* to belch (*coll.*).—Also *n.*—*v.t.* to rub or pat a baby's back after feeding to cause it to belch.

burr, bur, *bûr*, *n.* the prickly seed-case or head of certain plants, which sticks to clothes or animals: any impediment or inconvenient adherent: any lump, ridge, etc., more or less sharp, an excrescence on a tree, or markings representing it in wood: a knot in thread: a knob at the base of a deer's horn: the rough edge to a line made by an engraving tool, which, when the plate is inked, gives a further quality to the line: waste raw silk: the sweetbread or pancreas: club-moss (*Scot.*): the name for various tools and appliances, as the triangular chisel for clearing the corners of mortises, etc.: the blank driven out of a piece of sheet-metal by a punch: a partly vitrified brick.—*adj.* **burr′y**.—**bur′dock**, a composite plant (*Arctium Lappa*) with hooked involucral bracts and docklike leaves: any species of *Xanthium*; **bur′-mar′igold**, any plant of the composite genus *Bidens*, with barbed pappus: a species of Xanthium; **bur′-reed**, a reedlike genus (*Sparganium*) of water-plants with globular flower-heads; **bur′-this′tle**, spear-thistle; **bur′weed**, various burry plants as burdock, bur-reed, clotbur (*Xanthium*), etc.—**burr in the throat**, something seeming to stick in the throat, producing a choking sensation. [Cog. with Dan. *borre*, a bur.]

burr, bur, *bûr*, *n.* the rough sound of *r* pronounced in the throat, as by many Northumberland people.—*v.i.* to whisper hoarsely, to murmur. [Usually associated with **burr** (1), but perh. from the sound.]

burramundi, *bur-ə-mun′di*, a variant of **barramunda**.

burrel, *bûr′əl*, *n.* a coarse russet cloth of mediaeval times. [See **bureau**.]

burrel, burrell. Same as **bharal**.

burro, *bōōr′ō*, *n.* a donkey. [Sp.]

burrow, *bur′ō*, *n.* a hole in the ground dug esp. by certain animals for shelter or defence: a passage, hole, or gallery dug or eaten through wood, stone, etc.: a refuge.—*v.i.* make holes underground as rabbits: to work one's way through earth, etc.: to dwell in a concealed place.—*v.t.* to make a burrow in: to make by burrowing.—**burr′ow-duck**, the sheldrake or bergander; **burr′owing-owl**, a small long-legged diurnal American owl nesting in burrows. [Prob. a variant of **borough**—O.E. *beorgan*, to protect.]

burrowstown, *bur′əs-tōōn*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a town that is a burgh. [**burgh**.]

bursa, *bûr′sa*, *n.* a pouch or sac, esp. one containing viscid lubricating fluid at points of friction (*zool.*).—*pl.* **bur′sae** (*-sē*).—*adj.* **bur′sal**, relating to a bursa: fiscal.—*n.* **bur′sar**, one who keeps the purse, a treasurer: in Scotland, a student or pupil maintained at a university or school by funds derived from endowment.—*adj.* **bursarial** (*-sā′ri-əl*).—*ns.* **bur′sarship**, the office of a bursar; **bur′sary**, the treasury of a college or monastery: in Scotland, a scholarship; **burse**, a purse: an obsolete form of **bourse**.—*adjs.* **bursic′ūlate**, resembling a small pouch; **burs′iform**, pouch-shaped.—*n.* **bursi′tis**, inflammation of a bursa. [L.L. *bursa*, a purse—Gr. *byrsa*, skin or leather.]

bursch, *bōōrsh*, *n.* a German student:—*pl.* **bursch′en**.—*ns.* **bursch′enism**; **bursch′enschaft** (*-shäft*), a student's association. [Ger. *bursch*, a companion, student.]

Bursera, *bûr′sər-a*, *n.* a tropical American genus of trees yielding elemi and timber, giving name to the family **Burserā′ceae**, akin to the rue family.—*adj.* **burserā′ceous**. [Named after Joachim *Burser* (1593-1689), German botanist.]

burst, *bûrst*, *v.t.* to break into pieces: to break open or cause to give way suddenly or by violence: to make by bursting.—*v.i.* to fly open or in pieces, esp. owing to a force from within: to give way suddenly: to break forth or away: to force a way: to break suddenly into being, or into some condition, activity, or expression of feeling:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **burst**, *arch.*, *dial.*, and *U.S.* **burst′ed**, **bust′ed**; *pa.p.* **burst′en**.—*n.* an act, occasion, or result of bursting: a sudden outbreak: a hard gallop: a spurt: a drunken bout.—*n.* **burst′er** (see also **buster**).—**burst′-up**, a complete break: disruption: commotion: collapse: failure. [O.E. *berstan*; Ger. *bersten*.]

burthen, *bûr′dhən*, *n.* and *v.t.* See **burden** (1 and 2).

burton, *bûr′tn*, *n.* a tackle of two or three blocks.

Burton, *bûr′tn*, *n.* a town of Staffordshire famous for its beer: a drink.—**gone for a Burton** (*airman's slang*), drowned, dead: absent: missing.

bury, *ber′i*, *bûr′i*, *v.t.* to hide in the ground: to cover: to consign to the grave, the sea, etc., as a dead body: to hide or blot out of remembrance:—*pr.p.* **bur′ying**; *pa.t.*, *pa.p.* **bur′ied**.—*n.* (*dial.*) a burrow.—**bur′ying-beetle**, a beetle (*Necrophorus* or kindred genus) that buries small animals as food for its larvae; **bur′ying-ground**, ground set apart for burying the dead: a graveyard; **bur′ying-place**.—**bury the hatchet**, to renounce enmity. [O.E. *byrgan*, to bury; Ger. *bergen*, to hide.]

bus, ′bus, (*obs.* **buss**), *bus*, *n.* an omnibus: car, aeroplane, etc. (*slang*):—*pl.* **bus′es**.—**bus′-bar**, an electric conductor connecting with a number of circuits: **bus′boy**, **bus′girl** (*U.S.*), an assistant waiter or waitress; **bus'-fare**; **bus'man**, the driver or conductor of a bus.—**busman's holiday**, a holiday spent in activities similar to one's work; **miss the bus**, to lose an opportunity. [Short for omnibus.]

busby, *buz'bi*, *n.* a fur hat with a bag hanging on its right side, worn esp. by hussars. [Prob. Hung.]

bush, *bŏŏsh*, *n.* a woody plant in size between a tree and an undershrub: a shrub thick with branches: anything of bushy tuft-like shape: forest: wild uncultivated country (even though treeless): country covered with bushes: the wild: a bunch of ivy hung up as a tavern sign: a tavern.—*v.i.* to grow thick or bushy.—*v.t.* to set bushes about: to support with bushes: to cover (seeds) by means of the bush-harrow.—*adj.* **bushed**, lost in the bush: bewildered (*slang*): tired (*slang*).—*n.* **bush'iness**.—*adj.* **bush'y**, full of or like bushes: thick and spreading.—**bush'-ba'by**, a small South African lemur (*Galago maholi*) also called night-ape; **bush'-buck**, a small S. African antelope, or any other of the same genus (Tragelaphus).—Also (Du.) **boschbok** (*bos'-bok*), (Afrik.) **bosbok** (*bos'bok*); **bush'-cat**, the serval; **bush'craft**, practical knowledge of the bush and skill in its ways; **bush'-fruit**, a fruit growing on a bush, as gooseberry, raspberry; **bush'-harr'ow**, a light harrow for covering grass-seeds, formed of a barred frame interwoven with bushes or branches; **bush'man**, a settler, or traveller, in uncleared land: a woodsman: (*cap.*) one of a now almost extinct nomadic, stunted, yellowish-brown, aboriginal race of huntsmen in S. Africa—Cape Du. *Bos*(*jes*)*man*.—Also *adj.*—**bush'manship**, bushcraft; **bush'master**, a venomous South American snake (*Lachesis muta*); **bush pilot**, an air-line pilot operating over uninhabited country; **bush'ranger**, in Australia, a lawless person, often an escaped criminal, who takes to the bush and lives by robbery: a woodsman: a rapacious person (*fig.*); **bush'-rope**, a liana; **bush shirt, jacket**, a cotton, etc., garment with four patch pockets and a belt; **bush'-shrike**, any bird of a sub-family of Formicariidae (ant-thrushes); **bush telegraph**, the obscure and rapid transmission of news through a country or population; **bush'-tit**, a small long-tailed titmouse of West America, building a large hanging-nest; **bush'veld**, **bosch'veld** (*bos'*), veld made up largely of woodland.—*v.i.* **bush'whack**, to range through the bush: to fight in guerilla warfare: to travel through woods, esp. by clearing a way to do so.—*v.t.* to ambush.—**bush'whacker**, a guerilla fighter: a country lout: a short heavy scythe for cutting bushes: one who clears a way in the bush: a sniper; **bush'whack'ing**, the habits or practice of bushwhackers: the process of forcing a way for a boat by pulling at the bushes overhanging a stream.—**beat about the bush**, to go round about anything, to evade coming to the point.—[M.E. *busk*, *busch*—O.N. *buskr*, from a Gmc. root found in Ger. *busch*, L.L. *boscus*, Fr. *bois*. Some uses are from the corresponding Du. *bosch*.]

bush, *bŏŏsh*, *n.* the metal box or lining of any cylinder in which an axle works.—*v.t.* to furnish with a bush.—**bush'-met'al**, hard brass, gun-metal, a composition of copper and tin, used for journals, bearings, etc. [Du. *bus*—L. *buxus*, box-tree.]

bushel, *bŏŏsh'əl*, *n.* dry measure of 8 gallons, no longer official, for grain, fruit, etc. (*imperial bushel*, 2219·36 cub. in.): container for this quantity. [O.Fr. *boissiel*—root of box.]

bushel, *bŏŏsh'əl* (*U.S.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to mend or alter, as men's clothes.—*ns.* **bush'eller**; **bush'elling**.—**bush'el-man, -woman**. [Cf. Ger. *bosseln*.]

bushido, *bōō'shi-dō*, *n.* a Japanese code of chivalry. [Jap.]

business, *biz'nis*, *n.* employment: trade, profession, or occupation: a task or errand incumbent or undertaken: matter requiring attention: dealings, commercial activity: a commercial or industrial concern: one's concerns or affairs: a matter or affair: action as distinguished from dialogue (*theat.*): a thing, used quite indefinitely (*coll.*): (*biz'i-nis*, also written **busyness**) state of being busy.—Also *adj.* (*biz'nis*).—**business cycle**, (*U.S.*) trade cycle.—*adj.* **bus'iness-like**, methodical, systematic, practical.—**bus'inessman'**, one engaged in commercial transactions.—**do the business for**, to settle, make an end of: to ruin; **genteel business** (*theat.*), such parts as require good dressing; **like nobody's business** (*coll.*), keenly, energetically; **make it one's business**, to undertake to accomplish something or see it done; **man of business**, a law agent who conducts one's affairs; **mean business**, to be in earnest; **mind one's own business**, to confine oneself to one's own affairs; **place of business**, the ordinary place for the practice of one's vocation; **send about one's business**, to dismiss promptly. [busy.]

busk, *busk*, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to prepare: to dress. [O.N. *būa*, to prepare, and *-sk*, contr. of *sik*, the refl. pron. self.]

busk, *busk*, *n.* the piece of bone, wood, or steel in the front of a woman's stays: a corset.—*adj.* **busked**. [Fr. *ḅusc*.]

busk, *busk*, *v.i.* to cruise along a shore, to beat about (*naut.*): to seek.—*n.* **busk'er**, a wandering musician or actor. [Prob. Sp. *buscar*, to seek.]

busket, *busk'ət*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a little bush. [See bush.]

buskin, *busk'in*, *n.* a high thick-soled boot worn in ancient times by actors in tragedy.—*adj.* **busk'ined**, wearing buskins; tragic. [Ety. uncertain; cf. O.Fr. *brousequin*; Du. *broosken*; Sp. *borceguí*.]

busky, *busk'i*, (*Shak.*) *adj.* Same as **bosky**.

buss, *bus*, *n.* a rude or playful kiss, a smack.—*v.t.* to kiss, esp. in a rude or playful manner. [Cf. Ger. dial. *buss*, W. and Gael. *bus*, L. *bāsium*.]

buss, *bus*, *n.* a small two-masted Dutch vessel, used in the herring and mackerel fisheries. [O.Fr. *busse*, L.L. *bussa*; cf. Ger. *bŭse*.]

bussu, *bŏŏs'ōō*, *n.* a tropical American palm (*Manicaria*) with gigantic leaves and netted spathe that serves as cloth. [Port. from Tupi *bussú*.]

bust, *bust*, *n.* a sculpture representing the head and breast of a person: the upper front part of the human body, esp. a woman's.—*adj.* **bust'ed**, breasted: adorned with busts. [Fr. *buste*; It. and Sp. *busto*.]

bust, *bust*, *n.* and *v.* a coll. form of **burst**:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **bust'ed**.—*n.* a drinking bout.—*adj.* ruined, penniless.—*ns.* **bust'er**, something large: a frolic: a roisterer (*slang*): a horse-breaker (*U.S.*): a stormy south wind (*Austr.*): something that causes a large-scale break-up.—**bust'up**, a burst-up.—**go bust**, to become bankrupt.

bustard, *bust'ərd*, *n.* any bird of the genus *Otis*, sometimes made the type of a large family, usually ranked with cranes. [Fr. *bistard*—L. *avis tarda*, slow bird (a misnomer).]

bustee, *bus'tē*, *n.* in India, a settlement or a collection of huts. [Hind. *bastī*.]

bustle, *bus'l*, *v.i.* to busy oneself noisily or fussily.—*n.* hurried activity: stir: tumult.—*n.* **bust'ler**. [M.E. *bustelen*, of doubtful relations.]

bustle, *bus'l*, *n.* a contrivance for causing a skirt to hang back from the hips. [Origin doubtful.]

busy, *biz'i*, *adj.* fully employed: active: diligent: meddling: fussily active: (of a telephone line) engaged: (of picture or design) unrestful because having too much detail.—*n.* (*slang*) a detective.—*v.t.* to make busy: to occupy:—*pr.p.* **bus'ying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **bus'ied**.—*adv.* **bus'ily**.—*n.*

bus'yness, state of being busy (see **business**).—**bus'ybody**, one who meddles in others' affairs: mirror(s) at window arranged to show passers-by; **busy Lizzie**, a plant of the *Impatiens* genus. [O.E. *bysig*.]

but, *but*, *prep*. without (*obs*.): except: in or toward the outer room of (*Scot*.).—*conj*. on the other hand: in contrast: nevertheless: unless, if not: otherwise than (that): except that (merging in *prep*.): that not (developing into a negative *rel. pron*.): than, sooner than (*arch*.).—*adv*. only: in or to the outer room, outwards (*Scot*.).—*n*. an objection (as in Mrs Centlivre's 'But me no buts'): an outer room (*Scot*.).—Also *adj*.—*v.t.* to put forward as an objection—**but and** (*obs*.), and also; **but and ben** (see **ben**); **but for, but that**, were it not for, or that; **but if** (*obs*.), unless: sometimes equivalent to but alone in various senses. [O.E. *be-ūtan*, *būtan*, without—*be*, by and *ūtan*, out—near, and yet outside.]

but, *but*, *n*. Same as **butt**.

butadiene, *bū-tə-dī'ēn*, *n*. (L. *dis*, twice) a hydrocarbon, C_4H_6, used in making synthetic rubber.—*n*. **bu'tane**, a hydrocarbon of the methane series, C_4H_{10}. [**butyl**.]

butch, *bŏŏch*, *n*. a very short haircut for men or women: an aggressively tough man (*slang*): the 'male' partner in a lesbian relationship (*slang*).—*adj*. tough, aggressive. [Amer. boy's nickname.]

butcher, *bŏŏch'ər*, *n*. one whose business is to slaughter cattle for food, or who deals in their flesh: one who delights in bloody deeds: a sweet-seller on a railway train (*U.S.*).—*v.t.* to slaughter for food: to put to a bloody death, to kill cruelly: to spoil, as a bad actor or the like (*fig*.).—*ns*. **butch'ering**, **butch'ing** (back-formation), the act of killing for food, or cruelly.—*adv*. **butch'erly**, butcher-like, cruel, murderous.—*n*. **butch'ery**, great or cruel slaughter: a slaughter-house or shambles.—**butch'er-bird**, a shrike; **butch'er('s) meat**, the flesh of animals slaughtered ~~by~~ butchers, as distinguished from fish, fowls and game; **butch'er's-broom**, an evergreen shrub (*Ruscus aculeatus*) of the lily family, with phyllodes, formerly used by butchers for sweeping their blocks. [O.Fr. *bochier*, *bouchier*, one who kills he-goats—*boc*, a he-goat; **buck**.]

Butea, *būt'i-a*, *n*. the dhak genus of papilionaceous trees, yielding Bengal kino. [Named after Lord *Bute*, prime minister and botanist.]

but-end. Same as **butt-end**.

butene, *bū'tēn*, *n*. butylene.

butler, *but'lər*, *n*. a servant who has charge of liquors, plate, etc.: an officer in a royal household.—*v.i.* to act as butler.—Also **butt'le** (back-formation).—*ns*. **but'lerage**, duty on imported wine once paid to the king's butler (*obs*.): the office of butler (*obs*.): a butler's department; **but'lership**; **but'lery**, the butler's pantry. [Norm. Fr. *butuiller*—L.L. *buticulārius*. See **bottle**.]

butment. Same as **abutment**.

butt, *but*, *v.t.* to strike with the head, as a goat, etc.—*v.i.* to strike with the head (*absolutely*, or with *at*, *against*): to go or drive head first.—*n*. a push or blow with the head.—*n*. **butt'er**, an animal that butts.—**butt in**, to interfere, thrust oneself in. [O.Fr. *boter*, to push, strike.]

butt, *but*, *n*. a large cask: a wine butt = 126 gallons, a beer and sherry butt = 108 gallons. [Cf. Fr. *botte*, Sp. *bota*, L.L. *butta*.]

butt, *but*, *n*. a mark or mound for archery practice: a mound behind targets: one who is made an object of ridicule: a hiding place for grouse-shooters.—*n*. **butt'-shaft** (*Shak*.), a shaft for shooting at butts with. [Fr. *but*, goal.]

butt, *but*, *n*. the thick and heavy end: the stump: a tree-trunk: hinder part of a hide: thick leather: the fag-end of a cigar or cigarette: remnant: square end of a plank meeting another.—*v.i.* to abut: to meet end to end.—**butted joint**, a joint formed between the squared ends of the two jointing pieces, which come together but do not overlap; **butt'-end**; **butt welding**, welding the seam formed by joining two butt-ends. [Ety. dub.; prob. connected with **butt** (3) and **abut**.]

butt, *but*, *n*. a flat-fish of various kinds. [Cf. Sw. *butta*, turbot, Du. *bot*, flounder; **halibut**, **turbot**.]

butte, *būt*, *n*. a conspicuous and isolated hill, cliff-sided, often flat-topped, in the western United States. [Fr.]

butter, *but'ər*, *n*. an oily substance obtained from cream by churning: extended to various substances resembling or containing it: an old chemical name for certain oily chlorides (butter of *antimony*, of *tin*, etc.): flattery.—*v.t.* to spread over with butter, mortar, or other soft substance: to flatter: to fail to catch, let slip.—*n*. **butt'erine** (*-ēn*), a margarine made partly from milk.—*adj*. **butt'ery**, like butter: smeared with butter or the like.—**butt'er-bake** (*Scot*.), **-bis'cuit**, a cake like a biscuit but softer; **butt'er-bean'**, an American bean akin to the French-bean; **butt'er-bird**, in Jamaica, the bobolink; **butt'er-boat**, a table vessel for melted butter; **butt'er-box**, a box for butter: an old nickname for a Dutchman; **butt'erbur'**, **butt'erdock'**, a plant akin to colts-foot with knobbed masses of flower heads and great rhubarb-like leaves; **butt'er-cloth'**, **-mus'lin**, a loose-woven cloth suitable for wrapping butter; **butt'er-cool'er**, a dish for keeping butter in water at table; **butt'ercup**, a crowfoot (*Ranunculus*), esp. of one of those species that have golden-yellow cup-shaped flowers; **butt'er-dish**, **-plate**, a dish or plate for holding butter at table; **buttered eggs** (*arch*.), scrambled eggs; **butt'er-fat'**, the fat contained in butter, chiefly glycerides of palmitic and oleic acids.—*adj*. **butt'er-fingered**, prone to let things slip.—**butt'er-fingers**, (*sing*.) one who lets a ball, etc., he ought to catch slip through his fingers; **butt'er-fish**, a name for various slimy fishes, notably the gunnel; **butt'er-fly**, a general name for any of the daylight Lepidoptera, roughly distinguished from moths by their clubbed antennae: a gay, flighty person (*fig*.): butterfly breast-stroke.—*pl*. **butt'erflies**.—*adj*. light, flighty, like a butterfly.—**butt'erfly-bow'**, a bow whose loops and ends are spread like butterfly's wings; **butterfly (breast-)stroke**, in swimming, a faster variation of the breast-stroke in which the arms are recovered out of the water and there is a different kick; **butt'erfly-fish'**, a blenny with an eye-spot on the dorsal fin: any fish of the family Chaetodontidae; **butt'erfly-flower**, one adapted for pollination by butterflies; **butt'erfly-orchis**, an orchid (of various kinds) with flowers resembling a butterfly; **butt'erfly-screw'**, **-nut'**, a screw or nut, turned by winged finger-grips; **butt'erfly-weed'**, pleurisy-root; **butt'er-knife**, a blunt knife for taking butter from a butter dish; **butt'er-milk**, the milk that remains after the butter has been separated from the cream by churning; **butter muslin** (see above); **butt'ernut**, the oily nut of the North American white walnut: the tree itself: its light-coloured close-grained wood: the souari-nut of Guiana; **butt'er-paper**, a translucent paper suitable for wrapping butter; **butt'er-pat'**, a pat of butter: a wooden instrument for working butter into shape; **butt'er-print'**, a stamp for shaping butter: a child (old *slang*); **butt'er-scotch**, a kind of toffee containing much butter; **butt'er-tree**, a name for many trees that yield a buttery substance, notably of the genera *Bassia*, *Butyrospermum*, *Caryocar*, *Pentadesma*; **butt'er-wife**, **butt'er-wom'an**, a woman who makes and sells butter; **butt'erwort**, any species of Pinguicula, a genus of insectivorous bog-plants, (family *Lentibulariaceae*) with glistening leaves.—**butterflies in the stomach**, nervous tremors in the stomach; **butter up**, to flatter. [O.E. *butere*;

Ger. *butter*; both from L. *būtȳrum*—Gr. *boutȳron*, app.—*bous*, ox, *tȳros*, cheese.]

butter. See **butt (1).**

butter-bump, *but'ər-bump*, *n.* the bittern. [See **bittern**, and **bump (2).**]

buttery, *but'əri*, *n.* a domestic storeroom for provisions, esp. liquors.—**butt'ery-bar'**, the ledge for holding tankards in the buttery; **butt'ery-hatch'**, a half-door over which provisions are handed from the buttery. [Fr. *bouteillerie*, lit. place for bottles; **butler**, **bottle.**]

buttery. See **butter (1)**

buttle. See **butler.**

buttock, *but'ək*, *n.* the rump or protuberant part of the body behind: in wrestling, a throw by use of the buttock.—*v.t.* to throw in this way.—**butt'ock-mail** (*Scot.*), the fine formerly exacted by the church in commutation of sitting on the stool of repentance. [Dim. of **butt**, end.]

button, *but'n*, *n.* a knob or disk, used as a fastening, ornament, or badge: a knob, e.g. that at the end of a foil, that for winding a watch, that to which a violin tailpiece is looped: a bud: the head of an unexpanded mushroom: a pimple: the knob of an electric bell, etc.: anything of small value: a person who acts as a decoy; (in *pl.*) sheep's dung: (*pl.* in form, treated as *sing.*) a page of livery (also **boy in buttons**).—*v.t.* to fasten by means of buttons: to close up tightly.—*v.i.* to admit of fastening with buttons.—*adj.* **butt'ony**, set with buttons: like a button.—*n.* **butt'on-bush**, a North American shrub (*Cephalanthus*) of the madder family, having globular flower-heads.—*adj.* **butt'oned-up** (*slang*), uncommunicative.—**butt'on-hole**, the slit through which a button is passed: a flower or flowers therein.—*v.t.* to make button-holes in: to work with a stitch suitable for defence of edges (*button-hole-stitch*): to detain in talk (orig. **butt'onhold**).—**butt'on-hook**, a hook for pulling buttons through button-holes; **butt'on-wood**, a small tropical Atlantic coast evergreen tree (*Conocarpus erecta*) of the myrobalan family: a plane-tree (*U.S.*)—also **butt'on-ball**; **button scurvy**, yaws; **butt'on-through**, a woman's dress buttoning in front from top to bottom.—**buttoned up** (*slang*), successfully fixed up: safe in hand: ready for action; **in his buttons**, a conjectural reading in *Merry Wives* where the quarto has *betmes*, prob. a misprint for *talons*. [Fr. *bouton*, any small projection, from *bouter*, to push.]

buttress, *but'rəs*, *n.* a projecting support built on to the outside of a wall: any support or prop.—*v.t.* to prop or support, as by a buttress.—**butt'ress-root**, a root, often adventitious, that helps to keep a plant upright. [App. O.Fr. *bouterez*—*bouter*, to push, bear against.]

butty, *but'i*, (*dial.*) *n.* a chum, comrade, workfellow, partner, esp. in a coal-mine: one who takes a contract for work in a coal-mine: a barge towed by another.—**butt'y-coll'ier**; **butt'y-gang.** [App. dim. of dial. *butt*, a companion.]

butty, *but'i*, (*dial.*) *n.* a sandwich, snack.

butyric, *bū-tir'ik*, *adj.* pertaining to or derived from butter.—*ns.* **bū'tyl** (*-til*, *U.S.* *-təl*; Gr. *hȳlē*, matter), an alcohol radical, C_4H_9; **būty'lene**, (also **bū'tene**), an olefine hydrocarbon (C_4H_8) in three isomers.—*adj.* **būtyrā'ceous**, buttery, containing butter.—*n.* **bū'tyrate**, a salt of butyric acid.—**butyric acid**, a volatile fatty acid ($C_3H_7\cdot COOH$), smelling like rancid butter. [See **butter.**]

buvette, *bü-vet*, (Fr.) a small road-side café selling drinks and snacks.

buxom, *buks'əm*, *adj.* yielding, elastic: gay, lively, jolly: plump and comely.—*n.* **bux'omness.** [M.E. *buhsum*, pliable, obedient—O.E. *būgan*, to bow, yield, suff. *-some*.]

buy, *bī*, *v.t.* to purchase for money: to bribe: to obtain in exchange for something: to accept, believe (*slang*):—*pr.p.* **buy'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **bought** (*böt*), *arch. pa.p.* **bought'en.**—*n.* something purchased.—*adj.* **buy'able.**—*n.* **buy'er**, one who buys: one employed to buy goods.—**buyers' market**, one in which buyers rule the price, supply exceeding demand.—**a good buy** (*coll.*), a wise purchase, a bargain; **buy and sell** (*Shak.*), to traffic in; **buy in**, to collect a stock of by buying: to buy back for the owner at an auction; **buy off**, to buy exemption or release for: to get rid of by paying; **buy out**, to dispossess entirely by payment: to buy off: **buy over**, to win over by payment; **buy up**, to purchase the whole stock of; **I'll buy that**, I don't know, I give it up, tell me: I'll accept the explanation though it seems surprising. [O.E. *bycgan*, *bohte*, *boht*; Goth. *bugjan*.]

buzz, *buz*, *v.i.* to make a noise like that of insects' wings: to murmur: to move quickly (*slang*).—*v.t.* to utter with a buzzing sound: to whisper or spread secretly: to transmit by Morse over a telephone wire by means of a key: to make a telephone call to: to throw (*slang*): to fly very low over or very close to: to interfere with in flight by flying very near to (*aero.*).—*n.* the noise of bees and flies: a humming sound: a voiced hiss: a whispered report: a telephone call.—*n.* **buzz'er**, one who buzzes: a whisperer or tell-tale (*Shak.*): an apparatus that makes a buzzing sound, as a hooter, a circular saw, or an electrical device for signalling, etc.—*n.* and *adj.* **buzz'ing.**—*adv.* **buzz'ingly.**—*adj.* **buzz'y.**—**buzz bomb**, a flying bomb; **buzz'-saw** (*U.S.*), a circular saw; **buzz'-wig**, a great bushy wig. [From the sound.]

buzz, *buz*, *v.t.* to drain (a bottle) to the last drop of wine. [Orig. uncertain.]

buzzard, *buz'ərd*, *n.* a large bird of prey of the genus *Buteo*, despised by falconers: extended to some others, as the *honey-buzzard*, *turkey-buzzard*: a blockhead, coward or sluggard. [Fr. *busard*.]

buzzard, *buz'ərd*, *n.* a blundering insect, as a cockchafer or night-flying moth: an ignorant blunderer (often *blind buzzard*).—*n.* **buzz'ard-clock** (*dial.*), a cockchafer. [**buzz.**]

bwana, *bwā'nā*, *n.* master: sir. [Swahili.]

by, *bī*, *prep.* at the side of: near to: along a route passing through, via: past: in oaths, in the presence of, or with the witness of: through (denoting the agent, cause, means, etc.): to the extent of: in quantity measurable in terms of: in accordance with: in respect of: of time, not after: multiplied into, or combined with another dimension of: in succession to: besides (*Scot.*): in comparison with (*Scot.*).—*conj.* by the time that (*arch.* and *Scot.*): than (*Scot.*).—*adv.* near: aside: away: past: in reserve.—*n.* and *adj.* see **bye.**—*adv.* **by'-and-by**, at some future time: before long: successively (*Spens.*).—**by'-blow**, a side blow: an illegitimate child; **by'-corner**, an out-of-the-way place; **by'-drinking** (*Shak.*), drinking between meals; **by'-election**, a parliamentary election for a seat during the sitting of parliament; **by'-end**, a subsidiary aim; **by'-form**, a subsidiary form: a form varying from the usual one; **by'going**, the action of passing by (esp. in **in the by-going**, in passing).—*adj.* **by'gone** (*-gon*).—*n.pl.* **by'gones**, past happenings or grievances: ornaments, household articles, etc., of former times which are not fine enough, or not old enough, to be valued as antiques (also in *sing.*).—**by'-lane**, a side lane or passage out of the common road; **by'line**, a line at the head of a newspaper or magazine article telling by whom it is written; **by'-mō'tive**, an unavowed motive; **by'-name**, a nickname.—*adj.* **by'-ordinar** (*Scot.*), extraordinary.—**by'pass**, a side track for carrying traffic, fluids, electricity, etc., round an obstruction, congested place, etc.—*v.t.* to supply with a

bypass: to direct (e.g. fluid) along a bypass: to go round and beyond by a bypass (also *fig.* to ignore, leave out): to evade.—**by'-passage**, a side passage.—*adj.* **by'-past** (*Shak.*), past: gone by.—**by'path**, a secluded or indirect path; **by'place**, a retired place; **by'-play**, action subordinate to and apart from the main action of a play; **by'-plot**, a subsidiary plot; **by'-product**, a product formed in the process of making something else; **by'road**, a retired side road; **by'room** (*Shak.*), a side or private room; **by'-speech**, a casual speech; **by'stander**, one who stands by or near one: a looker-on; **by'-street**, an obscure street; **by'-thing**, a thing of minor importance; **by'-time**, leisure time; **by'way**, a private, secluded, or obscure way; **by'word**, a common saying: a proverb: a term of reproach: an object of common derision; **by'-work**, work for leisure hours.—**by and by**, presently: in the course of time; **by and large** (*naut.*), whether close-hauled or before the wind: speaking generally: on the whole; **by the by(e)**, **by the way**, in passing, incidentally; **let bygones be bygones**, let the past be ignored. [O.E. *bī*, *bi*, *big*; Ger. *bei*, L. *ambi-*. See **bye**.]

by. See **bye**.

bycoket, *bī'kok-it*, *n.* a turned-up peaked cap worn by noble persons in the 15th century. [O.Fr. *bicoquet*, prob. *bi-* (L. *bis*), double, *coque*, a shell.]

bye, **by**, *bī*, *n.* anything of minor importance, a side issue, a thing not directly aimed at: in games, the state of one who has not drawn an opponent, and passes without contest to the next round: in cock-fighting, a battle not forming part of a main: in golf, the holes remaining after the match is decided, played as a subsidiary game: in cricket, a run made from a ball bowled but not struck or touched by the batsman.—*adj.* subsidiary: apart: indirect. See also **by**.

Byelorussian. See **Belorussian**.

byke. Same as **bike** (1).

bylander. Same as **bilander**.

bylaw, **bye-law**, *bī'lö*, *n.* the law of a local authority or private corporation: a supplementary law or an inferred regulation. [The same as **byrlaw**, from O.N. *bȳjar-lög*; Dan. *by-lov*, town-law; from O.N. *būa*, to dwell. See **bower**.]

bylive (*Spens.*). Same as **belive**.

bynempt. See **bename**.

byre, *bīr*, (mainly *Scot.*) *n.* a cowhouse.—**byre'man**, **byre'woman**, a farm-servant with care of cows. [O.E. *bȳre*.]

byrlady, *bər-lā'di*, **byrlakin**, *bər-lā'kin*, (*arch.*) contractions for *By Our Lady*, *Ladykin*.

byrlaw, *bir'lö*, *n.* a sort of popular jurisprudence long surviving in Scotland in villages and among husbandmen, concerning local matters in dispute.—*n.* **byr'law-man** (*Scott* **bir'lieman**), an arbiter, oddsman, or umpire in such matters. [See **bylaw**.]

byrnie, *bir'ni*, (*hist.*) *n.* a mail-coat: a breastplate. [A Scots form—O.N. *brynja*; O.E. *byrne*.]

byroad, **bystander**, **byway**, etc. See **by**.

Byronic, *bī-ron'ik*, *adj.* possessing the characteristics of Lord Byron (1788-1824), or of his poetry, overstrained in sentiment or passion, cynical and libertine.—*adv.* **Byron'ically.**—*n.* **By'ronism** (*-rən-izm*).

byssus, *bis'əs*, *n.* a fine yellowish flax: linen made from it (the 'fine linen' of the Bible): the bundle of filaments by which some shellfish attach themselves.—*adjs.* **byssā'ceous**, composed of a mass of fine threads: delicately filamentous; **byss'al**, pertaining to a mollusc's byssus; **byss'ine**, made of fine linen.—*n.* **byssinos'is**, an allergic lung disease of cotton workers.—*adj.* **byss'oid**, byssaceous. [L.,—Gr. *byssos*, a fine flaxen substance.]

bytownite, *bī'town-īt*, *n.* a plagioclase intermediate between anorthite and labradorite. [*Bytown*, now Ottawa, where it occurs.]

bywoner, *bī'won-ər*, *bī'vōn-ər*, *n.* an authorised squatter on another's farm: a poor white parasite. [Du. *bijwonen*, to be present.]

byzant, *biz'ənt*, or *biz-ant'*. Same as **bezant**.

Byzantine, *biz-an'tīn*, or *bīz-an'tīn*, or *-tin*, or *biz ən-*, *adj.* relating to *Byzantium* (Constantinople, now Istanbul).—*n.* an inhabitant thereof.—*n.* **Byzan'tinism**, manifestation of Byzantine characteristics.—**Byzantine architecture**, the style prevalent in the Eastern Empire down to 1453, marked by the round arch springing from columns or piers, the dome supported upon pendentives, capitals elaborately sculptured, mosaic or other incrustations, etc.; **Byzantine Church**, the Eastern or Greek Church; **Byzantine Empire**, the Eastern or Greek Empire from A.D. 395 to 1453; **Byzantine historians**, the series of Greek chroniclers of the affairs of the Byzantine Empire down to its fall in 1453. [Gr. *Bȳzantion*.]

C

C, c, *sē*, *n.* the third letter of our alphabet, a rounded form of the Greek *gamma* (see G), which the Romans used instead of *k*, and in some languages came to have the sound of *s* or one like it: one of the notes of the musical gamut, the sound on which the system is founded—the keynote of the natural scale, C major, having neither flats nor sharps: as a time signature, common time: as a Roman numeral, C = 100: C̄ = 100,000; C3, of poor physique.

ca', *kö*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.*, to call: to drive: to propel: to knock (with *down*, *off*, *over*, etc.).—*n.* **ca''ing-** or **caa'ing-whale**, a species of dolphin (*Globiocephalus melas*) often taken by ca'ing or driving ashore.—**ca' canny**, to go easy: deliberately to restrict output or effort. [call.]

caatinga, *kä-ting'ga*, *n.* in Brazil, open, comparatively low forest, on white sandy soil derived from granite. [Tupí, white forest.]

cab, *kab*, *n.* a public carriage of various sizes and shapes, with two or four wheels, orig. horse-drawn now usu. motor-driven: a taxi-cab: the driver's shelter on a locomotive, motor-lorry, etc.—*ns.* **cabb'y**, familiar dim. of **cab'man**, one who drives a horse cab; **cab'-rank, cab'-stand**, a place where cabs stand for hire; **cab'-runner, cab'-tout**, one whose business it is to call cabs. [Shortened from cabriolet.]

cab, *kab*, *n.* a Hebrew dry measure nearly three pints. [Heb. *qab*.]

caba. U.S. form of cabas, having cabas as pl.

cabal, *kə-bal'*, *n.* a small party united for some secret design: the plot itself: a name in English history esp. given to five unpopular ministers of Charles II (1672), whose initials happened to make up the word.—*v.i.* to form a party for a secret purpose: to intrigue:—*pr.p.* **caball'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **caballed'**.—*n.* **caball'er**. [Fr. *cabale*; from Heb. *qabbalah*; see cabbala.]

caballero, *kab-al-yār'ō*, *n.* a Spanish gentleman. [Sp.,—L. *caballārius*, horseman—*caballus*, horse.]

caballine, *kab'ə-lin*, *adj.* pertaining to, or suited to, a horse. [L. *caballīnus*—*caballus*, a horse.]

cabala, etc. See cabbala.

cabana, *kə-ban'(y)ə*, (*U.S.*) *n.* a small tentlike cabin, esp. used as a changing hut on the beach or by a swimming-pool. [Sp. *cabaña*.]

cabaret, *kab'ə-rā*, *n.* a restaurant with variety turns: the kind of entertainment there given. [Fr., tavern; prob. for *cabaneret*—*cabane*, a hut.]

cabas, *kab'ä*, *n.* a woman's work-basket, reticule, or handbag. See also caba. [Fr., flat basket.]

cabbage, *kab'ij*, *n.* a vegetable (*Brassica oleracea*) of the Cruciferae: the edible terminal bud of various palms.—*adj.* **cabb'agy**.—*ns.* **cabb'age-butt'erfly, cabb'age-white'**, a large white butterfly (*Pieris*) whose larvae injure the leaves of cabbage and kindred plants; **cabb'age-fly**, a fly (*Anthomyia brassicae*), whose maggots injure cabbage roots; **cabb'age-lett'uce**, a lettuce with cabbage-like head; **cabb'age-moth**, a moth (*Mamestra brassicae*) whose larva feeds on the cabbage; **cabb'age-palm, cabb'age-tree**, *Oreodoxa oleracea* or other palm with an edible cabbage; **cabb'age-rose**, a rose of bunchy cabbage-like form; **cabb'age-worm**, the larva of the cabbage-butterfly or of the cabbage-moth.—**Kerguelen cabbage**, a wind-pollinated plant of the cabbage family growing on Kerguelen Island. [Fr. *caboche*, head; cf. It. *capocchia*, augmentative—*capo*, head—L. *caput*.]

cabbage, *kab'ij*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to purloin, orig. of tailors who took portions of a customer's cloth as a perquisite.—*n.* cloth so appropriated.

cabbala, cabala, *kab'ə-lə* or *kə-bä'lə*, *n.* a secret traditional lore, theological, metaphysical, and magical, of Jewish rabbis, who read hidden meanings into the Bible.—*ns.* **cab(b)'alism**, the science of the cabbala; **cab(b)'alist**, one versed in the cabbala.—*adjs.* **cab(b)alist'ic, -al**, relating to the cabbala: having a hidden meaning. [Heb. *qabbālāh*, tradition, *qibbēl*, to receive.]

caber, *kāb'ər*, *n.* a pole, generally the stem of a young tree, which is poised and tossed or hurled by Highland athletes. [Gael. *cabar*.]

cabin, *kab'in*, *n.* a hut or cottage: a small room, esp. in a ship, for officers or passengers: a compartment for passengers in an aircraft: a railway signal-box.—*v.t.* to shut up in a cabin or in a cramped space: to hamper in action (*fig.*).—*v.i.* to dwell in a cabin.—**cab'in-boy**, a boy who waits on the officers or cabin passengers of a ship; **cabin class**, class between tourist and first class; **cabin crew**, members of aircraft crew who look after passengers; **cabin cruiser**, power-driven boat with full provision for living on board; **cabin passenger**, formerly, one entitled to superior accommodation: a passenger having cabin accommodation; **cabin ship**, a ship carrying only one class of passengers. [Fr. *cabane*—L.L. *capanna*.]

cabinet, *kab'(i-)nit*, *n.* a little cabin or hut (*obs.*): the bed or nest of a beast or bird (*Shak.*): a small room, closet, or private apartment: a case for storing or displaying articles of value: a private room for consultation, esp. a king's: hence (usu. *cap.*) a select inner group of the ministers who govern a country: in U.S., the president's advisory council, consisting of heads of government departments.—**Cabinet Council**, an earlier name for the Cabinet; **cab'inet-edi'tion**, one less in size and price than a library edition, but still elegant in format; **cab'inet-maker**, a maker of cabinets and other fine furniture; **cab'inetmaking**, the occupation or art of the cabinetmaker: the getting together of a new set of cabinet ministers; **cabinet minister**, a member of a cabinet; **cab'inet-pho'tograph**, one of the size larger than a carte-de-visite; **cab'inet-pudd'ing**, a cake-like pudding. [Dim. of cabin; cf. Fr. *cabinet*.]

Cabiri, *ka-bi'rī* (L. *kä-bē'rē*), *n.pl.* ancient mystic divinities whose cult spread from Lemnos, Samothrace, and Imbros—also **Cabei'ri**.—*adjs.* **Cabĭrian, Cabĭr'ic**. [Latinised from Gr. *Kabeiroi*.]

cable, *kā'bl*, *n.* a strong rope or chain for hauling or tying anything, esp. a ship's anchor: a cable-laid rope: a cable-length: a line of submarine telegraph wires embedded in gutta-percha and encased in coiled strands of iron wire: a bundle of insulated wires laid underground: a cabled message.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to provide with a cable, to tie up: to telegraph by cable.—*n.* **cā'bling**, a bead or moulding like a thick rope: the filling of flutes on a column with a moulding like a cable.—*n.* **cā'blegram**, a telegram sent by cable.—*adj.* **cā'ble-laid**, composed of hawsers with a right-handed twist, twisted together to the left hand; **cā'ble-length, cāble's-length**, a tenth of a nautical mile, approximately 200 yards.—*ns.* **cā'ble-mould'ing**, a bead or moulding carved in imitation of a thick rope; **cā′ble-stitch**, (a series of stitches producing) a pattern suggestive of cables; **cā′ble-tramway, -rail′way**, one along which cars or carriages are drawn by an endless cable; **cā′bleway**, a structure for transport of material in cars suspended from a cable. [Fr.,—L.L. *caplum*, a halter—L. *capĕre*, to hold.]

cabob. Same as kabob.

caboc, *ka′bək*, *n.* a double cream cheese rolled in oatmeal. [Same as kebbock.]

caboceer, *kab-ō-sēr′*, *n.* a West African headman. [Port. *cabeceira*—*cabo*—L. *caput*, head.]

caboched, caboshed, *kə-bosht′*, (*her.*) *adj.* in full face with no neck showing. [Fr. *caboché*—L. *caput*, head.]

cabochon, *ka-bō-shɔ̃*, *n.* a precious stone polished but uncut, or cut en (*ã*) cabochon, i.e. rounded on top and flat on back, without facets.—Also *adj.* [Fr., *caboche*—L. *caput*, head.]

caboodle, *kə-bo͞o′dl*, (*slang*) *n.* crowd, collection. [Origin unknown.]

caboose, *kə-bo͞os′*, *n.* a ship's kitchen: an open-air cooking stove: car on a goods or construction train for the train crew or workmen (*U.S.*): a hut. [Du. *kombuis*; cf. Ger. *kabuse*.]

cabotage, *kab′o-tij*, *n.* coastal trading: restriction of this within a country's territory. [Fr.]

cabré, *kā′brā*, *adj.* rearing (*her.*): of an aeroplane, flying tail-down. [Fr. *cabrer*, to caper.]

cabrie, *kab′rē*, *n.* a pronghorn.—Also **cab′rit**. [Sp. *cabrito*, kid.]

cabriole, *kab′ri-ōl*, *n.* a capriole.—*adj.* of furniture legs, curved, often like an animal's paw.—*n.* **cabriolet** (*-lā′*), a light carriage with two wheels: (after 1830) a cab: a type of motor-car like a coupé, with folding top: a small armchair of curved design (18th century). [Fr.,—L. *capra*, a goat.]

cacafogo, *kak-ə-fō′gō*, **cacafuego**, *-fū′gō* (Sp. *kä-kā-fwā′gō*), (*obs.*) *n.* a spitfire, blusterer. [Sp. *cagar*, to void excrement, Port. *fogo*, Sp. *fuego*, fire.]

cacao, *kə-kä′ō*, *kə-kā′ō*, *n.* the tropical American tree *Theobroma cacao* (family *Sterculiaceae*) or its seeds from which cocoa and chocolate are made. [Mex. *cacauatl*, cacao tree.]

cachaemia, *ka-kē′mi-a*, *n.* a morbid state of the blood.—*adj.* **cachae′mic**. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *haima*, blood.]

cachalot, *kash′ə-lot*, *-lō*, *n.* the sperm-whale. [Fr.]

cache, *kash*, *n.* a hiding-place for treasure, provisions, ammunition, etc.: stores so hidden.—*v.t.* to hide.—*n.* **cache-pot** (*kash′pō*, *-pot*), an ornamental flower-pot enclosing a common one. [Fr. *cacher*, to hide.]

cachet, *kash′ā*, *n.* a seal: any distinctive stamp (*fig.*), esp. something showing or conferring prestige: a capsule enclosing a medicine.—**lettre de cachet** (*hist.*), a letter under the private seal of the king of France, by which his pleasure was made known to individuals, and the administration of justice often interfered with. [Fr.]

cachexy, cachexia, *ka-kek′si*, *-a*, *n.* a bad state of body: a depraved habit of mind.—*adjs.* **cachec′tic, -al**. [L.,—Gr. *kachexiā*—*kakos*, bad, *hexis*, condition, from the root of *echein*, to have.]

cachinnate, *kak′in-āt*, *v.i.* to laugh loudly.—*n.* **cachinnā′tion**.—*adj.* **cachinn′atory** (or *kak′*). [L. *cachinnāre*, to laugh loudly.]

cacholong, *kach′o-long*, *n.* a variety of quartz or of opal, generally of a milky colour. [Fr. from Kalmuk.]

cacholot. Same as cachalot.

cachou, *ka-sho͞o′*, *n.* a pill or lozenge of extract of liquorice, cashew-nut, or the like, used by some smokers in the hope of sweetening the breath. [Fr.]

cachucha, *kə-cho͞o′chə*, *n.* a lively Spanish dance in 3-4 time, like the bolero. [Sp.]

cacique, *ka-sēk′*, *n.* a West Indian chief: a political boss. [Haitian.]

cack-handed, *kak′-*, (*slang*) *adj.* left-handed: clumsy.—Also **kack-handed**.

cackle, *kak′l*, *n.* the sound made by a hen or goose: talk or laughter of similar sound or value.—*v.i.* to make such a sound.—Also *v.t.*—*n.* **cack′ler**, a fowl or person that cackles.—**cut the cackle**, to stop the useless talk. [M.E. *cakelen*; cog. with Du. *kakelen*.]

cacodaemon, cacodemon, *kak-ō-dē′mən*, *n.* an evil spirit: a nightmare (*Shak.*). [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *daimōn*, spirit.]

cacodoxy, *kak′ō-dok-si*, *n.* bad doctrine, wrong opinion, heterodoxy. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *doxa*, an opinion.]

cacodyl, *kak′ō-dil*, *n.* a colourless stinking liquid, composed of arsenic, carbon, and hydrogen. [Gr. *kakōdēs*, stinking, *hȳlē*, matter.]

cacoethes, *kak-ō-ē′thēz*, *n.* a bad habit or itch. [Gr. *kakoēthēs*, *-ĕs*, ill-disposed—*kakos*, bad, *ēthos*, habit.]

cacoethes loquendi, *kak-ō-ē′thēz* (or *ka-ko-āth′ās*) *lō-kwen′dī* (or *lo-kwen′dē*), (L.) an itch for speaking; **cacoethes scribendi**, *skrī-ben′dī* (or *skrē-ben′dē*), an itch for scribbling.

cacogastric, *kak-ō-gas′trik*, *adj.* pertaining to a disordered stomach, dyspeptic. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *gastēr*, the belly.]

cacogenics, *kak-ō-jen′iks*, *n.* the science of race deterioration. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *genos*, race.]

cacography, *kak-og′rə-fi*, *n.* bad handwriting or spelling.—*adj.* **cacographic** (*-ō-graf′ik*). [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *graphē*, writing.]

cacolet, *kak′ō-lā*, *n.* a military mule-litter. [Fr., prob. from Basque.]

cacology, *ka-kol′ə-ji*, *n.* faulty vocabulary or pronunciation. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *logos*, speech.]

cacomistle, cacomixl, *ka′kə-mi(k)s-əl*, *n.* a small carnivore (*Bassariscus*) found in south-west U.S. and Mexico; also *ringtail*, *ringtailed cat*. [Mex.-Sp.,—Nahuatl *tlaco*, half, *miztli*, cougar.]

cacoon, *ka-ko͞on′*, *n.* the large seed of a tropical climber (*Entada scandens*) of the mimosa family, used for making scent-bottles, snuff-boxes, etc.: the purgative and emetic seed of a tropical American climber (*Fevillea cordifolia*) of the gourd family. [Origin doubtful.]

cacophony, *ka-kof′ə-ni*, *n.* a disagreeable sound: discord of sounds.—*adjs.* **cacoph′onous, cacophonic** (*-ō-fon′ik*), **-al, cacophonious** (*-fō′ni-əs*), harsh-sounding. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *phōnē*, sound.]

cacotrophy, *ka-kot′rə-fi*, *n.* bad nourishment. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *trophē*, nourishment.]

cactus, *kak′tus*, *-təs*, *n.* a name given to any plant of the American family Cactā′ceae (now divided into several genera), fleshy xerophytes whose stems store water and do the work of leaves, which are generally reduced to spines.—*pl.* **cac′tī** or **cac′tuses**.—*adjs.* **cactā′ceous, cac′tiform**. [L.,—Gr. *kaktos*, a prickly plant found in Sicily.]

cacumen, *ka-kū′men*, *n.* a top or point.—*adjs.* **cacū′minal**, pertaining to the top: produced by turning the tip of the tongue up and back (*phon.*); **cacū′minous**, with pointed or pyramidal top. [L. *cacūmen*, *-inis*.]

cad, *kad*, *n.* an inferior assistant (*obs.*): a hanger-on, tavern-yard loafer, or errand-runner (*obs.*): a bus-conductor (*obs.*): a passenger taken by a conductor for his own profit (*obs.*): a townsman (at Oxford): a low vulgarian: one who lacks the instincts of a gentleman.—*adj.* **cadd′ish**.—*n.* **cadd′ishness**. [Short for cadet.]

cadastral, *ka-das′trəl*, *adj.* pertaining to a cadas′tre or public register of the lands of a country for fiscal purposes: applied also to a survey on a large scale. [Fr.,—L.L. *capitastrum*, register for a poll-tax—L. *caput*, the head.]

cadaverous, *kə-dav′ə-rəs*, *adj.* corpselike: sickly-looking: gaunt, haggard—*n.* **cadāv′er** (or *-dav′*; *surg.* and *anat.*), a corpse.—*adj.* **cadāv′eric.**—*n.* **cadav′erousness.** [L. *cadāver*, a dead body—*cadĕre*, to fall (dead).]

caddie, caddy, *kad′i*, *n.* one who attends a golfer at play, carrying the clubs: (18th cent.) a messenger or errand porter in Edinburgh.—*v.i.* to carry clubs.—**caddie car, or caddy car**, a device running on two wheels for taking a bag of golf clubs round the course—also **caddie (or caddy) cart.** [See cadet.]

caddis, *kad′is*, (*Shak.* caddyss) *n.* worsted ribbon. [O.Fr. *cadaz*, *cadas*, tow.]

caddis, caddice, *kad′is*, *n.* the larva of the **cadd′is-fly** (*Phryganea*) or other insect of the Trichoptera, which lives in water in a **cadd′is-case**, a silken sheath covered with fragments of wood, stone, shell, leaves, etc., open at both ends.—Also **cadd′is-worm.** [Origin obscure.]

caddy, *kad′i*, *n.* a small box for holding tea. [Malay *kati*, the weight of a small packet of tea.]

cade, *kād*, *n.* a barrel or cask. [Fr.—L. *cadus*, a cask.]

cade, *kād*, *n.* and *adj.* a lamb or colt brought up by hand, a pet lamb. [Ety. unknown.]

cadeau, *ka-dō*, (Fr.) a gift, present.

cadence, *kā′dəns*, *n.* falling, sinking (*Milton*): the fall of the voice: rise and fall of sound, modulation: rhythm: a succession of chords closing a musical period (see imperfect, perfect, plagal, cadence).—*adj.* **cā′denced**, rhythmical.—*n.* **cā′dency**, rhythm: the relative status of younger sons (*her.*).—*adj.* **cā′dent** (*Shak.*), falling. [Fr.—L. *cadĕre*, to fall.]

cadenza (*kä-dent′sa*, *kə-den′za*), an outstanding virtuoso passage or flourish interpolated, sometimes improvised, given by a solo voice or instrument towards the end or at some important stage of a movement. [It. *cadenza*—L. *cadĕre*, to fall.]

cadet, *kə-*, *ka-det′*, *n.* a younger son: a member of the younger branch of a family: one studying or qualifying for a commission in the army, navy, or other service, or (formerly) in the East India Company's service: a boy undergoing training for one of the armed forces: in New Zealand, a newcomer gaining experience.—*n.* **cadet′ship.**—**cadet corps**, an organised body of boys undergoing military training. [Fr. *cadet*, formerly *capdet*—dim. of L. *caput*, the head.]

cadge, *kaj*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to beg or go about begging: to sponge.—*n.* **cadg′er**, a carrier who collects country produce for disposal: a hawker: a fellow who picks up his living about the streets: a sponger. [Prob. conn. with catch.]

cadge, *kaj*, *n.* a padded wooden frame on which a number of hawks may be carried. [Prob. cage; perh. cadge (1).]

cadgy, *kaj′i*, (*dial.*) *adj.* cheerful and friendly: frolicsome: wanton. [Cf. Dan. *kaad*, wanton, O.N. *kātr*, merry.]

cadi, *kä′di*, *kā′di*, *n.* a magistrate in Mohammedan countries. [Ar. *qādī*, a judge.]

Cadmean, *kad-mē′ən*, *adj.* relating to *Cadmus* (Gr. *Kadmos*), who, according to legend, introduced the original Greek alphabet.—**Cadmean victory**, one very costly to both sides (Cadmus sowed the dragon's teeth from which sprang soldiers who fought each other until only five were left).

cadmium, *kad′mi-əm*, *n.* the element of atomic number 48, a white metal, occurring in zinc ores. [Gr. *kadmiā*, *kadmeiā* (*gē*), Cadmean (earth), calamine.]

cadrans, *kad′rənz*, *n.* an instrument by which a gem is adjusted while being cut. [Fr. *cadran*, a quadrant.]

cadre, *kad′r′*, *käd′ri*, *kad′ər*, *kād′*, *n.* framework, esp. permanent skeleton of a military unit, the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, etc., around whom the rank and file may be quickly grouped: any nucleus of key persons: (prob. from Fr. through Russ.) a cell of trained Communist leaders: a member of such a cell. [Fr.]

caduac, *kad′ū-ak*, (*obs.*) *n.* a casualty or windfall. [Scot.—L. *cadūcum*.]

caduceus, *ka-dū′si-us*, (*myth.*) *n.* the rod of Hermes, messenger of the gods—a wand surmounted with two wings and entwined by two serpents:—*pl.* **cadū′cei.**—*adj.* **cadū′cean.** [L. *cādūceus*, akin to Gr. *kērykeion*, a herald's wand—*kēryx*, *-ykos*, a herald.]

caducibranchiate, *ka-dū-si-brang′ki-āt*, *adj.* losing the gills on attaining maturity. [L. *cadūcus* caducous, *branchiae*, gills.]

caducous, *ka-dū′kəs*, *adj.* falling early, as leaves or flowers: lapsing (*Rom. law*).—*n.* **caducity** (*ka-dū′si-ti*), transitoriness, senility: lapse. [L. *cadūcus*—*cadĕre*, to fall.]

Caecilia, *sē-sil′i-a*, *n.* a genus of legless burrowing Amphibia with hidden eyes.—*adj.* **caecil′ian.**—*n.* any member of the class to which Caecilia belongs. [L. *caecus*, blind.]

caecum, *sē′kəm*, in U.S. **cecum**, *n.* a blind sac: a sac or bag having only one opening, connected with the intestine of an animal:—*pl.* **cae′ca.**—*adj.* **cae′cal.** [L., neut. of *caecus*, blind.]

caen-stone, *kā′ən-stōn*, *n.* a cream-coloured limestone brought from Caen (*kā*) in France.

caerulean. Same as cerulean.

Caesalpinia, *ses-*, *sēz-al-pin′i-a*, *n.* a genus, including brazil-wood and divi-divi, giving name to a family **Caesalpiniā′ceae** of leguminous plants. [Named after Andrea *Cesalpino* (1519-1603), botanist.]

Caesar, *sē′zər*, *n.* an absolute monarch, an autocrat, from the Roman dictator Gaius Julius *Caesar* (100-44 B.C.).—*adj.* **Caesarean, -ian** (*-ā′ri-ən*), relating to Julius Caesar.—*n.* an adherent of Caesar, an imperialist.—*ns.* **Cae′sarism**; **Cae′sarist**; **Cae′sarship.**—**caesaropapism** (also *cap.*), (*sē-zə-rō-pā′pizm*), control of the church by a secular ruler or by the state (L.L. *pāpa*, pope).—**Caesarean operation, section**, delivery of a child by cutting through walls of abdomen; in Roman times, enjoined by law if mother died (perh. *Lex Caesarea*, perh. *caedĕre*, to cut—Pliny connects with first bearer of cognomen *Caesar*).

caesium, *sēz′i-əm*, in U.S. **cesium**, *n.* the element of atomic number 55, a silver-white, soft, and extensile alkaline metal; used in form of compounds or alloys in photoelectric cells, etc.—*adj.* **caes′ious**, bluish or greyish green. [L. *caesius*, bluish grey.]

caespitose, *sēs′pi-tōs*, *adj.* tufted: turf-like. [L. *caespes*, *-itis*, turf.]

caestus. Variant of cestus (2), or, less often, (1).

caesura, cesura, *si-zū′rə*, (*pros.*) *n.* division of a foot between two words: a pause in a line of verse (generally near the middle).—*adj.* **caesū′ral.** [L. *caesūra*—*caedĕre*, *caesum*, to cut off.]

cafard, *ka-fär′*, *n.* depression, the blues. [Fr.]

café, cafe, *kaf′ā*, *ka′fi*, *n.* a coffee-house, a restaurant: (Fr. café, *kaf-ā*) coffee-(house).—**café au lait**, *ō le*, coffee with hot milk; **café-chantant** (*shā-tā*), **café-concert** (*kō-ser*), café providing musical entertainment; **café filtre**, *fēl-tr′*, strong black filtered coffee; **café noir** (*nwär*), black coffee (i.e. without milk).

cafeteria, *ka-fi-tē′ri-ə*, *n.* a restaurant with a counter for self-service. [Cuban Sp., a tent in which coffee is sold.]

caff. Slang term for café, coffee-house.

caffeine, *kaf′ēn*, or *kaf-ē′in*, *n.* theine, an alkaloid present in coffee and tea.—*n.* **caff′e(in)ism**, a morbid state caused by caffeine. [Fr. *caféine*; see coffee.]

cafila, caffila, *ka′fēl-a*, (Ar.) a caravan.

Caffre. See Kaffir.

caftan, *kaf′tən, kaf-tan′*, *n.* a long-sleeved Persian or Turkish garment, reaching to the ankles and often tied with a sash. [Turk. *qaftān*.]

cage, *kāj*, *n.* a box or compartment wholly or partly of open work for captive animals: a prison: a frame with a platform or platforms used in hoisting in a vertical shaft: the framework supporting a peal of bells: a wire guard: any structure resembling a bird's cage: a squirrel's nest (*dial.*).—*v.t.* to imprison in a cage:—*pr.p.* cag′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* caged.—*adj.* **caged**, confined.—*n.* **cage′ling**, a bird that is or has been kept in a cage.—*ns.* **cage′bird**, a bird of a kind habitually kept in a cage; **cage′work**, open work like the bars of a cage. [Fr.,—L. *cavea*, a hollow place.]

cagey, **cagy**, *kāj′i*, (*coll.*) *adj.* artfully shy, wary, chary: not frank, secretive.—*n.* **cag′iness**, **cag′yness**. [Perh. conn. with cadgy.]

cagot, *kăg′ō*, *n.* one of an outcast class found scattered in the western Pyrenees, supposed to be the descendants of lepers. [Fr.; origin unknown.]

cahier, *ka-yā*, (Fr.) a writing-book: a memorandum: a report, memorial.

cahoot, *kə-hōōt*, *n.* (*U.S.*) company or partnership.—**go cahoots**, to go shares; **in cahoots**, in collusion.

cailleach, *kal′yahh*, (*Scot.*) *n.* an old woman.—Also **caillach**, **cailliach**. [Gael. *cailleach*.]

caimac, **caimacam**. Same as **kaimakam**.

caiman. Same as **cayman**.

Cain, *kān*, *n.* Adam's son, murderer of Abel (Gen. iv), hence allusively a murderer.—*n.* **Cain′ite**, a descendant of Cain: a member of a 2nd-century set of Gnostics who revered Cain and Judas.—*adj.* **Cain′-col′oured** (*Shak.*), of the traditional colour of Cain's beard and hair, red.—**raise Cain**, to make a determined or angry fuss.

cain, **kain**, *kān*, *n.* in old Scots law, rent paid in kind, esp. in poultry, etc.: tribute.—*n.* **cain′-hen**, a hen given up as cain.—**pay the cain**, to pay the penalty. [Ir. and Gael. *cáin*, rent, tax.]

ca′ing-whale. See **ca′**.

Cainozoic, *kī-nō-zō′ik*, (*geol.*) *adj.* and *n.* Tertiary. [Gr. *kainos*, new, *zōē*, life.]

caique, **caïque**, *kä-ēk′*, *n.* a light skiff used on the Bosporus: the skiff of a galley. [Fr.,—Turk. *kaik*, a boat.]

caird, *kārd*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a tramping tinker, a gypsy, a vagrant. [Gael. and Ir. *ceard*.]

Cairene, *kī′rēn, kī-rēn′*, *adj.* relating to Cairo.—*n.* a native or citizen of Cairo.

cairn, *kārn*, *n.* a heap of stones, esp. one raised over a grave, or as a landmark on a mountain-top or path: a small variety of Scottish terrier (in full **cairn terrier**) suitable for driving foxes from their earths among cairns.—*n.* **cairngorm′** (-stone), brown or yellow quartz found among the Cairngorm Mountains. [Gael. *càrn*.]

caisson, *kā′sən, kə-sōōn′*, *n.* a tumbril or ammunition wagon: a chest of explosive materials: a strong case for keeping out the water while the foundations of a bridge are being built: an apparatus for lifting a vessel out of the water for repairs or inspection: the pontoon or floating gate used to close a dry-dock.—**caisson disease**, **bends**, a disease affecting divers, caisson-workers, etc., who are too suddenly subjected to decreased air pressure; it is due to formation of nitrogen bubbles in the body as nitrogen comes rapidly out of solution. [Fr., from *caisse*, a case or chest. (See case.)]

caitiff, *kā′tif*, *n.* a mean despicable fellow.—*adj.* mean, base.—*n.* **cai′tive** (*Spens.*), captive, subject. [O.Fr. *caitif* (Fr. *chétif*)—L. *captīvus*, a captive—*capěre*, to take.]

cajole, *kə-jōl′*, *v.t.* to coax: to cheat by flattery.—*ns.* **cajole′ment**, coaxing for the purpose of deluding: wheedling, language: flattery; **cajol′er**; **cajol′ery**. [Fr. *cajoler*, to chatter; ety. dub.]

cajuput, *kaj′ə-put*, *n.* a pungent, volatile, aromatic oil, distilled from the leaves of an Indo-Malayan and Australian myrtaceous tree *Melaleuca Leucodendron*.—Also **caj′eput**. [Malay.]

cake, *kāk*, *n.* a piece of dough that is baked: a small loaf of fine bread: any flattened mass baked, as *oatcake* (whence Scotland has been called the 'Land of Cakes'), or formed by pressure or drying, as of soap, clay, snow, blood: a breadlike composition enriched with additions such as sugar, spices, currants, peel, etc.: a separately made mass of such composition: a madcap or fool (*slang*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to form into a cake or hard mass.—*n.* and *adj.* **cāk′ing**.—*adj.* **cak′y**.—*n.* **cake′walk**, a prancing movement performed by American Negroes in competition for a *cake*: a dance developed therefrom: music for the dance: something accomplished with supreme ease.—*v.i.* to perform a cakewalk or execute similar movements.—**caking coal**, a bituminous coal that fuses into a mass in burning.—**a piece of cake**, a thing easy to do; **cakes and ale**, vaguely, all the good things of life; **eat one's cake and have it**, to have the advantage of both alternatives; **his cake is dough**, his hope has failed; **take the cake** (*slang*), to carry off the honours, rank first (ironically). [O.N. *kaka*, cog. with Ger. *kuche*(*n*), Du. *koek*.]

Calabar-bean, *kal-ə-bär′-bēn*, or *kal′*, *n.* the seed of the tropical African *Physostigma venenosum* (*Papilionaceae*), used in emulsion in witchcraft ordeal, the accused being acquitted if he can vomit the poison.

calabash, *kal′ə-bash*, *n.* a gourd, or its shell used as a vessel, tobacco-pipe, etc.: the fruit of the calabash tree or its shell similarly used.—**calabash nutmeg**, the fruit of a tropical anonaceous tree *Monodora myristica*, whose seeds are used as nutmegs; **calabash tree**, a bignoniaceous tree of tropical America (*Crescentia cujete*) with large melon-like fruit. [Fr. *calebasse*—Sp. *calabaza*—Pers. *kharbuz*, melon.]

calaboose, *kal′ə-bōōs, -bōōs′*, (*U.S.*) *n.* a prison. [Sp. *calabozo*.]

Caladium, *kal-ā′di-um*, *n.* an American genus of plants of the arum family, with edible starchy root-stocks. [Latinised from Malay *kélādy*, a kindred plant.]

calamanco, *kal-ə-mangk′ō*, *n.* a satin-twilled woollen stuff, checkered or brocaded in the warp. [Du. *kalamink*, Ger. *kalmank*, Fr. *calmande*; origin unknown.]

calamander, *kal-ə-man′dər*, *n.* a hard and valuable cabinet-wood of the ebony genus, brownish with black stripes, brought from India and Ceylon. [Prob. Sinh.]

calamary, *kal′ə-mər-i*, *n.* a squid. [L. *calamārius*—*calamus*—Gr. *kalamos*, pen, from its internal shell.]

calamine, *kal′ə-mīn, -min*, *n.* a mineral, zinc carbonate (smithsonite): in U.S., hydrous zinc silicate (hemimorphite, or electric calamine). [Fr.—L.L. *calamīna*, prob.—L. *cadmia*; see cadmium.]

calamint, *kal′ə-mint*, *n.* a genus (*Calamintha*) of labiate plants allied to mint and thyme. [Fr.—Gr. *kalaminthē*, some related plant.]

calamite, *kal′ə-mīt*, *n.* a general name for a family of fossil plants abundant in the Coal-Measures, gigantic trees related to horse-tails. [L. *calamus*, a reed.]

calamity, *kə-lam′i-ti*, *n.* a great misfortune: affliction.—*adj.* **calam′itous**, making wretched, disastrous.—*adv.* **calam′itously**.—*n.* **calam′itousness**. [Fr. *calamité*—L. *calamitās*, -*ātis*.]

calamus, *kal′ə-mus*, *n.* the traditional name of the sweet-flag: the reed pen used by the ancients in writing: a quill (*zool.*): (*cap.*) a genus of palms whose stems make canes or rattans:—*pl.* cal′ami. [L.—Gr. *kalamos*, reed, cane, pen.]

calando, *kä-län′dō*, (*mus.*) *adj.* and *adv.* gradually slower with diminishing volume of tone. [It., falling off.]

calandria, *kal-an′dri-ə*, *n.* a sealed vessel used in the core of certain types of nuclear reactor.

Calanus, *ka-lā′nəs*, *kal′ə-nəs*, *n.* a genus of copepods, swimming in plankton, important as whale and fish food.

calash, *kə-lash′*, *n.* a light low-wheeled carriage with a folding top: a hood with hoops formerly worn by ladies over the cap. [Fr. *calèche*; of Slav. origin.]

calavance, *kal′ə-vans*, *n.* a name for certain varieties of pulse.—Also car′avance. [Sp. *garbanzo*, chick-pea, said to be Basque *garbantzu*.]

calcaneum, *kal-kā′ni-əm*, *n.* the heel-bone.—*adjs.* calcā′neal, calcā′nean. [L. *calcāneum*, the heel—*calx*, the heel.]

calcar, *kal′kär*, *n.* a spur or spur-like projection, esp. from the base of a petal (*bot.*): a bird's spur (*zool.*): the prehallux (*zool.*): the hippocampus minor or calcar ā′vis (bird's spur) in the brain (*zool.*).—*adjs.* cal′carate; calcar′iform; cal′carine. [L., a spur—*calx*, the heel.]

calcar, *kal′kär*, *n.* a fritting furnace, an oven or furnace for calcining the materials of frit before melting: an arch or oven for annealing. [L. *calcāria*, a lime-kiln.]

calcareous, *kal-kā′ri-əs*, *adj.* chalky: limy. [L. *calcārius*, from *calx*, lime.]

calceamentum, *kal-si-ə-men′tum*, *n.* a red silk embroidered sandal forming part of the insignia of the Holy Roman Empire. [L. *calceāmentum*, a shoe.]

calced, *kalst*, *adj.* shod, wearing shoes—opp. to *discalced*—of Carmelites.—*v.t.* cal′ceate, to shoe. —*adjs.* cal′ceate, -d, shod; cal′cëiform, cal′ceolate, slipper-shaped. [L.L. *calceus*, a shoe—*calx*, the heel.]

calcedony. See chalcedony.

Calceolaria, *kal-si-ō-lā′ri-ə*, *n.* a South American genus of Scrophulariaceae, largely cultivated for the beauty of the slipper-like flowers. [L. *calceolus*, dim. of *calceus*, a shoe.]

calciferol, etc. See calcium.

calcium, *kal′si-əm*, *n.* the metal, of atomic number 20, present in lime, chalk, gypsum, etc.—*adjs.* cal′cic, containing calcium; cal′cicole, calcic′olous, growing on limestone or limy soils.—*n.* calcif′erol, vitamin D_2 (*calcif*erous and ergo*sterol*).—*adjs.* calcif′erous, containing lime; cal′cific, calcifying or calcified.—*n.* calcificā′tion, the process of calcifying, a changing into lime.—*adjs.* cal′cifuge (*-fūj*), calcif′ugous (*-ū-gəs*), avoiding limestone.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* cal′cify, to make or become limy, by secretion, deposition, or substitution.—*adjs.* calcig′erous (*-sij′ə-rəs*), containing lime; cal′cinable.—*n.* calcinā′tion.—*v.t.* cal′cine (or *-sīn′*), to reduce to a calx by the action of heat: to subject to prolonged heating, esp. so as to oxidise, or so as to drive off water and carbon dioxide.—*v.i.* to become calx or powder by heat.—*ns.* cal′cite, calcspar (*kalk′spär*), a mineral, calcium carbonate crystallised in the hexagonal system; calc′-sin′ter, calc′-tuff, travertine, a porous deposit from springs charged with calcium carbonate.—Calciferous Sandstone, the lowermost group of Carboniferous rocks in Scotland, answering to part of the English Carboniferous Limestone. [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime, limestone.]

calculate, *kal′kū-lāt*, *v.t.* to count or reckon: to think out, esp. mathematically: to think, purpose, suppose (*U.S.*).—*v.i.* to make a calculation: to estimate.—*adj.* cal′culable.—*p.adjs.* cal′culāted, thought out: reckoned: computed: fitted, likely, of such a nature as probably; cal′culāting, given to forethought: deliberately selfish and scheming.—*n.* calculā′tion, the art or process of calculating: estimate: forecast.—*adj.* cal′culātive, relating to calculation.—*n.* cal′culātor, one who calculates: a book, table, or machine for obtaining arithmetical results.—calculated risk, a possibility of failure, the degree of which has been estimated and taken into account before a venture is undertaken; calculating machine, a machine for obtaining arithmetical results without calculation. [L. *calculāre*, *-ātum*, to reckon by help of little stones—*calculus*, dim. of *calx*, a stone.]

calculus, *kal′kū-lus*, *n.* a stone-like concretion which forms in certain parts of the body. (*pl.* cal′culi): a system of computation used in the higher branches of mathematics (*pl.* cal′culuses). —*adjs.* cal′cular, pertaining to the mathematical calculus; cal′culary, cal′culose, cal′culous, pertaining to or affected with stone or with gravel.—calculus of finite differences is concerned with changes in functions due to finite changes in variables—it does not assume continuity; differential calculus, a method of treating the values of ratios of differentials or the increments of quantities continually varying; integral calculus, the summation of an infinite series of differentials. [L.; see foregoing.]

caldarium, *kal-dār′i-um*, *kal-dār′i-ōōm*, (L.) a hot bath.

caldera, *käl-dā′ra*, (*geol.*) *n.* a volcanic crater of great size. [Sp., cauldron.]

caldron. Same as cauldron.

Caledonian, *kal-i-dō′ni-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to ancient *Caledonia*, to the Highlands of Scotland, or to Scotland generally, or (*geol.*) to a mountain-forming movement with folds and overthrusts trending generally N.E. and S.W. in Silurian and Old Red Sandstone times, well developed in Scotland.—*n.* a Scot. [L. *Călēdŏnia*.]

calefaction, *kal-i-fak′shən*, *adj.* act of heating: state of being heated.—*adj.* calefacient (*-fā′shənt*), warming.—*n.* anything that warms: a blister or superficial stimulant.—*adj.* calefac′tive, communicating heat.—*n.* calefac′tor, a small stove.—*adj.* calefac′tory, warming.—*n.* a room in which monks warmed themselves: a warming-pan, or pome.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* cal′efy, to make or grow warm. [L. *calefacĕre*—*calēre*, to grow hot, *facĕre*, *factum*, to make.]

calembour, *kal-ā-bōōr*, (Fr.) a pun.

calendar, *kal′ən-dər*, *n.* the mode of adjusting the natural divisions of time with respect to each other for the purposes of civil life: an almanac or table of months, days, and seasons, or of special facts, etc.: a list of documents arranged chronologically with summaries of contents: a list of canonised saints, or of prisoners awaiting trial: any list or record.—*v.t.* to place in a list: to analyse and index.—*ns.* cal′endarer, cal′endarist.—calendar-line, the date-line; calendar month, year, see under month, year. [O.Fr. *calandier*—L. *calendārium*, an account-book, *kalendae*, calends.]

calender, *kal′ən-dər*, *n.* a machine with bowls or rollers for finishing the surface of cloth, paper, etc., by combined moisture, heat, and pressure: a person who calenders (properly a calendrer).—*v.t.* to dress in a calender.—*ns.* cal′endering; cal′endrer; cal′endry, a place where calendering is done. [Fr. *calandre*—L. *cylindrus*—Gr. *kylindros*, roller.]

calender, *kal′ən-dər*, *n.* a dervish. [Pers. *qalandar*.]

calends, *kal′əndz*, *n.pl.* among the Romans, the first day of each month. [L. *kalendae*—*calāre*; Gr. *kaleein*, to call (because the beginning of the month was proclaimed).]

Calendula, *ka-len′dū-lə*, *n.* the marigold genus: a preparation of marigold flowers formerly used in plasters, etc., for the healing of wounds. [L.

kalendae, calends (but the connection is not obvious).]

calenture, *kal'ən-chər*, *n.* a fever or delirium occurring on board ship in hot climates. [Fr.—Sp. *calentura*—L. *calēns*, *-entis*—*calēre*, to be hot.]

calescence, *kal-es'əns*, *n.* increase in heat. [L. *calēscĕre*, inchoative of *calĕre*, to be hot.]

calf, *käf*, *n.* the young of the cow, elephant, whale, and certain other mammals: calfskin leather: a stupid or loutish person: an iceberg in relation to its parent glacier:—*pl.* calves (*kävz*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* calve (*käv*), to bring forth a calf: to detach (an iceberg).—*adj.* calf'-bound, bound in calfskin.—calf'-country, -ground, home of one's youth; calf'dozer, a small bulldozer; calf'-lick, a cow-lick; calf'-love, a boy's or girl's transient amorous attachment; calf's'-foot, calves''-foot, the foot of the calf, used in making a jelly; calf'skin, the skin of the calf, making a good leather for bookbinding and shoes; calf'-time, youth.—divinity calf, a dark-brown calf bookbinding with blind stamping, and without gilding—used on theological books; golden calf, the image set up by Aaron during the absence of Moses on Sinai, or one of those erected by Jeroboam at Bethel and Dan; wealth as an object of worship; half-calf, a bookbinding in which the back and corners are in calfskin; mottled calf, a light-coloured bookbinding, decorated by the sprinkling of acid in drops; smooth calf, a binding in plain or undecorated calf leather; tree calf, a bright brown calf bookbinding, stained by acids with a pattern resembling the trunk and branches of a tree. [O.E. (Anglian) *cælf* (W.S. *cealf*); Ger. *kalb*.]

calf, *käf*, *n.* the thick fleshy part at the back of the leg below the knee.—*adj.* calf'less, with a thin poor calf. [O.N. *kālfi*.]

caliature-wood, *kal'i-ə-chər-wŏŏd*, *n.* red sanders.—Also caliatour, calliature, etc.

Caliban, *kal'i-ban*, *n.* a man of beastly nature, from the monster of that name in Shakespeare's *Tempest*.

calibre, **caliber**, *kal'i-bər*, *n.* the size of the bore of a tube: diameter: character, capacity (*fig.*).—*adj.* cal'ibred, cal'ibered.—*v.t.* cal'ibrāte, to determine the calibre of, or the true values answering to the graduations of.—*n.* calibrā'tion. [Fr. *calibre*, the bore of a gun; perh. L. *quā librā*, of what weight, or from Ar. *qālib*, a mould.]

caliche, *kä-lē'chā*, *n.* Chile saltpetre. [Sp.]

calico, *kal'i-kō*, *n.* a cotton cloth first brought from *Calicut* in India: plain white unprinted cotton cloth, bleached or unbleached: coarse printed cotton cloth:—*pl.* cal'icos, cal'icoes.—*adj.* made of calico: spotted.—cal'ico-bush, -flower, -tree, kalmia; cal'ico-print'er, one employed in printing calico(e)s; cal'ico-wood, the snowdrop-tree.

calid, *kal'id*, *adj.* warm.—*n.* calid'ity. [L. *calidus*, hot.]

calif. See caliph.

californium, *kal-i-för'ni-əm*, *n.* element 98 (symbol Cf.). [Produced at the University of *California*.]

caligo, *kal-ī'gō*, *n.* dimness of sight.—*adj.* caliginous (*kal-ij'i-nəs*), dim, obscure, dark.—*n.* caliginos'ity. [L. *cālīgō*, *-inis*, fog.]

caligraphy, a faulty spelling of calligraphy.

caliology, *kal-i-ol'ə-ji*, *n.* the science of birds' nests. [Gr. *kaliā*, *kaliā*, a nest, *logos*, discourse.]

calipash, *kal'i-pash*, *n.* the part of a turtle close to the upper shell, a dull greenish fatty gelatinous substance.—*n.* cal'ipee, the light-yellowish portion from the belly. [Prob. from West Ind. words.]

calipers. See callipers.

caliph, *kal'if*, or *kā'lif*, *n.* a successor of Mohammed: spiritual leader of Islam.—Also calif, khalif.—cal'iphate, the office, rank, government or empire of a caliph. [Fr. *calife*—Ar. *khalīfah*, a successor.]

Calippic, **Callippic**, *ka-lip'ik*, *adj.* pertaining to the Athenian astronomer *Kal(l)ippos* (*c.* 350 B.C.) whose cycle equalled four Metonic cycles less one day, or seventy-six years.

calisaya, *kal-i-sā'yə*, *n.* a variety of Peruvian bark.

calisthenics. See callisthenics.

caliver, *kal'i-vər*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a kind of light musket. [Same as calibre.]

calix. See calyx.

Calixtin, **Calixtine**, *kal-iks'tin*, *n.* a member of the more moderate party among the Hussites—a Utraquist.—Also *adj.* [From their demanding the cup (L. *calix*) as well as the bread for the laity.]

Calixtin, **Calixtine**, *kal-iks'tin*, *n.* a follower of the Syncretist Lutheran divine, George *Calixtus* (1586-1656).

calk. Same as caulk.

calk, *kök*, *n.* a pointed piece on a horseshoe to prevent slipping—also calk'in, calk'er, caulk'er.—*v.t.* to provide with a calk. [O.E. *calc*, shoe—L. *calx*, a heel.]

calk, **calque**, *kök*, *kalk*, *v.t.* to copy by rubbing the back with colouring matter and then tracing with a blunt point. [L. *calcāre*, to tread, *calx*, the heel.]

call, *köl*, *v.i.* to cry aloud (often with *out*): to make a short visit (with *upon*, *for*, *at*): to make a telephone call: in poker, to demand a show of hands after repeated raising of stakes.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* in card games, to undertake to score: to declare (trump suit, etc.) in card games.—*v.t.* to name: to summon: to rouse: to appoint or proclaim: to designate or reckon: to select for a special office, as to the bar: to read out the names in (a roll): to demand the playing of (an exposed card): to apply (offensive name) to (*coll.*).—*n.* a summons or invitation (to the witness-box, the telephone, before the curtain, etc.): a sense of vocation: a demand: a short visit: a signal by trumpet, bell, etc.: a telephone connection or conversation, or a request for one: in card games, a declaration or undertaking, or the right to make it in turn: a cry, esp. of a bird: an instrument mimicking a bird's cry: admission to the rank of barrister: an invitation to the pastorate of a congregation: occasion, cause (*coll.*).—*ns.* call'er, one who calls; call'ing, vocation; call'-at-large, a form of pastoral call sometimes adopted by a presbytery where a congregation is not unanimous, in which the name of the person to be called is not inscribed beforehand, and the names cannot be adhibited by mandate; call'-bird, a bird trained to allure others into snares; call'-box, a public telephone-box; call'-boy, a boy who waits upon the prompter in a theatre, and calls the actors when wanted on the stage; call'-girl, a prostitute on call by telephone; calling card, a visiting card; call'ing-crab, the fiddler-crab, which waves its larger claw when disturbed; call'-loan, call'-mon'ey, a loan or money payable when asked for; call'-note, the note by which a bird or beast calls to its kind; call'-up, an act of calling up.—at call, readily available; boatswain's call (see under whistle); call attention to, to point out; call away, to divert the mind; call back, to recall; call cousins, claim kindred; call down, to invoke: to rebuke; call for, to come for and take away with one: to ask loudly for: to demand: to require (called-for, required, necessary; not called for, uncalled-for); call forth, to evoke; call for trumps, to play a card as a signal to a partner to lead a trump; call in, to bring in from outside, as the notes in circulation, etc.: to call to one's help (as a doctor, the police); call in question, to challenge, throw doubt on; call off, to summon away; to withdraw or back out: to cancel or abandon; call on, or upon, to invoke, appeal to: to make a short visit to; call out, to challenge to fight a duel: to summon to service, bring into operation: to instruct (members of a trade union) to come out on strike; call over, to read aloud (a list); call to account (see account); call to mind, to recollect, or cause to recollect; call to order, to call upon to observe the rules of debate; call up, to summon, from beneath, or from another world, to a tribunal, to the colours, to memory; on call, at call: ready to answer summons; within call, within calling distance. [Found in O.E. (W.S.) as *ceallian*; O.N. *kalla*.]

call, *köl*, *n*. (*Spens*.) a caul or cap.

Calla, *kal'ə*, *n*. a marsh plant of the arum family: erroneously (often calla lily) the lily of the Nile (*Zantedeschia*). [Origin doubtful.]

callant, *käl'ənt*, (*Scot*.) *n*. a lad. [Du. *kalant*.]

caller, *käl'ər*, *köl'ər*, (*Scot*.) *adj*. fresh: cool. [Prob. the same as calver.]

callet, *kal'it*, (*Shak*.) *n*. a scold, a woman of bad character, a trull. [Origin obscure.]

callid, *kal'id*, *adj*. shrewd.—*n*. callid'ity, shrewdness. [L. *callidus*, expert.]

calligraphy, *kə-lig'rə-fi*, *n*. fine penmanship: characteristic style of writing: artistic script produced with a brush: line or lines in art suggesting this.—*n*. callig'rapher.—*adjs*. calligraph'ic (*kal-i-graf'ik*), -al.—*ns*. callig'raphist; call'igram(me), a design using the letters of a word. [Gr. *kallos*, beauty, *graphein*, to write.]

Calliope, *kə-lī'ə-pi*, *kal-ī'o-pē*, *n*. the muse of epic poetry: (without *cap*.) a set of steam-whistles played by a keyboard. [Gr. *Kalliŏpē*.]

callipers, **calipers**, *kal'i-pərz*, *n.pl*. compasses with legs suitable for measuring the inside or outside diameter of bodies.—Also calliper-compasses.—*adj*. call'iper.—calliper (splint), a splint fitted to the leg, so that the patient may walk without any pressure on the foot. [calibre.]

callippic. Same as calippic.

callipygous, *kal-i-pī'gəs*, *adj*. fair-buttocked.—Also callipygean, *-pij'i-ən*. [Gr. *kallipȳgos*, an epithet of Aphrodite—*kallos*, beauty, *pȳgē*, buttock.]

Callistemon, *kal-i-stē'mon*, *n*. an Australian genus of the myrtle family, bottle-brush shrubs. [Gr. *kallos*, beauty, *stēmōn*, a thread (stamen).]

callisthenics, *kal-is-then'iks*, *n.pl*. exercises for cultivating gracefulness and strength.—*adj*. callisthen'ic.—Also calisthenics, -ic. [Gr. *kallos*, beauty, *sthenos*, strength.]

Callitriche, *kal-it'ri-kē*, *n*. the water-starwort genus, constituting the Callitrichā'ceae, a family of uncertain affinities, placed by some beside the spurges and boxes, by others with the mare's tails. [Gr. *kallos*, beauty, *thrix*, *trichos*, hair.]

callous, *kal'əs*, *adj*. hardened: unfeeling, cruel.—*n*. callos'ity, a thickening of the skin: callousness.—*adv*. call'ously.—*n*. call'ousness, lack of feeling, brutality. [L. *callōsus*—*callus*, hard skin.]

callow, *kal'ō*, *adj*. not covered with feathers: unfledged, unbearded: inexperienced. [O.E. *calu*; Ger. *kahl*, bald.]

callow, *kal'ō*, *adj*. low-lying and liable to be submerged.—*n*. an alluvial flat. [Perh. Irish *calad*, a riverside meadow.]

Calluna, *kə-lū'nä*, *n*. the heather genus. [Gr. *kallȳnein*, to beautify, to sweep—*kalos*, beautiful.]

callus, *kal'us*, *n*. a thickening of the skin: new material by which fractured bones are consolidated (*path*.): soft tissue that forms over a cut surface (*bot*.). [L.]

calm, *käm*, *adj*. still or quiet: (of person, action) serene, tranquil, assured: cool, impudent (*coll*).—*n*. absence of wind—also in *pl*.: repose: serenity of feelings or actions.—*v.t*. and *v.i*. to make or become calm: to quiet.—*v.t*. to becalm.—*ns*. and *adjs*. (*med*.) calmant, calmative (both *kal'* or *kä'*).—*adj*. calmed (*kämd*).—*adv*. calm'ly.—*n*. calm'ness.—*adj*. calm'y (*Spens*.), characterised by calm. [Fr. *calme* (It. *calma*), from L.L. *cauma*—Gr. *kauma*, noonday heat—*kaiein*, to burn.]

calm, **calmstane**. See cam (3).

calmuck. See kalmuck.

calomel, *kal'ō-mel*, *n*. mercurous chloride, used in medicine. [Fr. *calomel*, apparently from Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *melās*, black, possibly because, itself a colourless crystalline substance, it gives a black product with ammonia, or is got from a black mixture.]

caloric, *ka-lor'ik*, *n*. heat (*arch*.): the once supposed material principle or cause of heat.—*ns*. calorescence (*kal-ər-es'əns*; an ill-formed word, meaning the contrary of what it should mean), the transmutation of heat rays into luminous rays; cal'orie, the amount of heat needed to raise a gram (*small* or *gram-calorie*), of water (usu. at 15°C) 1° centigrade in temperature (in 1950 it was recommended that this should be superseded as unit by the *joule*; at 15°C, an *international table calorie* ($\mathrm{cal}_{\mathrm{IT}}$) = 4·1868 joules, a *thermochemical calorie* = 4·1840 joules): the amount of heat needed to raise a kilogram (*great*, *large*, *kilogram-calorie*) of water 1° centigrade in temperature (used in expressing the heat- or energy-producing value of foods): the hundredth part of the heat required to raise a gram from 0° to 100°C (*mean calorie*; equal to 4·1897 joules).—*adj*. calorif'ic, causing heat: heating.—*ns*. calorificā'tion; calor'ifier, an apparatus for heating water in a tank, the source of heat being a coil of heated pipes immersed in the water; calorim'eter, an instrument for measuring heat (not temperature) or thermal constants; calorim'etry; cal'orist, one who held heat to be a subtle fluid called caloric.—calorific value, of a food or fuel, the number of heat units got by complete combustion of unit mass. [L. *calor*, heat.]

calotte, *kal-ot'*, *n*. a plain skull-cap or coif worn by R.C. clergy. [Fr.]

calotype, *kal'ō-tīp*, *n*. an early kind of photography (invented *c*. 1840 by W. H. Fox Talbot) by means of silver iodide and silver nitrate.—*n*. cal'otypist. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *typos*, an image.]

caloyer, *kal'o-yər*, *n*. a Greek monk, esp. of the order of St Basil. [Fr.—It.—Late Gr. *kalogēros*.—Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *gēras*, old age.]

calp, *kalp*, *n*. in Ireland, a dark shaly limestone occurring in the middle of the Carboniferous Limestone.

calpa. Same as kalpa.

calpac, **calpack**. See kalpak.

calque. See calk (3).

caltrop, *kal'*, *köl'trop*, *n*. an instrument armed with four spikes, so arranged that one always stands upright, used to obstruct an enemy: a sponge spicule of like shape: a name for several plants with fruits so shaped, e.g. (esp. in *pl*.) water chestnut.—Also cal'trap, cal'throp. [O.E. *coltetræppe*, *calcatrippe*—L. *calx*, heel, and the root of trap (1).]

calumba, *ka-lum'bə*, *n*. the root of an East African plant (*Jateorhiza columba*, fam. Menispermaceae) used as a stomachic and tonic. [Perh. from *Colombo* in Ceylon.]

calumet, *kal'ū-met*, *n*. the peace pipe of the North American Indians, a tobacco-pipe smoked in token of peace. [Norman Fr. *calumet*, shepherd's pipe (Fr. *chalumet*)—L. *calamus*, reed.]

calumny, *kal'əm-ni*, *n*. false accusation: slander.—*v.t*. calumniāte (*kə-lum'ni-āt*), to accuse falsely: to slander.—*v.i*. to spread evil reports.—*ns*. calum'niātion; calum'niātor.—*adjs*. calum'niātory,

calum'nious, of the nature of calumny: slanderous.—*adv*. **calum'niously**. [L. *calumnia*, prob. conn. with *calvī*, to deceive.]

Calvados, *kal'və-dos*, or *-dos'*, *n*. a liqueur made from cider or apple-pulp, esp. in the Calvados department of Normandy.

Calvary, *kal'və-ri*, *n*. the name of the place where Jesus was crucified: a representation of Christ's crucifixion, or a series of scenes connected with it.—**Calvary cross**, a Latin cross on three steps. [L. *calvāria*, Vulgate rendering of Gr. *krānion*, as that again of Aramaic *gogulthō* or *gogolthā* (Heb. *gulgōleth*—Grecised as *golgotha*), all three words meaning skull.]

calve, **calves**. See **calf**.

calver, *kal'vər*, *v.t.* to prepare (salmon or other fish) when alive or freshly caught.—*p.adj.* **cal'vered**. [Cf. **caller**.]

Calvinism, *kal'vin-izm*, *n*. the doctrines of the great Genevan religious reformer, John *Calvin* (1509-1564), as these are given in his *Institutio*, esp. on particular election, predestination, the incapacity for true faith and repentance of the natural man, efficacious grace, and final perseverance (continuance of the saints in a state of grace until the final state of glory).—*n*. **Cal'vinist**.—*adjs*. **Calvinist'ic**, **-al**.

calvities, *kal-vish'i-ēz*, *n*. baldness. [L. *calvitiēs*—*calvus*, bald.]

calx, *kalks*, *n*. the substance of a metal or mineral that remains after strong heating:—*pl*. **calxes** (*kalk'siz*), or **calces** (*kal'sēz*). [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime.]

Calycanthus, etc. See under **calyx**.

calypso, *ka-lip'sō*, *n*. a West-Indian folk-song, usually dealing with current events, usually made up as the singer goes along.

calyptra, *ka-lip'tra*, *n*. a Greek veil: a hood, covering, esp. that of a moss capsule, or of a root.—*adj*. **calyp'trate**, capped.—*n*. **calyp'trogen**, the group of cells giving rise to the root-cap. [Gr. *kalyptrā*, a veil.]

calyx, *kā'liks*, *kal'iks*, *n*. the outer covering of a flower, its separate leaves termed sepals (*bot*.): applied to various cup-like structures, as the cup of a coral (*zool*; by confusion with L. *calix*, cup):—*pl*. **ca'lyces** (*-sēz*), or **ca'lyxes**.—*n.pl*. **Calycanthaceae** (*kal-ik-an-thā'si-ē*; Gr. *anthos*, flower), the Carolina allspice family of plants, in which there is a transition from sepals to petals.—*ns*. **calycanthemy** (*kal-ik-an'thi-mi*; Gr. *anthemon*, flower), the condition of having the calyx like a corolla: **Calycan'thus**, a small North American genus of shrubs, Carolina allspice or strawberry shrub.—*n.pl*. **Calyciflorae** (*-is-i-flō'rē*, *-flö*; L. *flōs*, *flōris*, flower).—*adj*. **calyciform** (*kal-is'*), having the form of a calyx: **calyc'inal**, **calycine** (*kal'i-sīn*), pertaining to a calyx.—*n*. **cal'ycle**, **cal'ycule**, a whorl of bracts, epicalyx or involucre (*bot*.): a calyx (*zool*.).—*adjs*. **cal'ycled**, having a calycle; **cal'ycoid**, **calycoi'deous**, like a calyx. [Gr. *kalyx*, a covering—*kalyptein*, to cover.]

cam, *kam*, (*mech*.) *n*. an eccentric projection on a revolving shaft, shaped so as to give some desired linear motion to another part.—*ns*. **cam'shaft**, **cam-wheel**, a shaft, wheel, bearing a cam or cams. [Du. *kam*, cam, comb; cf. **comb**, **kame**.]

cam, *adj*. and *adv*. See **kam**.

cam, **caum**, **calm**, *käm*, *köm*, (*Scot*.) *n*. pale blaes: a slate-pencil: pipeclay: limestone (*obs*.).—*v.t.* to whiten with camstone.—*n*. **cam'stone**, **-stane**, a white argillaceous stone used for whitening hearthstones and doorsteps.—*adj*. **calm'y**, clayey. [Origin unknown.]

camaieu, *kam-a-yo*, *n*. a cameo: a painting in monochrome, or in simple colours not imitating nature: a style of printing pictures producing the effect of pencil-drawing. [Fr.; see **cameo**.]

Camaldolite, *kam-al'dō-lit*, *n*. a member of a religious order founded by St Romuald at *Camaldoli* early in the 11th century.—Also *adj*.—*n*. and *adj*. **Camal'dolese**.

caman, *kam'an*, *n*. a shinty stick.—*n*. **camanachd** (*kam-an-ahh'*), shinty. [Gael.]

camaraderie, *kam-ə-räd'ə-rē*, *n*. good fellowship: the intimacy of comradeship. [Fr.]

camarilla, *kam-ə-ril'a*, *n*. a body of secret intriguers, esp. of a court party against legitimate ministers: a small room. [Sp. dim. of *cámara*, a chamber.]

camass, **camas**, **camash**, **quamash**, *kam'as*, *-ash*, *kwom'ash*, *kwam-ash'*, *n*. a small plant (*Camassia*) of the lily family growing in the north-western United States: its nutritious bulb.—*n*. **camass-rat**, a small gopher rodent that devours the bulbs. [Chinook *kámass*.]

camber, *kam'bər*, *n*. a slight convexity upon an upper surface (as on a road, a beam, the deck of a ship, the wing section of an aeroplane, etc.: a small dock for timber.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to arch slightly. [Fr. *cambre*—L. *camerāre*, to vault.]

Camberwell beauty, *kam'bər-wəl bū'ti*, *n*. (*Vanessa*, or *Nymphalis*, *antiopa*) a large and beautiful butterfly, first recorded in England in 1748 at *Camberwell*, then a rural place.

cambist, *kam'bist*, *n*. one skilled in the science of exchange.—*ns*. **cam'bism**, **cam'bistry**. [It. *cambista*—L. *cambīre*, to exchange.]

cambium, *kam'bi-əm*, *n*. a layer or cylinder of meristem by whose differentiation into xylem and phloem new wood and bast are formed.—*adjs*. **cam'bial**, **cam'biform**. [L.L.—L. *cambīre*, to change.]

camboge, obsolete form of **gamboge**.

cambrel, *kam'brəl*, *n*. a bent stick or rod for hanging a carcase: an animal's hock. [Perh. conn. with **camber**, or with **gambrel**.]

Cambrian, *kam'bri-ən*, *adj*. pertaining to *Cambria* or Wales: Welsh: the geol. system (well represented in Wales) next above the Archaean.—*n*. an inhabitant of Cambria, or Wales: the Cambrian system. [Latinised from W. *Cymry*, Welshmen, *Cymru*, Wales.]

cambric, *kām'brik*, *n*. a fine white linen, originally manufactured at *Kamerijk* (Cambrai) in French Flanders: a cotton imitation.—**cambric tea**, a beverage made of hot water, milk, sugar and sometimes a small amount of tea.

came, *kām*, *pa.t*. of **come**.

camel, *kam'əl*, *n*. an animal of Asia and Africa with one or two humps on its back, used as a beast of burden and for riding: a watertight structure for raising a vessel in shallow water: a humped type of aeroplane.—*ns*. **cam'eleer**, one who drives or rides a camel; **cam'eline**, a material made from camel's hair.—*adj*. of the nature of a camel.—*adjs*. **cam'elish**, like a camel, obstinate; **cam'eloid**, of the camel family—also *n*.—*n*. **cam'elry**.—*adj*. **cam'el-backed**, hump-backed.—**cam'elback**, an inferior grade of rubber, made from reclaimed or synthetic rubber, used for retreading tires; **cam'el-corps**, troops mounted on camels; **camel('s) hair**, the hair of the camel: the hair of the squirrel's tail used for paint-brushes; **camel's thorn**, a papilionaceous manna-yielding desert plant (*Alhagi maurorum*) which camels eat greedily. [L. *camēlus*—Gr. *kamēlos*—Phoenician or Heb. *gāmāl*.]

cameleon. See **chameleon**.

Camellia, *ka-mēl'yā*, *-mel'*, *n*. a genus of evergreen shrubs close akin to tea, natives of eastern Asia, grown for the singular beauty of their flowers. [Named from Kamel, Latinised *Camellus*, a Moravian Jesuit, who collected plants in the Philippine Islands.]

camelopard, *kam-el'ō-pärd*, or *kam'əl-ō-pärd*, *n*. the giraffe.—Also **cameleopard** (*kam-ə-lep'ərd*; as by Shelley, by confusion with **leopard**).—**Camelopardalis** (*kə-mel-ə-pär'də-lis*), a northern constellation. [L. *camēlopardus*—Gr. *kamēlo-*

pardălis; from Gr. *kamēlos*, the camel, and *pardălis*, the panther.]

camelot, *kam'lot*, *n.* Same as camlet.

Camembert, *kam'əm-ber*, Fr. *kam-ā-ber*, *n.* a soft rich cheese made near *Camembert*, in Normandy.

cameo, *kam'i-ō*, *n.* a gem with figure carved in relief, esp. one in which a differently coloured lower layer serves as ground:—*pl.* **cam'eos.**—**cam'eo-shell'**, a helmet-shell; **cameo ware**, pottery with relief figures against a different colour. [It. *cammeo*—L.L. *cammaeus*, of unknown origin.]

camera, *kam'ər-ə*, *n.* a vaulted room: judge's private chamber: legislative chamber: the papal treasury: the photographer's apparatus, a form of camera obscura in which the outside image is recorded on a light-sensitive plate or film; the apparatus that receives the image of the scene and converts it into electrical impulses for transmission (*TV*):—*pl.* **cam'eras.**—*adjs.* **cam'eral**; **cam'erāted**, chambered: vaulted.—*n.* **camerā'tion.**—**camera lucida** (*lū'sid-a*; L., light chamber), a drawing device by which the image of the object is made by reflection to appear as if projected on the paper; **cam'eraman'**, photographer, esp. for press or cinema; **camera obscura** (*ob-skūr'a*; L., dark chamber), dark chamber in which an image of outside objects is thrown upon a screen. [L. *camera*, Gr. *kamarā*, vault.]

camerlengo, *kam-ər-leng'gō*, **camerlingo**, *-ling'gō*, *n.* a papal treasurer. [It.; conn. chamberlain.]

Cameronian, *kam-ə-rōn'i-ən*, *n.* a follower of the Covenanter Richard *Cameron*, a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, a body that refused to accept the Revolution settlement (mostly united with the Free Church in 1876): a soldier of the Cameronian regiment (26th Foot, later First Battalion of Scottish Rifles; disbandment announced 1968), formed from a body of Cameronians (1689).—Also *adj.*

camino real, *kä-mē'nō rā-äl'*, (Sp.) lit. 'royal road': a highway.

camion, *kam'i-ən*, *n.* a heavy lorry, wagon. [Fr.]

camis, *kam'is*, **camus**, *kam'əs*, *n.* (*Spens.*) a loose light robe.—*ns.* **camisāde'**, **camisā'do** (for Sp. *camisada*), a night attack, probably because shirts were often put on over armour; **cam'isard** (*-sär*, *-zär*), an insurgent Huguenot of the Cevennes, so called from the *camise* or blouse worn by the peasants; **cam'isole**, a sleeved jacket, a woman's loose morning gown or jacket: a loose under-bodice with or without sleeves:—*n.pl.* **cam'iknick'ers**, combined camisole and knickers. [Sp. and Prov. *camisa*, shirt—L. *camisia*.]

camise, **camese**, *kam-ēs'*, *n.* the usual Arab shirt. [Ar. *qamīç*, perh. L. *camisia*.]

camlet, *kam'lit*, *n.* a cloth perhaps originally of camel's hair, but now chiefly of wool and goat's hair. [Fr.—L.L. *camelotum*—L. *camēlus*; or perh. Ar. *khamlat*, nap.]

camomile, **chamomile**, *kam'ō-mil*, *n.* a name for several plants akin to chrysanthemum, or their dried flowers, used in medicine, affording a bitter stomachic and tonic—esp. *Anthemis nobilis* (common camomile) and *Matricaria chamomilla* (wild camomile). [Fr. *camomille*—L. *chamomilla*—Gr. *chamaimēlon*, lit. earth-apple, from the apple-like smell of its blossoms—*chamai*, on the ground, *mēlon*, an apple.]

Camorra, *kam-or'a*, *n.* a Neapolitan secret society.—*ns.* **Camorr'ism**; **Camorr'ist.** [It.]

camouflet, *kä-mōō-flā*, *n.* a mine to destroy an underground hostile gallery: an underground cavern filled with gas and smoke formed by a bomb exploding beneath the surface.—*n.* **cam'ouflage** (*-fläzh*), any device (esp. visual) for deceiving an adversary.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to deceive, to counterfeit, to disguise. [Fr. *camouflet*, a whiff of smoke intentionally blown in the face, an affront, a camouflet.]

camp, *kamp*, *n.* a place on which a tent or tents or the like are pitched: a collection of temporary dwellings, or their inhabitants collectively: temporary quarters of an army, tribe, travellers, holiday-makers, or others: an old fortified site: a permanent military station: a mushroom town, as a mining camp: military service or life (*fig.*): a party or side.—*v.i.* to encamp, or pitch tents: to lodge in a camp (often with *out*, i.e. in the open).—*n.* **camper**, one who camps: a motor vehicle converted for use as temporary living accommodation.—**camp'-bed**, **-chair**, **-stool**, a portable folding bed, etc.; **camp'-fe'ver**, typhus, typhoid, or other fever apt to occur in camps; **camp'-fire**, the fire of an encampment: a reunion, lodge, or section, of certain organisations; **camp'-foll'ower**, a non-combatant who follows in the train of an army, as sutler, servant, etc.; **camp'-meet'ing**, a religious gathering in the open air or in a temporary encampment; **camp'-preach'er**, one who preaches at such meetings. [Fr. *camp*, camp.—L. *campus*, a plain.]

camp, *kamp*, (*obs.*) *n.* conflict: an old form of the game of football.—*v.i.* to fight, struggle.—*v.i.* **cam'ple**, to wrangle. [O.E. *camp*, battle; cf. Ger. *kampf*.]

camp, *kamp*, *adj.* theatrical, affected, exaggerated: homosexual: characteristic of homosexuals.—*n.* absurd extravagance in manner, deliberate (**high camp**) or without full awareness of the effect.—Also *v.i.*—**camp up**, to make exaggerated, etc.; **camp it up**, to show camp qualities ostentatiously.

campaign, *kam-pān'*, *n.* champaign or open country (*arch.*): the time during which an army keeps the field: the operations of that time: an excursion into the country: an organised series of operations in the advocacy of some cause or object.—*v.i.* to serve in a campaign.—*ns.* **campagna** (*kām-pān-yā*; Ital.), once equivalent to *champaign*, now only a geographical proper name; **campaign'er**, one who has served in several campaigns. [Fr. *campagne*—L. *campania*—*campus*, a field.]

campana, *kam-pā'na*, *n.* a bell-shaped object, as the core of a Corinthian capital: a flower, perhaps the pasque-flower (*Drayton*).—*n.* **campanist** (*kam'pən-ist*), one versed in bells.—*adjs.* **campaniform** (*-pan'*), bell-shaped; **campanolog'ical.**—*ns.* **campanol'ogist**; **campanol'ogy**, the subject or science of bells or bell-ringing; **Campan'ūla**, a genus (giving name to a family **Campanulā'ceae**) commonly known as bell-flowers or bells, the best-known the harebell or Scottish bluebell.—*adjs.* **campanūlā'ceous**, **campan'ūlar.**—*n.* **Campanūlā'ria**, a common genus of Hydrozoa, with stems simple or branched, the nutritive polyps surrounded by transparent bell-shaped sheaths.—*adj.* **campan'ūlate**, bell-shaped. [It. *campana*, a bell.]

campanero, *kam-pa-nē'rō*, *n.* the South American bell-bird or arapunga, a snow-white chatterer with a note like a church bell. [Sp., bellman.]

campanile, *kam-pan-ē'lā*, *n.* a bell-tower, esp. a tall one detached from the church:—*pl.* **campaniles**, sometimes (It.) **campanili** (*-lē*). [It., from *campana*, a bell.]

Campbellite, *kam'bəl-īt*, *n.* a member of the sect known as Disciples of Christ, founded by Alexander *Campbell* (1788-1866).

campeachy-wood, *kam-pēch'i-wŏŏd*, *n.* logwood, first exported from Campeachy (*Campeche*).

campeador, *kam-pi-ə-dör'*, *n.* a champion, esp. the Cid. [Sp.]

campestral, *kam-pes'trəl*, *adj.* growing in or pertaining to fields.—Also **campes'trian.** [L. *campester*—*campus*, field.]

camphire, *kam'fīr*, *n.* an old name for camphor: henna (*Bible*). [camphor.]

camphor, *kam'fər*, *n.* a solid essential oil, got from the camphor laurel (a species of cinnamon-tree) of Formosa, etc., or synthetically manufactured, having a peculiar aromatic taste and smell: any similar compound of the terpene series.—*ns.* **camphane** (*kam'fān*), a terpene hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{18}$), parent substance of the camphor group; **camphene** (*kam'fēn, -fēn'*), a camphor-like terpene hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{16}$); **camphine** (*kam'fēn, -fīn*), an old name for rectified oil of turpentine.—*adj.* **camphorā'ceous**, like camphor.—*v.t.* **cam'phorate**, to impregnate with camphor.—*adj.* **camphoric** (*-for'ik*), pertaining to camphor. [Fr. *camphre*—L.L. *camphora*—Ar. *kāfūr*.]

campion, *kam'pi-ən*, *n.* any plant of the genera *Lychnis* (or *Melandryum*) and *Silene*. [Origin unknown.]

Campodea, *kam-pō'di-ə*, *n.* a genus of bristle-tails.—*adj.* **campodē'iform**, resembling a Campodea, as certain six-legged active insect grubs. [Gr. *kampē*, caterpillar, *eidos*, form.]

campo santo, *kam'pō san'tō*, (It.) a burying-ground.

camp-sheathing, -shedding, -sheeting, -shot, *kamp'shē'dhing, -shed'ing, -shēt'ing, -shot*, *ns.* piles and boarding protecting a river bank or the like. [Origin unknown.]

Camptonite, *kamp'tən-īt*, *n.* an igneous rock composed essentially of plagioclase and hornblende. [*Campton* in New Hampshire.]

campus, *kam'pəs*, *n.* college grounds (and buildings), or college, or self-contained division of university: a university: the academic world. [L. field.]

Campus Martius, *kam'pəs mär'shəs, kam'po͝os mär'ti-o͝os*, (L.) field of Mars, used by the ancient Romans for athletic games, military drill, etc.

campylotropous, *kam-pil-ot'rə-pəs*, *adj.* of an ovule, curved so as to bring the micropyle near the chalaza. [Gr. *kampylos*, curved, *tropē*, turning.]

camsho, *kam'shō*, **camshoch, camsheugh**, *kam'-shuhh*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* crooked. [Cf. cam, and O.E. *sceolh*, awry.]

camstairy, camsteerie, camsteary, *käm-stār'i, -stēr'i*, (chiefly *Scot.*) *adj.* perverse, unruly. [Ety. dub.]

camstone. See cam (3).

camus, *kam'əs*, *adj.* flat-nosed. [Prob. Fr. *camus*.]

camus. See camis.

cam-wood, *kam'-wo͝od*, *n.* the wood of *Baphia nitida*, a West African papilionaceous tree, at first white, turning red on exposure to air, used as a red dye. [Perh. from African name *kambi*.]

can, *kan*, *v.t.* (*obs.* in *infin.* except in Scots) to be able: have sufficient power: know (*obs.*): have skill in:—*3rd pers.* can, *2nd sing.* canst; *parts. obs.* except could in Scots; *pa.t.* could.—can is used for *gan* in M.E. and in Spenser. [O.E. *cunnan*, to know (how to do a thing), to be able; pres. indic. *can*; Goth. *kunnan*, Ger. *können*, to be able. See con, ken, know; also cannot, can't, couth.]

can, *kan*, *n.* a vessel for holding or carrying liquids, generally of tinned iron, with a handle over the top: a chimney-pot: a tin, vessel of tinplate in which meat, fruit, etc., are sealed up: a drinking-mug: a container for various things, as ashes, rubbish (*U.S.*), or film in quantity: a jacket in which a fuel rod is sealed in an atomic reactor: jail (*the can*; *slang*).—*v.t.* to put up for preservation in tins: to store in containers:—*pr.p.* **cann'ing**, *pa.p.* and *pa.t.* **canned**.—*p.adj.* **canned**, packed in tins (or in U.S. jars): drunk (*slang*): (of music) recorded for reproduction by e.g., gramophone.—*ns.* **can'ful**, as much as a can will hold:—*pl.* **can'fuls**; **cann'er**; **cann'ery**, a place where provisions are tinned.—**can it!** (*slang*), stop talking about, doing, etc., that!; **carry the can** (*slang*), to take the blame; **in the can** (of motion picture), ready for release: (of radio, TV, material), recorded and stored for future use. [O. E. *canne*.]

canada, *kän-yä'dä*, *n.* a narrow cañon. [Sp.]

Canadian, *kə-nā'di-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to *Canada*.—*n.* a native or citizen of Canada.—**Can'ada balsam** (see balsam); **Canada rice** (see Zizania); **Canadian waterweed** (see Anacharis).

canaigre, *ka-nā'gər*, *n.* a Texan dock whose root is used in tanning. [Mexican Sp.]

canaille, *kan-äy', kan-ī', kən-äl'*, *n.* the mob, the vulgar rabble. [Fr.,—L. *canis*, a dog.]

canakin. See cannikin.

canal, *kə-nal'*, *n.* an artificial watercourse, esp. for navigation: a duct that conveys fluids (*biol.*): a groove.—*adjs.* **canalic'ular** (*kan-ə-lik'ū-lər*), like or pertaining to a canaliculus; **canalic'ulate, -d**, channelled, grooved.—*ns.* **canalic'ulus** (*anat.*), a small furrow or channel:—*pl.* **canalic'uli**; **canalisā'tion** (*kan-əl-ī-zā'shən*), the construction of canals: formation of an artificial channel: conversion into a canal: direction into a fixed channel (*lit.* and *fig.*).—*v.t.* **can'alise, -ize**, to make a canal through: to convert into a canal: to direct into a fixed channel (*lit.* and *fig.*).—**canal'-boat**, a boat for canal traffic; **canal'-cell**, a cell in the neck of an archegonium; **canal'-rays'** (*phys.*), positive rays, a stream of positively electrified particles through a perforation in the cathode of a vacuum-tube. [L. *canālis*, a water-pipe.]

canape, *ka-na-pā'*, *n.* a piece of bread, sometimes fried or toasted, with caviare, or other dainty, etc. [Fr.]

canard, *ka-när(d')*, *n.* a false rumour: an early duck-like type of aeroplane. [Fr., lit. duck.]

Canarese. See Kanarese.

canary, *kə-nā'ri*, *n.* a light sweet wine from the *Canary* Islands: a song-bird (finch) found in the Canary Islands, bright yellow in domestic breeds: a lively dance said to have taken origin in the Canary Islands (often in *pl.*).—*adj.* **canary-coloured**, bright yellow.—*v.i.* to dance the canary: to prance about.—**canā'ry-bird**, a canary: a jail-bird (*slang*): a mistress; **canā'ry-cree'per**, a yellow-flowered Tropaeolum (popularly but ungrammatically **canarien'sis**); **canā'ry-grass**, a grass (*Phalaris canariensis*) whose seed (**canā'ry-seed**) is used to feed canaries; **canā'ry-wood**, the timber of two species of *Persea* or *Laurus* of the Canary Islands, Azores and Madeira.

canasta, *kə-nas'ta*, *n.* a card game of the rummy type, originating in South America. [Sp., basket.]

canaster, *kə-nas'tər*, *n.* a kind of tobacco, so called from the rush basket in which it was originally brought from Spanish America. [Sp. *canastra*, *canasta*—Gr. *kanastron*.]

cancan, *kan'kan*, *n.* a stage dance of French origin, orig. considered particularly indecorous. [Fr. *cancan*, chatter, scandal, the cancan; usually referred to L. *quamquam*, the pronunciation of which was long hotly disputed in the French schools; Littré quotes O.Fr. *caquehan*, a noisy assembly.]

cancel, *kan'sl*, *v.t.* to cross out: to annul or suppress: to abolish or wipe out: to counterbalance or compensate for: to remove as balancing each other, e.g. like quantities from opposite sides of an equation, like factors from numerator and denominator of a fraction:—(*pr.p.* **can'celling**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **can'celled**).—*n.* the suppression of a printed leaf or sheet: the part so cancelled, or (usually) the new one substituted.—*n.pl.* **cancelli** (*kan-sel'ī*; L. *kang-kel'ē*), cross-pieces forming a lattice-work or grating, as in the division between the choir and the body of a church: reticulations (*anat.*).—*adjs.* **can'cellate, -d**, marked latticewise, reticulated.—*n.* **cancellā'tion**, cancelling: cross-wise marking.—*adj.* **can'cellous**. [L. *cancellāre*, to cross out, *cancelli*, lattice-work, dim. of *cancer*, a lattice.]

cancelier, canceleer, *kan-si-lēr′*, (*Scott*) *v.i.* of a hawk, to turn on the wing before stooping.—Also *n.*

Cancer, *kan′sər*, *n.* the genus to which the edible crab belongs: a constellation (the Crab) between Gemini and Leo, and a sign of the zodiac (once coincident with it) whose first point marks the limits of the sun's course northward in summer: cancer, loosely any malignant new growth or tumour: properly a carcinoma or disorderly growth of epithelial cells which invade adjacent tissue and spread by the lymphatics and blood-vessels to other parts of the body: any corroding evil (*fig.*).—*v.i.* can′cerate, to become cancerous.—*ns.* cancerā′tion.—*adj.* can′cerous, of, like, affected with, cancer.—*adjs.* cancriform (*kang′-kri-fōrm*), crab-shaped: like cancer; can′crine (*kang′krīn*), crab-like: palindromic (from the false notion that a crab walked backwards); cancrizans (*kang′kri-zanz*; *mus.*), of a canon, having the answer repeating the subject backwards; cancroid (*kang′kroid*), crab-like: cancer-like.—Also *n.*—can′cer-root, beech-drops. [L., crab.]

cancionero, *kän-thyō-nā′rō*, *n.* a collection of songs. [Sp.]

cancriform, cancrizans, etc. See Cancer.

candela, *kan-del′a*, *-dē′la*, *n.* a unit of luminous intensity such that the luminous intensity of a black body radiator at the temperature of solidification of platinum is 60 candela per sq. cm. [candle.]

candelabrum, *kan-di-lā′brəm*, or *lä′*, *n.* a branched and ornamented candlestick or lampstand:—*pl.* candela′bra—also used as a false *sing.* with *pl.* candela′bras. [L. *candēlābrum*—*candēla*, candle.]

candelilla, *kän-dā-lēl′ya*, *n.* a Mexican wax-yielding spurge. [Sp. dim. of *candela*, candle.]

candent, *kan′dənt*, *adj.* glowing: white-hot.—*n.* candescence, *kan-des′əns*, a white heat.—*adj.* candesc′ent. [L. *candēre*, to glow (inceptive *candēscēre*).]

candid, *kan′did*, *adj.* white (*obs.*): shining, clear: frank, ingenuous: free from prejudice: fair, impartial.—*adv.* can′didly.—*n.* can′didness.—candid camera, a type of camera used for taking unposed photographs of people engaged in the normal occupations of their daily life: this style of photography. [L. *candidus*, white.]

candidate, *kan′di-dāt*, *n.* one who offers himself for any office or honour, so called because, at Rome, the applicant used to dress in white.—*ns.* can′didāture, can′didateship, can′didacy (*-də-si*). [L. *candidātus*—*candidus*, white.]

candied. See candy.

candle, *kan′dl*, *n.* a cylinder of wax, tallow, or the like surrounding a wick: a luminary: a candle-shaped object: a jet in a gas-stove: a photometric unit: (or new candle) candela: (international candle) a former unit of luminous intensity.—*v.t.* to test (as an egg) by holding up before a candle or other light.—can′dle-berry, wax-myrtle or bayberry (*Myrica cerifera*) of the spurge family, or its fruit: can′dle-bomb, a small glass bomb filled with water, exploding in a candle-flame; can′dle-coal (same as cannel-coal); can′dle-dipp′ing, the method of making candles by dipping instead of moulding; can′dle-end, the end-piece of a burnt-out candle; can′dle-fish, the eulachon: another West American fish, a cheek-armoured acanthopterygian (*Anoplopoma fimbria*)—the *black candle-fish*; can′dle-holder, one who holds a candle to another while working—hence one who abets or connives; can′dle-light, the light of a candle: illumination by candles: the time when candles are lighted; can′dle-lighter, one whose business is to light the candles: a spill; can′dle-nut, the oil-yielding fruit of a species of *Aleurites* (spurge family) of the Pacific Islands; can′dle-power, illuminating power in terms of a standard candle—a name applied to various units of photometry; can′dle-snuffer, a snuffer, instrument or person (see snuff, 2): also *fig.*; can′dlestick, a portable stand for a candle, originally a stick or piece of wood; can′dle-tree, a tropical American tree (*Parmentiera cerifera*) of Bignonia family, with candle-like pods; can′dle-wick, the wick of a candle: a cotton tufted material used for bedspreads, etc.; can′dle-waster, one who studies late; can′dle-wood, the wood of various West Indian and Mexican resinous trees.—burn the candle at both ends, to waste or use up in two ways at once; not fit to hold a candle to, not to be compared with; sell by the candle, to offer for sale as long as a small piece of candle burns, the bid made just before it goes out being successful; the game is not worth the candle, the thing is not worth the labour or expense of it. [O.E. *candel*—L. *candēla*, from *candēre*, to glow.]

Candlemas, *kan′dl-məs*, *n.* the R.C. festival of the purification of the Virgin Mary, on 2nd February, when candles are blessed: a quarter-day in Scotland. [candle, mass.]

candock, *kan′dok*, *n.* the yellow water-lily. [can (2) and dock (1).]

candor. U.S. spelling of candour.

candour, in U.S. candor, *kan′dər*, *n.* whiteness (now *rare*): purity (*obs.*): kindness (*obs.*): freedom from prejudice: sincerity: frankness. [Fr. *candeur*—L. *candor*, whiteness, from *candēre*, to shine.]

candy, *kan′di*, *n.* a sweetmeat of sugar boiled and crystallised (also su′gar-can′dy): any form of confectionery (*U.S.*): (*U.S. pl.* candies).—*v.t.* to preserve or dress with sugar: to crystallise as sugar or the like: to encrust.—*v.i.* to crystallise: to become encrusted.—*adj.* can′died, encrusted with candy or sugar: sugared, flattering (*fig.*).—candy floss, a fluffy sweetmeat consisting of a ball of spun coloured and flavoured sugar sold on the end of a stick; candy stripe, a textile fabric pattern, consisting of narrow coloured stripes on a white background at intervals equal or nearly equal to the width of the stripe. [Fr. *candi*, from Ar. *qandah*, candy.]

candy, *kan′di*, *n.* a South Indian weight, generally containing 20 maunds, about 500 pounds English.—Also can′die and kan′dy. [Tamil.]

candytuft, *kan′di-tuft*, *n.* a cruciferous plant (*Iberis*), with flowers in tufts or corymbs, the outer petals larger than the inner. [From *Candia* or Crete, whence a species was brought, and tuft.]

cane, *kān*, *n.* the stem of one of the small palms (as calamus or rattan) or the larger grasses (as bamboo, sugar-cane), or raspberry or the like: a slender rod for beating: a walking-stick.—*v.t.* to beat with a cane: to make or weave with canes, e.g. chairs.—*n.* can′ing, a thrashing with a cane.—*adj.* can′y, like, made of, or abounding in cane.—*adj.* cane′-bottomed, having a seat of interwoven cane strips.—*ns.* cane′-brake, a thicket of canes, esp. (in Southern U.S.) of a giant reed; cane′-chair, chair made of rattan; cane′fruit, fruit borne upon canes, as raspberries, blackberries; cane′-mill, a mill for crushing sugar-cane; cane′-su′gar, sucrose, esp. that obtained from the sugar-cane; cane′-trash, refuse of sugar-cane used for fuel in boiling the juice; can′ing, a thrashing with a cane.—*adj.* can′y, like, made of, or abounding in cane. [Fr. *canne*—L. *canna*—Gr. *kannē*, a reed.]

caneh. See kaneh.

canella, *kan-el′a*, *n.* cinnamon (*obs.*): (*cap.*) a genus of low aromatic trees of a small family Canellā′ceae (*-si-ē*), one of which yields white cinnamon or *canella bark*. [L.L., dim. of *canna*, reed.]

canephor, *kan'i-fōr*, *-fŏr*, (*archit.*) *n.* a female (or male) sculptured figure bearing a basket on the head.—Also **canephora**, **canephore**, **canephorus** (*ka-nē'for-əs*). [Gr. *kanēphoros*, a basket bearer, as at the Panathenaic festival—*kaneon*, basket, *phoros*, bearing.]

canescent, *ka-nes'ənt*, *adj.* tending to white: hoary.—*n.* **canesc'ence.** [L. *cānēscēns*—*cānēre*—*cānus*, hoary.]

cangue, **cang**, *kang*, *n.* a Chinese portable pillory borne on the shoulders by petty offenders. [Fr. *cangue*—Port. *cango*, a yoke.]

canicular, *ka-nik'ū-lər*, *adj.* pertaining to the Dogstar (**Canic'ula**) or to the Dog-days: pertaining to a dog (*facetious*).—**canicular year, cycle**, Sothic year, cycle. [L. *canīculāris*, *canīcula*, dim. of *canis*, a dog.]

canine, *kan'īn*, *kān'īn*, *adj.* like or pertaining to the dog.—*n.* any animal of the dog tribe: a canine tooth.—*ns.* **caninity** (*kə-* or *kā-nin'i-ti*); **Ca'nis**, the dog genus, typical of the family **Ca'nidae.**—**canine appetite**, a huge appetite: **canine letter**, R (from its growling sound); **canine tooth**, a sharp-pointed tooth between the incisors and the premolars. [L. *canīnus*—*canis*, a dog.]

canister, *kan'is-tər*, *n.* a box or case, for holding tea, shot, etc.: (for **can'ister-shot**), case-shot.—*vs.t.* **can'ister**, **can'isterise**, **-ize**, to put into, pack in, canister(s).—*n.* **canisterisā'tion.** [L. *canistrum*, a wicker-basket; Gr. *kanastron*—*kannē*, a reed.]

canities, *ka-nish'i-ēz*, *n.* whiteness of the hair. [L.]

canker, *kang'kər*, *n.* an eating sore: a gangrene: a fungus disease in trees, esp. one due to Nectria: inflammation in horses' feet: eczema of dogs' ears: an abscess or ulcer in birds: anything that corrupts, consumes, irritates or decays: a canker-worm: a dog-rose (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* to eat into, corrupt, or destroy: to infect or pollute: to make sour and ill-conditioned.—*v.i.* to grow corrupt: to decay.—*adj.* **cank'ered**, corroded (*obs*): polluted (*obs.*): malignant, soured, crabbed.—*adv.* **cank'eredly.**—*n.* **cank'eredness.**—*adj.* **cank'erous**, corroding like a canker.—*n.* **cank'er-worm**, a larva that cankers or eats into plants.—*adj.* **cank'ery**, affected with canker: crabbed (*Scot.*). [L. *cancer*, a crab, gangrene.]

cann. Same as con (3).

Canna, *kan'a*, *n.* the Indian shot (*q.v.*) genus of plants. [L., a reed.]

canna. See cannot.

canna, *kan'a*, **cannach**, *kan'ahh*, (*Scot.*) *n.* cotton-grass. [Gael. *canach.*]

cannabic, *kan'əb-ik*, or *-ab'*, *adj.* pertaining to hemp.—*ns.* **cann'abin**, a resin obtained from the hemp plant; **Cann'abis**, the hemp (q.v.) genus: (without *cap.*) narcotic drug variously known as hashish, bhang, marihuana, etc. [Gr. *kannabis*; cf. O.E. *hænep.*]

cannel, *kan'l*, *n.* a bituminous coal that burns with a bright flame, used for making oils and gas.—Also **cann'el-coal**, **can'dle-coal.** [Prob. form of candle.]

cannelloni, *kan-ə-lō'nē*, *n.* hollow tubelike pieces of paste like macaroni, stuffed with cheese or meat. [It. *cannelloni*, augm. of *cannello*, small tube.]

cannelure, *kan'i-lūr*, *n.* a groove or a fluting: a groove round the cylindrical part of a bullet. [Fr.]

cannibal, *kan'i-bl*, *n.* an eater of the flesh of his own species.—*adj.* relating to or practising cannibalism.—*n.* **cann'ibalism**, the practice of eating one's own kind.—*adj.* **cannibalist'ic.**—*adv.* **cann'ibally** (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* **cann'ibalise**, **-ize**, to repair (a vehicle, aircraft, etc.) with parts taken from other vehicles, etc.: to take (parts) for such repairs. [Sp. *Canibal*, *Caribal*, Carib.]

cannikin, *kan'i-kin*, a small can.—Also **can'akin**, **can'ikin.** [Dim. of can.]

cannon, *kan'ən*, *n.* a great gun (*pl.* **cann'ons** or **cann'on**): a cannon bone: a cannon bit: a stroke in billiards in which the cue-ball hits both the red and the opponent's ball (perh. for carom): a similar stroke in certain other games.—*v.i.* to cannonade: to make a cannon at billiards: to strike on the rebound: to collide.—*v.t.* to collide with.—*n.* **cannonade'**, an attack with cannon.—*v.t.* to attack or batter with cannon.—*ns.* **cannoneer'**, **cannonier'**, one who manages cannon; **cann'onry**, **cannonading**: artillery.—**cann'onball**, a ball to be shot from a cannon: **can'nonball-tree**, a South American tree (*Couroupita guianensis*) with a large woody fruit; **cannon bit**, a smooth round bit; **cannon bone**, in mammals in which the digits are reduced in number, a bone formed by the fusion of the persisting metacarpals or metatarsals, which supports the limb from 'knee' (wrist) or hock to fetlock: in birds, the tarsometatarsus; **cann'on-fodder**, men regarded merely as material to be consumed in war; **cann'on-game**, a form of billiards in which, the table having no pockets, the game consists in making a series of cannons; **cann'on-met'al**, gun-metal.—*adj.* **cann'on-proof**, proof against cannon-shot.—**cann'on-shot**, a cannonball: the distance to which a cannon will throw a ball. [Fr. *canon*, augmentative—L. *canna*, a reed.]

cannot, *kan'ət*, *v.t.* can not (contracted **can't**, *känt*, Scots **canna**, *kan'ā*, *kan'a*). [can, not.]

cannula, *kan'ū-la*, *n.* a surgical tube, esp. one enclosing a trocar or perforator, or the breathing-tube inserted in the windpipe after tracheotomy.—*adj.* **cann'ulate.** [Dim. of *canna*, a reed.]

canny, *kan'i*, *adj.* (*Scot.* and *Northern*) knowing: skilful: shrewd: lucky: of good omen: free from taint of the supernatural or dangerous: comfortable: sparing in money matters: gentle: innocent, harmless (sometimes euphemistically): sly or pawky.—Also *adv.*—*adv.* **cann'ily.**—*n.* **cann'iness.**—**ca' canny** (see ca'); **no' canny**, preternatural: dangerous. [App. conn. with can.]

canoe, *kə-nōō'*, *n.* a boat made of the hollowed trunk of a tree, or of bark or skins: a skiff driven by paddling.—*v.i.* to paddle a canoe.—*ns.* **canoeing**; **canoe'ist.** [Sp. *canoa*—Haitian *canoa.*]

cañon, **canyon**, *kan'yən*, *n.* a deep gorge or ravine. [Sp. *cañón*, a hollow, from root of cannon.]

canon, *kan'ən*, *n.* a law or rule, esp. in ecclesiastical matters: a general rule or principle: standard or criterion: the books of the Bible accepted as the standard or rule of faith by the Christian Church: the recognised genuine works of any author: a species of musical composition constructed according to a rule, one part following another in imitation: a list of saints canonised: a large kind of type (*print.*).—*adjs.* **canonic** (*kə-non'ik*), **-al**, of the nature of, according to, or included in a canon: regular: ecclesiastical.—*adv.* **canon'ically.**—*n.pl.* **canon'icals**, the official dress of the clergy, regulated by the church canons.—*n.* **canonicity** (*kan-ən-is'i-ti*), the state of belonging to the canon.—*v.t.* **can'onise**, **-ize** (*Shak.* *-non'*), to enrol in the canon or list of saints: to recognise as canonical.—*ns.* **canonisā'tion**, **-z-**; **can'onist**, one versed in canon law.—*adj.* **canonist'ic.**—**canonical hours**, set hours for prayer: those wherein marriage may take place in an English parish church (formerly 8 a.m. to 12 noon, extended in 1886 to 3, in 1934 to 6 p.m.; **canon law**, a digest of the formal decrees of councils, ecumenical, general, and local, of diocesan and national synods, and of patriarchal decision as to doctrine and discipline.—**canon of the mass**, that part of the mass which begins after the 'Sanctus' with the prayer 'Te igitur', and ends just before the 'Paternoster'.

[O.E. *canon*—L. *canōn*—Gr. *kanōn*, a straight rod—*kannē*, a reed.]

canon, *kan'ən*, *n.* a member of a body of clergymen serving a cathedral or other church and living under a rule; a clerical dignitary belonging especially to a cathedral, enjoying special emoluments, and obliged to reside there part of the year.—*ns.* **can'oness**, a member of a community of women living under a rule: a woman holding a prebend or canonry, often living in the world; **can'onry**, the benefice of a canon.—**Canon Regular**, a member of an order (Augustinian, Austin, or Black Canons) living under a rule based on St Augustine's teaching, or of an offshoot (Premonstratensians, White Canons), intermediate between monks and secular clergy; **canon residentiary**, a canon obliged to reside at a cathedral and take a share in the duty; **canon secular**, one other than a canon regular; **honorary canon**, one having the titular rank of canon in a cathedral, but without duties or emoluments; **minor canon**, one who conducts cathedral services but is not a member of the chapter. [O.E. *canonic*—L. *canonicus*—*canōn*; see previous article.]

canoodle, *ka-nōōd'l*, (*slang*) *v.i.* to fondle amorously. [Origin obscure.]

canophilist, *kə-nof'i-list*, *n.* a lover of dogs. [L. *canis*, a dog, Gr. *phileein*, to love.]

Canopus, *ka-nō'pus*, *n.* a bright star in the southern constellation *Argo navis*: an Egyptian human-headed vase for holding the entrails taken from an embalmed body.—*adj.* **Cano'pic**. [L.,—Gr. *Kanōpos*, Menelaus's steersman who died at Canopus in Egypt, was stellified as Canopus, and identified with an Egyptian god worshipped in the form of a jar with human head.]

canopy, *kan'ə-pi*, *n.* a covering hung over a throne or bed: a covering of state held over the head: any overhanging covering, as the sky: a rooflike projection over a niche, tomb, statue, stall, altar, etc: the transparent cover over the cockpit of an aircraft: the overhead fabric part of a parachute.—*v.t.* to cover with a canopy (*pr.p.* **can'opying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **can'opied**). [Fr. *canapé*—L. *cōnōpium*, *cōnōpēum*—Gr. *kōnōpion*, a couch with a mosquito curtain—*kōnōps*, a mosquito.]

canorous, *kan-ō'rəs*, *-ö'*, *kan'*, *adj.* musical: singing: resonant.—*adv.* **cano'rously**.—*n.* **cano'rousness**. [L. *canōrus*—*canor*, melody—*canĕre*, to sing.]

canst. See **can** (1).

canstick, *kan'stik*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a candlestick. [Contr.]

cant, *kant*, *v.i.* to speak whiningly: to use language whose meaning has evaporated from continued repetition: to use the language of thieves, etc.: to talk in an affectedly solemn or hypocritical way.—*n.* a hypocritical or affected or perfunctory style of speech or thought: the language peculiar to a sect: odd or peculiar talk of any kind: slang: a common saying: affected use of religious phrases or sentiments.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **cant'er**, one who cants, a beggar: one who makes hypocritical professions.—*adj.* **cant'ing**, whining, pretending to piety: in the form of a rebus, or implying a pun on the bearer's name, allusive (*her.*). [L. *cantāre*, freq. of *canĕre*, to sing.]

cant, *kant*, *n.* an inclination from the level: a toss or jerk: a sloping or tilted position or face: one of the segments forming a side-piece in the head of a cask: a ship's timber lying obliquely to the line of the keel.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to turn on the edge or corner: to tilt or toss suddenly.—*n.* **cant'ing**, tilting.—*ns.* **cant'-board**, a sloping board; **cant'ing**, tilting; **cant'ing-coin**, a piece of wood to prevent rolling of casks; **cant'ing-wheel**, a wheel with bevelled cogs; **cant'-rail**, a timber supporting the roof of a railway carriage. [Prob. conn. with Du. *kant*; Ger. *kante*, corner.]

cant, *kant*, *n.* sale by auction.—*v.t.* to sell by auction. [O.Fr. *encant*, auction; der. uncertain, cf. L.L. *incantāre*, to put up to auction.]

cant, *kant*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* brisk: lively. [Cf. L.G. *kant*, and **canty**.]

can't, *känt*, a colloquial contraction for cannot.

Cantab, *kan'tab*, for Cantabrigian, *kan-tə-brij'i-ən*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Cambridge (Latinised *Cantabrigia*).—Also *n.*

cantabank, *kan'tə-bangk*, *n.* a strolling singer. [It. *cantambanco*.]

cantabile, *kan-tä'bē-lā*, *adj.* easy and flowing. [It.]

cantaloup, *kan'tə-lōōp*, *n.* a small, ribbed musk-melon: in U.S. extended to other varieties. [Fr.,—It. *Cantalupo*, near Rome, where it was first grown in Europe.]

cantankerous, *kən-tang'kər-əs*, *adj.* cross-grained: perverse in temper.—*adv.* **cantan'kerously**.—*n.* **cantan'kerousness**. [M.E.*contek*, strife.]

cantar. Same as **kantar**.

cantata, *kan-tä'ta*, *n.* originally the name applied to a sort of musical narrative by one person, accompanied by a single instrument; subsequently an air was introduced—the modern concert-aria: now also a choral work, a short oratorio or opera intended for concert performance only.—*n.* **cantatrice** (*kan-ta-trē'chā* or *kan'tə-trēs*), a female singer. [It.,—L. *cantāre*, *freq.* of *canĕre*, to sing.]

cantate, *kan-tä'tā*, *kan-tä'tē*, the 98th Psalm, from its opening words in Latin, 'Cantate Domino'.

canteen, *kan-tēn'*, *n.* a vessel used by soldiers, etc., for holding liquids: a box of cooking utensils or of knives, forks and spoons: a barrack-tavern, or refreshment house for soldiers: a restaurant attached to an office, works, or the like: a public house (*S. Africa*).—**wet, dry, canteen**, one in which alcoholic liquors are, are not, sold. [Fr. *cantine*—It. *cantina*, a cellar; further der. uncertain.]

canter, *kan'tər*, *n.* an easy gallop.—*v.i.* to move at an easy gallop.—*v.t.* to make to canter. [Orig. *Canterbury-gallop*, from the easy pace at which the pilgrims rode to Canterbury.]

canterbury, *kan'tər-bər-i*, *n.* a stand with divisions in it for holding books, music, etc.—**Canterbury bells, bell**, orig. the nettle-leaved bell-flower, or throatwort: transferred to a cultivated species *Campanula Medium* with large blue, white, or pink bells, in some varieties double: loosely applied to other large-flowered bell-flowers.

cantharis, *kan'thər-is*, *n.* a blister-beetle or Spanish fly (*Lytta*): in *pl.* **cantharides** (*kan-thar'i-dēz*), their dried bodies, used for blistering, etc.—*n.* **can'tharid**, a member of the genus Cantharis, otherwise Lytta.—*adjs.* **canthar'idal**, **cantharid'ian**, **cantharid'ic**.—*n.* **canthar'idine**, the active principle of blistering-flies. [L. *cantharis*—Gr. *kantharis* (a blister-beetle), pl. *kantharidĕs*.]

cantharus, *kan'thə-rus*, *n.* a large two-handled drinking-cup: a laver in the atrium before ancient churches:—*pl.* **can'thari**. [L.,—Gr. *kantharos*.]

canthus, *kan'thus*, *n.* the angle at the junction of the eyelids:—*pl.* **can'thi**. [Gr. *kanthos*.]

canticle, *kan'ti-kl*, *n.* a song: a non-metrical hymn, esp. one used in church service as the *Benedicite*: a canto (*Spens.*): a short canto: (in *pl.*) the Song of Solomon.—*n.* **can'ticum**, a canticle: a part-song in an ancient play. [L. *canticum*, dim. *canticulum*.]

cantico(y). See **kantikoy**.

cantilena, *kan-ti-lē'na*, *n.* a ballad or light song: a vocal or instrumental melody: a cantus firmus or melody for church use: a singing exercise or solfeggio. [L. *cantilēna*.]

cantilever, *kan'ti-lēv-ər*, or *-lēv'*, *n.* a large bracket for supporting cornices, balconies, and even stairs.—**cantilever bridge**, one composed of arms projecting from the piers and connected together in the middle of the span. [Perh. cant, angle, and lever.]

cantillate, *kan'ti-lāt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to chant, intone.—*n.* **cantillā'tion.**—*adj.* **can'tillatory.**

cantion, *kan'shən*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a song. [L. *cantiō*, *-ōnis*.]

cantle, *kan'tl*, *n.* a corner, edge or slice of anything: the raised hind part of a saddle: the crown of the head or of the causeway (*Scot.*).—*v.t.* to cut a piece from: to divide.—*n.* **cant'let**, a fragment. [cant, edge.]

canto, *kan'tō*, *n.* a division of a long poem: the part that carries the melody (*mus.*):—*pl.* **cantos.**—Also (*Shak.*) **can'ton.**—**can'to fer'mo**, plain-song, the unornamented melody used in the Western Church from the earliest times, to which later other parts in counterpoint were added. [It.,—L. *cantus*—*canĕre*, to sing.]

canton, *kan'tən*, *kan-ton'*, *n.* a corner (*obs.*): a division or space (*obs.*): a division of territory, constituting in Switzerland a separate government, in France a subdivision of an arrondissement: a pilastered or quoined corner of a building: an ordinary of a shield, being a square occupying generally the dexter, sometimes the sinister, chief of the field (*her.*).—*v.t.* to divide into cantons: (mil. pron. *kən-to͞on'*) to allot quarters to.—*adjs.* **can'tonal**, pertaining to or divided into cantons; **can'toned**, ornamented at the corners with projecting pilasters (*archit.*): placed in the midst of charges occupying the corners (*her.*).—*n.* **canton'ment** (mil. pron. *kən-to͞on'mənt*), the temporary quarters of troops taking part in manoeuvres or active operations: in India, formerly, a permanent military town. [O.Fr. *canton*; It. *cantone*, corner, district—*canto*, a corner: cf. cant (2).]

cantor, *kan'tŏr*, *n.* the leader of the singing in a church, a precentor.—*adjs.* **canto'rial** (*-tō'ri-əl*, *-tŏ'*); **cantō'ris**, (*gen.* of L. *cantor*) of the cantor, i.e. on the north side of a choir (opposed to *decani*). [L., singer, *canĕre*, to sing.]

cantred, *kan'tred*, **cantref**, *kan'trev*, (*hist.*) *n.* a division of the country—a hundred. [W. *cantref*—*cant*, hundred, and *tref*, town.]

cantrip, *kan'trip*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a freak or wilful piece of trickery: a witch's spell. [Ety. unknown.]

Cantuarian, *kan-tū-ā'ri-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to Canterbury as the archiepiscopal see of the primate of the Church of England. [L.L. *Cantuārius*, *Cantuarensis*—O.E. *Cantware* (*pl.*) the people of Kent.]

cantus, *kan'təs*, *n.* a melody, esp. an ecclesiastical style of music:—*pl.* **can'tus.**—**cantus firmus, canto fermo.** [L., song—*canĕre*, to sing.]

canty, *kan'ti*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* cheerful, lively.—*n.* **can'tiness.** [cant (4); cf. L.G. *kantig*.]

canuck, *kə-nuk'*, *n.* a Canadian (*U.S.*): a French-Canadian (*Canada*): a small horse.

canvas, *kan'vəs*, *n.* a coarse cloth made of hemp or other material, now esp. cotton, used for sails, tents, etc., and for painting on: the sails of a ship: a piece of stretched canvas, painted or to be painted: material for covering the ends of a racing-boat (whence a canvas-length, win by a canvas).—*v.t.* to cover with canvas.—*ns.* **can'vas-back**, a North American duck, very good eating, its back ashy white, crossed by broken, zigzag, dark lines; **can'vas-climb'er** (*Shak.*), a sailor; **can'vas-stretch'er**, a wooden frame on which canvas is stretched for oil-painting; **can'vas-work**, embroidery upon canvas, or upon cloth over which canvas has been laid to guide the stitches.—**under canvas**, having the sails unfurled, under sail: living in tents. [O.Fr. *canevas*—L. *cannabis*—Gr. *kannabis*, hemp.]

canvass, *kan'vəs*, *v.t.* to toss in canvas, or in a blanket (*Shak.*): to toss or turn about: to examine: to discuss: to solicit votes, orders, contributions, etc., from: (in American elections) to scrutinise.—*v.i.* to solicit votes, etc. (with *for*).—*n.* close examination: a seeking or solicitation: an election scrutiny (*U.S.*).—*n.* **can'vasser.** [canvas.]

cany. See cane.

canyon. Same as cañon.

canzone, *kant-sō'nā*, *n.* a song or air resembling a madrigal but less strict: an instrumental piece of like character: a series of stanzas in Italian poetry, of various metrical arrangements:—*pl.* **canzoni** (*-nē*).—*ns.* (dim.) **canzonet** (*kan-zō-net'*), **canzonetta** (*kan-tsō-net'ta*; pl. **canzonette**, *-tā*). [It., a song, L. *cantiō*, *-ōnis*—*canĕre*, to sing.]

caoutchouc, *kow'cho͝ok*, *n.* india-rubber, gum-elastic: the latex of rubber trees. [Fr.,—Carib *cahuchu*.]

cap, *kap*, *n.* a woman's light head-dress: brimless covering for the head: an official or symbolic head-dress or one appropriated to a special class or use, academic, athletic, etc.: membership of a team symbolised by a cap: a caplike covering of any kind: the top of a toadstool: the uppermost or terminal part of anything: a percussion-cap (see **percussion**): a paper disk enclosing a fulminating substance for use with toy pistols, etc.: a lifting of the cap in salutation.—*v.t.* to cover the end or top of: to touch with a cap in conferring a degree: to admit to membership of a team: to outdo or surpass by following with a better.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to salute by raising the cap (*pr.p.* **capp'ing**, *pa.p.* and *pa.t.* **capped**, *kapt*).—**capping**, a covering: a graduation ceremony.—*ns.* **cap'-case** (*obs.*), a small travelling-case, a chest; **cap'-paper**, a kind of wrapping paper: a size of writing paper.—**black cap** (see **black**); **cap and bells**, the marks of a professional jester; **cap in hand**, submissively: supplicatingly; **cap of liberty**, or *Phrygian cap*, the conical cap given to a Roman slave on enfranchisement, now the symbol of republicanism; **cap of maintenance** (see **maintenance**); **cap verses**, to quote verses in turn, according to rule; **college cap**, a mortar-board or trencher-cap; **set her cap at**, of a woman, to set herself to captivate (a man); **the cap fits**, the allusion is felt to apply; **throw up one's cap**, to make this gesture (*lit.* or *fig.*) in token of immoderate joy. [O.E. *cæppe*—L.L. *cappa*, a cape or cope.]

cap, **caup**, *kap*, *kōp*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a wooden drinking-bowl, with two handles. [O.E. *copp*, a cup; or Scand. *koppr*.]

capa, *kä'pa*, *n.* a Spanish cloak: fine Cuban tobacco for the outsides of cigars. [Sp.]

capable, *kāp'ə-bl*, *adj.* comprehensive (*Shak.*): having (esp. legal) right, or (with *of*) right to (*obs.*): having practical ability: able (often with *of*): qualified.—*ns.* **capabil'ity**, quality or state of being capable: (usu. in *pl.*) feature capable of being used or developed: ability for the action indicated, because provision and preparation have been made; **cap'ableness.**—**capable of**, able to take in, contain, understand, etc. (*arch.*): able, good, well-made, etc., enough to, or bad, foolish, etc., enough to (fol. by verbal noun or other action noun): susceptible of. [Fr.,—L.L. *capābilis*—L. *capĕre*, to hold, take.]

capacity, *kə-pas'i-ti*, *n.* power of holding, containing, absorbing, or grasping: room: volume: ability: power of mind: character in which one does something: legal competence: maximum possible output or performance: capacitance.—*adj.* attaining the full capacity.—*adj.* **capacious** (*kə-pā'shəs*), including much: roomy: wide: extensive.—*adv.* **capā'ciously.**—*ns.* **capā'ciousness**; **capac'itance**, the property that allows a system or body to store an electric charge: the value of this expressed in farads (q.v.).—*v.t.* **capac'itate**, to make capable: to qualify.—*n.* **capac'itor**, an electrical device having large capacitance.—**capacity for heat**, power of absorbing heat; **legal capacity**, the power to alter one's rights or duties by the exercise of free will, or responsibility for one's acts; **to capacity**, to the utmost capacity, the fullest extent possible. [Fr. *capacité*—L. *capāx*, *-ācis*, able to receive—*capĕre*, to hold.]

cap-à-pie, *kap-ə-pē*, *adv*. from head to foot, referring to arming, as a knight. [O.Fr. *cap a pie* (mod. *de pied en cap*)—L. *caput*, head, *ad*, to, *pēs*, foot.]

caparison, *kə-par'i-sən*, *n*. the covering of a horse: a rich cloth laid over a warhorse: dress and ornaments generally.—*v.t.* to cover with a cloth, as a horse: to dress very richly.—*adj*. **capar'isoned.** [Fr. *caparaçon*—Sp. *caparazón*, augmentative of *capa*, a cape, cover—L.L. *cappa*.]

cape, *kāp*, *n*. a covering for the shoulders attached as a tippet to a coat or cloak: a sleeveless cloak. [O.F. *cape*—L.L. *cappa*.]

cape, *kāp*, *n*. a head or point of land running into the sea or a lake.—*v.i.* (*naut*.) to keep a course.—**Cape cart**, a two-wheeled vehicle with hood and pole; **Cape Coloured** (*S. Africa*), person of mixed race, mainly in the W. Cape area; **Cape doctor**, a south-east wind at the Cape, so named (as being able to blow away germs) by Anglo-Indians formerly invalided there; **Cape Dutch**, former name for language now (officially and generally) known as *Afrikaans* (*q.v.*): an architectural style of the Cape, characterised by whitewashed, gabled, thatched-roof, single-storey houses; **Cape gooseberry**, the strawberry-tomato (*Physalis peruviana*), a S. American solanaceous plant with bladdery calyx, naturalised in S. Africa: its edible fruit; **Cape nightingale**, a frog; **Cape pigeon**, the pintado petrel; **Cape smoke**, S. African brandy, dop.—**the Cape**, Cape of Good Hope: Cape Province, Capetown, and Cape Peninsula. [Fr. *cap*—L. *caput*, the head.]

capelin, *kap'ə-lin*, *n*. a small fish of the smelt family, abundant off Newfoundland, much used as bait.—Also **cap'lin.** [Fr. *capelan*.]

capeline, *kap'ə-lin*, *n*. a small iron skullcap worn by archers: a light woollen hood for evening wear: a surgical bandage for the head.—Also **cap'elline.** [Fr.,—L.L. *capella*—*capa*, a cap.]

Capella, *ka-pel'a*, *n*. a first-magnitude star in the constellation Auriga. [L., lit. she-goat.]

capellet, *kap'ə-lit*, *n*. a wen-like swelling on a horse's elbow, or on the back part of his hock. [Fr.,—L.L. *capella*—*capa*, a cap.]

capellmeister. Same as **kapellmeister.**

caper, *kā'pər*, *n*. the pickled flower-bud of a bush (*Capparis spinosa*) grown in Sicily.—**cā'per-bush**; **cā'per-sauce**, a sauce for boiled mutton, etc., made with capers; **cā'per-spurge**, a kind of spurge whose capsules are sometimes pickled; **cā'per-tea**, a black tea with a knotty curled leaf. [L. *capparis*—Gr. *kapparis*.]

caper, *kā'pər*, *v.i.* to leap or skip like a goat: to dance in a frolicsome manner.—*n*. a leap: a frisk.—*n*. **cā'perer.**—**to cut a caper**, to execute a frisk. [See **capriole.**]

capercailzie, **-llie**, **-lzie**, *cap-ər-kā'l(y)i*, *n*. a species of grouse weighing up to 12 pounds. [Gael. *capull coille*, horse of the wood.]

Capernaite, *ka-*, *kə-pûr'ni-it*, *n*. an inhabitant of *Capernaum* in Galilee: (polemically) a believer in transubstantiation (John vi. 35, 51).—*adj*. **Capernaitic** (*-it'ik*).—*adv*. **Capernait'ically.**

capernoity, **-ie**, **cappernoity**, *kap-ər-noi'ti* (*Scot*.) *n*. the head, noddle.—*adj*. peevish: crabbed: capricious.—*adj*. **capernoit'ed**, **capernoity.** [Origin unknown.]

capillaceous, *kap-i-lā'shəs*, *adj*. hairlike.—*ns*. **capillaire** (*-lār'*), orig. an infusion of maidenhair fern (Fr. *capillaire*): a syrup flavoured with orange-flower water; **capillarity** (*-lar'i-ti*), capillary quality: capillary attraction.—*adj*. **capillary** (*kə-pil'ə-ri-* sometimes *kap'*), having to do with hair: hairlike: of very small bore: relating to capillary attraction.—*n*. a fine-bored tube: a minute vessel such as those that connect arteries with veins.—*n*. **capillitium** (*kap-i-lish'i-əm*), a mass of threads.—**capillary attraction**, the force that causes liquids to rise in capillary tubes and wicks, to spread through blotting-paper, etc. [L. *capillus*, hair.]

capital, *kap'-it-l*, *adj*. relating to the head: involving the death penalty: placed at the head: main, chief, principal: excellent (*coll*.): relating to capital.—*n*. the chief or most important thing: the chief town or seat of government: a large letter, in the form used at the beginning of a sentence, etc.: the stock (including property and equipment) and/or money used for carrying on a business: possessors of capital collectively, or their political and economic influence and interests: any advantage used as a means of gaining further advantages.—*n*. **capitalisā'tion**, **-izā'tion.**—*v.t.* **cap'italise**, **-ize**, to furnish with capital: to convert into capital or money: to turn to account: to print or write with capital letters.—*ns*. **cap'italism**, condition of possessing capital: the economic system which generates and gives power to capitalists; **cap'italist**, one who derives income and power from capital.—Also *adj*.—*adj*. **capitalist'ic.**—*adv*. **cap'itally**, chiefly: principally: excellently (*coll*.): by capital punishment.—**capital cross**, a Greek cross with terminations like Tuscan capitals; **capital gains**, profits from the sale of bonds or other assets; **capital goods**, producers' goods; **capital levy**, an exaction by a state, for a specific purpose, of a proportion of the capital (money value—cash, securities, mortgages, houses, machinery, goodwill, etc.) of its members; **capital murder**, a murder involving the death penalty; **capital ship**, a warship of the largest and strongest class; **capital sin**, deadly sin.—**circulating** or **floating capital**, that which constantly changes hands, as wages paid to workmen, raw material used; **fixed capital**, consists of buildings, machines, tools, etc.; **make capital out of**, to turn to advantage; **working capital**, capital needed to carry on a business: **liquid capital** (see **liquid**): assets after debts have been paid. [O.Fr. *capitel*—L. *capitālis*—*caput*, the head.]

capital, *kap'it-l*, *n*. the head or top part of a column, etc.: a chapter of a book. [L. *capitellum*, dim. of *caput*, head.]

capitan, *käp-i-tän'*, or *kap'i-tan*, (*hist*.) *n*. the chief admiral of the Turkish fleet.—*n*. **capitan'o**, a head-man. [Sp. *capitán*, and It. *capitano*; see **captain.**]

capitate, *kap'it-āt*, *adj*. having a head, knob, or capitulum.—*n*. **capitā'tion**, numbering of heads or individuals: a poll-tax.—**capitation grant**, a grant of so much a head. [L. *capitātus*, headed, *capitātiō*, *-ōnis*, poll-tax—*caput*, head.]

capitayn, *kap-i-tān'*, (*Spens*.) *n*. captain.

Capitol, *kap'it-ol*, *-əl*, *n*. the temple of Jupiter at Rome, built on the *Capitoline* hill: the house where Congress or a state legislature meets (*U.S.*).—*adjs*. **capitō'lian**, **capit'oline.** [L. *Capitōlium*—*caput*, the head.]

capitular, *kə-pit'ūl-ər*, *n*. a statute passed in a chapter or ecclesiastical court: a member of a chapter.—*adj*. relating or belonging to a chapter in a cathedral.—*adv*. **capit'ularly.**—*n*. **capit'ulary**, a collection of ordinances: a heading.—*adj*. of a chapter. [See **chapter.**]

capitulate, *kə-pit'ūl-āt*, *v.i.* to treat: to draw up terms of agreement: to yield or surrender on certain conditions or heads.—*ns*. **capit'ulant**, one who capitulates; **capitulā'tion.**—*adj*. **capit'ulatory.** [L.L. *capitulātus*, pa.p. of *capitulāre*, to arrange under heads—*capitulum*, a chapter.]

capitulum, *kə-pit'ū-lum*, *n.* a close head of sessile flowers, as in Compositae (*bot.*): the head of a bone, esp. of a rib (also capitell'um) (*anat.*):—*pl.* capit'ula, capitell'a.—*adjs.* capit'ulate; capit'ular. [L., dim. of *caput*, head.]

caple, capul, *kā'pl*, *n.* a horse. [M.E. *capel*; cf. O.N. *kapall*; Ir. *capall*; L.L. *caballus*, a horse.]

caplin. See capelin.

capnomancy, *kap'nō-man-si*, *n.* divination by smoke. [Gr. *kapnos*, smoke, *manteiā*, divination.]

capocchia, *kä-pok'kyə*, (*Shak.* chipochia) *n.* a fool. [It.]

capon, *kā'pn*, *n.* a castrated cock: (jocularly) a fish, esp. a herring: a letter (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* cā'ponise, -ize. [O.E. *capun*; L. *capō*, *-ōnis*, Gr. *kapōn*—*koptein*, to cut. See chop.]

caponiere, *kap-ō-nēr'*, *n.* a covered passage across the ditch of a fortified place.—Also caponier'. [Fr. *caponnière*, Sp. *caponera*, capon-coop.]

caporal, *kap-or-äl'*, *n.* a kind of shag tobacco. [Fr.]

capot, *kə-pot'*, *n.* the winning of all the tricks at the game of piquet, and scoring forty.—*v.t.* to score capot against. [Fr.]

capote, *kə-pōt'*, *n.* a long kind of cloak or mantle. [Fr. dim. of *cape*, a cloak; see cape.]

capotaine. See copataine.

Cappagh-brown, *kap'ä-brown*, *n.* a brown bituminous earth pigment, stained with oxide of manganese and iron from *Cappagh* near Cork.—Also Capp'ah-brown.

Capparis, *kap'ər-is*, *n.* the caper genus, giving name to the family Capparidā'ceae, akin to the crucifers.—*adj.* capparidā'ceous. [See caper.]

cappuccino, *käp-pōōt-chē'nō*, *ka-pōō-*, *n.* black coffee with a little milk, perh. from the colour of a Capuchin's gown. [It., Capuchin.]

capreolate, *kap'ri-ō-lāt*, *adj.* tendrilled. [L. *căprĕŏlus*, a tendril.]

capric, *kap'rik*, **caproic**, *kəp-rō'ik*, **caprylic**, *kəp-ril'ik*, *adjs.* applied to three fatty acids obtained from butter, etc., with goat-like smell.—*ns.* cap'rate, cap'roate, cap'rylate, salts respectively of these. [L. *caper*, a goat.]

caprice, *kə-prēs'*, *n.* a change of humour or opinion without reason: a freak: changeableness.—*ns.* capriccio (*kä-prē'chō*), a sportive motion: a species of free composition, not subject to rule as to form or figure (*mus.*); capriccioso (*-chō'sō*), a direction in music for a free style.—*adj.* capricious (*kə-prish'əs*), humorous (*Shak.*): full of caprice: changeable.—*adv.* capri'ciously.—*n.* capri'ciousness. [Fr. *caprice* and It. *capriccio*; perh. from L. *caper* (m.), *capra* (f.), a goat.]

Capricorn, *kap'ri-körn*, *n.* a constellation and a sign of the zodiac represented as a horned goat or monster. See tropic. [L. *capricornus*—*caper*, a goat, *cornū*, a horn.]

caprifig, *kap'ri-fig*, *n.* a goat-fig, wild fig.—*n.* caprificā'tion, a method of promoting the fertilisation and ripening of cultivated figs (which are practically dioecious) by hanging on the trees branches of caprifig (which have male flowers as well as sterile female or gall flowers) so that the gall-wasps emerging from the galls and flying to the cultivated fig to lay their eggs, carry with them some pollen.—*v.t.* cap'rify. [L. *caprīcus*, the wild fig—*caper*, a goat, and *fīcus*, a fig.]

caprine, *kap'rīn*, *adj.* goat-like.

caprifole, *kap'ri-fōl* (*Spens.* caprifoil, *-foil*), an old name for honeysuckle.—*n.pl.* Caprifoliā'ceae (*-si-ē*), the honeysuckle family.—*adj.* caprifoliā'ceous. [L. *caper*, goat, *folium*, leaf.]

capriform, *kap'ri-förm*, *adj.* goatlike. [L. *caper*, goat, *fōrma*, form.]

capriole, *kap'ri-ōl*, *n.* a caper: a leap without advancing.—*v.i.* to leap: caper. [O.Fr. *capriole*—It. *capriola*—L. *caper* (m.), *capra* (f.), a goat.]

caps, *kaps*, (*coll.*) *n.pl.* for capitals, capital letters.

Capsian, *kap'si-ən*, *adj.* of a Mediterranean culture answering to the Aurignacian. [L. *Capsa*, Gafsa, in Tunisia.]

Capsicum, *kap'si-kəm*, *n.* a tropical shrubby genus of the potato family, yielding cayenne pepper.—*n.* cap'sicin (*-sin*), an extract from capsicum. [Perh. L. *capsa*, a case.]

capsid (bug), *kap'sid*, *n.* any of several small active plant pests. [Gr. *kapsis*, gulping—*kaptein*, to gulp down.]

capsize, *kap-sīz'*, *v.t.* to upset.—*v.i.* to be upset.—*n.* an overturning.—*adj.* capsiz'able. [Origin unknown.]

capstan, *kap'stən*, *n.* an upright machine turned by bars or otherwise so as to wind a cable upon it. [Fr. *cabestan*, *capestan*, through L.L. forms from L. *capĕre*, to take, hold.]

capsule, *kap'sūl*, *n.* a dry dehiscent fruit of more than one carpel (*bot.*): the spore-bearing part of a moss (*bot.*): a fibrous or membranous covering (*zool.*): a gelatine case for holding a dose of medicine: a small dish: a metallic or other container: a self-contained spacecraft or a part of one, manned or unmanned, recoverable or non-recoverable.—*adjs.* cap'sular, cap'sulary; cap'sulate. [Fr.,—L. *capsula*, dim. of *capsa*, a case—*capĕre*, to hold.]

captain, *kap'tin*, *n.* a head or chief officer: the commander of a troop of horse, a company of infantry, a ship, or a portion of a ship's company: in the navy, an officer ranking with a colonel: in the army, an officer ranking with a naval lieutenant: the overseer of a mine: the leader of a team or club: the head-boy of a school.—*v.t.* to lead.—*ns.* cap'taincy, the rank or commission of a captain; cap'tainship, cap'tainry (*obs.*), rank or condition of a captain: skill in commanding.—cap'tain-gen'eral, commander of an army.—captain of industry, a great industrial employer. [O.Fr. *capitaine*—L.L. *capitāneus*, chief—L. *caput*, head.]

caption, *kap'shən*, *n.* the act of taking: an arrest: the formal title of an indictment or deposition which shows the authority under which it is executed or taken (*Engl. law*): in Scotland, before 1837, a formal warrant to apprehend a debtor or other defaulting obligant, given in the Bill Chamber after letters of horning had been executed: a heading, legend, or accompanying wording of an article, chapter, illustration, or cinematograph picture, etc.—*v.t.* to give a caption (heading, etc.) to.—*adj.* cap'tious, ready to catch at faults or take offence: peevish.—*adv.* cap'tiously.—*n.* cap'tiousness. [L. *captiō*, *-ōnis*—*capĕre*, to take.]

captive, *kap'tiv*, *n.* a prisoner: a person or animal kept in confinement.—*adj.* confined: kept in bondage: restrained by a line (as a balloon): charmed or subdued by anything (*fig.*): pertaining to captivity.—*v.t.* (*kap'tiv*; also in *Spens.*, *Milt.* *kap-tiv'*) to make captive or to captivate.—*v.t.* cap'tivate, to charm: to engage the affections of.—*adj.* cap'tivating.—*ns.* cap'tiva(u)nce (*Spens.*), captivity; captiv'ity; cap'tor, one who takes a captive or a prize; cap'ture, the act of taking: the thing taken: an arrest: transference of a tributary to another river by more active denudation (*geol.*).—*v.t.* to take as a prize: to take by force.—captive bolt (pistol), a gunlike device which fires a rod, used in slaughtering animals. [L. *captīvus*, *captor*, *captūra*—*capĕre*, *captum*, to take.]

capuccio, *kə-pōōt'chō*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a hood. [It.]

capuche, *kə-pōōsh'*, *-pōōch'*, *n.* a hood, esp. that worn by the *Capuchins*.—*n.* Capuchin (*kap'ū-chin* or *kap-ōō-shēn'*), a friar of a branch of the Franciscan order so called from the hood he wears: a cloak like a capuchin's: a hooded pigeon: a capuchin monkey.—capuchin cross, a cross with each arm terminated by a ball;

capuchin monkey, a South American monkey (*Cebus*) with hair like a cowl. [Fr., cowl—L.L. *cappa*; see cap, cape.]

capul. See caple.

caput, *kap'ut*, *-ət*, *n.* a head: a knob:—*pl.* **cap'ita.**—**caput mortuum**, the residuum after distillation: worthless residue. [L.]

capybara, *kap-i-bä'ra*, *n.* the largest living rodent, a native of South America, allied to the guinea-pig. [Port. from Tupí.]

car, *kär*, *n.* a vehicle moved on wheels, applied to very various forms—a large and splendid vehicle, as a triumphal car, a funeral car, the two-wheeled Irish jaunting-car, a motor-car: a street tramway carriage: in America, applied to all vehicles for railway travelling, as a passenger-car, freight-car, etc.: in Britain, to certain forms of railway carriage, as dining-car, sleeping-car, Pullman-car: a chariot (*poet.*): the part of a balloon or airship that carries passengers and load.—**car'man**, a man who drives a car or cart: a carter; **car'port**, a covered parking space, esp. a space under a roof projecting from a building. [O.Fr. *carre*—L.L. *carra*, a Celt. word, seen in Ir. *carr*, Bret. *karr*.]

carabine. See carbine.

carabiniere, *kä-rä-bē-nyā'rā*, (It.) a policeman armed with a rifle.

Carabus, *kar'ə-bəs*, *n.* a genus of beetles giving name to the ground-beetle family, **Carabidae** (*kə-rab'i-dē*). [Gr. *kārabos*, a kind of beetle.]

caracal, *kar'ə-kal*, *n.* the Persian lynx. [Fr., prob.—Turk. *qara-qulaq*, black ear.]

caracara, *kär-rä-kä-rä'*, or *kä-rä-kä'rä*, *n.* a name for several South American vulture-like hawks. [Imit.]

carack. See carrack.

caracol, **caracole**, *ka'rə-kōl*, *n.* a half-turn or wheel made by a horseman: a winding stair.—*v.i.* to turn half-round: to prance about. [Fr. *caracole*—It. *caracollo*—Sp. *caracol*, a spiral snail shell.]

caract, *kar'əkt*, (*Shak.*) *n.* mark: sign. [App. Gr. *charaktos*, marked.]

caracul. See karakul.

carafe, *kə-räf'*, *n.* a water-bottle for the table. [Fr. *carafe*, prob. from Ar. *gharafa*, to draw water.]

caramba, *kär-äm'bä*, (Sp.) *interj.* expressing annoyance or surprise.

carambola, *ka-rəm-bō'lə*, *n.* a small East Indian tree (*Averrhoa Carambola*) of the wood-sorrel family: its acrid pulpy fruit used for tarts, etc. [Port.]

carambole, *ka'rəm-bōl.* See carom.

caramel, *kar'ə-mel*, *n.* a dark-brown substance produced from sugar by loss of water on heating, used in colouring puddings, whisky, wines, etc.: a tenacious sweetmeat made with sugar, butter, etc.—*adj.* made of or containing caramel: of the colour of caramel.—*vs.t.* and *vs.i.* **car'amel, car'amelise, -ize.**—Also **car'omel.** [Fr.,—Sp. *caramelo*.]

caranna, *kar-an'ə*, **carauna**, *-ön'ə*, *n.* a resinous substance yielded by various South American burseraceous trees. [Sp. *caraña*, from Tupí.]

Caranx, *kar'angks*, *n.* the scad genus of fishes, giving name to a family **Carangidae** (*kar-an'ji-dē*).—*adj.* **carangoid** (*kar-ang'goid*). [Origin obscure.]

Carapa, *kar'a-pə*, *n.* a genus of tropical trees of the mahogany family yielding **car'ap** (or **crab'**)-**nuts, -oil, -wood.** [*caraipi*, the native Guiana name.]

carapace, *kar'ə-pās*, *n.* the shell of the crab, tortoise, etc.—*adj.* **carapā'cial** (*-shl*). [Fr.,—Sp. *carapacho*.]

carat, *kar'ət*, *n.* a unit of weight (metric carat = 200 milligrams) used for gems: (also *karat*) a unit used in expressing fineness of gold, 24-carat gold being pure gold: worth, estimate (*obs.*). [Fr.,—Ar. *qīrāt*, perh. from Gr. *keration*, a carob-seed used as a weight.]

carauna. See caranna.

caravan, *kar'ə-van*, *-van'*, a company travelling together for security, esp. in crossing the deserts: a company of people: a fleet with convoy: a covered van: a house on wheels.—*v.i.* to travel in a caravan:—*pr.p.* **car'avaning** or **caravann'ing**; *pa.p.* and *pa.t.* **car'avaned, caravanned'.**—*ns.* **caravaneer'**, the leader of a caravan; **caravanserai** (*-van'sə-rī*), a kind of unfurnished inn or extensive enclosed court where caravans stop.—Also **caravansarai, -sary.** [Pers. *kārwān*, caravan. *kār-wānsarāī* (*sarāī*, inn).]

caravel, *kar'ə-vel*, *n.* a light Mediterranean sailing-ship. [Fr. *caravelle*—It. *caravella*; cf. L.L. *cārabus*, Gr. *kārabos*, a light ship.]

caraway, *kar'ə-wā*, *n.* an umbelliferous plant (*Carum Carvi*) with aromatic fruits (**caraway seeds**) used as a tonic and condiment. [Prob. Sp. *alcaravea* (*carvi*) Ar. *karwiyā*—Gr. *karon*.]

carbamide, *kär'bəm-id*, *kär-bam'īd*, *n.* urea. [carbonyl, amide.]

carbide, *kär'bīd*, *n.* a compound of carbon with another element. [carbon.]

carbine, *kär'bīn*, **carabin(e)**, *kar'ə-bin*, *-bīn*, *n.* a short light musket.—*n.* **car(a)bineer', -ier**, a soldier armed with a carbine: a light cavalryman: a soldier of the 6th Dragoon Guards (from 1939, 3rd Carabineers). [Fr. *carabine*.]

carbocyclic, *kär-bō-sīk'lik*, *adj.* homocyclic. [carbon, cyclic.]

carbohydrate, *kär-bō-hī'drāt*, *n.* a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, the last two being in the same proportion as in water: extended to kindred compounds. [See carbon, hydrate.]

carbolic, *kär-bol'ik*, *n.* (in full **carbolic acid**) phenol. [L. *carbō*, coal, *oleum*, oil.]

carbon, *kär'bən*, *n.* a non-metallic element (atomic number 6), widely diffused, occurring uncombined as diamond and graphite: a piece of carbon (esp. an electrode or a lamp-filament), or of carbon paper: a carbonado diamond.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **carbonā'ceous**, coaly: containing much carbon: like carbon.—*ns.* **car'bonate**, a salt of carbonic acid.—*v.t.* to combine or impregnate with carbon dioxide: to carbonise.—*n.* **carbonā'tion**; **carbon'alīte**, an intrusive carbonate rock.—*adjs.* **carbonic** (*-bon'ik*), pertaining to carbon; **carbonif'erous**, producing carbon or coal: (*cap.*; *geol.*) belonging to the carboniferous system.—*n.* **carbonisā'tion, -izā'tion.**—*v.t.* **car'bonise, -ize**, to reduce to carbon: to char or coke: to cover with carbon.—*v.i.* to become carbonised.—**carbon-14**, a radioactive isotope of carbon used, e.g. as a tracer element in biological studies; **carbon black**, form of finely divided carbon produced by partial combustion of hydrocarbons; **carbon copy**, a duplicate of writing or typed matter made by interleaving carbon paper, a paper coated with lampblack: *also fig.*; **carbon dating**, estimating the date of sheets of carbon paper, a paper coated with lampblack; **carbon dating**, estimating the date of death of prehistoric organic material from the amount of carbon-14 still present in it; **carbon dioxide**, **carbonic anhydride**, an oxide of carbon (CO_2), popularly called *carbonic acid*, which in solution in water forms carbonic acid (H_2CO_3), a weak acid; **carbon disulphide** (CS_2), a solvent for rubber; **carbon fibres** (see also whiskers), very fine filaments used in bundles, bound together by resins, to reinforce materials; **carbon monoxide** (CO), a colourless, odourless, very poisonous gas which burns with a blue flame to carbon dioxide; **carbon process** (*phot.*), printing process using paper coated with gelatine and a pigment and sensitised with potassium bichromate; **carbon tetrachloride** (CCl_4), a solvent, etc; the **Carboniferous (System)**, one of the main divisions of the Palaeozoic rocks, overlying the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone, underlying the Permian, and including the Mountain or Carboniferous Limestone, the Millstone Grit, and the Coal Measures. [Fr. *carbone*—L. *carbō, -ōnis*, coal, charcoal.]

carbonado, *kär-bən-ā′dō*, (*obs.*) *n.* a piece of meat cut crossways for broiling on coals.—*v.t.* to cut crossways for broiling: to slash. [Sp. *carbonada.*]

carbonado, *kär-bən-ā′dō*, *n.* a variety of crystalline carbon, black, opaque, harder than diamond, used in drilling, etc., called also *black diamond, carbon.* [Port., carbonated.]

Carbonari, *kär-bon-är′ē*, *n.pl.* members of a secret society in Italy at the beginning of the 19th century, founded to help forward a republican government.—*n.* **Carbonar′ism.** [It., lit. charcoal burners.]

carbonyl, *kär′bə-nil*, (*chem.*) *n.* the radical CO.—*v.t.* **carbonylate** (*kär-bon′i-lāt*), to introduce the carbonyl group into.—*n.* **carbonylā′tion.** [carbon, and Gr. *hȳlē*, matter.]

Carborundum, *kär-bər-un′dum*, *n.* a silicon carbide, used as a substitute for corundum. [carbon and corundum; a trademark in some countries.]

carboxyl, *kär-boks′il*, *n.* the radical $COOH$. [carbon, oxygen, Gr. *hȳlē*, matter.]

carboy, *kär′boi*, *n.* a large glass bottle, with basketwork or other casing, for dangerous chemicals. [Pers. *qarābah.*]

carbuncle, *kär′bung-kl*, *n.* a mythical self-luminous gem: a fiery-red precious stone (almandine or precious garnet): an inflamed ulcer: a pimple on the nose.—*adjs.* **car′buncled**, set with the gem carbuncle; afflicted with carbuncles: having red inflamed spots; **carbun′cular**, belonging to or like a carbuncle: red: inflamed. [L. *carbunculus*, dim. of *carbō*, a coal.]

carburet, *kär′bū-ret*, or *ret′*, *n.* a carbide (*obs.*).—*vs.t.* **carburet, car′burate, car′burise, -ize**, to combine with carbon: to charge with carbon compounds.—*ns.* **carburā′tion, carburisā′tion.**—*p.adj.* **car′buretted** (or *ret′*).—*ns.* **car′burettor, -er**, *U.S.* **carburetor, -er**, (or *ret′*), an apparatus for charging a gas with carbon compounds, esp. part of an internal-combustion engine in which air is mixed with volatile fuel in the desired proportion; **carburetion** (*-rāsh′ən, -resh′ən*), carburation.—**carburetted gas**, a mixed illuminant got by passing water-gas over hot hydrocarbons; **carburetted hydrogen**, marsh-gas, olefiant gas, or other compound of carbon and hydrogen. [Fr. *carbure*—L. *carbō*, coal.]

carcajou, *kär′kə-jōō*, *n.* the glutton or wolverene. [Canadian Fr., prob. from an Indian name.]

carcake, *kär′kāk*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a kind of cake for Shrove Tuesday. [O.E. *caru*, grief, and cake.]

carcanet, *kär′kə-net*, *n.* a collar of jewels: a jewelled head-ornament (*obs.*). [Fr. (and obs. Engl.) *carcan*, an iron collar used for punishment —L.L. *carcannum*, from Gmc.]

carcase, carcass, *kär′kəs*, *n.* a dead body, no longer used of a human corpse: (disrespectfully) a live human body: the framework of anything: a ruin: an incendiary shell: the body of a tyre as distinct from the tread.—*v.t.* to put up the framework of.—**carcase meat, carcass meat**, raw meat as prepared for the butcher's shop, not tinned. [O.Fr. *carquois* (mod. *carcasse*), a skeleton.]

carcinogen, -ic. See **carcinoma.**

carcinology, *kär-si-nol′ə-ji*, *n.* the study of crustaceans.—*adj.* **carcinolog′ical** (*-ə-loj′i-kl*).—*n.* **carcinol′ogist.** [Gr. *karkinos*, a crab, *logos*, discourse.]

carcinoma, *kär-si-nō′mə*, *n.* a cancer:—*pl.* **carcinō′mata.**—*adj.* **carcinō′matous.**—*ns.* **carcin′ogen** (*-jen*), a substance that encourages the growth of cancer; **carcinogen′esis.**—*adj.* **carcinogen′ic.**—*ns.* **carcinō′sis, carcinōmatō′sis**, spread of cancer in the body. [Gr. *karkinōma*—*karkinos*, crab.]

card, *kärd*, a small piece of pasteboard: one with figures for playing a game, with a person's name and address, with a greeting, invitation, message, programme, etc. (*playing-card, visiting-card, Christmas card, wedding card, race-card*, etc.): a domino: the dial of a mariner's compass: a map: a perforated plate used as a guide in weaving: a personal announcement in a newspaper or elsewhere (*U.S.*): an invitation: a person (*slang*): a wag or eccentric:—(in *pl.*) a game played with cards.—*v.t.* to return on a scoring-card (*golf*).—**card′board**, a stiff, finely finished pasteboard; **card′-case**, a case for carrying visiting-cards; **card′-castle**, an erection of playing cards in storeys: any flimsy or precarious structure; **card-catalogue, -index**, one with entries on separate cards; **card′-sharper**, one who cheats at cards; **card′-table**, a table for playing cards on; **card′-vote**, a voting system that gives each delegate's vote a value in proportion to the number he represents; **cooling card** (see **cool**); **knowing card**, one who is sharp, wide awake; **leading card**, a strong point in one's case; **sure card**, one who is wide awake.—**cards in one's hands**, everything under one's control; **cards on the table**, one's resources and moves freely laid open; **card up one's sleeve**, an advantageous factor or argument kept in reserve; **get one's cards**, to be dismissed; **house of cards**, a card-castle; **on the cards**, not improbable; **play one's cards well, badly**, to make, not to make, the best of one's chances; **show one's cards**, to expose one's secrets or designs; **speak by the card**, to speak with precision and to the point; **throw up (or in) the cards**, to give in: to confess defeat. [Fr. *carte*—L. *c(h)arta*—Gr. *chartēs*, paper; cf. carte.]

card, *kärd*, *n.* an instrument for combing wool or flax.—*v.t.* to comb (wool, etc.): to mix, adulterate (*Shak.*).—*n.* **card′er.** [Fr. *carde*—L. *carduus*, a thistle.]

Cardamine, *kär-dam′i-nē*, *n.* a genus of cress, including the cuckoo-flower or lady's smock. [Gr. *kardaminē*—*kardamon*, cress.]

cardamom, *kär′də-məm*, *n.* the capsules of several tropical plants of the ginger family, which form an aromatic, pungent spice. [L. *cardamōmum*—Gr. *kardamōmon.*]

cardecu, cardecue, *kär′di-kū*, (*obs.*) *n.* an old French silver coin. [Fr. *quart d'écu*, quarter of a crown.]

cardiac, *kär′di-ak*, *adj.* belonging to the heart or to the upper end of the stomach.—*n.* a cordial or heart stimulant: a person with cardiac disease. —*adj.* **cardiacal** (*-dī′ə-kl*), cardiac.—*ns.* **cardialgia** (*-di-al′ji-a*; Gr. *algos*, pain), **car′dialgy**, an uneasy sensation or burning pain at the upper orifice of the stomach, apparently at the heart—hence called heartburn; **car′diograph**, an instrument for recording movements of the heart; **cardiog′rapher**, one who uses a cardiograph; **cardiog′raphy**; **car′diogram**, a tracing obtained from a cardiograph.—*adj.* **car′dioid**, heart-shaped.—*n.* a heart-shaped curve traced by a point on the circumference of a circle rolling on an equal circle.—*ns.* **cardiol′ogy**, (*-ol′ə-ji*), the science that deals with the structure, function, and diseases of the heart; **cardiol′ogist.**—*adj.* **cardiovas′cular** (*-vas′kū-*), pertaining to, involving, heart and blood-vessels.—*n.* **cardit′is**, inflammation of the heart. [Gr. *kardiā*, heart, the upper end of the stomach.]

cardigan, *kär′di-gən*, *n.* a knitted woollen jacket, named after Lord *Cardigan* (1797-1868).

cardinal, *kär′di-nl*, *adj.* pertaining to a hinge: on which a thing hinges: of fundamental importance: of a deep scarlet colour, like a cardinal's cassock or hat.—*n.* one of the princes of the church constituting the sacred college at Rome, to whom pertains the right of electing a new pope: a short cloak, formerly worn by ladies: a cardinal-bird.—*ns.* **car'dinalate, car'dinalship,** the office or dignity of cardinal.—*adv.* **car'dinally,** fundamentally.—**car'dinal-bird,** a large American finch, the cock bright red with a crest, a song-bird; **car'dinal-flower,** a scarlet-flowered American lobelia: extended to a blue species (*blue cardinal*); **cardinal numbers,** numbers expressing how many (1, 2, 3, distinguished from *ordinals*); **cardinal points,** the four chief points of the compass—north, south, east, and west; **cardinal virtues,** justice, prudence, temperance, fortitude, upon which the whole of human nature was supposed to hinge. [L. *cardinālis*—*cardō, cardinis,* a hinge.]

cardio-. See cardiac.

cardoon, *kär-do͞on',* *n.* a Mediterranean plant close akin to the true artichoke, its leafstalks and ribs eaten like celery. [Obs. Fr. *cardon*—L. *carduus,* a thistle.]

cardophagus, *kär-dof'ə-gəs,* *n.* a thistle-eater, a donkey. [Latinised from Gr. *kardos,* thistle; *phagos,* eater, glutton.]

carduus, *kär'dū-us,* (*Shak.*) *n.* a thistle. [L.]

care, *kār,* *n.* affliction: anxiety: heedfulness: heed: charge, oversight: an object of anxiety or watchfulness.—*v.i.* to be anxious: to be inclined: to be concerned: to mind: to have liking or fondness: to provide, look after, watch over (with *for*).—*adj.* **care'ful,** full of care: heedful: anxious (*B.*): grievous (*Spens.*): sorrowful (*Spens.*).—*adv.* **care'fully.**—*n.* **care'fulness.**—*adj.* **care'less,** without care: heedless, unconcerned.—*adv.* **care'lessly.**—*n.* **care'lessness.**—*adjs.* **care'-crazed** (*Shak.*), crazed or broken with care and solicitude; **care'free,** void of anxiety.—*n.* **care'taker,** one put in charge of anything, esp. a building.—*adj.* exercising temporary supervision or control.—*adj.* **care'worn,** worn or vexed with care.—**care and maintenance,** the keeping of a discontinued plant in sound condition on possibility of its being restarted; **care of,** to be delivered to the custody of, or at the address of; **couldn't care less,** do not care in the least; **take care,** to be careful or cautious; **take care of,** to look after with care: to make the necessary arrangements regarding (*coll.*). [O.E. *caru*; Goth. *kara,* sorrow; O.N. *kæra,* to lament.]

careen, *kə-rēn',* *v.t.* and *v.i.* to turn over on the side, esp. for repairing or cleaning.—*n.* a heeling position.—*n.* **careen'age,** a place where ships are careened: the cost of careening. [L. *carina,* keel.]

carème, *ka-rem,* (Fr.) Lent.

career, *kə-rēr'* (*obs.* cariere; *Spens.* *kar'*), *n.* a racecourse or lists, a course passed over (*obs.*): a rush: progress through life, esp. advancement in profession.—*adj.* having a professional career: dedicated to a career.—*v.i.* to gallop: to move or run rapidly.—*ns.* **career'ist,** one intent on his own advancement; **career'ism.** [Fr. *carrière,* a racecourse—L.L. *carrāria,* carriage-road—*carrus,* wagon.]

caress, *kə-res',* *v.t.* to touch endearingly: to fondle.—*n.* an endearing touch.—*n.* and *adj.* **caress'ing.**—*adv.* **caress'ingly.** [Fr. *caresser*—It. *carezza,* an endearment—L. *cārus,* dear.]

caret, *kar'ət,* *n.* a mark, ʌ, to show where to insert something omitted. [L., 'there is wanting'.]

Carex, *kā'reks,* *n.* a genus of sedges. [L. *cārex.*]

carfax, -fox, *kär'faks, -foks,* *n.* a place where four roads meet—now used mainly of particular examples, as at Oxford. [L. *quadrifurcus,* four-forked.]

carfuffle, curfuffle, *kər-fuf'l,* (*orig. Scot.*) *n.* commotion, agitation.—*v.t.* to disorder.—Other present-day spellings include kefuffle. [Gael. pfx. *car-,* Scot. *fuffle,* to disorder.]

cargo, *kär'gō,* *n.* the goods carried by a ship or aeroplane:—*pl.* -oes.—**cargo cult,** a type of religion in certain South Pacific islands based on the belief that ancestors will return bringing products of modern civilisation and thus make the islanders rich and independent: any setting of too high a value on material possessions. [Sp.,—root of car.]

cargoose, *kär'go͞os,* *n.* the crested grebe:—*pl.* cargeese. [O.N. *kjarr,* copsewood, and goose.]

cariacou, *kar'i-ə-ko͞o,* **carjacou,** *kär'jə-ko͞o,* *n.* any deer of the American genus or subgenus *Cariacus,* including the Virginian deer. [Tupí, *cariacu.*]

cariama, *sä-ri-ä'mä,* *n.* Same as seriema.

Carib, *kar'ib,* one of a race inhabiting parts of Central America and northern South America: their language.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* and *adjs.* **Caribbē'an, Caribbee'.**—**Caribee bark,** the bark of a West Indian rubiaceous genus (*Exostema*) once esteemed a substitute for cinchona. [Cf. cannibal.]

caribe, *kä-rē'bā,* *n.* the piranha. [Sp., Carib, savage, piranha.]

caribou, *kar-i-bo͞o',* *n.* the American reindeer. [Canadian Fr.]

Carica, *kar'i-ka,* *n.* the papaw genus, giving name to a family **Caricā'ceae,** akin to the passion-flowers. [L. *Carica* (*fīcus*), a Carian dried fig.]

caricature, *kar'i-kə-tūr,* or *-tūr',* or *-cho͞or,* or *-cho͞or',* *n.* a likeness of anything so exaggerated or distorted as to appear ridiculous.—*v.t.* to turn into ridicule by distorting a likeness: to burlesque.—Formerly **caricatū'ra.**—*n.* **caricatūr'ist.** [It. *caricatura*—*caricare,* to load, from root of car.]

cariere, an obs. form of career.

caries, *kā'ri-ēz,* *n.* decay, esp. of teeth.—*adj.* **cā'rious,** decayed. [L. *cariēs.*]

carillon, *kə-ril'yən, kar'il-yən,* *n.* a set of bells for playing tunes: a mechanism for playing them: a melody played on them.—*n.* **carill'onist** (or *kar'*). [Fr.,—L.L. *quadriliō, -ōnis,* a quaternary, as formerly rung on four bells.]

carina, *kə-rī'na,* *n.* a keel or keel-like ridge: the boat-shaped structure formed by the two lower petals in the pea family.—*adj.* **carinate** (*kar'i-nāt*), keeled. [L. *carina,* a keel.]

carioca, *kar-ē-ō'ka,* *n.* a Brazilian dance or its tune, a maxixe or variety thereof. [Port.]

cariole, carriole, *kar'i-ōl,* *n.* a small open carriage: a light cart. [Fr. *carriole*—root of car.]

caritas, *ka'ri-tas* (or *kä'ri-täs*), (L.) (Christian) charity.

cark, *kärk,* (*arch.*) *n.* care, anxiety, or solicitude.—*v.t.* to burden, harass.—*v.i.* to be anxious.—*adj.* **cark'ing.** [Norm. Fr. *kark(e)*—L.L. *carcāre*—*carricāre,* to load. See charge.]

carl, *kärl,* *n.* a husbandsman (*obs.*): a churl (*arch.*): a niggard (*Scot.*).—*ns.* **carl'-hemp,** the female plant of hemp (lit. male-hemp, as stronger than fimble, the true male): **car'line** (*-lin*) (*Scot.*), an old woman: a witch.—*adj.* **carl'ish** (*arch.*), churlish: clownish.—*n.* **car'lot** (*Shak.*; *As You Like It*), a churl, peasant. [O.N. *karl,* a man, a male: see churl.]

Carley float, *kär'li flōt,* an emergency rubber raft. [From the inventor's name.]

carline, *kär'lin,* *n.* any plant of a genus (*Carlina*: Carline thistle) closely allied to the true thistles. [From a legend that an angel showed the root to *Carolus,* Karl, or Charlemagne, as a remedy for a plague.]

Carlist, *kär'list,* *n.* a supporter of the claims of the Spanish pretender Don *Carlos* de Borbon (1788-1855), second son of Charles IV, and his representatives.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **Car'lism.**

carlock, *kär'lok,* *n.* a Russian isinglass. [Russ. *karluk.*]

Carlovingian, *kär-lo-vin'ji-ən,* *adj.* relating to a dynasty of Frankish kings, so called from *Karl* the Great or Charlemagne ,(742-814).—Also Carolin′gian.

Garlylese, *kär-lil-ēz′*, *n.* the vigorous, irregular phraseology and vocabulary of Thomas *Carlyle* (1795-1881).—*adjs.* Carlylesque′, Carlyl′ean.—*n.* Car′lylism (or *lil′*).

carmagnole, *kär-man-yōl′*, *n.* a popular song and dance of the French Revolution: a kind of jacket worn by revolutionists at that time with short skirts, a broad collar and lapels, and several rows of buttons. [Prob. from *Carmagnola* in Piedmont.]

Carmelite, *kär′mi-līt*, *n.* a White Friar, or friar of the order of Our Lady of Mount *Carmel*, in Palestine, founded there *c.* 1156, made a mendicant order in 1247—the habit brown, with a white cloak and scapular: a nun of a similar order (from 1452): a variety of pear (*obs.*): (without *cap.*) a fine woollen stuff like beige.

carminative, *kär′min-ə-tiv*, or *-min′*, *adj.* expelling flatulence.—*n.* a medicine with that effect. [L. *cārmināre*, to card, comb out—*cārmen*, a card for wool.]

carmine, *kär′mīn*, *-min*, *n.* the red colouring matter of the cochineal insect: its colour.—*adj.* of that colour. [Fr. *carmin* or Sp. *carmín*—Sp. *carmesí*, crimson—Ar. *qirmazī*, crimson. Same root as crimson.]

carnage, *kär′nij*, *n.* a heap of slain (*obs.*): slaughter. [Fr.,—It. *carnaggio*, carnage—L. *carō*, *carnis*, flesh.]

carnahuba. See carnauba.

carnal, *kär′nl*, *adj.* fleshly: sensual: unspiritual: bodily: sexual: murderous, flesh-eating (*Shak.*). —*v.i.* (*obs.*) to act carnally.—*v.t.* car′nalise, -ize, to sensualise.—*ns.* car′nalism; car′nalist, a sensualist: carnal′ity (*-nal′i-ti*), state of being carnal.—*adv.* car′nally.—*adj.* carnass′ial (Fr. *carnassier*), adapted for flesh-eating.—*n.* a carnivore's scissor-tooth, usually long and large, used for tearing flesh.—*adjs.* car′neous, carnose′, fleshy: of or like flesh.—*n.* car′nifex (L.), an executioner.—*adj.* carnificial (*-fish′l*).—*n.* carnos′ity, a fleshy excrescence growing in and obstructing any part of the body.—carnal knowledge (*law*), sexual intercourse.—*adj.* car′nal-mind′ed, worldly-minded. [L. *carō, carnis*, flesh.]

carnallite, *kär′nəl-īt*, *n.* a milk-white or pinkish hydrous chloride of potassium and magnesium. [Mineralogist Von *Carnall* (1804-74).]

carnassial. See carnal.

carnation, *kär-nā′shən*, *n.* flesh-colour (*obs.*): a colour ranging from light pink to deep crimson: a florists' double-flowering variety of the clove pink.—*adj.* of the colour carnation.—*adj.* carnā′tioned, ruddy. [L. *carnātiō*, *-ōnis*, fleshiness.]

carnauba, carnahuba, *kär-nä-ōō′ba*, or *-now′*, *n.* a Brazilian palm (*Copernicia*): its yellowish wax—also *Brazilian wax.* [Braz.]

carnelian. See cornelian.

carnet, *kär-nā*, *n.* a customs permit. [Fr.]

carnival, *kär′ni-vl*, *n.* a feast observed by Roman Catholics just before the fast of Lent: any season of revelry or indulgence: riotous feasting, merriment, or amusement: a fair-like entertainment. [It. *carnevale*—L.L. *carnelevārium*, apparently from L. *carnem levāre*, to put away flesh.]

Carnivora, *kär-niv′ə-ra*, *n.pl.* an order of flesh-eating mammals.—*n.* car′nivore (*-vōr*), a carnivorous animal.—*adj.* carniv′orous, flesh-eating. —*adv.* carniv′orously.—*n.* carniv′orousness. [L. *carō*, *carnis*, flesh, *vorāre*, to devour.]

Carnot cycle, *kär′nō sī′kl*, an ideal heat engine cycle of maximum thermal efficiency. [Nicolas *Carnot*, French physicist, d. 1832.]

carnotite, *kär′nō-tīt*, *n.* a mineral (hydrated vanadate of uranium and potassium) important as a source of radium, later of vanadium, later of uranium. [Adolphe *Carnot*, French mine inspector, d. 1920.]

carny, carney, *kär′ni*, (*dial.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to coax, wheedle.—*n.* flattery. [Origin unknown.]

carob, *kar′ob*, *-əb*, *n.* the algarroba or locust-tree (*Ceratonia Siliqua*), a caesalpiniaceous Mediterranean tree. [Fr. *carobe*—Ar. *kharrūbah*; cf. algarroba.]

caroche, *kä-rosh′*, *n.* a carriage, esp. a grand one (*hist.*). [Fr.,—It. *caroccio*, *carro*—L. *carrus*, car.]

carol, *kar′əl*, *n.* a ring-dance or the song accompanying it (*arch.*): a song of joy or praise: Christmas song or hymn: an enclosure for a study in a cloister, etc.—*v.i.* to dance or sing a carol: to sing or warble.—*v.t.* to praise or celebrate in song (*pr.p.* car′olling; *pa.p.* and *pa.t.* car′olled).—*n.* car′oller. [O.Fr. *carole*; It. *carola*, orig. a ring-dance; acc. to Diez, a dim. of L. *chorus*, Gr. *choros*.]

Carolina, *kar-ə-lī′nə*, *n.* two states (North and South) of the United States.—Also *adj.*—Carolina allspice (see Calycanthus); Carolina pink, an American species of Silene (bladder-campion): pinkroot (see pink, 3).

Carolingian, *kar-ə-lin′ji-ən*, *adj.* Same as Carlovingian.

Carolus, *kar′ə-ləs*, *n.* a gold coin of the time of Charles I.—*adj.* Car′oline, belonging to the time of Charles (I or II, or Charlemagne, or any other Charles). [L. *Carolus*; Charles.]

carom, *kar′əm*, *n.* and *v.i.* an abbreviation for carambole (*kar′əm-bōl*), the same as cannon in billiards.

carotene, *kar′ō-tēn*, *n.* any of a number of reddish-yellow pigments widely distributed in plants, precursors of vitamin A.—*n.* carotenoid (*kar-ot′in-oid*), any of a group of pigments similar to carotenes, some of which are precursors of vitamin A.—Also car′otin, carot′inoid.

carotid, *kə-rot′id*, *adj.* relating to the two great arteries of the neck. [Gr. *karōtidĕs* (pl.)—*karos*, sleep, the ancients supposing that deep sleep was caused by compression of them.]

carouse, *kə-rowz′*, *adv.* (*obs.*) in drinking, all out.—*n.* a drinking-bout: a noisy revel.—*v.i.* to hold a drinking-bout: to drink freely and noisily.—*ns.* carous′al, a carouse: a feast: carous′er.—*adv.* carous′ingly. [O.Fr. *carous*, Fr. *carrousse*—Ger. *gar aus*, quite out, that is, empty the glass.]

carousel, in U.S. carrousel, *kar-ōō-zel′*, *-ə-sel′*, *n.* a tilting match or tournament, to which were added games, shows, and allegorical representations: a merry-go-round (*U.S.*): a rotating conveyor, e.g. for luggage at an airport or air terminal. [Fr. *carrousel.*]

carp, *kärp*, *v.i.* to catch at small faults or errors (with *at*).—*n.* carp′er.—*n.* and *adj.* carp′ing, cavilling; fault-finding.—*adv.* carp′ingly. [Most prob. Scand., O.N. *karpa*, to boast, modified in meaning through likeness to L. *carpĕre*, to pluck, deride.]

carp, *kärp*, *n.* a fresh-water fish common in ponds. [O.Fr. *carpe*—L.L. *carpa*; poss. Gmc.]

carpal. See carpus.

carpe diem, *kär′pē dī′em*, *kär′pe dē′em*, (L.) enjoy the present.

carpel, *kär′pl*, *n.* a modified leaf forming the whole or part of the gynaeceum of a flower.—*adj.* car′pellary.—*n.* carpogō′nium, the female organ in red seaweeds, indirectly producing carp′ospores.—*adj.* carpoph′agous, fruit-eating.—*n.* carp′ophore, a prolongation of a flower axis below or between the carpels. [Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]

carpenter, *kär′pint-ər*, *n.* a worker in timber as used in building houses, etc.—*v.i.* to do the work of a carpenter.—*n.* car′pentry, the trade or work of a carpenter.—*n.* car′penter-bee′, a bee that excavates its nest in wood. [O.Fr. *carpentier*

—L.L. *carpentārius—carpentum*, a car, from root of car.]

carpet, *kär'pit*, *n.* the woven or felted covering of floors, stairs, etc.: a tablecloth (*Shak.*): a smooth, or thin, surface or covering: a carpet-moth.—*v.t.* to cover with or as if with a carpet: to have up for reprimand:—*pr.p.* car'peting; *pa.p.* and *pa.t.* car'peted.—*n.* car'peting, material of which carpets are made: carpet, or carpets.—*ns.* car'pet-bag', a travelling-bag made of carpeting; car'petbagger, one who comes to a place for political or other ends (as if he carried his whole property qualification for citizenship with him in his carpet-bag); car'pet-beat'ing, the removing of dust from carpets by beating; car'pet-bedd'ing, a system of horticulture in which plants are arranged in mosaic or geometrical designs; car'pet-bomb'ing, systematic bombing of a whole area; car'pet-knight', one dubbed a knight by mere court favour, not on account of his military exploits—hence an effeminate person; car'petmonger (*Shak.*), an effeminate person; car'pet-moth', any of the larger moths, with carpet-like markings, of the geometrid family Larentidae; car'pet-rod, one of the rods used to keep a stair carpet in its place; car'pet-slipper, a slipper made of carpeting; car'pet-snake, a variegated python of Australia; car'pet-sweeper, an apparatus with a revolving brush and a dust-pan, for sweeping carpets.—on the carpet, under discussion (jocular trans. of Fr. *sur le tapis*): up before someone in authority for reprimand, sweep under the carpet, to hide from notice, put out of mind (unpleasant problems or facts). [O.Fr. *carpite*—L.L. *carpeta*, *-pita*, coarse fabric made from rags pulled to pieces—L. *carpĕre*, to pluck.]

carphology, *kär-fol'ə-ji*, *n.* floccillation, fitful plucking movements as in delirium. [Gr. *karphos*, straw, *logeiā*, gathering.]

carpus, *kär'pəs*, *n.* the wrist, or corresponding part of the fore-limb.—*adj.* car'pal, pertaining to the carpus.—*n.* a bone of the carpus.—*n.* carpometacar'pus, in birds, a bone of the wing formed by fusion of some of the carpals with the metacarpals. [Latinised from Gr. *karpos*, wrist.]

carr, *kär*, *n.* (a copse in) boggy ground. [O.N. *kjarr*.]

carrack, *kar'ək*, (*hist.*) *n.* a large ship of burden, which was also fitted for fighting.—Also car'ack, carr'act, carr'ect. [O.Fr. *carraque*—L.L. *carraca*; ety. dub.]

carrag(h)een, *kar-ə-gēn'*, *n.* a purplish-red North Atlantic seaweed (*Chondrus crispus*) and a related species (*Gigartina mamillosa*), used for making soup and a kind of blancmange, as well as for size—also called *Irish moss*.—*n.* carrag(h)ee'nin, a colloid prepared from red algae, used in food processing, pharmaceuticals, etc. [Prob. Ir. *carraigín*, little rock—*carraig*, rock.]

carrat, **carraway**. Same as carat, caraway.

carriage, *kar'ij*, *n.* act or cost of carrying: a vehicle for carrying, esp. a luxurious road vehicle, or a railway passenger-car: a wheeled support of a gun: the structures on which an aeroplane lands: a carrying part of a machine: the loop of a sword-belt (*Shak.*): behaviour (*arch.*): bearing: burden (*Shak.*): baggage (*B.*).—*adj.* carr'iageable, that may be conveyed in carriages.—carriage clock, a small portable clock, usu. with a case; carriage dog, a coachdog; carr'iage-drive, a road for carriages through parks, etc.—*advs.* carr'iage-free', without charge for transport; carr'iage-for'ward, without prepayment of carriage.—carriage horse, a horse that draws a carriage.—*adv.* carriage-paid', with prepayment of carriage.—carriage trade, trade from the wealthy; carr'iageway, a road, or part of a road, used by vehicles.—carriage and pair, a turn-out of a carriage and two horses. [See carry.]

carrick bend, *kar'ik bend'*, (*naut.*) *n.* a knot for joining two ropes, formed by looping and interlacing the ends together. [Perh. conn. with carrack, and the root of bind.]

carrier. See carry.

carriole. See cariole.

carrion, *kar'i-ən*, *n.* the dead and putrid body or flesh of any animal: anything vile.—*adj.* relating to, or feeding on, putrid flesh.—*ns.* carr'ion-crow', the common crow: the black vulture (*U.S.*): carr'ion-flower, a S. African asclepiad (*Stapelia*) with fleshy stem and stinking flowers. [Fr. *charogne*—L.L. *carōnia*—L. *carō*, *carnis*, flesh.]

carritch, *kar'ich*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a catechism. [Fr. *catéchèse*, taken to be a plural.]

carriwitchet, *kar-i-wich'it*, *n.* a quip: a quibble. [Origin unknown.]

carronade, *kar-ən-ād'*, *n.* (*hist.*) a short cannon of large bore. [From *Carron*, a town in Stirlingshire with ironworks.]

carron oil, *kar'ən oil*, a liniment orig. of linseed-oil and lime-water. [Form. used for burns at *Carron* (see carronade) ironworks.]

carrot, *kar'ət*, *n.* a plant of the *Umbelliferae*, having a tapering root of a reddish or yellowish colour: the root itself, which is edible and sweet.—*adj.* carr'oty, carrot-coloured, applied to the hair. [Fr. *carotte*—L. *carōta*.]

carrousel. U.S. spelling of carousel.

carry, *kar'i*, *v.t.* to convey: to bear: to lead or transport: to take by force: to hold in saluting position (*mil.*): to effect: to gain: to behave or demean: (of money) to be sufficient for: to pass, by a majority: to add to another column (*arith.*); (of a newspaper) to publish (e.g. an item of news), or to publish as a regular feature: to do the work of, or perform in sport or entertainment well enough to cover up the deficiencies of (another): —*v.i.* (of a voice, a gun, etc.) to reach, indicating its range (*pr.p.* carr'ying; *pa.p.* and *pa.t.* carr'ied).—*n.* the distance a golf ball goes when struck till it touches the ground: range: an act of carrying: the portage of a boat: land across which a boat has to be carried between one navigable stream or stretch and another: the position of 'carry arms': the sky, cloud-drift (*Scot.*).—*ns.* carr'ier, one who carries, esp. for hire: anything that carries: an instrument for carrying: a basket, framework, or the like, for carrying luggage, as on a bicycle: one who transmits disease (without suffering from it) by harbouring germs, virus, etc.: a vehicle for communicating a signal in cases where the medium cannot convey the actual signal (as speech, etc., in radio transmission): a constant frequency in an amplitude-modulation transmission (*telecomm.*): non-active material mixed with, and chemically identical to, a radioactive compound (*nuc.*): a carrier-pigeon.—carrier bag, a strong paper or plastic bag for carrying shopping, etc.; carrier gas, a gas, e.g. helium, mixed with oxygen for breathing by divers when at great depths; carr'ier-pig'eon, a pigeon with homing instinct, used for carrying messages: a pigeon of a fancy breed no longer so used; carr'ytale (*Shak.*), a tale-bearer.—carry all before one, to bear down all obstacles; carry away, to carry off: deprive of self-control by exciting the feelings: to transport; carry it, to behave, demean oneself: to gain the advantage, carry the day (also carry it away): carry off, to cause the death of: to gain, to win, as a prize: to cause to pass muster, to make to pass by assurance or dissimulation; carry on, manage: continue: proceed: complain or behave unrestrainedly (*ns.* carry-on, carrying-on): to flirt (*with*); carry one's bat (see bat); carry one's point, to overrule objections to one's plan or view; **carry out**, to accomplish: to carry out for burial; **carry over**, to bring into the other party: to take to a new page, as an account, etc.: to postpone to next occasion; **carry the day**, to be successful: to win the day; **carry through**, to support through difficulties: to succeed in putting into effect, to accomplish; **carry too far**, to continue beyond reasonable limits; **carry up**, to continue a building upward: to trace back; **carry weight**, to possess authority: to have force. [O.Fr. *carier*—L.L. *carricāre*, to cart—L. *carrus*, a car.]

carry-all, *kar'i-öl*, (*U.S.*) *n.* a light four-wheeled one-horse carriage. [cariole, changed by folk-etymology.]

carse, *kärs*, (*Scot.*) *n.* an alluvial river-side plain. [Perh. carr.]

cart, *kärt*, *n.* a two-wheeled vehicle without springs, used for farm purposes, or for conveying heavy loads: a light two-wheeled vehicle with springs.—*v.t.* to convey in a cart: to carry publicly in a cart as a punishment—formerly done to bawds.—*ns.* **cart'age**, the act or cost of carting; **cart'er**, one who drives a cart.—*ns.* **cart'-horse**, a horse suitable for drawing a cart; **cart'-house**, a shed for keeping carts; **cart'load**, as much as a cart can carry; **cart'-road**, **cart'-way**, a road or way by which carts may pass; **cart's-tail**, the hind part of a cart, formerly a place of punishment; **cart'wheel**, the wheel of a cart: a sideways somersault, or Catherine-wheel; **cart'wright**, a carpenter who makes carts; see also dogcart, mail-cart, tax-cart, etc.—**in the cart** (*slang*), in the lurch: in a fix; **put the cart before the horse**, to reverse the natural order of things; **village cart**, an uncovered two-wheeled carriage for one horse, with a low body and one seat; **Whitechapel cart**, or **chapel cart**, a light two-wheeled spring-cart used in delivering shop goods. [Ety. dub.; O.E. *cræt*, or O.N. *kartr*.]

carta. See charta.

carte, *kärt*, *n.* the fourth position of the wrist in fencing. [Fr. *quarte*—It. (and L.) *quarta*, fourth.]

carte, *kärt*, *n.* a bill of fare: a playing-card (*Scot.*): a *carte-de-visite*.—*ns.* **carte'-blanche'** (*-blãsh*), a blank paper, duly signed, to be filled up at the recipient's pleasure: freedom of action; **carte-de-visite** (*-də-vē-zēt'*), a small photographic portrait pasted on a card; **carte du jour** (*dü zhōōr*), menu (of the day). [Fr.,—L. *c*(*h*)*arta*; see card.]

cartel, *kär'təl*, *n.* a challenge: an agreement for exchange of prisoners: a card with writing on it: a political condition or bloc: (also *kär-tel'*) a combination of firms for certain purposes, esp. to keep up prices and kill competition.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **cartelise'**, **-ize'**. [Fr.,—L. *c*(*h*)*arta*; see card.]

Cartesian, *kar-tē'zi-ən*, or *-zhyən*, *adj.* relating to the French philosopher René *Descartes* (1596-1650), or his philosophy, or mathematical methods.—*n.* a follower of Descartes.—**Cartesian co-ordinates**, co-ordinates of a point which have reference to two fixed lines that cross each other in a plane, or to three meeting surfaces; **Cartesian devil**, **diver**, or **bottle-imp**, a scientific toy named after Descartes, a glass container with a floating figure that sinks when the top of the container is pressed.

carthamine, *kär'thə-min*, *n.* a dye got from safflower. [L.L. *carthamus*—Ar. *qartum*, saffron.]

Carthusian, *kär-thū'zi-ən*, or *-thōō'*, *n.* a monk or (since 1229) a nun of an order founded by St Bruno in 1086, noted for its strictness: a scholar of the Charterhouse School, founded on the site of a Carthusian monastery in London, now in Godalming.—*adj.* of or pertaining to the order or the school. [L. *Cartusiānus*—*Catorissium*, Chatrousse, a village in Dauphiné, near which their first monastery, La Grande Chartreuse, was founded.]

cartilage, *kär'ti-lij*, *n.* gristle, a firm pearly white substance, often converted later into bone.—*adj.* **cartilaginous** (*-laj'*).—**cartilaginous fishes**, fishes with a cartilaginous skeleton—sharks, rays, chimaeras. [Fr.,—L. *cartilāgō*, *-inis*; cog. with *crātis*, wickerwork, Gr. *kartallos*, a basket.]

cartography, *kär-tog'rə-fi*, *n.* map-making.—*n.* **cartog'rapher**.—*adjs.* **cartographic** (*-tō-graf'ik*), **-al**.—*ns.* **car'togram**, a map presenting statistical information in diagrammatic form; **cartol'ogy**, the science of maps and charts.—*adj.* **cartolog'ical**. [L. *c*(*h*)*arta*—Gr. *chartēs*, a sheet of paper, and Gr. *graphein*, to write.]

cartomancy, *kär'tō-mən-si*, *n.* divination by playing-cards. [L.L. *carta*, a card, Gr. *manteiā*, divination.]

carton, *kär'tən*, *n.* a thin pasteboard: a box made from it: a small disk within the bull's-eye of the target: a shot that strikes it.—*n.* **car'tonnage**, pasteboard: the outer covering of a mummy.—**carton-pierre** (*kär-tɔ̃-pyer*), a kind of papier-maché, imitating stone. [Fr. See cartoon.]

cartoon, *kär-tōōn'*, *n.* a preparatory drawing on strong paper to be reproduced in fresco, tapestry, etc.: any large sketch or design on paper: a comic or satirical drawing commenting on current events or politics: a cinematograph film made by photographing a succession of drawings.—*v.t.* to make a cartoon or working design of: to caricature by a cartoon.—*n.* **cartoon'ist**, one who makes cartoons. [Fr. *carton* or It. *cartone*, augm. of *carta*.]

cartophily, *kär-tof'i-li*, *n.* cigarette-card collecting.—*n.* **cartoph'ilist**. [L. *c*(*h*)*arta*—Gr. *chartēs*, a sheet of paper, and Gr. *philiā*, a liking.]

cartouche, *kär-tōōsh'*, *n.* a case for cartridges or formerly for mortar bullets: a scroll-like ornament with rolled ends (*archit.*): an ancient Egyptian oval figure enclosing royal or divine names.—Also **cartouch'**. [Fr.,—It. *cartoccio*—L. *c*(*h*)*arta*—Gr. *chartēs*, paper.]

cartridge, *kär'trij*, *n.* a case containing the charge for a gun (**blank'-car'tridge**, with powder only; **ball'-car'tridge**, with a bullet as well).—**car'tridge-belt**, a belt having pockets for cartridges; **cartridge-pā'per**, a light-coloured, strong paper, originally manufactured for making cartridges. [A corr. of cartouche.]

cartulary, *kär'tū-lər-i*, *n.* a register-book of a monastery, etc.: one who kept the records: the place where the register is kept. [L.L. *chartulārium*—L. *chartula*, a document—*charta*, paper.]

carucate, *kar'ū-kāt*, *n.* as much land as a team of oxen could plough in a season.—*n.* **car'ucage**, a tax on the carucate, first imposed by Richard I in 1198. [L.L. *carrūcāta*, ploughland—*carrūca*, plough, from root of car.]

caruncle, *ka-*, *kə-rung'kl*, *n.* a small fleshy excrescence: an outgrowth on a seed near the micropyle.—*adjs.* **carun'cular**, **carun'culate**, **carun'culous**. [Fr.—L. *caruncula*.]

carvacrol, *kär'və-krol*, *n.* an isomer of and substitute for thymol, obtained from origanum, etc. [Fr. *carvi*, caraway, L. *acer*, sharp, *oleum*, oil.]

carve, *kärv*, *v.t.* to cut into forms, devices, etc.: to make or shape by cutting: to cut up (meat) into slices or pieces: to apportion or distribute.—*v.i.* to exercise the art or perform the act of carving: app., to make affected gestures or amorous advances (*Shak.*): *infin.*, *Spens.*, **carv'en**; *pa.p.* **carved**, *arch.* **carv'en**.—*adj.* **carv'en**, carved.—*ns.* **carv'er**, one who carves: a wood-carver: a sculptor: a carving-knife: a tree used for carving (*Spens.*); **carv'ing**, the act or art of sculpture esp. in wood or ivory: a carved device or figure: the act or art of cutting up meat at table.—**carv'ing-knife**, a large knife for carving meat.—**carve out**, to hew out: to gain by one's exertions; **cut**

and carve, to refine. [O.E. *ceorfan*, to cut; Du. *kerven*; Ger. *kerben*, to notch.]

carvel, *kär′vəl*, *n.* older form of caravel.—*adj.* car′vel-built, built without overlap of planks (distinguished from *clinker-built*).

carvy, *kär′vi*, (*Scot.*) *n.* caraway: a caraway seed, esp. one coated with sugar. [Fr. *carvi*; see caraway.]

caryatid, *kar-i-ät′id*, *n.* a female figure used instead of a column to support an entablature:—*pl.* caryat′ids, caryat′ides (*-i-dēz*).—*adjs.* caryat′ic, caryat′idal, caryatidē′an, caryatid′ic. [Gr. *Karyātis*, a priestess of Artemis at *Karyai* (*Caryae*), pl. *Karyātidĕs*.]

Caryocar, *kär′i-ō-kär*, *n.* the butternut genus, giving name to the family Caryocarā′ceae (*-si-ē*). [Gr. *karyon*, nut, *karā*, head.]

caryophyllaceous, *kar-i-ō-fi-lā′shəs*, *adj.* belonging to the pink family (Caryophyllā′ceae; *-si-ē*). [*Caryophyllus*, early botanical name for clove-pink—Gr. *karyophyllon*, clove-tree (from similar smell).]

caryopsis, *kar-i-op′sis*, *n.* a dry indehiscent fruit in which the pericarp is united with the testa, characteristic of the grasses. [Gr. *karyon*, a nut, *opsis*, appearance.]

casa, *kä-zä*, (It.) a house.

Casanova, *kas-ə-nō′və*, *n.* a person conspicuous for his amorous adventures, as was Giovanni Jacopo *Casanova* de Seingalt (1725-1798).

casbah. Same as kasba(h).

cascabel, *kas′kə-bel*, *n.* the part behind the base-ring of a cannon. [Sp.]

cascade, *kas-kād′*, *n.* a waterfall: a trimming of lace or other material in a loose wavy fall: connection of apparatus in series.—*v.i.* to fall in cascades. [Fr.,—It. *cascata*—L. *cadĕre*, to fall.]

cascara, *kəs-kä′rə*, or (Sp.) *käs′kä-rä*, *n.* (*cascara sagrada*) a Californian buckthorn (*Rhamnus*) bark used as a tonic aperient: (*cascara amarga*), a bitter Honduras bark of the quassia family.—*n.* cascarill′a, the aromatic bitter bark of a West Indian Croton. [Sp. *cáscara*, bark.]

casco, *kas′kō*, *n.* a Philippine lighter. [Sp.]

case, *kās*, *n.* a covering, box, or sheath: a set: a facing for walls: the boards and back of a book: the tray in which a compositor has his types before him.—*v.t.* to enclose in a case: to skin.—*n.* cas′ing, the act of putting on a case, or of skinning: an outside covering of any kind, as of boards, plaster, etc.—case′-bottle, a bottle made to fit into a case with others, a bottle with a covering.—*v.t.* case′-hard′en, to harden on the surface, as by carbonising iron: to make callous or insensitive (*fig.*).—case′-hard′ening; case′-knife, a large knife kept in a sheath: case′-maker, one who makes covers for books; case′-man, a compositor; case′-shot, canister-shot, an artillery projectile for use at close quarters; case′-worm, caddis-worm. [O.N.Fr. *casse* (mod. Fr. *châsse* and *caisse*)—L. *capsa*—*capĕre*, to take.]

case, *kās*, *n.* that which falls or happens, event: state or condition: subject of question or inquiry: an instance of disease: a person under medical treatment: an odd character (*slang*): a legal statement of facts: a law-suit: a plausible contention, something to be said for a position or action: the grammatical relation of a noun, pronoun, or (in some languages) adjective to another word in the sentence, or its variation in form to express that relation—the nominative being imagined as a vertical line, and the oblique cases in various stages of falling or *declension*.—*v.t.* to reconnoitre with a view to burglary.—case′book, a book in which a doctor records the history of his cases: a book recording medical, or legal, etc., cases which are valuable as examples for reference; case history, record of ancestry, environment, personal history, etc., for use in diagnosis and treatment, or for other purpose; case′-law, law as decided in previous cases; case′-work, study of maladjusted individuals or families, their environment and history, often together with supervision and guidance; case′-worker.—in any case, at all events: at any rate; in case, in the event that: lest; in case to, in fit condition for; make out one's case, to give good reasons for one's statements or position; put (the) case, to suppose an instance: to take for example; the case, the fact, the reality. [O.Fr. *cas*—L. *cāsus*—*cadĕre*, to fall.]

caseation, casein. See caseous.

casemate, *kās′māt*, *n.* any bomb-proof vaulted chamber, even when merely used as quarters for a garrison: orig. a loopholed gallery, from which the garrison of a fort could fire upon an enemy who had obtained possession of the ditch.—*adj.* case′mated. [Fr.; der. uncertain.]

casement, *kās′mənt*, *n.* the case or frame of a window: a window that opens on vertical hinges: a hollow moulding.—*adj.* case′mented, having casements.—case′ment-cloth, a plain cotton fabric, suitable for casement-curtains; case′ment-cur′tain, a curtain hung from a window-sash; case′ment-window. [For encasement (Fr. *enchassement*), or L.L. *casamentum*, house-frame, or directly from case (1).]

caseous, *kā′si-əs*, *adj.* cheeselike.—*ns.* caseātion, becoming cheeselike; casein (*kā′sē-*, *si-in*), principal albuminous constituent of milk, in which it is found as a calcium salt, obtainable by curdling. [L. *cāseus*, cheese.]

casern(e), *kā-zern′*, *n.* a barrack. [Fr.,—Sp. *caserna*.]

cash, *kash*, *n.* coin or money: ready money.—*v.t.* to turn into or exchange for money.—*n.* cashier′, one who has charge of the receiving and paying of money.—cash′-account′, an account to which nothing is carried but cash (*book-k.*): a form of account with a bank, by which a person is entitled to draw out sums by way of loan—also called cash′-cred′it; cash′-book, a book in which an account is kept of the receipts and disbursements of money; cash dispenser, a machine, usually in or outside a bank which dispenses money on the insertion of a special voucher; cash′-keeper, cashier; cash′-pay′ment, payment in ready money; cash′-rail′way, a mechanical device for interchange of cash between counter and cash-desk in a shop; cash′-reg′ister, a till that automatically and visibly records the amount put in.—cash and carry, sale for cash, with delivery up to the buyer; cash in, to seize an advantage; cash in on, to turn to one's advantage; cash in (one's checks), to exchange counters for money on leaving the gaming-table: to die (*slang*); hard cash (see hard); out of cash, in cash, without, or with, money: out of, or in, pocket. [A doublet of case, a box—O.Fr. *casse*, a box.]

cash, *kash*, *n.* a small Eastern coin. [Port. *caixa*—Sinh. *kāsi*, coin—Tamil *kācu*.]

cashaw, *kə-shö′*, *n.* a kind of pumpkin (*U.S.*): a W. Indian mesquite. [Algonquian.]

cashew, *kə-shōō′*, *kash′ōō*, *n.* a spreading tropical American tree (*Anacardium occidentale*) with kidney-shaped nuts (cash′ew-nuts) whose kernels and fleshy stalks (cash′ew-app′les) are used as food. [Tupi *caju*; cf. acajou.]

cashier, *kash-ēr′*, *v.t.* to dismiss from a post in disgrace: to discard or put away: to annul.—*ns.* cashier′er; cashier′ing, a punishment for army and naval officers, severer than dismissal, in that it disqualifies from entering the public service in any capacity (abolished 1970); cashier′ment, dismissal. [Du. *casseren* (*kasseren*), to cashier—Fr. *casser*—L. *cassāre*—*cassus*, void, empty.]

cashier. See cash (1).

cashmere, *kash′mēr*, *n.* (a shawl or fabric made from) fine soft *Kashmir* goats' hair: any similar product.

casino, *kə-sē'nō*, *n.* a room for public dancing: a building with public dance halls, gaming tables, etc.: a card-game. [It.: from L. *casa*, a cottage.]

cask, *käsk*, *n.* a hollow round vessel for holding liquor, made of staves bound with hoops: a measure of capacity: a casque (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to put in a cask. [Fr. *casque*—Sp. *casco*, skull, helmet, cask.]

casket, *käsk'it*, *n.* a little cask or case: a small case for holding jewels, etc.: a coffin (*U.S.*) [Ety. uncertain; hardly a dim. of cask.]

casque, (*obs.* cask), *käsk*, *n.* a cover for the head: a helmet. [A doublet of cask.]

Cassandra, *kəs-an'drə*, *n.* a daughter of Priam, king of Troy, beloved by Apollo, who gave her the gift of prophecy, but not of being believed—hence any one who expresses gloomy views of the political or social future and is not listened to.

cassareep, cassaripe, *kas'ə-rēp*, *n.* the juice of the bitter cassava, a potent antiseptic, used in sauces, and in the West Indian pepper-pot. [From Tupí.]

cassation, *ka-sā'shən*, *n.* annulment: in French law, the quashing of a decision of a court—hence court of cassation, the supreme tribunal: an 18th-cent. type of musical composition in several short movements. [L.L. *cassātiō*, *-ōnis*—*cassāre*, to bring to nought.]

cassava, *kə-sä'və*, *n.* manioc: tapioca. [From a Taino (language of extinct West Indian tribe) name.]

Cassegrain(ian) telescope, *kas-ə-grān'(i-ən)*, a type of reflecting telescope devised by, and named after, a 17th-cent. Frenchman.

casserole, *kas'ə-rōl*, *n.* a stew-pan: a vessel in which food is both cooked and served: the outer part of several dressed dishes.—**casserole cookery**, cooking in the dish in which the food is to be served. [Fr.]

cassette, *kas-et'*, *n.* a small casket: a light-tight container for an X-ray film, or one for film in a miniature camera: a holder with reel of magnetic tape, esp. tape on which there is pre-recorded material. [Fr. dim. of *casse*, case.]

cassia, *kas(h)'yə*, *n.* a coarser kind of cinnamon (**cass'ia-bark'**): the tree that yields it: (*cap.*) a genus of shrubs of the Caesalpinia family, yielding senna, and the drug cassia fistula or purging cassia. [L. *casia*—Gr. *kasiā* (also *kassiā*)—Heb. *qetsī'āh*.]

cassimere, *kas'i-mēr*, *n.* a twilled cloth of the finest wools.—Also **kerseymere'**. [Corr. of cashmere.]

cassino, *kə-sē'nō*, *n.* a game at cards. [See casino.]

Cassiopeia, *kas-i-ō-pē'(y)ə*, *n.* a northern constellation named after the mother of Andromeda.—*n.* **cassiope'ium**, discarded name for lutetium.

cassis, *kä-sēs*, *n.* a syrupy black-currant drink or flavouring. [Fr.]

cassiterite, *ka-sit'ə-rīt*, *n.* a brown native tin dioxide. [Gr. *kassiteros*, tin.]

cassock, *kas'ək*, *n.* a long robe or outer coat, formerly in common wear, but now worn only by clergy and choristers: a shorter garment, usually of black silk, worn under the Geneva gown by Scottish ministers.—*adj.* **cass'ocked**. [Fr. *casaque*—It. *casacca*.]

cassolette, *kas'ō-let*, *n.* a censer: a perfume-box with perforated lid. [Fr.,—Sp. *cazoleta*—*cazo*, a saucepan.]

cassonade, *kas-o-nād'*, *n.* unrefined sugar. [Fr.]

cassone, *kä-sō'nā*, (It.) a large chest, elaborately carved and painted.

cassoulet, *ka-sōō-le*, (Fr.) a stew consisting of beans and various kinds of meat.

cassowary, *kas'ə-wər-i*, *n.* a genus (*Casuarius*) of birds, found esp. in New Guinea, nearly related to the emu. [Malay *kasuārī* or *kasavārī*.]

cassumunar, *kas-ōō-mū'nər*, *n.* an East Indian ginger. [Origin unknown.]

cast, *käst*, *v.t.* to throw or fling: to throw off, shed, drop: to drop prematurely: to throw down: to throw up: to reckon: to add: to project: to reject, condemn, decide against (*arch.*): to mould or shape: to purpose, devise, consider (*arch.*): to appoint as actor (*for* a part): to assign as his part (*to* an actor): to cut and throw up to dry (peat) (*Scot.*).—*v.i.* to warp (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cast).—*n.* act of casting: a throw of anything, as the sounding-lead, a fishing-line: the thing thrown, esp. in angling: the distance thrown: a motion, turn, or squint, as of the eye: a turn or sample performance: a good turn, as a lift or conveyance in a vehicle (*Scot.*): matter ejected by a bird, earthworm, etc.: a throw or turn of fortune, a chance: a mould: form, manner, stamp, or quality: a shade of colour, a degree of guilt, etc.: the assignment of the various parts of a play to the several actors: the company of actors playing rôles: a couple of hawks.—*adj.* moulded: rejected, cast off: defeated at law.—*adj.* **cast'ed** (*Shak.*), cast off.—*n.* **cast'ing**, act of casting or moulding: that which is cast: a mould.—**cast'away**, one shipwrecked in a desolate place: an outcast.—*adj.* worthless, rejected.—**cast'ing-net**, a species of net for fishing; **cast'ing-vote**, a chairman's deciding vote in case of equality; **cast'ing-weight**, the weight that makes the balance cast or turn when exactly poised; **cast'-iron**, an iron-carbon alloy distinguished from steel by its containing substantial amounts of cementite or graphite, which make it unsuitable for working.—*adj.* hard, rigid: unassailable.—*adj.* **cast'-off**, laid aside or rejected.—*n.* anything thrown aside.—*n.* **cast'-steel**, steel that has been cast, not shaped by mechanical working.—**cast about**, to contrive, to look about, to search for, as game: to turn, to go round (*B.*); **cast a horoscope, nativity**, to make an astrological calculation; **cast anchor**, to anchor a ship; **cast an eye, a glance**, to look; **cast a spell upon**, to put under an enchantment; **cast a vote**, to record or make a vote; **cast away**, to wreck: to waste; **cast back**, to revert; **cast down**, to deject or depress in mind: to turn downward; **cast loose**, to set loose or adrift; **cast lots** (see lot); **cast off**, to reject: to loose (hawks, hounds): to unmoor: to eliminate stitches: to estimate amount of printed matter that copy will make; **cast on**, to make stitches; **cast out** (*Scot.*), to quarrel; **cast up**, to throw up: to bring up as a reproach: to turn up, appear, emerge (*Scot.*); **cast water** (*arch.*), to inspect urine in diagnosis; **the last cast**, extremities. [O.N. *kasta*, to throw.]

Castalian, *kas-tā'li-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to *Castalia*, a fountain on Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Castanea, *kas-tān'i-a*, *n.* the chestnut genus, of the beech family (*Fagaceae*).—*n.* **Castanospermum** (*kas-tan-ō-sper'məm*), an Australian papilionaceous tree, the Moreton Bay chestnut, so called from the taste of its nuts. [Gr. *kastanon*, chestnut (*sperma*, seed).]

castanets, *kas'tə-nets*, *-nets'*, *n.pl.* two hollow shells of ivory or hard wood, bound by a band on the thumb, and struck by the finger to produce a clicking sound—much used in Spain as an accompaniment to dances and guitars. [Sp. *castañeta*—L. *castanea*, a chestnut.]

caste, *käst*, *n.* a social class in India: an exclusive social class: a type of individual in some polymorphic social insects.—**caste'-mark**, an indication of caste worn on the forehead (also *fig.*).—**lose caste**, to descend in social rank. [Port. *casta*, breed, race—L. *castus*, pure, unmixed.]

castellan, castellated. See castle.

caster. Same as castor (1).

castigate, *kas'tig-āt*, *v.t.* to chastise: to criticise severely: to emend.—*ns.* **castigā'tion**; **cas'tigātor.**—*adj.* **cas'tigatory** (*-ə-tər-i*). [L. *castigāre*, *-ātum*, from *castus*, pure.]

Castilian, *kas-til'yən*, *adj.* of Castile.—*n.* a native of Castile: the language thereof, standard Spanish.—**Castile soap**, a hard soap made with olive-oil and soda. [Sp. *Castellano.*]

castle, *käs'l*, *n.* a fortified house or fortress: the residence of a prince or nobleman, or a large country mansion generally: a rook in chess: a defensive tower borne on an elephant's back: a large ship, esp. of war.—*v.t.* to enclose or fortify with a castle.—*v.i.* (*chess*) to move the king two squares towards the castle and place the castle on the square the king has passed over.—**castellan**, (*kas'təl-an*), governor or captain of a castle. *adj.* **cas'tellated** (*kas'tel-āt-id*), having turrets and battlements like a castle.—*adj.* **cas'tled**, furnished with castles.—*n.* **cas'tle-build'ing**, the act of building castles in the air or forming visionary projects; **cas'tle-guard**, the guard for the defence of a castle.—**castles in the air, or in Spain** groundless or visionary projects. [O.E. *castel*—L. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, a fortified place.]

castock, *kas'tək*, **custock**, *kus'*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a cabbage stock. [kale, stock.]

Castor, *kas'tör*, *-tər*, *n.* one of the Dioscuri, twin-brother of Pollux, son of Leda, famous for his skill in horse-taming: a bright star in the constellation Gemini (the Twins). [L.,—Gr. *Kastōr*.]

castor, **caster**, *käst'ər*, *n.* a small solid swivelled wheel on a leg of furniture: a vessel with perforated top for sprinkling.—**castor sugar, caster sugar**, white powdered sugar. [cast.]

castor, *käs'tər*, *n.* the beaver (genus Castor): castoreum: a hat of beaver-fur or substitute.—*ns.* **castoreum** (*-tō'ri-əm,-tö'*), the perineal sacs of the beaver, or a brown unctuous strong-smelling substance got from them, once used in medicine and perfumery; **cas'tory** (*Spens.*), a red or pink colour got from castoreum. [L. *castōr*, *-ŏris*—Gr. *kastōr*, *-oros*, beaver.]

castor-oil, *käs'tər-oil'*, *n.* a medicinal and lubricating oil obtained from the seeds of a tropical African euphorbiaceous plant, *Ricinus communis*. [Perh. from use as substitute for castor(eum).]

castral, *kas'trəl*, *adj.* belonging to the camp. [L. *castra*.]

castrametation, *kas-trə-me-tā'shən*, *n.* the art of designing a camp. [L. *castra*, a camp, *mētārī*, *-ātus*, to measure off—*mēta*, a boundary.]

castrate, *kas'trāt*, *v.t.* to deprive of the power of generation: to remove the testicles from, geld, emasculate: to take from or render imperfect.—*adj.* **cas'trated**, gelded: expurgated.—*ns.* **castrā'tion**; **castrato** (*käs-trä'tō*; Ital.), a male singer castrated in boyhood so as to preserve a soprano or alto voice:—*pl.* **castra'ti** (*-tē*). [L. *castrāre*, *-ātum*.]

casual, *kaz(h)'ū-əl*, *adj.* accidental: unforeseen: occasional: off-hand: negligent: unceremonious.—*n.* a chance or occasional visitor, labourer, pauper, etc.: a weed not naturalised.—*v.t.* **cas'ualise, -ize**, to turn (regular workers) into casual labourers.—*ns.* **casualisa'tion, -z-**; **cas'ualism**, belief that chance governs all things.—*adv.* **cas'ually.**—*n.* **cas'ualness.**—*n.pl.* **cas'uals**, slip-on flat-heeled shoes: loose-fitting comfortable and informal clothing.—*n.* **cas'ualty**, that which falls out: an accident: a misfortune: loss by wounds, death, desertion, etc. (*mil.*): an incidental charge or payment: a person injured or killed: a thing damaged or done for.—**casual labourer**, a worker without fixed employment; **casualties of superiority**, in the feudal law of Scotland, payments to the superior in certain contingencies (e.g. death)—ultimately redeemed or extinguished by Act of 1914; **casualty department, ward**, a hospital department, ward, in which accidents are treated; **casual ward**, formerly, a workhouse department for casuals. [L. *cāsuālis*—*cāsus*. See case.]

Casuarina, *kas-ū-ə-rī'nə*, *n.* the she-oak or beef-wood genus of trees, mainly Australian, constituting a family **Casuarinā'ceae**, perhaps akin to birch but superficially like horsetails. [Named from its resemblance to *Cassowary* plumage.]

casuist, *kaz'ū-ist*, *n.* one who studies and resolves cases of conscience: often, one who argues sophistically in such cases.—*adjs.* **casuist'ic, -al.**—*n.* **cas'uistry**, the science or doctrine of cases of conscience: the reasoning which enables a man to decide in a particular case between apparently conflicting duties—often with a suggestion of sophistry. [Fr. *casuiste*—L. *cāsus*; see case.]

casus belli, *kā'səs be'lī*, *kä'sōōs be'lē*, whatever involves or justifies war; **casus conscientiae** (*kon-shi-en'shi-ē*, *kōn-skē-en'tē-ī*), a case of conscience; **casus foederis** (*fē'də-ris*, *foi'də-ris*), a case clearly coming within the provisions of a treaty. [L.]

cat, *kat*, *n.* a carnivore of genus *Felis*, esp. the domesticated kind or any of the smaller wild species: a spiteful woman: a movable penthouse to protect besiegers: a double tripod with six legs: a piece of wood tapering at each end, struck with the cat'-stick in the game of *tip-cat*: the game itself: short for the cat-o'-nine-tails, a whip with nine knotted tails or lashes, once used in the army and navy: a showily dressed man (*slang*): a man, fellow (*slang*): a jazz fan (*slang*): a caterpillar tractor.—*v.t.* to raise the anchor to the cathead: to vomit.—*ns.* **cat'hood**, state of being a cat or having the nature of a cat; **cat'kin**, a crowded spike or tuft of small unisexual flowers with reduced scale-like bracts, as in the willow, hazel, etc.—*adj.* **cat'-like**, noiseless, stealthy.—*ns.* **cat'ling**, a little cat, a kitten: a catgut string (*Shak.*); **catt'ery**, a place where cats are bred or cared for.—*adjs.* **catt'ish, catt'y**, like a cat: spiteful: back-biting.—*ns.* **cat'amount**, the European wild cat: the puma, the lynx, or other beast of the cat family (*U.S.*); **catamoun'tain, or cat o' mountain**, a leopard, panther, or ocelot: a wild mountaineer.—*adj.* ferocious, savage.—*adj.* **cat'-and-dog'**, constantly quarrelling.—**cat'bird**, an American bird of the thrush family with a mewing note: an Australian bower-bird; **cat'-bur'glar**, a burglar who performs nimble climbing feats; **cat'call**, a squeaking instrument used in theatres to express disapprobation: a shrill whistle or cry.—*v.i.* to sound a cat-call.—*v.t.* to assail with one.—*adj.* **cat'-eyed**, having eyes like a cat: able to see in the dark.—**cat'fish**, a fish with cat-like features, in Britain usually the wolf-fish, in America a salt or fresh-water fish of the family Siluridae; **cat'gut**, a kind of cord made from the intestines of sheep and other animals used for violin strings, surgical ligatures, etc.: the violin or other stringed instrument: a coarse corded cloth.—*adj.* **cat'-hammed**, with thin hams like a cat's.—**cat'head**, one of two strong beams projecting from the bow of a ship through which the tackle passes by which the anchor is raised; **cat'-hole**, one of two holes in the after part of a ship through which hawsers may pass for steadying the ship or for heaving astern; **cat'-lap**, any thin or despised drink; **cat'mint, cat'nep, cat'nip**, a mint-like labiate plant (*Nepeta Cataria*) of which cats are fond; **cat'nap**, a brief sleep, in a chair, etc.; **cat's'-cradle**, a pastime in which a string looped about the fingers and passed from player to player is transformed from one symmetrical figure to another; **cat's'-ear**, a name given to two genera of British compositous plants—Hypochoeris, of the ligulate-flowered group, and Antennaria, or mountain-everlasting; **cat's-eye**, a name for various chatoyant minerals, esp. a variety of chrysoberyl, also a fibrous quartz, and a quartz pseudomorph after crocidolite: a reflector set in a frame fixed in a road surface; **cat's'-foot**, the mountain-everlasting: ground-ivy; **cat'-sil'ver**, a variety of silvery mica; **cat'skin**; **cat's-meat**, horse's flesh, or the like, sold for cats: any rather unappetising food; **cat's'-paw**, a light breeze (*naut.*): a hitch in a rope providing two loops for a hook: one who is made the tool of another—from the fable of the monkey who used the paws of the cat to draw chestnuts out of the fire; **cat's-tail**, a catkin: Timothy grass: the reed-mace or bulrush; **cat'-suit**, a type of one-piece trouser suit; **cat's'-whisk'er** (*radio*), a delicate wire brought in contact with a crystal to rectify the current in some forms of crystal detector and produce audibility.—**cat'-walk**, a narrow footway, as on a bridge.—*adj.* **cat'-witted**, small-minded, conceited, and spiteful.—**bell the cat** (see **bell**); **catted and fished** (of an anchor), raised to the cathead and secured to the ship's side; **care killed the (or a) cat**, even with his proverbial nine lives; **Cheshire cat**, proverbially notable for grinning; **enough to make a cat laugh**, i.e. even the least inclined; **in the catbird seat** (*U.S.*), in an advantageous position; **Kilkenny cats**, proverbial cats who fight till each destroys the other; **like something the cat brought in**, bedraggled, slovenly in dress, etc.; **put the cat among the pigeons**, to stir up trouble; **rain cats and dogs**, to pour down heavily; **room to swing a cat**, a minimum of space; **see which way the cat jumps**, to watch how things are going to turn before committing oneself; **the big cats**, lions, tigers, leopards, etc.; **the cat's pyjamas**, **the cat's whiskers** (*slang*), the very thing that is wanted: anything very good; **turn (the) cat in (the) pan**, to change sides with dexterity; **whip the cat** (see **whip**). [O.E. *cat*; found also in Celt., Slav., Ar., Finn., etc.]

cat, *kat*, *n.* an old name for a coal and timber vessel on the north-east coast of England.—*n.* **cat'boat**, a cat-rigged boat.—*adj.* **cat'-rigged**, having one great fore-and-aft main-sail spread by a gaff at the head and a boom at the foot, for smooth water only. [Obscurely connected with **cat** (1).]

catabolism. See **katabolism.**

catacaustic, *kat-ə-kös'tik*, (*geom.*) *adj.* belonging to caustic curves formed by reflection. [Gr. *kata*, against and **caustic**.]

catachresis, *kat-ə-krē'sis*, (*rhet.*) *n.* misapplication of a word.—*adjs.* **catachrestic** (*-kres'tik*, or *-krēs'tik*), **-al**.—*adv.* **catachres'tically.** [Gr. *katachrēsis*, misuse—*chrēsis*, use.]

cataclasm, *kat'ə-klazm*, *n.* a disruption, breaking down.—*adjs.* **cataclas'mic**, pertaining to or of the nature of a cataclasm; **cataclas'tic** (*geol.*), mylonitic, or granular in consequence of crushing. [Gr. *kataklasma*—*kata*, down, *klaein*, to break.]

cataclysm, *kat'ə-klizm*, *n.* a flood of water: a debacle: a great revolution.—*adj.* **cataclys'mic.** [Gr. *kataklysmos*—*kata*, downward, *klyzein*, to wash.]

catacomb, *kat'ə-kōm*, or *-ko͞om*, *n.* a subterranean excavation used as a burial-place, esp. near Rome, where many of the early Christian victims of persecution were buried: any place built with crypt-like recesses for storing books, wine, etc.—*adj.* **catacumbal** (*-kum'bl*). [It. *catacomba*—L.L. *Catacumbas*, perh. in some way—Gr. *kata*, down, and *kymbē*, a cup.]

catacoustics, *kat-ə-ko͞os'tiks*, or *-kows'*, *n.* the part of acoustics that treats of echoes or sounds reflected. [Gr. *kata*, back, and **acoustics**.]

catadioptric, -al, *kat-ə-dī-op'trik*, *-əl*, *adjs.* pertaining to both reflection and refraction. [See **catoptric, dioptric.**]

catadromous, *kat-ad'rəm-əs*, *adj.* of fishes, descending periodically for spawning to the lower parts of a river or to the sea. [Gr. *kata*, down, *dromos*, a run.]

catafalque, *kat'ə-falk*, *n.* a temporary tomb-like structure used in funeral ceremonies: a funeral car.—Also **catafal'co.** [Fr.,—It. *catafalco*.]

Cataian, Catayan, *kə-tā'ən*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a Cathayan, Chinese—a vague term of reproach. [*Cathay*, poetical name for China.]

Catalan, *kat'ə-lan*, *adj.* of or belonging to *Catalonia* or its language, a dialect of Provençal.—*n.* a native of Catalonia: the language thereof.

catalectic, *kat-ə-lek'tik*, *adj.* incomplete: wanting one syllable in the last foot (*pros.*).—*n.* **catalex'is.** [Gr. *katalēktikos*, incomplete—*katalēgein*, to stop.]

catalepsy, *kat'ə-lep-si*, *n.* a state of more or less complete insensibility, with bodily rigidity: cataplexy in animals.—*adj.* and *n.* **catalep'tic.** [Gr. *katalēpsis*, seizure, catalepsy—*kata*, down, *lēpsis*, taking, seizure.]

catallactic, *kat-ə-lak'tik*, *adj.* pertaining to exchange.—*adv.* **catallac'tically.**—*n.* **catallac'tics**, political economy. [Gr. *katallaktēs*, a money-changer.]

catalo. Same as **cattalo.**

catalogue, *kat'ə-log*, in U.S. often **catalog**, *n.* a systematic list of names, books, pictures, etc.—*v.t.* to put in a catalogue: to make a catalogue of.—*n.* **cat'aloguer.**—*v.t.* **cat'aloguise, -ize.**—*n.* **cat'alog** (*U.S.*), a university calendar. [Gr. *katalogos*, from *kata*, in order, *legein*, to reckon.]

catalogue raisonné, *ka-ta-log re-zon-ā*, (Fr.) a classified descriptive catalogue.

Catalpa, *kat-al'pa*, *n.* an American and Japanese genus of low bignoniaceous trees with profuse blossoms and long cigarlike pendent pods. [American Indian (Creek) *kutuhlpa*.]

catalysis, *kə-tal'i-sis*, *n.* the chemical influence of a substance not itself permanently changed.—*n.* **cat'alase**, an enzyme that reduces hydrogen peroxide.—*v.t.* **cat'alyse, -yze** (*-līz*), to subject to catalysis.—*ns.* **cataly'ser** (or **-z-**), **cat'alyst** (*-list*), a catalysing agent.—*adjs.* **catalytic** (*-lit'ik*), **-al.** [Gr. *katalysis*—*kata*, down, *lyein*, to loosen.]

catamaran, *kat'ə-mə-ran'*, or *kat-am'ə-ran*, *n.* a raft of logs lashed together: a boat with two hulls: an old kind of fire-ship, long superseded: an ill-natured woman. [Tamil, *kattu-maram*, tied wood.]

catamenia, *kat-e-mē'ni-ə*, *n. pl.* the menstrual discharge.—*adj.* **catamē'nial.** [Neut. pl. of Gr. *katamēnios*, monthly—*kata*, against, *mēn*, a month.]

catamite, *kat'ə-mīt*, *n.* a boy kept for unnatural purposes. [Corruption of Ganymede.]

catamount. See **cat.**

catapan, *kat'ə-pan*, *n.* the governor of Calabria and Apulia for the Byzantine emperor. [Acc. to Littré, from Gr. *katepanō tōn axiōmatōn*, one placed over the dignities.]

cataphonics, *kat-ə-fon'iks*, *n.* catacoustics.—*adj.* **cataphon'ic.** [Gr. *kata*, back, *phōnē*, sound.]

cataphoresis, *kat-ə-fə-rē'sis*, *n.* electrophoresis: the introduction into the body of medicinal substances by means of an electric current. [Gr. *kata*, down, *phorēsis*, a carrying.]

cataphract, *kat'ə-frakt*, *n.* a suit of mail: a soldier in full armour (*Milton*).—*adj.* **cataphrac'tic.** [Gr. *kataphraktēs*, a coat-of-mail—*kata*, inten., and *phrassein*, to enclose, protect.]

cataphyll, *kat'ə-fil*, *n.* a rudimentary or simplified leaf.—*adj.* **cataphyll'ary.** [Gr. *kata*, down, *phyllon*, leaf.]

cataphysical, *kat-ə-fiz'i-kl*, (*rare*) *adj.* unnatural. [Gr. *kata*, down, against, *physis*, nature.]

cataplasm, *kat'ə-plazm*, *n.* a plaster or poultice. [Gr. *kataplasma*.]

cataplexy, *kat'ə-plek-si*, *n.* a condition of immobility induced by emotion: in animals the state called shamming death.—*adj.* **cataplec'tic.** [Gr. *kataplēxis*, amazement—*kata*, down, *plēssein*, to strike.]

catapult, *kat'ə-pult*, *n.* anciently, an engine of war (properly one resembling the ballista) for throwing stones, arrows, etc.: a small forked stick having an elastic string fixed to the two prongs, used by boys for throwing small stones: any similar device, as for launching aeroplanes.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to shoot out from, or as if from, a catapult.—*adj.* **catapul'tic.**—*n.* **catapultier'.**—**catapult fruit**, one that shoots out its seeds. [L. *catapulta*—Gr. *katapeltēs*.]

cataract, *kat'ə-rakt*, *n.* a portcullis (*obs.*): a water-spout, etc.; a waterfall: a floodgate (*Milton*): an opaque condition of the lens of the eye, painless, unaccompanied by inflammation. [L. *cataracta*—Gr. *kataraktēs*, portcullis, waterfall.]

catarrh, *kat-är'*, *n.* a discharge of fluid from the inflammation of a mucous membrane, esp. of the nose, esp. when chronic: a cold in the head.—*adjs.* **catarrh'al, catarrh'ous.** [L. *catarrhus*—Gr. *katarrhous*—*kata*, down, *rheein*, to flow.]

catarrhine, catarhine, *kat'ə-rīn*, *adj.* pertaining to that one of the two divisions of Primates, including all the Old World monkeys, having a narrow partition between the nostrils. [Gr. *katarrīs*, with hanging nose—*kata*, down, *rhis*, *rhīnos*, nose.]

catasta, *kat-as'ta*, *n.* a block on which slaves were exposed for sale: a stage or place for torture. [L.]

catastasis, *kə-tas'tə-sis*, *n.* the part of a drama in which the action has reached its height. [Gr. *katastasis*, settlement.]

catastrophe, *kət-as'trə-fi*, *n.* an overturning: a final event: the climax of the action of the plot in play or novel: an unfortunate conclusion: a sudden calamity: rear (*Shak.*).—*adj.* **catastrophic** (*kat-ə-strof'ik*).—*ns.* **catas'trophism**, the old theory of geological change by vast catastrophes and new creations (opp. to *uniformitarianism*); **catas'trophist.** [Gr. *kata*, down, *strophē*, a turning.]

catatonia, *kat-ə-tō'ni-a*, **catatony**, *kat-at'ə-ni*, *ns.* a type of schizophrenia characterised by periodic states of stupor.—*adj.* and *n.* **catatonic** (*-ton'*). [Gr. *kata*, down, *tonos*, stretching, straining—*teinein*, to stretch.]

catawba, *ka-tö'ba*, *n.* an American grape (*Vitis Labrusca*): a red wine made from it. [*Catawba* River in Carolina.]

catbird; catcall. See **cat.**

catch, *kach*, *v.t.* to take hold of, esp. of a thing in motion: to gather (the ball) after the batsman has hit it and before it touches the ground (*cricket*): to dismiss (a batsman) thus: to apprehend or understand: to seize after pursuit: to trap or ensnare: to come upon: to be in time for: to strike: to take (a disease) by infection: to take (fire): to take up by sympathy or imitation.—*v.i.* to be contagious: to be entangled or fastened (*infin.* in *Spens.* sometimes **catchen, ketch**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **caught**, *köt*, also *obs.* and *dial.* **catched, catcht**; *pa.t.* in *Spens.* also **keight**, *kīt*).—*n.* seizure: an act of catching, esp. the ball at cricket, etc.: a clasp, or anything that seizes or holds: that which is caught or is worth catching: a sudden advantage taken: a concealed difficulty or disadvantage: a round for three or more voices, later seeking comic effect by the interweaving of the words.—*adj.* **catch'able**, that may be caught.—*ns.* **catch'er; catch'ing**, the action of the verb: a nervous or spasmodic twitching.—*adj.* infectious: captivating, attractive.—*n.* **catch'ment**, river drainage.—*adj.* **catch'y**, attractive: deceptive: readily caught up, or taking hold of the mind, as a tune, etc.: fitful.—**catch'-as-catch'-can'**, a style of wrestling in which any hold is allowed.—Also *adj.* and *adv.*—**catch'-basin, -pit**, a trap for dirt in a drain; **catch'-drain**, a drain on a hillside to catch the surface-water; **catch'fly**, a name for a species of campion (*Lychnis viscaria*) and several of bladder-campion (*Silene*) with sticky stems; **catchment area**, or **basin**, the area from which a river or reservoir is fed.—Also *fig.*—**catch'penny**, worthless thing made only to sell.—Also *adj.*—**catch'-phrase**, a phrase that becomes popular and is much repeated: a slogan; **catch-the-ten'**, card game in which the aim is to capture the ten of trumps; **catch'weed**, goosegrass or cleavers; **catch'word**, actor's cue: the word at the head of the page in a dictionary or encyclopaedia: the first word of a page given at the bottom of the preceding page: any word or phrase taken up and repeated esp. as the watchword or symbol of a party.—**catch at**, to snatch at; **catch fire**, to become ignited: to become inspired by passion or zeal; **catch hold of**, to seize; **catch it**, to get a scolding or the like; **catch me, him**, etc., an emphatic colloquial phrase implying that there is not the remotest possibility of my or his doing something suggested; **catch on**, to comprehend: to catch the popular fancy; **catch out**, to put out at cricket by catching the ball after it has been hit and before it touches the ground: to detect in error or deceit; **catch sight of**, to get a glimpse of; **catch up**, to overtake; **catch up**, or **away**, to snatch or seize hastily. [From O.Fr. *cachier*—L.L. *captiāre* from *captāre*, inten. of *capěre*, to take; see **chase.**]

catchpole, -poll, *kach'pōl*, *n.* a constable, petty officer of justice. [Through O.Fr. from L.L. *cachepolus*, *chassipullus*, one who chases fowls. See **chase** and **pullet.**]

catchup, catsup. See **ketchup.**

cat'-cracker, *n.* (in full, **catalytic cracker**), a plant in which the cracking of petroleum is speeded up by the use of a catalyst.—*n.* **cat'-cracking.**

cate, *kāt*, (*arch.*; *Shak.*) *n.* (nearly always in *pl.*) a viand: a dainty, a delicacy. [Aphetic; see **acates**; cf. **cater.**]

catechise, -ize, *kat'i-kīz*, *v.t.* to instruct by question and answer: to question as to belief: to examine systematically by questioning.—*adjs.* **catechetic** (*ket'ik*), **-al**, relating to a catechism or oral instruction in the first principles, esp. of Christianity.—*adv.* **catechet'ically.**—*ns.* **catechet'ics**, the art or practice of teaching by question and answer: that part of theology which treats of **catechesis** (*-kē'sis*), or primary oral instruction, as that given to catechumens; **cat'echiser, -z-; cat'echising, -z-; cat'echism**, any compendious system of teaching drawn up in form of question and answer: a set of questions: an examination by questions; **cat'echist**, one who catechises: a teacher of catechumens: a native teacher in a mission church.—*adjs.* **catechis'tic, -al, catechis'mal**, pertaining to a catechist or catechism. [L. *catēchismus*, formed from Gr. *katēchizein*, *katēcheein*, to din into the ears—*kata*, back, *ēchē*, a sound.]

catechu, *kat'i-choo͞*, *-shoo͞*, *n.* a dark extract of Indian plants (acacia, betel-nut, etc.) rich in tannin.—*n.* **cat'echol**, a white crystalline phenol-alcohol derived from catechu. [Cf. Malay, *cachu*.]

catechumen, *kat-i-kū'mən*, *n.* one who is being taught the rudiments of Christianity: in the early Christian Church a converted Jew or heathen undergoing instruction preparatory to baptism.—*n.* **catechu'menate.**—*adj.* **catechumen'ical.**—*adv.* **catechumen'ically.**—*ns.* **catechū'menism, catechū'menship.** [Gr. *katēchoumenos*, being taught, pr.p. pass. of *katēcheein*, to teach; cf. catechise.]

category, *kat'i-gər-i*, *n.* what may be affirmed of a class: a class or order.—*adjs.* categorematic (*-gor-i-mat'ik*), capable of being used by itself as a term; categorial (*ka-tə-gor'i-əl*), of or pertaining to a category.—*adv.* categor'ially.—*adj.* categorical (*-gor'*), positive: absolute: without exception.—*adv.* categor'ically, absolutely: without qualification: expressly.—*n.* categor'icalness, the quality of being absolute and unqualified.—*n.pl.* cat'egories (*phil.*), the highest classes under which objects of philosophy can be systematically arranged, understood as an attempt at a comprehensive classification of all that exists: in Kant's system, the root-notions of the understanding, the specific forms of the *a priori* or formal element in rational cognition (*quantity*, *quality*, *relation*, *modality*, etc.).—*v.t.* cat'egorise, -ize, to place in a category or list: to class.—*n.* cat'egorist, one who categorises.—categorical imperative, in the ethics of Kant, the absolute unconditional command of the moral law, irrespective of every ulterior end or aim—universally authoritative, belonging to the fixed law of nature. [Gr. *katēgoriā*, assertion, predication, accusation—*katēgoros*, an accuser, *kata*, down, against, *agorā*, assembly.]

catelog, an obs. spelling of catalogue.

catena, *kə-tē'na*, *n.* a chain or connected series, as in catena patrum, a chronological series of extracts from the Fathers on any doctrine of theology.—*adj.* catenarian (*kat-i-nā'ri-ən*), of, of the nature of, a chain or a catenary.—*n.* catē'nary (*U.S. kat'*), the curve formed by a flexible homogeneous cord, hanging freely between two points of support, and acted on by no other force than gravity.—*adj.* relating to a chain, like a chain.—*v.t.* catenate (*kat'i-nāt*), to connect as in or by a chain.—*adj.* linked as in a chain.—*n.* catenā'tion.—catenary system, on some electrified railways, an arrangement of wires, supported above the tracks, from which current is collected. [L. *catēna*, chain.]

cater, *kā'tər*, (*obs.*) *n.* an acater: one who provides (sometimes *fig.*).—*v.i.* to provide food, entertainment, etc. (for).—*ns.* cā'terer; cā'teress; cā tering. [See acater.]

cater, *kā'tər*, (*dial.*), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to move diagonally.—Also *adj.*, *adv.*—*advs.*, *adjs.* catercor'ner(ed), diagonal(ly). [(M.) Fr. *quatre*, four—L. *quattuor*.]

cateran, *kat'ər-ən*, *n.* a Highland reiver or freebooter: a robber or brigand generally. [Old Gael. *ceatharn*, *ceithern*, a band of soldiers (Ir. *ceithern*, foot-soldiers; see kern(e).).]

cater-cousin, *kā'tər-kuz'n*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a person allied by familiarity, affection, sympathy, rather than kindred. [More prob. conn. with cater, to provide food, than *quatre* or *quarter*.]

caterpillar, *kat'ər-pil-ər*, *n.* a butterfly or moth grub: extended to other insect larvae: an unproductive consumer (*arch.*): (from Caterpillar, trademark) a tractor or other vehicle running on endless articulated tracks consisting of flat metal plates. [Prob. O.Fr. *chatepelose*, hairy cat; see cat, pile.]

caterwaul, *kat'ər-wōl*, *n.* the shriek or cry emitted by the cat when in heat.—*v.i.* to make such a noise: to make any discordant sound: to behave lasciviously: to quarrel like cats.—*n.* cat'erwauling. [cat; the second part prob. imit.]

cates. See cate.

catgut. See cat.

Cathari, *kath'ər-ī*, *n.pl.* a mediaeval Manichaean sect, chiefly in S. France and N. Italy, the Albigensians.—*ns.* Cath'arism; Cath'arist. [Gr. *katharos*, pure.]

cathartic, **-al**, *kath-ärt'ik*, *-al*, *adjs.* cleansing, purifying: having the power of cleansing the bowels: purgative.—*n.* cathart'ic, a purgative medicine.—*v.t.* cath'arise, -ize, to render absolutely clean.—*n.* cathar'sis, purification: evacuation of the bowels: purification of the emotions, as by the drama according to Aristotle: the purging of the effects of a pent-up emotion and repressed thoughts, by bringing them to the surface of consciousness (*psych.*). [Gr. *kathartikos*, fit for cleansing, *katharos*, clean.]

Cathayan, **Cathaian**, *ka-thā'ən*, *n.* and *adj.* Chinese. (See Cataian.)

cathead. See cat.

cathedral, *kə-thē'drəl*, *n.* the principal church of a diocese, containing the bishop's throne.—*adj.* belonging to a seat of authority or a cathedral.—*n.* cathedra (*-thē'dra*, *-thed'ra*), a bishop's seat, the episcopal dignity.—*adj.* cathedrat'ic, promulgated *ex cathedra*, authoritative. [L. *cathēdra*, *cathĕdra*—Gr. *kathĕdrā*, a seat.]

Catherine-wheel, *kath'(ə-)rin-(h)wēl*, *n.* a rose-window (*archit.*): a wheel set round with teeth (*her.*): a rotating firework: a sidewise somersault.—Catherine pear, a small and early variety of pear. [From St *Catherine* of Alexandria (4th cent.), who miraculously escaped torture on a wheel.]

catheter, *kath'i-tər*, *n.* a tube for admitting or removing gases or liquids through channels of the body, especially for removing urine from the bladder.—*ns.* cath'eterism, use of the catheter; cathetom'eter, an instrument for measuring small differences of level of different liquids in tubes; cath'etus, a straight line perpendicular to another straight line or surface. [Gr. *kathetos*, perpendicular, *kathetēr*, a catheter—*kathienai*, to send down—*kata*, down, *hienai*, to send.]

cathex'is, *kə-thek'sis*, *n.* (*psych.*) a charge of mental energy attached to any particular idea or object.—*adj.* cathec'tic. [Gr. *kathexis*, holding.]

cathisma, *kə-thiz'ma*, *n.* in Greek use, a section of the psalter: a troparion or short hymn used as a response. [Gr.—*kathizein*, to sit down.]

cathode, *kath'ōd*, *n.* the negative terminal of an electrolytic cell at which positively charged ions are discharged into the exterior electric circuit: in valves and tubes, the sources of electrons (opposed to *anode*).—*adjs.* cath'odal; cathod'ic.—*ns.* cathod'ograph, a photograph by X-rays; cathodog'rapher; cathodog'raphy.—cathode-ray oscillograph, the complete equipment for registering transient wave-forms on a photographic plate within the vacuum of a cathode-ray tube; cathode-ray oscilloscope, the complete equipment for observing repeated and transient wave-forms of current or voltage, which present a display on a phosphor; cathode rays, streams of negatively charged particles, electrons, proceeding from the cathode of a vacuum tube; cathode-ray tube, a device in which a narrow beam of electrons, which can be deflected by magnetic and/or electrostatic fields, impinges on a fluorescent screen or photographic surface—used in television, etc.; cathodic protection, protection of a metal structure underground or under water against electrolytic corrosion by making it the cathode in an electrolytic cell. [Gr. *kathodos*, a going down, *kata*, down, *hodos*, a way.]

cat-hole. See cat.

catholic, *kath'ə-lik*, *adj.* universal: general, embracing the whole body of Christians: orthodox, as opposed to *heterodox* and *sectarian*: liberal, the opposite of exclusive: belonging to the Christian Church before the great schism between East and West, or to any church claiming to be in historic continuity with it, esp. after the schism the Western church, after the Reformation the Church of Rome (Roman Catholic), but applied also, e.g., to Anglicans: relating to the Roman Catholics.—*n.* an adherent of the R.C. Church.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* cathol'icise, -ize (*-sīz*), to make or become Catholic.—*ns.* Cathol′icism, the tenets of the R.C. Church: (without *cap.*) catholicity (*rare*); catholic′ity (*-is′i-ti*), universality: liberality or breadth of view: Catholicism (*rare*); cathol′icon (*-kon*), a panacea; cathol′icos, the Patriarch of Armenia.—Catholic (and) Apostolic, Irvingite; catholic creditor (*Scots law*), one whose debt is secured over two or more subjects belonging to the debtor—e.g. over two or more heritable estates; Catholic emancipation, the relief of the Roman Catholics from certain vexatious penal regulations and restrictions, granted in 1829; catholic or general epistles, certain epistles in the canon addressed to the Church universal or to a large and indefinite circle of readers; Catholic King (*hist.*), the king of Spain; German Catholics, a body that broke away from the Roman Catholic Church in Germany in 1844 on the occasion of the exhibition of the Holy Coat at Trier; Old Catholics, a body that broke away from the Roman Catholic church in Germany in opposition to the dogma of papal infallibility proclaimed by the Vatican Council in 1870. [Gr. *katholikos*, universal—*kata*, throughout, *holos*, the whole.]

Catiline, *kat′i-līn*, *n.* the type of a daring and reckless conspirator, L. Sergius *Catilina*, whose plot to destroy Rome was foiled by Cicero, 63 B.C.—*adj.* catilinarian (*-li-nā′ri-ən*).

cation, kation, *kat′ī-ən*, *n.* an ion that travels towards the cathode: a positively-charged ion. [Gr. *kata*, down, *iŏn*, neut.—pr.p. of *ienai*, to go.]

catkin, catling, catmint. See cat.

Catonian, *kə-tō′ni-ən*, *adj.* resembling or relating to *Cato*, the Roman censor (234-149 B.C.), or Cato Uticensis (95-46 B.C.), both remarkable for gravity of manners—hence grave, severe, unbending.

catoptric, *kat-op′trik*, *adj.* relating to reflection.—*n.pl.* catop′trics, the part of optics which treats of reflected light. [Gr. *katoptron*, a mirror—*kata*, back, and the root of *opsomai*, I shall see.]

cat's-tail. See cat.

cattabu, *kat′ə-bū*, *n.* a cross between common cattle and zebu. [From *Catt*le and Ze*bu*.]

cattalo, *kat′ə-lō*, *n.* a cross between the bison ('buffalo') and the domestic cow. [From *Catt*le and Buff*alo*.]

cattle, *kat′l*, *n.pl.* beasts of pasture, esp. oxen, bulls, and cows: sometimes also horses, sheep, etc.—cattle grid, in U.S. cattle guard, a frame of spaced bars covering a trench or depression in a road where it passes through a fence, crossable by motor vehicles or pedestrians but deterring hoofed animals; catt′le-lift′er, a stealer of cattle, catt′le-lift′ing; catt′leman, one who tends cattle, or who rears them on a ranch; catt′le-plague, plague among cattle, esp. rinderpest or steppe murrain; cattle show, an exhibition of cattle or other domestic animals in competition for prizes. [O.Fr. *catel*, *chatel*—L.L. *captāle*, L. *capitāle*—*caput*, the head.]

catty, *kat′i*, *n.* the Chinese kin or pound, usually a little over 1⅓ lb. avoirdupois. [Malay *katī*.]

Caucasian, *kö-kā′z(h)i-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to the *Caucasus* or the country around it.—*n.* and *adj.* as used by Blumenbach (pertaining to) one of the main ethnological divisions of mankind, by some later anthropologists, (pertaining to) the white race: now usu., in some places by law, (pertaining to) a white person.

cauchemar, *kōsh-mär*, (Fr.) a nightmare.

caucus, *kö′kəs*, *n.* a meeting of members of a party to nominate candidates or delegates or to decide how to vote on any question, its decision binding on those who attend (*U.S.*): in Britain, (*opprobriously*) any too-influential small group esp. in a constituency.—*v.i.* to hold a caucus: to control by means of a caucus. [Ety. dub.; perh. John Smith's Algonkin word *Caw-cawaassough*, an adviser; perh. a corr. of '*caulkers*' meetings'.]

caudal, *kö′dl*, *adj.* pertaining to the tail.—*adjs.* cau′dāte, -d, tailed.—caudal anaesthesia, epidural anaesthesia. [L. *cauda*, tail.]

caudex, *kö′deks*, (*bot.*) *n.* the stem of a tree, esp. of a palm or tree-fern:—*pl.* caud′icēs (*-i-sēz*), caud′exes.—*n.* caudicle, the stalk of the pollen-masses of certain orchids. [L.]

caudillo, *kow-dēl′yō*, *n.* in Spanish-speaking countries, leader: the head of the state. [Sp.]

caudle, *kö′dl*, *n.* a warm drink, sweetened and spiced, given to the sick, esp. women in childbed.—*v.t.* to give a caudle to: to mix.—hempen caudle (*Shak.*), the hangman's noose. [O.Fr. *chaudel*—L. *calidus*, hot.]

caudron, *kö′drən*, *n.* (*Spens.*). Same as cauldron.

caught, *köt*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of catch.

cauk, cawk, *kök*, *n.* chalk: barytes in platy crystals. [A form of chalk.]

cauker. See caulk.

caul, *köl*, *n.* a net or covering for the head: the membrane covering the head of some infants at their birth. [O.Fr. *cale*, a little cap, prob. Celt.; cf. Ir. *calla*, a veil, hood.]

cauld, *köld*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a dam in a stream, a weir. [Origin obscure.]

cauld, *köld*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* and *n.* cold.—*adj.* cauldrife (*köld′rif*), apt to feel chilly: chilling, lifeless, without vigour.

cauldron, caldron, *köl′drən*, *n.* a large kettle for boiling or heating liquids. [O.Fr. *caudron*—L. *caldārium*—*calidus*, hot—*calēre*, to be hot.]

cauliflower, *ko′*, *kö′li-flowr*, *n.* a variety of cabbage whose young inflorescence is eaten.—cauliflower ear, an ear permanently thickened by injury, esp. from boxing. [Earlier *cole-florye*, *colie-florie*—L.L. *cauliflōra*—L. *caulis*, cabbage; see cole and flower.]

caulis, *kö′lis* (L. *kow′lis*), *n.* the stem of a plant: one of the main stems at the angles of the Corinthian capital (*archit.*).—*pl.* cau′les (*-lēz*; *-lās*).—*adj.* caulesc′ent, having a stem rising above the ground.—*n.* cau′licle, a rudimentary stem.—*adjs.* caulic′olous, growing on a stem; caulic′ūlāte.—*ns.* caulic′ūlus, one of the slender stems springing from the *caules* or main stalks supporting the volutes in the Corinthian capital; cauliflo′ry, production of flowers on old stems from dormant buds.—*adjs.* caul′iform, having the form of a stem; cauli g′enous, borne upon the stem; caul′inary, cau′line, belonging to a stem.—*n.* cau′lōme, a plant's stem-structure as a whole. [L. *caulis*, a stalk.]

caulk, calk, *kök*, *v.t.* to render watertight by pressing oakum, etc. into the seams.—*v.i.* (*sailor's slang*), to snooze.—*ns.* caulk′er, one who caulks: a dram: a big lie—also cauk′er; caulk′ing.—caulk′ing-i′ron, an instrument like a chisel used for pressing oakum into the seams of ships. [O.Fr. *cauquer*, to press—L. *calcāre*, to tread—*calx*, heel.]

caulker. See calk (2).

caum, caumstane. See cam (3).

cause, *köz*, *n.* that which produces an effect: that by or through which anything happens: motive: inducement: a legal action between contending parties: sake, advantage: that side of a question which is taken up by an individual or party: accusation (*Shak.*): matter, affair in general (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* to produce: to make to exist: to bring about: (*Spens.*; *infin.* caus′en) to give excuses for.—*conj.* (*dial.*) because (usu. 'cause).—*adj.* caus′al, being the cause, that causes: relating to a cause or causes.—*n.* causal′ity, the relation of cause and effect: the working of a cause:—*adv.* caus′ally.—*ns.* causā′tion, the act of causing: the bringing about of an effect; the relation of cause and effect: causā′tionism, the principle of universal causation; causā′tionist.—

adj. **caus'ative, causal**: of the nature of, or expressing, causation.—*n.* a form of verb expressing causation.—*adv.* **caus'atively.**—*adj.* **cause'less**, without cause: without just cause.—*adv.* **cause'lessly.**—*ns.* **cause'lessness; caus'er.**—**efficient cause**, the means by which a thing took its present form; **final cause**, the end or object for which a thing is done, esp. the design of the universe; **first cause**, the original cause or creator of all; **formal cause**, the essence or idea of a thing; **have** or **show cause**, to have to give reasons for a certain line of action; **hour of cause** (*Scot.*), hour or time of trial; **make common cause** (*with*), to unite for a common object; **material cause**, that out of which a thing is framed; **occasional causes** (**occasionalism**); **secondary causes**, such as are derived from a primary or first cause; **show cause** (*Eng. law*), to argue against the confirmation of a provisional order or judgment. [Fr.,—L. *causa*.]

cause célèbre, *kōz sā-lebr'*, (Fr.) a very notable or famous trial.

causerie, *kōz'ər-ē*, *n.* a talk or gossip: a paragraph of chat about literature or art: a short and informal essay on any subject in a newspaper or magazine. [Fr.]

causeway, *köz'wā*, **causey**, *köz'i*, *n.* a raised way through a marsh or water: a pathway raised and paved with stone: a paved or cobblestoned road.—*v.t.* to pave.—*p.adjs.* **cause'-wayed, caus'eyed.** [M.E. *causee*—O.Fr. *caucie*—L.L. (*via*) *calciāta*, a trodden way—L. *calx*, heel; causeway is for 'causey-way'.]

caustic, *kös'tik*, *adj.* burning: bitter, severe, cutting (*fig.*).—*n.* a substance that exerts a corroding or disintegrating action on the skin and flesh: an envelope of rays of light proceeding from a fixed point and reflected (*catacaustic*) or refracted (*diacaustic*) by a surface or a curve (*math.*).—*adv.* **caus'tically.**—*n.* **causticity** (*-tis'i-ti*), quality of being caustic.—**caustic ammonia**, ammonia as a gas, or in solution; **caustic lime**, quicklime; **caustic potash**, potassium hydroxide; **caustic soda**, sodium hydroxide.—**common caustic**, potash: also silver nitrate; **lunar caustic**, silver nitrate in sticks for surgical use. [L. *causticus*—Gr. *kaustikos*—*kaiein*, fut. *kausein*, to burn.]

cautel, *kö'tl*, *n.* craft (*Shak.*): insidious purpose (*Shak.*): caution (*obs.*): wariness (*obs.*): a traditionary caution or written direction about the proper manner of administering the sacraments (*obs.*).—*adj.* **cau'telous**, cautious (*obs.*): insidious (*Shak.*): artful (*Shak.*). [Fr. *cautèle*—L. *cautēla*—*cavēre*, *cautum*, to guard against.]

cauterise, *kö'tər-iz*, **-ize**, *v.t.* burn with a caustic or a hot iron: to sear (*fig.*).—*ns.* **cau'ter, cau'tery**, burning with caustics or a hot iron: burning iron or caustic for burning tissue; **cauterisa'tion, -z-, cau'terism.** [Fr. *cautériser*—L.L. *cautērizāre*—Gr. *kautēr*, a hot iron—*kaiein*, to burn.]

caution, *kö'shən*, *n.* heedfulness: warning: an alarming, amusing, or astonishing person or thing (*coll.*): (also *kā'*) security, surety, bail (*Scots law*).—*v.t.* to warn to take care.—*adj.* **cau'tionary**, containing caution: given as a pledge.—*ns.* **cau'tioner**; one who cautions or advises: (also *kā'*) a surety (*Scots law*); **cau'tionry** (*Scots law*; *kā'*), the act of giving security for another.—*adj.* **cau'tious** (*-shəs*), possessing or using caution: watchful: prudent.—*adv.* **cau'tiously.**—*n.* **cau'tiousness.**—**caution money**, money paid in advance as security for good behaviour. [Fr.,—L. *cautiō*, *-ōnis*—*cavēre*, to beware.]

cavalcade, *kav-əl-kād'*, *kav'*, *n.* a train of persons on horseback: a parade.—*v.i.* to go in a cavalcade. [Fr., through It. and L.L.—L. *caballus*, a horse.]

cavalier, *kav-əl-ēr'*, *n.* a knight: a Royalist in the great Civil War: a swaggering fellow: a gallant or gentleman in attendance upon a lady, as her escort or partner in a dance or the like: in military fortification, a raised work so situated as to command the neighbouring country.—*adj.* like a cavalier: gay: war-like: haughty, supercilious, free-and-easy, off-hand.—*v.i.* to act as cavalier.—*adjs.* **cavalier'ish, cavalier'ly**, like, characteristic of, a cavalier.—*n.* **cavalier'ism.**—*adv.* **cavalier'ly**, off-hand: with supercilious disregard or curtness.—*n.* **cavaliero** (*kav-äl-yā'rō*; Sp. *caballero*). [Fr.,—It. *cavallo*; see cavalcade.]

cavaliere servente, *kä-vä-lē-er'e ser-ven'te*, (It.) a gallant who waits with fantastic devotion upon a married woman.

cavally, *kə-val'i*, *n.* an American fish of the scad family. [Sp. and Port. *cavalla*, mackerel.]

cavalry, *kav'əl-ri*, *n.* horse-soldiers: a troop of horse or horsemen.—*n.* **cav'alryman.** [Fr. *cavallerie*—It. *cavalleria*—L. *caballārius*, horseman—*caballus*, horse.]

cavass. See kavass.

cavatina, *kav-ät-ē'na*, *n.* a melody with no second part or da capo: loosely, a short operatic air, of a smooth and melodious character, often part of a grand scena. [It.]

cave, *kāv*, *n.* a hollow place in a rock: a small faction of seceders from a political party (from the Cave of Adullam, 1 Sam. xxii. 1-2).—*v.t.* to hollow out.—*v.i.* to lodge in a cave.—*n.* **cav'ing** (**in**), falling into a hollow: yielding.—**cave'-bear** (*Ursus spelaeus*), a Pleistocene bear found fossil in caves; **cave'-dweller**, one who lives in a cave, esp. one of the Stone Age of pre-historic times: **cave'-earth'**, a fine deposit on cave floors; **cave'man**, a cave-dweller: a modern male of primitive ways (*coll.*).—**cave in**, to slip, to fall into a hollow: to yield to outside pressure, to give way, collapse. [Fr. *cave*—L. *cavus*, hollow.]

cave, *kav'i*, *kāv'i*, *v.i.* or *interj.* (*schoolboy slang*) beware.—*n.* **caveat** (*kā'vi-at*), a notice or warning: a formal warning, entered in the books of a court or public office, that no step be taken in a particular matter without notice to the person lodging the caveat. [L. *căvē*, imperat. sing., *căvĕat*, 3rd sing. pres. subj., of *căvēre*, to take care.]

caveat actor, *kā'vi-at*, (*ka've-at*, *-we-*) *ak'tör*, (L.) let the doer beware; **caveat emptor** (*emp'tör*), it is the buyer's look-out.

cave canem, *kā'vi* (*ka'vā*, *-wā*) *kā'nəm* (*ka'nem*), (L.) beware of the dog, a frequent inscription on Roman thresholds.

cavel, *kāv'l*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a piece of wood, etc., used in casting lots: a lot. [Du. *kavel*.]

cavendish, *kav'ən-dish*, *n.* tobacco moistened and pressed into quadrangular cakes. [Possibly from the name of the original manufacturer.]

cavendo tutus, *kā-*, *ka-ven'dō* (*-wen'*) *tū'təs* (*to͞o'to͞os*), (L.) safe through taking care.

cavern, *kav'ərn*, *n.* a deep hollow place in rocks.—*v.t.* to put in a cavern: to hollow out.—*adjs.* **cav'erned**, full of caverns: dwelling in a cavern; **cav'ernous**, hollow: full of caverns.—*adv.* **cav'ernously.**—*adj.* **caver'nūlous**, full of little cavities. [Fr. *caverne*—L. *caverna*—*cavus*, hollow.]

cavesson, *kav'əs-ən*, *n.* a nose-band for a horse. [Fr. *caveçon*—[It. *cavezzone*—L. *capitia*, *capitium*, a head-covering.]

cavetto, *ka-vet'tō*, *n.* a hollowed moulding whose curvature is the quarter of a circle, used chiefly in cornices. [It.: dim. of *cavo*—L. *cavus*, hollow.]

caviare, caviar, *kav'i-är*, *kav-i-är'*, also *kav-yär'*, (*Shak.*) **caviar'ie**, (*obs.*) **cavier** (*kə-vēr'*), *n.* salted roe of the sturgeon, etc.: something whose flavour is too fine for the vulgar taste (*fig.*). [Prob. the 16th-cent. It. *caviale*; the Turk. *khāvyār* is prob. borrowed.]

cavicorn, *kav'i-körn*, *adj.* hollow-horned, as a ruminant.—*n.* one of the Cavicor'nia, or Bovidae. [L. *cavus*, hollow, *cornū*, a horn.]

cavie, *kāv'i*, *n.* a hen-coop or cage. [Cf. Du. *kevie*, Ger. *käfig*—L. *cavus*.]

cavil, *kav'il*, *v.t.* to make empty, trifling objections: to use false arguments:—*pr.p.* cav'illing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cav'illed.—*n.* a frivolous objection.—*ns.* cavillā'tion, cav'illing; cav'iller. [O.Fr. *caviller*—L. *cavillāri*, to practise jesting.]

cavity, *kav'it-i*, *n.* a hollow: a hollow place: hollowness.—*n.* cavitā'tion, the formation of cavities in a structure, or of gas bubbles in a liquid, or of a vacuum, or of a partial vacuum as between a body moving in a fluid and the fluid: a cavity.—*adj.* cav'itied.—cavity wall, a wall consisting of two layers with a space between. [L. *cavitās*—*cavus*, hollow.]

cavo-rilievo, *kä'vō-rē-lyā'vō*, *n.* a kind of relief in which the highest surface is level with the plane of the original stone, which is left round the outlines of the design. [It. *cavo*, hollow, *rilievo*, relief; see cave and relief.]

cavort, *kə-vōrt'*, *v.i.* to frolic, bound. [Explained as a corr. of curvet.]

cavy, *kāv'i*, *n.* the guinea-pig genus (*Cavia*) of rodents. [*Cabiai*, native name in French Guiana.]

caw, *kö*, *v.i.* to cry as a crow.—*n.* the cry of a crow—also kaw.—*n.* caw'ing. [From the sound.]

cawk. See cauk, caulk.

cawker. Same as calker.

caxon, *kak'sən*, *n.* a kind of wig formerly worn. [Origin obscure.]

Caxton, *kaks'tən*, *n.* a book printed by William *Caxton* (1422-91), the first English printer: a kind of printing-type in imitation of Caxton's.

cay, *kā*, *n.* a low islet, the same as key. [Sp. *cayo*.]

cayenne, *kā-en'*, *n.* a very pungent red pepper (cay'enne-pepp'er), made from several species of Capsicum.—*adj.* cayenned', seasoned with cayenne. [Usually referred to *Cayenne* in French Guiana; but prob. from Tupí.]

cayman, *kā'mən*, *n.* an alligator, esp. of South American kinds:—*pl.* caymans. [Sp. *caimán*, most prob. Carib.]

cayuse, *kī-ūs'*, (*U.S.*) *n.* an Indian pony: a small or poor horse. [Amer. Indian.]

cazique, a form of cacique.

Ceanothus, *sē-ə-nō'thəs*, *n.* an American genus of shrubs of the buckthorn family. [Gr. *keanōthos*, corn-thistle.]

cease, *sēs*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to give over: to stop: to end.—*n.* end: cessation.—*adj.* cease'less, without ceasing: incessant.—*adv.* cease'lessly.—*n.* ceas'ing.—cease'-fire', an order to cease firing: an agreed cessation of active hostilities. [Fr. *cesser*—L. *cēssāre*, give over—*cēdĕre*, yield.]

ceaze, an obs. spelling of seize.

cebadilla. See sabadilla.

Cebus, *sē'bus*, *n.* generic name of the Capuchin monkeys.—*n.pl.* Cebidae (*seb'i-dē*) a family including all the New World monkeys except the marmosets. [Gr. *kēbos*, a kind of monkey.]

Cecidomyia, *ses-id-o-mi'i-ə*, *n.* a gall-midge, a genus of flies destructive to vegetation. [Gr. *kēkis*, *-idos*, a gall, *myia*, a fly.]

cecils, *ses'*, *sēs'ilz*, *n.pl.* minced meat, bread-crumbs, onions, etc., made into balls and fried. [Ety. dub.]

cecity, *sē'si-ti*, *n.* blindness.—*n.* cecutiency (*si-kū'shyən-si*), a tendency to blindness. [L. *caecus*, blind.]

Cecropia, *si-krō'pi-a*, *n.* a tropical American genus of trees of the mulberry family, some with hollow stems that give food and housing to a protective garrison of ants. [Named after the mythical Attic King *Cecrops* (Gr. *Kekrōps*).]

cecum. U.S. spelling of caecum.

cedar, *sē'dər*, *n.* a large evergreen coniferous tree (*Cedrus*, including *Cedar of Lebanon*, *Atlantic cedar*, and *deodar*) remarkable for the durability and fragrance of its wood; applied also to many more or less similar trees, as the Barbados cedar, properly a juniper, and the Bastard Barbados cedar, properly a Cedrela.—*adj.* made of cedar.—*adjs.* cē'dared, covered with cedars; cē'darn, of cedar; cē'drine, belonging to the cedar-tree.—cē'dar-bird, an American waxwing; cedar-nut, the seed of the cembra pine. [L. *cedrus*—Gr. *kedros*.]

cede, *sēd*, *v.t.* to yield or give up to another.—*v.i.* to give way. [L. *cēdĕre*, *cēssum*, to yield, to give up.]

cedi, *sed'i*, *n.* (new cedi) unit of Ghana's decimal currency, equal to 100 (new) pesewas:—*pl.* ced'is.

cedilla, *se-dil'ə*, *n.* a mark placed under the letter c (thus ç), originally a subscript Z, formerly used in Spanish to indicate that it had the sound of (Spanish) Z where that of K would be expected, still used esp. in French and Portuguese to indicate an S- sound as before *a*, *o*, *u*. [Sp. (Fr. *cédille*, It. *zediglia*), all dims. from *zēta*, the Greek name of *z*. See z.]

cedrate, *sē'drāt*, *n.* citron. [Fr. *cédrat*—L. *citrus*.]

Cedrela, *sed-rē'la*, *n.* a tropical genus of Meliaceae, allied to mahogany.—*adj.* cedrelā'ceous. [Sp.—dim. of *cedro*, *cedra*, cedar; see cedar.]

cedula, *sed'ū-lə*, *n.* a S. American promissory-note or mortgage-bond on lands. [Sp.; cf. schedule.]

cee-spring, **c-spring**, *sē'spring*, *n.* a spring in the shape of a C to support the frame of a carriage.

ceil, *sēl*, *v.t.* to overlay the inner roof of: to overlay or line: to provide with a ceiling.—*n.* ceil'ing, the inner roof of a room: the limiting height of aircraft: an upper limit.—*adj.* ceil'inged, having a ceiling. [Prob. conn. with Fr. *ciel*, It. *cielo*, L.L. *caelum*, a canopy.]

ceilidh, *kā'li*, *n.* an informal evening of song and story. [Gael., a visit.]

ceinture, *sɛ̃-tür*, (Fr.) a girdle, belt.

celadon, *sel'ə-don*, *n.* a pale-green colour: a Chinese pottery glaze of the colour. [Fr., perh. after a character in D'Urfé's *Astrée*.]

celandine, *sel'ən-dīn*, *n.* swallow-wort (*Chelidonium majus*; greater celandine) a plant of the poppy family, supposed to flower when the swallows came, and to perish when they went: also pilewort (*Ranunculus Ficaria*; lesser celandine). [O.Fr. *celidoine*—Gr. *chelīdonion*—*chelīdōn*, a swallow.]

celebrate, *sel'i-brāt*, *v.t.* to make famous: to distinguish by solemn ceremonies, as a festival or an event: to perform with proper rites and ceremonies, as mass, the eucharist, marriage, etc.: to publish the praises of.—*n.* cel'ebrant, one who celebrates: the principal officiant at a rite.—*adj.* cel'ebrated, distinguished: famous.—*ns.* celebrā'tion, act of celebrating: any solemn ceremony: an extolling; cel'ebrātor; celebrity (*si-leb'ri-ti*), the condition of being celebrated: fame: notoriety: a person of distinction or fame. [L. *celebrāre*, *-ātum*—*celeber*, frequented.]

celerity, *si-ler'i-ti*, *n.* quickness: rapidity of motion. [Fr. *célérité*—L. *celeritās*—*celer*, quick.]

celery, *sel'ər-i*, *n.* an umbelliferous plant (*Apium graveolens*) whose blanched leaf-stalks are eaten cooked or uncooked.—*n.* celeriac (*si-ler'i-ak*), a turnip-rooted variety of celery. [Fr. *céleri*—Gr. *selīnon*, parsley.]

celesta, *si-les'tə*, *n.* a keyboard instrument in which the hammers strike steel plates over wooden resonators. [Fr. *céleste*, heavenly.]

celeste, *si-lest'*, *adj.* sky-blue.—*n.* voix céleste: a kind of soft pedal on a piano. [Fr. *céleste*.)

celestial, *si-lest'yəl*, *adj.* heavenly: dwelling in heaven: in the visible heavens: Chinese (*coll.*).

—*n.* an inhabitant of heaven: a Chinese.—*adv.* celest′ially.—*n.* celestine (*sel′is-tēn, -tin, -tīn*), a mineral, strontium sulphate, sometimes sky-blue.—the Celestial Empire (*hist.*), China. [Through French from L. *caelestis*—*caelum*, heaven.]

Celestine, *sel′is-tīn*, or *sil-es′tin*, *n.* a monk of an order founded 1264 by Pietro da Morrone, afterwards Pope *Celestine* V.

celiac. Same as coeliac.

celibacy, *sel′i-bəs-i*, *n.* unmarried state, esp. under a vow.—*adjs.* celibatā′rian, favouring celibacy; cel′ibate, living single.—*n.* one who is unmarried, or bound not to marry. [L. *caelebs*, single.]

cell, *sel*, *n.* a small room in a prison, monastery, etc.: a monastery or nunnery dependent on another: a hermit's one-roomed dwelling: a small cavity: a vessel with electrodes and an electrolyte, for electrolysis or for generating an electric current by chemical action: a unit-mass of living matter, whether walled or unwalled, by itself or associated with others in a higher unity: a unit group, esp. of communist propagandists: a part of the atmosphere that behaves as a unit (*meteor.*): the cavity containing pollen in an anther lobe (*bot.*): one chamber in an ovary (*bot.*): one of the spaces into which the wing of an insect is divided (*zool.*): unit of homogenous reactivity in a nuclear reactor core: unit of storage in computing.—*n.* cell′a, the naos or inner chamber of a temple.—*adjs.* celled, having cells, cellular; cellif′erous, having or producing cells; cell′ūlar, consisting of, characterised by, or containing cells or compartments: composed of ordinary cells without vessels (as the lower cryptogams): porous: of open texture; cell′ulāted.—*n.* cell′ule, a little cell.—*adj.* cellulif′erous, having or producing little cells.—*ns.* celluli′tis, spreading infection of subcutaneous tissue with pyogenic bacteria; cell′uloid, a thermoplastic, made from nitro-cellulose, camphor, and alcohol, which is elastic and very strong.—*adj.* cell′ulose, containing cells.—*n.* a carbohydrate forming the chief component of cell-walls of plants and of wood (cotton down, linen fibre, wood pulp being almost pure cellulose): extended to cellulose acetate, cellulose nitrate, etc., compounds used in making artificial silk, etc.—*adj.* cellulōs′ic, containing, or derived from cellulose.—*n.* a compound or substance containing cellulose. [O.Fr. *celle*—L. *cella*, conn. with *celāre*, to cover.]

cellar, *sel′ər*, *n.* any underground room or vault: a room for storing wine, beer, coal, etc.: a stock of wine.—*v.t.* to store in a cellar.—*ns.* cell′arage, cellars: charge for storing in cellars; cell′arer, cell′arist, one who has charge of the cellar: an officer in a monastery who looks after the provisions; cell′aret, a case for holding bottles.—*adj.* cell′arous (*Dickens*), belonging to a cellar: excavated: sunken.—cell′ar-book, a record of wines kept in a cellar; cell′ar-flap, a plate covering an entrance to a cellar; cell′arman, one who has the care of a cellar. [O.Fr. *celier*—L. *cellārium*—*cella*.]

cellar. See saltcellar.

cello, *chel′ō*, for violoncello: sometimes written ’cello.—cellist, ’cellist, for violoncellist.

celluloid, cellulose. See cell.

cellophane, *sel′ō-fān*, *n.* a tough, transparent, paperlike wrapping material made from viscose. [Orig. trademark—cell(ul)o(se), and Gr. *phainein*, to show.]

celsitude, *sels′i-tūd*, *n.* loftiness. [L. *celsitūdō*—*celsus*, lofty.]

Celsius, *sel′si-us.* See centigrade.

celt, *selt*, *n.* a prehistoric axe-like instrument. [Founded on *celte*, perh. a misreading for *certe* (surely), in the Vulgate, Job, xix. 24, taken to be from a supposed L. word *celtes*, a chisel.]

Celt, *kelt*, *selt*, *n.* a Gaul (*hist.*): extended to include members of other Celtic-speaking or recently Celtic-speaking peoples—also Kelt.—*adj.* Celt′ic, Kelt′ic, pertaining to the Celts: of a branch of the Indo-Germanic family of languages including Breton, Welsh, Cornish, Irish, Gaelic, Manx.—*ns.* Celt′icism, Kelt′icism, a Celtic idiom or custom; Celtomā′nia, Keltomā′nia.—*adjs.* P-Celtic (or -Keltic), Q-Celtic (or -Keltic), pertaining respectively to one of the Celtic languages in which Indo-Germanic *qu* became *p* and to one in which *qu* became *q*, later *k* (written *c*).—*ns.* P-Celt, -Kelt; Q-Celt, -Kelt.—Celtic cross, a type varying from a cross incised on a flat slate to an elaborate monument carved in the style common to the Celts, Scandinavians, and Northumbrian Angles, sometimes miscalled Runic cross. [L. *Celtae*; Gr. *Keltoi* or *Keltai*.]

cembalo, *chem′bä-lō*, *n.* a musical instrument with strings struck by hammers, a dulcimer: a similar instrument with a keyboard, as a harpsichord or pianoforte.—*n.* cembalist (*chem′* or *sem′*). [It.; see cymbal.]

cembra, *sem′brə*, *n.* (also cembra pine), the Swiss stone-pine. [Ger. dial. *zember*=*zimmer*, timber.]

cement, *si-ment′*, formerly *sem′ənt*, *n.* anything that makes two bodies stick together: mortar: a bond of union: the bony substance forming the outer layer of the root of a tooth.—*v.t.* to unite with cement: to join firmly.—*ns.* cementation (*sem-ən-tā′shən*), the act of cementing: the process of impregnating the surface of one substance with another by surrounding it with powder and heating, as in steel-making, case-hardening, turning glass into porcelain: precipitation: process of injecting fluid cement mixture for strengthening purposes; cement′ite, an iron carbide, Fe_3C.—*adjs.* cement′atory, cementi′tious, having the quality of cementing or uniting firmly.—cement′-copper, copper obtained by precipitation; cement gun, an apparatus for spraying fine concrete or cement mortar; cement′-stone, a clayey limestone, suitable for making hydraulic cement; cement′-water, water containing copper salts, as in copper mines. [O.Fr. *ciment*—L. *caementum*, chip of stone used to fill up in building a wall, *caedimentum*—*caedĕre*, to cut.]

cemetery, *sem′i-tri*, *n.* a burying-ground. [L.L. *coemētērium*—Gr. *koimētērion*, sleeping-place.]

cemitare, Spenser's spelling of scimitar.

cenacle, *sen′ə-kl*, *n.* a supper-room, esp. that in which the Last Supper was eaten by Christ and the apostles: a coterie, or its meeting-place. [Fr. *cénacle*—L. *cēnāculum*—*cēna*, supper.]

cenesthesis. Same as coenaesthesis.

cendré, *sã-drā*, (Fr.) ash-blond.

cenobite. Same as coenobite.

cenotaph, *sen′ō-täf*, *n.* a sepulchral monument without a burial. [Gr. *kenotaphion*—*kenos*, empty, and *taphos*, a tomb.]

Cenozoic, *sē-nō-zō′ik.* Same as Cainozoic.

cense, *sens*, *v.t.* to burn incense before. [incense.]

cense, *sens*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to think: to assess.—*n.* a public rate of tax: rank, condition. [L. *cēnsēre*, to estimate.]

censer, *sens′ər*, *n.* a pan in which incense is burned. [O.Fr. *censier*, *encensier* (mod. *encensoir*)—L.L. *incēnsorium*—L. *incendĕre*, *incēnsum*; to burn.]

censor, *sen′sör*, or *-sər*, *n.* a magistrate who kept account of the property of Roman citizens, imposed taxes, and watched over their morals: an official with analogous functions elsewhere: any of several university officials: an official who examines books, papers, telegrams, letters, films, etc., with powers to delete material, or to forbid publication, delivery, or showing: an unconscious inhibitive mechanism in the mind, that prevents what is painful to conscious aims from emerging into consciousness (*psych.*): one who censures or blames.—*v.t.* to subject to censorial examination or condemnation.—*adjs.* **censorial** (*-ō′ri-əl, -ö′*), belonging to a censor, or to the correction of public morals; **censo′rian**, censorial; **censo′rious**, expressing censure: fault-finding.—*adv.* **censo′riously**.—*ns.* **censo′riousness**; **cen′sorship**, office of censor: time during which he holds office. [L. *cēnsor, -ōris*.]

censor morum, *sen′sər mör′əm, kān′sor mō′rōōm*, (L.) censor of morals.

censure, *sen′shər*, *n.* an opinion or judgment (formerly general, now unfavourable only): blame: reproof.—*v.t.* to form or give an opinion or judgment (now unfavourable) of: to blame: to condemn as wrong: to sentence (*Shak.*).—*adj.* **cen′surable**, deserving of censure: blamable.—*n.* **cen′surableness**.—*adv.* **cen′surably**. [L. *cēnsūra—cēnsēre*, to estimate.]

census, *sen′səs*, *n.* an official enumeration of inhabitants with statistics relating to them.—*adj.* **cen′sual**, relating to or containing a census. [L. *cēnsus, -ūs*, a register.]

cent, *sent*, *n.* a hundredth part, esp. of a dollar: a coin of that value.—*ns.* **cent′age**, rate by the hundred: **cent′al**, a weight of 100 lb.—**per cent**, by the hundred. [L. *centum*, a hundred.]

centaur, *sen′tör*, *n.* a fabulous monster, half man, half horse.—*adj.* **centau′rian**.—*n.* **Centaur′us**, a southern constellation containing Alpha Centauri and Beta Centauri. [Gr. *kentauros*.]

centaury, *sen′tö-ri*, *n.* a name applied to plants of the gentianaceous genera Erythraea and Chlora, and to the composite genus Centaurea (knapweed, etc.). [The *centaur* Chiron is said to have healed a wound with *kentaurion*, one of these plants.]

centavo, *sen-tä′vō*, *n.* a Portuguese and Brazilian money of account, 100 centavos making 1 escudo or cruzeiro. [Port.]

centavo, *sen-tä′vō*, *n.* a Spanish American coin and money of account. [Sp.]

centenary, *sen-tēn′ər-i* (also *-ten′* or *-sen′*), *n.* a hundred: a century or hundred years: a centennial.—*adj.* pertaining to a hundred.—*ns.* **centenā′rian**, one who is a hundred years old; **centenā′rianism**; **centenier** (*sen′ten-ēr*), a centurion; a police-officer in Jersey. [L. *centēnārius—centēnī*, a hundred each—*centum*.]

centennial, *sen-ten′yəl*, *adj.* happening once in a hundred years: having lasted a hundred years.—*n.* a hundredth anniversary. [L. *centum*, a hundred, *annus*, a year.]

center, American spelling of centre.

center, *sen′tər*, (*Shak.*) *n.* cincture, waist-belt.

centering, **centreing**, *sen′tər-ing*, (*archit.*) *n.* the framework upon which an arch or vault of stone, brick, or iron is supported during its construction.

centesimal, *sen-tes′i-məl*, *adj.* hundredth: designating a centigrade thermometer.—*adv.* **centes′imally**. [L. *centēsimus—centum*.]

centesis, *sen-tē′sis*, *n.* (*pl.* -ses, *-sēz.*) in surgery, a puncture (usu. used in compound terms). [Gr. *kentēsis—kentein*, to prick.]

centi-, *sen-ti-*, in composition 1/100 of the unit named. [L. *centum*, a hundred.]

centiare, *sen′ti-är*, *n.* the hundredth part of an are, 1·196 sq. yards. [L. *centum*, a hundred, *area*, area.]

centigrade, *sen′ti-grād*, *adj.* having a hundred degrees: divided into a hundred degrees, as the centigrade thermometer constructed by Celsius (1701-44), in which freezing-point of water is zero and boiling-point is 100° (to convert degrees Celsius or centigrade to Fahrenheit multiply by $\frac{9}{5}$, and add 32). [L. *centum*, and *gradus*, a step, a degree.]

centigram(me), *sen′ti-gram*, *n.* the hundredth part of a gram(me). [Fr.,—L. *centum*, a hundred, and gram(me).]

centilitre, *sen′ti-lē-tər*, *n.* the hundredth part of a litre, 10 cubic centimetres. [Fr.,—L. *centum*, a hundred, and litre.]

centillion, *sen-til′yən*, *n.* the hundredth power of a million—i.e. 1 followed by 600 ciphers: in U.S. the hundredth power of a thousand—i.e. 1 followed by 300 ciphers.—*n.* **centill′ionth**. [L. *centum*, a hundred, and the ending of million.]

centime, *sã-tēm*, *n.* a French coin, 1/100 of a franc: other coins 1/100 of their standard. [Fr.,—L. *centesimum*, a hundredth.]

centimetre, **centimeter**, *sen′ti-mē-tər*, *n.* a lineal measure, the hundredth part of a metre.—**centimetre-gram(me)-second** (contr. **C.G.S.**, **CGS**) **system**, a system of scientific measurement with the metre, etc., as units of length, mass, time. [Fr.,—L. *centum*, a hundred, and metre.]

centinel(l), obs. spellings of sentinel.—**centinel (private)**, a private soldier.

centipede, *sen′ti-pēd*, *n.* any myriapod of the class Chilopoda, carnivorous flattened animals with many joints, most of which bear one pair of legs. [L. *centum*, a hundred, and *pēs, pedis*, a foot.]

centner, *sent′nər*, *n.* a hundredweight, usually of 50 kg. [Ger.,—L. *centēnārius*; cf. centenary.]

cento, *sen′tō*, *n.* a poem manufactured by putting together verses or passages of one author, or of several authors, so as to make a new meaning: a composition formed by joining scraps from other authors: a mere string of commonplace phrases and quotations:—*pl.* usually **cen′tos**.—*adj.* **cen′tonate** (*bot.*), blotched.—*ns.* **cen′toist**, **cen′tonist**. [L. *centō, -ōnis*, Gr. *kentrōn*, patchwork.]

centonel(l), Spenserian spellings of sentinel.

centre (*U.S.* center), *sen′tər*, *n.* the middle point of anything, esp. a circle or sphere: the middle: a fixed point of reference: the point toward which all things move or are drawn: a nucleus: a resort: the chief leader of an organisation—head-centre: a player in a central position: a centre-forward: the men of moderate political opinions in the French Chamber, sitting right in front of the president: the Ultramontane party in Germany.—*v.t.* to place on or collect to a centre.—*v.i.* to be placed in the middle: to have a centre: to lie or move in relation to a centre:—*pr.p.* **cen′tring**, **cen′tering**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **cen′tred**, **cen′tered**.—*adj.* **cen′tral**, belonging to, in, or near, the centre: principal, dominant.—*ns.* **centralisā′tion**, **-izā′tion**, **cen′tralism**, the tendency to administer by the sovereign or central government matters which would be otherwise under local management.—*v.t.* **cen′tralise**, **-ize**, to draw to or concentrate at a centre.—*n.* **centrality** (*-tral′i-ti*), central position.—*adv.* **cen′trally**.—*adjs.* **cen′tric**, terete (*bot.*): relating to, placed in, or containing the centre; **cen′trical**.—*adv.* **cen′trically**.—*ns.* **cen′tricalness**, **centricity** (*-tris′i-ti*); **cen′tring** (see centering); **cen′trum**, the body of a vertebra.—**central conic**, a conic section that has a centre—ellipse or hyperbola; **central fire**, of a cartridge having the fulminate in the centre of the base; **central forces**, forces causing an acceleration towards or from a fixed point, the centre of force; **central heating**, a system of heating a building by water, steam or warm air conducted throughout the building from one point; **cen′tre-bit**, a joiner's tool, turning on a centre, for boring circular holes—one of the chief tools of the burglar; **cen′tre-board**, a movable plate, fitted to drop below the keel of a racing yacht; **cen′tre-for′ward**, in association football and hockey, the central player among the forwards; **cen′tre-half (-back)**, the central player among the half-backs; **cen′tre-piece**, an ornament for the middle of a table, ceiling, etc.; **cen′tre-rail**, a rail between the ordinary rails; **central nervous system** (*zool.*), the main ganglia of the nervous system with their associated nerve cords; **Central Powers**, in and before the war of 1914-18, the German

Empire and Austria-Hungary; **central to**, important for the understanding or working of; **centre of attraction**, the point to which bodies tend by the force of gravity or the like; **centre of buoyancy**, or displacement, the centre of gravity of the fluid displaced; **centre of gravity**, the point at which the weight of a body may be supposed to act; **centre of inertia**, or **mass**, the point through which any plane divides a body into two parts of equal mass; **centre of oscillation**, the point in a pendulum such that, if all the matter were concentrated there, the pendulum would have the same period; **centre of percussion**, the point where the direction of a blow meets the plane in which lie the centre of inertia and a possible axis of rotation such that the blow imparts a rotation without pressure on the axis; **centre of pressure**, the point on an immersed surface at which the pressure resultant may be taken to act; **centre of symmetry**, a point in a figure such that any straight line through it meets the figure in two points at equal distances on either side. [Fr.,—L. *centrum*—Gr. *kentron*, a sharp point.]

centri-, *sen-tri'*, *sen'tri-*, **centro-**, *sen'tro-*, in composition, centre.—*adj.* **centrifugal** (*sen-trif'ū-gəl*; L. *fugĕre*, to flee from), tending away from a centre: efferent: proceeding in development from the apex towards the base (*bot.*): using, or produced by centrifugal force.—*v.t.* **centrif'ugalise**, **-ize**, to subject to centrifugal force.—*adv.* **centrif'ugally**.—*n.* **cen'trifuge** (*-fūj*; also **centrifugal machine**), a machine which, by rapid rotation, separates substances of different densities—used in industry, biochemistry, etc.—*v.t.* to subject to such rotation.—*ns.* **centrifugation** (*-fū-gā'shən*), **centrif'ugence** (*-ū-jəns*), centrifugal tendency or force.—**centrifugal force**, the resistance of a revolving body, by virtue of its inertia, to an acceleration towards the centre, equal and opposite to the constraining force.—*adj.* **centrip'etal** (L. *petĕre*, to seek), tending towards a centre: afferent: proceeding from base towards apex.—*n.* **centrip'etalism**.—*adjs.* **centrobaric** (*-bar'ik*; Gr. *baros*, weight), relating to the centre of gravity; **centrocli'nal** (Gr. *klīnein*, to lean; *geol.*) dipping towards a centre from all directions.—*ns.* **cen'trode** (Gr. *hodos*, a path), a locus traced out by the successive positions of an instantaneous centre of pure rotation; **cen'troid** (Gr. *eidos*, form), the point where the medians of a triangle intersect; **cen'trosome** (Gr. *sōma*, a body), a small body found in the protoplasm of a cell, forming by division the two poles of the mitotic spindle; **cen'trosphere**, the barysphere. [Gr. *kentron* and L. *centrum* (from Gr.) a sharp point.]

centry, *sen'tri*, *n.* centre (*Shak.*): centering (*obs.*).

centry, an obs. spelling of sentry.

centum, *sen'təm*, *ken'tōōm*, a hundred.—**centum languages**, the group of Indo-Germanic languages in which an original palatal consonant appears as a guttural (as in L. *centum*, hundred); cf. satem languages; **centumvir** (*sen-tum'vir*; L. *vir*, a man), one of the Roman judges chosen annually for civil suits, orig. 105 in number (three from each of the thirty-five tribes):—*pl.* **centum'virī**.—*n.* **centum'virate**. [L. *centum*, a hundred.]

centuple, *sen'tū-pl*, *adj.* hundredfold.—*v.t.* to multiply or increase a hundred times.—*n.* **centuplicā'tion**.—*adj.* **centū'plicate**.—*n.* one of a hundred like things or copies.—*v.t.* to centuple. [L. *centuplus* and *centuplex*—*centum*, *plicāre*, to fold.]

century, *sen'tū-ri*, *n.* a set or series of a hundred, as Roman soldiers, runs at cricket, or miles ridden, or consecutive years (esp. reckoned from the conventionally accepted date of Christ's birth).—*adj.* **centūr'ial**.—*ns.* **centuriā'tion**, division into hundreds; **centū'riātor**, one of a company of 16th-century Reformed divines of Magdeburg who compiled a church history in 13 vols., each volume covering a century; **centū'rion**, the commander of a century: one who has scored or achieved a hundred in any way.—**century plant** (see agave). [L. *centuria*, a century—*centum*, a hundred.]

ceorl, *chā'örl*, *kā'örl*, *n.* before the Norman Conquest an ordinary freeman not of noble birth. [O.E. *ceorl*; see churl.]

cephal-, *sef'əl-*, *si-fal'-*, *kef'al-*, in composition, head.—*adjs.* **ceph'alate**, having a head; **cephal'ic**, of, belonging to, the head: for curing pains in the head.—*n.* a remedy for head-pains.—*adj.* **ceph'alous**, having a head.—*ns.* **cephalag'ra** (Gr. *agrā*, a catching), gout in the head; **cephalalgia** (Gr. *algos*, pain), headache.—*adj.* **cephalal'gic**.—*ns.* **Cephalas'pis** (Gr. *aspis*, shield), an Upper Silurian and Old Red Sandstone genus of fishes or fishlike animals (ostracoderms) with a head-shield; **cephalic index**, the ratio of the breadth to the length of the skull expressed as a percentage; **cephali'tis**, inflammation of the brain.—*n.pl.* **Cephalochorda** (*-ō-kör'da*; Gr. *chordē*, cord), a lowly class of chordate animals in which the persisting notochord projects beyond the nerve-cord to the end of the snout—the lancelets or amphioxus.—*ns.* **ceph'alopod** (*-pod*; Gr. *pous*, *podos*, foot), a member of the **Cephalopoda** (*-op'od-a*), the highest class of molluscs, usu. large animals, exclusively marine, with the foot modified into arms surrounding the mouth—*cuttle-fish*, etc.; **cephalothō'rax**, the fused head and thorax in some arthropods; **cephalotomy** (*kef-al-ot'ə-mi*; Gr. *tomē*, a cut), the dissection of the head. [Gr. *kephalē*, head.]

Cepheus, *sē'fūs*, *n.* a northern constellation named after Andromeda's father.—*n.* **cepheid** (*sē'fē-id*), any star of the type of the star δ Cephei ('classical' cepheid) or of a similar short-period 'cluster-type', from whose rhythmically varying brightness its distance can be inferred—useful in estimating the dimensions of the Milky Way and the distances of extragalactic bodies. [Gr. *Kēpheus*.]

ceramic, **keramic**, *se-* or *ke-ram'ik adj.* pertaining to a ceramic or to ceramics: made of a ceramic.—*ns.* **ceramic**, any product that is first shaped and then hardened by means of heat, or the material from which it is formed—including not only traditional potter's clays but also a large range of new dielectric materials: (*pl.*; treated as *sing.*) the potter's art: articles made of ceramic material; **ceram'ist**, one who makes a scientific study of clays and other ceramic materials, or who puts them to practical use.—**cer'amet**, a cermet; **ceramog'raphy**, description or study of pottery; **cer'met**, a combination of *cer*amic particles and a *met*al matrix. [Gr. *keramos*, potter's earth.]

cerargyrite, *ser-är'jər-īt*, *n.* horn-silver—a horn-like mineral, silver chloride. [Gr. *keras*, horn, *argyros*, silver.]

cerasin, *ser'ə-sin*, *n.* the insoluble portion of cherry-tree gum. [L. *cerasus*, Gr. *kerasos*, the cherry-tree.]

Cerastes, *se-ras'tēz*, *n.* the North African horned viper, with a horny process over each eye.—*n.* **Ceras'tium**, the mouse-ear chickweed, with horn-shaped capsules. [Gr. *kerastēs*—*keras*, a horn.]

cerate. See cere.

ceratitis. See keratitis.

Ceratodus, *ser-at'ō-dəs*, *n.* the barramunda, an Australian lung-fish, now called Neoceratodus, the name Ceratodus being reserved for a fossil genus. [Gr. *keras*, *-atos*, horn, *odous*, tooth.]

ceratoid, *ser'ə-toid*, *adj.* horny. [Gr. *keratoeidēs*—*keras*, horn, *eidos*, form.]

Cerberus, *sûr'bər-əs*, (*myth.*) *n.* the monster that guarded the entrance to Hades, a dog with (at least) three heads.—*adj.* cerbē'rian. [L.—Gr. *Kerberos.*]

cercal. See cercus.

cercaria, *sər-kā'ri-ə, n.* a larval stage of many trematodes.—*adj.* cercā'rian. [Gr. *kerkos*, a tail.]

Cercopithecus, *sûr-kō-pi-thē'kus, n.* an African genus of long-tailed monkeys, including the Diana monkey, vervet, and mona. [Gr. *kerkos*, tail, *pithēkos*, monkey.]

cercus, *sûr'kəs,* a tail-like appendage.—*adj.* cer'cal, pertaining to a tail. [Gr. *kerkos*, tail.]

cere, *sēr, v.t.* to cover with wax.—*n.* the bare waxlike patch at the base of the upper part of a bird's beak.—*adj.* cērā'ceous, waxy.—*n.* cēr'ate, a paste or stiff ointment containing wax.—*adj.* cēr'eous, waxy.—cere'-cloth, cerement (*sēr'mənt*), a cloth dipped in melted wax to wrap a dead body in: a winding-sheet or grave-clothes generally. [L. *cēra*, wax.]

cereal. See Ceres.

cerebrum, *ser'i-brəm, n.* the front and larger part of the brain.—*adjs.* cerebell'ar, cerebell'ous.—*n.* cerebell'um, the hinder and lower part of the brain.—*adj.* cer'ebral, pertaining to the brain or the cerebrum: of consonant sounds, produced by inverting the tip of the tongue on the palate (*phon.*).—*ns.* cer'ebralism, the theory that all mental operations originate in the brain; cer'ebralist.—*v.i.* cer'ebrate, to show brain action.—*n.* cerebrā'tion, action of the brain, esp. unconscious.—*adjs.* cer'ebric (or *sər-eb'rik*), cerebral; cerebriform (*-eb'*), brain-shaped.—cerebri'tis, inflammation of the cerebrum.—*adj.* cer'ebrospin'al, relating to the brain and spinal cord together.—*n.* cerebrotonia (*-tō'ni-u*), the temperament associated with ectomorphic body type—introversive, hypersensitive (L. *tonus*, tone).—*adj.* cerebrovas'cular, relating to the cerebrum and its blood vessels.—cerebral hemispheres, the two great divisions of the cerebrum; cerebrospinal fever, meningitis; cerebrovascular accident, a paralytic stroke. [L. *cerebrum*, the brain; prob. cog. with Gr. *karā*, the head, *krānion*, the cranium.]

ceremony, *ser'i-mə-ni, n.* a rite: a formal act: the outward form, religious or other: any empty form without inwardness: pomp or state.—*adj.* ceremonial (*-mō'ni-əl*), relating to ceremony.—*n.* outward form: a system of ceremonies.—*n.* ceremō'nialism, adherence to outward form.—*adv.* ceremō'nially.—*adj.* ceremō'nious, full of ceremony: particular in observing forms: precise.—*adv.* ceremō'niously.—*n.* ceremōniousness.—master of ceremonies, the person who directs the form and order of the ceremonies to be observed on some public occasion: a compère; stand on ceremony, to be punctilious about forms. [L. *caerimōnia*, sanctity.]

Ceres, *sē'rēz, n.* the Roman name for the Greek Demeter, goddess of tillage and corn: one of the minor planets.—*adj.* ce'real (*sē'ri-əl*), relating to edible grain.—*n.* a grain used as food, such as wheat, barley, etc.: a food prepared from such grain, esp. a breakfast food easily got ready.—*n.* cē'realist, a specialist in cereals: a feeder on cereals. [L. *Cērēs*, *-eris*, prob. from root of *creāre*, to create.]

Cereus, *sē'ri-əs, n.* a large genus of cactuses, including some of the most imposing forms. [L. *cēreus*, waxen, wax-taper (from their stiff form).]

cerge, *sûrj, n.* a large wax-candle burned before the altar.—Also cierge, serge. [O.Fr.,—L. *cēreus*—*cēra*, wax.]

Cerinthian, *sər-in'thi-ən, adj.* pertaining to *Cerinthus*, one of the earliest heretics in the Christian Church, against whose crude Gnosticism the Gospel of John was written, according to Irenaeus.

ceriph. Same as serif.

cerise, *sər-ēz'*, also *-ēs'*, *n.* and *adj.* light and clear red. [Fr., cherry.]

cerium, *sē'ri-əm, n.* the metallic element of atomic number 58.—*ns.* cē'ria, its oxide; cē'rite, a mineral, its hydrous silicate. [Named from the planet *Ceres* discovered about the same time.]

cermet. See ceramic.

cerne, *sûrn* (*Shak.*), a short form of concern.

cernuous, *sûr'nū-əs*, (*bot.*) *adj.* nodding, bowing down, drooping. [L. *cernuus*, inclined forwards.]

cerograph, *sē'rō-grāf, n.* a writing on wax: an encaustic painting: engraving by means of a plate spread with wax.—*adjs.* cerographic (*-graf'ik*), -al.—*ns.* cerographist (*-rog'rə-fist*); cerog'raphy. [Gr. *kēros*, wax, *graphein*, to write.]

ceromancy, *sē'rō-man-si, n.* divination by dropping melted wax in water. [Gr. *kēros*, wax, *manteiā*, divination.]

ceroon. See seroon.

ceroplastic, *sē-rō-plas'tik, adj.* pertaining to wax-modelling.—*n.pl.* ceroplas'tics, the art of wax-modelling. [Gr. *kēros*, wax, *plastikos*, plastic—*plassein*, to mould.]

cerris, *ser'is, n.* the Turkey oak (*Quercus cerris*).—*adj.* cerr'ial. [L. *cerreus.*]

certain, *sûr'tn, adj.* sure: not to be doubted: resolved: fixed: determinate: regular: inevitable: some: one.—*adv.* cer'tainly.—*ns.* cer'titude; cer'tainty (*slang* cert, sometimes in phrase dead cert).—a certain person, implying some degree of contempt; a lady of a certain age, one no longer young; for certain, assuredly; in a certain condition, euphemism for pregnant; moral certainty (see moral). [O.Fr.,—L. *certus*—*cernĕre*, to decide.]

certes, *sûr'tiz, adv.* certainly: in sooth.—my cer'tie, cer'ty (*Scot.*), assuredly. [Fr.]

certificate, *sər-tif'i-kāt, n.* a written declaration, official or formal, of some fact: a statement of qualification(s) or recognised professional status.—*v.t.* to give a certificate to.—*adj.* cer'tifiable (*-fī-ə-bl*), capable of being certified (esp. as insane).—*adv.* cer'tifiably.—*adj.* certif'icated, (of e.g. a teacher) holding a certificate of training and fitness.—*ns.* certificā'tion; certif'icatory, a certificate.—Also *adj.*—*n.* cer'tifier, one who certifies.—*v.t.* cer'tify, to make known as certain: to inform: to declare in writing: to certify as insane:—*pr.p.* cer'tifying; *pa.p.* cer'tified.—certified milk, milk certified as yielded by tuberculin-tested herds, fulfilling required conditions as to bacterial content, etc. [Fr. *certificat*—L. *certificāre*, *certus*, certain, and *facĕre* to make.]

certiorari, *sûr-shi-ō-rā'rī, n.* a writ by which causes are removed from inferior courts into the High Court of Justice. [L.L. *certiōrārī*, to be informed of—*certior*, comp. of *certus*, certain.]

cerulean, caerulean, *si-rōō'li-ən, adj.* sky-blue: dark-blue: sea-green.—*adjs.* caerule (*sēr'ūl*; *Spens.*) sky-blue; ceru'leous.—*n.* ceru'lein, a coal-tar colour, producing fast olive-greens. [L. *caerŭleus*, dark blue or green.]

cerumen, *si-rōō'men, n.* ear wax.—*adj.* ceru'minous. [L. *cēra*, wax.]

ceruse, *sē'rōōs*, or *si-rōōs', n.* white lead.—*n.* cērus(s)ite, native lead carbonate. [Fr.,—L. *cērussa*, conn. with *cēra*, Gr. *kēros*, wax.]

cervix, *sûr'viks, n.* the neck of an organ.—*adj.* cervical (*sûr'vi-kl, sər-vī'kl*). [L. *cervīx*, *cervīcis*, neck.]

cervine, *sûr'vīn, adj.* relating to deer: like deer: fawn coloured. [L. *cervīnus*—*cervus*, a stag.]

cesarean. See caesarean.

cesarevitch, -witch, cesarevna. See tsar.

cesium. U.S. spelling of caesium.

cespitose. Same as caespitose.

cess, *ses*, (*obs.*) *n.* a tax, a local rate.—*v.t.* to impose a tax.—bad cess to (in Ireland), ill luck to;

out of all cesse (*Shak.*), excessively, immoderately. [Shortened from assess.]

cessation, *ses-ā′shən*, *n.* a ceasing or stopping: a rest: a pause. [L. *cessātiō*, *-ōnis*. See cease.]

cesse, *ses*, (*Spens.*) *v.i.* Same as cease.

cession, *sesh′ən*, *n.* a yielding up.—*n.* cess′ionary, one to whom an assignment has been legally made.—cessio (*ses′i-ō*, *sesh′i-ō*) bonō′rum (*Scots law*), a debtor's surrender of his estate to his creditors in return for a judicial protection from imprisonment in respect of his debt—after 1880 a summary process in small bankruptcies, finally abolished 1913. [L. *cēssiō*, *-ōnis*; see cede.]

cesspool, *ses′po͞ol*, *n.* a pool or pit for collecting filthy water. [Origin obscure.]

cestode, *ses′tōd*, *n.* a tapeworm or bladder-worm.—*n.* ces′toid, a cestode: a ribbon-like ctenophoran (Venus's girdle).—Also *adj.*—*n.* and *adj.* cestoid′ean. [Gr. *kestos*, a girdle, a strap, and *eidos*, form.]

Cestracion, *ses-trā′si-on*, *n.* an antiquated type of shark represented by the Port Jackson shark. [Perh. Gr. *kestrā*, a kind of fish, or *kestros*, sharp, *akē*, point.]

cestui, *set-ē′*, *sest′wē*, *n.* that one—in such phrases as cestui que trust (*ki-trust*), a person entitled to the benefit of a trust. [O.Fr., dat. of *cest*, that.]

cestus, *ses′təs*, *n.* a girdie, esp. Aphrodite's. [L.,—Gr. *kestos*, girdle.]

cestus, *ses′təs*, *n.* an ancient boxing-glove loaded with metal. [L. *caestus*.]

cesura. See caesura.

cesure, *sē′zūr*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a break: interruption. [caesura.]

Cetacea, *si-tā′shi-a*, *-shya*, *n.pl.* an order of mammals of aquatic habit and fish-like form including the toothed whales, or *Odontoceti* (sperm whales, bottle-noses, dolphins, etc.) and the baleen whales, or *Mystacoceti* (right whale, hump-backs, rorquals).—*n.* and *adj.* cetā′cean.—*adj.* cetā′ceous.—*ns.* cetol′ogy, the study of whales; Ceteosau′rus (Gr. *sauros*, lizard), a large Jurassic dinosaur. [Gr. *kētos*, a sea-monster.]

cetane, *sē′tān*, *n.* a paraffin hydrocarbon found in petroleum.—cetane number, a measure of the ignition quality of diesel engine fuel; cetyl, *sē′til*, *U.S.* *sē′təl* (Gr. *hȳlē*, matter), the univalent radical $C_{16}H_{33}$.—cetyl alcohol, a waxy crystalline solid used in detergents and pharmaceuticals, so called because compounds of it occur in spermaceti. [Gr. *kētos*, a sea-monster.]

Ceterach, *set′ər-ak*, *n.* the scale-fern genus. [Mediaeval L. *ceterach*—Ar. *shītarakh*.]

cetera desunt, *set′ə-ra dē′sunt*, *kā′te-ra dā′so͝ont*, (L.) the rest is missing.

ceteris paribus, *sē′tər-is par′i-bus*, *kā′te-rēs pa′ri-bo͝os*, (L.) other things being equal.

cetyl. See cetane.

cevadilla. See sabadilla.

cevitamic acid, *sē-vi-tam′ik a′sid*, ascorbic acid. [The letter *c* and *vitamin*.]

Ceylonese, *sē-lən-ēz′*, *adj.* of or belonging to *Ceylon*.—*n.* a native of Ceylon: a Sinhalese.—*ns.* cey′lonite, cey′lanite, a magnesia-iron spinel.

ch, *ch*, *pron.* obs. S.W. and conventional dialect for ich, I, fused with the verb, as cham, I am, chave, I have, chill, I will. [M.E. *ich*—O.E. *ic*.]

cha, *chä*, *n.* tea: rolled tea. [Chin. *ch'a*.]

chabazite, *kab′ə-zīt*, *n.* a zeolite, a hydrated calcium-aluminium silicate, in pink and glassy white crystals. [From a misreading of Gr. *chalazios*, a kind of stone—*chalaza*, hailstone.]

Chablis, *shab′lē*, *n.* a very dry white Burgundy wine made at *Chablis*, department of Yonne, in France.

chabouk, *chä′bo͞ok*, *n.* a horsewhip. [Pers. *chābuk*.]

chace. See chase (1).

cha-cha (-cha), *chä′-chä′ (-chä′)*, *n.* a West Indian dance, a later form of the mambo.

chack, *chak*, *chäk*, *n.* (*Scot.*) a snack or slight hasty meal: a snapping or pinching, as by a door or window.—*v.t.* to pinch or nip in such a way. [Imit.]

chacma, *chak′ma*, *n.* a large South African baboon. [From Hottentot.]

chaco. Same as shako.

chaconne, *sha′*, *shə-kon′*, *n.* an old dance, with slow movement: its music, a series of variations on a ground bass, in triple time, appearing in vocal and instrumental music as well as in ballets. [Fr.,—Sp. *chacona*—Basque *chucun*, pretty.]

chad, *shad*, *n.* a kind of fish. [See shad.]

Chaetodon, *kē′tō-don*, *n.* a tropical genus of fishes with slender teeth, giving name to the family Chaetodont′idae. [Gr. *chaitē*, hair, *odous*, *odontos*, tooth.]

chaetopod, *kē′tō-pod*, *n.* a worm (as earthworm, lobworm, sea-mouse) that crawls by the help of bristles. [Gr. *chaitē*, hair, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

chafe, *chāf*, *v.t.* to heat, fret, or wear by rubbing: to cause to fret or rage.—*v.i.* to fret or rage (with *against*, *at*).—*n.* heat caused by rubbing: rage: passion.—*ns.* chaf′er (*obs.*), a chafing-dish, a saucepan; chaf′ing-dish, a vessel for heating by hot coals, etc.: a dish for cooking on the table; chaf′ing-gear, mats, spun-yarn, battens, etc., put upon the rigging and spars of a ship to prevent their being chafed. [Fr. *chauffer*—L. *calefacĕre*—*calēre*, to be hot, and *facĕre*, to make.]

chafer, *chāf′ər*, *n.* a beetle, esp. of the Scarabaeidae. [O.E. *cefer*; Du. *kever*; Ger. *käfer*.]

chaff, *chäf*, *chaf*, *n.* husks of corn as threshed or winnowed: cut hay and straw: refuse, or worthless matter: light banter, badinage (*slang*; perh. a different word).—*v.t.* (*slang*) to banter.—*n.* and *adj.* chaff′ing.—*adv.* chaff′ingly.—*adjs.* chaff′less; chaff′y.—chaff′-cutt′er, chaff′-en′gine, a machine for cutting up straw or hay. [O.E. *ceaf*; cf. Du. *kaf*.]

chaffer, *chaf′ər*, *v.i.* to bargain: to haggle about price: to sell, exchange, or bandy (*Spens.*).—*ns.* chaff′erer, a haggler; chaff′ery, buying and selling: haggling (*Spens.*). [M.E. *chapfare*, a bargain, from O.E. *cēap*, price, *faru*, way.]

chaffinch, *chaf′inch*, *-insh*, *n.* a little song-bird of the finch family. [Said to delight in *chaff*. See finch.]

chaffron. See chamfrain.

chaft, *chaft*, *chäft*, (*Scot.* and *Northern English*) *n.* the jaw. [O.N. *kjaptr*; cf. Sw. *kaft*, Dan. *kieft*.]

chagan, *kä-gän′*, *n.* an early form of khan.

chagrin, *shag′rin*, *shə-grēn′*, *n.* that which wears or gnaws the mind: vexation: annoyance.—*v.t.* to vex or annoy.—*p.adj.* chagrined′. [Fr. *chagrin*, shagreen, rough skin, ill-humour.]

chai, **chi**, *chī*, *fem.* of chal.

chain, *chān*, *n.* a series of links or rings passing through one another: a number of things connected in series: a linked series: a mountain range: a string of islands: something that binds: a connected course or train of events: a measure of 100 links, or 66 feet (see Gunter): a succession of cigars, or cigarettes smoked without intermission: a number of atoms linked in succession (*chem.*): (*pl.*) fetters, bonds, confinement generally: (in *pl.*) a circular apparatus of metal links fitted to the wheels of a car in icy conditions to prevent skidding.—*v.t.* to fasten: to fetter: to restrain: to embrace (*Shak.*).—*p.adj.* chained, bound or fastened, as with a chain: fitted with a chain.—*adj.* chain′less, without chains: unfettered.—*n.* chain′let, a small chain.—chain′-arm′our, chain-mail; chain′-bolt, a large bolt used to secure the chain-plates to the ship's side; chain′-bridge, a bridge suspended on chains: a suspension-bridge; chain′-cāble, a cable composed of iron links; chain′-drive, transmission of power by chain-gear.—*adj.* chain′-driven.—chain′-gang, a gang of convicts chained together; **chain′-gear, -gearing,** gearing consisting of an endless chain and (generally) sprocket-wheels; **chain′-harrow,** a harrow composed of chainwork; **chain′-letter,** a letter soliciting (among other things) the sending of duplicates with or without a limit; **chain′-light′ning,** forked or zigzag lightning: a harsh whisky; **chain locker** (*naut.*), a compartment at the forward end of a ship for storing the anchor chain when the anchor is not being used; **chain′-mail,** armour of connected links, much used in Europe in the 12th and 13th centuries; **chain′-mould′ing,** moulding in the form of a chain; **chain′-pier,** a pier supported by chains like a chain-bridge.—*n.pl.* **chain′-plates,** on shipboard iron plates bolted below the channels to serve as attachments for the dead-eyes, through which the standing rigging or shrouds and backstays are rove and secured.—**chain′-pump,** a pump consisting of an endless chain, usually with disks; **chain reaction,** a process in which each reaction is in turn the stimulus of a similar reaction; **chain reactor,** a nuclear reactor; **chain′-rule,** an arithmetical rule, so called from the terms of the problem being stated as equations, and connected, as if by a chain, so as to obtain by one operation the same result as would be obtained by a number of different operations in simple proportion: the rule for solving problems by compound proportion; **chain′saw,** a power saw with teeth linked in an endless chain; **chain′-shot,** two bullets or half-bullets fastened together by a chain, used formerly to destroy ships' rigging; **chain′-smo′ker,** a non-stop smoker; **chain′-stitch,** a stitch resembling the links of a chain; **chain′-store,** a multiple shop; **chain′work,** work looped or linked like a chain: network. [O Fr. *chaeine*—L. *catēna.*]

chair, *chār,* *n.* a movable seat for one, with a back to it: a chariot (*hist.*): a vehicle, wheeled or carried, for one person (*hist.*): the seat or office of one in authority, as a judge, a bishop, or the person presiding over any meeting: the chairman: the seat from which a professor delivers his lectures: a professorship: a pulpit (*obs.*): a witness-box (*U.S.*): the instrument or the punishment of electrocution: a support for a railway rail securing it to a sleeper.—*v.t.* to place in a seat of authority: to carry publicly in triumph: to conduct as chairman (a meeting).—*n.* **chair′-bed,** a chair capable of being turned into a bed.—*n.pl.* **chair′days** (*Shak.*; *fig.*) the evening of life.—*ns.* **chair′lift,** a set of seats suspended from cables used to take skiers uphill; **chair′man,** one who takes the chair, or presides at an assembly or meeting: one who carries a sedan or draws a Bath chair; **chair′manship; chair′-or′gan,** a choir-organ (perhaps because it sometimes formed the back of the organist's seat); **chair′woman.** [Fr. *chaire*—L.—Gr. *kathedrā.*]

chaise, *shāz,* *n.* a light open carriage for one or more persons: a travelling carriage (see post-chaise).—*adj.* **chaise′less.**—*n.* **chaise′-cart,** a light vehicle for going about in; **chaise-longue,** (*lōg*) a couch with back at one end and short armrest. [Fr., a form of *chaire*; see chair. chay and shay are vulgar singulars of imaginary *pl.* chaise.]

chal, *chal,* *n.* fellow: person:—*fem.* **chai,** *chī.* [Romany.]

chal(l)an, *chul′lən,* (*Ind.*) *n.* a way-bill: a pass: the sending up of an accused person before a magistrate: (*technically*) a form used when money due to a government department is paid, not to the department itself, but to the government Treasury.—Also *v.t.* [Hindi *calan.*]

chalaza, *ka-lā′za,* *n.* in a bird's egg, the string that holds the yolk-sac in position (*zool.*): the base of the ovule (*bot.*).—*adj.* **chalazogamic** (*kal-az-ō-gam′ik*).—*n.* **chalazog′amy** (*-og′ə-mi*; *bot.*) entrance of the pollen-tube through the chalaza (opp. to *porogamy*). [Gr. *chalaza,* hail, lump.]

chalcedony, *kal-sed′ə-ni,* or *kal′,* *n.* a beautiful mineral composed of silica, usually banded, translucent, of waxy lustre, generally white or bluish-white, apparently amorphous but consisting of crystalline fibres.—*adj.* **chalcedonic** (*-si-don′ik*).—*n.* **chalced′onyx** (or *-on′*; from onyx), an agate of alternating white opaque and greyish translucent chalcedony. [Gr. *chalkēdōn,* possibly from *Chalcedon,* in Asia Minor.]

Chalcidian, *kal-sid′i-ən,* *adj.* pertaining to Chalcis in Euboea, or its people.—**Chalcidian alphabet,** the alphabet used by Chalcidian settlers in southern Italy and Sicily, from which the Latin alphabet developed.

chalcography, *kal-kog′rə-fi,* *n.* the art of engraving on copper or brass.—*ns.* **chalcog′rapher, chalcog′raphist.** [Gr. *chalkos,* copper, *graphein,* to write.]

Chalcolithic, *kal-kō-lith′ik.* Same as Aeneolithic. [Gr. *chalkos,* copper, *lithos,* stone.]

chalcopyrite, *kal-kō-pī′rit,* *n.* copper pyrites. [Gr. *chalkos,* copper, and pyrite.]

Chaldaic, *kal-dā′ik,* **Chaldee,** *kal′dē,* *adjs.* relating to *Chaldaea.*—*n.* the language of the Chaldaeans: an ancient inhabitant of Chaldaea: a soothsayer: a member of the Chaldaean church.—*n.* **chal′dāism,** a Chaldaic idiom.—*adj.* **chaldae′an, chalde′an,** Chaldaic.—*n.* a native of Chaldaea.

chalder, *chōl′dər,* *n.* an old Scottish dry measure, containing 16 bolls. [Prob. a form of chaldron.]

chaldron, *chōl′drən,* *n.* an old coal-measure, holding 36 heaped bushels (= 25½ cwt.). [Fr. *chaudron*; see cauldron.]

chalet, *shal′ā,* *n.* a summer hut used by Swiss herdsmen in the Alps: a wooden villa. [Fr.; *châlet* is wrong.]

chalice, *chal′is,* *n.* a cup or bowl: a communion-cup.—*adj.* **chal′iced,** cup-like. [O.Fr. *chalice*—L. *calix, calicis*; cf. Gr. *kylix,* a cup; calyx is a different word.]

chalk, *chök,* *n.* white soft rock, composed of calcium carbonate, chiefly shells of Foraminifera: a substitute for this used for writing, etc.—*v.t.* to write, rub, mark, or manure, with chalk.—*n.* **chalk′iness.**—*adj.* **chalk′y.**—*ns.* **chalk′board,** a blackboard; **chalk′pit,** a pit in which chalk is dug; **chalk′stone,** a stone or piece of chalk: (in *pl.*) the white concretions formed round the joints in chronic gout.—**by a long chalk,** by a considerable distance, referring to the habit of scoring with chalk: **chalking the door,** in Scotland, a form of warning tenants to remove from burghal tenements; **chalk out,** to trace out, as with chalk, to plan; **chalk up,** to make a special note of: to record (a score, etc.): to charge or ascribe (to e.g. a person); **not to know chalk from cheese,** to know nothing about the matter; **the Chalk** (*geol.*), the uppermost part of the Cretaceous system in England. [O.E. *cealc*—L. *calx,* limestone.]

challenge, *chal′inj,* *v.t.* to call on to settle a matter by fighting or by any kind of contest: to claim as one's own: to accuse: to object to: to track (*Spens.*).—*n.* a summons to a contest of any kind, but esp. a duel: a calling of any one or anything in question: exception to a juror: the demand of a sentry: an accusation: a claim: a difficulty which stimulates interest or effort.—*adj.* **chall′engeable,** that may be challenged.—*n.* **chall′enger,** one who challenges to a combat of any kind: a claimant: one who objects, calls in question.—*adj.* **chall′enging.**—*adv.* **chall′engingly.** [O.Fr. *chalenge,* a dispute, claim—L. *calumnia,* a false accusation—*calvi* or *calvĕre,* to deceive.]

challis, shalli, *chal′is, shal′is, shal′i,* *n.* a soft glossless silk and worsted fabric, later of other materials. [Origin uncertain.]

chalone, *kāl′, kal′ōn, n.* an internal secretion which inhibits action as a hormone excites it.—*adj.* **chalon′ic.** [Gr. *chalaein*, to relax.]

chalumeau, *shal-ū-mō′, shal-ü-mō′, n.* an early reed instrument that developed into the clarinet: the lowest register of the clarinet:—*pl.* **chalumeaux** (*-mōz′*). [Fr.,—O.Fr. *chalemel*—L.L. *calamellus*, dim. of *calamus*, a pipe, a reed.]

Chalybean, *kal-ib-ē′ən*, or *ka-lib′i-ən, adj.* forged by the Chalybes (*Milt.*): well tempered.—*adj.* **chalyb′eate,** containing iron.—*n.* a water or other liquid containing iron.—*n.* **cha′lybite,** siderite, a common iron ore, ferrous carbonate. [Gr. *chalyps*, *chalybos*, steel, or *Chalyps*, one of the *Chalybĕs*, a nation in Pontus famous for steel.]

cham, *kam, n.* an obs. form of khan: an autocrat (*fig.*).

chamade, *shə-mäd′, n.* a drum or trumpet call for a parley or surrender. [Fr.]

Chamaerops, *kə-mē′rops.* See **palmetto.**

chamber, *chām′bər, n.* a room: the place where an assembly meets: a house of a legislature, esp. the French Chamber of Deputies: an assembly or body of men met for some purpose, as a chamber of commerce: a hall of justice: a compartment: a cavity: the back end of the bore of a gun: a small cannon (*Shak.*): (in *pl.*) a suite of rooms in a house occupied separately, esp. by lawyers: a judge's room for hearing cases not taken into court.—*v.t.* to put in a chamber: to confine.—*v.i.* to be wanton (*arch.*). —*adj.* **cham′bered,** confined: having rooms or room, or (of a shell) parts separated by a succession of walls.—*ns.* **cham′berer,** a man of intrigue (*arch.*): a gallant (*Shak.*); **cham′bering** (*B.*), lewd behaviour.—**chamber concert,** a concert of chamber music; **chamber council** (*Shak.*), a private or secret council; **chamber-counsel, -counsellor,** a counsel who gives his advice privately, but does not plead in court; **cham′ber-fellow** (*arch.*), one sharing a chamber. —*n.pl.* **cham′ber-hangings** (*Shak.*), the hangings or tapestry of a chamber.—**cham′ber-lye** (*Shak.*), urine; **cham′bermaid,** a female servant who has the care of bedrooms in hotels, etc.; formerly, and still in U.S., a housemaid; **chamber music,** music suitable for a room, rather than a theatre or a large hall, now almost confined to music for strings with or without piano or winds; **chamber organ,** a small organ suitable for a room; **cham′berpot,** a bedroom vessel for urine—often merely **cham′ber; chamber practice,** the business of a chamber-counsel. [Fr. *chambre*—L. *camera* —Gr. *kamarā*, a vault, a room.]

chamberlain, *chām′bər-lin, n.* an officer appointed by a king or nobleman, or by a corporation, to perform domestic and ceremonial duties or to act as factor or steward.—*n.* **cham′berlainship.**— **Lord Chamberlain,** an officer of high standing in the royal household, having control over all the officers and servants 'above stairs', except those of the bedchamber, over the establishment attached to the Chapel Royal, the physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries of the household; **Lord Great Chamberlain,** a hereditary officer who has the government of the palace of Westminster and to whom upon solemn occasions the keys of Westminster Hall and of the Court of Requests are delivered. [O.Fr. *chambrelenc*; O.H.G. *chamerling*—L. *camera*, a chamber, and affix *-ling* or *-lenc* = Eng. *-ling* in *hireling*.]

Chambertin, *shā-ber-tẽ, n.* a famous red Burgundy from the vineyard of that name near Dijon.

chambré, *shā-brā*, (Fr.) of wine, at room temperature.

chameleon, chamaeleon, *kə-mēl′yən, n.* a small lizard famous for changing its colour: an inconstant person (*fig.*).—*adjs.* **chameleonic** (*-i-on′ik*), **chamel′eon-like.** [L. *chamaeleōn*— Gr.. *chamaileōn*—*chamai* (cf. L. *humī*), on the ground (i.e. dwarf) and *leōn*, a lion.]

chamelot, *cham′*, or *kam′e-lot*, (*Spens.*) *n.* same as camlet.

chamfer, *cham′fər, n.* a bevel or slope made by paring off the edge of anything originally right-angled: a groove, channel, or furrow.—*v.t.* to cut or grind off bevel-wise, as a corner: to channel or make furrows upon: to flute, as a column.—*adj.* **cham′fered,** bevelled: furrowed, grooved, wrinkled. [Fr. *chanfrein*—O.Fr. *chanfraindre*, apparently from *chant fraindre*— L. *cantum frangĕre*, to break the edge or side.]

chamfrain, *cham′frən, n.* a piece of leather or plate of steel to protect the face of a horse in battle.—Also **cham′fron, chaf′fron.** [Fr. *chanfrein*; origin unknown.]

chamiso, *shə-mē′sō*, **chamise,** *shə-mēz′, n.* a rosaceous shrub (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*) of California.—*n.* **chamisal′,** a chamiso thicket. [Sp. *chamiza*, cane.]

chamlet, *cham′* or *kam′let, n.* Same as **camlet.**

chamois, *sham′wä, n.* a goat-like antelope inhabiting high mountains in southern and central Europe: (pl. **chamois,** *sham′wä*): (*sham′i*), a soft kind of leather originally made from its skin (in this sense also **shammy,** or **shamoy**). [Fr., perh. from Swiss Romanic; cf. Ger. *gemse*, a chamois.]

chamomile. See **camomile.**

champ, *champ, v.i.* to make a snapping noise with the jaws in chewing.—*v.t.* to bite or chew: to munch: to crush: to mash.—*n.* a champing. [Cf. **jam** (2).]

champ, *champ*, (*her.*) *n.* field. [Fr.]

champ, *champ*, slang abbrev. for **champion.**

champagne, *sham-pān′, n.* a white sparkling wine, strictly from *Champagne* in France (sometimes still or coloured red): the amber-like colour of white champagne.

champaign, *cham′pān′*, also *sham-pān′, adj.* level, open.—*n.* an open level country. [Doublet of **campaign,** from O.Fr. *champaigne*—L. *campānia*, a plain.]

champak, champac, *chum′puk, cham′pak, n.* an Indian tree (*Michelia Champaca*) of the magnolia family, of great beauty, with oppressively scented flowers. [Hind.]

champerty, *cham′pər-ti, n.* an illegal bargain whereby the one party is to assist the other in a suit, and is to share in the proceeds.—*n.* **cham′part,** the division of the produce of land, the right of the feudal lord. [Norm. Fr.—L. *campī pars*, part of the field.]

champignon, *cham-*, or *sham-pin′yən, n.* a mushroom or other edible fungus esp. the fairy-ring champignon (*Marasmius oreades*).

champion, *cham′pi-ən, n.* one who fights in single combat for himself or for another: one who defends a cause: a successful combatant: in sports, one who has excelled all others: a hero.— *adj.* acting or ranking as champion, first: excellent (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to challenge (*obs.*): to defend: to support.—*ns.* **cham′pioness; cham′pionship,** the position of honour gained by being champion: the act of championing. [Fr.,—L.L. *campiō, -ōnis*—L. *campus*, a plain, a place for games.]

champlevé, *shā-lə-vā, n.* enamel work done with vitreous powders in channels cut in a metal base. —Also *adj.* [Fr.]

Champs Elysées, *shā-zā-lē-zā*, (Fr.) Elysian Fields: also a famous open space and avenue in Paris.

chance, *chäns, n.* that which falls out or happens fortuitously, or without assignable cause: fortune: an unexpected event: risk: opportunity: possibility of something happening: (sometimes in *pl.*) probability: (in *pl.*) misfortunes (*arch.*).—*v.t.* to risk.—*v.i.* to happen.—*adj.* happening by chance.—*adv.* perchance.—*adjs.* chance′ful, full of risk or danger (*arch.*): full of chance(s); chance′less, without an opportunity; chanc′y, lucky, safe (*Scot.*): risky, uncertain.—*n.* chance′-com′er, one who comes by chance or unexpectedly.—by chance, accidentally; chance one's arm, to take a chance, often recklessly; chance upon, find by chance; even chance, equal probability for or against; how chance? (*Shak.*) how does it happen that?; stand a good chance, to have a reasonable expectation; take one's chance, to accept what happens: to risk an undertaking; the main chance, the chief object (esp. an eye to the main chance, thought for self-enrichment). [O.Fr. *cheance*—L.L. *cadentia*—L. *cadĕre*, to fall.]

chancel, *chän′sl*, *n.* the eastern part of a church, originally separated from the nave by a screen of latticework, so as to prevent general access thereto, though not to interrupt either sight or sound. [O.Fr.,—L. *cancellī*, lattices.]

chancellor, *chän′səl-ər*, *n.* secretary (*Shak.*): a chief minister: the president, or a judge, of a court of chancery or other court: the official who keeps the registers of an order of knighthood: the titular (or in U.S. active) head of a university: the foreman of a jury (*Scot.*).—*ns.* chan′cellorship; chan′cellery, -ory, the position, department, etc., of a chancellor: the office attached to an embassy or consulate.—chancellor of a cathedral, an officer who had charge of the chapter library, custody of the common seal, superintendence of the choir practices, and headship of the cathedral schools; chancellor of a diocese, an eclesiastical judge uniting the functions of vicar-general and official principal, appointed to assist the bishop in questions of ecclesiastical law, and hold his courts for him; Chancellor of the Exchequer, the chief minister of finance in the British government; Lord Chancellor, Lord High Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Lords, presiding judge of the Chancery Division, keeper of the great seal. [Fr. *chancelier*—L.L. *cancellārius*, orig. an officer that had charge of records, and stood near the *cancelli* (L.), the cross-bars that surrounded the judgment seat.]

chance-medley, *chäns-med′li*, *n.* a casualty that is not pure chance but has a mixture of chance in it: esp. unintentional homicide in which the killer is not entirely without blame: action with an element of chance: (wrongly) pure chance. [O.Fr. *chance medlée*, mingled chance.]

Chancery, *chän′sər-i*, *n.* formerly the highest court of justice next to the House of Lords, presided over by the Lord High Chancellor—now a division of the High Court of Justice: a court of record generally: the office of a chancellor or ambassador (*obs.*).—Chancery Office, in Scotland, an office in the General Register House at Edinburgh, managed by a director, in which all royal charters of novodamus, patents of dignities, gifts of offices, remissions, legitimations, presentations, commissions, and other writs appointed to pass the Great and Quarter Seals are recorded: in chancery, (of an estate, etc.) in litigation: (of a boxer's head) held firmly under his adversary's arm (*slang*): in an awkward predicament (*slang*). [Fr. *chancellerie*.]

chancre, *shang′kər*, *n.* the hard swelling that constitutes the primary lesion in syphilis.—*n.* chanc′roid, a non-syphilitic ulceration of the genital organs due to venereally contracted infection.—*adjs.* chanc′roid, chanc′rous. [Fr.; a form of canker.]

chandelier, *shan-di-lēr′*, *n.* a frame with branches for holding lights.—*ns.* chandler (*chand′lər*), a candle-maker: a dealer in candles, oil, soap, etc,: a dealer generally (as in *corn-chandler*, *ship-chandler*); chand′lering.—*adj.* chand′lerly.—*n.* chand′lery, goods sold by a chandler. [Fr.,—L.L. *candēlārius*, a candle-maker, *candēlāria*, a candlestick.—L. *candēla*, a candle.]

Chandler's wobble, *chand′lərz wob′l*, very small displacement of the earth's axis of rotation which causes variation in latitude (and also longitude). [S.C. *Chandler*, astronomer.]

change, *chānj*, *v.t.* to alter or make different: to put or give for another: to make to pass from one state to another: to exchange.—*v.i.* to suffer change: to change one's clothes or vehicle.—*n.* the act of changing: alteration or variation of any kind: exchange (*Shak.*): fickleness (*Shak.*): a shift: variety: money given for money of a different kind, or in adjustment of a payment: small coin: satisfaction (*coll.*): an exchange (now usu. 'change).—*ns.* changeabil′ity, change′ableness, fickleness: power of being changed.—*adj.* change′able, subject or prone to change: fickle: inconstant: admitting possibility of change: showing change of colours, shot (*Shak.*).—*adv.* change′ably.—*adj.* change′ful, full of change: changeable.—*adv.* change′fully.—*n.* change′fulness.—*adj.* change′less, without change: constant.—*ns.* change′ling, a surreptitious substitute: a child substituted for another, esp. one supposed to be left by the fairies: hence, an undersized crabbed child: a half-wit: one apt to change (*arch.*); chang′er, one who changes the form of anything: one employed in changing or discounting money (*obs.*).—*ns.* change′-house (*Scot.*), a small inn or alehouse; change′over, transition to a new system or condition; chang′ing-piece (*Shak.*), a fickle person.—change colour, to blush or turn pale; change gear (see gear); change of life, the time of life at which menstruation is about to cease—the menopause; change oneself (now *Scot.*), to change one's clothes; change one's mind, to form a different opinion: change one's tune, to change from joy to sorrow: to change one's manner of speaking; put the change on, to delude, trick; ring the changes, to go through all the possible permutations in ringing a peal of bells: to go over in every possible order: to pass counterfeit money: to bemuddle a shopman into giving too much change; small change, small coin: a petty thing. [Fr. *changer*—L. *cambīre*, to barter.]

chank, *changk*, **chank-shell**, *changk′-shel*, *n.* the shell of several species of Turbinella, gasteropod molluscs of the East Indian seas, sliced into bangles for Hindu women. [Hind. *chankh*; cf. conch.]

channel, *chan′l*, *n.* the bed of a stream of water: a strait or narrow sea: a navigable passage: a passage for conveying a liquid: a groove or furrow: a gutter: means of passing or conveying: gravel (*Scot.*): (in *pl.*) means of communication: a one-way path for a signal: a path for information in a computer: a narrow range of frequencies, part of a frequency band, for the transmission of radio and television signals without interference from other channels.—*v.t.* to make a channel: to furrow: to convey (through): to direct (into a particular course; *lit.* and *fig.*):—*pr.p.* chann′elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* chann′elled.—*adj.* chann′elled.—*n.* chann′el-stone, -stane, (*Scot.*), a curling-stone.—the Channel, the English Channel. [O.Fr. *chanel*, *canel*—L. *canālis*, a canal.]

channel, *chan′l*, *n.* a flat piece of wood or iron projecting horizontally from a ship's side to spread the shrouds and keep them clear of the bulwarks—*fore*, *main*, and *mizzen* channels. [For *chain-wale*.]

chanoyu, *chä′no-ū*, *n.* a Japanese tea ceremony. [Jap. lit. *tea of hot water*.]

chanson, *shā̃′sɔ̃*, *n.* a song.—*n.* chansonette

(*-son-et′*), a little song, a ditty.—**chansonnier** (*-son′ē-ā*), *n.* collection of songs, esp. old French: cabaret performer of satirical songs.—**chanson de geste** (*də zhest*; see gest, 2), an old French epic poem. [Fr.]

chant, chaunt, *chänt*, *v.t.* to sing: to celebrate in song: to recite in a singing manner: to intone: to sell (a horse) fraudulently.—*n.* song: melody: a kind of church music, in which prose is sung. —*ns.* **chant′er, chaunt′er, chant′or**, a singer: a precentor: in a bagpipe, the pipe with finger-holes, on which the melody is played: one who cries up horses; **chant′ress, chaunt′ress**; **chant′ry, chaunt′ry**, an endowment, or chapel, for the chanting of masses; **chanty** (see shanty, 2). [Fr. *chanter*—L. *cantāre*—*canĕre*, to sing.]

chantage, *shā-täzh′*, *n.* blackmail. [Fr.]

chanterelle, *shan-*, *shā-tər-el′*, *n.* the highest string of a musical instrument. [Fr.,—L. *cantare*, to sing.]

chanterelle, chantarelle, *chan-tər-el′*, *n.* a yellowish edible fungus (*Cantharellus cibarius*). [Fr., dim. from Gr. *kantharos*, cup.]

chanteuse, *shan′tōōs* or *-tōōz*, *shā-tœz*, (*U.S.*) *n.* a female night-club singer. [Fr.]

chanticleer, *chant′i-klēr*, *-klēr′*, *n.* a cock. [From the name of the cock in the old beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox*—O.Fr. *chanter*, to sing, *cler*, clear.]

Chantilly (lace), *shan′ti-li*, *shā-tē-yē*, (*lās*), *n.* a silk or linen bobbin lace, black or white, of delicate floral or scrolled pattern. [From *Chantilly*, France, where first made.]

chaos, *kā′os*, *n.* the shape of matter before it was reduced to order: disorder: shapeless mass.—*adj.* **chaot′ic**, confused.—*adv.* **chaot′ically**. [Gr.]

chap, *chap*, *v.i.* to crack: to strike, of a clock, etc., or to knock at a door (*Scot.*).—*v.t.* to fissure. —*n.* a crack: an open fissure in the skin, caused by exposure to cold: a knock.—*adj.* **chap′less**.—*adj.* **chapped**, cracked, of a heavy soil in dry weather, or of the skin in cold weather: cut short.—*adj.* **chapp′y**. [M.E. *chappen*; cog. with Du. and Ger. *kappen*.]

chap, *chap*, *n.* a customer (for chapman) (*obs.* or *dial.*): a fellow (*coll.*).—*ns.* **chap′book**, a book or pamphlet of a popular type such as was hawked by chapmen; **chap′man**, one who buys or sells (*arch.*): an itinerant dealer: a pedlar: a purchaser (*obs.*); **chapp′ie**, a familiar dim. of chap. [O.E. *cēap*, trade, *cēapman*, trader; cf. cheap; Ger. *kaufen*, *kaufmann*.]

chap, *chap*, *n.* a chop or jaw: a cheek.—*adjs.* **chap′fall′en**, (see chopfallen); **chap′less**, without a lower jaw. [Cf. chop (3); Northern Eng. and Scot. *chaft*, O.N. *kjaptr*, jaw.]

chaparajos, *shap-ə-rā′ōs*, *chä-pä-rä′hhos*, **chaparejos**, *n.pl.* cowboy's leather riding leggings (abbrev. chaps, shaps). [Mex. Sp.]

chaparral, *shap-ə-ral′*, *chäp-ä-räl′*, *n.* dense tangled brushwood.—**chaparral cock**, a ground-cuckoo of the Californian and Mexican chaparral. [Sp.,—*chaparro*, evergreen oak, one of its constituents.]

chapati, chapatti, *chəp-ät′i*, *n.* a thin cake of unleavened bread. [Hind. *capati*.]

chapbook. See chap (2).

chape, *chāp*, *n.* the plate of metal at the point of a scabbard: the catch or hook by which the sheath of a weapon was attached to the belt.—*adj.* **chape′less**. [Fr.,—L.L. *capa*, a cap.]

chapeau, *shä-pō*, *n.* a hat.—**chapeau-bras** (*brä*), a three cornered hat formerly carried under the arm. [Fr.]

chapel, *chap′l*, *n.* a place of worship inferior or subordinate to a regular church, or attached to a house or institution: an oratory in a mausoleum, etc.: a cell of a church containing its own altar: a dissenters' place of worship, as of Nonconformists in England, Roman Catholics or Episcopalians in Scotland, etc.: a chapel service (*to keep one's chapels*, to make the requisite number of attendances in chapel): a body of musicians, as a choir, an orchestra, or both, whether connected with a chapel or not: a printing office, or an association of workmen therein.—*n.* **chap′elry**, the jurisdiction of a chapel.—**chapel cart** (see cart); **chap′elmaster**, (Ger. *kapellmeister*), a music-director; **chapel royal**, the oratory of a royal palace.—**chapel of ease**, a chapel for worshippers at some distance from the parish church; **lady chapel** (see lady); **proprietary chapel**, one that is private property. [O.Fr. *capele*—L.L. *cappella*, dim. of *cappa*, a cloak or cope; orig. from the cloak of St Martin.]

chapelle ardente, *sha-pel ar-dāt*, (Fr.) a chapel or chamber in which a corpse lies in state before burial, surrounded by lighted candles.

chaperon (now often **chaperone**), *shap′ə-rōn*, *n.* a kind of hood or cap: one (esp. an older woman) who accompanies a girl for protection, restraint, or appearance' sake.—*v.t.* to attend in such a capacity.—*n.* **chap′eronage**. [Fr., a large hood—*chape*, a hooded cloak—L.L. *cappa*; see cape.]

chapiter, *chap′i-tər*, *n.* the head or capital of a column. [Fr. *chapitre*—L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, the head.]

chaplain, *chap′lin*, *n.* a clergyman attached to an institution, establishment, organisation, or family.—*ns.* **chap′laincy, chap′lainry, chap′lainship**. [O.Fr. *chapelain*—L.L. *cappellānus*—*cappella*; see chapel.]

chaplet, *chap′lit*, *n.* a garland or wreath for the head: a circlet of gold, etc.: a string of beads used in counting prayers, one-third of a rosary in length: anything in a string: a metal support of a cylindrical pipe.—*adj.* **chap′leted**. [O.Fr. *chapelet*—*chape*, a head-dress.]

chapman. See chap (2).

chaprassi, *chu-präs′i*, *n.* an office messenger: a household attendant: an orderly. [Hind. *chaprāsi*, badge-wearer, messenger—*chaprās*, a badge.]

chaps. See chaparajos.

chapter, *chap′tər*, *n.* a main division of a book, or of anything: a subject or category generally: a division of the Acts of Parliament of a session: an assembly of the canons of a cathedral or collegiate church, or the members of a religious or military order (from the custom of reading a chapter of the rule or of the Bible): its members collectively: an organised branch of a society or fraternity: a Roman numeral on a clock or watch face: a chapiter (*Spens.*).—*v.t.* to put into chapters: to take to task.—**chap′ter-house**.—**chapter and verse**, the exact reference to the passage of the authority of one's statements; **chapter of accidents** (see accident); **to the end of the chapter**, throughout. [O.Fr. *chapitre*—L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, the head.]

chaptrel, *chap′trəl*, *n.* the capital of a pillar which supports an arch. [Dim. of chapiter.]

char, charr, *chär*, *n.* a small fish (*Salvellinus*) of the salmon kind, found in mountain lakes and rivers. [Prob. Celt.; cf. Gael. *ceara*, red, blood-coloured.]

char, *chär*, *v.t.* to reduce to carbon.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to scorch:—*pr.p.* **charr′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **charred**.—*adj.* **charr′y**, pertaining to charcoal. [Origin obscure.]

char, *chär*, **chare**, *chār*, *n.* a turn (*obs.*): an occasional piece of work, an odd job: (*pl.*) household work (see chore): a charwoman.—*v.i.* to do odd jobs of work: to do house-cleaning.—*v.t.* (*Scott*) to do, accomplish: *pr.p.* **charr′ing, chār′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **charred, chāred**.—*n.* **char′woman**, a woman hired to do rough cleaning. [O.E. *cerran*, *cierran*, to turn; see also jar (3), ajar.]

char, *chär*, *n.* (*slang*) tea. [Cockney spelling of cha.]

Chara, *kā'ra*, *n.* a genus of freshwater plants of a family and class (stoneworts, Charā'ceae, Charoph'yta) more or less akin to the green seaweeds, having stems encrusted with calcareous matter and whorled branches. [L., some plant.]

charabanc, char-à-banc, *shar'-ə-bang, -bā*, *n.* a long open vehicle with rows of transverse seats: loosely applied to a tourist coach.—*Vulg. contr.* cha'ra—*pl.* char'abancs, char'-à-bancs, or chars-à-bancs. [Fr. *char à bancs*, carriage with benches.]

Characinidae, *kar-ə-sin'i-dē*, *n.pl.* a family of freshwater fishes to which belong the dorado and the piranha.—*adj.* chara'cinoid. [Gr. *charax*, a fish of some kind.]

character, *kar'ək-tər*, (*Spens.*, *Shak.*, etc. *-ak'*) *n.* a letter, sign, figure, stamp, or distinctive mark: a mark of any kind, a symbol in writing, etc.: writing generally, handwriting: a secret cipher: any essential feature or peculiarity: a quality: nature: personal appearance (*obs.*): the aggregate of peculiar qualities which constitutes personal or national individuality: esp. moral qualities: the reputation of possessing these: a formal statement of the qualities of a person who has been in one's service or employment: official position, rank, or status, or a person who has filled it: a person noted for eccentricity or well-marked personality: a personality as created in a play or novel (*Shak.* char'act) or appearing in history: a literary *genre*, consisting in a description in prose or verse of a human type, or of a place or object on that model, a dominant form of literature in the 17th century under the influence of Theophrastus and the theory of humours: person (*slang*).—*v.t.* to engrave, imprint, write: to represent, delineate, or describe (*arch.*).—*n.* characterisā'tion (-izā'tion).—*v.t.* char'acterise, -ize, to describe by peculiar qualities: to be a distinguishing mark or quality of.—*ns.* char'acterism, a characteristic: a characterisation; characteris'tic, that which marks or constitutes the character: the integral part of a logarithm.—*adjs.* characteris'tic, -al.—*adv.* characteris'tically.—*adj.* char'acterless, without character or distinctive qualities.—*ns.* char'acterlessness; char'actery (in *Shak.* *-ak'*), writing: impression: that which is charactered.—character actor, one who plays character parts; character essay; character literature; character part, a stage or film rôle portraying an unusual or eccentric personality type; character sketch, a short description of the main traits in a person's character.—in character, in harmony with the part assumed, appropriate: in keeping with the person's usual conduct or attitudes: dressed for the part; out of character, not in character, unlike what one would expect from the person concerned. [Fr. *caractère*—L. *charactēr*—Gr. *charaktēr*, from *charassein*, to cut, engrave.]

charade, *shə-räd'*, in U.S. usu. *-rād'*, *n.* a species of riddle, the subject of which is a word proposed for solution from an enigmatical description of its component syllables and of the whole: an acted riddle in which the syllables and the whole are uttered or represented in successive scenes. [Fr., perh.—Prov. *charrada*, chatter, or Sp. *charrada*, clownishness.]

Charadrius, *kar-ad'ri-əs*, *n.* the plover genus, giving name to the family Charad'riidae. [Gr. *charadrios*, a bird, prob. the thick-knee.]

charas, churrus, *chär'əs*, *chur'əs*, *n.* the resinous exudation of hemp, a narcotic and intoxicant. [Hind.]

charcoal, *chär'kōl*, *n.* charred wood, or coal made by charring wood: the carbonaceous residue of substances that have undergone smothered combustion. [char, coal.]

charcuterie, *shär-küt-rē*, *n.* a pork-butcher's shop: a delicatessen, or the meats sold in it. [Fr.]

chard, *chärd*, *n.* the edible leafstalk of cardoon, artichoke, or a variety (*Swiss chard*) of white beet. [L. *carduus*, thistle.]

chare. See char (3).

charet, *char'et*, (*Spens.*) *n.* same as chariot.

charge, *chärj*, *v.t.* to load, to put something into, to fill: to load heavily, burden: to fill completely: to cause to accumulate electricity: to lay a task upon, to enjoin, command: to deliver an official injunction, exhortation, or exposition to: to accuse: to place a bearing upon (with *with*; *her.*): to exact or demand from, to ask as the price: to set down as a liability against: to attack at a rush: to advance in accusation (that).—*v.i.* to make an onset.—*n.* that which is laid on: cost or price: the load of powder, fuel, etc., for a gun, furnace, etc.: attack or onset: care, custody: the object of care: an accumulation of electricity: command: exhortation: accusation: a device borne on a shield (*her.*): (*pl.*) expenses.—*adj.* charge'able, liable to be charged, imputable: blamable: burdensome (*B.*).—*n.* charge'ableness.—*adv.* charge'ably.—*adj.* charge'ful (*Spens.*; *Shak.*) burdensome, or expensive.—*adj.* charge'less.—*n.* char'ger, a flat dish capable of holding a large joint, a platter: a war-horse.—charge account, an account in which goods obtained are entered to be paid for later; charge'-hand, -man, the leader of a gang of workmen; charge'-house (*Shak.*), a school; charge'-sheet, a police list of accused and the charges against them.—give in charge, to hand over to the police; take charge of, to assume the care of. [Fr. *charger*—L.L. *carricāre*, to load—L. *carrus*, a wagon; see car, cargo.]

chargé-d'affaires, *shär'zhā-dā-fer'*, *n.* a diplomatic agent of lesser rank, accredited not to the sovereign but to the department for foreign affairs and holding his credentials from the minister: the person in charge for the time. [Fr.]

charily, chariness. See chary.

chariot, *char'i-ət*, *n.* a pleasure or state car: a god's car: a car used in ancient warfare or racing: a light four-wheeled carriage with back seats and box.—*v.t.* to carry in a chariot.—*v.i.* to ride in a chariot.—*n.* charioteer', one who drives a chariot.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to drive or to ride in such. [Fr., dim. of *char*, a car.]

Charis, *kar'is* (Gr. *khār'is*), any one of the three Char'ites (*-tēz*, Gr. *-tes*), the Graces (Aglaia, Euphrosyne, Thalia), Greek goddess of whatever imparts graciousness to life.—*ns.* char'ism, charis'ma, a spiritual power given by God: personal quality or gift that enables an individual to impress and influence many of his fellows: a similar quality felt to reside in an office or position.—*adj.* charismat'ic, of or pertaining to a charism. [Gr. *charis*, *-itos*, grace.]

charity, *char'i-ti*, *n.* universal love (*N.T.*): the disposition to think favourably of others, and do them good: almsgiving: a charitable foundation, institution, or cause: (*pl.*) affections.—*adj.* char'itable, of or relating to, showing, inspired by charity.—*n.* char'itableness.—*adv.* char'itably.—char'ity-boy', -girl', a pupil in a char'ity-school', a school for the poor supported by endowments or gifts.—charity begins at home, usually an excuse for not allowing it to get abroad; cold as charity, an ironical phrase. [Fr. *charité*—L. *cāritās*, *-ātis*—*cārus*, dear.]

charivari, *shär-i-vär'i*, *n.* a cacophonous mock serenade, rough music, cats' concert. [Fr.,—L.L. *caribaria*, a headache.]

chark, *chärk*, *v.t.* to burn to charcoal.—*n.* charcoal, coke. [charcoal.]

charlatan, *shär'lə-tən*, *n.* a mere talking pretender: a quack.—*adjs.* charlatanic (*-tan'ik*), -al.

—*ns.* **char'latanism, char'latanry.** [Fr.,—It. *ciarlatano*—*ciarlare*, to chatter; imit.]

Charles's wain, *chärlz'iz wān, n.* the seven bright stars in the Plough. [O.E. *Carles wægn*, Carl being Charlemagne.]

Charleston, *chärls'tən, n.* a 20th-century dance characterised by spasmodic knee action. [*Charleston* in South Carolina.]

Charley, Charlie (also without *cap.*), *chär'li, n.* a night-watchman: the small triangular beard familiar in the portraits of *Charles* I: a small moustache, resembling that worn by *Charlie* Chaplin: a credulous person: an inefficient, forceless person, a fool (often in the phrase *a proper Charlie*): the fox.—**Char'ley-pitch'er** (*slang*), a thimble-rigger. [From the name *Charles*.]

charlock, *chär'lək, n.* wild mustard, a common yellow-flowered cornfield weed. [O.E. *cerlic*.]

charlotte, *shär'lət, n.* a dish of cooked apple or the like, covered with crumbs of toast: a kind of tart containing fruit.—**charlotte russe** (*rüs*), a custard or cream enclosed in a kind of sponge-cake. [From the name *Charlotte*.]

Charol(l)ais, *shar-ō-lā, n.* a breed of cattle named after an old district of France (Charolais) of which Charolles was the capital.

charm, *chärm, n.* a spell: something thought to possess occult power, as an amulet, a metrical form of words, etc.: an amulet, etc.: a trinket: power of fascination: attractiveness: (*pl.*) personal attractions: that which can please irresistibly: a song (*Spens.*).—*v.t.* to influence by a charm: to subdue by secret influence: to enchant: to delight: to allure: to tune or play.—*adj.* **charmed,** bewitched: delighted: protected as by a special charm.—*n.* **charm'er.**—*adj.* **charm'ful,** abounding in charms.—*adj.* **charm'ing,** highly pleasing: delightful: fascinating.—*adv.* **charm'ingly.**—*adj.* **charm'less,** wanting or destitute of charms.—*adv.* **charm'lessly.** [Fr. *charme*—L. *carmen*, a song.]

charm. Same as chirm.

charmeuse, *shär'mōōz*, Fr. *shär-mœz*, a soft satin material made originally of silk, but now also of synthetic fibres. [Originally a tradename.]

charneco, *chär'ni-kō*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a kind of sweet wine. [Prob. from a village near Lisbon.]

charnel, *chär'nəl, n.* (*obs.*) a burial place.—*adj.* sepulchral: death-like.—**char'nel-house,** a place where the bones thrown up by grave-diggers are put. [O.Fr. *charnel*—L.L. *carnāle*—L. *carnālis*—*carō, carnis*, flesh.]

Charon, *kā'rən, n.* in Greek mythology, the ferryman who rowed the shades of the dead across the river Styx in the lower world: a ferryman. [Gr. *Charōn*.]

charpie, *shär'pē*, or *-pē', n.* lint shredded down to form a soft material for dressing wounds. [O.Fr. *charpir*—L. *carpĕre*, to pluck.]

charpoy, *chär'poi, n.* the common Indian bedstead, sometimes handsomely wrought and painted. [Hind. *chārpāī*—Pers. *chahār-pāī*, four feet.]

charqui, *chär'kē, n.* beef cut into long strips and dried in the sun—jerked beef. (Quechua.)

charr. Same as char (1).

chart, *chärt, n.* a marine or hydrographical map, exhibiting part of a sea or other water, with the islands, contiguous coasts, soundings, currents, etc.: an outline-map, curve, or a tabular statement giving information of any kind.—*v.t.* to map.—*adj.* **chart'less.**—**chart'house, chart'-room,** the room in a ship where charts are kept. [O.Fr. *charte*—L. *c(h)arta*, a paper—Gr. *chartēs*.]

charta, carta, *kär'tə, n.* a charter.—*adj.* **chartā'ceous,** papery. [L. *c(h)arta*—Gr. *chartēs*, a sheet of paper.]

charter, *chärt'ər, n.* any formal writing in evidence of a grant, contract, or other transactions, conferring or confirming titles, rights, or privileges, or the like: the formal deed by which a sovereign guarantees the rights and privileges of his subjects: a document creating a borough or other corporation: any instrument by which powers and privileges are conferred by the state on a body of persons for a special object: a patent: grant: allowance: immunity.—*v.t.* to establish by charter: to let or hire, as a ship, on contract.—*adj.* hired, as *charter plane*: made in a hired aeroplane, as *charter flight*.—*n.* **chart'erer.**—*adj.* **chart'ered,** granted or protected by a charter: privileged: licensed: hired by contract.—**chart'er-chest,** a box in which charters are preserved; **chartered accountant,** one qualified under the regulations of the Institute of Accountants; **chartered company,** a trading company acting under a charter from the crown; **chart'er-hand',** court-hand; **chart'er-may'or,** the mayor of a borough at the time of its charter; **char'ter-mem'ber,** an original member of an incorporation. [O.Fr. *chartre*—L. *cartula, c(h)arta*—Gr. *chartēs*, a sheet of paper.]

Charterhouse, *chärt'ər-hows, n.* a Carthusian monastery: the famous hospital and school instituted in London in 1611, on the site of a Carthusian monastery.—*ns.* **Chartreuse** (*shär-trœz'*), a Carthusian monastery, esp. the original one, La Grande Chartreuse near Grenoble in France: a famous liqueur, usu. green, or yellow, long manufactured there by the monks from aromatic herbs and brandy: a kind of enamelled pottery: a mould of rice or blancmange enclosing some other food: a pale greenish ish colour; **Chartreux** (*shär-trø*), a Carthusian: the Charterhouse School. [See Carthusian.]

charterparty, *chärt'ər-pär-ti, n.* the common written form in which the contract of affreightment is expressed—viz. the hiring of the whole or part of a ship for the conveyance of goods. [Fr. *charte partie*, lit. a divided charter, as the practice was to divide it in two and give a half to each person—(L. *c(h)arta partita*; see charta).]

Chartism, *chärt'izm, n.* a movement in Great Britain for the extension of political power to the working-classes—its programme, the People's Charter (1838), since achieved, except annual parliaments.—Also *adj.* [See charta.]

chartography, *kär-tog'rə-fi.* See cartography.

chartreuse, chartreux. See Charterhouse.

chartulary, *kär'tū-lər-i.* Same as cartulary.

charwoman. See char (3).

chary, *chā'ri, adj.* fastidious, shy (*Shak.*): precious (*obs.*): careful (of) (*arch.*): cautious: wary (of doing, saying, giving, etc.).—*adv.* **char'ily.**—*n.* **char'iness.** [O.E. *cearig*—*cearu*, care.]

Charybdis, *kə-rib'dis, n.* in the Odyssey a dangerous monster that dwelt under a rock opposite to Scylla, and three times a day swallowed and threw up the waters of the sea, later a current or a whirlpool on the Sicilian side of the Straits of Messina—with Scylla providing a proverbial alternative of evil or disaster.

chase (*obs.* chace), *chās, v.t.* to pursue: to hunt: seek: to drive away: put to flight.—*v.i.* (*coll.*), to hurry (around).—*n.* pursuit: a hunting: that which is hunted: an unenclosed game preserve: the second impact of an unreturned ball, for which the player scored unless his opponent bettered it (and scored) by a like impact nearer the end wall (*tennis*; *Shak.*).—*n.* **chas'er,** a pursuer: a hunter: a horse for steeplechasing: an aeroplane for pursuing hostile aircraft: a woman over-assiduous in pursuit of men: a cooling drink after spirits: a chasse.—**chase'port,** the porthole at bow or stern (through which a gun is fired during pursuit).—**beasts of**

chase, properly the buck, doe, fox, marten, and roe: wild beasts that are hunted generally; go and chase yourself, clear out; wild-goose chase, a chase hither and thither: any foolish or profitless pursuit of the unattainable. [O.Fr. *chacier*, *chasser*—L. *captāre*, freq. of *capĕre*, to take.]

chase, *chās*, *v.t.* to enchase, to decorate by engraving.—*ns.* **chas′er**, one who practises chasing: a tool for chasing; **chas′ing**, the art of engraving on the outside of raised metal work: the art of cutting the threads of screws. [Short for enchase.]

chase, *chās*, *n.* a case or frame for holding types: a groove. [Fr. *châsse*, a setting—L. *capsa*, a chest. See case (1).]

chasm, *kazm*, *n.* a yawning or gaping hollow: a gap or opening: a void space.—*adjs.* **chasmed**; **chasm′y**. [Gr. *chasma*, from *chainein*, to gape; cf. chaos.]

chasmogamy, *kaz-mog′ə-mi*, (*bot.*) *n.* the condition of having open, not cleistogamic, flowers, allowing cross-fertilisation.—*adj.* **chasmogamic** (*-mō-gam′ik*). [Gr. *chasma*, a gape, *gameein*, to marry.]

chasse, *shas*, *n.* a dram or liqueur taken after coffee.—Also **chasse-café**. [Fr. *chasser*, to chase.]

chassé, *shas′ā*, *n.* a gliding step in dancing.—*v.i.* to make such a step.—*v.t.* (*slang*) to dismiss.—**chassé-croisé**, *-krwä-zā*, a dance movement in which partners change places by means of a chassé. [Fr.]

Chassepot, *shas′pō*, *n.* a rifle adopted by the French army in 1866. [From the inventor's name.]

chasseur, *shas-œr′*, *n.* a hunter or huntsman: one of a select body of French light infantry or cavalry: a liveried attendant. [Fr.,—*chasser*, to hunt; see chase.]

chassis, *shas′ē*, *-i*, *n.* the frame, wheels, and machinery of a motor-car: an aeroplane's landing-carriage: a casemate gun carriage: a frame, sash (*obs.*):—*pl.* **chassis** (*shas′ēz*). [Fr. *chassis*, frame.]

chaste, *chāst*, *adj.* sexually virtuous: modest: refined and pure in taste and style.—*adv.* **chaste′ly**.—*v.t.* **chasten** (*chās′n*), to free from faults by punishing: hence, to punish: to purify or refine: to restrain or moderate.—*p.adj.* **chas′tened**, purified: modest: tempered.—*ns.* **chas′tener**; **chaste′ness**; **chas′tenment**.—*v.t.* **chastise**, **-ize**, (*chas-tīz′*), to refine, purify, correct (*obs.*): to moderate, restrain (*arch.*): to inflict punishment upon for the purpose of correction: to reduce to order or to obedience.—*adj.* **chastis′able**.—*ns.* **chas′tisement** (*chas′tiz-mənt*); **chastity** (*chas′ti-ti*), sexual purity: virginity: refinement of style: moderation.—**chaste tree**, agnus castus; **chastity belt**, a defensive device said to have been worn by, e.g. wives of absent crusaders: a device made in modern times according to its supposed design: also *fig.* [O.Fr. *chaste*—L. *castus*, pure.]

chasuble, *chaz′* or *chas′ū-bl*, *n.* a sleeveless vestment worn over the alb by the priest while celebrating mass. [Fr.—L.L. *casubula*—L. *casula*, dim. of L. *casa*, a hut.]

chat, *chat*, *v.i.* to talk easily or familiarly.—*v.t.* (with *up*) to talk to lightly and informally but with a purpose, e.g. in order to cajole (*pr.p.* **chatt′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **chatt′ed**).—*n.* familiar, easy talk.—*n.* **chatt′iness**.—*adj.* **chatt′y**, given or inclined to chat: of the nature of chat. [From chatter.]

chat, *chat*, *n.* a genus (*Saxicola*) of small birds in the thrush family, including the stone-chat and the whin-chat. [From the sound of their voice.]

chat, *chat*, *n.* (*dial.*) a small potato of poor quality.

château, *shä′tō*, *n.* a castle: a great country-seat, esp. in France: a vineyard estate around a castle, esp. in Bordeaux (common in names of wines associated with such, e.g. Château Lafite, Château Margaux):—*pl.* **chât′eaux** (*-tōz*).—*ns.* **châtelain** (*shat′ə-lɛ̃*), a castellan; **chât′elaine** (*-len*), a female castellan: an ornamental bunch of short chains bearing keys, scissors, etc., attached to the waist-belt: a similar thing in miniature attached to the watch-chain.—**châteaux en Espagne** (*shä-tō-zā-nes-pāny′*), (Fr.) castles in Spain, castles in the air: [Fr. *château* (O.Fr. *chastel*)—L. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, a fort.]

Chateaubriand (also without *cap.*), *shä-tō-brē-ā*, a grilled thick fillet steak. [François René, Vicomte de *Chateaubriand*, 1768-1848, French author and statesman.]

chaton, *shä-tɔ̃′*, *n.* the head of a finger-ring. [Fr.]

chatoyant, *shat-wä-yã*, *shat-oi′ənt*, *adj.* with a changing lustre, like a cat's eye in the dark: iridescent.—*n.* **chatoyance** (*shat-wä-yãs*, *shat-oi′əns*). [Fr.]

chatta, *chät′ä*, *n.* an umbrella. [Hind.]

chattel, *chat′l*, *n.* any kind of property which is not freehold, distinguished further into *chattels-real* and *chattels-personal*, the latter being mere personal movables—money, plate, cattle, and the like: the former including leasehold interests.—**goods and chattels**, all corporeal movables. [O.Fr. *chatel*—L.L. *captāle*—L. *capitāle*, etc., property, goods.]

chatter, *chat′ər*, *v.i.* to talk idly or rapidly: (of birds) to utter a succession of rapid short notes: to sound as the teeth when one shivers.—*n.* noise like that made by a magpie, or by the striking together of the teeth: idle talk.—*ns.* **chatt′erer**, one that chatters: an idle talker: a name applied to two families of birds, the wax-wings and the cotingas; **chatt′ering**.—**chatt′erbox**, one who talks or chatters incessantly. [From the sound.]

chatty. See chat (1).

chatty, *chat′i*, (*India*) *n.* an earthen water-pot. [Hind.]

Chaucerian, *chö-sē′ri-ən*, *adj.* like or pertaining to *Chaucer*.—*n.* a student or follower of Chaucer.—*n.* **Chau′cerism**, anything characteristic of Chaucer.

chaudfroid, *shō-frwä*, *n.* a jellied sauce, or a dish, e.g. of chicken, including it. [Fr., (*lit.*) hot-cold.]

chaud-mellé, *shōd-mel′ā*, (*Scots law*) *n.* a fight arising in the heat of passion: the killing of a man in such a fight. [O.Fr. *chaude-mellee*, hot fight; see mêlée.]

chaufe, **chauff** (*Spens.*), *chöf*. Forms of chafe.

chauffer, *chö′fər*, *n.* a metal box for holding fire, a portable furnace or stove. [See chafer.]

chauffeur, *shō′fər*, *-fœr′*, *n.* one employed to drive a motor-car:—fem. **chauffeuse** (*-fœz*). [Fr., stoker.]

chaulmoogra, **chaulmugra**, *chöl-mōō′grə*, *n.* a name for various Indian trees of the family Flacourtiaceae, yielding chaulmoogra oil, used, esp. formerly, in the treatment of leprosy. [Beng.]

chaunce, **chaunge**, old forms of chance, change.

chaunt(er). See chant(er).

chausses, *shōs*, or *shō′siz*, *n.pl.* any closely fitting covering for the legs, hose generally: the defence-pieces for the legs in ancient armour.—*n.* **chaussure** (*-ür′*), a general name for boots and shoes. [O.Fr. *chauces*—L. *calcia*, hose.]

Chautauqua, *shə-tök′wə*, *n.* a village and lake in U.S. where summer educational meetings were instituted in the late 19th cent.: (also without *cap.*) a meeting of this type, with lectures, etc.—*adj.* **Chautauquan** (*shə-tö′kwən*), pertaining to a system of instruction for adults by home reading and study under guidance, evolved from the *Chautauqua* (New York State) Literary and Scientific Circle, organised in 1878.

chauvinism, *shō'vin-izm*, *n.* an absurdly extravagant pride in one's country, with a corresponding contempt for foreign nations: extravagant attachment to any group, place, cause, etc.—*ns.* chau'vin, chau'vinist.—*adj.* chauvinist'ic. [From Nicolas *Chauvin*, an ardent veteran of Napoleon's, who figures in Cogniard's *La Cocarde tricolore*.]

chavender, *chav'ən-dər*, *n.* the chub. [Cf. cheven.]

chaw, *chö*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a jaw. [See jaw.]

chaw, *chö*, *v.t.* to chew (still used of tobacco and in dial.).—*n.* a quantity for chewing.—chaw'-bā'con, a country clown, a rustic fellow.—chawed up (*U.S. slang*), destroyed: defeated: crushed: reprimanded. [By-form of chew.]

chawdron, *chö'drən*, (*Shak.*) *n.* the entrails of an animal. [O.Fr. *chaudun*.]

chay, a vulgar form of chaise.

chay, *chī*, *chā*, chaya, *chī'ə*, shaya, *shī'ə*, *n.* an Indian plant (Oldenlandia) of the madder family whose root (chay-root, etc.) yields a red dye. [Cf. Tamil *saya*.]

che, *chə*, (*Shak.*) *pron.* a S.W. dialect form of I. [O.E. *ic*; cf. ch.]

cheap, *chēp*, *n.* (*obs.*) bargain, buyer's advantage.—*adj.* (from the phrase *good cheap*) low in price: charging low prices: of a low price in relation to the value: easily obtained: of small value, or so reckoned: paltry: inferior.—Also *adv.*—*v.t.* cheap'en, to ask the price of a thing: to make cheap, to lower the price of: to lower the reputation of: to beat down the price of.—*n.* cheap'ener.—*adv.* cheap'ly.—*n.* cheap'ness.—cheap Jack, or John, a travelling hawker who professes to give great bargains; cheap labour, labour paid at a poor rate; cheapskate (*slang*), a miserly person.—cheap and nasty, offensively inferior and of low value; cheap of (*Scot.*), having got off lightly with: served right; dirt cheap, ridiculously cheap; feel cheap, to have a sense of inferiority and humiliation; on the cheap, cheap or cheaply. [O.E. *cēap*, price, a bargain, *ceapian*, O.N. *kaupa* Ger. *kaufen*, to buy.]

cheat, *chēt*, *n.* an escheat, a forfeit (*obs.*): a piece of plunder, a stolen thing (*obs.*): a thing in general, esp. the gallows (*thieves' cant*): a fraud: a deception: a card game in which deception is allowed: one who cheats.—*v.t.* to deceive, defraud, impose upon.—*v.i.* to practise deceit.—*ns.* cheat'er, one who cheats: an officer who collected the fines to be paid into the Exchequer (*Shak.*): (*pl.*) spectacles (*U.S. slang*): (*pl.*) falsies (*slang*); cheat'ery (*coll.*) cheating.—put a cheat upon, to deceive; tame cheater (*Shak.*), a decoy. [escheat.]

chechacho. Same as cheechacho.

chéchia, *shā'shya*, *n.* a cylindrical skull-cap, worn by Arabs and adopted by French troops in Africa. [Fr.,—Berber *tashashit*, pl. *tishushai* skull-cap.]

check, *chek*, *v.t.* to bring to a stand: to restrain or hinder: to rebuke: to control by comparison: to verify: to punch (as a ticket); to nip, pinch, as in a window (*Scot.* also chack): to deposit or receive for safe-keeping in exchange for a check: to send (baggage) on a passenger's ticket (*U.S.*): to place in check at chess: to mark with a pattern of crossing lines.—*v.i.* to forsake the quarry for some other bird (with *at*; *falconry*): to come to a stop.—*n.* a position in chess when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king: anything that checks: a sudden stop, repulse, or rebuff: restraint: control: a rebuke (*B.*, *Shak.*): a mark put against items in a list: an order for money (usually written cheque, except in U.S.): a means of verification or testing: any counter-register used as security, a counterfoil: a token, given for example to a person leaving his seat in a theatre with the intention of returning: a restaurant bill: a counter used in games at cards (hence 'to pass in one's checks' = to die): a mechanism that holds a piano hammer after striking: a pattern of cross lines forming small squares, as in a chessboard: any fabric woven with such a pattern.—*adj.* divided into small squares by crossing lines.—*n.* check'er, one who hinders, rebukes, or scrutinises; (in *pl.*) draughts.—check'-ac'tion, piano action with checks: check'-clerk, a clerk who checks accounts, etc.; check'er-board, a checked board on which checkers or draughts is played; check'-key, a latch-key; check'list, a list for verification purposes: a comprehensive list: an inventory; check'mate, in chess, a check given to the adversary's king when in a position in which it can neither be protected nor moved out of check, so that the game is finished: a complete check: defeat: overthrow.—*v.t.* in chess, to put in checkmate: to defeat.—check'-rein, a coupling rein, a strap hindering a horse from lowering its head: check'room, check'ing-room, (*U.S.*) a cloakroom or luggage-room; check'-string, a string by which the occupant of a carriage may attract the driver's notice; check'-tak'er, one who takes tickets; check'-till, a till that records sums received; check'-up, a testing scrutiny: one of a series of regular medical examinations; check'-weigh'er, one who on the part of the men checks the weight of coal sent up to the pit-mouth.—check in, out, record one's arrival or departure from work: to perform the necessary business at a hotel office on arriving, or leaving; check up, to investigate: to examine and test (often with *on*).—hold in check, restrain, keep back. [O.Fr. *eschec*, *eschac*, through Ar. from Pers. *shāh* king, checkmate being O.Fr. *eschec mat*—Ar. *shāh māt*(*a*), the king is dead.]

checker. See check; also under cheque.

checker-berry, *chek'ər-ber-i*, *n.* the American winter-green (*Gaultheria*).

checklaton, s(c)hecklaton, *chek-*, *shek-lat'ən*, *n.* understood and explained by Spenser as gilded leather used for making embroidered jacks. [ciclaton, perh. with association with latten.]

Cheddar, *ched'ər*, *n.* a kind of cheese first made at *Cheddar* in Somersetshire.—Cheddar pink, a species of pink (*Dianthus caesius*) found on the limestone cliffs at Cheddar.

cheechako, *chē-chä'kō*, (*Canada* and *Alaska*) *n.* a tenderfoot.—Also checha'ko, cheechal'ko, checha'quo. [Chinook jargon, new-come.]

chee-chee, *chē'chē*, *n.* in India, a Eurasian: affected Eurasian English. [Perh. Hind. *chī-chī*, dirt, fie!]

cheek, *chēk*, *n.* the side of the face below the eye, the fleshy lateral wall of the mouth: effrontery, impudence (*coll.*): a side-post of a door, window, etc.: the cheek strap of a horse's bridle: the ring at the end of a bit: anything arranged in lateral pairs.—*v.t.* (*coll.*) to address insolently.—*adj.* cheek'y (*coll.*), saucy.—cheek'-bone, the bone above the cheek; cheek'-pouch, a dilatation of the cheek, forming a bag, as in monkeys, etc.; cheek'-tooth, a molar tooth.—cheek by jowl, side by side. [O.E. *cēce*, *cēace*, cheek, jaw; cf. Du. *kaak*.]

cheep, *chēp*, *v.i.* to chirp, as a young bird.—*n.* a sound of cheeping.—*n.* cheep'er, a young bird, esp. of game. [Imit.]

cheer, *chēr*, *n.* face (*arch.*): disposition, frame of mind (with *good*, etc.): joy: a shout of approval or welcome: kind treatment: entertainment: fare, food.—*v.t.* to comfort: to encourage: to applaud: to inspirit.—*v.i.* to take comfort (*obs.*): to be of good cheer (*obs.*): to shout encouragement or applause.—*n.* cheer'er.—*adj.* cheer'ful, in, of, promoting, or accompanied by good

spirits.—*adv.* cheer'fully.—*n.* cheer'fulness.—*adv.* cheer'ily.—*n.* cheer'iness.—*interj.* cheer'io, cheer'o, cheers, a bright informal goodbye.—*ns.* cheer'ishness (*Milton*), cheerfulness; cheer-leader, (*U.S.*) one who directs organised cheering, as at team games.—*adj.* cheer'less, comfortless.—*adj.* cheer'ly, cheerful.—*adv.* in a cheery manner: heartily.—*interj.* cheers! (*coll.*), good health! (used when drinking a toast).—*adj.* cheer'y, cheerful: promoting cheerfulness.—cheer up, (*coll.*) to make, or become, more cheerful. [O.Fr. *chiere*, face.—L.L. *cara*, the face.]

cheese, *chēz*, *n.* a wholesome article of food, made from the curd of milk coagulated by rennet, separated from the whey, and pressed into a solid mass: a compressed cake of various nature: the receptacle of a thistle-head: the flattened cheese-shaped bowl used in skittles.—*n.* chees'iness.—*adj.* chees'y, having the nature of cheese.—cheese'burger, a hamburger cooked with cheese on top of it; cheese'cake, a cup of pastry containing formerly cheese, now some sort of curd: a pin-up, esp. of a lightly clad woman (*slang.*): female shapely charms (*slang*): a show of leg (*slang*); cheese'cloth, a loose-woven cloth suitable for pressing cheeses; cheese'-cutter, a square-peaked cap; cheese'-hopper, the larva of a small fly, remarkable for its leaping power, found in cheese; cheese'-mite, a very small arachnid that breeds in cheese; cheese'-monger, a dealer in cheese; cheese'-paring, paring, or rind, of cheese (*Shak.*): a very thin man: parsimony.—*adj.* mean and parsimonious.—cheese'-press, a machine in which curds for cheese are pressed; cheese'-renn'et, the plant lady's bed-straw, said to have been used as rennet in curdling milk; cheese'-straw, a long thin biscuit flavoured with cheese; cheese'-taster, a scoop for taking a sample from the inside of a cheese; cheese'-vat, a vat or wooden case in which curds are pressed; cheese'-wring, a cheese-press.—green cheese, cheese not yet dried; make cheeses, to whirl round and then sink down suddenly so as to make the skirt stand out like a cheese. [O.E. *cēse*, *cȳse*, curdled milk (cf. Ger. *käse*, cheese)—L. *cāseus*.]

cheese, *chēz*, *n.* the correct thing (*obs. slang*): anything of excellent quality.—big cheese (*slang*), a person of importance. [Prob. Pers. and Hind. *chīz*, thing.]

cheese, *chēz*, *v.t.* (*slang*) in the phrases cheese it, stop, have done, run off; cheesed off (also cheesed), fed up.

cheetah, *chē'tə*, *n.* an Eastern animal like the leopard, used in hunting. [Hindi *citā*—Sans. *citraka*, *citrakāya*, having a speckled body.]

cheewink. Same as chewink.

chef, *shef*, *n.* a head-cook (in full chef de cuisine, *də kwē-zēn*, kitchen-head): a reliquary in the shape of a head.—chef d'œuvre (*shā-dœ-vr'*), a masterpiece:—*pl.* chefs d'œuvre (*shā-*). [Fr. head, chief; see chief.]

cheiro-, *kī'rō-*, *kī-ro'-*, (see also chiro-) in composition, hand.—*ns.* cheirog'nomy, chirog'nomy (Gr. *gnōmē*, understanding), palmistry; chi'rograph, a written or signed document; ch(e)irog'rapher (*obs.*), an official of the Court of Common Pleas; ch(e)irog'raphist, an expert in handwriting: a palmist (*Pope*); ch(e)irog'raphy, handwriting, penmanship; ch(e)irol'ogist; ch(e)irol'ogy, gesture-language: the study of the hand; ch(e)i'romancy (*-man-si*), fortune-telling by the hand (Gr. *manteiā*, divination).—*adjs.* ch(e)iromant'ic, -al.—*n.* ch(e)iron'omer (Gr. *nomos*, law), a gesticulator.—*adj.* ch(e)ironom'ic.—*n.* ch(e)iron'omy, the art of gesticulation or of pantomime.—*n.pl.* Ch(e)irop'tera (Gr. *pteron*, wing), the order of bats.—*adjs.* ch(e)iropteroph'ilous (Gr. *phileein*, to love), pollinated by bats; ch(e)irop'terous.—*n.* Cheirothe'rium (Gr. *thērion*, beast), a Triassic labyrinthodont with hand-like footprints. [Gr. *cheir*, hand.]

cheka, *chā'kə*, *n.* the Russian secret police of 1917-1922.—*n.* chek'ist, a member of the cheka. [Russ. *che ka*, names of the initial letters of the words for extraordinary commission.]

chela, *kē'lə*, *n.* the prehensile claw of an arthropod.—*adj.* che'late.—*n.* a co-ordination compound (e.g. haemoglobin) in which a central metallic ion is attached to an organic molecule at two or more positions.—*n.* Chē'lifer, the book-scorpion.—*adj.* chelif'erous, having a chela or chelae. [Latinised from Gr. *chēlē*.]

chela, *chā'lə*, *n.* a novice in Buddhism: a disciple of a religious teacher or leader.—*n.* che'laship. [Hindi *celā*, servant, disciple.]

chelicera, *kē-lis'ə-rə*, *n.* a biting appendage in Arachnida:—*pl.* chelic'erae (*-rē*). [Gr. *chēlē*, a crab's claw, *keras*, horn.]

Chellean, *shel'i-ən*, *adj.* belonging to an early Palaeolithic culture, older than Acheulean. [*Chelles*, near Paris, where flints of this stage are found.]

Chelonia, *ki-lō'ni-a*, *n.* an order of reptiles with horny shell and horny beak, tortoises and turtles.—*adj.* and *n.* chelō'nian. [Gr. *chelōnē*, a tortoise.]

Chelsea, *chel'sē*, district of London noted as an artists' quarter.—Chelsea bun, a rolled bun filled with currants and raisins; Chelsea pensioner, an elderly, often disabled, ex-soldier, connected with the Chelsea Royal Hospital; Chelsea ware, a variety of china made in the 18th cent.

chemin de fer, *shə-mē-də-fer'*, *n.* a variety of baccarat (familiarly chemmy, *shem'i*). [Fr. railway.]

chemic, etc. See under chemistry.

chemise, *shə-mēz'*, *n.* a woman's shirt, a smock or shift.—*n.* chemisette', a kind of bodice worn by women: lace or muslin filling up the open front of a woman's dress. [Fr. *chemise*—L.L. *camisia*, a nightgown, surplice.]

chemistry, *kem'is-tri*, formerly chymistry, *kim'is-tri*, *n.* the science of the properties of substances elementary and compound, and of the laws of their combination and action one upon another. *adjs.* chemiat'ric, iatrochemical; chem'ic, alchemical (*obs.*): iatrochemical (*obs.*): chemical.—*n.* an alchemist or a chemist (*obs.*): bleaching powder (*arch.*).—*v.t.* to treat with bleaching powder:—*pr.p.* chem'icking; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* chem'icked.—*adj.* chem'ical, alchemical (*obs.*): iatrochemical (*obs.*): relating to chemistry: versed in or studying chemistry.—*n.* a substance obtained by chemical means or used in chemical operations.—*adv.* chem'ically.—*ns.* chem'ism, chemical action; chem'ist, an alchemist (*obs.*): one skilled in chemistry: a manufacturer of or dealer in chemicals and drugs: a pharmacist; chem'itype, any chemical process for obtaining impressions from an engraving; chem'itypy; chem'onasty, nastic movement under diffuse chemical stimulus; chemopsychī'atry, treatment of mental illness by drugs.—*adjs.* chemopsychīat'ric; chemorecep'tive.—*ns.* chemoreceptiv'ity; chemorecep'tion; chem'oreceptor, a sensory nerve-ending, receiving a chemical stimulus; chem'ostat, an apparatus for growth of bacteria, fungi, tissue, etc.—*adj.* chemotac'tic, pertaining to chemotaxis.—*ns.* chemotax'is, movement of a whole organism in a definite direction in response to chemical stimulus; chemotherapeu'tics, chemother'apy, treatment of a disease by means of a chemical compound, having a specific bactericidal or bacteriostatic effect against the micro-organism involved; chemot'ropism (*bot.*), orientation by differential growth in response to chemical stimulus.—*adj.* chemotrop'ic.—*n.* chemurgy (*kem'ər-ji*), a branch of applied chemistry concerned with the use of agricultural products, or other organic raw materials, for industry.—*adjs.*

chemur'gic, -al.—chemical affinity, the tendency to combine with one another exhibited by many substances, or the force by which the substances constituting a compound are held together; **chemical engineering**, design, construction, and operation of chemical plant and works, esp. in industrial chemistry; **chemical warfare**, warfare involving the use of irritating or asphyxiating gases, oil flames, etc.—**chemist and druggist**, one who has passed the lower, pharmaceutical chemist, one who has passed the higher examinations, qualifying him to practise as a pharmacist. [See alchemy.]

chenar, *chē-när'*, *n.* the oriental plane (*Platanus orientalis*). [Pers. *chinār*.]

chenet, *shə-ne*, (Fr.) an andiron.

chenille, *shə-nēl'*, *n.* a thick, velvety cord of silk or wool resembling a woolly caterpillar: a velvet-like material used for table-covers, etc. [Fr. *chenille*, caterpillar—L. *canicula*, a hairy little dog, *canis*, a dog.]

Chenopodium, *ken-ō-pō'di-əm*, *n.* the goosefoot genus, giving name to the family Chenopodiā'ceae, akin to the pink family.—*adj.* **chenopodiā'ceous.** [Gr. *chēn*, goose, *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

cheong-sam, *chong'-sam'*, *n.* a tight-fitting high-necked dress with slits at the sides. [Chin.]

cheque, in U.S. check, *chek*, *n.* a counterfoil (*obs.*): a money order on a banker.—*n.* **cheq'uer**, a chess-board, also a chess-man (*arch.*): alternation of colours, as on a chess-board (see also checker).—*v.t.* to mark in squares of different colours: to variegate: to interrupt.—*adjs.* **cheq'uered, check'ered**, variegated, like a chess-board: varying in character: eventful, with alternations of good and bad fortune.—*adv.* **cheq'uerwise.**—*adj.* **cheq'uy, check'y** (*her.*), chequered.—**cheque'-book**, a book of cheque forms; **cheq'uer-work**, any pattern having alternating squares of different colours.—**blank cheque**, a cheque signed by the drawer without having the amount indicated: concession of power without limit (*fig.*); **crossed cheque**, an ordinary cheque with two transverse lines drawn across it, which have the effect of making it payable only through a bank account. [See check.]

cher, *fem.* **chère**, *sher*, (Fr.) dear.

cheralite, *cher'ə-līt*, *n.* a radioactive mineral rich in thorium and uranium. [*Chera*, anc. name of Travancore, where discovered, Gr. *lithos*, a stone.]

cherchef't, a Miltonic spelling of kerchiefed.

cherimoya, cherimoyer, *cher-i-moi'ə*, *-ər*, *n.* a Peruvian fruit (*Anona Cherimolia*) resembling the custard-apple. [Quechua.]

cherish, *cher'ish*, *v.t.* to protect and treat with affection: to nurture, nurse: to entertain in the mind.—*n.* **cher'ishment.** [Fr. *chérir*, *chérissant*—*cher*, dear—L. *cārus*.]

chernozem, *chûr'nō-zem*, a very fertile soil of sub-humid steppe, consisting of a dark topsoil over a lighter calcareous layer. [Russ., black earth.]

Cherokee, *cher'ə-kē*, *n.* (a member of) a tribe of Iroquoian Indians: the language of the Cherokee.

cheroot, *shə-rōōt'*, *n.* a cigar not pointed at either end. [Fr. *cheroute*, representing the Tamil name *shuruttu*, a roll.]

cherry, *cher'i*, *n.* a small stone-fruit: the tree (*Cerasus*, a subgenus of *Prunus*) that bears it: extended to many fruits resembling it in some way, as **Barbados cherry**: in cricket slang, the new ball, taken after so many runs have been scored or balls bowled.—*adj.* like a cherry in colour: ruddy.—**cherr'y-bean**, cow-pea; **cherr'y-bob'**, in children's games, two cherries joined by the stalks; **cherr'y-bounce'**, cherry brandy: brandy and sugar; **cherry brandy**, a liqueur made by steeping Morello cherries in brandy; **cherr'y-coal**, a soft shining coal; **cherr'y-lau'rel**, a species of cherry with evergreen laurel-like leaves; **cherr'y-pepp'er**, a West Indian Capsicum; **cherr'y-pie**, a pie made of cherries: the common heliotrope; **cherr'y-pit**, a game in which cherry-stones are thrown into a small hole; **cherr'y-plum**, a plum of flavour approaching a cherry; **cherr'y-stone**, the hard endocarp of the cherry. [O.E. *ciris*—L. *cerasus*—Gr. *kerasos*, a cherry-tree. It is said to have been introduced from *Kerasous* (*Cerasus*) in Pontus, by Lucullus, but was known in Europe long before his time.]

cherry, *cher'i*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to cheer. [See cherish.]

chersonese, *kûr'sə-nēz*, *-nēs*, *n.* a peninsula. [Gr. *chersonēsos*—*chersos*, land, dry land, *nēsos*, an island.]

chert, *chûrt*, *n.* a compact flinty chalcedony.—*adj.* **chert'y.** [Etymology doubtful.]

cherub, *cher'əb*, *n.* a winged creature with human face, represented as associated with Jehovah: a celestial spirit: a chubby-faced person, esp. a child:—*pl.* **cher'ubs, cher'ubim** (*-ə*, *-ū*, *-bim*), **cher'ubims.**—*adjs.* **cherubic** (*-ōō'bik*), **-al, cherubim'ic**, angelic.—*adv.* **cheru'bically.**—*n.* **cher'ubin** (*Shak.*), a cherub. [Heb. *k'rub*, pl. *k'rubim*.]

cherup, *cher'up*. Same as chirrup.

chervil, *chûr'vil*, *n.* an umbelliferous plant (*Anthriscus cerefolium*) cultivated as a pot-herb: also other species of Anthriscus (*common*, *wild*, and *rough chervil*): extended to sweet cicely (*sweet chervil*). [O.E. *cerfille*—L. *caerefolium*—Gr. *chairephyllon*.]

chesil, *chez'il*, *n.* gravel: shingle: bran.—Also **chis'el.** [O.E. *cisil*.]

chess, *ches*, *n.* a game of skill for two, played with figures or men of different kinds which are moved on a chequered board.—**chess'board**, the board on which chess is played: a chequered design; **chess'man.** [O.Fr. *eschès* (Fr. *échecs*; It. *scacchi*; Ger. *schach*)—Pers. *shāh*, a king.]

chess, *ches*, *n.* one of the parallel planks of a pontoon-bridge—generally in *pl.*

chessel, *ches'l*, *n.* a cheese mould. [cheese.]

chessylite, *ches'i-līt*, *n.* basic carbonate of copper, vivid blue in colour, azurite. [*Chessy*, near Lyons, where it occurs.]

chest, *chest*, *n.* a large strong box: the part of the body between the neck and the abdomen, the thorax: a treasury: a chestful.—*adj.* **chest'ed**, having a chest: placed in a chest.—*n.* **chest'ful**, enough to fill a chest.—*adj.* **chest'y**, of the quality of the chest-voice: suggestive of disease of the chest (*coll.*): self-important (*slang*).—**chest'-note**, in singing or speaking, a deep note; **chest'-protec'tor**, a covering to keep the chest warm; **chest'-register, -tone, -voice**, the lowest register of the voice.—**chest of drawers**, a case in which drawers slide; **chest of viols** (*arch.*), a set of viols (two trebles, two tenors, two basses); **off one's chest** (*coll.*), off one's mind. [O.E. *cyst*—L. *cista*—Gr. *kistē*; Scot. *kist*.]

chesterfield, *chest'ər-fēld*, *n.* a long overcoat: a heavily padded sofa. [Lord *Chesterfield*.]

chestnut (now rarely chesnut), *ches'nut*, *n.* a tree of genus Castanea, esp. the *Spanish* or *Sweet Chestnut*: its edible nut, encased (three together) in a prickly husk: its hard timber: the horse-chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), its fruit or nut: a chestnut horse: in Australia, Castanospermum: a horny knob of a horse's foreleg: a stale joke (*slang*).—*adj.* of chestnut colour, reddish-brown.—**pull the chestnuts out of the fire**, to take control and rescue someone from a difficult situation. [O.Fr. *chastaigne*—L. *castanea*—perh. from *Castana*, in Thessaly.]

cheval de bataille, *shə-val də bä-tä-y'*, (Fr.; *lit.* warhorse) a favourite topic.

cheval-de-frise, *shə-val'-də-frēz'*, *n.* a spiky defensive structure used esp. to stop cavalry:—*pl.*

chevaux-de-frise (*shə-vō'-*). [Fr. *cheval*, horse, *de*, of, *Frise*, Friesland.]

chevalet, *shə-va'lā, she'*, *n.* the bridge of a stringed instrument (*mus.*). [Fr. dim. of *cheval*, a horse.]

cheval-glass, *shə-val'gläs*, *n.* a large glass or mirror supported on a frame. [Fr. *cheval*, horse, stand.]

chevalier, *shev-ə-lēr'*, *n.* a cavalier: a knight: a gallant. [Fr.,—L.L. *caballārius*—L. *caballus*, a horse.]

chevalier d'industrie, *shə-va-lyā dē-düs-trē*, (Fr.) lit. a knight of industry: one who lives by his wits and has savoir-faire.

chevelure, *shev'(ə-)lür*, *n.* a head of hair: a periwig: the nebulous part of a comet. [Fr.,—L. *capillātūra*—*capillus*, hair.]

cheven, *chev'ən*, *n.* the chub.—Also **chev'in.** [Fr. *chevin*, *chevanne*.]

cheverel, -il, *chev'ər-əl*, *n.* a kid: soft, flexible kidskin leather.—*adj.* like kid leather, pliable.—*ns.* **chev(e)ron** (*shev'*; *obs.*) a kid glove; **chevrette** (*shəv-ret'*), a thin kind of goat-skin. [Fr. *chevreau*, *chevrette*, a kid—*chèvre*; L. *capra*, a she-goat.]

chevesaile, *chev'ə-sāl*, *n.* an ornamental collar of a coat. [O.Fr. *chevesaile*—*chevece*, the neck.]

cheville, *shə-vē'*, *n.* the peg of a stringed instrument (*mus.*): a redundant word or expression used in a verse or sentence for purposes of metre or balance only. [Fr. peg—L. *clāvicula*, dim. of *clāvis*, a key.]

Cheviot, *chē'vi-ət* (or *chev'i-ət*), *n.* a hardy breed of short-woolled sheep reared on the *Cheviot* Hills: a cloth made from their wool.

chevisance, *chev'i-zans*, *n.* achievement: resource: gain: money dealings: performance (*Spens.*): an unidentified flower. [Fr.,—*chevir*, to accomplish; *chef*, the head, the end.]

chevron, *shev'rən*, *n.* a rafter: the representation of two rafters of a house meeting at the top (*her.*): a V-shaped band on the sleeve, a mark of non-commissioned rank or (in army and R.A.F., inverted) of long service and good conduct.—*adjs.* **chev'roned; chev'rony.** [Fr. *chevron*, rafter—L. *capreolus*, dim. of *caper*, a goat.]

chevrotain, *shev'rō-tān*, or *-tən*, *n.* a mouse-deer, any member of the Tragulidae, an Old World tropical family of small deerlike animals not very near the deer but forming a separate section of artiodactyls. [Fr., dim. of *chèvre*—L. *capra*, she-goat.]

chevy, *chev'i*, **chivy,** *chiv'i*, *n.* a hunting cry: a pursuit: prisoner's base.—*v.t.* to chase: (often **chivvy**) to harass.—*v.i.* to scamper. [Perh. from the Border ballad of battle, *Chevy Chase*.]

chew, *chōō*, *v.t.* to bruise and grind with the teeth: to masticate: to meditate, reflect (*fig.*).—*n.* action of chewing: a quid of tobacco.—*n.* **chew'ing-gum,** a preparation made from chicle gum, produced by the sapodilla plum tree, sweetened and flavoured.—**chew the cud,** to masticate a second time food that has already been swallowed and passed into the first stomach: to ruminate in thought (*fig.*); **chew the rag, the fat** (*slang*), to keep on arguing the point. [O.E. *cēowan*; Ger. *kauen*; cf jaw.]

chewet, *chōō'it*, *n.* a chough (*obs.*): a chatterer (*Shak.*). [Fr. *chouette*, chough (now owl).]

chewet, *chōō'it*, (*obs.*) *n.* a pie or pudding of miscellaneous chopped meats.

chewink, *chə-wingk'*, *n.* a large finch of eastern N. America, the red-eyed towhee. [Imit.]

chez, *shā*, *prep.* at the home or establishment of. [Fr.]

chi, *kī*, *hhē*, *n.* the twenty-second letter (X, χ) of the Greek alphabet, representing an aspirated k sound: as a numeral $\chi' = 600$, ͵$\chi = 600,000$: in inscriptions $\chi = 1,000$ (*chilioi*). [Gr. *chei*, *chī*.]

chi, *chī*. Same as chai.

Chian, *kī'ən*, *adj.* pertaining to *Chios* in the Aegean Sea.

Chianti, *kē-an'ti*, *-än'*, It. *kyän'tē*, *n.* a red (or white) wine of Tuscany. [*Chianti* Mountains.]

chiao, *jow*, *n.* Chinese coin, one-tenth of 1 yuan. [Chin.]

chiaroscuro, *kyär-o-skōō'rō*, *n.* management of light and shade in a picture.

chiasm, *kī'azm*, *n.* (*anat.*) a decussation or intersection, esp. that of the optic nerves.—also **chias'ma.**—*n.* **chias'mus** (*rhet.*), contrast by parallelism in reverse order, as *Do not live to eat, but eat to live.*—*adj.* **chias'tic.**—*n.* **chias'tolite,** (*min.*) a variety of andalusite with black cruciform inclusions. [Gr. *chiasma*, a cross-shaped mark, *chiastos*, laid crosswise, like the Greek letter X (*chi*, *chei*), *lithos*, a stone.]

chiaus, *chows*, *n.* Same as chouse.

chibol, *chib'əl*. See cibol.

chibouk, chibouque, *chi-bŏŏk'*, *n.* a long straight-stemmed Turkish pipe. [Turk. *chibūk*.]

chic, *shēk*, *n.* style, elegance: artistic skill.—*adj.* having chic: smart and fashionable. [Fr.]

chica, *chē'kä*, *n.* an orange-red dye-stuff, got by boiling the leaves of a South American Bignonia. [From a native name.]

Chicago, *shi-kä'gō*, *n.* a form of contract bridge played in sets of four deals, not in rubbers.

chicane, *shi-kān'*, *v.i.* to use shifts and tricks.—*v.t.* to deceive.—*n.* a trick or artifice: a bridge hand without trumps, for which a score above the line used to be allowed: a barrier or obstacle in motor-racing, etc.—*ns.* **chicā'ner,** one who chicanes: a quibbler; **chicā'nery,** trickery or artifice, esp. in legal proceedings: quibbling; **chicā'ning,** quibbling. [Fr. *chicane*, sharp practice at law, from Late Gr. *tzykanion*, a game at mall, *tzykanizein*, to play at mall.—Pers. *tchuagan*, a crooked mallet.]

chich, *chich*. Same as chick-pea.

chicha, *chēch'a*, *n.* a South American liquor fermented from maize. [Said to be Haitian.]

chichi, chi-chi, *shē-shē*, *chē-chē*, *adj.* pretentious: fussy, precious, affected: stylish, chic, self-consciously fashionable.—*n.* something that is, or quality of being, chichi: red tape: fuss. [Fr.]

chick, *chik*, *n.* the young of fowls, esp. of the hen: a child, as a term of endearment: a girl or young woman (*slang*).—*n.* **chick'en,** the young of birds, esp. of the domestic fowl: the flesh of a fowl, not always very young: a prairie chicken: a youthful person, esp. a girl: a faint-hearted person (*coll.*).—*adj.* (*coll.*) cowardly, frightened.—*v.i.* (*coll.*) to show fear: (*coll.*; with *out*) to desert, quit, through cowardice.—*n.* **chick'ling,** a little chicken.—**chick'-a-biddy, chick'-a-didd'le,** terms of endearment addressed to children; **chicken-feed,** poultry food: small change (*coll.*): something of little value, e.g. information leaked (*coll.*); **chick'en-haz'ard,** a game at hazard for low stakes.—*adj.* **chick'en-heart'ed.**—**chick'en-pox,** a contagious febrile disease, chiefly of children, not unlike a mild form of smallpox; **chick'en-run,** a run for hens; **chick'en-wire,** wire-netting; **chick'weed,** a species of stitchwort, one of the commonest of weeds, much relished by fowls and cage-birds (mouse-ear chickweed, the kindred genus *Cerastium*); **chick'weed-win'tergreen** (see wintergreen, under winter). [O.E. *cicen*; cf. Du. *kieken*, Ger. *küchlein*.]

chick, *chik*, (*Ind.*) *n.* a hanging door-screen or sun-blind of laced bamboo slips, etc. [Hindi *ciq*.]

chickadee, *chik-ə-dē'*, *n.* an American titmouse. [From its note.]

chickaree, *chik-ə-rē'*, *n.* an American red squirrel. [From its cry.]

chickling, *chik'ling*, *n.* a spices of pea (also **chickling vetch,** *Lathyrus sativus*).—*n.* **chick'-pea,**

gram, a plant of the pea family (*Cicer arietinum*): its edible seed. [Earlier *chich*, *chichling*, *chich-pease*—Fr. *chiche*—L. *cicer*, chick-pea.]

chicle, *chik′l*, *chik′li*, *n.* the gum of the sapodilla tree, chewing-gum. [Sp.,—Mex.]

chicory, (also **chiccory**), *chik′ə-ri*, *n.* succory, a blue-flowered composite (*Cichorium Intybus*): its carrot-like root (ground to mix with coffee). [Fr. *chicorée*—L. *cichorēum*—Gr. *kichorion*.]

chide, *chīd*, *v.t.* to scold, rebuke, reprove by words: to be noisy about, as the sea.—*v.i.* to make a snarling, murmuring sound, as a dog or trumpet:—*pr.p.* **chīd′ing**; *pa.t.* **chīd**, sometimes **chid′ed**, **chōde** (*arch*); *pa.p.* **chīd**, **chidden**.—*ns.* **chīd′er** (*Shak.*), a quarrelsome person; **chīd′ing**, scolding. [O.E. *cīdan* (a weak verb).]

chief, *chēf*, *adj.* head: principal, highest, first: outstanding, important (with *comp.* **chief′er**, *superl.* **chief′est**): intimate (*Scot.*).—*adv.* **chiefly**.—*n.* a head or principal person: a leader: the principal part or top of anything: the greater part: an ordinary, consisting of the upper part of the field cut off by a horizontal line, generally made to occupy one-third of the area of the shield.—*ns.* **chief′dom**, **chief′ship**, state of being chief: sovereignty; **chief′ery**, **chief′ry** (in *Spens.* **cheverye**), an Irish chieftaincy: the dues paid to a chief or the supreme lord: a chief's lands; **chief′ess**, a female chief.—*adj.* **chief′less**, without a chief or leader.—*n.* **chief′ling**.—*adv.* **chief′ly**, in the first place: principally: for the most part.—*ns.* **chief′tain**, the head of a clan: a leader or commander:—*fem.* **chief′tainess**; **chief′taincy**, **chief′tainry**; **chief′tainship**.—**chief′-bar′on**, the President of the Court of Exchequer; **chief′-justice** (see **justice**).—**in chief** (*her.*), borne in the upper part of the shield: of a tenure, held directly from the sovereign: at the head, as commander-*in-chief*. [Fr. *chef*—L. *caput*, the head.]

chield, *chēld*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a lad, a man.—Also **chiel**. [Apparently a form of child.]

chiff-chaff, *chif′-chaf*, *n.* a small warbler. [Imit.]

chiffon, *shē′fɔ̃*, *shif′on*, *n.* (in *pl.*) trimmings, or other adornments: a thin fine clothing fabric of silk, nylon, etc.—*n.* **chiffonier** (*shif-ən-ēr′*), an ornamental cabinet. [Fr., rag, adornment—*chiffe*, rag.]

chignon, *shē′nyɔ̃*, *n.* a fold or roll of hair worn on the back of the head and neck. [Fr., meaning first the nape of the neck (jointed like a chain)—*chaînon*, link of a chain—*chaîne*, a chain.]

chigoe, *chig′ō*, **chigre**, **chigger**, *chig′ər*, *n.* a West Indian and South American flea (*Sacropsylla penetrans*), the gravid female of which buries itself, esp. beneath the toe-nails: the larva of an American harvest-mite that burrows in the skin.—Also **jigg′er**. [West Indian name.]

chihuahua, *chi-wä′wä*, *n.* a very small dog (2 lb. or so) with big eyes and pointed ears. [*Chihuahua* in Mexico.]

chik. Same as **chick** (2).

chikara, *chi-kä′ra*, *n.* a four-horned Indian antelope: an Indian gazelle. [Hindi *cikārā*.]

chikara, *chik′ə-ra*, *n.* an Indian instrument of the violin class. [Hindi *cikārā*.]

chik(h)or. See **chukor**.

chilblain, *chil′blān*, *n.* a painful red swelling, esp. on hands and feet in cold weather. [**chill** and **blain** (1).]

child, *chīld*, *n.* a very young person (up to the age of sixteen for the purpose of some acts of parliament): a female infant (*Shak.*): a son or daughter: one who stands in relation of origin or adoption: a disciple: a youth of gentle birth, esp. in ballads, etc. (*arch.*; sometimes **childe** and **chylde**): (in *pl.*) offspring: descendants: inhabitants:—*pl.* **children** (*chil′drən*; a double pl. from older and dial. **chil′der**).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*arch.*), to bring forth.—*adj.* **child′ed** (*Shak.*), possessed of a child.—*n.* **child′hood**, state of being a child: the time of being a child.—*adjs.* **child′ing** (*Shak.*), fruiting, teeming; **child′ish**, of or like a child: silly: trifling.—*adv.* **child′ishly**.—*ns.* **child′ishness**, what is natural to a child: puerility.—*adjs.* **child′less**, without children; **child′like**, like a child: becoming a child: docile: innocent; **child′ly**, natural or becoming to a child.—*n.* **child′ness** (*Shak.*), nature or character of a child.—**child′bearing**, the act of bringing forth children; **child′bed**, the state of a woman brought to bed with child; **child′birth**, the giving birth to a child: parturition; **child′crowing**, a nervous affection with spasm of the muscles closing the glottis; **child's play**, something very easy to do; **child-study**, the psychology and physiology of children; **child welfare**, health and well-being of young children as an object of systematic social work; **child′-wife**, a very young wife.—**second childhood**, the childishness of old age; **with child**, pregnant. [O.E. *cild*, pl. *cild*, later *cildru*, *-ra*.]

Childermas, *chil′dər-məs*, *n.* Innocents' Day, a festival (Dec. 28) to commemorate the slaying of the children by Herod. [O.E. *cildra*, gen. pl. of *cild*, child, *mæsse*, mass.]

Chile, *chil′i*, *adj.* of Chile.—*n.* and *adj.* **Chil′ean** (*obs.* **Chil′ian**).—**Chile(an) pine**, the monkey-puzzle; **Chile saltpetre**, sodium nitrate.

chile, *chīl*. Variant form of **child**.

chili, **chile**, *chil′i*. Variant forms of **chilli**.

chili, *shil′ē*, a hot dry wind of North Africa. [Berber.]

chiliad, *kil′i-ad*, *n.* the number 1,000: 1,000 of anything (e.g. years).—*ns.* **chil′iagon**, a plane figure with 1,000 angles: **chil′iahedron**, a solid figure with 1,000 plane faces; **chiliarch** (*kil′i-ärk*), a leader or commander of a thousand men; **chil′iarchy**, the position of chiliarch; **chil′iasm**, the doctrine that Christ will reign bodily upon the earth for 1,000 years; **chil′iast**, one who holds this opinion: one who believes in a coming happier time on earth. [Gr. *chīlias*, *-ados*—*chilioi*, 1,000.]

chill, *chil*, *n.* coldness: a cold that causes shivering: anything that damps or disheartens: a foundry mould.—*adj.* shivering with cold: slightly cold: opposite of *cordial*.—*v.i.* to grow cold.—*v.t.* to make chill or cold: to cool: to preserve by cold: to injure with cold: to discourage: to cloud or bloom the surface of (by cold air): to take the chill off (*dial.*):—*adj.* **chilled**, made cold: hardened by chilling, as iron: preserved by cold, as beef.—*adv.* **chill′ily**.—*n.* **chill′iness**.—*n.* and *adj.* **chill′ing**.—*n.* **chill′ness**.—*adj.* **chilly**, cold: chilling: sensitive to cold.—**take the chill off**, to warm slightly: to make lukewarm. [O.E. *cele*, *ciele*, cold; see **cold**, **cool**.]

chilli, *chil′i*, *n.* the pod of the capsicum, extremely pungent and stimulant, used in sauces, pickles, etc., and dried and ground to form Cayenne pepper. [Nahuatl.]

chillum, *chil′um*, *n.* the part of a hookah containing the tobacco and charcoal balls: a hookah itself: the act of smoking it. [Hind. *chilam*.]

Chilognatha, *kī-log′nä-tha*, *n.pl.* millipedes. [Gr. *cheilos*, lip, *gnathos*, jaw.]

Chilopoda, *kī-lop′o-da*, *n.pl.* centipedes. [Gr. *cheilos*, lip, *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

Chiltern hundreds. See **hundreds**.

Chimaera. Older spelling of **Chimera**.

chime, *chīm*, *n.* a set of bells tuned in a scale: the ringing of such bells in succession (often in *pl.*): a definite sequence of bell-like notes sounded as by a clock: the harmonious sound of bells or other musical instruments: agreement of sound or of relation: harmony: rhyme: jingle.—*v.i.* to sound a chime or in chime: to accord or agree: to jingle: to rhyme: to say words over mechanically.—*v.t.* to strike, or cause to sound in chime: to indicate by chiming.—**chime in**, to join in, in agreement. [M.E. *chimbe*, prob. O.Fr. *cymbale*—L. *cymbalum*, a cymbal.]

chime, chimb, *chīm*, *n.* the rim formed by the ends of the staves of a cask: a hollowed or bevelled channel in the waterway of a ship's deck (*naut.*). [Cog. with Du. *kim*, Ger. *kimme*, edge.]

chimer, *chim'ər*, **chimere,** *chi-mēr'*, *n.* a long sleeveless tabard: the upper robe worn by a bishop. [O.Fr. *chamarre*; cf. cymar; Sp. *zamarra*, *chamarra*, sheepskin.]

chimera, chimaera, *kī-*, *ki-mē'rə*, *n.* a fabulous, fire-spouting monster, with a lion's head, a serpent's tail, and a goat's body: any idle or wild fancy: a picture of an animal having its parts made up of various animals: a genus of cartilaginous fishes, often ranked with the sharks and rays: an organism made up of two genetically distinct tissues.—*adjs.* **chimeric** (*-mer'ik*), **-al,** of the nature of a chimaera: wild: fanciful.—*adv.* **chimĕr'ically.** [L.,—Gr. *chimaira*, a she-goat.]

chimney, *chim'ni*, (*dial.* **chimley, chumley,** *chim'*, *chum'li*), *n.* a passage for the escape of fumes, smoke, or heated air from a fireplace or furnace: a glass tube surrounding a lamp flame: a volcanic vent: a cleft in a rock-face.—*v.t.* to climb a narrow crevice with back against one wall and feet against the other.—*ns.* **chim'ney-board,** a board blocking up a fireplace; **chim'ney-can,** a chimney-pot; **chim'ney-cor'ner, -nook** (*Scot.* **-nuik**), in old chimneys, the space between the fire and the side-wall of the fireplace: fireside, commonly spoken of as the place for the aged and infirm; **chim'ney-piece,** a shelf over the fireplace; **chim'ney-pot,** a cylindrical pipe of earthenware or other material at the top of a chimney: a top-hat (in full **chim'ney-pot hat**); **chim'ney-shaft,** the stalk of a chimney which rises above the building; **chim'ney-stack,** a group of chimneys carried up together; **chim'ney-stalk,** a very tall chimney: **chim'ney-swallow,** the common swallow: a species of swift (*U.S.*); **chim'ney-sweep, chim'ney-sweeper,** one who sweeps or cleans chimneys; **chim'ney-top,** the top of a chimney. [Fr. *cheminée*—L. *caminus*; Gr. *kaminos*, a furnace.]

chimpanzee, *chim-pən-zē'*, *n.* one of the African anthropoid apes. [West African.]

chin, *chin*, *n.* the jutting part of the face below the mouth.—*n.* and *v.i.* **chin'wag** (*slang*), talk. [O.E. *cin*; Ger. *kinn*, Gr. *genys* (jaw).]

china, *chī'nə*, *n.* (orig. **Chi'na-ware**) articles of porcelain brought from China in 16th cent.: Chinese porcelain or, esp., Western imitation or version of it: (*Cockney rhyming slang*) mate (from *china plate*).—*adj.* of china: (*cap.*) of, from, etc., China.—**China aster** (see aster); **china clay,** kaolin (*q.v.*), fine white clay used in making porcelain, etc.; **China grass,** rami; **China ink** (see ink); **China jute,** a species of Abutilon; **Chi'naman,** a Chinese (*derog.*): off-break bowled by a left-handed bowler to a right-handed batsman; **chi'naroot,** root-stock of *Smilax China*: **China rose,** any of several garden roses; **china stone,** partly decomposed granite; **Chi'natown,** a Chinese quarter in a town.—*n.* **Chinese,** *chi-nēz'*, a native or citizen of China (*pl.* **Chinese'** —*arch. coll. sing.* **Chinee'**): the language of China.—Also *adj.* (in names of commodities, sometimes without capital).—**Chinese checkers,** a board game similar to draughts which can be played by 2, 4, or 6 people; **Chinese gooseberry,** subtropical vine (*Actinidia chinensis*) with edible fruit; **Chinese lantern,** a paper lantern; **Chinese lantern plant,** same as winter-cherry; **Chinese paper,** a fine soft brownish paper-like material made from bamboo bark, giving fine impressions of engravings: also the so-called rice paper; **Chinese pavilion** (see pavilion); **Chinese white,** a zinc oxide pigment.

china, *kī'na*, *kēn'a*. See quina.

chinampa, *chin-am'pa*, *n.* a floating garden. [Sp., —Nahuatl *chinamitl.*]

chinar. Same as chenar.

chinch, *chinch*, *n.* the bed-bug in America. [Sp. *chinche*—L. *cimex.*]

chincherinchee, chinkerinchee, *ching'kə-rin-chē'*, *chin-kə-rin'chē*, *n.* a white-flowered S. African plant of the star-of-Bethlehem genus.—(*coll.*) **chinks.** [Said to be imitative of the flower-stalks rubbing together in the wind.]

chinchilla, *chin-chil'a*, *n.* a small rodent of South America valued for its soft grey fur: the fur itself: (*cap.*) a breed of rabbits, or of cats, with soft grey fur. [Sp.]

chin-chin, *chin'-chin'*, (*coll.*) *interj.* hello or good-bye: good health! (as a toast). [Anglo-Chin.—Chin. *ts'ing ts'ing.*]

chincough, *chin'kof*, (*dial.*) *n.* whooping-cough. [For *chink-cough*; cf. Scot. *kink-hoast*, Du. *kinkhoest*; see chink (3) and cough.]

chindit, *chin'dit*, *n.* a member of General Wingate's commando force in Burma during World War II. [Burmese *chinthey*, a griffin, the force's badge.]

chine, *chīn*, *n.* the spine or backbone (*arch.*): a piece of the backbone and adjoining parts for cooking: the back (*Spens.*): a ridge crest.—*v.t.* to break the back of. [O.Fr. *eschine*, prob. from O.H.G. *scina*, pin, thorn.]

chine, *chīn*, *n.* a ravine. [O.E. *cinu*, a cleft.]

chine. Variant form of chime (2).

chiné, *shē-nā'*, *adj.* mottled, with the pattern printed on the warp. [Fr., dyed in a (supposedly) Chinese way.]

Chinese. See **China.**

chink, *chingk*, *n.* a cleft, a narrow opening.—*v.i.* to crack.—*v.t.* to fill up cracks.—*adj.* **chink'y,** full of chinks. [Apparently formed upon M.E. *chine*, a crack—O.E. *cinu*, a cleft.]

chink, *chingk*, *n.* the clink, as of coins: money (in *Shak.* **chinks**) (*slang*).—*v.i.* to give forth a sharp sound.—*v.t.* to clink together. [Imit.]

chink, *chingk*, (*Northern* **kink,** *kingk*), (*dial.*) *n.* a gasp for breath.—*v.i.* to gasp. [Cf. Du. *kinken*, to cough; Ger. *keichen*, to gasp.]

Chink, *chingk*, (*slang*) *n.* and *adj.* Chinese. [China.]

chinkapin, chincapin, chinquapin, *ching'kə-pin*, *n.* the dwarf chestnut of the U.S. [Ind.]

chinkara. Variant form of chikara.

chinkerinchee, chinks. See chincherinchee.

chino, *chē'nō*, (*U.S.*) *n.* strong khaki-like twilled cotton: (in *pl.*) trousers made of it. [Amer.—Sp.]

chinoiserie, *shē-nwä-z(ə)rē*, (Fr.) Chinese objects, decoration, behaviour, etc.

Chinook, *chin-ōōk'*, a traders' jargon, consisting of words from French, English, Chinook, and other American-Indian tongues: (without *cap.*) a warm dry wind blowing down the eastern side of the Rocky Mts, making winter grazing possible: also a warm moist wind from the Pacific.

chinovnik, *chin-ov'nik*, *n.* a high official in the Russian civil service: a bureaucrat. [Russ. *chin*, rank.]

chintz, *chints*, *n.* a cotton printed generally in several colours on a white or light ground. —*adj.* **chintz'y,** covered with, or like, chintz: cheap, gaudy. [Orig. pl.—Hindi *chīt*, spotted cotton-cloth.]

Chionodoxa, *kī-ō-nō-dok'sa*, *n.* glory of the snow, an early-blooming blue-flowered genus of liliaceous plants. [Gr. *chiōn*, snow, *doxa*, glory.]

chip, *chip*, *v.t.* to strike with small sharp cutting blows: to strike small pieces off the surface of: to remove by chipping: to slice or pare: (of hatching chickens) to crack by pecking: to cut as with an adze: to chaff, tease (*coll.*).—*v.i.* to become chipped: to play a chip-shot (*pr.p.* **chipp'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **chipped**).—*n.* an act of chipping: a piece chipped off, esp. a flattish fragment: a surface flaw: thin slice of fruit, etc.: potato-chip: thin strip of wood, used for making boxes, baskets, etc.: a chip-basket: a counter: a piece of money (*slang*): a piece of dried dung of cow or bison: a key on a musical instrument (*Shak.*).—*adj.* **chipp′y**, abounding in chips: dry as a chip: seedy from an overdose of liquor.—*ns.* **chip′-bas′ket**, a fruit basket of interwoven chips; **chip′board**, reconstructed wood made by consolidation of chips from woodland trimmings, workshop waste, etc., with added resin: a wastepaper cardboard used in box-making; **chip′-car′ving**, wood carving by removal of splinters; **chip′-hat**, a hat of palm-leaf strips; **chips** (*slang*), a ship's carpenter: a regimental pioneer sergeant—usually a carpenter: fried potato-chips (*coll.*): money; **chip-shot** (*golf*), a short lofted approach.—**chip in**, to enter the game by putting chips on the table: to interpose: to pay part of the cost of something (*coll.*); **chip of the old block**, one with the characteristics of his father: **chip on one's shoulder**, a defiant manner, as if daring anyone to knock it off, readiness to take offence; **have had one's chips**, to have died: to have had one's chance; **when the chips are down**, at a critical moment when it is too late to alter the situation. [M.E. *chippen*; M.L.G., M.Du. *kippen*, to hatch by chipping shell.]

chipmunk, chipmuck, *chip′mungk, -muk*, a North American squirrel. [From Indian name.]

chipolata, *chip-ə-lä′tə*, *n.* a small sausage, used as a garnish, etc. [Fr.,—It. *cipolla*, onion.]

Chippendale, *chip′ən-dāl*, *adj.* applied to a light style of drawing-room furniture, after the name of a well-known cabinetmaker of the 18th century: also applied to a style of book-plates.

chipper, *chip′ər*, *adj.* brisk and cheerful. [Perh. same word as Northern dial. *kipper*, lively.]

chippy, *chip′i*, (*U.S.*) *n.* a flirtatious or promiscuous woman. [chip, variant of cheep.]

chiquichiqui, *chē-kē-chē′kē*, *n.* a piassava palm (Leopoldinia). [Tupí.]

chiragra, *kī-rag′ra*, *n.* gout in the hand.—*adjs.* **chirag′ric, -al.** [Gr. *cheiragrā*—*cheir*, hand, *agrā*, a catching.]

chi-rho, *kī-rō*, *n.* a monogram of ΧΡ (*chī*, *rhō*, ch, r), the first letters of the Greek *Ch*r*istos* (Christ).

chirimoya. Same as **cherimoya.**

chirk, *chûrk*, *v.i.* to chirp or squeak: to grate (*Scot.*). [O.E. *cearcian*, to creak.]

chirl, *chirl*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to emit a low sound: to warble.—*n.* a kind of musical warble. [Imit.]

chirm, *chûrm*, *v.i.* to cry out: to chirp.—*n.* noise, din, hum of voices: a flock of goldfinches (also, charm). [O.E. *cirman*, to cry out; cf. Du. *kermen.*]

chiro-. See **cheiro-.**

Chironomus, *kī-ron′ō-məs*, *n.* a large genus of common midges, giving name to the family **Chironomidae** (*kī-rō-nom′i-dē*).—*n.* **chiron′omid**, any member of the family. [Gr. *cheironomōn*, gesticulator.]

chiropodist, *ki-rop′ə-dist*, older *kī-*, also *shi-*, *n.* one who treats minor ailments of the feet, e.g. corns, verrucas.—*n.* **chirop′ody.** [App. Gr. *cheir*, hand, and *pous*, *podos*, foot; but *cheiropodēs* means having chapped feet.]

chiropractic, *kī-rə-prak′tik*, *n.* a method of healing which relies upon the removal of nerve interference by manual adjustment of the spinal column: a chiropractor.—*n.* **chiroprac′tor**, one who practices chiropractic. [Gr. *cheir*, hand, *praktikos*, concerned with action—*prattein*, to do.]

chirp, *chûrp*, *n.* the sharp thin sound of certain birds and insects.—*v.i.* to make such a sound: to talk in a cheerful and lively strain.—*v.t.* to urge by chirping.—*n.* **chirp′er**, a little bird.—*adv.* **chirp′ily.**—*adjs.* **chirp′ing; chirp′y**, lively: merry. [Imit.]

chirr, *chûr*, *v.i.* to chirp like a cricket or grasshopper. [Imit.]

chirrup, *chir′əp*, *v.i.* to chirp: to make a sound with the mouth to urge on a horse: to cheer up.—*adj.* **chirrup′y**, cheerful. [Lengthened form of chirp, associated with cheer up.]

chirt, *chûrt*, *n.* a squeeze: a squirt.—*v.t.* to squeeze: to squirt. [Conn. with chirr.]

chirurgeon, chirurgery, chirurgical, *kīr-ûr′jən, -jər-i, -ji-kl*, old forms of surgeon, surgery, surgical, with pronunciation readjusted to the ultimate Greek etymology.—*adv.* **chirur′geonly** (*Shak.*), in a manner becoming a surgeon. [Fr. *chirurgien*—Gr. *cheirourgos*—*cheir*, hand, *ergon*, a work.]

chisel, *chiz′l*, *n.* a tool with the end bevelled to a cutting edge, esp. the tool of the sculptor.—*v.t.* to cut, carve, etc. with a chisel: to cheat (*slang*) (*pr.p.* **chis′elling**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **chis′elled**).—*adj.* **chis′elled**, cut with a chisel: having sharp outlines, as cut by a chisel (*fig.*).—*ns.* **chis′elling; chis′el-tooth**, a rodent's chisel-shaped incisor. [O.Fr. *cisel*—L. *caedĕre*, to cut.]

chisel, *chiz′l*, *n.* See **chesil.**

Chislev. Same as **Kislev.**

chit, *chit*, *n.* a short informal letter: an order or pass: testimonial.—Also **chitt′y.** [Hindi *ciṭṭhī.*]

chit, *chit*, *n.* a child: a girl (*slightingly*).—*adjs.* **chitt′y, chitt′y-faced.** [Same as kit (3).]

chit, *chit*, (*dial.*) *n.* a shoot.—*v.i.* to sprout. [Perh. O.E. *cith*, a shoot.]

chital *chē′təl*, *n.* the axis deer. [Hind.]

chitarrone, *kēt-ə-rō′nā*, *n.* a large lute-like instrument with a long neck. [It.]

chitchat, *chit′chat*, *n.* chatting or idle talk: prattle: gossip. [A reduplication of chat.]

chitin, *kī′tin*, *n.* the substance which forms most of the hard parts of joint-footed animals.—*adj.* **chī′tinous.** [Fr. *chitine*—Gr. *chitōn*, a tunic.]

chiton, *kī′ton*, *n.* the ancient Greek tunic: (*cap.*) a genus of marine molluscs with shell of movable plates. [Gr. *chĭtōn*, a tunic.]

chittagong, *chit′ə-gong*, *n.* an Indian variety of domestic fowl.—*n.* **chitt′agong-wood′**, a cabinetmaker's wood, usu. that of *Chickrassia tabularis* (mahogany family). [*Chittagong* in Bengal.]

chitter, *chit′ər*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to shiver: to chatter.—*n.* **chitt′ering.** [Cf. chatter.]

chitterling, *chit′ər-ling*, *n.* the smaller intestines of a pig or other edible animal (usu. *pl.*): a frill (*obs.*).—Also (*dial.*) **chid′lings, chit′lings.** [Ety. dub.]

chiv, *chiv*, *shiv*, (*slang*) *n.* and *v.t.* knife; also shiv. [From older *chive*, knife (*thieves' slang*) or perh. Romany *chiv*, blade.]

chivalry, *shiv′əl-ri* (orig. *chiv′-*), *n.* the usages and qualifications of chevaliers or knights: bravery and courtesy: the system of knighthood in feudal times and its social code.—*adjs.* **chivalric** (*-al′*), **chiv′alrous**, pertaining to chivalry: bold: gallant.—*adv.* **chiv′alrously.**—*n.* **chiv′alrousness.** [Fr. *chevalerie*—*cheval*—L.L. *caballus*, a horse.]

chive, *chīv*, *n.* a herb like the leek and onion, with tufts of leaves (used in soup) and clustered bulbs: a small bulb (*arch.*).—Also **cive** (*sīv*). [Fr. *cive*—L. *cēpa*, an onion.]

chivy, chivvy, *chiv′i*, *n.* and *v.* See **chevy.**

Chladni figures. Same as **sonorous figures.**

chlamys, *klam′is*, *n.* a short cloak for men: a purple cope:—*pl.* **chlam′ydes** (*-i-dēz*).—*adjs.* **chlam′ydate** (*zool.*), having a mantle; **chlamyd′eous** (*bot.*), having a perianth.—*n.* **chlam′ydospore**, a thick-walled spore. [Gr. *chlamys*, pl. *chlamydĕs.*]

chloasma, *klō-az′ma*, *n.* a skin disease marked by yellowish-brown patches. [Gr. *chloasma*, greenness, yellowness—*chloē*, verdure.]

chlorine, *klō′, klö′rēn, -rin, -rīn*, *n.* a yellowish-green gas (Cl) with a peculiar and suffocating odour, used in bleaching, disinfecting, and poison gas warfare.—*ns.* chlor′al, (or *-al′*) a limpid, colourless, oily liquid ($CCl_3 \cdot CHO$), of penetrating odour, formed when anhydrous alcohol is acted on by dry chlorine gas: loosely *chloral hydrate*, a white crystalline substance used as a hypnotic; chlo′ralism, the habit, or the morbid effects, of using chloral hydrate; chloramphenicol, same as chloromycetin; chlorar′gyrite (*klō-rär-ji-rīt*, *klö-*; Gr. *argyros*, silver) horn silver; chlo′rate, a salt of chloric acid; Chlorella (*klo-rel′a*), a genus of green freshwater algae (Gr. *chlōros*, pale green).—*adjs.* chlo′ric, chlor′ous, of or from chlorine.—chloric acid ($HClO_3$), a syrupy liquid, a vigorous oxidising agent.—*n.* chlo′ride, a compound of chlorine with another element or radical: bleaching powder (*chloride of lime*), not a true chloride.—*v.t.* chlo′ridise, -ize, to convert into a chloride: to cover with chloride of silver (*phot.*).—Also chlo′ridate.—*n.* chlorim′eter (same as chlorometer).—*adj.* chlorimet′ric.—*n.* chlorim′etry.—*v.t.* chlor′inate, to treat with chlorine (as in sterilisation of water, extraction of gold from ore).—*n.* chlorinā′tion.—chlorine water, an aqueous solution of chlorine.—*v.t.* chlo′rinise, -ize, to chlorinate.—*n.* chlo′rite, a salt of chlorous acid (*chem.*): a general name for a group of minerals, hydrated silicates of magnesia, iron, and alumina—dark green and rather soft, like mica but not elastic.—chlo′rite-schist′, a schistose rock composed of chlorite, usually with quartz, epidote, etc.—*adj.* chlorĭt′ic, pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing, the mineral chlorite.—chloritic marl, a marl at the base of the English Chalk stained green with glauconite (not chlorite).—*ns.* chloritisā′tion, -izā′-, alteration of ferro-magnesian minerals into chlorite or similar material; chlōro′cruorin, a green respiratory pigment found in some Polychaeta; chlo′rodyne, a patent medicine—anodyne and hypnotic, containing chloroform; chloroform (*klor′ō-förm* or *klō′rō-förm*), a limpid, mobile, colourless, volatile liquid ($CHCl_3$) with a characteristic odour and a strong sweetish taste, used to induce insensibility.—*v.t.* to administer chloroform to.—*ns.* chlor′oformer, -ist; chlorom′eter, apparatus for measuring available chlorine in bleaching-powder, etc.—*adj.* chloromet′ric.—*ns.* chlorom′etry; chloromy′cetin (or-*mi-sēt′in*; orig. trademark), drug used against typhoid, cerebrospinal meningitis, etc.—also chloramphenicol.—*n.pl.* Chlorophyceae (*-fis′i-ē*; Gr. *phȳkos*, seaweed), the green seaweeds and their kindred, one of the main divisions of the Algae.—*ns.* chlorophyll, -phyl (*klor′ō-fil*, or *klō′rō-fil*; Gr. *phyllon*, leaf) the ordinary green colouring matter of vegetation; chlo′roplast (Gr. *plastos*, moulded), a chlorophyll-bearing plastid; chlor′oprene, a colourless fluid derived from acetylene and hydrochloric acid and used in the production of neoprene; chlo′roquin(e), a drug taken to suppress malaria; chlorō′sis, properly *green sickness*, a form of anaemia affecting young women: blanching of the green parts of a plant, esp, for want of iron (*bot.*).—*adj.* chlorŏt′ic, pertaining to or affected by chlorosis.—chlorous acid, a hypothetical acid ($HClO_2$), known in solution and by its salts.—*n.* chlorprom′azine hydrochloride, a drug which induces a feeling of well-being. [Gr. *chlōros*, pale green.]

chobdar, *chōb′där*, *n.* in India, an usher. [Pers.]

chock, *chok*, *v.t.* to fasten as with a block or wedge.—*n.* a wedge to prevent movement: a log.—*adjs.* chock-a-block′, chock′-full, choke′-full, quite full.—*n.* chock′stone, stone(s) jammed in a mountain crack, chimney or crevice.—*adj.* chock′-tight, very tight. [See choke.]

chocolate, *chok′(ə-)lit*, *n.* a paste made of the ground seeds of *Theobroma cacao* (cocoa), with sugar and flour or similar material: a sweetmeat made of the paste: beverage made by dissolving the paste in hot water or milk.—*adj.* chocolate-coloured, dark reddish-brown: made of or flavoured with chocolate.—*adj.* choc′olate-box, pretty-pretty or over sentimental, esp. of a painting. [Sp. *chocolate*; from Nahuatl, *chocólatl*, a mixture containing chocolate.]

Choctaw, *chok′tö*, *n.* an American Indian of a tribe formerly chiefly in Mississippi: the tribe, or its language: (sometimes without *cap.*) a skating movement, forward on the edge of one foot, then backward on the opposite edge of the other (cf. Mohawk). [Choctaw Chatha.]

chode, *chōd*, an archaic *pa.t.* of chide.

choice, *chois*, *n.* act or power of choosing: the thing chosen: alternative: preference: the preferable or best part.—*adj.* worthy of being chosen: select: appropriate.—*adjs.* choice′-drawn (*Shak.*), selected with care; choice′ful (*Spens.*), making many choices, fickle.—*adv.* choice′ly, with discrimination or care.—*n.* choise′ness, particular value: excellence: nicety.—for choice, by preference; Hobson's choice, the choice of a thing offered or nothing, from *Hobson*, a Cambridge horsekeeper, who lent out the horse nearest the stable door, or none at all; make choice of, to select; take one's choice, to take what one wishes. [Fr. *choix*—*choisir*; cf. choose.]

choir, *kwīr*, *n.* a chorus or band of singers, esp. those belonging to a church: the part of a church appropriated to the singers: the part, the eastern end, often separated from the nave by a rail or screen.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to sing in chorus.—choir′boy, choir′man, a boy, man, who sings in a choir; choir′-organ, a department of a large organ, probably originally called chair-organ (renamed as if an organ suitable for accompanying a choir); choir′-screen, a screen of latticework, separating the choir from the nave.—*n.pl.* choir′-stalls, fixed seats in the choir of a church, generally of carved wood. [Fr. *chœur*—L. *chorus*—Gr. *choros*; see chorus.]

choke, *chōk*, *v.t.* to stop or interfere with the breathing of (whether by compression, blocking, fumes, emotion, or otherwise): to injure or suppress by obstruction, overshadowing, or deprivation of air, etc.: to constrict: to block: to clog: to obstruct.—*v.i.* to be choked.—*n.* a complete or partial stoppage of breath: the sound of choking: a constriction: a device to prevent the passage of too much gas, electric current, etc., e.g. a choking-coil.—*n.* chok′er, that which or one who chokes: a large neck-cloth: a very high collar: a large necklace or jewelled collar.—*adj.* chok′y, tending to, or inclined to, choke.—choke′berry, a small astringent American fruit akin to the apple; choke′bore, a gun-bore narrowed at the muzzle: a shot-gun so bored; choke′cherry, an astringent American cherry; choke′damp, carbon dioxide or other suffocating gas in mines.—*adj.* choke-full (see chock-full).—choke′-pear, an astringent pear: anything that reduces one to silence; chok′ing-coil, a coil of thick wire, used to limit the supply of electric light.—choke back, down, repress as if by a choking action; choke off, get rid of; choke up, fill completely: block up. [Ety. obscure.]

choky, *chō′ki*, *n.* a prison: a toll-station: a chokidar.—*n.* chokidar, chowkidar (*chō′*, *chow′-ki-där*), a watchman. [Hindi *caukī*, *caukīdār*.]

cholaemia, *ko-lē′mi-ə*, *n.* a morbid accumulation of the constituents of bile in the blood.—*adj.* cholae′mic. [Gr. *cholē*, bile, *haima*, blood.]

cholagogue, *kol′ə-gog*, *n.* a purgative causing evacuations of bile.—*adj.* cholagog′ic (*-gog′ik*, *-goj′ik*). [Gr. *cholē*, bile, *agōgos*, leading.]

cholecyst, *kō′li-sist*, *n.* the gall-bladder.—*ns.*

cholecysti′tis, inflammation of the gall-bladder; cholecystos′tomy (Gr. *stoma*, mouth), cholecystot′omy (Gr. *tomē*, a cut), surgical opening of the gall-bladder; cholecystec′tomy, excision of the gall-bladder. [Gr. *cholē*, bile, *kystis*, a bladder.]

cholelith, *ko′lə-lith*, *n*. a gall-stone.—*n*. cholelithiasis (*ko-lə-li-thī′ə-sis*), the presence of gall-stones. [Gr. *cholē*, bile, *lithos*, stone.]

choler, *kol′ər*, *n*. the bile: biliousness (*Shak*.): anger, irascibility.—*adj*. chol′eric, full of choler: passionate. [Gr. *cholerā*—*cholē*, bile, partly through Fr.]

cholera, *kol′ər-ə*, *n*. a highly infectious and deadly disease characterised by bilious vomiting and purging.—*adj*. choleraic (*kol-ər-ā′ik*).—British cholera, an acute catarrhal affection of the mucous membrane of the stomach and small intestines; chicken, fowl cholera, a contagious septicaemia of birds; cholera belt, a waist-band of flannel or other material worn as a precaution against disease.—hog cholera, swine fever. [Gr. *cholerā*—*cholē*, bile.]

cholesterol, *ko-les′tər-ol*, *n*. an alcohol ($C_{27}H_{45}OH$), occurring abundantly in gall-stones, nerves, bloodstream, etc., a white crystalline solid—formerly choles′terin.—*adj*. cholester′ic. [Gr. *cholē*, bile, *stereos*, solid.]

choli, *chō′lē*, *n*. a short, short-sleeved blouse often worn under a sari. [Hindi *colī*; from Sans. but prob. of Dravidian origin.]

choliamb, *kō′li-amb*, *n*. a variety of iambic trimeter having a spondee for an iambus as the sixth foot.—*n*. and *adj*. choliam′bic. [Gr. *chōliambos*—*chōlos*, lame, *iambos*, iambus.]

cholic, *kol′ik*, *kōl′ik*, *adj*. pertaining to bile, as cholic acid ($C_{24}H_{40}O_5$) got from bile.—*n*. chol′ine, an alcohol ($C_5H_{15}NO_2$) discovered in bile. [Gr. *cholē*, bile.]

choltry, *chōl′tri*, *n*. a caravanserai: a shed used as a place of assembly.—Also choul′try. [From Malayalam.]

chondrus, *kon′drəs*, *n*. a cartilage: a chondrule: (*cap*.) a genus of cartilaginous red seaweeds to which carrageen belongs:—*pl*. chon′dri.—*adj*. chon′dral.—*ns*. chondre (*kon′dər*), a chondrule; chondrificā′tion, formation of chondrin or development of or change into cartilage.—*v.t*. and *v.i*. chon′drify, to change into cartilage.—*ns*. chon′drin, a firm elastic, translucent, bluish-white gelatinous substance, the ground-substance of cartilage; chon′driosome, a minute body in the cytoplasm of a cell; chon′drite, a meteorite containing chondrules: a fossil resembling *Chondrus*.—*adj*. chondrit′ic.—*ns*. chondrocrān′ium, a cartilaginous skull, as in embryos, fishes, etc.; chondrogen′esis, chondrification.—*adj*. chon′droid, like cartilage.—*ns.pl*. chondropterygii (*kon-drop-tər-ij′i-ī*; Gr. *pteryx*, *-ygos*, fin), the selachians or elasmobranchs; Chondros′tei (*kon-dros′ti-ī*; Gr. *osteon*, bone), an order of fishes including the sturgeon.—*n*. chon′drule, a rounded granule found in meteorites and in deep-sea deposits. [Gr. *chondros*, a grain, grit, cartilage.]

choose, *chōōz*, *v.t*. to take or pick out in preference to another thing: to select: to will or determine: to think fit.—*v.i*. to make a choice:—*pa.t*. chose, *chōz*; *pa.p*. chos′en.—*n*. choos′er.—*adj*. choos′(e)y (*coll*.), difficult to please, fastidious.—cannot choose, can have no alternative; choosers of the slain, the Valkyries; not much to choose between, each about equally good or bad; pick and choose, to select with care or at leisure; the chosen people, the Israelites (1 *Chron*. xvi. 13). [O.E. *cēosan*, Du. *kiesen*.]

chop, *chop*, *v.t*. to cut with a sudden blow: to cut into small pieces: to thrust or clap.—*v.i*. to hack: to come suddenly or accidentally: to thrust: to crack or fissure: to take a direction (running into chop, 2).—*n*. an act of chopping: chopped food: a piece cut off: a slice of mutton or pork, containing a rib: a crack: a sharp downward blow.—*n*. chopp′er, one who or that which chops: a cleaver: a helicopter (*U.S. slang*).—*n*. and *adj*. chopp′ing.—*adj*. chopp′y, full of chops or cracks: running in irregular waves (also chopp′ing).—chop′-house, a house where mutton-chops and beef-steaks are served: an eating-house; chopp′ing-block, -board, one on which material to be chopped is placed; chopp′ing-knife, a knife for chopping or mincing meat.—chop at, to aim a blow at; chop in, to break in, interrupt; chop up, to cut into small pieces. [A form of chap, 1.]

chop, *chop*, *v.t*. and *v.i*. to buy and sell, barter, or exchange (*Milton*): to change direction (running into chop, 1).—*n*. an exchange: a change.—chop′-log′ic, chopping of logic: one who chops logic.—chop and change, to buy and sell: to change about: vicissitude; chop logic, to argue contentiously. [Connection with chop, 1 and with chap, 2 is not clear.]

chop, *chop*, *n*. the chap or jaw:—(in *pl*.) a person with fat cheeks: the mouth or jaws of anything, as a cannon or a vice.—*v.t*. to eat.—*v.i*. to snap. *adj*. chop′fallen, lit. having the chop or lower jaw fallen down: cast-down: dejected. [See chap (3).]

chop, *chop*, *n*. in China and India, a seal: a brand: a sealed document.—first chop, best quality; no chop, no good. [Hindi *chāp*, seal, impression.]

chop-chop, *chop′-chop′*, *adv*. promptly. [Pidgin English.]

chopin, *chop′in*, *n*. an old French liquid measure containing nearly an English imperial pint: a Scottish measure containing about an English quart. [O.Fr. *chopine*, Old Du. *schoppe*; Scot. *chappin*, Ger. *schoppen*, a pint.]

chopin, chopine, *chop-ēn′*, *chop′in*, *n*. a high clog or patten introduced into England from Venice during the reign of Elizabeth I. [Sp. *chapin*.]

chopping, *chop′ing*, *adj*. stout, strapping, plump. [Perh. chop, 1.; cf. thumping.]

chop-sticks, *chop′-stiks*, *n.pl*. two small sticks used by the Chinese instead of a fork. [chop-chop, and stick.]

chop-suey, *chop-sōō′i*, *n*. a miscellaneous Chinese dish, fried in sesame-oil. [Chin., mixed bits.]

choragus, choregus, *ko-rā′gəs*, *-rē′gəs*, *n*. in Athens the organiser of a chorus: the leader of a choir.—*adj*. choragic, choregic, (*-raj′*, *-rāj′*, *-rēj′ik*). [Gr. *chorāgos*, *chorēgos*—*choros*, chorus, and *agein*, to lead.]

choral, chorale. See chorus.

chord, *körd*, (*mus*.) *n*. the simultaneous union of sounds of a different pitch.—common chord, a note with its third and perfect fifth reckoned upwards. [From accord.]

chord, *körd*, *n*. a string of a musical instrument: of the emotions (*fig*.): a straight line joining any two points on a curve (*geom*.): a cord (see spinal, vocal): the straight line joining the leading and the trailing edges of an aerofoil section (*aero*.).—*n.pl*. Chordāt′a, the highest phylum of the animal kingdom, including the vertebrates, ascidians, and Hemichordata—animals possessing a notochord.—*n*. chor′date, a member of the Chordata.—Also *adj*.—*n*. chordophone (*kör′dō-fōn* (*mus*.)), a stringed instrument.—*adj*. chordophonic (*-fon′ik*). [Gr. *chordē*, a string, intestine.]

chore, *chōr*, *chör*, *n*. a household task: an unenjoyable task. [Form (orig. U.S.) of char (3).]

chorea, *ko-rē′ə*, *n*. St Vitus's dance, a nervous disease, causing irregular involuntary movements of the limbs or face. [L.,—Gr. *choreiā*, a dance.]

choree, *kō′rē*, *kö′*, *n*. a trochee.—Also chorē′us. [Gr. *choreios*.]

choreographer, etc. See chorus.

chorepiscopal, *kō-ri-pis′kə-pl*, *kö-*, *adj*. pertaining to a local or suffragan bishop. [Gr. *chōrā*, place, country.]

choriamb, *kor'i-amb*, *n.* a foot of four syllables, the first and last long, the others short.—*adj.* and *n.* **choriam'bic.** [Gr. *choriambos*—*choreios*, a trochee, *iambos*, iambus.]

choric. See chorus.

chorion, *kō'ri-on*, *kö'*, *n.* the outer foetal envelope. —*pl.* **cho'ria.**—*adjs.* **cho'rioid; cho'roid.**—Also *ns.*—**choroid (coat)** the vascular tunic of the eye, between the retina and the sclerotic. [Gr. *chorion*.]

chorisis, *kō'ris-is*, *kö'*, (*bot.*) *n.* multiplication of parts by branching.—*n.pl.* **chōripet'alae**, a series of dicotyledons having the petals separate if present at all.—*ns.* **cho'rizont, -zont'ist**, one who disputes identity of authorship, as of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. [Gr. *chōrisis*, separation, *chōrizōn*, *-ontos*, separating.]

chorography, *kō-rog'rə-fi*, *kö-*, *n.* geography: topography.—*adjs.* **chorographic** (*-ro-graf'ik*), **-al; chorolog'ical.**—*ns.* **chorol'ogist; chorol'ogy**, the science of geographical distribution. [Gr. *chōrā*, region, country.]

choroid. See chorion.

chortle, *chört'l*, *v.i.* to chuckle: to utter a low, deep laugh. [Coined by Lewis Carroll in 1872.]

chorus, *kō'rəs*, *kö'*, *n.* a band of singers and dancers: in Greek plays, a number of persons who between the episodes danced, and chanted comment and counsel: a person who performs similar functions by himself: a company of singers: that which is sung by a chorus: the combination of voices in one simultaneous utterance: a refrain, in which the company may join: an obsolete kind of bagpipe.—*v.t.* to sing or say together:—*pr.p.* **cho'rusing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **cho'rused.**—*adj.* **chor'al**, pertaining to a chorus or a choir.—*n.* (*ko-räl'*; often altered to **chorale'**), a simple harmonised composition with slow rhythm: a psalm or hymn tune: in R.C. usage, any part of the service sung by the whole choir.—*adv.* **chor'ally**, in the manner of a chorus: suitable for a choir.—*adj.* **choric** (*kor'ik*, *kō'rik*).—*ns.* **chorist** (*kor'ist*, *kō'rist*), **chŏr'ister, quĭr'ister**, a member of a choir; **chorine**, (*kōr'ēn*, *kōr'*) (*slang*) a chorus-girl.—*v.t.* **chor'eograph**, to arrange (a dance, dances, etc.).—*v.i.* to practise choreography.—*ns.* **chor'eograph, choreographer** (*kor-i-og'rə-fər*).—*adj.* **choreograph'ic** (*-graf'ik*).—*ns.* **choreog'raphy, choreg'raphy**, the art, or the notation, of dancing, esp. ballet-dancing: the art of arranging dances, esp. ballets: the arrangement of a ballet; **choreol'ogist; choreol'ogy**, study of ballets and their history.—**chor'us-girl**, a woman employed to sing or dance in a chorus on the stage. [L., —Gr. *choros*, dance; see also choir.]

chose, chosen. See choose.

chose, *shōz*, (*law*) *n.* a thing: a piece of personal property. [Fr.—L. *causa*, thing.]

chose jugée, *shōz zhü-zhā*, (Fr.) a settled matter.

chota-hazri, *chō'tə haz'ri*, *häz'*, (*Anglo-Indian*) *n.* early light breakfast. [Hind. *choṭā*, little, *ḥāẓirī*, breakfast.]

chou, *shōō*, *n.* cabbage: soft rosette: cream bun: dear, pet:—*pl.* **choux** (*shōō*). [Fr.]

chough, *chuf*, *n.* the red-legged crow, or any bird of the genus *Fregilus* or *Pyrrhocorax*: a jackdaw (*obs.*). [Perh. from its cry.]

chough. See chuff.

choultry. See choltry.

chouse, *chows*, *n.* a cheat: one easily cheated (*obs.*): a trick.—*v.t.* to cheat, swindle. [Prob. from Turk. *chaush*, a messenger or envoy.]

chout, *chowt*, *n.* one-fourth part of the revenue, extorted by the Mahrattas as blackmail: blackmail, extortion. [Hind. *chauth*, the fourth part.]

chow-chow, *chow'chow*, shortened as **chow**, *n.* food: a Chinese mixed condiment: a dog of a Chinese breed.—*adj.* mixed, miscellaneous.—*n.* **Chow**, a Chinese (*slang*). [Pidgin English, food.]

chowder, *chow'dər*, *n.* a dish made of fish with meat and vegetables. [Fr. *chaudière*, a pot.]

chowkidar. See choky.

chow-mein, *chow'-mēn'*, *-mān'*, *n.* fried noodles: a dish of seasoned shredded meat and vegetables, served with fried noodles. [Chin., fry-dough.]

chowry, *chow'ri*, *n.* an instrument used for driving away flies. [Hindi *caūrī*.]

choy-root. See chay (2).

chrematist, *krē'mə-tist*, *n.* a political economist.—*adj.* **chrematist'ic**, pertaining to finance, money-making, or political economy.—*n.* **chrematis'tics**, the science of wealth. [Gr. *chrēmatistēs*, a money-getter—*chrēma*, *-atos*, a thing, possession, money.]

chrestomathy, *kres-tom'ə-thi*, *n.* a book of selections esp. in a foreign language, usu. for beginners.—*adjs.* **chrestomathic** (*-tō-math'ik*), **-al.** [Gr. *chrēstos*, useful, *mathein*, (aorist) to know.]

chrism, *krizm*, *n.* consecrated or holy oil: unction: confirmation: chrisom.—*adj.* **chris'mal**, pertaining to chrism.—*n.* a case for containing chrism: a pyx: a veil used in christening.—*ns.* **chris'matory**, a vessel for holding chrism; **chris'om, christ'om, chris'om-cloth**, a white cloth or robe put on a child newly anointed with chrism after its baptism: the child itself.—**chrisom child** (*Shak.*), a child still wearing the chrisom-cloth: a child that died in its first month, buried in its chrisom-cloth: an innocent child. [O.Fr. *chresme* (Fr. *chrême*)—Gr. *chrisma*—*chrīein*, to anoint.]

Christ, *krīst*, *n.* the Anointed, a name given to Jesus: a Messiah.—*v.t.* **christen** (*kris'n*), to baptise in the name of Christ: to give a name to. —*ns.* **Chris'tendom**, that part of the world in which Christianity is the received religion: the whole body of Christians; **chris'tening**, the ceremony of baptism; **Christ'hood**, the condition of being the Christ or Messiah; **Christian** (*kris'chən*), a believer in the religion of Christ or one so classified: a follower of Christ: one whose behaviour is considered becoming to a follower of Christ: often a vague term of approbation, a decent, respectable, kindly, charitably minded person: a human being (*coll.*).—*adj.* relating to Christ or his religion: in the spirit of Christ.—*v.t.* **christ'ianise, -ize**, to make Christian: to convert to Christianity.—*ns.* **Christ'ianism, Christianity** (*kris-ti-an'i-ti*), the religion of Christ: the spirit of this religion.—*adjs.* **Christ'ianlike, Christ'ianly.**—*ns.* **Christ'ianness; Christ'liness.**—*adjs.* **Christ'less; Christ'like; Christ'ly**, like Christ.—**criss-, Christ-cross-row** (*kris'-kros-rō*), the alphabet, from the use in hornbooks of having a cross at the beginning; **Christian era**, the era counted from the date formerly assigned to the birth of Christ; **Christian name**, the name given at christening: the personal name as distinguished from the surname; **Christian Science**, a religion which includes spiritual or divine healing, founded in 1866 by Mrs Eddy; **Christian Scientist; Christian Socialism**, a mid-nineteenth century movement for applying Christian ethics to social reform: the principles of an Austrian Roman Catholic political party; **Christ's-thorn**, a prickly shrub (*Paliurus spina-christi*) of the buckthorn family common in the Mediterranean region, from which the crown of thorns is fancied to have been made: a kind of jujube tree (*Zizyphus spina-christi*) with the like legend. [O.E. *Crist*—Gr. *Christos*—*chrīein*, to anoint.]

Christadelphian, *kris-tə-del'fi-ən*, *n.* a member of a small religious body believing in conditional immortality—sometimes called *Thomasites* from Dr John *Thomas*, of Brooklyn (1805-71). [Gr. *Christos*, Christ, and *adelphos*, brother.]

christiana. Variant of Christiania.

Christiania, *kris-ti-än'i-ə*, **Chris'tie, -ty,** (also without *caps.*), *ns.* a turn with skis parallel executed when descending at speed. [Former name of Oslo.]

Christmas, *kris'məs*, *n.* an annual festival, orig. a mass, in memory of the birth of Christ, held on the 25th of December: the season at which it occurs: evergreens, esp. holly, for Christmas decoration.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **Christ'mas(s)y,** savouring of Christmas.—**Christ'mas-tide, -time,** the season of Christmas; **Christmas box,** a box containing Christmas presents: a Christmas gift; **Christmas cactus,** S. American cactus with red flowers; **Christmas card,** a card, more or less ornamented sent from friend to friend at Christmas; **Christmas daisy,** the aster; **Christmas eve,** Dec. 24; **Christmas rose, or flower** (*Helleborus niger*), flowering in winter; **Christmas tree,** a tree, usu. fir, set up in a room or a public place, and loaded with Christmas gifts and/or gauds: an apparatus fitted to the outlet of an oilwell to control the flow of oil or gas. [Christ and mass.]

Christolatry, *kris-tol'ə-tri*, *n.* worship of Christ. [Gr. *Christos*, Christ, *latreiā*, worship.]

Christology, *kris-tol'ə-ji*, *n.* that branch of theology which treats of the nature and person of Christ.—*adj.* **Christological** (*-to-loj'i-kl*).—*n.* **Christol'ogist.** [Gr. *Chrīstos*, and *logos*, discourse.]

christom, *kriz'əm*. Same as chrisom.

christophany, *kris-tof'ə-ni*, *n.* an appearance of Christ to men. [Gr. *Christos*, and *phainesthai*, to appear.]

Christy. See Christiania.

Christy-minstrel, *krist'i-min'strəl*, *n.* one of a troupe of minstrels imitating Negroes. [Instituted by George *Christy*, in New York.]

chroma, *krō'ma*, *n.* quality of colour: a hue.—*n.* **chrō'mate,** a salt of chromic acid.—*adj.* **chrōmat'ic,** pertaining to, or consisting of, colours: coloured: relating to notes in a melodic progression, which are raised or lowered by accidentals, without changing the key of the passage, and also to chords in which such notes occur (*mus.*).—*ns.* **chromat'icism** (*mus.*), the state of being chromatic: the use of chromatic tones; **chromaticity** (*-tis'*), the colour quality of light depending on hue and saturation (i.e. excluding brightness), one method of defining it being by its purity and dominant wavelength; **chrōmat'ics** (*pl.* in form), the science of colours; **chrō'matin,** a readily stained substance in the nucleus of a cell; **chrome,** chromium or a chromium compound.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **chrō'mic,** pertaining to trivalent chromium.—*ns.* **chrō'minance** (*TV*), difference between any colour and a reference colour (usu. a white of specified chromaticity) of equal luminance; **chro'mium,** a metal (at. numb. 24) remarkable for the beautiful colour of its compounds; **chrō'mō,** chromolithograph; **chrōmatog'raphy,** methods of separating substances in a mixture which depend on selective adsorption, partition between non-mixing solvents, etc., and which present the substances as a **chrōmat'ogram,** such as a series of visible bands in a vertical tube.—*adj.* **chrōmatograph'ic.**—*ns.* **chrōmat'ophore,** a pigment-cell, or a pigment-bearing body in protoplasm or photosynthetic bacteria; **chrōmatop'sia** (Gr. *opsis*, sight), coloured vision; **chrō'matype, chrō'motype,** a photographic process that uses chromium salts: a photograph in colours: a sheet printed in colour; **chromatic scale,** a scale proceeding by semitones; **chrome'-al'um,** potassium chromium sulphate; **chrome'-leath'er,** leather prepared by chrome-tanning; **chrome'-plating,** electroplating with chromium; **chrome'-spinel,** picolite; **chrome'-steel',** an alloy steel containing chromium; **chrome'-tann'ing,** tanning with salts of chromium; **chrome'-yell'ow,** a pigment of lead chromate; **chromic acid,** an acid of chromium (H_2CrO_4), of an orange-red colour, much used in dyeing and bleaching; **chrōmid'ium,** an algal cell in a lichen: a free fragment of chromatin:—*pl.* **chromid'ia;** **chro'mite,** a mineral, a double oxide of chromium and iron; **chrō'mōgram,** a combination of photographs in different colours to give an image in natural colours; **chrō'mōlith'ograph,** or merely **chrōmō,** a lithograph printed in colours; **chrō'mōlithog'raphy;** **chrō'mōplast** (*bot.*), a chromatophore: **chrō'mōscope,** an apparatus for combining coloured images; **chrō'mōsome,** a rod-like portion of the chromatin of a cell-nucleus, performing an important part in mitotic cell-division, and in the transmission of hereditary characters; **chrō'mōsphere,** a layer of incandescent gas surrounding the sun through which the light of the photosphere passes—also **chrō'matosphere;** **chrō'mōtypog'raphy,** printing in colours; **chrō'mōxy'lograph** (Gr. *xylon*, wood), a picture printed in colours from wooden blocks; **chrō'mōxylog'raphy.** [Gr. *chrōma*, *-atos*, colour.]

chron-, chrono-, *kron'*, *-ō-*, *-ə-*, *krən-*, *kron-o'*, in composition, time.—*adj.* **chron'ic,** relating to time (*obs.*): lasting a long time: of a disease, deep seated or long continued, as opp. to *acute*: deplorable (*slang*).—*n.* a chronic invalid: a student who repeatedly fails in examinations (*slang*).—*adj.* **chron'ical,** chronic.—*adv.* **chron'ically.**—*n.* **chron'icle,** a bare record of events in order of time: a history: a story, account; (in *pl.*, *cap.*) the name of two of the O.T. books.—*v.t.* to record as in a chronicle.—*ns.* **chron'icler,** a writer of a chronicle; **chron'ogram** (Gr. *gramma*, letter), an inscription from which a date is got by adding the values of such letters as are Roman numerals; **chron'ograph** (Gr. *graphein*, to write), a chronogram: an instrument for taking exact measurements of time, or for recording graphically the moment or duration of an event; **chronog'rapher,** a chronicler; **chronog'raphy,** chronology; **chronol'oger.**—*adjs.* **chronolog'ic, -al.**—*adv.* **chronolog'ically.**—*ns.* **chronol'ogist;** **chronol'ogy** (Gr. *logos*, discourse), the science of computing time: a scheme of time: order of time; **chronom'eter** (Gr. *metron*, measure), an instrument for accurate measurement of time.—*adjs.* **chronomet'ric, -al.**—*ns.* **chronom'etry,** the art of measuring time by means of instruments: measurement of time; **chron'oscope** (Gr. *skopeein*, to look), an instrument used for measuring extremely short intervals of time, especially in determining the velocity of projectiles; **chron'otron,** a device which measures very small time intervals by comparing the distance between electric pulses from different sources.—**chronological age,** age in years, etc., opp. e.g. to *mental age*. [Gr. *chronos*, time; adj. *chronikos*; partly through A.Fr. *cronicle* (O.Fr. *cronique*).]

chronique scandaleuse, *kro-nēk skā̃-da-lœz*, (Fr.) a story full of scandalous events or details.

chrys-, *kris-*, **chryso-,** *kris'ō-*, *-ə-*, *kris-ō'*, in composition, gold.—*ns.* **chrys'alid, chrys'alis** (Gr. *chrȳsallis*), orig. a golden-coloured butterfly pupa: a pupa generally: a pupa case:—*pl.* **chrysalides** (*kris-al'i-dēz*), **chrys'alises, chrys'alids;** **Chrysan'themum** (*kris-* or *kriz-*; Gr. *anthemon*, flower), a genus of composite plants to which belong the corn marigold and ox-eye daisy; **chrysarō'bin** (see araroba), a yellow crystalline mixture got from Goa powder and from rhubarb root: also one of its components, an active purgative.—*adj.* **chryselephant'ine** (Gr. *elephantinos*, made of ivory—*elephas*, *-antos*, ivory), made of gold and ivory.—*ns.* **chrysober'yl,** a mineral, beryllium aluminate, of various shades of greenish-yellow or gold colour; **chrysocoll′a** (Gr. *chrȳsokolla*, gold-solder, perh. applied to this mineral—*kolla*, glue), a silicate of copper, bluish-green; **chrysoc′racy** (Gr. *krateein*, to rule), the rule of wealth; **chrys′olite** (Gr. *lithos*, stone), olivine, esp. yellow or green precious olivine; **chrys′ophan** (Gr. *phainesthai*, to appear), an old name for chrysarobin.—*adj.* **chrysophan′ic** (chrysophanic acid, an oxidation product of chrysarobin used against skin diseases).—*ns.* **chrysoph′ilite** (Gr. *phileein*, to love), a lover of gold; **chrys′oprase** (*-prāz*; Gr. *prason*, a leek), a green chalcedony; **chrys′otile** (Gr. *tilos*, a shred), a fibrous serpentine. [Gr. *chrȳsos*, gold.]

chthonian, *thō′ni-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to the earth or the underworld and the deities inhabiting it: ghostly.—Also **chthonic** (*thon′ik*). [Gr. *chthōn*, *chthŏnos*, the ground.]

chub, *chub*, *n.* a small fat river-fish of the carp family.—*adjs.* **chubbed**, **chubb′y**, short and thick, plump; **chub′-faced**, plump-faced.—*n.* **chubb′iness**. [Origin unknown.]

Chubb, *chub*, *n.* a lock invented by *Chubb*, a locksmith in London.—Also **chubb′-lock**. [Registered trademark.]

chuck, *chuk*, *n.* the call of a hen: a chicken (dim. **chuck′ie**): a word of endearment.—*v.i.* to call, as a hen. [A variant of cluck.]

chuck, *chuk*, *n.* a gentle blow under the chin: a toss or throw, hence dismissal (*coll.*): a pebble or small stone (usu. **chuck′ie**, **chuck′ie-stone**, **-stane**): (in *pl.*) a game with such stones, often called **chuck′ies**: any game of pitch and toss.—*v.t.* to tap under the chin: to toss : to pitch: to abandon or dismiss.—**chuck′er-out**, one who expels undesirable people; **chuck′-far′thing**, a game in which a farthing is chucked into a hole.—**chuck it** (*coll.*), stop, give over; **chuck up** (*coll.*), to give up: to give in: to throw up (the sponge). [Fr. *choquer*, to jolt: allied to shock.]

chuck, *chuk*, *n.* a lump or chunk: an instrument for holding an object so that it can be rotated, as upon the mandrel of a lathe: food (*slang*).—**chuck′-wagon**, a wagon carrying food, cooking apparatus, etc. [Der. uncertain; cf. It. *cioco*, a block, stump.]

chuck-full. Same as chock-full. [See chock.]

chuckle, *chuk′l*, *n.* a quiet laugh: the cry of a hen.—*v.t.* to call, as a hen does her chickens.—*v.i.* to laugh in a quiet, suppressed manner, in derision or enjoyment.—*n.* **chuck′ling**. [Cf. chuck (1).]

chuckle, *chuk′l*, *adj.* clumsy.—**chuck′le-head**, a loutish fellow. [Prob. chock, a log.]

chuddar, **chuddah**, *chud′ä*(*r*), (*Ind.*) *n.* a sheet worn as a shawl or cloak by the women of northern India: a cloth spread on a Mohammedan tomb. [Hindi *caddar*, a square cloth.]

chufa, *chōō′fa*, *n.* a sedge with edible tubers. [Sp.]

chuff, **chough**, *chuf*, *n.* a clown: a surly fellow.—*n.* **chuff′iness**, boorishness.—*adjs.* **chuffed**, disgruntled; **chuff′y**, coarse and surly. [M.E. *chuffe*, *choffe*, a boor (ety. dub).]

chuffed, *chuft*, (*coll.*) *adj.* very pleased. [Dial. *chuff*, chubby.]

chug, *chug*, *n.* a rapid explosive noise, as of an internal-combustion engine.—*adj.* **chugg′ing**.—*v.i.* **chug**, to make a chugging noise: of a vehicle, to move while making such a noise. [Imit.]

chukker, **chukka**, *chuk′ər*, *-a*, *n.* a period of play in polo. [Hindi *cakkar*, a round.]

chukor, *chu-kör′*, **chukar**, *-kär′*, **chik(h)or**, *chi-kör′*, *n.* an Indian partridge. [Hindi *cakor*.]

chum, *chum*, *n.* a chamber-fellow: a friend or associate.—*v.i.* to share a room: to be or become a chum.—*v.t.* to assign as chum (with *on*): to be or become a chum to: to accompany.—*n.* **chumm′age**, the quartering of two or more persons in one room: a fee demanded from a new chum.—*adj.* **chumm′y**, sociable.—*n.* a chum: a compact motor-car body for a small company.—**chum up with**, to become intimate with. [Perh. a mutilation of chamber-fellow.]

chum, *chum*, *n.* a dog-salmon or keta.

chummy, *chum′i*, (*old slang*) *n.* a chimney sweeper's boy. [chimney.]

chump, *chump*, *n.* an end lump of wood, mutton, etc.: a thick lump: a blockhead: the head.—**off his chump**, out of his mind. [Perh. related to chunk.]

chunk, *chungk*, *n.* a thick piece of anything, as wood, bread, etc.—*adj.* **chunk′y**, in chunks: short and broad. [Perh. related to chuck.]

Chunnel, *chun′l*, proposed tunnel underneath the English Channel, connecting England and France. [*Ch*annel *tunnel*.]

chunter, *chun′tər*, (*dial.*) *v.i.* to mutter: to grumble.—Also **chunner**, etc. [Imit.]

chupati, **chupatti**. Same as chapati, chapatti.

chuprassy, *chup-räs′i*. Same as chaprassi.

church, *chûrch*, *n.* a house set apart for public worship, esp. that of a parish, and esp. that of an established or once established form of religion: a church service: the whole body of Christians: the clergy: any particular sect or denomination of Christians: any body professing a common creed, not necessarily Christian.—*adj.* of the church: ecclesiastical.—*v.t.* to perform a service in church with (e.g. a woman after childbirth, a newly-married couple, a new town council.)—*n.* **churchian′ity**, religion centring in the church rather than in Christ; **church′ing**; **church′ism**, adherence to the form of principles of some church, esp. established.—*adjs.* **church′less**, not belonging to a church: without church approval (*Tennyson*); **church′ly**, concerned with the church: ecclesiastical; **churchy**, obtrusively devoted to the church: savouring of church.—**church′-ale**, a church festival; **Church Army**, an organisation of the Church of England, resembling the Salvation Army; **church′-bench** (*Shak.*), a seat in the porch of a church; **church′-court**; a court for deciding ecclesiastical causes: a kirk session: a presbytery, synod, or general assembly; **church′-goer**, one on the way to, or who habitually goes to, church; **church′-going**, the act or habit of going to church; **church′man**, a clergyman or ecclesiastic: a member or upholder of the established church; **church militant**, the church on earth in its struggle against evil; **church′-mouse**, a mouse inhabiting a church, a proverbial type of poverty; **church′-off′icer**, a church attendant or beadle; **church′-parade′**, military parade for the purpose of church-going: promenade of fashionable church-goers after service; **church′-rate**, an assessment for the sustentation of the fabric, etc., of the parish church; **church′-ser′vice**, a religious service in a church: the form followed, a book containing it; **church′-text**, a thin and tall form of black-letter print; **church triumphant**, the portion of the church which has overcome and left this world.—*advs.* **church′ward**, **-s**.—**church′-war′den**, an officer who represents the interests of a parish or church: a long clay-pipe; **church′way**, the public way or road that leads to the church.—Also *adj.* (*Shak.*).—**church′woman**, a female member or upholder of a church, esp. the Anglican Church; **church′yard**, a burial-ground round a church. [O.E. *cirice*, *circe*—Gr. *kȳriakon*, belonging to the Lord—*kȳrios*, lord.]

churinga, *chōō-ring′ga*, *n.* a stone amulet. [Austr.]

churl, *chûrl*, *n.* a rustic, labourer: an ill-bred, surly fellow.—*adj.* **churl′ish**, rude: surly: ungracious.—*adv.* **churl′ishly**.—*n.* **churl′ishness**. [O.E. *ceorl*, a countryman; O.N. *karl*, Ger. *kerl*, a man; Scot. *carl*.]

churn, *chûrn*, *n.* a machine used for the production of butter from cream or from whole milk: a large milk-can suggestive of an upright churn.—*v.t.* to agitate so as to obtain butter: to stir, agitate, violently: to turn over persistently (ideas in the mind).—*v.i.* to perform the act of churning: to move restlessly and with violence.—*n.* **churn′ing**, the act of making butter: the quantity of butter made at once.—**churn′-drill**, a drill worked by hand, not struck with the hammer, a jumper; **churn′-milk**, buttermilk; **churn′-staff**, the plunger of an upright churn: the sun-spurge.—**churn out**, to produce continuously with effort. [O.E. *cyrin*; O.N. *kirna*, a churn, Du. *karnen*, and Ger. *kernen*, to churn.]

churn-owl, *chûrn′-owl*, *n.* the nightjar. [App. churr and owl.]

churr, *chûr*, *n.* a low sound made by certain birds and insects.—*v.i.* to make this sound.—*n.* **churr′-worm**, the fen-cricket. [Prob. imit.]

churrus. See charas.

chuse, *chōōz*, an obs. spelling of choose.

chut, *chut*, *interj.* an expression of impatience.

chute, shoot, *shōōt*, *n.* a waterfall, rapid: a passage or sloping trough for sending down goods, water, logs, rubbish, etc.: a narrow passage for controlling cattle. [Fr. *chute*, fall, combined with shoot.]

chute, *shōōt*, abbrev. for parachute.

chutney, *chut′ni*, *n.* an East Indian condiment, of mangoes, chillies, etc.: an imitation made with home materials, as apples. [Hindi *caṭnī*.]

chutzpah, *hhōōt′spə*, *n.* effrontery. [Yiddish.]

chyle, *kīl*, *n.* a white fluid, mainly lymph mixed with fats derived from food in the body.—*n.* **chylū′ria** (Gr. *ouron*, urine), presence of chyle in the urine. [Gr. *chȳlos*, juice—*cheein*, to pour.]

chyme, *kīm*, *n.* the pulp to which the food is reduced in the stomach.—*n.* **chymificā′tion**, the act of being formed into chyme.—*v.t.* **chym′ify**, to form into chyme.—*adj.* **chym′ous**. [Gr. *chȳmos*, chyme, juice—*cheein*, to pour.]

chymical, chymistry. See chemical, chemistry.

chynd, *chīnd*, (*Spens.*) *p.adj.* cut into chines.

chypre, *shē′pr′*, *n.* a scent from Cyprus. [Fr., Cyprus.]

ciao, *chä′ō*, Eng. *chow*, (It.) informal greeting used on meeting or parting.

cibation, *si-bā′shən*, (*obs.*) *n.* the seventh of the twelve processes employed in the search for the philosopher's stone, 'feeding the matter': taking food, feeding. [L. *cibātiō*, *-ōnis*, feeding.]

cibol, *sib′əl*, **chibol**, *chib′əl*, *n.* a variety of onion. [Fr. *ciboule* (Sp. *cebolla*—L.L. *cēpola*, dim. of L. *cēpa*, an onion; see sybo(w)).]

ciborium, *si-bō′ri-əm*, *bö′*, *n.* a vessel nearly resembling a chalice, usu. with an arched cover, in which the host is deposited: a canopy supported on four pillars over the high altar:—*pl.* **cibo′ria**. [L., a drinking-cup—Gr. *kibōrion*, the seed-vessel of the Egyptian water-lily.]

cicada, *si-kä′da*, *-kā′da*, **cicala**, *-kä′la*, *n.* a homopterous insect remarkable for its loud chirping sound. [L. *cicāda*; It. *cicala*.]

cicatrice, *sik′ə-tris*, *n.* a scar over a healed wound: scar in the bark of a tree: mark left where a leaf, etc., has been attached: mark, impression (*Shak.*):—*pl.* **cicatri′cēs**.—Also **cicatrix** (*sik-ā′triks*, *sik′ə-triks*):—*pl.* **cic′atrixes**.—*ns.* **cicatric′ula**, the germinating point in the yolk of an egg; **cicatrisā′tion**, the process of healing over.—*v.t.* **cic′atrise, -ize**, to help the formation of a cicatrix on: to scar.—*v.i.* to heal. [L. *cicātrix*, *-īcis*, a scar.]

cicely, *sis′ə-li*, *n.* a name for several umbelliferous plants allied to chervil, esp. *Myrrhis odorata* (sweet cicely). [L. and Gr. *seseli*.]

Cicero, *sis′ə-rō* (L. *kik-e-rō*), *n.* a famous Roman orator: **cicero**, a type-body between pica and English.—*n.* **cicerone** (*chich-ə-rō′ni*, also *sis-ə-rō′ni*), one who shows strangers the curiosities of a place: a guide:—*pl.* **ciceroni** (*-nē*).—*v.i.* to act as cicerone.—*adjs.* **Cicero′nian** (*sis-*), **Ciceronic** (*-ron′ik*).—*n.* **Cicero′nianism**, the character of Cicero's Latin style. [L. *Cicerō*, *-ōnis*; It. *Cicerone*.]

cichlid, *sik′lid*, *n.* any fish of the family **Cich′lidae**, to which the angel-fish of the Amazon belongs.—*adj.* **cich′loid**. [Gr. *kichlē*, a kind of wrasse.]

Cichorium, *si-kō′ri-əm*, *kö′*, *n.* the chicory and endive genus of Compositae.—*adj.* **cichorā′ceous**. [L. *cichŏrium*—Gr. *kichorion*.]

Cicindela, *si-sin-dē′la*, *n.* a genus of carnivorous beetles, type of the family **Cicinde′lidae**, the tiger-beetles, active in running down their insect prey. [L. *cicindēla*, glow-worm—*candēla*, a candle.]

cicinnus, *si-sin′əs*, *n.* a cincinnus. [Latinised from Gr. *kinkinnos*, a ringlet.]

cicisbeo, *chē-chēz-bā′ō*, *chi-chiz-*, *n.* a married woman's gallant or *cavaliere servente* in Italy:—*pl.* **cicisbe′i** (*-ē*).—*n.* **cicisbē′ism**. [It.]

ciclaton, ciclatoun, *sik′lə-tən*, *-tōōn*, (*obs.*) *n.* cloth of gold or other rich stuff: misunderstood by Spenser (see checklaton). [O.Fr. *ciclaton*, from Ar., perh. from the root of scarlet.]

Cicuta, *si-kū′ta*, *n.* a genus of poisonous umbelliferous plants—*water-hemlock* or *cowbane*. [L. *cicūta*, hemlock.]

Cid, *sid*, *sēd*, *n.* a chief, captain, hero—title of the 11th-cent. Castilian champion Rodrigo, or Ruy, Diaz. [Ar. *sayyid*, lord.]

cidaris, *sid′ə-ris*, *n.* a Persian tiara: (*cap.*) a genus of sea-urchins, mostly fossil. [Gr. *kidaris*.]

cide, *sīd*, *v.t.* a proposed emendation for Shakespeare's side, as if aphetic for decide, adjudge.

cider (sometimes **cyder**), *sī′dər*, *n.* a drink made from apples.—*ns.* **ci′der-and**, a mixture of cider and spirits; **ci′der-cup**, a drink of sweetened cider, with other ingredients; **ci′derkin**, an inferior cider.—*adj.* **ci′dery**. [Fr. *cidre*—L. *sīcera*—Gr. *sikera*, strong drink—Heb. *shēkār*.]

ci-devant, *sē-də-vā̃*, (Fr.) before this, former. formerly.

ciel, cieling, variants of ceil, ceiling.

cierge. See cerge.

cigar, *si-gär′*, *n.* a roll of tobacco-leaves with a pointed end for smoking.—*n.* **cigarette** (*sig-ə-ret′*), finely-cut tobacco rolled in thin paper (contr. **cig**).—**cigarette′-card′**, a picture card formerly given away with a packet of cigarettes, valued by cartophilists; **cigarette′-holder**, a mouthpiece for a cigarette; **cigarette′-lighter**, a mechanical contrivance for lighting cigarettes: **cigarette′-paper**, paper for making cigarettes; **cigar′-tree**, a species of Catalpa with long cigar-like pods. [Sp. *cigarro*.]

ci-gît, *sē-zhē*, (Fr.) here lies.

cilice, *sil′is*, *n.* haircloth: a penitential garment made of haircloth.—*adj.* **cilic′ious**. [L.,—Gr. *kilikion*, a cloth made of Cilician goat's hair.]

cilium, *sil′i-əm*, *n.* a hair-like lash borne by a cell: a flagellum:—*pl.* **cil′ia**.—*adj.* **cil′iary**.—*n.pl.* **Ciliā′ta**, a subclass of Infusoria retaining cilia throughout life.—*adjs.* **cil′iate, -d**, bearing a cilium or cilia: fringed with hairs; **cil′iolate**, fringed with very short fine hairs.—*n.pl.* **Ciliioph′ora** (Gr. *phoros*, bearing), the Infusoria. [L. *cilium*, eyelash.]

cill, *sil*, (*building*) *n.* old variant of sill, now usual in the trade.

cimar. Same as cymar.

cimelia, *sī-mē′li-ə*, *n.pl.* treasures. [Gr. *keimēlia*.]

Cimex, *sī-meks*, *n.* the bed-bug genus of Hemiptera, giving name to the family **cimicidae** (*sī-* or *si-mis′i-dē*).

cimier, *sē-myā′*, *n.* the crest of a helmet. [Fr.]

ciminite, *sim′in-īt*, *n.* a rock intermediate between trachyte and andesite, containing olivine. [Monte *Cimini*, in Italy.]

Cimmerian, *sim-ē′ri-ən*, *adj.* relating to the Cimmerii, a tribe fabled to have lived in perpetual darkness.

cimolite, *sim′ō-līt*, *n.* a species of clay, or hydrous silicate of aluminium, used as fuller's earth. [Gr. *kimōliā*, prob. from *Kimōlos*, an island of the Cyclades.]

cinch, *sinch*, *n.* a saddle-girth (*U.S.*): a secure hold (*coll.*): a certainty (*coll.*): something easy (*coll.*).—*v.i.* to tighten the cinch.—*v.t.* to bind firmly: make sure of (*coll.*). [Sp. *cincha*—L. *cingula*.]

Cinchona, *sing-kō'na*, a rubiaceous genus of trees, yielding the bark from which quinine and its congeners are obtained—also called *Peruvian bark*.—*adjs.* **cinchonaceous** (*-kən-ā'shəs*), **cinchonic** (*-kon'ik*).—*n.* **cinch'onine**, an alkaloid obtained from cinchona bark.—*adj.* **cinchonin'ic**.—*n.* **cinchonisā'tion**, **-z-**.—*v.t.* **cinch'onise**, **-ize**, to bring under the influence of cinchona or quinine. *n.* **cinch'onism**, a morbid state due to overdoses of cinchona or quinine. [Said to be so named from the Countess of *Chinchón*, who was cured of a fever by it in 1638.]

cincinnus, *sin-sin'əs*, (*bot.*) *n.* a uniparous cymose inflorescence in which the plane of each daughter axis is at right angles, alternately to right and left, with that of its parent axis.—*adj.* **cincinn'ate**. [L., a curl.]

cincture, *singk'chər*, *n.* a girdle or belt: a moulding round a column.—*v.t.* to gird, encompass.—*adjs.* **cinct**, surrounded; **cinc'tured**, having a cincture. [L. *cinctūra*—*cingĕre*, *cinctum*, to gird.]

cinder, *sin'dər*, *n.* the refuse of burned coals: an ember: anything charred by fire: a scoriaceous fragment of lava: a strong stimulant put in tea, soda-water, etc. (*slang*).—**cin'der-cone**, a hill of loose volcanic materials; **Cinderell'a**, a scullery-maid: the despised and neglected one of a set; **Cinderel'la-dance**, a dancing-party ending at midnight—from the nursery tale; **cin'der-path**, **-track**, a path, racing-track, laid with cinders.—*adj.* **cin'dery**. [O.E. *sinder*, slag; cf. Gr. *sinter*; not connected with Fr. *cendre*.]

cine-, **ciné-**, *sin'i-*, in composition, cinematograph, as *ns.* **cin'e-biol'ogy**, **cin'é-**, the study of biological phenomena by means of cinematographic records; **cin'e-cam'era**, **cin'é-**, a camera for taking moving photographs; **cinemicrog'raphy**, cinematographic recording of changes under the microscope; **ciné'-project'or**; **Cinera'ma**, trademark for a method of film projection on a wide curved screen to give a three-dimensional effect; the picture is photographed with three cameras.—**ciné vérité**, **cinéma vérité**.

cinéaste, **cineast(e)**, *sin'ē-ast*, *n.* one who takes an artistic interest in, or who makes, motion pictures. [Fr.]

cinema, *sin'ə-mə*, *-mä*, *n.* a cinematograph: a building in which motion pictures are shown: (with *the*) motion pictures collectively, or as an art: material or method judged by its suitability for the cinema.—Also **kin'ema**.—*n.* **cin'emathèque**, **-theque**, a small, intimate cinema.—*adj.* **cinemat'ic**, pertaining to, suitable for, or savouring of, the cinema.—**cin'ema-or'gan**, an organ with showier effects than a church organ; **Cin'emaScope**, proprietary name of one of the methods of film projection on a wide curved screen to give a three-dimensional effect; the picture is photographed with a special type of lens; **cinéma vérité**, realism in films sought by photographing scenes of real life. [cinematograph.]

cinematograph, *sin-ə-mat'ə-gräf*, *n.* apparatus for projecting a series of instantaneous photographs so as to give a moving representation of a scene, with or without reproduction of sound: an exhibition of such photographs.—Also **kinemat'ograph**.—*n.* **cinematog'rapher**.—*adjs.* **cinematograph'ic**, **cinematograph'ical**.—*ns.* **cinematog'raphist**; **cinematog'raphy**, the art of making motion pictures. [Fr. *cinématographe*—Gr. *kinēma*, *-atos*, motion, *graphein*, to write, represent.]

cineol, **-ole**, *sin'i-ol*, *-ōl*, *n.* eucalyptol, a camphor-smelling disinfectant liquid ($C_{10}H_{18}O$) got from several essential oils, as eucalyptus, wormwood, cajeput. [From *Artemisia Cina*, a species of wormwood, and L. *oleum*, oil.]

Cineraria, *sin-ə-rā'ri-ə*, *n.* a South African genus of plants, close akin to Senecio, with ashy down on the leaves. [L. *cinerārius*, ashy—*cinis*, *cineris*, ash.]

cinerary, *sin'ə-rə-ri*, *adj.* pertaining to ashes: for containing ashes of the dead.—*ns.* **cinerā'tion**; **cinerā'tor**; **cinē'rea**, grey nerve matter.—*adjs.* **cinē'real**, ashy: cinerary; **cinē'reous**, ashy-grey: ashy; **cineri'tious**, ashy-grey: pertaining to grey nerve matter. [L. *cinereus*, ashy—*cinis*, *cineris*, ash.]

Cingalese. See **Sinhalese**.

cingulum, *sing'gū-ləm*, *n.* a girdle: a girdle-like structure. [L. *cingĕre*, to gird.]

cingulum Veneris, *sing'gū-ləm ve'nə-ris*, *king'gŏŏ-lŏŏm ve'ne-ris* (*we'*) (L.) the girdle of Venus.

cinnabar, *sin'ə-bär*, *n.* a mineral, sulphide of mercury, called vermilion when used as a pigment.—*adj.* vermilion-coloured.—*adjs.* **cinnabaric** (*-bär'ik*), **cinn'abarine** (*-bə-rēn*).—**cinnabar moth**, a large red moth whose black and yellow caterpillars feed on ragwort. [Gr. *kinnabari*, from Persian.]

cinnamon, *sin'ə-mən*, *n.* the spicy bark of a lauraceous tree of Ceylon: the tree: a light yellowish brown.—Also *adj.*—*adjs.* **cinnamic** (*-am'ik*), **cinnamonic** (*-ə-mon'ik*), obtained from, or consisting of, cinnamon.—**cinn'amon-bear**, a cinnamon-coloured variety of grizzly or American black bear; **cinna'mon-stone**, a yellowish grossular garnet. [Gr. *kinnamōmon*, later *kinnamon*—Heb. *qinnāmōn*.]

cinquain, *sing'kān*, *n.* a poetic form consisting of five lines of two, four, six, eight and two syllables respectively. [Fr.]

cinque, *singk*, *n.* the number five as on dice.—**cinque-foil**, a common bearing representing a flower with five petals borne full-faced and without a stalk (*her.*): a similar figure formed by cusps in a circular window or the head of a pointed arch (*archit.*): species of the genus *Potentilla* (*bot.*): the five-bladed clover (*bot.*); **cinque'-pace** (*Shak.* also **sinke'-a-pace**), a kind of dance, the pace or movement of which is characterised by five beats.—*adj.* **cinque'-spott'ed** (*Shak.*), having five spots.—**Cinque Ports**, the five ancient ports on the south of England lying opposite to France—Sandwich, Dover, Hythe, Romney, and Hastings (later associated with Winchelsea, Rye, and a number of subordinate ports). [Fr.]

cinquecento, *ching'kwe-chen-tō*, *n.* the 16th century—the art and architecture of the Renaissance period. [It., five hundred, *mil*, one thousand, being understood.]

cion, a spelling of scion still used in U.S.

cipher (sometimes **cypher**), *sī-fər*, *n.* the character 0 (*arith.*): any of the Arabic numerals: any person or thing of little value: a nonentity: an interweaving of the initials of a name: a secret mode of writing: in an organ, continuous sounding of a note not played.—*v.i.* to work at arithmetic: of an organ, to sound a note continuously when it is not played.—*v.t.* to write in cipher: to calculate: to decipher (*Shak.*).—*n.* **ci'phering**.—**ci'pher-key**, a key to a cipher or piece of secret writing. [O.Fr. *cyfre*, Fr. *chiffre*—Ar. *çifr*, zero, empty.]

cipollino, *chē-pol-lē'nō*, *n.* a marble with green bands in which calcite is interfoliated with mica or talc.—Also **cipolin** (*sip'ō-lin*). [It. *cipolla*, an onion.]

cippus, *sip'əs*, *n.* the stocks: a monumental pillar:—*pl.* **cipp'i**. [L. *cippus*, a post.]

circa, *sûr'kə*, *prep.* and *adv.* about, around. [L.]

circadian, *sûr-kə-dē'ən*, *adj*. pertaining to any biological cycle (e.g. of varying intensity of metabolic or physiological process, or of some feature of behaviour) which is repeated, usu. approx. every 24 hours. [From L. *circa*, about, *di*(*em*), day, and suff. *-an*.]

Circaean, *sûr-sē'ən*, *adj*. relating to the beautiful sorceress *Circe*, who transformed the companions of Ulysses into swine by a magic beverage: infatuating and degrading.—Also **Circe'an**.—*n*. **Circae'a**, the enchanter's nightshade genus. [L. *Circē*—Gr. *Kirkē*.]

circar. Same as sircar.

Circassian, *sûr-kas*(*h*)*'yən*, *adj*. belonging to *Circassia*, the country of the *Tcherkesses*, in the western Caucasus.—*n*. a Tcherkess: the language of the Tcherkesses: (without *cap*.) a kind of light cashmere (also **circassienne'**).—**Circassian circle**, a progressive dance in reel time.

circensian, *sûr-sen'shi-ən*, *adj*. relating to the Circus Maximus, Rome, where the games were held.—Also **circen'sial** (*obs*.). [L. *circēnsis*—*circus*.]

circinate, *sûr'sin-āt*, *adj*. ring-shaped: rolled inwards (*bot*.). [L. *circināre*, *-ātum*, to make round.]

circle, *sûr'kl*, *n*. a plane figure bounded by one line every point of which is equally distant from a fixed point called the centre: the circumference of the figure so defined: a circular object: a ring: a planet's orbit: a series ending where it began: a figure in magic: a group of things in a circle: a company surrounding or associating with the principal person: those of a certain class or group: an administrative unit.—*v.t.* to move round: to encompass.—*v.i.* to move in a circle: to stand in a circle.—*adj*. **cir'cled**, circular: encircled.—*ns*. **cir'cler**; **cir'clet**, a little circle: a little circular band or hoop, esp. a metal headband.—*n*. and *adj*. **cir'cling**, moving in a circle.—**cir'cle-rider**, one who rides in circles to round up cattle; **cir'cle-riding**.—**dress circle** (see **dress**); **great, small, circle**, a circle on the surface of a sphere whose centre is, is not, the centre of the sphere; **reasoning in a circle**, assuming what is to be proved as the basis of the argument; **run round in circles**, to be active without getting anywhere. [O.E. *circul*—L. *circulus*, dim. of *circus*; allied to O.E. *hring*, a ring.]

circs, *sûrks*, *n.pl.* a slang contraction of circumstances.

circuit, *sûr'kit*, *n*. a journey round: a way round: perimeter: a roundabout way: area enclosed: the path of an electric current: a round made in the exercise of a calling, esp. by judges: the judges making the round: a district in which such a round is made, as by Methodist preachers, commercial travellers: a group of theatres, cinemas, etc., under common control, through which an entertainment circulates: diadem (*Shak*.).—*v.t.* to go round.—*n*. **circuiteer'**, a judge who goes on a circuit.—*adj*. **circuitous** (*-kū'i-təs*), round-about.—*adv*. **circū'itously**.—*ns*. **circū'itousness**; **cir'cuitry**, detailed plan of a circuit, as in radio or television, or its components; **circū'ity**, motion in a circle: an indirect course.—**cir'cuit-breaker**, a switch or other device for interrupting an electric circuit; **cir'cuit-rider**, a preacher who goes on circuit. [Fr.,—L. *circuitus*—*circuīre*, *circum*, round, *īre*, to go.]

circuitus verborum, *sûr-kū'it-əs vûr-bō'rəm*, *-bö'*, *kir-ko͞o'it-o͞os ver-*, *wer-bō'ro͞om*, (L.) a circumlocution.

circular, *sûr'kū-lər*, *adj*. of or pertaining to a circle: in the form of a circle: round: ending in itself: recurring in a cycle: addressed to a circle of persons.—*n*. an intimation sent to a number of persons.—*v.t.* **cir'cularise, -ize**, to make circular: to send circulars to.—*n*. **circularity** (*-lar'i-ti*).—*adv*. **cir'cularly**.—**circular function** any of the trigonometrical functions with argument in radians; **circular letter**, a letter of which copies are sent to several persons; **circular measure**, the reckoning of angles in radians; **circular note**, a letter of bank-credit for the use of a traveller, being a kind of bill personal to the bearer, who also bears a letter of indication addressed to foreign bankers. [L. *circulāris*.]

circulate, *sûr'kū-lāt*, *v.t.* to make to go round as in a circle: to spread.—*v.i.* to move round: to be spread about: to repeat in definite order (of decimals).—*adj*. **cir'culable**, capable of being circulated.—*n*. and *adj*. **cir'culating**.—*ns*. **circulā'tion**, the act of moving in a circle or in a closed path (as the blood): spreading or moving about: dissemination: the sale of a periodical: the money in use at any time in a country.—*adjs*. **cir'culātive**, **cir'culatory**, **circulating**.—*n*. **cir'culātor**.—**circulating library**, one from which books are circulated among subscribers. [L. *circulāre*, *-ātum*.]

circum-, *sûr'kəm-*, *sər-kum'-*, *sûr-kəm-*, in composition, around. [L. *circum*.]

circumambages, *sûr-kəm-am-bā'jēz*, *-am'bi-jiz*, *n. sing*. and *pl*. roundabout speech.—*adj*. **circumambā'gious** (*-jəs*), roundabout in speech. [L. *ambāgēs*, a winding.]

circumambient, *sûr-kəm-am'bi-ənt*, going round about, encompassing.—*ns*. **circumam'bience**, **circumam'biency**. [L. *ambīre*, to go round.]

circumambulate, *sûr-kəm-am'bū-lāt*, *v.i.* to walk round about.—*n*. **circumambulā'tion**. [L. *ambulāre*, *-ātum*, to walk.]

circumbendibus, *sûr-kəm-ben'di-bəs*, *n*. a roundabout way or expression. [Jocular formation from L. *circum*, round, bend, and L. abl. pl. ending *-ibus*.]

circumcentre, *sûr-kəm-sen-tər*, *n*. the centre of the circumscribed circle or sphere.

circumcise, *sûr'kəm-sīz*, *v.t.* to cut the foreskin (male) or the clitoris (female): to purify (*fig*.).—*ns*. **cir'cumciser**; **circumcision** (*-sizh'n*), the act of circumcising: the state of being circumcised: those who are circumcised, esp. the Jews. [L. *circumcīdĕre*, *-cīsum*—*caedĕre*, to cut.]

circumdenudation, *sûr-kəm-den-ū-dā'shən*, (*geol*.) *n*. denudation or erosion of surroundings, leaving an isolated elevation.

circumduct, *sûr'kəm-dukt*, *v.t.* to lead around or about, to cause to revolve round an imaginary axis so as to describe a cone.—*v.t.* **circumduce** (*-dūs'*), in Scots law to declare at an end (of the term for bringing proof).—*n*. **circumduc'tion**.—*adj*. **circumduct'ory**. [L. *circum*, round, *dūcĕre*, *ductum*, to lead.]

circumference, *sər-kum'fər-əns*, *n*. the boundary-line, esp. of a circle: compass: distance round.—*adj*. **circumferential** (*-en'shl*).—*n*. **circum'ferentor** (*-en-tər*), an instrument for measuring horizontal angles, consisting of a graduated circle, sights, and a magnetic needle: a graduated wheel for measuring the circumference of wheels. [L. *ferre*, to carry.]

circumflect, *sûr-kəm-flekt'*, *v.t.* to bend round: to mark with a circumflex.—*ns*. **cir'cumflex**, an accent (^) originally denoting a rising and falling of the voice on a vowel or syllable—also *adj*.; **circumflexion** (*-flek'shən*), a bending round. [L. *flectĕre*, *flexum*, to bend.]

circumfluence, *sər-kum'flo͞o-əns*, *n*. a flowing round: the engulfing of food by surrounding it (as by protozoa, etc.).—*adjs*. **circum'fluent**, **circumflu'ous**. [L. *fluĕre*, to flow.]

circumforaneous, *sûr-kəm-fō-rā'ni-əs*, *-fö-*, *adj*. wandering about as from market to market, vagrant.—Also **circumfora'nean**. [L. *forum*, the forum, market-place.]

circumfuse, *sûr-kəm-fūz'*, *v.t.* to pour around.—*p.adj*. **circumfused'**.—*adj*. **circumfus'ile**, molten.

—*n.* **circumfusion** (*-fū'zhən*). [L. *fundĕre*, *fūsum*, to pour.]

circumgyrate, *sûr-kəm-jī'rāt*, *v.i.* to whirl round.—*n.* **circumgyrā'tion**.—*adj.* **circumgy'rātory**. [L. *gȳrāre*, *-ātum*, to turn.]

circumincession, **-insession**, *sûr-kəm-in-sesh'ən*, *n.* the reciprocity of existence in one another of the three persons of the Trinity. [L.—*incessus*, pa.p. of *incēdere*, to go, proceed.]

circumjacent, *sûr-kəm-jā'sənt*, *adj.* lying round: bordering on every side.—*n.* **circumjā'cency**. [L. *jacēns*, *-entis*, lying—*jacēre*, to lie.]

circumlittoral, *sûr-kəm-lit'ə-rəl*, *adj.* adjacent to the shore-line. [L. *littus*, for *lītus*, *-oris*, shore.]

circumlocution, *sûr-kəm-lō-kū'shən*, *n.* expressing an idea in more words than are necessary: an instance of this: evasive talk.—*v.i.* **circumlocūte'**, to use circumlocution.—*n.* **circumlocū'tionist**, one who does this.—*adj.* **circumlocutory** (*-lok'ū-tər-i*). — **Circumlocution Office**, in Dickens's *Little Dorrit*, a very dilatory government department. [L. *loquī*, *locūtus*, to speak.]

circummure, *sûr-kəm-mūr'*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to wall around. [L. *mūrus*, a wall.]

circumnavigate, *sûr-kəm-nav'i-gāt*, *v.t.* to sail round.—*adj.* **circumnav'igable**.—*ns.* **circumnavigā'tion**; **circumnav'igator**.

circumnutation, *sûr-kəm-nū-tā'shən*, *n.* rotation in a nodding position, as in the growing point of a plant.—*v.i.* **circumnū'tate**.—*adj.* **circumnū'tatory**. [L. *nūtāre*, *-ātum*, to nod.]

circumpolar, *sûr-kəm-pō'lər*, *adj.* situated or ranging round the pole.—**circumpolar stars**, stars so near the pole of the heavens that (for places at the latitude in question) they never set but merely revolve round the pole.

circumpose, *sûr-kəm-pōz'*, *v.t.* to place round.—*n.* **circumposi'tion**, the act of placing round.

circumscissile, *sûr-kəm-sis'il*, *adj.* opening by a circular rent. [L. *scissilis*, cleavable.]

circumscribe, *sûr-kəm-skrīb'*, *v.t.* to draw a line round: to describe a curve or figure touching externally: to enclose within certain limits, to curtail, abridge.—*adj.* **circumscrib'able**, able to be circumscribed.—*ns.* **circumscrib'er**, one who circumscribes; **circumscription** (*-skrip'shən*), limitation: the line that limits: the act of circumscribing: an inscription running round: a defined district.—*adj.* **circumscrip'tive**, marking the external form or outline. [L. *scrībĕre*, *scrīptum*, to write.]

circumspect, *sûr'kəm-spekt*, *adj.* looking round on all sides watchfully: cautious: prudent.—*n.* **circumspec'tion**, watchfulness: caution: examining.—*adj.* **circumspec'tive**, looking around: wary.—*adv.* **cir'cumspectly**.—*n.* **cir'cumspectness**. [L. *specĕre*, *spicĕre*, *spectum*, to look.]

circumstance, *sûr'kəm-stəns*, *n.* the logical surroundings of an action: an attendant fact: an accident or event: ceremony: detail: (in *pl.*) the state of one's affairs.—*v.t.* to place in particular circumstances.—*adj.* **circumstantial** (*-stan'shl*), consisting of details: minute.—*n.* **circumstantiality** (*-stan-shi-al'i-ti*), the quality of being circumstantial: minuteness in details: a detail.—*adv.* **circumstan'tially**.—*n.pl.* **circumstan'tials**, incidentals: details.—*v.t.* **circumstan'tiate**, to prove by circumstances: to describe exactly.—**circumstantial evidence**, evidence which is not positive nor direct, but which is gathered inferentially from the circumstances in the case; **in good or bad circumstances**, prosperous or unprosperous; **in, under, the circumstances**, conditions being what they are: **not a circumstance to**, (*U.S.*) nothing in comparison to. [L. *stāns*, *stantis*, standing—*stāre*, to stand.]

circumvallate, *sûr-kəm-val'āt*, *v.t.* to surround with a rampart.—*n.* **circumvallā'tion**, a surrounding with a wall: a wall or fortification surrounding a town or fort: engulfing of food by surrounding it (as by protozoa) (*zool.*). [L. *vallum*, rampart.]

circumvent, *sûr-kəm-vent'*, *v.t.* to go round: to encompass: to surround so as to intercept or capture: to get round, or to outwit.—*n.* **circumven'tion**.—*adj.* **circumvent'ive**, deceiving by artifices. [L. *venīre*, *ventum*, to come.]

circumvolve, *sûr-kəm-volv'*, *v.t.* to roll round.—*v.i.* to revolve.—*n.* **circumvolu'tion** (*-lōō'*, *-lū'*), a turning or rolling round: anything winding or sinuous. [L. *volvĕre*, *volūtum*, to roll.]

circus, *sûr-kəs*, *n.* a circular building for the exhibition of games: a place, building, or tent for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship and other performances: a show of this kind or the company of performers: a group of houses arranged in the form of a circle: an open place at a street junction: a natural amphitheatre: (usu. with *adj.*) a group of people giving a display, esp. in a number of places, as *tennis circus*, *flying circus*: a noisy entertainment or scene.—*adj.* **cir'cus(s)y**.—*n.* **cirque** (*sûrk*; Fr.), a circus : a ring (*poet.*): a deep round hollow, a natural amphitheatre (*geog.*). [L. *circus*—Gr. *kirkos*.]

ciré, *sē-rā*, *n.* (a fabric with) a highly glazed finish. [Fr. pa.p. of *cirer*, to wax.]

cire perdue, *sēr per-dü*, (Fr.) lit. 'lost wax', a method of casting in metal, the mould being formed round a wax model which is then melted away.

cirl, *sûrl*, *n.* a species of bunting (usu. **cirl bunting**). [It. *cirlo*.]

cirrhopod, **Cirrhopoda**, older forms of cirripede, Cirripedia (as if from Gr. *kirrhos*, tawny, *pous*, *podos*, foot); also by confusion, cirrhipede, Cirrhipedia.

cirrhosis, *si-rō'sis*, *n.* a wasting of the proper tissue of an organ, accompanied by abnormal growth of connective tissue. [Gr. *kirrhos*, tawny—from the colour of the liver so diseased.]

cirripede, *sir'i-pēd*, *n.* one of the **Cirripē'dia**, a degenerate class of Crustacea, the barnacles and acorn-shells.—Also **cirr'iped** (*-ped*). [L. *cirrus*, a curl, *pēs*, *pedis*, foot.]

cirrus, *sir'əs*, *n.* the highest form of clouds, consisting of curling fibres: a tendril (*bot.*): any curled filament (*zool.*):—*pl.* **cirr'i**.—*adjs.* **cirr'ate**, **cirr'iform**, like a cirrus; **cirr'igrade**, moving by cirri.—*adjs.* **cirr'ose**, with tendrils; **cirr'ous**, having a cirrus.—*ns.* **cirr'o-cu'mulus**, a cloud of small white flakes or ripples (also *mackerel sky*); **cirr'o-strā'tus**, a high thin sheet of haze-like cloud. [L., a curl, tuft. The common spellings cirrhus, etc., are due to confusion with Gr. *kirrhos*, tawny.]

Cisalpine, *sis-alp'in*, *-īn*, *adj.* on this (i.e. the Roman) side of the Alps.—So **Cisatlan'tic**; **Cisleithan** (*-lī't(h)ən*) on this side of the Leitha (which once in part separated Austria and Hungary): Austrian; **cismon'tane**, on this side of the mountains—opp. to *ultramontane*; **Cispadane** (*-pā'dān*, *sis'pa-dān*; L. *Padus*), on this (Roman) side of the Po; **cispon'tine**, on this side of the bridges, viz. in London, north of the Thames. [L. *cis*, on this side.]

cisco, *sis'kō*, *n.* a variety of Coregonus (*Leuc ichthys*) found in Great Lakes of North America also *lake herring*. [Fr.-Canadian, *cisco*(*ette*)—Ojibwa, *pemitewiskawet*, that which has oily flesh.]

ciselure, *sēz'lōōr*, *n.* the art or operation of chasing: the chasing upon a piece of metalwork.—*n.* **cis'eleur** (*-lər*), a chaser. [Fr.]

cissoid, *sis'oid*, *n.* a plane curve consisting of two infinite branches symmetrically placed with reference to the diameter of a circle, so that at one of its extremities they form a cusp, while the tangent to the circle at the other extremity is an asymptote. [Gr. *kissoeidēs*, ivy-like—*kissos*, ivy, *eidos*, form.]

cissy, *sis'i,* (*slang*) *n.* an effeminate person.—Also *adj.* [Partly from the name *Cecily*, partly from sister; cf. sis.]

cist, *sist, n.* a tomb consisting of a stone chest covered with stone slabs.—*adjs.* **cist'ed,** containing cists: **cist'ic,** like a cist. [See chest.]

Cistercian, *sis-tûr'shən, n.* a member of the order of monks established in 1098 in the forest of Citeaux, (*Cistercium*), in France—an offshoot of the Benedictines.—Also *adj.*

cistern, *sis'tərn, n.* an artificial reservoir or tank for holding water or other liquid: a natural reservoir. [L. *cisterna*—*cista*, a chest.]

Cistus, *sis'təs, n.* the rock-rose genus of shrubby plants, giving name to the family **Cistā'ceae,** cultivated for the beauty of their flowers. [Gr. *kistos*, rock-rose.]

cistvaen. See kistvaen.

cit, *sit,* (*arch. slang*) *n.* a term of contempt for a townsman, not a gentleman:—*fem.* **cit'ess** (*Dryden*).—*n.pl.* **cits** (*U.S. slang*), civilian clothes. [citizen.]

citadel, *sit'ə-dəl, n.* a fortress in or near a city: the place where the guns are kept in a warship. [It. *cittadella*, dim. of *città*, a city; see city.]

cite, *sīt, v.t.* to call or summon: to summon to appear in court: to quote: to name: to adduce as proof.—*adj.* **cit'able,** that can be cited.—*ns.* **cit'al,** summons to appear; **citā'tion** (*sit, sīt*), official summons to appear: document containing the summons: the act of quoting: the passage or name quoted: mention in dispatches: official recognition of achievement.—*adj.* **cit'atory,** having to do with citation: addicted to citation. [L. *citāre, -ātum*, to call, inten. of *ciēre, cīre*, to make to go.]

cithara, *sith'ə-ra, n.* an ancient Greek musical instrument differing from the lyre in its flat shallow sound-chest.—*n.* **cith'arist,** a player on it.—*adj.* **citharist'ic.**—*ns.* **cith'er, cith'ern, citt'ern,** an early modern metal-stringed musical instrument, played with a plectrum: the Tirolese zither. [L.,—Gr. *kitharā*; cf. guitar, zither.]

citigrade, *sit'i-grād, adj.* moving quickly: applied to a tribe of spiders that run down their prey—Lycosidae or wolf-spiders. [L. *citus*, quick, *gradus*, a step.]

citizen, *sit'i-z(ə)n, n.* an inhabitant of a city: a member of a state: a townsman: a freeman: a civilian (*U.S.*):—*fem.* **cit'izeness.**—*adj.* (*Shak.*) like a citizen.—*v.t.* **cit'izenise, -ize,** to make a citizen of.—*ns.* **cit'izenry,** the general body of citizens; **cit'izenship,** state of being or of having rights and duties of a citizen: conduct in relation to these duties. [M.E. *citesein*—O.Fr. *citeain*; see city.]

cito, *sī', ki'tō,* (L.) quickly.

citole, *sit'ōl, sit-ōl', n.* a mediaeval stringed instrument, prob. an earlier form of cither (see under cithara).

citron, *sit'rən, n.* the fruit of the citron-tree, resembling a lemon: the tree that bears it (*Citrus medica*), considered to be the parent of the lemon and lime-fruit.—*ns.* **cit'range** (*-rənj*), a hybrid between citron and orange; **cit'rate,** a salt of citric acid.—*adjs.* **cit'reous, citrine; cit'ric,** derived from the citron (**citric acid,** the acid to which lemon and lime juice owe their sourness, $C_6H_8O_7$).—*n.* **cit'rin,** the water-soluble vitamin P, found in citrus fruits, etc.—*adj.* **cit'rine** (*-rin*), dark and greenish yellow, like a citron or lemon.—*n.* citrine colour: a rock-crystal of this colour.—*ns.* **citronell'a,** a Ceylon grass (citronella-grass, *Cymbopogon nardus*) yielding citronella-oil, used in perfumery; **citron tree; citron wood, citrus wood,** the most costly furniture wood of the ancient Romans (perhaps sandarach); **cit'rus,** a citron tree: (*cap.*) a genus of Rutaceae including the citron, lemon, orange, etc; **citrus fruits,** citrons, lemons, limes, oranges, grapefruit.—**citric acid cycle,** a cycle of chemical changes in living material (e.g. muscle), in course of which citric acid is oxidised, and by which acetic acid or acetyl is converted to carbon dioxide and water, the chemicals released in the process being important to the tissue. [L. *citrus*, from which comes also Gr. *kitron*, a citron.]

cittern. Same as cither. [See under cithara.]

city, *sit'i, n.* a large town: an incorporated town that has or had a cathedral: a town on which the dignity has been conferred by tradition or grant: in various countries a municipality of higher rank, variously defined: the business centre or original area of a large town.—**city article,** in a newspaper, a financial or commercial article; **city company,** a London corporation representing any of the mediaeval trade guilds; **city editor,** the financial editor: editor in charge of local news, etc. (*U.S.*); **city fathers,** the magistrates: the town or city council; **city man,** a man engaged in commercial or financial work in a city; **city manager,** a man appointed by an elected body to manage the administrative affairs of a city; **city mission,** a mission for evangelising the poor classes in the large cities; **cit'y-slick'er,** a sophisticated city-dweller nattily dressed; **city state,** a sovereign state consisting of a city with a small surrounding territory.—**city of God, heavenly city,** etc., the ideal of the Church of Christ in glory; **city of refuge,** by the Jewish law a city where the perpetrator of an accidental homicide might flee for refuge; **Eternal City,** Rome; **Holy City,** Jerusalem. [Fr. *cité*, a city—L. *cīvitās, -ātis*, the state—*cīvis*, a citizen.]

cive, *sīv.* See chive.

civet, *siv'it, n.* a perfume obtained from the civet or civet cat, a small cat-like carnivore (*Viverra*) of Africa, India, etc. [Fr. *civette*—Ar. *zabād*.]

civic, *siv'ik, adj.* pertaining to a city or citizen.—*n.* **civ'ics,** the science of citizenship.—**civic centre,** a place in which the chief public buildings of a town are grouped; **civic crown,** an oak wreath awarded to a Roman soldier for saving a citizen's life in battle. [L. *cīvicus*—*cīvis*, citizen.]

civil, *siv'il, adj.* pertaining to the community: polite (in any degree short of discourtesy): pertaining to ordinary life, not military: lay, secular, temporal, not ecclesiastical: pertaining to the individual citizen: relating to private relations amongst citizens, and such suits as arise out of these, as opposed to *criminal* (*law*): naturally good, as opposed to good through regeneration (*theol.*).—*n.* **civil'ian,** a professor or student of civil law (not canon law): one engaged in civil as distinguished from military and naval pursuits.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* **civ'ilist** (*arch.*), one versed in civil law; **civil'ity,** civilisation (*arch.*): good-breeding (*obs.*): politeness: polite attentions.—*adv.* **civ'illy.**—*ns.* **civ'ism,** good citizenship: state of being well-affected to French Revolution principles; **civv'y** (*slang*), civilian: (in *pl.* **civvies**) civilian clothes.—Also *adj.*—**civil day, year, time,** the day, year, time, as reckoned for ordinary purposes; **civil death,** the loss of all civil and legal privileges; **civil defence,** a civilian service for the wartime protection of the civilian population against the effects of enemy attack by air, etc.; **civil disobedience,** refusal to obey laws and regulations, pay taxes, etc., used as non-violent means of forcing concessions from government; **civil engineer,** one who plans and builds railways, docks, etc., as opposed to a military engineer, or to a mechanical engineer, who makes machines, etc.; **civil law,** as opposed to criminal law, the law laid down by a state regarding the rights of the inhabitants, esp. that founded on Roman law; **civil list,** formerly a list of charges for civil government purposes: now the expenses of the sovereign's household only;

(**civil list pensions**, those granted by royal favour); **civil rights** (often *cap.*), rights of a citizen to personal freedom, i.e. political, racial, legal, social, etc.—Also *adj.*—**civil service**, the paid service of the state, in so far as it is not military or naval.—*adj.* **civ′il-suit′ed** (*Milton*), sombrely clad.—**civil war**, a war between citizens of the same state; **civvy street** (*coll.*), civilian life after the Services. [L. *civilis*—*cīvis*, citizen.]

civilise, -ize, *siv′il-īz*, *v.t.* to reclaim from barbarism: to instruct in arts and refinements.—*adj.* **civilis′able**.—*n.* **civilisā′tion**, state of being civilised: culture: cultural condition or complex.—*adj.* **civ′ilised**, (having) advanced beyond the primitive savage state: refined in interests and tastes: sophisticated, self-controlled and fair-spoken.—*n.* **civ′iliser**. [See civil.]

civvies. See civil.

cizers, an old spelling (*Shak.*) of scissors.

clabber, *klab′ər*, (esp. *Ir.*) *n.* mud. [Ir. *clabar*, mud.]

clachan, *klä′* or *kla′hhən* (*Scot.*) *n.* a small village. [Gael. *clachan*—*clach*, stone.]

clack, *klak*, *v.i.* to make a noise as of a flat thing flapping: to chatter: to cackle.—*n.* a noise of this kind: an instrument making it: sound of voices: the tongue (*coll.*).—*n.* **clack′er**.—*ns.* **clack′-box**, the box containing the clack-valve of an engine; **clack′dish** (*Shak.*), a wooden dish carried by beggars, having a movable cover which they clacked to attract attention; **clack′-valve**, a valve consisting of a hinged flap or other device that falls back with a clacking noise. [Prob. from the sound.]

clad, *klad*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.*, also (*Spens.*) *pres.infin.*, of clothe.—*adj.* clothed, or covered.—*v.t.* to cover one material with another, e.g. one metal with another (as in nuclear reactor), or brick or stonework with a different material (in building).—*n.* **cladd′ing**.

cladode, *klad′ōd*, (*bot.*) *n.* a branch with the appearance and functions of a leaf. [Gr. *klados*, a shoot.]

claes, *klāz*, *n.pl.* Scots for clothes.

clag, *klag*, (*dial.*) *v.i.* to stick.—*v.t.* to bedaub.—*n.* a sticky mass or clot of dirt, etc.—*adj.* **clagg′y**, tenacious. [Prob. Scand.; Dan, *klag*, mud; cf. clay.]

claim, *klām*, *v.t.* to call for: to demand as a right: to maintain or assert.—*n.* a demand for something supposed due: right or ground for demanding: the thing claimed, esp. a piece of land appropriated by a miner or other: (*Spens.* clame) a call, shout.—*adj.* **claim′able**, that can be claimed.—*ns.* **claim′ant**, **claim′er**, one who makes a claim.—**claim′-jump′er**, one who takes possession of another's mining claim; **claiming race**, a race in which any horse having taken part in the race may be bought at a previously fixed price by anyone starting a horse at the meeting (cf. *selling race*); **claims assessor**, an assessor employed by an insurance company, usu. in motor accident claims.—**lay claim to**, to assert a right to. [O.Fr. *claimer*—L. *clāmāre*, to call out.]

clairaudience, *klār-öd′i-əns*, *n.* the alleged power of hearing things not present to the senses.—*n.* and *adj.* **clairaud′ient**. [Fr. *clair*—L. *clārus*, clear, and audience.]

clair-obscure, clare-obscure, *klār-ob-skūr′*. Same as chiaroscuro (q.v.). [Fr. *clair*—L. *clārus*, clear, and Fr. *obscur*—L. *obscūrus*, obscure.]

clairschach, *klār′shähh*, *n.* the old Celtic harp strung with wire. [Gael. and Ir. *clairseach*, a harp.]

clairvoyance, *klār-voi′əns*, *n.* the alleged power of seeing things not present to the senses.—*n.* and *adj.* **clairvoy′ant**. [Fr. *clair*—L. *clārus*, clear, and Fr. *voir*—L. *vidēre*, to see.]

clam, *klam*, *n.* a gripping instrument: a very reticent person (*coll.*): a scallop or scallop-shell (*Pecten*): in America an edible shellfish of various kinds, esp. the round clam or quahog (*Venus mercenaria*) and the long clam (*Mya arenaria*).—*v.i.* to gather clams (*pr.p.* **clamm′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **clammed**).—*ns.* **clam′bake**, *n.* a baking of clams on hot stones, with layers of potatoes, fish, Indian corn, etc., popular at picnic parties in U.S.: such a party; **clam-chow′der**, chowder made with clams; **clam′-shell**.—**clam up** (*coll.*), to be silent. [O.E. *clam*, fetter; cf. Ger. *klamm*; Dan. *klamme*.]

clam, *klam*, *v.t.* to clog (*dial.*): to smear (*dial.*) (*pr.p.* **clamm′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **clammed**).—*n.* dampness (*dial.*).—*adv.* **clamm′ily**.—*n.* **clamm′iness**.—*adj.* **clamm′y**, sticky: moist and adhesive. [O.E. *clæman*, to anoint: cf. Du., Dan. *klam*, damp.]

clam, *klam*, *n.* noise produced by ringing two or more bells together.—Also *v.t.* and *v.i.* [Prob. onomatopoeic.]

clamant, *klam′ənt*, *klām′ənt*, *adj.* calling aloud or earnestly.—*n.* **clam′ancy**, urgency. [L. *clāmāre*, to cry out.]

clambe, *klām*, (*Spens.*) *pa.t.* of climb.

clamber, *klam′bər*, *v.i.* to climb with difficulty, grasping with hands and feet.—*n.* the act of clambering. [From the root of climb; cf. Ger. *klammern*—*klemmen*, to squeeze or hold tightly.]

clame (*Spens.*). Same as claim.

clamjamphrie, *klam-jam′fri*, (*Scot.*) *n.* rubbish: nonsense: rabble.—Also **clanjamfray**. [Der. uncertain.]

clamour, in U.S. **clamor**, *klam′ər*, *n.* a loud continuous outcry: uproar: any loud noise: persistent expression of dissatisfaction.—*v.i.* to cry aloud in demand: to make a loud continuous outcry.—*adj.* **clam′orous**, noisy, boisterous.—*adv.* **clam′orously**.—*ns.* **clam′orousness**; **clam′ourer**.—**clamour down, into, out of**, to force an objective by clamouring. [L. *clāmor*, *-ōris*.]

clamour, *klam′ər*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to silence, check the ringing of. [Perh. conn. with clam (3).]

clamp, *klamp*, *n.* a piece of timber, iron, etc., used to fasten things together or to strengthen any framework: any instrument for holding.—*v.t.* to bind with a clamp: to grasp or press firmly: to put (on) authoritatively, impose.—**clamp down on**, to suppress, or suppress the activities of, firmly. [From a root seen in O.E. *clam*, fetter; Du. *klamp*, a clamp; akin to clip, climb.]

clamp, *klamp*, *n.* a heavy tread.—*v.i.* to tread heavily. [Prob. from the sound.]

clamp, *klamp*, *n.* a stack, as of bricks for burning, peats, etc.: a heap: a covered heap of potatoes.—*v.t.* to put in clamps. [Prob. Du. *klamp*, heap.]

clamper, *klam′pər*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to botch up. [Der. unknown; prob. conn. with clamp (1).]

clan, *klan*, *n.* a tribe or collection of families subject to a single chieftain, commonly bearing the same surname, and supposed to have a common ancestor: a clique, sect: a collective name for a number of persons or things.—*adj.* **clann′ish**, closely united and holding aloof from others, like the members of a clan.—*adv.* **clann′ishly**.—*ns.* **clann′ishness**; **clan′ship**, association of families under a chieftain: feeling of loyalty to a clan; **clans′man**, **clans′woman**, a member of a clan. [Gael. *clann*, offspring, tribe—L. *planta*, a shoot.]

clandestine, *klan-des′tin*, *adj.* concealed or hidden: private: sly.—*adv.* **clandes′tinely**. [L. *clandestinus*—*clam*, secretly.]

clang, *klang*, *v.i.* to produce a loud deep ringing sound.—*v.t.* to cause to clang.—*n.* a ringing sound, like that made by striking large pieces of metal, or that of a trumpet: the sonorous cry of some birds, as cranes or geese.—*n.* **clang′er**, a singularly ill-timed remark or comment: a stupid mistake.—*n.* and *adj.* **clang′ing**.—*adj.* **clangorous** (*klang′gər-əs*).—*adv.* **clang′orously**.—

n. **clang'our**, in U.S. **clangor**, a clang: loud ringing noise.—*v.i.* to make a clangour. [L. *clangĕre*, to sound; *clangor*, noise of birds or wind instruments.]

clang. See **klang.**

clanjamfray. See **clamjamphrie.**

clank, *klangk*, *n.* a metallic sound, less prolonged than a clang, such as is made by chains hitting together.—*v.i.* or *v.t.* to make or cause to make a clank.—*n.* **clank'ing.**—*adj.* **clank'less**, without clank. [Prob. formed under the influence of clink and clang.]

clap, *klap*, *n.* a sudden blow or stroke (*lit.* or *fig.*): a slap: a pat (*Scot.*): the noise made by the sudden striking together of two things, as the hands: a burst of sound, esp. thunder.—*v.t.* to strike together so as to make a noise: to thrust or drive together suddenly: to fasten promptly: to pat (*Scot.*): to applaud with the hands: to bang: to put suddenly (e.g. in prison).—*v.i.* to strike the hands together: to strike or slam with noise: to applaud: to come or go suddenly (*arch.*) (*pr.p.* **clapp'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **clapped**).—*n.* **clapp'er**, one who claps: that which claps, as the tongue of a bell: a contrivance for shaking a mill hopper: an instrument for making a noise, as a rattle, or (in *pl.*) bones for keeping musical time: the tongue (*slang*).—*v.i.* to make a noise like a clapper.—*v.t.* to ring by pulling on a clapper.—*n.* and *adj.* **clapp'ering.**—*n.* **clapp'ing**, noise of striking: applause.—*ns.* **clap'board** (or *klab'ərd*), wood for barrel staves, wainscot (*arch.*): a thin board used in covering wooden houses (*U.S.*); **clap'bread**, a kind of hard-baked oatmeal cake; **clap'dish** (same as clackdish); **clap'net**, a net made to clap together suddenly by pulling a string; **clapp'erboards**, hinged boards clapped together in front of camera before or after shooting a piece of film to help to synchronise sound and vision; **clapp'erboy**, the person who works the clapperboards.—*v.t.* **clapp'erclaw** (*arch.*), to claw or scratch: to scold.—*n.* **clapp'erclawer.**—**clap'-sill**, a lock-sill, the bottom part of the frame on which lock-gates shut; **clap'trap**, a trick to gain applause (*arch.*): flashy display: empty words.—also *adj.*—*n.* **claptrapp'ery.**—**clap eyes on**, to catch sight of; **clap hands** (*Shak.*), to make an agreement; **clap hold of**, to seize roughly: **clap up** (*Shak.*), to conclude suddenly; **like the clappers** (*coll.*), at top speed. [O.N. *klappa*, to pat; Du. and Ger. *klappen*.]

clap, *klap*, *n.* gonorrhoea.—*v.t.* to infect with gonorrhoea. [Cf. Du. *klapoor*.]

clapper, *klap'ər*, *n.* (esp. in Devon) a rude bridge of slabs or planks laid across supports (*dial.*): a raised footpath (*dial.*): a rabbit-hole (*obs.*). [L.L. *claperium*, heap of stones, rabbit-hole.]

claque, *klak*, *n.* an opera hat: an institution for securing the success of a performance, by preconcerted applause: a body of hired applauders: supporters who are after their own ends.—*n.* **claqueur** (*kla-kûr'*), a member of a claque. [Fr., —*claquer*, to clap.]

clarabella, *klar-ə-bel'a*, *n.* an organ-stop of a sweet, fluty tone. [L. *clārus*, clear, *bellus*, beautiful.]

Clare, *klār*, *n.* a nun of a Franciscan order founded by St *Clare* (1212).—Also **Poor Clare.**

clarence, *klar'əns*, *n.* a four-wheeled carriage, seated inside for two or more persons. [Named after the Duke of *Clarence* (William IV).]

Clarenceux, Clarencieux, *klar'ən-sū*, (*her.*) *n.* the second king-of-arms in England, so named from the Duke of *Clarence*, son of Edward III.

clarendon, *klar'ən-dən*, (*print.*) *n.* a form of type having a heavy face.

clare-obscure. See **clair-obscure.**

claret, *klar'ət*, *n.* originally applied to wines of a light-red colour, but now used in England for the dark-red wines of Bordeaux: blood (*slang*).—*v.i.* to drink claret.—*ns.* **clar'et-cup**, a drink made up of iced claret, brandy, sugar, etc.; **clar'et-jug**, a fancy jug for holding claret. [Fr. *clairet*—*clair*—L. *clārus*, clear.]

clarichord, *klar'i-körd*, *n.* a clavichord. [As if from L. *clārus*, clear; see **clavichord.**]

clarify, *klar'i-fī*, *v.t.* to make clear or pure.—*v.i.* to become clear (*pr.p.* **clar'ifying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **clar'ified**).—*ns.* **clarificā'tion**; **clar'ifier.** [L. *clārus*, clear, and *facĕre*, to make.]

clarinet, (*arch.*) **clarionet**, *klar-in-et'*, *klar'*, *n.* wind instrument, usually of wood, in which the sound is produced by a single thin reed, the compass being approximately that of the violin.—*n.* **clarinett'ist.**—**the bass clarinet** is pitched an octave lower than the ordinary clarinet. [Fr.,—L. *clārus*, clear.]

clarion, *klar'i-ən*, *n.* a kind of trumpet whose note is clear and shrill: the sound of a trumpet, or a sound resembling that of a trumpet. [Fr. *clairon*—*clair*—L. *clārus*, clear.]

clarionet. See **clarinet.**

clarity, *klar'ı-ti*, *n.* clearness. [M.E. *clarte*—L. *clāritās, -ātis*.]

Clarkia, *klärk'i-a*, *n.* a North American genus of the evening-primrose family, a favourite border plant. [Named in honour of Captain *Clark*, of Lewis and Clark's expedition.]

clarsach. Same as **clairschach.**

clarty, *klär'ti*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* sticky and dirty. [Der. unknown.]

clary, *klā'ri*, *n.* a plant of the sage genus (*Salvia Sclarea*) with pale-blue flowers and large coloured bracts: extended to others of the genus. [L.L. *sclarea*; origin unknown.]

clash, *klash*, *n.* a loud noise, such as is caused by the striking together of sheets of metal: opposition: contradiction: chatter, country talk (*Scot.*).—*v.i.* to dash noisily together: to meet in opposition: to act in a contrary direction: to disagree: of events, to coincide disturbingly: to gossip (*Scot.*).—*v.t.* to strike noisily against: to bang, slam (*dial.*).—*n.* **clash'ing**, a striking against: opposition, conflict, disagreement. [Imit; cf., Ger. and Sw. *klatsch*.]

clasp, *kläsp*, *n.* a fastening: a supplementary decoration in the form of a bar on the ribbon of a medal: an embrace: a grasp.—*v.t.* to fasten with a clasp: to enclose and hold in the hand or arms: to embrace.—*ns.* **clas'per**, that which clasps: the tendril of a plant: a clasping organ (*zool.*); **clasp'ing.**—**clasp'-knife**, a knife whose blade folds into the handle. [M.E. *clapse*.]

class, *kläs*, *n.* a rank or order of persons or things: high rank or social standing: a number of students or scholars who are taught together, or are in the same year of their course: a scientific division or arrangement in biological classification, a division above an order: a grade, as of merit in examination: accommodation in a ship or railway train: a section of a Methodist congregation.—*v.t.* to form into a class or classes: to arrange methodically.—*v.i.* to take rank.—*adj.* (*slang*) of high class.—*adjs.* **class'able, class'ible**, capable of being classed; **classed.**—*n.* **classic** (*klas'ik*), any great writer, composer, or work, esp. in Greek and Latin literature: a student of the ancient classics: a standard work: (in *pl.*) Greek and Latin studies.—*adjs.* **class'ic, -al**, of the highest class or rank, esp. in literature and music: originally and chiefly used of the best Greek and Roman writers: (as opposed to *romantic*) like in style to the authors of Greece and Rome or the old masters in music: chaste, refined, restrained, in keeping with classical art: having literary or historical associations: traditionally accepted, long established: excellent, standard (*slang*): Presbyterian, of a classis (*Milt.*): of clothes, made in simple tailored style that does not soon go out of fashion.—Also *n.*—*n.* classical'ity.—*adv.* class'ically.—*ns.* classicalness; class'icism (*-sizm*), a classical idiom: in literature, music, etc., a principle, character, or tendency such as is seen in Greek classical literature, marked by beauty of form, good taste, restraint, and clarity—opposed to *romanticism*; class'icist, one versed in the classics, or devoted to their being used in education: one who is for classicism rather than romanticism.—*adjs.* class'less, having no class distinctions: not belonging obviously to any social class; class'y (*slang*), of or characteristic of high or upper class.—class'-book, a book used in class teaching.—*adj.* class'-con'scious, clearly or acutely conscious of membership of a social class.—class'-fellow, class'mate, a pupil in the same class at school or college; classic races, the five chief annual horse-races—the Two Thousand Guineas, One Thousand, Derby, Oaks, and St Leger; class'-lead'er, the leader of a class in a Methodist church; class legislation, legislation in the interests of a class; class'man, one who has gained honours of a certain class at the Oxford examinations—opp. to *passman*; class'room, a room in which a class is held; class'-war', hostility or hostilities between different social ranks or classes, esp. between the proletariat and the combined middle and upper classes.—take a class, to take honours in an examination, as opposed to the mere pass. [L. *classis*, a division of the Roman people.]

classes aisées, *klas e-zā*, (Fr.) the well-off classes.

classify, *klas'i-fī*, *v.t.* to arrange in classes: to make secret for security reasons:—*pr.p.* class'ifying; *pa.p.* class'ified.—*adjs.* classifi'able, capable of being classified; classif'ic, denoting classes.—*n.* classificā'tion, act or system of arranging in classes.—*adjs.* class'ified, arranged in classes: of a road, in a class entitled to receive a government grant; classificā'tory.—*n.* class'ifier.—classified advertisements, advertisements in a newspaper or periodical grouped according to the goods or services offered. [L. *classis*, and *facĕre*, to make.]

classis, *klas'is*, *n.* a group: a presbytery (*obs.*): a bay of a library (*obs.*). [L.]

clastic, *klas'tik*, *adj.* composed of fragments, fragmental. [Gr. *klastos*—*klaein*, to break.]

clat. See claut.

clatch, *klach*, *kläch*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a splashy slapping sound: a slap: anything sloppy and pasty: anything lumbering or clumsy, as an old gig: an ungainly person: a slut: a botched piece of work.—*v.i.* to dabble or work in miry matter.—*v.t.* to daub, plaster: to work up into a pasty mess: to botch. [Cf. Ger. *klatsch*, slap.]

clathrate, *klath'rit*, *-rāt*, *adj.* lattice-shaped (*biol.*): of a molecular compound, having one component enclosed in the cavities of the crystals of another component (*chem.*). [L. *clāthrāre*, to furnish with a lattice.]

clatter, *klat'ər*, *n.* a repeated rattling noise: a repetition of abrupt, sharp sounds: noisy talk: gossip (*Scot.*, often in *pl.*).—*v.i.* to make rattling sounds: to chatter.—*v.t.* to cause to rattle.—*n.* clatt'erer.—*adv.* clatt'eringly. [O.E. *clatrung*, clattering (verbal noun).]

Claude Lorraine glass, *klōd lor-ān' gläs*, a convex mirror, usu. coloured, employed for viewing landscape. [Named after the painter *Claude Gelée*, known as *le Lorrain* (1600-82).]

Claudian, *klö'di-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to the Romans of the name of *Claudius*, esp. the emperors of that gens (Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero), or to their period (A.D. 14-68).

claudication, *klö-di-kā'shən*, *n.* a limp. [L. *claudicātio*, *-ōnis*—*claudus*, lame.]

claught, **claucht**, *klöhht*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to snatch: to clutch.—*n.* a hold: a snatch: a clutch. [From the pa.t. of cleek.]

clause, *klöz*, *n.* a sentence: part of a sentence with subject and predicate: an article or part of a contract, will, act of parliament, etc.—*adj.* claus'ūlar, pertaining to, or consisting of, a clause or clauses.—dependent clause, a part of a sentence which cannot stand in isolation as a sentence in itself—opp. to independent clause. [Fr. *clause*—L. *claudĕre*, to shut.]

claustral, *klös'trəl*, *adj.* cloistral, secluded: pertaining to a claustrum.—*ns.* claustrā'tion, the act of shutting in a cloister; claus'trum, a thin layer of grey matter in the brain hemispheres:—*pl.* claus'tra; claustrophō'bia (Gr. *phobos*, fear), a morbid dread of confined places.—*adj.* claustrophobic (*-fob'ik*). [L. *claustrum*, an enclosed place.]

clausula, *klö'zhə-lə*, *klow'sōō-la*, *n.* a short clause ending a period in Latin prose:—*pl.* clau'sulae. [L.]

claut, *klöt*, **clat**, *klat*, *klät*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a claw: a scratch: a blow: a grasp: a scraping hoe: something scraped together, a lump.—*v.t.* to scratch, claw: to scrape: to hoe. [Perh. conn. with claw.]

clavate, **-d**, *klā'vāt*, *klav'āt*, *-id*, *adj.* (*biol.*) club-shaped.—*n.* clavā'tion, articulation in a socket.—*adjs.* clav'ūlate, somewhat club-shaped; clav'iform, in the form of a club.—*n.* clav'iger (*-i-jər*), a club-bearer.—*adj.* clavig'erous (*-ij'ər-əs*), club-bearing (see also under clavis). [L. *clāva*, a club.]

clave, *klāv*, *pa.t.* of cleave (both verbs).

clave, *klä'vā*, *n.* one of a pair of small wooden cylinders held in the hands and struck together to mark S. American dance rhythm. [Sp., key to code, etc., clef—L. *clāvis*, key.]

clavecin, *klav'ə-sin*, *n.* a harpsichord.—*n.* clav'ecinist. [Fr. *clavecin*—L. *clāvis*, a key.]

claver, *klā'vər*, (*Scot.*) *n.* idle talk, gossip.—*v.i.* to talk idly. [Der. uncertain.]

clavicembalo, *klav-i-chem'bə-lō*, *n.* a cembalo with keys—a harpsichord. [It.,—L. *clāvis*, key, and cembalo.]

clavichord, *klav'i-kord*, *-körd*, *n.* an old keyboard stringed instrument in which the tangent which struck the string and produced the sound also determined the vibrating length. [L. *clāvis*, a key, *chorda*, a string.]

clavicle, *klav'i-kl*, *n.* collar-bone: merry-thought of birds.—Also clavic'ūla.—*adj.* clavic'ūlar. [Fr. *clavicule*—L. *clāvicula*, dim. of *clāvis*, a key.]

clavicorn, *klav'i-korn*, *-körn*, *adj.* having clavate antennae.—*n.* a member of the Clavicorn'ia, a group of beetles. [L. *clāva*, a club, *cornū*, a horn.]

clavicytherium, *klav-i-sī-thēr'i-əm*, *n.* an upright form of spinet. [L. *clāvis*, key, *cytherium*—*cithara*.]

clavie, *klā'vi*, (*Scot.*) *n.* tar barrel burnt for luck at Burghead on Hogmanay (O.S.). [Unknown.]

clavier, *klä-vēr'*, *n.* keyboard of a musical instrument: stringed keyboard instrument, esp. clavichord or the pianoforte. [Fr.,—L. *clāvis*, a key.]

clavis, *klā'vis* (L. *klä'wis*), *n.* a key, hence a clue or aid for solving problems, interpreting a cipher, etc.:—*pl.* clā'ves (*-vēz*; L. *klä'wās*).—*n.* claviger (*klav'i-jər*), one who keeps a key, a custodian.—*adj.* clavig'erous, keeping keys (see also under clavate). [L. *clāvis*, a key.]

claw, *klö*, *n.* the hooked nail of a beast or bird: the leg of a crab, insect, etc., or its pointed end or pincer: an instrument shaped like a claw: the narrow basal part of a petal (*bot.*): anything like a claw.—*v.t.* to scratch: to tear: to scrape: to seize: to flatter, fawn on (*fig.*).—*adjs.* clawed, having claws; claw'less.—claw'back, a toady, flatterer; claw'-hammer, a hammer with one part of the head divided into two claws, for drawing nails; claw'-hamm'er-coat, a facetious name for a dress-coat.—claw me and I'll claw thee, favour me and I shall do you good in return. [O.E.

clawu; cog. with Ger. *klaue*; akin to cleave, to stick.]

clay, *klā*, *n.* earth in very fine particles, tenacious and impervious (*agri.*): a tenacious ductile earthy material, hydrated aluminium silicates more or less impure (*chem.* and *min.*): earth in general: the human body: (in full clay-pipe) a tobacco-pipe of baked clay.—*v.t.* to purify with clay, as sugar.—*adjs.* **clayed**, **clay-like**; **clay′ey**, made of clay: covered with clay: like clay; **clay′ish**, of the nature of clay.—*adjs.* **clay′-bank** (*U.S.*), brownish yellow; **clay′-brained** (*Shak.*), stupid; **clay′-cold**, cold as clay, lifeless.—**clay′-eat′er**, one addicted to chewing a fatty clay—in Brazil and elsewhere; **clay′-ground**, ground consisting mainly of clay; **clay′-ir′onstone**, a clayey chalybite; **clay′-marl**, a whitish chalky clay; **clay′-mill**, a mill for preparing clay; **clay′-pigeon**, a clay (or usu. other material) disk (or other shape) thrown from a trap and shot at as substitute for a pigeon; **clay′-slate**, hard, fissile argillaceous rock; **clay′-pit**, a pit from which clay is dug.—**feet of clay** (*fig.*), faults and weaknesses of character not at first suspected; **wet one's clay**, to drink. [O.E. *clæg*; cf. Dan. *klæg*, Ger. *klei*.]

claymore, *klā-mōr′*, *-mör′*, *n.* a large sword formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders: the old Celtic one-handed, two-edged longsword: now applied inaccurately to the basket-hilted sword of the officers of Highland regiments. [Gael. *claidheamhmór*—Gael. and Ir. *claidheamh*, sword, *mór*, great.]

clean, *klēn*, *adj.* clear (*Spens.*): clear-cut: sharply defined: even: neat: free from dirt, stain, or whatever defiles: pure: guiltless: complete: without a catch (*angling*): free of radioactive fall-out: of a design that causes little turbulent wake (*aerodynamics*).—*n.* **clean′ness**.—*adv.* quite: entirely: smoothly: without mishap.—*v.t* to make clean, or free from dirt.—*n.* **clean′er**, one who or that which cleans.—*n.* and *adj.* **clean′ing**, (the act of) making clean.—*n.* **cleanliness** (*klen′li-nis*), habitual cleanness or purity.—*adj.* **cleanly** (*klen′li*), clean in habits and person: pure: neat.—*adv.* (*klēn′li*) in a clean manner.—*n.* **cleanness** (*klēn′nis*).—**clean hands**, freedom from guilt or corruption.—*adjs.* **clean′-limbed**, with shapely limbs: trim; **clean′-shav′en**, with all facial hair shaved off.—**clean slate**, a fresh start.—*adj.* **clean′-tim′bered** (*Shak.*), well-proportioned.—**clean′-up**, an act of thorough cleaning: the stamping out of an evil.—**clean as a whistle**, completely emptied; **clean out**, to clean the inside of: to take everything, esp. all one's money, away from (one); **clean up**, to make clean: to free from vice, corruption, etc.: to make (large profits); **come clean** (*slang*), to confess, to divulge, everything; **show a clean pair of heels**, to escape by running. [O.E. *clæne*; Ger. *klein*, small.]

cleanse, *klenz*, *v.t.* to make clean or pure.—*adj.* **cleans′able**.—*ns.* **cleans′er**, one who, or that which, cleanses; **cleans′ing**, purification. [O.E. *clænsian*.]

clear, *klēr*, *adj.* pure, bright, undimmed, unclouded, undulled: free from obstruction, difficulty, complication, contents, blame, or accusation: disengaged: plain: distinct: obvious: without blemish, defect, drawback, or diminution: perspicuous: transparent: not coded.—*adv.* in a clear manner: plainly: wholly: quite.—*v.t.* to make clear: to empty: to free from obscurity, obstruction, or guilt: to free, acquit, or vindicate: to leap, or pass by or over: to make as profit: to settle, as a bill: to move on, as wounded from a temporary field hospital (casualty **clear′ing-sta′tion**): to set free for sailing: to decode: to unscramble: to declare free from security, etc., restrictions.—*v.i.* to become clear: grow free, bright, transparent: sail after satisfying all demands and obtaining permission.—*ns.* **clear′age**, piece of land cleared; **clear′ance**, act of clearing: general removal or emptying: eviction from lands: removal of hindrances: intervening space: play between parts, as of a machine: certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house: declaration of freedom from restrictions; **clear′er**; **clear′ing**, act of making clear: tract of land cleared of wood, etc., for cultivation: method by which bankers change cheques and drafts, and arrange the differences.—*adv.* **clear′ly**, in a clear manner: distinctly.—*n.* **clear′ness**.—*adjs.* **clear′-cut**, sharp in outline: free from obscurity; **clear′-eyed**, **clear-sighted**, discerning: **clear′-head′ed**, having a clear understanding.—**clear′ing-house**, an office where clearing business is done (railway **clear′ing-house**, an office for adjusting claims of different railways for shares of freights and through tickets); **clear′ing-nut**, the seed of *Strychnos potatorum*, used in the East Indies for clearing muddy water; **clear′-obscure′** (see chiaroscuro).—*adj.* **clear′-sight′ed**, having clearness of sight: discerning.—**clear′-sight′edness**; **clear′-skin** (*Australian*), an unbranded animal; **clear′-starch′er**, a laundress; **clear′-starch′ing**, the act of stiffening linen with clear starch; **clear′-story** (see clerestory); **clear′way**, a stretch of road on which motorists are not allowed to stop; **clear′wing**, a transparent-winged moth.—**clear off**, to get rid of, dispose of: to go away, esp. in order to avoid something (*coll.*); **clear out**, to get rid of: to empty: of a ship, to clear and leave port: to take oneself off; **clear the air**, simplify the situation and relieve tension; **clear the way**, to make the way open; **clear up**, to make or to become clear; **in the clear**, free of suspicion: out of a difficulty: solvent. [Fr. *clair*—L. *clārus*, clear.]

clearcole, *klēr′kōl*, *n.* a priming coat consisting of size or glue with whiting.—Also **clere′cole**, **claircolle** (*klār′*). [Fr. *claire colle*, clear glue.]

cleat, *klēt*, *n.* a wedge: a piece of wood, etc., nailed across anything to keep it in its place or give it an additional strength: a piece attached to parts of a ship for fastening ropes.—*v.t.* to strengthen with a cleat: to fasten to or by a cleat. [From a supposed O.E. *clēat*; cf. Du. *kloot*; Dan. *klode*; Ger. *kloss*.]

cleave, *klēv*, *v.t.* to divide, to split: to separate with violence: to go through: to pierce.—*v.i.* to part asunder: to crack:—*pr.p.* **cleav′ing**; *pa.t.* **clōve**, or **cleft**, *arch.* **clāve**; *pa.p.* **clōv′en** or **cleft**.—*adj.* **cleav′able**, capable of being cleft.—*ns.* **cleav′ableness**; **cleav′age**, a split: a tendency to split, esp. (in rocks and minerals) in certain directions: mitotic cell-division: the hollow between a woman's breasts, esp. as shown by a low-cut dress (*coll.*); **cleav′er**, one who or that which cleaves: a butcher's chopper.—*adj.* **cleav′ing**, splitting.—*n.* a cleft. [O.E. *clēofan*, cog. with Ger. *klieben*.]

cleave, *klēv*, *v.i.* to stick or adhere: to unite:—*pa.t.* **cleaved** or **clave**; *pa.p.* **cleaved**.—*ns.* **cleav′ers**, **clivers** (*kliv′ərz*), goose-grass (*Galium Aparine*) which cleaves to fur or clothes by its hooks; **cleav′ing**, the act of adhering.—Also *adj.* [O.E. *clifian*; cog. with Ger. *kleben*.]

cleché, *klech′ā*, *klesh′ā*, (*her.*) *adj.* voided or hollowed throughout, showing only a narrow border. [Fr.]

cleck, *klek*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to hatch.—*n.* **cleck′ing**, a brood. [O.N. *klekia*; cf. Dan. *klække*, to hatch.]

cleek, *klēk*, *n.* a large hook (*Scot.*): a narrow-faced iron-headed golf-club.—*v.t.* to seize, to hook.—*v.i.* (*Scot.*) to go arm in arm: to link: to marry:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **cleeked**, **cleek′it**, **claught**, pron. *klöhht.* [Northern, perh. related to clutch.]

cleep. See clepe.

clef, *klef, n.* a character placed on the stave by which the absolute pitch of the notes is fixed. [Fr. *clef*, key—L. *clāvis*; Gr. *kleis*, a key.]

cleft, *kleft, pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of cleave (1).—**cleft palate.** See palate.

cleft, *kleft, n.* an opening made by cleaving or splitting: a crack, fissure, or chink.—Also **clift** (*B.*). [Cf. Ger. *kluft*, Dan. *klyft*, a hole.]

cleg, *kleg, n.* gadfly, horse-fly. [O.N. *kleggi.*]

cleistogamy, clistogamy, *klīs-tog'ə-mi,* (*bot.*) *n.* production of small flowers, often simplified and inconspicuous, which do not open, and in which self-pollination occurs.—*adjs.* **cleistogamic** (*-tə-gam'ik*), **cleistog'amous.** [Gr. *kleistos*, closed, *gamos*, marriage.]

cleithral, clithral, *klī'thrəl, adj.* completely roofed over. [Gr. *kleithron*, a bar.]

clem, *klem, v.i.* and *v.t.* to starve. [Dial. Eng. *clam*; Ger. *klemmen*, to pinch.]

Clematis, *klem'ə-tis, n.* a genus of Ranunculaceae, including *Virgin's Bower* or *Traveller's Joy.* [L.,—Gr. *klēmatis*, a plant, prob. periwinkle—*klēma*, a twig.]

clement, *klem'ənt, adj.* mild: gentle: kind: merciful.—*ns.* **clem'ence** (*Spens.*), **clem'ency,** the quality of being clement: mildness: readiness to forgive.—*adv.* **clem'ently.** [Fr.,—L. *clēmēns, -entis.*]

clementine, *klem'ən-tēn, n.* a type of orange.

Clementine, *klem'ən-tēn, -tīn, adj.* relating to any of the popes named *Clement*, esp. Clement I or Clement V.—*n.* a follower of a leader called Clement.

clench, *klench, klensh, v.t.* to close tightly: to grasp: to clinch. [Same as clinch.]

clepe, cleep, *klēp,* (*arch.*) *v.t.* to call: to name:—*pa.p.* **yclept** (*i-klept'*). [O.E. *clipian*, to call.]

clepsydra, *klep'si-drə, n.* an instrument for measuring time by the trickling of water, a water-clock. [L.,—Gr. *klepsydrā*—*kleptein*, to steal, *hydōr*, water.]

clerestory, clear-story, *clēr'stō-ri, -stö-, n.* an upper storey or part with its own row of windows—esp. the storey above the triforium in a church. [clear, prob. in sense of lighted, and storey.]

clergy, *klûr'ji, n.* the ministers of the Christian or other religion, as holders of an allotted office, in contradistinction to the laity: learning, education (*arch.*).—*adjs.* **cler'gyable, cler'giable,** entitled to or admitting of the benefit of clergy; **cleric, -al** (*kler'ik, -əl*), belonging to the clergy: pertaining to a clerk or scribe.—*ns.* **cler'ic,** a clergyman; **cler'icalism,** undue influence of the clergy: sacerdotalism.—*n.pl.* **cler'icals,** clerical garb.—*ns.* **cler'icate,** clerical position; **clericity** (*klər-is'i-ti*), state of being a clergyman; **clerisy** (*kler'i-si*), the class of learned men, scholars.—**black clergy,** in Russia, all the regular or monastic, as distinct from the secular or parochial, clergy; **cler'gyman,** one of the clergy, a regularly ordained minister; **cler'gy-woman,** a woman who is a minister of religion: a woman belonging to a clergyman's family (*facet.*).—**benefit of clergy,** originally an exemption of clergymen, in certain cases, from criminal process before a secular judge, but later covering the first offence of all who could read; **clergyman's sore throat,** chronic pharyngitis. [Fr. *clergé*—L. *clēricus*—Gr. *klērikos*, from *klēros*, a lot, a heritage, then the clergy.]

clerihew, *kler'i-hū, n.* a jingle in two short couplets purporting to quintessentialise the life and character of some notable person. [Started by E. *Clerihew* (Bentley) in his *Biography for Beginners* (1905).]

clerk, *klärk* (*U.S. klûrk*), *n.* a clergyman or priest: a scholar: one who leads the responses in the English Church service: in common use, one employed as a writer, assistant, copyist, account-keeper, or correspondent in an office: a shop-assistant (*U.S.*).—*v.i.* to act as clerk.—*adj.* **cler'ical** (see under clergy).—*ns.* **clerk'dom; clerk'ess,** a female clerk.—*adjs.* **clerk'ish,** like a clerk; **clerk'less,** ignorant; **clerk'-like,** scholarly.—*n.* **clerk'ling,** a young clerk.—*adj.* **clerk'ly,** scholarly.—*adv.* in a scholar-like or learned manner.—*n.* **clerk'ship.**—**Bible clerk,** a scholar who reads the lessons in some college chapels.—**clerk of the weather,** an imaginary functionary facetiously supposed to direct the weather; **clerk of works,** one who superintends the erection of a building, etc.; **Lord Clerk Register** (see register); **St Nicholas's clerks** (*arch.*), thieves. [O.E. *clerc*, a priest—L.L. *clēricus*; see clergy.]

cleromancy, *kler'o-man-si, n.* divination by lot. [Gr. *klēros*, lot, *manteiā*, divination.]

cleruch, *kler'ōōk, -uk,* (*Greek hist.*) *n.* an allotment-holder in foreign territory retaining his Athenian citizenship.—*n.* **cler'uchy, cleruch'ia.** [Gr. *klērouchos*—*klēros*, allotment, *echein*, to have.]

cleuch, cleugh, *klōōhh,* Scottish form of clough.

cleve, *klēv, n.* cliff: hillside. [Now rare. M.E. *cleof*, a variant of cliff.]

cleveite, *klē'vīt, klā'və-īt, n.* a pitchblende in octahedral crystals containing helium. [P.T. *Cleve*, Swedish chemist.]

clever, *klev'ər, adj.* able or dexterous: ingenious: skilful: good-natured (*U.S.*).—*ns.* **cleveral'ity** (*Scot.*); **clev'erness.**—*adj.* **clev'erish,** somewhat clever.—*adv.* **clev'erly.** [Ety. dub.]

clevis, *klev'is, n.* a U-shaped piece of metal through which tackle may pass, fixed at the end of a beam. [Ety. dub.]

clew, clue, *klōō, n.* a ball of thread, or the thread in it: a thread that guides through a labyrinth: anything that points to the solution of a mystery (usu. clue): the corner of a sail.—*v.t.* to coil up into a clew or ball: to tie up to the yards (usu. with *up*): to fix up (*fig.*).—*adj.* **clue'less,** without trace: trackless: ignorant: stupid.—**clew'-garnet** (*naut.*), a tackle for clewing up the smaller square sails for furling.—*n.pl.* **clew'-lines,** ropes on the smaller square sails by which they are clewed up for furling.—**not to have a clue,** to have no information: to have no idea, no notion, at all. [O.E. *cliwen*; cf. Du. *kluwen*; Ger. *knäuel.*]

cliché, *klē-shā, n.* the impression made by a die in any soft metal: an electrotype or stereotype plate: stereotyped phrase, or literary tag: something hackneyed as idea, plot, situation.—*adj.* **cli'ché-ridden,** filled with clichés. [Fr.]

click, *klik, n.* a short, sharp ticking sound: anything that makes such a sound, as a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel: a clucking sound produced by sudden retraction of the tongue from the upper teeth, palate, or elsewhere, characteristic of certain South African native languages, represented by C (dental), Q (palatal), and X (lateral): a latch for a gate.—*v.i.* to make a light, sharp sound: to fit into place opportunely or successfully, esp. to succeed in coming into relations of sociability with a person of the other sex (*slang*).—*ns.* **click'er,** the compositor who distributes the copy among a companionship of printers, makes up pages, etc.: one who cuts up leather for the uppers and soles of boots; **click'ing,** the action of the verb.—**click'-bee'tle,** any beetle of the family Elateridae, characterised by leaping in the air with a click when laid on their backs; **click'-clack,** a persistent clicking noise. [Dim. of clack.]

clicket, *klik'ət, n.* a latch.—*v.i.* to make a clicking sound. [O.Fr. (and Fr.) *cliquet.*]

client, *klī'ənt, n.* a vassal, dependant, or hanger-on: one who employs a lawyer or other professional adviser: a customer.—*n.* **cli'entage,** the whole number of one's clients: the client's relation to the patron.—*adj.* cliental (*-ent'l*).—*ns.* clientèle (*klē-ā-tel*), clientele (*klī'ən-tēl*), a following: the whole connection of a lawyer, shopkeeper, etc.; cli'entship. [L. *cliēns*, *-entis*, a dependant upon a *patrōnus*.]

cliff, *klif*, *n.* a high steep rock: the steep side of a mountain.—*adjs.* cliffed, cliff'y, having cliffs: craggy.—cliff'hanger, a tense, exciting adventure or contest: an ending line that leaves one in suspense.—*v.i.* cliff'hang.—*n.*, *adj.* cliff'hanging. [O.E. *clif*; Du. *clif*; O.N. *klif*.]

cliff, *klif*, (*mus.*) *n.* Same as clef.

clift. See cleft (2).

clift, *klift*, *n.* same as cliff (through the influence of cleft).—*adjs.* clift'ed, clift'y, broken into cliffs.

climacteric, *klī-mak-ter'ik*, or *klī-mak'tər-ik*, *n.* a critical period in human life, in which some great bodily change takes place: a critical time.—*adj.* pertaining to such a period: critical.—*adj.* climacter'ical.—the grand climacteric, (generally) the sixty-third year, supposed to be a critical period for men. [Gr. *klīmaktēr*—*klīmax*, a ladder.]

climate, *klī'māt*, *-mit*, *n.* the condition of a country or place with regard to temperature, moisture, etc.: character of something (*fig.*): region (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to remain in a certain place.—*adjs.* cli'matal, climatic (*-mat'ik*), -al.—*v.t.* cli'matise, -ize (see acclimatise).—*n.* cli'mature (*Shak.*), region.—*adj.* climatograph'ical.—*n.* climatog'raphy, a description of climates.—*adj.* climatolog'ical.—*ns.* climatol'ogist; climatol'ogy, the science of climates, or an investigation of the causes on which the climate of a place depends.—climate of opinion, the critical atmosphere, complex of opinions prevalent at a particular time or in a particular place. [Fr. *climat*—L. *clima*—Gr. *klima*, *-atos*, slope—*klinein*, to slope.]

climax, *klī'maks*, *n.* the arranging of discourse in order of increasing strength (*rhet.*): loosely, the last term of the rhetorical arrangement: hence, a culmination: the relatively stable culmination of a series of plant and animal communities developing in an area.—*v.i.* to ascend in a climax: to culminate.—*adjs.* (wrongly formed) climact'ic, -al, pertaining to a climax.—*adv.* climact'ically. [Gr. *klīmax*, *-akos*, a ladder—from *klīnein*, to slope.]

climb, *klīm*, *v.i.* or *v.t.* to ascend or mount by clutching with the hands and feet: to ascend with difficulty: to mount: of plants, to ascend by clinging to other objects, by means of hooks, tendrils, twining stems, or otherwise: extended to similar downward movement (to *climb down*—also (*fig.*) to abandon an excessive or overweening demand, position, or attitude):—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* climbed, (*arch.*) clomb (*klōm*).—*n.* an act of climbing: an ascent.—*adjs.* climb'able.—*n.* climb'er, one who or that which climbs: one who is intent upon his own social advancement: an old-fashioned name for a bird whose feet are mainly adapted for climbing: a climbing plant (*bot.*).—*n.* and *adj.* climb'ing.—*n.* climb'-down.—climb down, to become more humble: abandon a firmly stated opinion or resolve. [O.E. *climban*; cf. Ger. *klimmen*; clamber, cleave (3).]

clime, *klīm*, *n.* a country, region, tract. [climate.]

clinamen, *klin-ā'mən*, *n.* inclination. [L. *clīnāmen*.]

clinch, *klinch*, *klinsh*, *v.t.* to fasten or rivet a nail by bending and beating down the point: to clench (*obs.*): to drive home (an argument; *fig.*): to settle or confirm (*fig.*).—*v.i.* to grapple.—*n.* something set firmly: the fastening of a nail by beating it back: a holding grapple (*boxing*): a pun: a punning retort.—*n.* clinch'er, one that clinches: a decisive argument.—*adj.* clinch'er-built (same as clinker-built).—clinch'er-work, the disposition of the side planks of a vessel, when the lower edge of one row overlaps the row next under it. [Same as clench; caus form of clink.]

cline, *klīn*, (*biol.*) *n.* a gradation of differences form, etc., seen, e.g. within one species over specified area of the world. [See clino-.]

cling, *kling*, *v.i.* to stick close by adhesive surfac or by clasp: to adhere in interest or affection: t remain by an opinion: of wood, to shrink.—*v.* to attach: to shrivel (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* clung).— adherence.—*adjs.* cling, cling'stone, having th pulp adhering firmly to the stone (of peaches)—opp. to *freestone*; cling'y, sticky. [O.E. *clingan*.]

clinic, *klin'ik*, *n.* one confined to bed by sickness (*arch.*): the instruction of medicine or surgery at the bedside of hospital patients: a session of such instruction: a private hospital or nursing-home: an institution, or a department of one, or a group of doctors, for treating patients or for diagnosis or giving advice: any group meeting for instruction, often remedial, in a particular field.—Also *adj.*—Also clinique (*klin-ēk'*).—*adj.* clin'ical, hospital-like: concerned with, based on, observation: strictly objective.—*adv.* clin'ically.—*n.* clinician (*-ish'ən*).—clinical baptism, baptism administered to persons on their sick-bed; clinical convert, one converted on his death-bed; clinical medicine, or surgery, medicine or surgery as taught by clinics; clinical lecture, one to students at the bedside of the sick; clinical thermometer, one for taking the temperature of patients. [Gr. *klīnikos*—*klīnē*, a bed.]

clink, *klingk*, *n.* a ringing sound made by striking metal, glass, etc.—*v.t.* to cause to make a ringing sound.—*v.i.* to ring: to go with a clink.—*n.* clink'er, a hard brick (also klinker, as Dutch): a scale or globule of black iron oxide obtained from red-hot iron under the hammer: incombustible residue of fused ash raked out of furnaces: furnace slag: the cindery crust of some lava-flows.—clink'er-block, a block for building made from ash from furnaces; clink'stone, phonolite (from its metallic clink when struck). [A form of click and clank.]

clink, *klingk*, *n.* (*slang*) prison. [Appar. orig. one in Southwark.]

clink, *klingk*, (*Spens.*) *n.* said to mean keyhole, or latch. [Cf. Du. *klink*, latch.]

clink, *klingk*, *v.t.* to clinch: to rivet.—*n.* clink'er, a nail used as a protective stud in footwear, esp. in climbing boots: anything worthy of warm admiration in its kind.—*adj.* (*slang*) clink'ing.—*adj.* clink'er-built, made of planks which overlap those below (as distinguished from carvel-built) and fastened with clinched nails. [Northern form of clinch.]

clino-, *klī'nō-*, in composition, oblique.—*ns.* cli'noaxis (*crystal.*), the clinodiagonal; clinodiag'onal, in a monoclinic crystal, that lateral axis which is not perpendicular to the vertical axis; clinometer (*klīn-*, *klin-om'i-tər*), any of various instruments for measuring slope, elevation, or inclination.—*adj.* clinomet'ric.—*ns.* clinom'etry; clinopin'acoid, -pin'akoid, a form consisting of two faces parallel to the clinoaxis and the vertical axis. [Gr. *klīnein*, to lean.]

clinochlore, *klī'nō-klōr*, *-klör*, *n.* a green mineral, a distinctly mono*clinic* variety of *chlor*ite.

clinquant, *klingk'ənt*, *adj.* tinselly (*Shak.*): glittering.—*n.* tinsel: glitter. [Fr.,—Du. *klinken*, to clink.]

Clio, *klī'ō*, *n.* the muse of history. [Gr. *Kleiō*, proclaimer.]

Clio, *klī'ō*, *n.* a genus of shell-less pteropods, 'whales' food'. [Gr. *Kleiō*, a sea-nymph.]

clip, *klip*, *v.t.* to cut with shears: to cut off: to trim or cut off the hair, twigs, ends, edges, etc. of: to pare down: to reduce or curtail: to shorten in indistinct utterance: to punch a piece from: to hit sharply.—*v.i.* to go at a good speed (*pr.p.* clipp'ing; *pa.p.* clipped, clipt).—*n.* an act of clipping: the thing removed by clipping: yield of wool: a smart blow: a high speed: a piece taken from a film for separate showing.—*adj.* clipped, clipt.—*ns.* clipp'er, one who clips: a clipping instrument: a swift mover: a sharp-built fast sailing-vessel: a showy spirited person or anything admired (*slang*); clipp'ie (*slang*), a woman bus or tram conductor; clipp'ing, the act of clipping, esp. the edges of coins: a small piece clipped off, shred, paring: a newspaper cutting.—*adj.* superb: fast-going.—clip'-joint, a place of entertainment, e.g. a night-club, where customers are overcharged or cheated.—clip coin, to pare the edges of coins; clip the wings, to cut the feathers of a bird's wings to prevent it from flying: to restrain ambition (*fig.*): to deprive of the means of rising. [Prob. from O.N. *klippa*, to cut; Dan. *klippe*.]

clip, *klip*, *v.t.* to embrace (*arch.*): to encircle: to hold firmly.—*n.* a device for gripping or clasping, or holding things together.—*n.* clip'-hook, a sister-hook. [O.E. *clyppan*, to embrace; Ger. *kluppe*, pincers.]

clip-clop. See clop.

clipe. See clype.

clique, *klēk*, *n.* an exclusive group of persons: a faction: a coterie—used generally in a bad sense.—*adj.* cliqu'ish, relating to a clique: exclusive.—*ns.* cliqu'ishness; cliqu'ism, tendency to form cliques. [Fr., orig. in sense of claque; prob. conn. with click.]

clish-clash, *klish'-klash*, **clishmaclaver**, *klish'mə-klāv'ər*, *n.* gossip. [Scot. See clash, claver.]

clistogamy. See cleistogamy.

clitellum, *kli-*, *klī-tel'əm*, *n.* a glandular belt on a worm, secreting a cocoon:—*pl.* clitell'a.—*adj.* clitell'ar. [L. *clītellae*, pack-saddle.]

clithral. Same as cleithral.

clitoris, *kli'*, *klī'*, *tə-ris*, *n.* a homologue of the penis in the female. [Gr. *kleitoris*.]

clitter, *klit'ər*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make, or cause to make, a shrill rattling noise.—*n.* clitt'er-clatt'er, idle talk, chatter. [Related to clatter.]

clivers. Same as cleavers.

cloaca, *klō-ā'kə* (L. *-ä'ka*), *n.* a sewer: a privy: a cavity in birds and reptiles, in which the intestinal and urinary ducts terminate: a sink of moral filth:—*pl.* cloacae (*klō-ā'sē*; L. *-ä-kī*).—*adjs.* cloā'cal, cloā'calin(e), cloacinal (*klō-ə-sī'nl*). [L. *cloāca*—*cluēre*, to purge.]

cloak, *klōk*, *n.* a loose outer garment: a covering: that which conceals: a disguise, pretext.—*v.t.* to clothe with a cloak: to cover: to conceal.—*ns.* cloak'-bag (*obs.*), a portmanteau; cloak'room, a room for keeping coats and hats: a room in a place of public assembly, e.g. a theatre, in which outer garments and luggage may be temporarily deposited: a lavatory.—*adjs.* cloak'-and-dagg'er, concerned with plot and intrigue; cloak'-and-sword', concerned with fighting and romance.—Also (*arch.*) cloke. [O.Fr. *cloke*, *cloque*—L.L. *cloca*, a bell, a horseman's bell-shaped cape; see clock (1).]

cloam, *klōm*, *n.* and *adj.* earthenware, clay, or made of such. [O.E. *clām*, mud.]

clobber, *klob'ər*, *n.* a paste used by shoemakers to hide the cracks in leather.—*v.t.* to overpaint a piece of porcelain with enamelled decoration. [Origin dub.]

clobber, *klob'ər*, (*slang*) *n.* clothing, gear. [Origin dub.]

clobber, *klob'ər*, (*slang*) *v.t.* to strike very hard: to defeat overwhelmingly. [Origin unknown.]

clochard, *klo-shär*, (Fr.) a tramp.

cloche, *klosh*, *n.* a glass under which plants are forced: a lady's close-fitting hat. [Fr.; see clock (1).]

clock, *klok*, *n.* a machine for measuring time, strictly one with a bell: a time-measurer in general: the striking of the hour (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* to time by a clock or stop-watch: to achieve (a certain officially attested time for a race).—*v.i.* to register a time by a recording clock.—*adv.* clock'wise, in the manner or direction of the hands of a clock.—clock'-golf, a putting game on a green marked like a clock dial, in which the player putts from each hour-figure to a hole near the centre; clock'maker; clock'work, the works or machinery of a clock: machinery steady and regular like that of a clock.—*adj.* automatic.—against the clock, with effort to overcome shortage of time; clock in, out, on, off, to register time of coming or going, in, out, on, off; know what o'clock it is, to be wide awake, to know how things are; o'clock, for earlier of the clock, as reckoned or shown by the clock: in a direction corresponding to that which would be taken by the hour-hand of a horizontal clock relative to a person at the centre and facing twelve; put back the clock, to return to earlier time and its conditions; round the clock, for the whole of the twenty-four hours. [M.E. *clokke*, prob. through O.Fr. from L.L. *cloca*, *clocca*, a bell; mod. Fr. *cloche*, bell, Du. *klok*, bell, clock, Ger. *glocke*, bell.]

clock, *klok*, *n.* an ornament on the side of a stocking.—*adj.* clocked, ornamented with clocks. [Ety. dub.]

clock, *klok*, *klōk*, (*Scot.* and *dial.*) *n.* a beetle—*n.* clock'er, a large beetle. [Origin unknown; cf. Swed. dial. *klocka*, beetle, earwig.]

clock, *klok*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to cluck: to brood or sit.—*n.* a brooding hen's cry: a cluck.—*n.* clock'er, a clocking hen. [O.E. *cloccian*; Du. *klokken*.]

clod, *klod*, *n.* a thick round mass or lump, that sticks together, esp. of earth or turf: a concreted mass: the ground: a bed of fireclay in a coal-mine: the body of a man, as formed of clay: a stupid fellow.—*v.t.* to pelt: to throw (*Scot.*).—*v.i.* to throw clods:—*pr.p.* clodd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* clodd'ed.—*adjs.* clodd'ish; clodd'y, abounding in clods: earthy.—*adv.* clod'ly.—clod'hopper, a countryman: a peasant: a dolt.—*adj.* clod'hopping, boorish.—clod'pate, clod'pole, clod'poll, a stupid fellow.—*adj.* clod'pated. [A later form of clot.]

cloff, *klof*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a cleft. [Cf. O.N. *klof*.]

cloff, *klof*, *n.* an allowance on buying goods wholesale, of 2 lb. in every 3 cwt., after tare and tret have been deducted. [Origin obscure.]

clog, *klog*, *n.* a block of wood: anything hindering motion: an obstruction: an impediment: a shoe with a wooden sole.—*v.t.* to fasten a piece of wood to: to choke up with an accumulation: to obstruct: to encumber: to sole with wood.—*adj.* clogged, encumbered.—*ns.* clogg'er, one who makes clogs; clogg'iness.—*adj.* clogg'y, lumpy, sticky.—clog'-al'manac, an early form of almanac having the indicating characters notched on wood, horn, etc.; clog'dance, a dance performed with clogs, the clatter keeping time to the music. [Ety. dub.]

cloison, *klwä-zɔ̃*, *kloi'zn*, *n.* a partition, dividing fillet or band.—*n.* cloisonnage (*klwäz-on-äzh'*), cloisonné work or process.—*adj.* cloisonné (*klwäz-on-ā*, *kloi-zon'ā*, or *-ā'*), decorated in enamel, in compartments formed by small fillets of metal.—*n.* work of this kind. [Fr.]

cloister, *klois'tər*, *n.* a covered arcade forming part of a monastic or collegiate establishment: a place of religious retirement, a monastery or nunnery: an enclosed place: monastic life.—*v.t.* to confine in a cloister: to confine within walls.—*adj.* clois'tered, dwelling in cloisters.—*n.* clois'terer, one belonging to a cloister.—*adj.* clois'tral, claustral, pertaining or confined to a cloister: secluded.—*n.* clois'tress (*Shak.*), a nun.—clois'ter-garth, the court or yard enclosed by a cloister. [O.Fr. *cloistre* (O.E. *clauster*)—L. *claustrum*—*claudĕre*, *clausum*, to shut.]

cloke. Same as cloak.

clomb, *klōm*, old *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of climb.

clone, *klōn*, (*biol.*) *n.* the whole stock of individuals derived asexually from one sexually produced. [Gr. *klōn*, shoot.]

clonus, *klō'nəs*, *n.* a spasm of alternate contractions and relaxations of the muscles.—*adj.* **clonic** (*klon'ik*). [Latinised from Gr. *klŏnos*, tumult.]

cloop, *kloo͞p*, *n.* the sound of drawing a cork. [Imit.]

cloot, *kloo͝t*, Scot. *klüt*, *klit*, *n.* a division of a cloven hoof: loosely a hoof.—*ns.* **Cloot'ie, Cloots,** the devil. [Scot.; ety. dub.]

clop, *klop*, *n.* the sound of a horse's hoof-tread.—*adv.* with a clop.—*v.i.* to make, or go with, such a sound.—Also **clip-clop, clop-clop.** [Imit.]

cloqué, *klo-kā'*, *n.* an embossed material.—also *adj.* [Fr.]

close, *klōs*, *adj.* shut up: with no opening: confined, unventilated: stifling: narrow: stingy: near, in time or place: intimate: compact: crowded: hidden: reserved: private: secret: (of a vowel) pronounced with slight opening, or with the tongue tense.—*adv.* in a close manner: tightly: nearly: densely: secretly.—*n.* an enclosed place: a small enclosed field: a narrow passage of a street: the precinct of a cathedral.—*adv.* **close'ly.**—*n.* **close'ness.**—*adjs.* **close'-band'ed,** closely united; **close'-barred,** firmly closed; **close'-bod'ied,** fitting close to the body; **Close Brethren,** Exclusive Brethren, branch of the Plymouth Brethren whose members will not associate with (e.g. eat in company with) people outside their group; **close call,** a narrow escape; **close company,** firm controlled by five, or fewer, people; **close corporation,** a corporation which fills up its own vacancies, without outside interference; **close'-fist'ed, close'-hand'ed,** penurious, covetous; **close'-grained,** with the particles, fibres, etc., close together, compact; **close harmony,** harmony in which the notes of chords lie close together; **close'-hauled,** in trim for sailing as near as possible to the wind.—*adj.* **close'-reefed,** having all reefs taken in.—**close season, time,** a time of the year when it is illegal to kill certain game or fish—the breeding season: a prohibited period; **close shave, thing,** a close call; **close'-stool,** a chamber utensil enclosed in a box or stool; **close tennis,** tennis properly so called, distinguished from lawn-tennis.—*adj.* **close'-tongued** (*Shak.*), cautious in speaking.—**close'-up',** a photograph or film taken near at hand and thus detailed and big in scale: a close scrutiny.—**close to the chest,** without revealing one's intentions. [Fr. *clos*, shut—L. *claudĕre*, *clausum*, to close, shut up.]

close, *klōz*, *v.t.* to make close: to draw together and unite: to end.—*v.i.* to come together: to grapple: to come to an end.—*n.* the manner or time of closing: a pause or stop: a cadence: the end: junction: encounter (*Shak.*).—*adj.* **closed,** shut: blocked: not open to traffic: with permanent sides and top: with lid, etc.: exclusive, having few contacts outside itself (e.g. *a closed community*): continuous and finishing where it began.—*ns.* **clos'er,** one who or that which concludes: any portion of a brick used to close up the bond next to the end brick of a course; **clos'ing,** enclosing: ending: agreement; **clos'ure,** the act of closing: the end: the stopping of a debate by vote of the House.—*v.t.* to apply the closure to.—*adj.* **closed'-chain'** (*chem.*), having a molecule in which the atoms are linked ringwise, like a chain with the ends united.—**closed circuit** (*television*), a system in which the showing is for restricted not general viewing; **closed shop,** an establishment in which only members of a trade union, or of a particular trade union, will be employed: the principle or policy implied in such a regulation: an establishment boycotted by the trade unions: a situation where only specialist personnel have access to a computer (opp. to *open shop*); **closed syllable,** one ending in a consonant.—**close a bargain,** to make an agreement; **close down,** to come to a standstill or stoppage of work: to give up business; **close in upon,** to surround and draw near to; **close with,** to accede to: to grapple with; **with closed doors,** in private, the public being excluded, as in special cases in court, etc. [Fr. *clore*, *clos*—L. *claudĕre*, *clausum*.]

closet, *kloz'it*, *n.* a small private room: a recess off a room: a privy: the private chamber of a sovereign, an apartment for private audience or council, or for private or domestic devotions.—*v.t.* to shut up in or take into a closet: to conceal:—*pr.p.* **clos'eting;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **clos'eted.**—**clos'et-play, -drama,** a play to be read rather than acted; **clos'et-strat'egist,** a mere theorist in strategy. [O.Fr. *closet*, dim. of *clos*, an enclosure; see close.]

clostridium, *klos-trid'i-əm*, *n.* an ovoid or spindle-shaped bacterium: (*cap.*) a genus of spindle-shaped anaerobic bacteria (fam. Bacillaceae) incl. several species pathogenic to man and animals:—*pl.* **clostridia.**—*adj.* **clostrid'ial.** [Gr. *klōstēr*, a spindle.]

clot, *klot*, *n.* a mass of soft or fluid matter concreted, as blood: a fool.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to form into clots:—*pr.p.* **clott'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **clott'ed.**—*v.t.* **clott'er,** to coagulate.—*ns.* **clott'iness; clott'ing,** coagulation.—*adj.* **clott'y.**—**clot'poll** (*Shak.*), a clodpoll, a blockhead; **clotted** (also **clouted**) **cream,** a famous Devonshire dainty, prepared by scalding milk. [O.E. *clott*, a clod of earth; cf. Du. *klos*, block; Dan. *klods*; Ger. *klotz*.]

clote, *klōt*, *n.* the burdock: extended to other plants of burry character.—*n.* **clotbur** (*klot'bər*), burdock: a species of *Xanthium*.—Also **clote'-bur.** [O.E. *clāte*.]

cloth, *kloth*, *klöth*, *n.* woven material from which garments or coverings are made: a piece of this material: clothing: the usual dress of a trade or profession, esp. the clerical: a table-cloth: sails: a theatre curtain:—*pl.* **cloths** (*kloths*, *klödhz*).—*v.t.* **clothe** (*klōdh*), to cover with a garment: to provide with clothes: to invest as with a garment (*fig.*): to cover:—*pr.p.* **clothing** (*klōdh'ing*); *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **clothed** (*klōdhd*), or **clad.**—*n.pl.* **clothes** (*klōdhz*; *coll.* *klōz*), garments or articles of dress: blankets, sheets and cover for a bed.—*ns.* **clothier** (*klō'dhi-ər*), one who makes or sells cloth or clothes; **clothing** (*klō'dhing*), clothes, garments: covering.—**clothes'-basket,** a large basket for holding and carrying clothes for the wash; **clothes'-brush,** a brush for clothes; **clothes'-horse, clothes'-screen,** a frame for hanging clothes on to dry; **clothes'-line,** a rope or wire for hanging clothes on to dry; **clothes'-moth,** one of various tineas whose larvae feed on woollens; **clothes'-peg, -pin,** a forked piece of wood or clamp to secure clothes on a line; **clothes'-pole,** a pole from which clothes-lines are hung; **clothes'-press,** a place for holding clothes: apparatus for pressing clothes; **clothes'-prop,** a movable notched pole for raising or supporting a clothes-line; **cloth'-hall,** exchange building or market for the cloth trade; **cloth-yard,** the yard by which cloth was measured, formerly 37 inches.—**clothe in words,** to express in words; **clothe on, or upon,** to invest: to cover; **cloth of gold,** a tissue of threads of gold and silk or wool; **cloth of state,** a canopy; **cloth-yard shaft,** an arrow a cloth-yard long; **the cloth,** the clerical profession: the clergy. [O.E. *clāth*, cloth; Ger. *kleid*, a garment.]

Clotho, *klō'thō*, *n.* in Gr. myth., the Fate that spins the thread of life: the puff-adder genus. [Gr. *klōthō*.]

cloture, *klō'chər*, Fr. *klo-tür*, *n.* closure: the limitation of a debate in a legislative assembly, usu. by calling for an immediate vote (*U.S.*).—Also *v.t.* [Fr. *clôture*; see closure.]

clou, *kloo͞*, *n.* chief point of interest: dominant idea. [Fr., nail.]

cloud, *klowd*, *n.* a mass of fog, consisting of minute particles of water, often in a frozen state, floating in the atmosphere: anything unsubstantial (*fig.*): a great number or multitude of anything (as cloud of witnesses) (*fig.*): anything that obscures, as a cloud: a dullness: a dark or dull spot: a dark spot on a horse's face (*Shak.*): a great volume of dust or smoke: anything gloomy, overhanging or bodeful.—*v.t.* to overspread with clouds: to darken: to defame: to stain with dark spots or streaks: to dull.—*v.i.* to become clouded or darkened.—*n.* **cloud'age**.—*adj.* **cloud'ed**, hidden by clouds: (*fig.*) darkened, indistinct, dull: variegated with spots.—*adv.* **cloud'ily**.—*ns.* **cloud'iness**; **cloud'ing**, a cloudy appearance.—*adj.* growing dim.—*adj.* **cloud'less**, unclouded, clear.—*adv.* **cloud'lessly**.—*n.* **cloud'let**, a little cloud.—*adj.* **cloud'y**, darkened with, or consisting of, clouds: obscure: gloomy: stained with dark spots: 'shady' (*coll.*).—**cloud'berry**, a low plant related to the bramble, found on elevated moors in Britain, with an orange-red berry of delightful flavour.—*adj.* **cloud'-built**, made of clouds, unsubstantial.—*n.* **cloud'burst**, a sudden flood of rain over a small area.—*adj.* **cloud'-capt** (*Shak.*), capped with or touching the clouds.—**cloud'-castle**, **cloud'land**, **cloud'-cuck'oo-land**, or **-town**, an imaginary situation or land (the last translating Aristophanes's *Nephelokokkȳgiā*); **cloud'-chamber**, an apparatus in which the path of charged particles is made visible by means of water-drops condensed on gas ions.—*adj.* **cloud'-compell'ing**, driving or collecting the clouds, an epithet of Zeus.—**clouded leopard**, an arboreal cat (*Felis nebulosa*) smaller than a leopard.—*adj.* **cloud'-kiss'ing** (*Shak.*), touching the clouds.—*adj.* **cloud'-topped**, covered with or touching the clouds.—**under a cloud**, in trouble, disgrace, or disfavour. [O.E. *clūd*, a hill (as still in Derbyshire), then a cloud, the root idea being a mass or ball; cf. clod, clot.]

clough, *kluf*, or *klow*, *n.* a ravine: a valley. [O.E. would be *clōh*; Scot. *cleuch*.]

clour, *kloo͞r*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a knock: a swelling caused by a knock.—*v.t.* to knock: to raise a bump. [Origin doubtful.]

clout, *klowt*, *n.* a piece of cloth, esp. used for mending: a patch: a protective plate or nail: a rag: in archery, the mark or target, usually in long-distance shooting: a shot that hits: a blow or cuff.—*v.t.* to mend with a patch: to protect with a plate or with nails: to cover with a cloth: to cuff.—*adj.* **clout'ed** (*Shak.*), heavy and patched or having nails in the soles, as shoes: covered with a clout.—*adj.* **clout'erly**, clownish.—**clout'-nail**, a large-headed nail: **clout'-shoe**, a shoe with clout-nails: a clown. [O.E. *clūt*; cf. O.N. *klūtr*, a kerchief; Dan. *klud*, rag.]

clouted, *klowt'id*, *adj.* clotted. [See clot.]

clove, *klōv*, *pa.t.* of cleave.—**clove'-hitch** (see hitch); **clove'-hook**, a sister-hook.

clove, *klōv*, *n.* a division of a bulb, as in garlic. [O.E. *clufu*; cf. cleave.]

clove, *klōv*, *n.* an old weight (7, 8, or 10 pounds) for wool and cheese. [Fr. *clou*—L. *clāvus*, nail.]

clove, *klōv*, *n.* the flower-bud of the clove-tree (*Eugenia caryophyllata*), a native of the Moluccas, dried as a spice, and yielding an essential oil: (*pl.*) a cordial got therefrom.—**clove'-gill'yflower**, **clove'-pink**, a variety of pink, smelling of cloves. [Fr. *clou*, nail, from its shape—L. *clāvus*, a nail.]

cloven, *klōv'n*, *p.adj.* split: divided.—*adjs.* **clov'en-foot'ed**, **clov'en-hoofed**, having the hoof divided, as the ox or sheep.—**the cloven hoof**, applied to any indication of devilish agency or temptation, from the early representation of the devil with cloven hoofs—prob. from Pan, some of whose characteristics he shares. [*Pa.p.* of cleave, to divide.]

clover, *klō'vər*, *n.* a genus (Trifolium) of papilionaceous plants, with heads of small flowers and trifoliate leaves, affording rich pasturage.—*adj.* **clov'ered**, covered with clover.—*adj.* **clov'ery**, abounding in clover.—**clov'er-grass**, clover; **clov'erleaf**, a traffic arrangement in which one road passes over the top of another and the roads connecting the two are in the pattern of a four-leafed clover.—**live in clover**, to live luxuriously or in abundance. [O.E. *clāfre* (usu. *clǣfre*); Du. *klaver*; Dan. *klöver*; Ger. *klee*.]

clow, *klow*, *n.* a Scots form of clove (4).—*n.* **clow'-gillieflower**.

clown, *klown*, *n.* a rustic or country-fellow: one with the awkward manners of a countryman: an ill-bred fellow: a fool or buffoon, esp. of the harlequinade or the circus.—*v.i.* to play the clown.—*ns.* **clown'ery**, a clown's performance; **clown'ing**.—*adj.* **clown'ish**, of or like a clown: coarse and awkward: rustic.—*adv.* **clown'ishly**.—*ns.* **clown'ishness**; **clown'ship**. [Perh.—L. Ger., cf. Fris. *klönne*, *klūnne*.]

cloy, *kloi*, *v.t.* to prick (a horse in shoeing; *obs.*): to gore: (of a cannon) to spike: to block up: to overcharge with food, to satiate, esp. with sweetness: to disgust, weary.—*v.i.* to cause distaste, become distasteful from excess.—*adjs.* **cloyed**; **cloy'ing**; **cloy'less** (*Shak.*), that cannot cloy.—*n.* **cloy'ment** (*Shak.*), satiety, surfeit.—*adj.* **cloy'some**, satiating. [Aphetised from *accloy*—O.Fr. *encloyer* (Fr. *enclouer*)—L.L. *inclāvāre*, to drive in a nail—*in*, in, *clāvus*, a nail.]

cloye, *kloi*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* app., to claw, stroke with the claw. [Perh. claw.]

club, *klub*, *n.* a heavy tapering stick, knobby or massy at one end, used to strike with: a cudgel: a bat used in certain games: an instrument for playing golf, with a wooden, iron, or aluminium head, or a wooden head with brass sole: a bunch: a card of one of the four suits: a combination: a clique, set: an association of persons for social, political, athletic, or other ends: an association of persons who possess a building as a common resort for the members: a club-house, or the house occupied by a club.—*v.t.* to beat with a club: to gather into a bunch: to combine: to use as a club: to throw into confusion (*mil.*).—*v.i.* to join together for some common end: to combine together: to share in a common expense—*adjs.* **club'(b)able**, sociable; **clubbed**, enlarged at the end like a club.—*n.* **clubb'ing**, beating: combination: a thickening, as of finger-ends, or of cabbage-stems attacked by insect larvae.—*adj.* **clubb'ish**, given to clubs.—*ns.* **clubb'ism**, the club system; **clubb'ist**, a clubman.—**club'-face**, the face of a golf-club; **club'-foot**, a deformed foot.—*adj.* **club'-foot'ed**.—*v.t.* **club'-haul** (*naut.*), to tack by dropping the lee anchor and slipping the cable.—**club'-head**, the head of a golf-club.—*adj.* **club'-head'ed**, having a thick head.—**club'house**, a house for the accommodation of a club; **club'-law**, government by violence; **club'-line**, a short line at the end of a paragraph; **club'man**, one who carries a club: a member of a club: a frequenter of clubs, man about town; **club'master**, the manager of, or purveyor for, a club; **club'-moss**, a lycopod; **club'room**, the room in which a club meets; **club'-rush**, any sedge of the genus Scirpus; **club sandwich**, a sandwich of toast, usu.

three slices, containing chicken or turkey, bacon or ham, lettuce, tomato, and mayonnaise; club soda, soda water; club′woman.—*n.pl.* clubs (see clumps). [O.N. and Sw. *klubba*; same root as clump.]

cluck, *kluk*, *n.* the call of a hen to her chickens: any similar sound.—*v.i.* to make such a sound. [Imit.; cf. Du. *klokken*, Ger. *glucken*, Dan. *klukke*, and clock.]

clue, *klo͞o*. See clew.

clumber, *klumb′ər*, *n.* a kind of spaniel, formerly bred at *Clumber*, in Notts.

clump, *klump*, *n.* a thick, short, shapeless piece of anything: a cluster: a clot: a thick additional sole: a blow.—*v.i.* to walk heavily: to clot: to cluster.—*v.t.* to put in a clump: to beat.—*n.* (*pl.* in form) clumps, a parlour game of question and answer—also clubs.—*adj.* clump′y, abounding in clumps: heavy. [Prob. Scand.; Dan. *klump*, a lump. Cf. Ger. *klump*, and club.]

clumsy, *klum′zi*, *adv.* shapeless: ill-made: unwieldy: awkward: ungainly.—*adv.* clum′sily.—*n.* clum′siness. [M.E. *clumsen*, to be stiff or benumbed.]

clunch, *klunch*, *-sh*, *n.* a tough clay. [Prob. related to clump.]

clung, *klung*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of cling.

Cluniac, *klo͞on′i-ak*, *n.* a monk or nun of a branch of the Benedictine order originating at *Cluny* in France in A.D. 910.—Also *adj.*

clunk, *klungk*, *n.* the gurgling sound of a liquid or the sound of a cork being drawn from a bottle (*Scot.*): a thump: a dolt (*U.S.*).—*v.i.* to fall with a thumping sound.—*v.t.* (*dial.*), to gurgle while swallowing. [Imit.]

Clupea, *klo͞o′pi-a*, *n.* the herring genus.—*n.* clu′peoid, clu′peid, any fish of the herring family, Clupē′idae.—Also *adj.* [L. *clupea*, a kind of river fish.]

Clusia, *klo͞o′s*(*h*)*i-a*, *n.* a typical American genus of (mostly) climbing plants, giving an alternative name Clusiā′ceae to the Guttiferae. [After the French botanist Charles de Lécluse (L.*Clusius*).]

cluster, *klus′tər*, *n.* a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together: a bunch: a mass: a crowd.—*v.i.* to grow in or gather into clusters.—*v.t.* to collect into clusters: to cover with clusters.—*adjs.* clus′tered, grouped; clus′tering; clus′tery.—clustered column, a pier which consists of several columns or shafts clustered together; clus′ter-cup, an accidium; clust′er-pine, the pinaster (*Pinus Pinaster*), a pine with clustered cones. [O.E. *clyster*; L.G. *kluster*; cf. clot.]

clutch, *kluch*, *v.t.* to close the hand upon: to hold firmly: to seize or grasp.—*v.i.* to make a snatching movement.—*n.* a claw: a hand (often in *pl.*): a device by which two shafts or rotating members may be connected or disconnected either while at rest or in relative motion: grasp: a snatching movement. [O.E. *clyccan*, to clench.]

clutch, *kluch*, *n.* a brood of chickens: a sitting of eggs.—*v.t.* to hatch. [Cf. cleck.]

clutter, *klut′ər*, *n.* a clotted or confused mass: confusion: stir (*dial.*): noise (*dial.*): irregular interference on radar screen from echoes, rain, buildings, etc.—*v.i.* to crowd together: to go about in noisy confusion (*dial.*).—*v.t.* to litter. [From clot; influenced in meaning by cluster and clatter.]

cly, *klī*, (*slang*) *v.t.* to seize, steal.—*ns.* cly′-fāk′er, a pickpocket; cly′-fāk′ing, pocket-picking. [Prob. related to claw; referred by some to Du. *kleed*, a garment, *to fake a cly*, to take a garment.]

Clydesdale, *klīdz′dāl*, *adj.* originating in *Clydesdale* (of a breed of cart-horses).—*n.* a Clydesdale horse.

clype, clipe, *klīp*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to tell tales:—also *n.* [M.E. *clepien*, to call.]

clypeus, *klip′i-əs*, *n.* the shield-like part of an insect's head.—*adjs.* clyp′eal, of the clypeus; clyp′eate, clyp′ēiform, buckler-shaped. [L. *clipeus* (*clypeus*), a round shield.]

clyster, *klis′tər*, *n.* a liquid injected into the intestines.—*n.* clys′ter-pipe (*Shak.*), a pipe or syringe for injecting a clyster. [Gr. *klystēr*, a clyster-pipe—*klyzein*, to wash out.]

Cnicus, (*k*)*nī′kəs*, *n.* a genus of thistles. [Gr. *knēkos*.]

cnida, (*k*)*nī′da*, *n.* a nematocyst:—*pl.* cnī′dae (*-dē*).—*n.pl.* cnidā′ria, a division of the Coelenterata characterised by cnidae.—*n.* cni′doblast, the mother-cell of a cnida. [Gr. *knīdē*, a nettle, a sea-anemone.]

co-, *kō-*, *pfx.* with: together. [L. *co-* for *com*, old form of cum, with.]

co', *kə*, Scots form of quoth.

co., *kō*, an abbreviation for company.

coacervate, *kō-as′ər-vāt* (or *-ûr′*), *v.t.* to heap: to cause to mass together.—Also *adj.*—*n.* (also coacervā′tion) a reversible aggregation of particles of an emulsoid into liquid droplets before flocculation. [L. *coacervāre*, *-ātum*—*acervus*, heap.]

coach, *kōch*, *n.* formerly, a private carriage: a large, close, four-wheeled carriage, esp. one for state occasions or one plying for conveyance of passengers: a railway carriage: a bus for tourists and sight-seers: a ship's cabin near the stern: a private tutor: a professional trainer in athletics: a decoy animal.—*v.t.* to carry in a coach (*arch.*): to tutor, instruct, prepare for an examination, boat-race, etc.—*v.i.* to go by coach: to act as tutor: to study with a tutor.—*ns.* coach′ee, coach′y, a coachman; coach′er, one who coaches: a coach-horse; coach′ing, travelling by coach: tutoring: instruction.—*adj.* coach′y, pertaining to a coach.—coach′-box, the driver's seat on a coach; coach′builder; coach′-building; coach′dog, a spotted dog, kept chiefly as an attendant on carriages, a Dalmatian dog; coach′-hire, money paid for the use of a hired coach; coach′-horn, a post-horn; coach′-horse, a horse used for drawing a coach; coach′-house, a house to keep a coach in; coach′man, the driver of a coach: a servant employed to drive a carriage; coach′-office, a coach booking-office; coach′-road; coach′-stand, a place where coaches stand for hire; coach′-way; coach′-wheel; coach′whip, a coachman's whip: a kind of whip-snake; coach′whip-bird, an Australian bird (Psophodes) that utters a sound like the crack of a whip; coach′work, the fine work of a motor-car body. [Fr. *coche*—Hung. *kiocs*, from *Kocs*, in Hungary.]

coact, *kō-akt′*, *v.i.* to act together.—*n.* coaction (*kō-ak′shən*), mutual relations.—*adj.* coac′tive, acting together.—*n.* coactiv′ity. [Pfx. co- and act.]

coact, *kō-akt′*, *v.t.* to compel.—*n.* coaction (*kō-ak′shən*), compulsion.—*adj.* coac′tive, compulsory. [L. *cōgĕre*, *cōāctum*, to compel.]

coadjacent, *kō-ə-jās′ənt*, *adj.* contiguous.—*n.* coadja′cency.

coadjutant, *kō-aj′ə-tənt*, *adj.* mutually helping.—*n.* one who helps another.—*ns.* coadj′utor, a helper, assistant: an associate:—*fem.* coadj′utress, coadj′utrix; coadj′utorship. [L. *adjūtor*, a helper—*ad*, to, *juvāre*, to help.]

coadunate, *kō-ad′ū-nāt*, *v.t.* to unite: to combine.—*n.* coadūnā′tion.—*adj.* coad′ūnātive. [L. *adūnāre*, *-ātum*, to unite—*ad*, to, *unus*, one.]

co-agent, *kō-ā′jənt*, *n.* a joint agent.—*n.* co-ā′gency.

coagulate, *kō-ag′ū-lāt*, *v.t.* to make to curdle, clot, or set by a chemical reaction.—*v.i.* to curdle, clot, or set irreversibly.—*adj.* clotted (*rare*): curdled.—*n.* coagūlabil′ity.—*adj.* coag′ūlable.—*ns.* coag′ūlant, a substance that causes coagulation; coagūlā′tion.—*adjs.* coag′ūlātive; coag′ūlatory.—*n.* coag′ūlum, what is coagulated. [L. *coāgulāre*, *-ātum*—*agĕre*, to drive.]

coaita, *kō-ī-tä'*, the red-faced spider monkey. [Tupí.]

coal, *kōl*, *n.* charcoal (*obs.*): a piece of charcoal, esp. glowing: a firm, brittle, generally black combustible carbonaceous rock derived from vegetable matter (the usual sense now): a piece of this rock: a cinder: an ember.—*v.i.* to take in coal.—*v.t.* to supply with coal: to char.—*n.* **coal'ite**, a smokeless fuel got by low-temperature carbonisation of coal.—*adj.* **coal'y**, of or like coal: covered with coal.—**coal'ball**, a calcareous nodule found in coal; **coal'-bed**, a stratum of coal.—*adj.* **coal'-black**, black as coal, very black.—**coal'-box**, a box for holding coal: a shell that emits black smoke (*mil. slang*); **coal'-brass**, iron pyrites found with coal; **coal'-bunker**, a box, recess, or compartment for holding coal; **coal'-cellar**, a cellar or similar place for storing coal; **coal'-cutter**, a machine for undercutting a coal-bed; **coal'-dust'**, coal in fine powder; **coal'-face'**, the exposed surface of coal in a mine; **coal'field**, a district containing coal strata; **coal'fish**, a dusky fish of the cod family, with a green back—the saith or sillock; **coal'-flap**, **coal'-plate**, a flap or plate covering the entrance from the pavement to a coal-cellar; **coal'-gas**, the mixture of gases produced by the distillation of coal, used for lighting and heating; **coal'-heaver**, one employed in carrying coal; **coal'-hole**, a small coal-cellar: a hole in the pavement for filling a coal-cellar; **coal'-house**, a covered-in place for keeping coal; **coaling station**, a port at which steamships take in coal; **coal'man**, one who has to do with coals; **coal'master**, the owner or lessee of a coalfield; **Coal Measures** (*geol.*), the uppermost division of the Carboniferous; **coal'-mine**, **-pit**, a pit or mine from which coal is dug; **coal'-miner**; **coal'-mouse**, **coal'-tit**, **coal'-tit'mouse** (also **cole-**), a dark species of tit; **coal'-oil** (*U.S.*), rock-oil, shale-oil, petroleum; **coal'-own'er**, one who owns a colliery; **coal'-plant**, a fossil plant of the Carboniferous strata; **coal'-porter**, one who carries coal; **coal'-scuttle**, a fireside vessel for holding coal; **coal'-tar**, gas-tar, a thick, black, opaque liquid formed when coal is distilled; **coal'-trimmer**, one who stores or shifts coal on board vessels; **coal'-whipper**, one who unloads coal from vessels to barges.—**blow the coals**, to excite passion, foment strife; **carry coals to Newcastle**, to take a thing where it is already most abundant; **coal-scuttle bonnet**, a bonnet shaped like a coal-scuttle upside down; **haul (or call) over the coals**, to reprimand—from the discipline applied to heretics; **heap coals of fire on the head**, to excite remorse and repentance by returning good for evil (Rom. xii. 20). [O.E. *col*; cog. with O.N. *kol*, Ger. *kohle*.]

coalesce, *kō-ə-les'*, *v.i.* to grow together or unite into one body.—*n.* **coalesc'ence**, growing into each other: fusion.—*adj.* **coalesc'ent**.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **co'alise**, **-ize** (*kō'ə-līz*), to bring or come into coalition.—*n.* **coalition** (*-lish'ən*), combination or alliance short of union, esp. of states or political parties.—*adj.* **coali'tional**.—*ns.* **coali'tioner**, **coali'tionist**.—**coalition government**, government, by a coalition of parties, sometimes called a national government. [L. *coalēscĕre—alēscĕre*, to grow up.]

Coalport, *kōl'pōrt*, *pört*, *n.* porcelain ware made at *Coalport*, near Shrewsbury, during the 19th century.

coamings, *kōm'ingz*, (*naut.*) *n.pl.* raised work about the edges of the hatches of a ship to keep water out. [Der. unknown.]

coapt, *kō-apt'*, *v.t.* to adjust.—*n.* **coaptā'tion**. [L. *coaptāre—aptāre*, to fit.]

coarb, *kō'ärb*, (*hist.*) *n.* head of a family in an Irish sept: an ecclesiastical successor.—Also **comarb** (*kō'ärb*). [Ir. *comharba*, successor.]

coarctate, *kō-ärk'tāt*, *adj.* compressed: constricted.—*n.* **coarctā'tion**. [L. *coar(c)tāre*, *-ātum—ar(c)tāre*, to draw together.]

coarse, *kōrs*, *kōrs*, *adj.* common, base, inferior: rough: rude: uncivil: harsh: gross: large in grain, fibre, or mesh, etc.: without refinement: roughly approximate.—*adj.* **coarse'-grained**, large in grain: coarse in nature (*fig.*): gross.—*adv.* **coarse'ly**.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **coars'en**, to make or become coarse.—*n.* **coarse'ness**.—*adj.* **coars'ish**, somewhat coarse.—**coarse fish**, freshwater fish other than those of the salmon family:—**coarse fishing**; **coarse metal**, impure cuprous sulphide got in course of smelting. [From phrase 'in course', hence *ordinary*.]

coast, *kōst*, *n.* side (*obs.*): border of land next to the sea: the seashore: limit or border (*obs.*): region (*Milt.*): a hill suitable for coasting: an act or spell of coasting; (*Spens.*) **cost**, **coste** (*kōst*, *kost*), coast: region: direction: footing, terms: side.—*v.i.* **coast** (*Spens.*, also **cost**), to approach (*obs.*): to sail along or near a coast: to travel downhill on a sledge, on a cycle without pedalling or in a motor-car out of gear: to glide: to succeed or proceed without effort.—*v.t.* to sail by or near to.—*adj.* **coast'al**.—*ns.* **coast'er**, vessel that sails along the coast: foot-rest on bicycle: container for decanter, etc. on table.—*adj.* **coast'ing**, keeping near the coast: trading between ports in the same country.—*n.* the act of sailing, or of trading, along the coast: advances towards acquaintance (*obs.*): sliding downhill.—**coast'guard**, body of men organised to watch along coast for prevention of smuggling, for life-saving, defence, etc.: a member thereof; **coast'guard(s)man**; **coast'line**, the line or boundary of a coast: shoreline; **coast'-wait'er**, a custom-house officer for coasting shipping.—*advs.* **coast'ward**, **-s**, toward the coast; **coast'wise**, along the coast.—*adj.* carried on along the coast.—**the coast is clear**, there is no obstacle or danger in the way. [O.Fr. *coste* (Fr. *côte*)—L. *costa*, a rib, side.]

coat, *kōt*, *n.* an outer garment with sleeves: an overcoat: the hair or wool of a beast: vesture or habit: any covering: a membrane or layer, as of paint, etc.: a coat of arms (see below): a skirt or petticoat (*dial.*).—*v.t.* to clothe: to cover with a coat or layer.—*ns.* **coat'ee**, a short close-fitting coat; **coat'ing**, a covering, layer: cloth for coats.—*adj.* **coat'less**, without a coat or a coat of arms.—**coat'-arm'our**, coat of arms, or heraldically embroidered garment worn over armour: armorial devices; **coat'-card**, a card bearing the representation of a coated figure, the king, queen, or knave—now, less correctly, called *court-card*; **coat'-frock**, a dress for use without coat or jacket: a tailored dress with fastening from neckline to hem; also **coat'-dress**; **coat'-hanger**, a curved piece of wood, etc., with a hook, by which a coat may be hung and kept in shape; **coat'rack**, **coat'stand**, a rack or stand with pegs for hanging coats on.—*adj.* **coat'-style**, of a shirt, buttoning all the way down in front.—**coat of arms**, the family insignia embroidered on the surcoat worn over the hauberk, or coat of mail: the heraldic bearings of a gentleman; **coat of mail**, a piece of armour for the upper part of the body, made of metal scales or rings linked one with another.—**turn one's coat**, to change one's principles, or to turn from one party to another. [O.Fr. *cote* (Fr. *cotte*)—L.L. *cottus*, *cotta*, a tunic; the further etymology is uncertain.]

coat, **coate**, Shakespearian forms of quote.

coati, *kō-ä'tē* or *-ti*, or *kə-wä'tē*, *n.* an American plantigrade carnivorous mammal allied to the raccoons.—Also **coāti-mun'di**, **-mon'di**. [Tupí.]

coax, *kōks*, *v.t.* to persuade by fondling or flattery: to humour or soothe: to pet.—*ns.* **coax**, **coax'er**, one who coaxes.—*adv.* **coax'ingly**. [cokes.]

coaxial, *kō-ak'si-əl*, *adj.* having the same axis.—

adv. coax'ially.—**coaxial cable**, a cable consisting of one of more coaxial pairs, each a central conductor within an outer tubular conductor.

cob, *kob*, *n.* a big or notable man (*dial.*): a short-legged strong horse: a male swan (also **cob'-swan**): a lump (esp. of coal, ore, clay): a rounded object: a herring's head (*obs.*): a cobloaf: the axis of a head of maize, a corncob: a cobnut: an irregularly-shaped Spanish-American dollar (*hist.*).—*adj.* **cobb'y**, like a cob: stout, brisk, lively, arrogant (*dial.*).—*ns.* **cob'-loaf**, a rounded, round-headed, or misshapen loaf: an expression of contempt (*Shak.*); **cob'-nut**, a large hazelnut: a game played by children with nuts; **cob'-pipe**, a tobacco pipe made from a corncob. [Perh. conn. with cop (1).]

cob, *kob*, *n.* a kind of composition of clay and straw for building.—*n.* **cob'-wall**. [Origin unknown.]

cob, *kob*, (*dial.*) *n.* a wicker basket used by sowers. [Origin unknown.]

cob, *kob*, *v.t.* to strike: to thump on the buttocks.

cobalt, *kō'bölt*, *n.* a metallic element, of atomic number 27: a blue pigment prepared from it—also **cō'balt-blue'**.—*adj.* of this deep-blue colour.—**cobalt-60**, a radioactive isotope of cobalt used in the gamma-ray treatment of cancer.—*adjs.* **cobalt'ic**; **cobaltif'erous**.—*n.* **cō'baltite**, a sulpharsenide of cobalt (also **cobalt glance**).—**cobalt bloom**, erythrite; **cobalt bomb**, a suggested bomb consisting of a hydrogen bomb encased in cobalt—made more dangerous than ever by the cobalt-60 dust released. [Ger. *kobalt*, from *kobold*, a demon, a nickname given by the the German miners, because they supposed it to be a mischievous and hurtful metal.]

cobber, *kob'ər*, (*Austr.*; *coll.*) *n.* mate, chum, buddy. [Origin unknown.]

cobble, *kob'l*, **cobblestone**, *-stōn*, *ns.* a rounded stone, esp. used in paving.—*v.t.* to pave with cobblestones. [Ety. dub.]

cobble, *kob'l*, *v.t.* to patch up or mend coarsely, as shoes.—*ns.* **cobb'ler**, one who cobbles or mends shoes: an iced drink made up of wine or spirits, sugar, lemon, etc.; **cobb'lery**, **cobb'ling**; **cobbler's punch**, a hot drink made of beer, with the addition of spirit, sugar, and spice. [Der. unknown.]

co-belligerent, *kō-bi-lij'ə-rent*, *adj.* co-operating in warfare.—Also *n.*

Cobdenism, *kob'dən-izm*, *n.* the policy of Richard *Cobden* (1804-1865), the English 'Apostle of Free Trade'.—*n.* **Cob'denite**, a supporter of Cobdenism, esp. a free-trader.

cobia, *kō'bi-a*, *n.* the sergeant-fish. [Perh. of West Indian origin.]

coble, **cobble**, *kōb'l*, *kob'l*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a small flat-bottomed boat. [Cf. W. *ceubal*, a hollow trunk, a boat.]

Cobol, *kō'bōl*, *-bol*, *n.* a computer programming language, for commercial use, which uses English words. [*Co*mmon *b*usiness *o*riented *l*anguage.]

cobra, **cobra de capello**, *kō'bra*, *kob'ra*, *di ka-pel'ō*, *n.* a poisonous snake, found in India and Africa, which dilates its neck so as to resemble a hood.—*adjs.* **cob'ric**; **cob'riform**, like or akin to the cobra. [Port., snake of the hood.]

coburg, *kō'bûrg*, *n.* a thin fabric of worsted with cotton or silk, twilled on one side. [*Coburg*, in Germany.]

cobweb, *kob'web*, *n.* a spider's web or net: any snare or device intended to entrap: anything flimsy or easily broken: anything that obscures.—Also *v.t.*—*n.* **cobwebb'ery**.—*adj.* **cob'webby**. [Prob. *attercop-web*; see attercop, web.]

coca, *kō'ka*, *n.* a Peruvian shrub (*Erythroxylon coca*) of a family akin to flax, whose leaves furnish an important narcotic and stimulant.—*ns.* **cocaine** (*ko-kān'*, *kō'kā-in*, *kō'kä-in*), an alkaloid obtained from coca-leaves, used as a local anaesthetic and as an intoxicant; **cocainisā'tion**, **-z-**.—*v.t.* **cōcain'ise**, **-ize**.—*ns.* **cōcain'ism**, a morbid condition induced by addiction to cocaine; **cocain'ist**. [Sp.—Quechua *coca*.]

Coca-Cola, *kō'kə-kō'la*, *n.* a carbonated soft drink. [Registered trademark.]

Cocagne, **Cocaigne**. Same as Cockaigne.

coccineous, *kok-sin'i-əs*, (*obs.*) *adj.* bright red. [L. *coccineus*—*coccum*, cochineal.]

cocco, *kok'ō*, **coco**, *kō'kō*, *n.* the taro or other edible araceous tuber.

coccolite, *kok'ō-līt*, *n.* a variety of pyroxene: a small rounded body found in deep-sea ooze (also **cocc'olith**). [Gr. *kokkos*, a berry, *lithos*, a stone.]

coccus, *kok'əs*, *n.* a one-seeded portion of a dry fruit that breaks up (*bot.*): a spherical bacterium: (*cap.*) a genus of insects in the Hemiptera, type of a family Coccidae (*kok'si-dē*):—*pl.* **cocci** (*kok'sī*).—*n.* **coccid** (*kok'sid*), any of the Coccidae.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* **coccidium** (*kok'sid-i-əm*), a protozoan parasite of the order Coccidae (*kok'sid-ē*); **coccidiosis** (*kok-sid-i-ōs'is*) a contagious infection of birds and animals by coccidae; **coccidiostat** (*kok-sid'i-ō-stat*), an agent which builds up a resistance by the host to coccidae by retarding the latter's life cycle, etc.—*adj.* **cocc'oid**.—*n.* **Cocc'ūlus**, a tropical genus of climbing plants (*Menispermaceae*).—**cocculus indicus**, the dried fruit of *Anamirta Cocculus* (same family), narcotic and poisonous. [L.,—Gr. *kokkos*, a berry.]

coccyx, *kok'siks* (*anat.*) *n.* the terminal triangular bone of the vertebral column:—*pl.* **coccyges** (*kok-sī'jēz*).—*adjs.* **coccygeal** (*kok-sij'i-əl*), **coccyg'ian**. [Gr. *kokkyx*, *-ȳgos*, cuckoo, coccyx (as resembling its bill).]

coch, *kōch*, (*Spens.*) *n.* Same as coach.

Cochin, *koch'in*, **Cochin-China**, *-chī'na*, *n.* a large feathery-legged domestic hen, originally from Cochin-China.

cochineal, *koch'i-nēl*, *-nēl'*, *n.* a scarlet dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of a Coccus insect gathered from a cactus in Mexico, the West Indies, etc.: the insect itself. [Sp. *cochinilla*, dim. of L. *coccinus*, scarlet—*coccum* (Gr. *kokkos*), a berry, as the similar kermes insect was formerly supposed to be the berry or seed of an oak.]

cochlea, *kok'li-a*, *n.* anything spiral-shaped, esp. a snail-shell, a medick-pod, a winding stair: the spiral cavity of the ear (*anat.*).—*adj.* **coch'lear** (*-li-ər*), pertaining to the cochlea of the ear: spoon-shaped.—*ns.* **coch'lear**, **cochleā'r'e** (L.), a spoon.—*n.pl.* **Cochleā'ria**, the scurvy-grass genus.—*adjs.* **cochlear'iform**, spoon-shaped; **coch'leāte**, **coch'leated**, twisted spirally: spoon-like. [L. *coc(h)lea*, a shell, screw, and *coc(h)le(ear)*, a spoon—Gr. *kochlias*, a snail.]

cock, *kok*, *n.* a male bird, esp. of the domestic fowl (often compounded, as **cock'bird**, **cock-rob'in**, **cock-sparr'ow**): the time of cock-crowing (*obs.*): a weathercock: a plucky chap, a term of familiarity: a strutting chief or leader: anything set erect: a tap: part of the lock of a gun, held back by a spring, which, when released by the trigger, produces the discharge: upward turn or up-turned part, as of a hat-brim: penis (*low coll.*).—*v.t.* to set erect or upright: to set up the brim of: to draw back, as the cock of a gun: to turn up or to one side: to tilt up knowingly, inquiringly, or scornfully.—*v.i.* to strut: to swagger.—*adj.* **cocked**, set erect: turned up or to one side.—*ns.* **cock'er**, one who follows cock-fighting: a small spaniel employed in pheasant and woodcock shooting; **cock'erel**, a young cock: a young man—also **cock'le**, whence **cock'le-brained**, foolish; **cocks'iness**, **cox'iness**.—*adj.* **cocks'y**, **cox'y**, self-important, bumptious; **cock'y**, pert.—**cock-a-dood'le** (-doo'), the crow of a cock.—*v.t.* to crow.—*adj.* **cock-a-hoop'**, in exultant spirits.—**cockalō'rum**, a bumptious little person: a boy's jumping game.—*adj.* **cock'-and-**

bull', rambling and incredible.—cock'-broth, the broth made from a boiled cock; cock'chāfer, a large greyish brown beetle (*Melolontha vulgaris*), most destructive to vegetation; cock'crow, -ing, early morning, when cocks crow; cocked hat, an old-fashioned three-cornered hat; cocker spaniel, a cocker; cock'eye, a squinting eye: the loop by which a trace is attached to the whippletree.—*adj.* cock'eyed, having a cockeye: off the straight, awry (*coll.*): tipsy (*coll.*).—cock'fight, -ing, a fight or contest between game-cocks: a fight; cockhorse', a child's imaginary or toy horse: a trace-horse for a coach: a spirited animal.—*adj.* prancing, proud.—*adv.* properly *a-cockhorse* (*i.e.* on cockhorse) on horseback: exultingly.—cockieleek'ie, cockyleek'y, cockaleek'ie (*Scot.*), soup made from a fowl and leeks; cock'laird (*Scot.*), a yeoman; cock'loft, a room just under the roof; cockmatch, a cockfight; cock-of-the-rock', a South American bird of the cotinga family; cock'-pad(d)'le, -paid'le (see paddle 2); cock'pit, a pit or enclosed space where game-cocks fought: a frequent battlegound: part of a ship-of-war's lower regions used for the wounded in action: a sheltered depression in the deck of a yacht or small ship: in aircraft, a compartment in the fuselage for pilot or passenger: the driver's seat in a racing car; cock's'-comb, cocks'comb, the comb or crest on a cock's head: a jester's cap: a head (*Shak.*): a crest-like crystalline mineral aggregate (as in *cockscomb pyrites*): a name for various plants, esp. a monstrous Celosia (fam. Amarantaceae) with fasciated inflorescence like a cock's comb, also yellow-rattle (Rhinanthus), and sainfoin: a coxcomb; cocks'foot, a genus (Dactylis) of grasses with inflorescences like a cock's foot; cock'-shoot (*obs.*), a glade where woodcock were netted as they shot through; cock'shot, a shy at a mark; cock'shut (*Shak.*), twilight, probably referring to the time when poultry are shut up, or when woodcock shoot: cock'shy, a throw at a thing, originally a cock, as for amusement: the object set up, or a showman's outfit for the purpose; cock'spur, spur on the leg of a cock.—*adj.* cock'-sure, quite sure, esp. offensively.—cock'tail, racing horse that is not thoroughbred: one who apes the gentleman: a concoction of spirituous or other liquors, used as an appetiser: a non-alcoholic appetiser consisting e.g. of sea-food with a sauce.—Also *adj.*—cocktail bar, a superior kind of bar, e.g. in a hotel; cocktail dress, one for semi-formal wear.—*adjs.* cock'tailed, having the tail cocked or tilted up; cock-thropp'led, -thrapp'led, of a horse, bending the windpipe on bridling.—cock'-throw'ing, the old sport of throwing sticks at a cock.—*adjs.* cock'-up, turned up: rising above the tops of the other letters, superior (*print.*).—cockyolly (*kok-i-ol'i*), a nursery or pet name for a bird.—cock a snook (see snook); cock of the walk, chief of a set; knock into a cocked hat, to give a profound beating. [O.E. *coc*; O.N. *kokkr*.]

cock, *kok*, *n.* a small pile of hay, dung, etc.—*adj.* cocked, heaped up in cocks. [Cf. O.N. *kökkr*, a lump.]

cock, *kok*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a cockboat.—*ns.* cock'boat, a ship's small boat: a small frail boat; cockswain (see coxwain). [Cf. cog (3).]

cock, corr. of god.—cock and pie (see pie (2)).

cock-a-bondy, *kok'ə-bon'di* (coll. *kok'i-bun'di*), *n.* a fly for angling. [Welsh *coch a bon ddu*, red, with black stem.]

cockade, *kok-ād'*, *n.* a rosette worn on the hat as a badge. [Fr. *cocarde—coq*, cock.]

Cockaigne, Cockayne, *kok-ān'*, *n.* an imaginary country of luxury and delight. [Ety. dub.; Fr. *cocagne*, acc. to some from L. *coquěre*, to cook.]

cockalorum. See cock (1).

cockatoo, *kok-ə-tōō'*, *n.* a large crested parrot of the Australian region: a small farmer; also cock'y (*Austr.*).—*n.* cockatiel, cockateel (*-tēl'*), a small crested parrot of Australia.—cow cocky (*Austr.*), a dairy farmer. [Malay, *kakatua*.]

cockatrice, *kok'ə-tris*, *-tris*, *n.* a fabulous monster like a serpent, often confounded with the basilisk: a cock-like monster with a dragon's tail (*her.*): a prostitute (*obs.*). [O.Fr. *cocatris*.]

cockboat. See cock (3).

cockchafer. See cock (1).

cocker, *kok'ər*, *v.t.* to pamper: to fondle: to indulge. [Ety. dub.; cf. Du. *kokelen*, O.Fr. *coqueliner*, to dandle.]

Cocker, *kok'ər*, *n.* a standard of accuracy and orthodoxy. [From Edward *Cocker* (1631-75) author of a popular arithmetic book.]

cocker, cockerel. See cock (1).

cockernony, *kok-ər-non'i*, (*obs. Scot.*) *n.* the gathering of hair in a fillet: a coiffure: a pad of false hair: a starched cap. [Origin obscure.]

cocket, *kok'it*, *n.* the custom-house seal (*hist.*): a custom-house certificate. [Origin doubtful.]

cock-eye(d), cockhorse. See cock (1).

cockle, *kok'l*, *n.* a cornfield weed, esp. now the corncockle.—*n.* cock'le-bur, clotbur (*Xanthium*). [O.E. *coccel*.]

cockle, *kok'l*, *n.* a large bivalve mollusc (*Cardium edule* or other species) with thick, ribbed, heart-shaped, equal-valved shell : its shell: a bivalve shell generally.—*adj.* cock'led, shelled like a cockle.—*ns.* cock'le-hat, a hat bearing a scallop-shell, the badge of a pilgrim; cock'leshell, the shell of a cockle: a frail boat.—cockles of the heart, the heart itself. [Fr. *coquille*—Gr. *konchylion—konchē*, a cockle.]

cockle, *kok'l*, *n.* a pucker.—*v.i.* to pucker.—*v.t.* to cause to pucker. [Perh. Fr. *coquiller*, to blister—*coquille*; see cockle (2).]

cockle, *kok'l*, *n.* a furnace or stove. [Perh. Du. *kachel*.]

cockle-brained. See cock (1).

cockney, *kok'ni*, *n.* an egg, esp. a small misshapen egg (*obs.* or *dial.*): a coddled child (*obs.*): a milksop (*Shak.*): one whose experience and knowledge are exclusively townish: (still in *U.S.*) a townsman: (often *cap.*) one born in London, strictly, within hearing of Bow Bells: London dialect.—*adj.* characteristic of a Cockney.—*ns.* cock'neydom, the domain of Cockneys; cockneyficā'tion.—*v.t.* cock'neyfy, to make Cockney.—*adj.* cock'neyish.—*n.* cock'neyism, a Cockney idiom or characteristic.—the Cockney School, an old nickname for a supposed school of writers belonging to London—Leigh Hunt, Keats and others. [M.E. *coken-ey*, cock's egg. Others would connect with Fr. *coquin*, a rogue—L. *coquus*, a cook.]

cockroach, *kok'rōch*, *n.* an orthopterous insect, the so-called black beetle. [Sp. *cucaracha*, woodlouse, cockroach.]

cockscomb, cocksfoot, cockshoot, cockshy, cocktail, etc., See cock (1).

cocky. See cock (1), cockatoo.

coco, *kō'kō*, *n.* a tropical seaside palm-tree (*Cocos nucifera*), with curving stem (also co'co-palm, co'conut-palm, co'co-tree), producing the coconut.—co'co-de-mer (*-də-mer'*; Fr.), the double coconut; co'conut, (less correctly) co'coanut, co'kernut, a large edible nut, yielding co'conut-butt'er or co'conut-oil', and co'conut-milk'; co'conut-matt'ing, matting made from the husk of the coconut; co'conut-shy, a cockshy with coconuts as targets or as prizes; double coconut, the large two-lobed nut of the Seychelles palm, *Lodoicea Sechellarum*. [Port. and Sp. *coco*, a bugbear; applied to the nut from the three marks at the end of it, which form a grotesque face.]

cocoa, *kō'kō*, *n.* the seed of the cacao or chocolate tree: a powder made from the seeds: a drink made from the powder.—co'coa-beans', the seeds, esp. when dried and fermented; co′coa-butt′er, co′coa-fat′, a fat got from the seeds (different from *coconut* butter); co′coa-nibs, cocoa-beans shelled and bruised. [cacao.]

coconscious, *kō-kon′shəs*, *adj.* conscious in a subsidiary stream, apart from the main stream.—*n.* cocon′sciousness.

cocoon, *ko-kōōn′*, *n.* the silken sheath spun by many insect larvae in passing into the pupa stage and by spiders for their eggs: the capsule in which earthworms and leeches lay their eggs: a preservative covering for military and other equipment.—*n.* cocoon′ery, a place for keeping silkworms when feeding and spinning cocoons. [Fr. *cocon*, from *coque*, a shell—L. *concha*, a shell.]

cocoplum, *kō′kō-plum*, *n.* a West Indian rosaceous tree (*Chrysobalanus icaco*): its edible fruit. [Sp. *icaco*, and plum.]

cocotte, *ko-kot′*, *n.* a light-o'-love: a loose woman: a small fireproof dish, usu. for an individual portion. [Fr.]

coco-wood, cocoa-wood, *kō′kō-wŏŏd*, *n.* the wood of a West Indian mimosaceous tree, *Inga vera*: kokra-wood.

coction, *kok′shən*, *n.* boiling: cooking.—*adj.* coc′tile, baked: hardened by fire, as a brick. [L. *coquĕre*, *coctum*, to boil, cook.]

cocus-wood, *kō′kəs-wŏŏd*, *n.* the so-called Jamaica ebony (*Brya ebenus*; Papilionaceae): a trade-name for kokra-wood.

cod, *kod*, **codfish**, *kod′fish*, *n.* a food fish (*Gadus morrhua*) of northern seas.—*ns.* cod′-fisher; cod′-fish′ery; cod′-fishing; cod′ling, small cod.—cod′-liver oil, a medicinal oil extracted from the fresh liver of the common cod. [Ety. dub.]

cod, *kod*, (*obs.*) *n.* a bag: a pod: the scrotum.—*adjs.* codd′ed, enclosed in a cod; codd′ing (*Shak.*), lecherous.—cod′-piece, a baggy appendage once worn in front of tight hose. [O.E. *codd*, a small bag; cf. next.]

cod, *kod*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a pillow or cushion. [O.N. *koddi*, a pillow; cf. foregoing.]

cod, *kod*, (*slang*) *n.* a fellow: a codger: a Charterhouse pensioner: a jest: a hoax.—*v.t.* to hoax: to poke fun at. [Ety. dub.]

coda, *kō′da*, (*mus.*) *n.* a passage forming the completion of a piece, rounding it off to a satisfactory conclusion. [It.,—L. *cauda*, a tail.]

coddle, *kod′l*, *v.t.* to pamper: to fondle: to parboil.—*n.* an effeminate person. [Ety. dub.]

code, *kōd*, *n.* a collection or digest of laws: a system of rules and regulations (*specif.* regarding education): established principles or standards (of art, moral conduct, etc.): a volume: a system of signals: a system of words, letters, or symbols which represent sentences or other words, to ensure economy or secrecy in transmission: a cipher.—*v.t.* to codify: to express in code.—*ns.* codificā′tion (*kod-*, *kōd-*); codifier (*kod′*, *kōd′*), cōd′ist, one who codifies.—*v.t.* codify (*kod′*, *kōd′*), to put into the form of a code: to digest: to systematise:—*pr.p.* cod′ifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cod′ified. [Fr. *code*; see codex.]

codeine, *kō′dēn*, *-di-in*, *n.* an alkaloid, obtained from opium, used as an analgesic and sedative. [Gr. *kōdeia*, poppy-head.]

codex, *kō′deks*, *n.* a code: a manuscript volume:—*pl.* codices (*kōd′i-sēz*). [L. *cōdex* or *caudex*, *-icis*, the trunk of a tree, a set of tablets, a book.]

codger, *koj′ər*, *n.* a mean fellow: an old person: a chap. [Prob. a variant of cadger.]

codicil, *kod′i-sil*, *n.* a supplement to a will.—*adj.* codicill′ary. [L. *cōdicillus*, dim. of *cōdex*.]

codilla, *kō-dil′ə*, *n.* the coarsest part of hemp or flax. [Dim. of It. *coda*—L. *cauda*, a tail.]

codille, *kō-dil′*, *n.* a situation in ombre when the challenger loses. [Fr.]

codling, *kod′ling*, **codlin**, *kod′lin*, *n.* an elongated apple.—cod′lin-moth, the moth whose larvae cause 'worm-eaten' apples to fall prematurely. [Ety. dub.]

codling. See cod (1).

codon, *kō′don*, *n.* a triplet of bases in the DNA of the chromosomes which determines the genetic code. [code.]

cod's(-)wallop, codswallop, *kodz′wol-əp*, *n.* nonsense put forward as if serious idea or information.

coeducation, *kō-ed-ū-kā′shən*, *n.* education of the sexes together.—*n.* co′ed′, a girl or woman educated at a coeducational institution.—*adjs.* co′ed; coeducā′tional.

coefficient, *kō-if-ish′ənt*, *n.* that which acts together with another thing: a numerical or literal expression for a factor of a quantity in an algebraic term (*math.*): a numerical constant used as a multiplier to a variable quantity, in calculating the magnitude of a physical property (*phys.*).

coehorn, cohorn, *kō′hörn*, *n.* a small mortar for throwing grenades. [Baron van *Coehoorn* (1641-1704).]

coelacanth, *sē′lə-kanth*, *n.* any of a group of crossopterygian fishes of very great antiquity. [From Gr. *koilos*, hollow, *akantha*, spine.]

coelanaglyphic, *sēl-an-ə-glif′ik*, *adj.* in cavo-rilievo. [Gr. *koilos*, hollow, *ana*, up, *glyphein*, carve.]

Coelenterata, *sə-len-tər-ā′tə*, *sē-*, *n.pl.* a phylum of many-celled animals, radially symmetrical, with a single body-cavity, the enteron—Hydrozoa, Scyphozoa, Anthozoa, Ctenophora.—*adj.* and *n.* coelen′terate. [Gr. *koilos*, hollow, *enteron*, intestine.]

coeliac, celiac, *sē′li-ak*, *adj.* relating to the belly. [Gr. *koiliakos*—*koiliā*, the belly.]

coelom(e), *sē′lōm*, *-lom*, *n.* the body-cavity, or space between the intestines and the body-wall in animals above the Coelenterates.—*n.pl.* Coelō′mata, animals possessing a coelom.—*adj.* coe′lomate, having a coelom.—*n.* a coelomate animal.—*adjs.* coelomat′ic, coelom′ic. [Gr. *koilōma*, *-atos*, a cavity.]

coelostat, *sē′lō-stat*, *n.* a clock-driven mirror on an axis parallel to the earth's, so as to reflect continuously the same region of the sky. [L. *caelum* (misspelt *coelum*), sky, Gr. *statos*, fixed.]

coemption, *kō-emp′shən*, *n.* the buying up of the whole of a commodity: a mode of marriage under the fiction of a mutual sale (*Roman law*). [L. *coemptiō*, *-ōnis*—*emĕre*, to buy.]

coenaesthesis, cenesthesis, *sē-nēs-thē′sis*, *n.* the general bodily consciousness. [Gr. *koinos*, common, *aisthēsis*, perception.]

coenenchyma, *sē-neng′ki-mə*, (*bot.*) *n.* gelatinous material uniting the polyps of an anthozoan colony. [Gr. *koinos*, common, *enchyma*, infusion.]

coenobite, cenobite, *sēn′o-bīt*, *n.* a monk who lives in a community.—*adjs.* coenobitic (*-bit′ik*), -al.—*ns.* coen′obitism; coenō′bium, a religious community: a colony of unicellular organisms (*biol.*):—*pl.* -bia. [Gr. *koinōbion*—*koinos*, common, *bios*, life.]

coenosarc, *sēn′ō-särk*, *n.* the common tissue uniting the polyps of a coral or the like. [Gr. *koinos*, common, *sarx*, flesh.]

coenzyme, *kō-en′zīm*, *n.* the non-protein part of an enzyme system, which is unaffected by heat.

coequal, *kō-ē′kwəl*, *adj.* equal with another of the same rank or dignity.—*n.* one of the same rank.—*n.* coequality (*-kwol′*).—*adv.* coē′qually.

coerce, *kō-ûrs′*, *v.t.* to restrain by force: to compel.—*adj.* coer′cible.—*adv.* coer′cibly.—*ns.* coer′cion, restraint: government by force; coer′cionist.—*adj.* coer′cive, having power to coerce: compelling: tending to, or intended to coerce.—*adv.* coer′cively.—*n.* coer′civeness. [L. *coercēre*—*arcēre*, to shut in.]

co-essential, *kō-es-en'shəl*, *adj.* partaking of the same essence.—*n.* **co-essentiality** (*-shi-al'i-ti*).

coetaneous, *kō-i-tā'ni-əs*, *adj.* of the same age: contemporary. [L. *aetās*, *aetātis*, age.]

co-eternal, *kō-i-tûr'nəl*, *adj.* alike eternal with another.—*adv.* **co-eter'nally**.—*n.* **co-eter'nity**.

coeval, *kō-ē'vəl*, *adj.* of the same age.—*n.* one of the same age: a contemporary. [L. *coaevus*—*aevum*, age.]

co-exist, *kō-egz-ist'*, *v.i.* to exist at the same time or together.—*n.* **co-exist'ence**.—*adj.* **co-exist'ent**.—**peaceful co-existence**, a living side by side in mutual toleration.

co-extend, *kō-eks-tend'*, *v.i.* to extend equally.—*n.* **co-exten'sion**.—*adj.* **co-exten'sive**.

coff, *kof*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to buy. [A new present formed from **coft**, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* originally of cope—M.Du. *copen*, *cofte*, (*ghe*)*coft* (Mod. Du. *koopen*, *kocht*, *gekocht*) to buy.]

coffee, *kof'i*, *n.* a powder made by roasting and grinding the seeds of a tree (*Coffea arabica*, *robusta*, etc.) of the madder family: a drink made from the powder.—**coff'ee-bean**, the seed of the coffee-tree; **coff'ee-berr'y**, the fruit or the seed of the coffee-tree; **coff'ee-bug**, a coccus destructive to the coffee-tree; **coff'ee-cup**, a cup for coffee; **coff'ee-disease'**, a leaf-disease of coffee caused by a rust-fungus, *Hemileia vastatrix*; **coff'ee-house**, a house where coffee and other refreshments are sold; **coff'ee-mill**, a machine for grinding coffee-beans; **coff'ee-pot**, a pot in which coffee is prepared and served; **coff'ee-room**, a room in a hotel where coffee and other refreshments are served: a public room; **coff'ee-stall**, a movable street stall for coffee and other refreshments; **coff'ee-table**, a small, low table.—Also *adj.*—**coff'ee-tree**; **white**, **black coffee**, coffee respectively with and without milk. [Turk. *kahveh*—Ar. *qahwah*, orig. meaning wine.]

coffer, *kof'ər*, *n.* a chest for holding money or treasure: a deep panel in a ceiling.—*v.t.* to hoard up.—*adj.* **coff'ered**.—**coff'er-dam**, a water-tight structure allowing under-water foundations to be built dry; **coff'er-fish**, a fish (*Ostracion*) enclosed in a box of bony scales. [O.Fr. *cofre*, a chest—L. *cophinus*, a basket—Gr. *kophinos*, a basket.]

coffin, *kof'in*, *n.* a pie-crust (*obs.*): a chest for a dead body: a thick-walled container, usu. of lead, for transporting radioactive materials.—*v.t.* to place in a coffin.—**coff'in-bone**, a bone enclosed in a horse's hoof; **coff'in-ship**, a dangerously unsound ship.—**drive a nail in one's coffin**, to do something tending to hasten death or ruin. [O.Fr. *cofin*—L. *cophinus*—Gr. *kophinos*, a basket.]

coffinite, *kof'in-īt*, *n.* a uranium-yielding ore. [From Reuben Clare *Coffin*, a worker of the ore in Colorado.]

coffle, *kof'l*, *n.* a gang, esp. of slaves. [Ar. *qāfilah*, a caravan.]

coffret, *kof'rət*, *n.* a small coffer: a small presentation box. [Fr., dim. of *coffre*, coffer.]

cog, *kog*, *v.t.* to cheat or deceive: to wheedle: to manipulate (dice) so that they may fall in a given way.—*n.* the act of cheating: deception.—*n.* **cogg'er**. [Thieves' slang.]

cog, *kog*, *n.* a catch or tooth as on a wheel.—*v.t.* to furnish with cogs: to stop (a wheel) by putting a block before it:—*pr.p.* **cogg'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **cogged**.—**cog'-wheel**, a toothed wheel. [M.E. *cogge*; ety. dub.; cf. Sw. *kugge*.]

cog, *kog*, *n.* formerly a large ship of burden or for war: a small boat: a cock-boat. [M.E. *cogge*, perh. from O.Fr. *cogue*, a ship, or O.N. *kuggr*, a merchant ship.]

cogent, *kō'jənt*, *adj.* powerful: convincing.—*ns.* **cō'gence**, **cō'gency**, convincing power.—*adv.* **cō'gently**. [L. *cōgēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *cōgĕre*, *co-*, *agĕre*, to drive.]

coggie, **cogie**, *kog'i*, *kōg'i*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a small wooden bowl.—Also **cog**. [Dim. of **cogue**.]

coggle, *kog'l*, *v.i.* to be unsteady.—*n.* a cobblestone.—*adv.* **cogg'ly** (*Scot.*), shaky. [Origin doubtful.]

cogitate, *koj'i-tāt*, *v.i.* to turn a thing over in one's mind: to meditate: to ponder.—*adj.* **cog'itable**, capable of being thought.—*n.* **cogitā'tion**, deep thought: meditation.—*adj.* **cog'itātive**, having the power of thinking: given to cogitating. [L. *cōgitāre*, *-ātum*, to think deeply, *co-*, *agitāre*, to put in motion.]

Cognac, *kon'yak*, *n.* a French brandy made near *Cognac*, in Charente.

cognate, *kog'nāt*, *adj.* of the same family, kind, or nature: derived from the same ancestor, root, or other original: related or allied.—*n.* one related by blood, a kinsman (whether agnate or not) (*Roman law* and *gener.*): often, any kinsman on either side other than an agnate: a relative on one's mother's side (*Scots law*).—*n.* **cognā'tion**.—**cognate object**, a word akin in origin or meaning to a normally intransitive verb, and used as its object. [L. *cognātus*—*co-*, (*g*)*nāsci*, to be born.]

cognition, *kog-nish'ən*, *n.* a knowledge: apprehension: knowing, in the widest sense, including sensation, perception, etc., distinguished from emotion and conation (*psychol.*).—*adj.* **cognisable**, **-izable** (*kog'niz-ə-bl*; also *kon'iz-*), that may be known or understood: that may be judicially investigated.—*adv.* **cog'nisably**.—*ns.* **cog'nisance**, **-zance** (or *kon'iz-*), knowledge or notice, judicial or private: observation: jurisdiction: that by which one is known, a badge.—*adj.* **cog'nisant** (or *kon'iz-*), having cognisance or knowledge of.—*v.t.* **cognise'**, **-ize'**, to become conscious of.—*adj.* **cog'nitive**, capable of, or pertaining to, cognition.—*n.* **cognitiv'ity**. [L. *cognitiō*, *-ōnis*—*cognōscĕre*, *cognitum*—*co-*, (*g*)*nōscĕre*, to know.]

cognomen, *kog-nō'mən*, *n.* a surname: a nickname: a name: the last of the three names of a Roman, indicating the house or family to which he belonged.—*adj.* **cognominal** (*-nom'*), like-named: relating to a cognomen.—*v.t.* **cognom'inate**, to name.—*n.* **cognominā'tion**. [L. *cognōmen*, *-inis*—*co-*, (*g*)*nōmen*, a name.]

cognosce, *kog-nos'*, (*Scots law*) *v.t.* to examine: to give judgment upon: to declare to be an idiot.—*adj.* **cognosc'ible**. [L. *cognōscĕre*—*co-*, inten., (*g*)*nōscĕre*, to know.]

cognoscente, *ko-nyō-shent'ā*, *n.* one professing a critical knowledge of works of art, music, literature, etc.: a connoisseur:—*pl.* **cognoscenti** (*-ē*). [It. (*mod.* *conoscente*)—L. *cognōscĕre*, to know.]

cognovit, *kog-nō'vit*, (*law*) *n.* an acknowledgment by a defendant that the plaintiff's cause is just. [L. *cognōvit actiōnem*, (he) has confessed the action.]

cogue, **cog**, *kōg*, *kog*, (esp. *Scot.*) *n.* a round wooden vessel, usu. of staves and hoops. [Ety. dub.]

cohabit, *kō-hab'it*, *v.i.* to dwell together as husband and wife, or as if husband and wife.—*ns.* **cohab'itant**, one dwelling with others; **cohabitā'tion**) [L. *cohabitāre*—*co-*, *habitāre*, to dwell.]

co-heir, *kō-ār'*, *n.* a joint heir:—*fem.* **co-heir'ess**.—*n.* **coheritor** (*kō-her'it-ər*), a co-heir.

cohere, *kō-hēr'*, *v.i.* to stick together: to be consistent.—*ns.* **cohēr'ence**, a sticking together: consistency; **cohēr'ency**.—*adj.* **cohēr'ent**, sticking together: connected: consistent in thought or speech: (of a system of units) such that one unit multiplied or divided by another gives a third unit in the system exactly: (of beam of radiation) showing definite, not random, relationships between points in a cross-section.—*adv.* **cohēr'ently**.—*n.* **cohēr'er**, an apparatus for detection of electric waves by reduced resistance of imperfect contact, as if by cohesion.—*adj.* cohēsible (*-hēz′*), capable of cohesion.—*n.* cohē′sion (*-zhən*), the act of sticking together: a form of attraction by which particles of bodies stick together: concrescence of like parts (*bot.*): logical connection.—*adj.* cohē′sive, having the power of cohering: tending to unite into a mass.—*adv.* cohē′sively.—*ns.* cohē′siveness, cohesibil′ity. [L. *cohaerēre, cohaesum—co-, haerēre*, to stick.]

cohibit, *kō-hib′it*, *v.t.* to restrain.—*n.* cohibition (*-ish′ən*).—*adj.* cohib′itive. [L. *cohibēre—co-, habēre*, to have, hold.]

coho, cohoe, *kō′hō*, *n.* a Pacific salmon, a species of *Oncorhynchus*.

cohog. Same as quahog.

cohort, *kō′hört*, *n.* a tenth part of a Roman legion: any band of warriors: (esp formerly) a division of plants between a class and an order: in the classification of higher animals, one of the divisions between subclass and order: a group of individuals:] (*popularly*) a companion or follower. [L. *cohors, -tis*, an enclosed place, a multitude enclosed, a company of soldiers.]

cohortative, *kō-hör′tə-tiv*, *adj.* encouraging.—*n.* in Hebrew grammar, a lengthened form of the imperfect. [L. *cohortāri, -ātus—co-*, inten., *hortāri*, to exhort.]

cohune, *kō-hōōn′*, *n.* a Central and South American palm (*Attalea·cohune*) yielding cohune nuts and cohune oil.

coif, *koif*, *n.* a covering for the head, esp. the close-fitting cap of white lawn or silk originally worn by serjeants-at-law: a covering for the head worn by women.—*v.t.* to provide with a coif: to dress (the hair).—*ns.* coiff′eur (*kwu-fœr′*), a hairdresser: *fem.* coiffeuse (*-œz′*); coiff′ure (*kwu-fūr′*), style of hairdressing: a head-dress.—Also *v.t.* [Fr. *coiffe*—L.L. *cofia*, a cap.]

coign, coigne, *koin*. Same as coin (esp. first sense—after *Shak.*), quoin.—coign(e) of vantage, an advantageous salient corner: hence, a good position generally.

coil, *koil*, *v.t.* to wind in rings: to enclose in twists.—*v.i.* to wind.—*n.* a coiled object: one of the rings into which anything is coiled: a wire wound spirally to conduct electricity. [O.Fr. *coillir* (Fr. *cueillir*)—L. *colligěre—col-*, together, *legěre*, to gather; cf. cull, collect.]

coil, *koil*, *n.* tumult: hubbub: noise: fuss.—mortal coil (*Hamlet* III. i. 68), the toil and trouble of human life. [Der. unknown.]

coin, *koin*, *n.* a corner-stone, quoin, or coign (*Shak.*): a piece of metal legally stamped and current as money: money.—*v.t.* to convert into money: to stamp: to invent, fabricate: (*Shak.*) to gain money by means of.—*ns.* coin′age, the act of coining money: the currency: the pieces of metal coined: the invention, or fabrication, of something new: what is invented; coin′er, one who coins money: a maker of counterfeit coins: an inventor; coin′ing, minting: invention.—coin money, to make money rapidly; pay a man in his own coin, to give tit for tat: to give as good as one got. [Fr. *coin*, a wedge (see quoin), also the die to stamp money—L. *cuneus*, a wedge.]

coincide, *kō-in-sīd′*, *v.i.* to occupy the same place or time: to agree: to correspond: to be identical.—*ns.* coincidence (*kō-in′si-dəns*), fact, event, or condition of coinciding: the occurrence of events simultaneously or consecutively in a striking manner but without any causal connection between them; coin′cidency.—*adjs.* coin′cident, coincidental (*-dent′l*).—*adv.* coin′cidently. [L. *co-, inciděre—in*, in, *caděre*, to fall.]

co-inhere, *kō-in-hēr′*, *v.i.* to inhere together.—*n.* co-inhēr′ence.

co-inheritor, *kō-in-her′it-ər*, *n.* a joint heir.—*n.* co-inher′itance.

co-instantaneous, *kō-in-stən-tā′ni-əs*, *adj.* exactly simultaneous.—*ns.* co-instantaneity (*-tə-nē′i-ti*), -instantā′neousness.—*adv.* co-instantā′neously.

co-insurance, *kō′in-shōō′rəns*, *n.* insurance jointly with another, esp. when the insurer bears part of the risk.

Cointreau, *kwɛ̃-trō, kwän′* *n.* an orange-flavoured liqueur. [Trademark.]

coir, *koir*, *n.* the strong fibre of coconut husk. [From Tamil or Malayalam.]

coistrel, coistril, *kois′tril*, *n.* a groom (*obs.*): a knave (*Shak.*). [See custrel.]

coition, *kō-ish′ən*, cō′itus, *ns.* sexual intercourse.—coitus interruptus, coitus intentionally interrupted by withdrawal before semen is ejaculated. [L. *coitiō, -ōnis—co-*, together, *īre, ĭtum*, to go.]

cojoin, *kō-join′*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* Same as conjoin.

coke, *kōk*, *n.* a form of fuel obtained by the heating of coal in confined space whereby its more volatile constituents are driven off: residue when any substance (e.g. petrol) is carbonised.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make into, or become, coke. [Ety. dub.; not before 17th century.]

coke, *kōk*, *n.* cocaine (*slang*): Coca-Cola (*slang*).

cokernut, *kō′kər-nut*, *n.* a faulty form of coconut.

cokes, *kōks*, (*obs.*) *n.* a simpleton. [Origin unknown.]

col, *kol*, *n.* a depression or pass in a mountain-range (*geog.*): a region between two anticyclones giving a similar figure when represented in contour (*meteor.*). [Fr.,—L. *collum*, a neck.]

col-. See con-.

cola, kola, *kō′lə*, *n.* a genus of West African trees (*Cola acuminata, C. nitida*) producing nuts used in drugs and for flavouring soft drinks: a soft drink so flavoured. [African name.]

colander, cullender, *kul′ən-dər*, *n.* a perforated vessel used as a strainer in cookery.—*ns.* colā′tion, col′ature, straining.—*adj.* cō′liform, like a sieve. [L. *cōlāre*, to strain.]

colatitude, *kō-lat′i-tūd*, *n.* the complement of the latitude. [complement, latitude.]

Colbertine, *kol′bər-tin*, *n.* a kind of lace, so called from Jean Baptiste *Colbert* (1619-83), Minister of Finance to Louis XIV, a great patron of the arts.

colcannon, *kol-kan′ən*, *n.* an Irish dish, being a stew of pounded cabbage and potatoes with butter. [cole, cabbage; *cannon* unknown.]

Colchicum, *kol′ki-kəm*, *n.* a genus of *Liliaceae* including meadow saffron: its corm and seeds, used for gout and rheumatism and yielding col′chicine (*-chi-* or *-ki-sēn*), an alkaloid used to produce polyploidy, etc. [L.,—Gr. *kolchikon*, meadow saffron, neut. of *Kolchikos*, relating to *Kolchis*, the sorceress Medea's country.]

colcothar, *kol′kō-thär*, *n.* a dark-red iron peroxide formed by calcining iron sulphate: a reddish-brown colour. [Ar. *qolqotār*.]

cold, *kōld*, *adj.* giving or feeling a sensation that is felt to be the opposite of hot: chilly: low in temperature: without passion or zeal: spiritless: unfriendly: indifferent: reserved: suggesting cold rather than heat, as blue or grey (*paint.*): without application of heat; used of operations formerly requiring heat, e.g. cold-casting, -forging, -moulding, -welding.—*n.* a relative want of heat: the feeling or sensation caused by the absence of heat: coldness: a spell of cold weather: a disease caused by cold, a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the respiratory organs, usually accompanied by hoarseness and coughing (cold in the head, coryza): catarrh: chillness.—*adj.* cold′ish, somewhat cold.—*adv.* cold′ly.—*n.* cold′ness.—*adj.* cold′-blood′ed, having body-temperature depending upon environment, as fishes: without feeling: hard-hearted—of persons or actions.—*adv.* cold′-blood′edly.—cold′-blood′edness; cold′-chis′el, a strong and finely-tempered chisel for cutting cold metal: a tool used with a heavy hammer to cut or break stone, concrete, etc.; **cold'-cream'**, a creamy ointment orig. usu. of almond-oil, spermaceti, white wax, and rose-water, used as a cooling dressing for the skin.—*v.t.* (*coll.*) to apply cold-cream to.—*adj.* **cold'-drawn**, drawn through a die without heating: (of vegetable oil) subjected to pressure without heat.—**cold feet**, discouragement: fear; **cold'-frame'**, **cold'house**, a plant frame, greenhouse, without artificial heat; **cold front**, the surface of an advancing mass of cold air where it meets a retreating mass of warmer air; **cold harbour**, a wayside travellers' shelter.—*adj.* **cold'-heart'ed**, wanting feeling: indifferent.—**cold pack**, a wet pack prepared with cold water; **cold pig** (*coll.*), an application of cold water to rouse a sleeper; **cold rubber**, a hard-wearing synthetic rubber made at a temperature of 41°F.—*adj.* **cold'-short**, brittle when cold: of the temper (*fig.*).—*v.t.* **cold'-should'er**, to give the cold shoulder to.—**cold slaw**, cole-slaw; **cold snap**, a sudden spell of cold weather; **cold steel**, cutting or stabbing weapons, opp. to bullets; **cold storage**, storage and preservation of goods in refrigerating chambers: abeyance(*fig.*); **cold turkey**, the plain unvarnished truth: sudden withdrawal of narcotics: narcotics hangover; **cold war** (see **war**); **cold water**, water at its natural temperature in ordinary conditions; **cold wave** (*hairdressing*), an artificial wave produced by a chemical solution; **cold-without'**, brandy with cold water and no sugar.—**catch cold**, to contract a cold; **cold as charity**, a proverbial phrase expressing ironically great coldness or indifference; **give (show) the cold shoulder**, to show studied indifference: to give a rebuff; **in cold blood**, with deliberate intent, not under the influence of passion; **leave one cold**, to fail to impress; **leave out in the cold**, to neglect, ignore; **throw cold water on**, to discourage. [O.E. (Anglian) *cald* (W.S. *ceald*); Scot. *cauld*, Ger. *kalt*; cf. cool, O.N. *kala*, to freeze, L. *gelidus*—*gelū*, frost.]

cole, *kōl*, *n.* a general name for all sorts of cabbage.—**cole'-garth**, a cabbage garden; **cole'-seed**, the seed of rape: rape; **cole'-slaw** (-*slö*; Du. *koolsla*, for *kool salade*, cole salad), cabbage salad; **cole'-wort**, cole—esp. heartless kinds. [O.E. *cawel*; Ger. *kohl*, Scot. kail; all from L. *cōlis*, *caulis*, a stem, esp. of cabbage.]

Coleoptera, *kol-i-op'tər-ə*, *n.pl.* an order of insects having the fore-wings hard or horny, serving as wing-cases for the functional wings—the beetles.—*adjs.* **coleop'teral**, **coleop'terous**.—*n.* **coleop'terist**, a student of beetles. [Gr. *koleos*, a sheath, and *pteron*, a wing.]

coleor(r)hiza, *kol-i-ō-rī'zə*, *n.* a protective layer on the radicle of some plants. [Gr. *koleos*, sheath, *rhiza*, root.]

cole-slaw. See **cole**.

coley, *kō'li*, *n.* the coalfish.

colibri, *kol'ib-rē*, *n.* a humming-bird. [Sp. *colibrí*, and Fr. *colibri*, said to be the Carib name.]

colic. See **colon** (2).

colin, *kol'in*, *n.* the Virginian quail. [Ety. uncertain; perh. Sp.]

coliseum. See **colosseum**.

coll, *kol*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to embrace.—*n.* **coll'ing**, embracing. [Fr. *col*—L. *collum*, the neck.]

collaborate, *kəl-ab'ər-āt*, *v.i.* to work in association (sometimes invidiously, with an enemy).—*ns.* **collaborā'tion**; **collab'orator**, **collaborā'tionist** (in invidious sense). [L. *collabōrāre*, *-ātum*—*labōrāre*, to work.]

collage, *kol-äzh*, *n.* a picture made from scraps of paper and other odds and ends pasted out: any work put together from assembled fragments. [Fr., pasting.]

collagen, *kol'ə-jen*, *n.* a protein in fibrous connective tissue, readily turned into gelatine. [Gr. *kolla*, glue, and *gen-*, the root of *gignesthai*, to become.]

collapse, *kəl-aps'*; *n.* a falling away or breaking down: any sudden or complete breakdown or prostration.—*v.i.* to cave in: to close or fold up: to break down: to go to ruin: to lose heart.—*adj.* **collaps'able**, **-ible**, capable of collapsing. [L. *collāpsus*—*col-*, together, and *lābī*, *lāpsus*, to slide or fall.]

collar, *kol'ər*, *n.* something worn round the neck by man, horse, dog, etc.: the part of a garment at the neck: a ring: a surrounding band: the junction of root and stem in a plant: a piece of meat rolled up and tied.—*v.t.* to seize by the collar: to put a collar on: to seize (*slang*).—*adj.* **coll'ared**, having, or ornamented with, a collar: rolled up and bound with a string, as a piece of meat having the bones removed: captured.—*n.* **collarette'**, a small collar.—**coll'ar-beam**, a horizontal piece of timber connecting or bracing two opposite rafters, to prevent sagging: **coll'ar-bone**, the clavicle, a bone connecting the shoulder-blade and breast-bone; **coll'ar-stud**, a stud for fastening a collar; **coll'ar-work**, hard work against the horse-collar: drudgery. [O.Fr. *colier*—L. *collāre*—*collum*, the neck.]

coll'arco, *ko-lär-kō*, (It.) with the bow.

collard, *kol'ərd*, *n.* cole-wort. [cole-wort.]

collate, *kol-āt'*, *v.t.* to bring together for comparison: to examine and compare, as books, and esp. old manuscripts: to place in or confer a benefice upon: (to place in order, as sheets of a book for binding and) to examine with respect to completeness and sequence of sheets, etc.:—*adj.* **collā'table**.—*n.* **collā'tion**, act of collating: a bringing together for examination and comparison: presentation to a benefice: a description of a book as collated: a repast between meals, from the habit of reading the *Collationes* of Johannes Cassianus during a slight meal in monasteries.—*adj.* **collā'tive**, having the power of conferring: of livings where the bishop and patron are one and the same person.—*n.* **collā'tor**, one who collates or compares: one who bestows or presents. [L. *collātum*, used as supine of *conferre*—pfx. *col-* and *lātum* (*ferre*, to bring).]

collateral, *kol-at'ər-l*, *adj.* side by side: running parallel or together: corresponding: descended from the same ancestor, but not in direct line.—*n.* a collateral relation: a contemporary: a rival.—*adv.* **collat'erally**.—**collateral security**, an additional and separate security for repayment of money borrowed. [L. *col-*, *latus*, *lateris*, a side.]

colleague, *kol'ēg*, *n.* one associated with another in some employment—not a partner in business.—*n.* **coll'eagueship**. [Fr. *collègue*—L. *collēga*—*col-*, *legĕre*, to choose.]

colleague, *kol-ēg'*, (*obs.*) *v.i.* to ally: to conspire:—*pr.p.* **colleaguing** (*kol-ēg'ing*); *pa.p.* **colleagued** (*kol-ēgd'*). [O.Fr. *colliguer*, to join in alliance—L. *colligāre*, to bind together.]

collect, *kəl-*, *kol-ekt'*, *v.t.* to assemble or bring together: to infer: to put (one's thoughts) in order: to receive payment of: to call for and remove.—*v.i.* to run together: to accumulate.—*n.* **collect** (*kol'*), a short prayer, peculiar to the liturgies of the Western Church, consisting of one sentence, conveying one main petition.—*adj.* **collect'able**, **-ible**.—*n.pl.* **collectā'nea**, a collection of passages: a miscellany.—*adj.* **collect'ed**, gathered together: having unscattered wits: cool: firm.—*adv.* **collect'edly**.—*ns.* **collect'edness**, self-possession: coolness.—*n.* and *adj.* **collect'ing**.—*n.* **collec'tion**, act of collecting: gathering of contributions, esp. of money: the money collected: an assemblage: a book of selections: inference (*Shak.*): composure: an examination at the end of the terms in certain colleges: range of new fashion clothes shown by a couturier; regular uplifting of mail by a postal official.—*adj.* **collect′ive**, considered as forming one mass or sum: congregated: common: inferential (*Milt.*): expressing a number or multitude (*gram.*).—*n.* a gathering, assemblage: a unit of organisation in a collectivist system.—*adv.* **collect′ively**.—*v.t.* **collect′ivise, -ize**, to give a collectivist organisation to.—*ns.* **collect′ivism**, the economic theory that industry should be carried on with a collective capital—a form of socialism: a system embodying this; **collect′ivist**—Also *adj.*—*ns.* **collect′or**, one who collects or takes up, as tickets, taxes, etc.: one who sets himself to acquire and set together examples or specimens, as of books, minerals, curiosities: in India, the chief official of a district, collecting revenue and acting as a magistrate; **collect′orate**, **collect′orship**.—**collect′ing-box**, a field-naturalist's box for specimens: a box for receiving money contributions; **collective agreement**, one reached by collective bargaining; **collective bargaining**, negotiation on conditions of service between an organised body of workers on one side and an employer or association of employers on the other: **collective farm**, a state-controlled farm consisting of a number of small-holdings operated on a co-operative basis; **collective fruit** (*bot.*), a multiple fruit—one derived from several flowers, as fig, mulberry; **collective security**, general security among nations to be achieved through guarantee of each nation's security by all. [L. *colligĕre*, *collēctum*—*legĕre*, to gather.]

colleen, *kol′ēn*, *kol-ēn′*, *n.* a girl. [Irish *cailín*.]

college, *kol′ij*, *n.* an incorporation, company, or society of persons joined together generally for literary or scientific purposes, and often possessing peculiar or exclusive privileges: a body or society that is a member of a university or is co-extensive with a university: a seminary of learning: a literary, political, or religious institution: the edifice appropriated to a college.—*n.* **coll′eger**, a member of a college: one of the foundationers at Eton College.—*adj.* **collegial** (*kə-lē′ji-əl*), pertaining to a college or university, or to a collegium.—*ns.* **collē′gialism**, the theory that the church is a self-governing body independent of the state; **collegial′ity**, sharing by bishops in papal decision-making: **colleagueship**: adherence to the theory of collegialism; **collē′gian**, a member or inhabitant of a college: an inmate of a prison (*slang*); **collē′gianer**, a member of a college, a student.—*adj.* **collē′giate**, pertaining to or resembling a college: containing a college, as a town: instituted like a college: corporate.—*n.* inmate of a prison, etc.—**collegiate church**, **collegial church**, a church having a college or chapter, consisting of a dean or provost and

Collembola, *kol-em′bō-la*, *n.pl.* an order of wingless Apterygota, formerly classified as insects, whose abdomen has six segments or fewer, a forward-pointing springing fork and an adhesive apparatus—the springtails. [Gr. *kolla*, glue, *embolos*, a peg.]

collenchyma, *kol-eng′ki-mə*, (*bot.*) *n.* strengthening tissue of thick-cornered cells.—*adj.* **collenchym′atous**. [Gr. *kolla*, glue, *en* in, *chyma*, that which is poured.]

collet, *kol′it*, *n.* a ring or collar: the collar of a plant: the part of a ring which contains the stone. [Fr.,—L. *collum*.]

collide, *kə-lid′*, *v.i.* to dash together: to clash.—*n.* **collision** (*-lizh′n*), state of being struck together: a violent impact, a crash: conflict: opposition: clashing.—**collision course**, a course which, if persisted in, will result in a collision (*lit.* and *fig.*); **colli′sion-mat**, a mat for covering a hole in a ship's side caused by a collision. [L. *collīdĕre*, *collisum*—*col-*, *laedĕre*, to strike.]

collie, colly, *kol′i*, *n.* a long-haired, intelligent breed of sheep-dog, originating in Scotland. [Ety. dub.]

collier, *kol′yər*, *n.* a charcoal-burner or dealer in charcoal or coal (*obs.*): a coal-miner: a ship that carries coal: a sailor in such a ship.—*n.* **coll′iery**, a coal-mine. [coal.]

collieshangie, *kol-i-shang′i*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a noisy wrangling: an uproar: a disturbance. [Origin unknown.]

colligate, *kol′i-gāt*, *v.t.* to bind together.—*n.* **colligā′tion**, conjunction: bringing together under a general principle or conception.—*adj.* **coll′igative** (*physical chem.*), depending on concentration, not nature of substance. [L. *colligāre*, *ātum*—*col-*, *ligāre*, to bind.]

collimate, *kol′i-māt*, *v.t.* to make parallel: to adjust accurately parts of (an optical instrument, as a surveying telescope).—*ns.* **collimā′tion**; **coll′imator**, a device for obtaining a beam of parallel rays of light or other radiation, or one for obtaining a beam of particles moving in parallel paths: a subsidiary telescope for collimating other instruments. [*collimāre*, a wrong reading for L. *collīneāre*, to bring into line with—*col-*, together, *linea*, a line.]

collinear, *ko-lin′i-ər*, *adj.* in the same straight line.

Collins, *kol′inz*, *n.* a letter of thanks for hospitality. [From the notable example sent by Mr *Collins* in *Pride and Prejudice*.]

colliquate, *kol′i-kwāt*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to melt: to fuse.—(*obs.*) *adjs.* **colliq′uable**, **colliq′uant**, melting, wasting.—*n.* **colliquā′tion**, melting: wasting away.—*adj.* **colliq′uātive**, profuse in flow: wasting.—*n.* **colliquesc′ence**, readiness to liquefy. [L. *col-*, together, *liquāre*, *-ātum*, to make melt.]

collocate, *kol′ō-kāt*, *v.t.* to place together: to set: to arrange.—*n.* **collocā′tion**. [L. *collocāre*, Tuesday, when collops-and-eggs were eaten.—minced collops (*Scot.*), minced meat. [Origin obscure.]

colloquy, *kol'ə-kwi*, *n.* a speaking together: mutual discourse: conversation.—*v.i.* (*rare*), to converse.—*n.* **collocutor** (*kol-ok'ū-tər*).—*adj.* **colloc'ūtory.**—*v.i.* **colloque** (*kol-ōk'*), to hold colloquy.—*adj.* **colloquial** (*kə-lō'kwi-əl*), pertaining to or used in common conversation.—*ns.* **collō'quialism**, a form of expression used in familiar talk; **collō'quialist.**—*adv.* **collō'quially.**—*v.i.* **coll'oquise, -ize**, to converse.—*ns.* **coll'oquist**, a speaker in a colloquy; **collō'quium** (*pl.* -ia, -iums), a conference: a meeting for discussion: a seminar. [L. *colloquium*—*col-*, *loqui*, to speak.]

collotype, *kol'ō-tīp*, *n.* a form of gelatine process in book illustration and advertising. [Gr. *kolla*, glue, and type.]

colluctation, *kol-uk-tā'shən*, *n.* strife: opposition. [L. *colluctārī*—*col-*, *luctārī*, to wrestle.]

collude, *kol-ūd'*, *-ōōd'*, *v.i.* to play into each other's hands: to act in concert, esp. in a fraud.—*ns.* **collud'er**; **collu'sion**, act of colluding: a secret agreement to deceive: deceit: in *Love's Lab. Lost*, Goodman Dull's blunder for *allusion.*—*adj.* **collu'sively.** [L. *collūdĕre*, *collūsum*, from *col-*, and *lūdĕre*, to play.]

colluvies, *ko-lū'*, *ko-lōō'vi-ēz*, *n.* accumulated filth: a rabble. [L. *colluviēs*, washings—*colluĕre*, to wash thoroughly.]

colly, *kol'i*, *v.t.* to begrime with coal-dust (*arch.*): to darken (*Shak.*).—*p.adj.* **coll'ied.** [See coal.]

colly. See collie.

ship, **colonelcy**; quality of being a colonel.—**col'onel-comm'andant**, commander of a brigade; **col'onel-in-chief**, an honorary colonel. [Older Fr. and Sp. *coronel*;—It. *colonello*, the leader of a *colonna*, or column—L. *columna*; spelling assimilated to mod. Fr.]

colonnade, *kol-ən-ād'*, *n.* a range of columns placed at regular intervals: a similar row, as of trees.—*adj.* **colonnad'ed.** [Fr.,—L. *columna.*]

colony, *kol'ən-i*, *n.* a name vaguely applied to a state's dependencies overseas or abroad (distinguished from a *dominion*): a military settlement planted in subject territory (*Rom. hist.*): a band of emigrants or their new home, connected with the mother city by no political tie (*Gr. hist.*): a body of persons settled in a foreign country, or forming a separate group in any way (as by common occupation), or organised for purposes of support, labour, treatment, etc.: the settlement so formed: the place they inhabit: a number of organisms, esp. of one kind, living together as a community (*biol.*): a coenobium.—*adj.* **colonial** (*kə-lō'ni-əl*), pertaining to or of the nature of a colony.—*n.* an inhabitant, citizen, or member of a colony, a colonist.—*ns.* **colo'nialism**, a trait of colonial life or speech: the colonial system (see below): policy of obtaining, or maintaining hold over, colonies, esp. with the purpose of exploiting them.—*adj.* and *n.* **colon'ialist.**—*n.* **colonisā'tion, -z-**, act or practice of colonising: state of being colonised.—*v.t.* **col'onise, -ize**, to plant or establish a colony in:

being determined by the frequency: a property whereby bodies have different appearances to the eye through surface reflection or absorption of rays: hue, one of the constituents into which white light can be decomposed: appearance of blood in the face: race or race-mixture other than Caucasian: appearance: plausibility: reason, pretext: tint: shade: paint: particle of gold: rhetorical figure: false show: vividness: timbre (*mus.*): variety: (*sing.* or *pl.*) a flag, ensign, or standard: (*pl.*) symbol of membership of a party, club, college, team, etc.—*v.t.* to put colour on: to stain: to paint: to set in a fair light: to exaggerate: to disguise: to misrepresent.—*v.i.* to take on colour: to blush.—*n.* **colorā'tion** (also **colouration**), colouring: mode of colouring: disposition of colours.—*adj.* **colorif'ic** (*kol-*, *kul-*), producing colours.—*n.* **colorim'eter** (*kol-*, *kul-*), an instrument for comparison of colours.—*adj.* **col'ourable** (*kul'*), plausible: feigned.—*adv.* **colourably.**—*adjs.* **col'oured**, having colour: having a specious appearance, deceitful (*Spens.*): of the complexion, other than white: of mixed descent—partly Caucasian, partly of darker race: not of Caucasian race; **col'ourful**, full of colour: vivid.—*ns.* **col'ouring**, any substance used to give colour: the actual colours of anything, and their arrangement: manner of applying colours: appearance: tone; **col'ourist**, one who colours or paints: one who excels in colouring.—*adjs.* **col'ourless**, without colour: transparent: pale:

rope's end, to beat.—*adj.* **colt'ish**, like a colt: frisky: wanton.—**colts'foot**, a composite plant (*Tussilago Farfara*) with shaggy stalk and large soft leaves; **colt's tooth**, one of a horse's first set of teeth: love of youthful pleasures (*Shak.*): wantonness; **colt'wood** (*Spens.*), a plant used by Glauce in her incantations (F.Q. III. ii. 49. 8)—said to be coltsfoot, which is not woody. [O.E. *colt*; Sw. *kult*, a young boar, a stout boy.]

Colt, *kōlt*, *n.* a pistol invented by Samuel *Colt* (1814-62).

colter. Same as **coulter.**

Coluber, *kol'ū-bər*, *n.* an extensive genus of non-venomous snakes.—*ns.* **colūb'riad** (*Cowper*), the epic of a snake; **Colu'bridae**, the largest family of snakes—in which some include cobras and other venomous snakes.—*adj.* **colubriform** (*-ōō'*, *-ū'*), resembling Coluber; **col'ūbrine**, snakelike: colubriform. [L. *coluber*, a snake.]

colugo, *ko-lōō'gō*, *n.* the so-called flying lemur.

Columba, *kəl-um'bə*, *n.* a large genus consisting of the pigeons: Irish apostle (521-597) who founded a monastery at Iona and converted the Northern Picts to Christianity: one of the southern constellations.—*adj.* **Colum'ban.** [L. *columba*, dove.]

Columbian, *kəl-um'bi-ən*, *adj.* American: (of type) in size between English and Great Primer—16-point.—*n.* **colum'bate**, niobate.—*adj.* **colum'bic**, niobic.—*ns.* **columb'ite**, a mineral, niobate and tantalate of iron and manganese; **colum'bium**, former name for niobium. [*Columbus*, discoverer of America.]

comanchero, *kō-man-che'rō*, *n.* in 19th cent., one who traded with plains Indians of south-west N. America. [Mex.-Sp.—*Comanche* tribe.]

comarb. See coarb.

comart, *kō-märt'*, (*Shak.*) *n.* an agreement. [Perh. pfx. co- and mart; or a misprint for *cou'nant*, i.e. covenant.]

comate, *kō'māt'*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a mate or companion.

comb, *kōm*, *n.* a toothed instrument for separating and cleaning hair, wool, flax, for graining paint, etc.: anything of similar form: the fleshy crest of some birds: the top or crest of a wave, of a roof, or of a hill: an aggregation of cells for honey.—*v.t.* to separate, to arrange, or clean by means of a comb or as if with a comb: to dress with a comb: to search thoroughly: to beat (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* to break with a white foam, as the top of a wave.—*adj.* **combed.**—*n.* **comb'er**, one who or that which combs wool, etc.: a long foaming wave.—*n.pl.* **comb'ings**, hairs combed off.—*adj.* **comb'less.**—*adj.* **comb'y.**—*n.* **comb'-out'**, the process of searching for and removing, e.g. lice, men for military service.—*adv.* **comb'-wise.** [O.E. *camb.*]

comb, combe. See coomb (1) and (2).

combat, *kom'bət*, *kum'* (U.S. usu. *kum-bat'*; not standard in U.K.), *v.i.* to contend or struggle.—*v.t.* to beat against: to contest: to oppose: to debate (*pr.p.*, *pa.t.*, *pa.p.*, **com'bating, com'bated**).—*n.* (*kom'*, *kum'*) a struggle: a fight.—*adjs.* **com'batable**; **com'batant**, disposed to combat: taking part or liable to take part in action—*n.* one who takes part in a combat.—*adj.* **com'bative,**

near it, so as to be obscured by its light, said of a planet when it is not more than 8½° from the sun.—*n.* that which is burnt.—*v.t.* to burn up.—*n.* **combustibil'ity.**—*adj.* **combust'ible**, liable to take fire and burn: excitable.—*n.* anything that will take fire and burn.—*ns.* **combust'ibleness**, quality of being combustible; **combust'ion** (-*yən*), a burning: the action of fire on combustible substances: confusion, turmoil: oxidation or analogous process with evolution of heat.—*adjs.* **combust'ious** (*Shak.*), combustible, inflammable: turbulent; **combust'ive**, disposed to take fire.—**spontaneous combustion**, burning caused by heat generated in the substance itself. [L. *combūrĕre*, *combūstum*, to consume—*com-*, intens., *ūrĕre*, to burn.]

come, *kum*, *v.i.* to move toward the place that is the point of view (the opposite of *go*): to draw near: to arrive at a certain state or condition: to issue: to happen: to yield (*Shak.*): to become: to turn out: to amount: to reach: to begin to be in some condition: to achieve a sexual orgasm (*slang*; orig. *U.S.*).—*v.t.* (*slang or coll.*) to behave in a certain way (*pr.p.* **com'ing**; *pa.t.* **came**; *pa.p.* **come**).—*interj.* (or *imper.*) expressive of encouragement, protest, or reproof (often in phrases **come come, come now**).—*n.* **com'er** (*Spens.* **comm'er**), one who comes or has come: one who shows promise; **com'ing.**—*interj.* or *pr.p.*, used as a promise of attention.—*adj.* future: of future importance: ready to make or meet advances (*arch.*).—*n.* **come'-and-go'**, passag

come to, to obtain: to amount to: to recover consciousness; **come to grief**, to meet with disaster; **come to oneself**, return to normal state of mind; **come to pass**, to happen; **come to stay**, to become permanent; **come true**, to be fulfilled; **come under**, to be included under; **come up**, to present itself; **come upon**, to attack: to affect: to hold answerable: to meet; **come up with**, to overtake; **to come**, future. [O.E. *cuman*; Ger. *kommen*.]

co-meddle, *kō-med'l*, *v.t.* to mix (*obs.*): to temper (*Shak.*).

comedo, *kom'i-do*, *n.* a blackhead, a small, black-tipped white mass sometimes found in the sebaceous glands. [L. *comedō*, *-ōnis*, glutton—*comedĕre*, to eat up, from its wormlike appearance.]

Comédie Française, La, *ko-mā-dē frã-sez*, *la*, (Fr.) the official name of the Théâtre Français, the French national theatre; **Comédie Humaine, La**, *ü-men*, (Fr.) the human comedy—Balzac's collection of novels, planned to form a complete picture of contemporary society.

comedy, *kom'i-di*, *n.* a dramatic piece of a pleasant or humorous character: a story with a happy ending: an incident suggesting comic treatment.—*ns.* **comedian** (*kə-mē'di-ən*), one who acts or writes comedies.—*fem.* (Fr.) **comédienne** (Eng. *ko-me-*, *mē-*, *di-en'*); **comēdiett'a**, short comic piece.—**comedy of manners**, satirical comedy dealing with the manners or fashions of a social class. [Fr. *comédie*—L. *cōmoedia*—Gr. *kōmōidiā*—*kōmos*, revel, or *kōmē*, village, *ōidē*, song.]

Comintern, *kom'in-tûrn*, *n.* the *Communist International* (1919-43), or Third International (see under international.)

comitadji. Same as **komitaji.**

comitatus, *kom-i-tā'təs*, *n.* a prince's escort: a county or shire.—*adjs.* **com'ital**, relating to a count, earl, or county; **comita'tive**, of a grammatical case, expressing accompaniment.—*n.* a comitative case. [L. *comitātus*, *-ūs*—*comes*, *-itis*, companion, count.]

comitia, *ko-mish'i-a*, *ko-mi'ti-a*, *n.pl.* the assemblies of the Romans for electing magistrates, passing laws, etc; **comitia centuriata**, *sen-tū-ri-ā'ta*, *ken-tōō-ri-ä'ta*, the assembly of Roman people, voting by centuries; **comitia curiata**, *kū-ri-ā'ta*, *kōō-ri-ä'ta*, that of the patricians, voting by curiae; **comitia tributa**, *tri-bū'ta*, *tri-bōō'ta*, that of the people, voting by tribes. [L., —*com*, together, *īre*, *itum*, to go.]

comity, *kom'i-ti*, *n.* courteousness: civility.—**comity of nations** (*comitas gentium*), the international courtesy by which effect is given (within limits) to the laws of one state within the territory of another state: a group of nations adhering to this code of behaviour. [L. *cōmitās*, *-ātis*—*cōmis*, courteous.]

comma, *kom'a*, *n.* a phrase (*rhet.*; *Shak.*): in punctuation, the point (,) that marks the smallest division of a sentence: the smallest interval, break, discontinuity: hence perh. (*Shak.*) a connecting link: a name for various minute intervals, esp. the difference between twelve perfect fifths and seven octaves (*mus.*).—comma

[redacted]

to coincide with.—*n.* **commeas'urable** (same as commensurable).

commedia dell' arte, *ko-mā'dē-a de-lär'te*, (It.) guild comedy, Italian Renaissance comedy, mainly improvised, performed by a guild of professional actors.

comme il faut, *ko-mēl-fō*, (Fr.) as it should be: correct: approved by the fashionable world: genteel.

Commelina, *kom-ə-lī'na*, *n.* a tropical genus of monocotyledons, giving name to the fam. Commelinaceae (*-li-nā'si-ē*). [After the Dutch botanists Johannes (1629-72) and Caspar (1667-1731) *Commelin*.]

commemorate, *kəm-em'ə-rāt*, *v.t.* to call to remembrance by a solemn or public act: to celebrate: to preserve the memory of.—*adj.* **commem'orable.**—*n.* **commemorā'tion**, preserving the memory of some person or thing, esp. by a solemn ceremony: the specification of individual saints in the prayers for the dead: the great festival of the Oxford academic year, usually taking place on the third Wednesday after Trinity Sunday.—*adjs.* **commem'orative**, **commem'oratory**, tending or serving to commemorate.—*n.* **commem'orator.** [L. *commemorāre*, *-ātum*, to remember—*com-*, inten., and *memor*, mindful.]

commence, *kəm-ens'*, *v.i.* to begin: to originate: to take rise.—*v.t.* to begin: to originate: to enter upon: to take a university degree (as *commence M.A.*).—*n.* **commence'ment**, the beginning: at certain universities the act of

remark: a series or book of comments or notes; **commentā'tion**, annotation; **comm'entātor**, one who comments; the writer of a commentary: a broadcaster of a running commentary.—*adj.* **commentatō'rial**, pertaining to the making of commentaries.—*n.* **comm'enter**, **-or** (*or -ment'*). [L. *commentārī*, to devise, contrive—*com-* and L. *mēns*, *mentis*, the mind.]

commerce, *kom'ûrs*, *n.* interchange of merchandise on a large scale between nations or individuals: extended trade or traffic: intercourse.—*v.i.* **commerce** (*kəm-ûrs'*), to trade: to have communication with.—*adj.* **commer'cial** (*-shl*), pertaining to commerce: mercantile.—*n.* a commercial traveller: a commercially-sponsored programme on radio or TV: an advertisement in such a programme.—*n.* **commercialese'**, business jargon. —*v.t.* **commer'cialise**, **-ize**, to reduce to a branch of commerce: to subject to the commercial spirit.—*ns.* **commer'cialism**, the commercial spirit: an expression characteristic of commercial language; **commer'cialist**; **commerciality** (*-shi-al'i-ti*).—*adv.* **commer'cially.**—**commercial room**, a room in a hotel set apart for commercial travellers; **commercial traveller**, an accredited travelling representative of a trading house. [Fr., —L. *commercium*—*com-*, mutual, *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise.]

commère, *kom-er'*, *n.* fem. of compère. [Fr., godmother; cf. cummer.]

commerge, *kə-mûrj'*, *v.i.* to merge together.

commie, *kom'i*, (*coll.*) *n.*, abbrev. for communist.

comminate, *kom'in-āt*, *v.t.* to threaten.—*n.* com-

commission, *kəm-ish'ən, n.* act of committing: the state of being commissioned or committed: that which is committed: an instrument conferring authority, or the authority itself, esp. that of a military, naval, or air officer, or a justice of the peace: a percentage paid to an agent: a body of persons appointed to perform certain duties: an order for a piece of work, esp. of art: (of a warship, etc.) the state of being manned, equipped, and ready for service: (of an office) temporary or permanent delegation to a number of persons who act jointly.—*v.t.* to give a commission to or for: to empower: to appoint: to put in commission.—*v.i.* to be put in commission.—*ns.* **commiss'ion-ag'ent, -mer'chant,** one who transacts business for another for a commission; **commissionaire** (*-ār'*), a messenger or doorkeeper in uniform: a member of a corps of old soldiers and sailors employed as doorkeepers, etc.—*adj.* **commiss'ioned.**—*ns.* **commiss'ioner,** one who holds a commission to perform some business: a member of a commission: representative of high authority in a district, etc.; **commiss'ionership.**—**commissioned officer,** one appointed by commission; **High Commission Court,** a court established in 1529 to investigate ecclesiastical cases, abolished as illegal in 1641; **High Commissioner,** the chief representative in a British Commonwealth country of another country that is also a member of the Commonwealth; **Lord High Commissioner,** the representative of the crown at the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

commo'diousness; commodity (*-mod'*), convenience (*arch.*): profit, expediency, advantage, privilege (*Shak.*): parcel, portion (*Shak.*): an article of traffic: (in *pl.*) goods, produce. [L. *commodus—com-*, together, *modus*, measure.]

commodore, *kom'ə-dōr, -dör, n.* officer intermediate between an admiral and a captain: the senior captain in a fleet of merchantmen: the president of a yacht-club: a commodore's ship. [Perh. from Du. *kommandeur*.]

common, *kom'ən, adj.* belonging equally to more than one: public: general: usual: frequent: ordinary: easy to be had: of little value: vulgar: of low degree.—*n.* the commonalty (*Shak.*): a tract of open land, used in common by the inhabitants of a town, parish, etc.—*v.i.* to share (*Shak.*): to converse (*Spens*): to board (*arch.*).—*adj.* **comm'onable,** held in common.—*ns.* **comm'onage,** right of pasturing on a common: the right of using anything in common: a common; **commonal'ity,** frequency, widespreadness: (esp. *Scot.*) the common people; **comm'onalty,** the general body of the people: the common people; **comm'oner,** one who is not a noble: a member of the House of Commons: at Oxford, a student who pays for his commons; **comm'oney,** an ordinary playing marble.—*adv.* **comm'only,** in a common manner: meanly, vulgarly: ordinarily: usually: generally: familiarly, intimately (*Spens.*): publicly (*B.*).—*n.* **comm'onness.**—*n.pl.* **comm'ons,** the common people; their representatives—i.e. the lower Ho together (*arch.*): shared or possessed equally; **make common cause with**, to cast in one's lot with: to have the same interest and aims with; **philosophy of common sense**, that school of philosophy which takes the universally admitted impressions of mankind as corresponding to the facts of things without any further scrutiny; **short commons**, scant fare; **the common**, that which is common or usual; **the common good**, the interest of the community at large: the corporate property of a burgh in Scotland; **the common people**, the people in general. [Fr. *commun*—L. *commūnis*, prob. from *com-*, together, and *mūnis*, serving, obliging.]

commonweal, *kom'ən-wēl*, *n.* the common good, welfare of the community: commonwealth (*arch.*).—*n.* **comm'onwealth** (*-welth*), the public or whole body of the people: a form of government in which the power rests with the people, esp. that in England after the overthrow of Charles I: a state or dominion, esp. applied to the Australian federation and certain states of America: a group of states united by a strong but elastic link. —*n.* **comm'onwealth'sman, comm'onwealthsman** (*obs.*), a (good) citizen: an adherent of Cromwell's Commonwealth. [See **wealth**.]

commorant, *kom'ər-ənt*, *n.* and *adj.* resident (esp. at a university). [L. *commorāns*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *commorārī*, to abide.]

commot, *ko'mot*, (*hist.*) *n.* a subdivision of a cantred. [Mediaeval L. *commotum*—W. *cymwd.*]

commotion. See **commove**.

commove, *kə-mōōv'*, *v.t.* to put in motion: to

commū'nicātive, inclined to communicate or give information: unreserved.—*adv.* **commū'nicātively.**—*ns.* **commū'nicātiveness; commū'nicator.** —*adj.* **commū'nicatory**, imparting knowledge.—*n.* **communiqué** (*kom-ū'ni-kā*), an official announcement. [L. *commūnicāre*, *-ātum*—*commūnis*, common.]

communi consensu, *ko-mū'nī kon-sen'sū*, *ko-mōō'nē kon-sen'sōō*, (L.) by common consent.

communion, *kəm-ūn'yən*, *n.* act of communing: spiritual intercourse: fellowship: common possession: interchange of transactions: union in religious service: the body of people who so unite: (**Holy Communion**) sacrament commemorating the Last Supper.—**Communion of Saints**, the spiritual fellowship of all true believers, the blessed dead and the faithful living—in R.C. doctrine held to involve a mutual exchange of examples, prayers, merits and satisfactions. [L. *commūniō*, *-ōnis*, from *commūnis*, common.]

communism, *kom'ūn-izm*, *n.* a theory or condition of things according to which private property should be abolished, and all things held in common: Marxian socialism as understood in Russia.—*v.t.* **comm'ūnise, -ize**, to make common property: to make communist.—*n.* **comm'unist**, a believer in communism.—*adjs.* **comm'ūnist, communist'ic** of, or pertaining to, communism: believing in or favouring communism: (**communistic**) of or favouring communal living and ownership.

community, *kəm-ūn'i-ti*, *n.* common possession or enjoyment: a (*geol.*): an area formed by dumping rock waste, etc., pressing it together by means of heavy machines, and causing or allowing grass to grow over the whole; **compact′ness**; **compac′ture** (*Spens.*), close union or knitting together. [L. *compāctus*, *pa.p.* of *compingĕre*—*com-*, *pangĕre*, to fix.]

compact, *kom′pakt*, *n.* a mutual bargain or agreement: a league, treaty, or union: league, in bad sense (*Shak.*).—*adj.* (*kom-pakt′*) united: leagued: agreed upon, arranged (*Spens.*). [L. *compactum*—*compacisci*, from *com-*, with, *pacisci*, to bargain.]

compages, *kəm-pā′jēz*, *n.* structure (also *obs.* **compage′**):—*pl.* **compages.**—*n.* **compagination** (*-paj-i-nā′shən*).—*v.t.* **compag′inate**, to join, connect. [L. *compāgēs*, *compāgināre*, *-ātum*, *com-* and root of *pangĕre*, to fasten.]

compagnie anonyme, *kɔ̃-pa-nyē a-no-nēm*, (Fr.). Same as societé anonyme.

compagnon de voyage, *kɔ̃-pa-nyɔ̃ də vwa-yäzh*, (Fr.) travelling companion.

companion, *kəm-pan′yən*, *n.* one who keeps company or frequently associates with another: a partner (*obs.*): spouse (*obs.*): higher rank of servant, who, though receiving pay, stands rather in the relation of a friend: fellow, rascal (*Shak.*): a member of an order, esp. in a lower grade: one of a pair or set of things.—*v.t.* to accompany.—*adj.* of the nature of a companion: accompanying.—*adjs.* **compan′iable** (*obs.*), sociable; **compan′ionable**, fit to be a companion: agreeable.—*n.* **compan′ionableness.**—*adv.* **compan′ionably.**—

son.—*adj.* **comparable** (*kom′pər-ə-bl*).—*n.* **com′parableness.**—*adv.* **com′parably.**—*adj.* **comparative** (*kəm-par′ə-tiv*), pertaining to or making comparison: estimated by comparing with something else: not positive or absolute: expressing more (*gram.*).—*adv.* **com′paratively.**—*ns.* **compar′ator**, any device for comparing accurately, so as e.g. to detect deviations from a standard or to confirm identity; **comparison** (*-par′i-sən*), the act of comparing: capacity of being compared: a comparative estimate: a simile or figure by which two things are compared: the inflection of an adjective or adverb to express different relative degrees of its quality (*gram.*).—**beyond compare**, without any rival or like. [L. *comparāre*, to match, from *com-*, *parāre*, to make or esteem equal—*par*, *equal*.]

compare, *kəm-pār′*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to get or provide. [L. *comparāre*—*com-*, inten., *parāre*, to prepare.]

compartment, *kəm-pärt′mənt*, *n.* a partitioned off or marked off division of an enclosed space or area: a division of a railway carriage: a division of anything.—*vs.t.* **compart′**, to divide into parts; **compartment′alise, -ize**, to divide into categories or into units, esp. units with little intercommunication.—*n.* **compartmentalisā′tion, -z-.** [Fr. *compartiment*—L. *com-*, inten., *partiri*, to divide—*pars*, *partis*, a part.]

compass, *kum′pəs*, *n.* a circuit or circle: space: limit: range of pitch of a voice or instrument: circumference: girth: an instrument consisting of a magnetised needle, used to find directions:

comparoir—L. *compārēre*—*com-*, inten., *pārēre*, to appear.]

compeer, *kəm-pēr′*, *kom′pēr*, *n.* an equal: a companion: an associate.—*v.t.* (*-pēr*; *Shak.*) to equal. [L. *compār*—*com-*, inten., *pār*, equal.]

compel, *kəm-pel′*, *v.t.* to drive or urge on forcibly: to bring with urgency (*Spens.*): to oblige: to force: to obtain by hard labour:—*pr.p.* compell′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* compelled′.—*adjs.* **compell′able**; **compell′ing**, forcing attention. [L. *com-*, inten., *pellĕre*, *pulsum*, to drive.]

compellation, *kom-pə-lā′shən*, *n.* style of address: an appellation.—*adj.* **compellative** (*kəm-pel′ə-tiv*).—*n.* compellation. [L. *compellāre*, *-ātum*, to address, freq. of *compellĕre*.]

compen′dium, *kəm-pen′di-əm*; *pl.* **-diums**, **-dia**, **compend**, *kom′*, *ns.* a shortening or abridgement: book or treatise containing the substance of a larger one: an epitome: an abstract: a comprehensive, generally compressed, treatise.—*adj.* **compen′dious**, short: concise: comprehensive.—*adv.* **compen′diously**.—*n.* **compen′diousness**. [L. *compendium*, what is weighed together, or saved (opp. to *dispendium*, what is weighed out or spent)—*com-*, together, *pendĕre*, to weigh. See compulse.]

compensate, *kom′pən-sāt*, or *kəm-pen′sāt*, *v.t.* to make amends for, or to recompense: to counterbalance.—*v.i.* to make up (for).—*n.* **compensā′tion** (*kom-*), act of compensating: amends for loss sustained: the neutralisation of opposing forces (*phys.*): payment, remuneration (*U.S.*): process of compensating for sense of failure or

program(me) which translates a program(me)-language into machine code, thus enabling the computer to function; **com′pīlātor**, one who compiles.—*adj.* **compi′latory**. [Fr. *compiler*, prob. from L. *compīlāre*—*com-*, together, *pīlāre*, to plunder, or *pilāre*, to pound down; influenced by pile.]

compital, *kom′pit-əl*, *adj.* pertaining to crossroads, or to the intersection of leaf-veins: acutely intersecting. [L. *compita*, cross-roads.]

complacent, *kəm-plā′sent*, *adj.* showing satisfaction: self-satisfied: pleased: inclined to please.—*ns.* **complā′cence**, **complā′cency**, pleasure: satisfaction: complaisance.—*adv.* **complā′cently**. [L. *complacēre*—*com-*, inten., *placēre*, to please.]

complain, *kəm-plān′*, *v.i.* (also *refl.*) to express grief, pain, censure: to murmur or express a sense of injury: to accuse: to make a mournful sound: to show that one is ill.—*v.t.* to deplore: to utter as a complaint.—*n.* complaint.—*ns.* **complain′ant**, one who complains: one who raises a suit, a plaintiff (*law*); **complain′er**, a murmurer: complainant.—*n.* and *adj.* **complain′ing**.—*adv.* **complain′ingly**.—*n.* **complaint′**, a complaining: an expression of grief and dissatisfaction: a poem setting forth matter of grief or dissatisfaction: a representation of pains or injuries: a finding fault: the thing complained of: a grievance: a disease: an ailment. [Fr. *complaindre*—L.L. *complangĕre*—L. *com-*, inten., *plangĕre*, bewail.]

complaisant, *kəm-plā′zənt*, *kom′ple-zant*, esp. form

—*adjs*. **complēt'ive**; **complēt'ory**, fulfilling: completing. [L. *complēre*, *-ētum*, to fill up—*com-*, inten., and *plēre*, to fill.]

complex, *kom'pleks*, *adj*. composed of more than one, or of many parts: not simple: intricate: difficult.—*n*. a complex whole: a group of (repressed and forgotten) ideas or impressions to which are ascribed abnormal mental conditions and abnormal bodily conditions due to mental causes (*psychology*): loosely applied to the mental condition itself.—*v.t.* **complex'**, to complicate.—*ns*. **complex'edness**, **com'plexness**, **complex'ity**, state of being complex: complication.—*adv*. **com'plexly**.—*n*. **complex'us**, a complicated system: a large muscle of the back, passing from the spine to the head.—**complex number**, the sum of a real and an imaginary number; **complex sentence**, one consisting of a principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses. [L. *complex*—*com-*, together, and root of *plicāre*, to fold. See **complicate**.]

complexion, *kəm-plek'shən*, *n*. disposition: colour: quality: colour or look of the skin, esp. of the face: general appearance, temperament, or texture: bodily constitution (*Shak*.).—*v.t.* to give a colour to.—*adjs*. **complex'ional**, pertaining to the complexion; **complex'ioned** (*U.S.* **complect'ed**), having a certain complexion, or temperament; **complex'ionless**, colourless: pale. [Fr.,—L. *complexiō*, *-ōnis*, a combination, physical structure of body—*com-*, and *plectĕre*, to plait.]

compliance, *kəm-plī'əns*, *n*. a yielding: agreement,

complot, *kom'plot*, *n*. a conspiracy.—*v.i.* **complot'** (*kəm-*), to plot together: to conspire.—*v.t.* to plan:—*pr.p.* **complott'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **complott'ed**. [Fr.]

compluvium *kom-ploo͞'vi-əm*, *n*. a quadrangular open space in the middle of a Roman house. [L.]

comply, *kəm-plī'*, *v.i.* to yield to the wishes of another: to agree or consent to (*with*): to use ceremony (*Shak*.):—*pr.p.* **comply'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **complied'**.—*n*. **compli'er**, one who complies.—*p.adj*. **comply'ing**, compliant. [It. *complire*, to fulfil, to suit, to offer courtesies—L. *complēre*, to fulfil; see **complete**.]

compo, *kom'pō*, *n*. a mortar of cement: a mixture of whiting, resin, and glue for ornamenting walls and cornices: a bankrupt's composition.—**compo ration** (*milit*.), a composite 'hard' ration for use in the field when no fresh food is available. [Abbrev. of **composition**.]

component, *kəm-pō'nənt*, *adj*. making up: forming one of the elements or parts.—*n*. one of the parts or elements of which anything is made up, or into which it may be resolved.—*n*. **compō'nency**.—*adj*. **componental** (*kom-pō-nent'l*). [L. *compōnĕre*.]

compony, **componé**, *kom-pō'ni*, (*her*.) *adj*. consisting of a row of squares of alternate tinctures. [Origin doubtful.]

comport, *kəm-pōrt'*, *-pört'*, *v.i.* to agree, suit (*with*).—*v.t.* (*refl*.) to bear: to behave.—*n*. manner of acting.—*ns*. **comport'ance** (*Spens*.); **comport'ment**, behaviour. [L. *comportāre*—*com-*, with, *portāre*, to carry at different times; **com′post-heap**, a pile of plant refuse, soil, and often chemical fertiliser, which decomposes to form compost.—**composition of felony**, compounding of felony; **metal composite**, a metal with steel wires or glass fibres incorporated in it. [L. *compositus*, *compostus*—*com-*, together, *pōnĕre*, to place.]

compos mentis, *kom′pos men′tis*, (L.) of sound mind, sane.

compossible, *kəm-pos′i-bl*, *adj.* possible in co-existence with something else.—*n.* **compossibil′ity.**

compost. See **composite.**

compot, compote, *kom′pot*, or *kom′pōt*, *n.* fruit preserved in syrup: stewed fruit. [Fr. *compote*; cf. **composite.**]

compotation, *kom-pō-tā′shən*, *n.* a carouse together.—*ns.* **compotā′tionship**; **com′potātor**, a bottle-companion.—*adj.* **compot′atory.** [L. *compōtātiō*, *-ōnis*—*com-*, together, *pōtāre*, to drink.]

compound, *kəm-pownd′*, *v.t.* to make up: to combine: to settle or adjust by agreement: to agree for a consideration not to prosecute (a felony).—*v.i.* to agree, or come to terms: to bargain in the lump.—*adj.* **compound** (*kom′*), mixed or composed of a number of parts: in *chem.*, resolvable into two or more elements, so united that the whole has properties of its own which are not necessarily those of its constituents, as in the case of a mixture: in *arith.*, not simple, dealing with numbers of various denominations of quantity, etc., as in *compound addition*, etc.: or

comprehendĕre, *-hēnsum*—*com-*, *prehendĕre*, to seize.]

compress, *kəm-pres′*, *v.t.* to press together: to force into a narrower space: to condense or concentrate: to embrace (*arch.*).—*n.* **compress** (*kom′*; *surg.*), a pad used to apply pressure to any part: a folded cloth applied to the skin.—*adj.* **compressed′**, pressed together: compacted: laterally flattened or narrowed (*biol.*).—*ns.* **compressibil′ity, compress′ibleness**, the property of being reduced in volume by pressure: the ratio of the amount of compression per unit volume to the compressing force applied: in *aero.*, a shock-wave phenomenon causing increased drag, which asserts itself when an aircraft in flight approaches the speed of sound, the hypothesis of the air as an incompressible fluid being no longer valid.—*adj.* **compress′ible**, that may be compressed.—*n.* **compression** (*kəm-presh′ən*), act of compressing: state of being compressed: condensation: flattening: deformation by pressure: the stroke that compresses the gases in an internal combustion engine.—*adjs.* **compress′ional**; **compress′ive**, able to compress.—*ns.* **compress′or**, anything that compresses or raises pressure, as a device that compresses air or gas: a muscle that compresses certain parts; **compressure** (*-presh′ər*).—**compression-ignition engine**, an internal-combustion engine in which ignition of the liquid fuel injected into the cylinder is performed by the heat of compression of the air charge. [L. *compressāre* uneasiness of conscience (*obs.*): remorse tinged with pity.—*adj*. compunc′tious, of the nature of compunction: feeling compunction.—*adv*. compunc′tiously. [O.Fr.,—L. *compunctiō*, *-ōnis*—*com-*, intens., and *pungĕre*, *punctum*, to prick.]

compurgation, *kom-pûr-gā′shən*, *n*. in Old English and other Germanic law, the clearing of the accused by witnesses joining their oaths to his: evidence in favour of the accused: vindication. —*n*. com′purgator, one who testifies to the innocency or veracity of another.—*adjs*. compurgatō′rial (*kom-*), compur′gatory. [L. *compūrgāre*, to purify wholly—*com-*, intens., *pūrgāre*, to purify: taken as if meaning to clear together; see purge.]

compursion, *kəm-pûr′shən*, (*Sterne*) *n*. a pursing together.

compute, *kəm-pūt′*, *v.t*. to calculate: to number: to estimate.—*adj*. computable (*kom′* or *-pūt′*), calculable.—*ns*. com′putant, com′putātor, com′putist, a calculator; comput′er, a calculator: a machine or apparatus, mechanical, electric or electronic, for carrying out, esp. complex, calculations, dealing with numerical data or with stored items of other information; also used for controlling manufacturing processes, or coordinating parts of a large organisation; computā′tion, the act of computing: reckoning: estimate: arithmetic.—*adjs*. computā′tional, involving calculation; com′putative (or *-pūt′*), given to computation.—*v.t*. comput′erise, -ize, to bring computer(s) into use to control (opera-

con, *kon*, (*dial.*) *n*. a knock. [Fr. *cogner*, to knock.]

con, *kon*, *adj*. abbrev. for confidence, as in con-game, a swindle, con man, a swindler, esp. one with a persuasive way of talking.—*v.t*. con, to swindle: to trick: to persuade by dishonest means.

conacre, *kon′ā-kər*, *n*. the custom of letting land in Ireland in small portions for a single crop, for rent in money or labour; a form of this is still found in Eire.—also corn′acre.—*v.t*. to sublet in conacre.—*n*. con′acreism. [corn, acre.]

con amore, *kon am-ōr′-e*, *-ö′re*, (It.) with love: very earnestly.

conarium, *kō-nā′ri-əm*, *n*. the pineal gland.—*adj*. conā′rial. [Gr. *kōnarion*, pineal gland, dim. of *kōnos*, cone.]

conation, conative, See conatus.

conatus, *kō-nā′təs*, *n*. an effort: an impulse: a tendency, nisus;—*pl*. conā′tus.—*n*. conā′tion, the active aspect of mind, including desire and volition.—*adj*. conative (*kon′*, *kōn′ə-tiv*). [L. *cōnātus*, *-ūs*, effort.]

con brio, *kon brē′ō*, (It.) with spirit.

concatenate, *kən-kat′ə-nāt*, *v.t*. to chain or link together: to connect in a series.—*n*. concatenā′tion, a series of links united: a series of things depending on each other. [L. *con-*, *catēna*, a chain.]

concause, *kon′köz*, *n*. a co-operating cause.

concave, *kon′kāv*, *kon′kāv′*, *adj*. curved inwards (opposed to *convex*).—*n*. a hollow: an arch or vault common centre: to direct one's thoughts or efforts towards one object.—*n.* a product of concentration.—*adj.* con'centrate, concentrated. —*n.* something concentrated, as animal feed.—*n.* concentrā'tion, act of concentrating: condensation: proportion of molecules or ions to unit volume: the keeping of the mind fixed on something.—*adj.* concen'trative, tending to concentrate.—*ns.* concen'trativeness; con'centrator, apparatus for concentrating solutions or for obtaining minerals from ores by physical means. —concentration camp, a settlement for segregating persons who might be in the way of, or obnoxious to, the authorities. [A lengthened form of concentre.]

concentre, concenter, *kən-sent'ər, v.i.* to tend to or meet in a common centre: to be concentric. —*v.t.* to bring or direct to a common centre or point:—*pr.p.* concent'ring, -cent'ering; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* concent'red, concent'ered.—*adjs.* concen'tric, -al, having a common centre.—*adv.* concen'trically.—*n.* concentricity (*kon-sən-tris'i-ti*). [Fr. *concentrer*—L. *con-*, *centrum*—Gr. *kentron*, point.]

concept, *kon'sept, n.* a thing conceived, a general notion.—*ns.* conceptacle (*kən-sep'tə-kl*; *obs.*) a receptacle: a reproductive cavity; concep'tion, the act of conceiving: the fertilisation of an ovum: the formation, or power of forming in the mind, a concept, plan, thought, etc.: a concept: a notion: a mere fancy (*Shak.*): a plan: a thing conceived, esp. in some seaweeds; Concep'tionist, a nun of an order founded in

concession, *kən-sesh'ən, n.* the act of conceding: the thing conceded: a grant.—*adj.* concessible (*-ses'*).—*n.* concessionaire', one who has obtained a concession.—*adj.* concess'ionary.—*n.* concess'ionist.—*adj.* concess'ive, implying concession. [See concede.]

concetto, *kon-chet'tō, n.* an ingenious turn of expression: a conceit:—*pl.* concet'ti, (*-tē*).—*n.* concet'tism, the use of concetti; concet'tist. [It., —L. *conceptum*, conceit.]

conch, *kongk, konch, n.* name for various marine gasteropods, esp. chank and Strombus, and for their shells: a shell used as a trumpet, as by the Tritons: a poor white or other native of the Bahamas or Florida Keys (from their feeding on conchs): a concha.—*n.* conch'a, in archit., the semi-dome of an apse: the apse itself: the outer ear, or its cavity.—*adjs.* conch'ate, conch'iform, shaped like a shell, esp. one valve of a bivalve shell; conchif'erous, having a shell: shelly.—*ns.* conchi'tis, inflammation of the concha: conch'oid, a plane curve, $(x^2+y^2)(x-a)^2 = l^2x^2$, locus of point making with fixed straight line constant intercept on ray of pencil through fixed point.—*adjs.* conchoid'al, pertaining to a conchoid: shell-like, applied to a fracture like that seen in glass (*min.*): concholog'ical.—*ns.* conchol'ogist; conchol'ogy, the study of molluscs and their shells. [L. *concha*—Gr. *konchē*, a cockle or mussel; Sans. *śaṅkha*, a shell; conn. with chank, cockle.]

conchy, *kon'shi*, (*slang*) *n.* a *consc*ientious objector.

con

preparation of a medical prescription, etc.: a made-up story.—*adj.* **concoct'ive.** [L. *concoquĕre, concoctum—con-*, together, and *coquĕre*, to cook, to boil.]

concolor, *kon'kul-ər, adj.* of uniform colour.—Also **concol'orate, concol'orous.** [L.,—*con-*, together, *color*, colour.]

concomitant, *kən-kom'i-tənt, adj.* accompanying: conjoined.—*n.* he who or that which accompanies.—*ns.* **concom'itance, concom'itancy,** state of being concomitant.—*adv.* **concom'itantly.** [L. *con-*, inten., *comitāns, -antis*, pr.p. of *comitāri*, to accompany—*comes*, a companion.]

concord, *kon'körd*, or *kong'-, n.* state of being of the same heart or mind: harmony: agreement: a combination of sounds satisfying to the ear. *v.i.* **concord'** (*kən-*), to agree: to harmonise.—*n.* **concord'ance,** agreement: an index of the words or passages of a book or author.—*adj.* **concord'ant,** harmonious, united.—*adv.* **concord'antly.**—*n.* **concord'at,** an agreement, esp. between the pope and a secular government.—*adj.* **concor'dial,** harmonious. [Fr. *concorde*—L. *concordia—concors*, of the same heart, from *con-, cor, cordis*, the heart.]

concorporate, *kən-kör'pər-āt, (arch.) v.t.* to unite in one body.—*adj.* united in the body.

concours, *kɔ̃-kōōr*, (Fr.) contest, competition.—**concours d'élégance,** *dā-lā-gãs*, competition among cars in which marks are allotted for appearance, not speed.

concourse, *kon'kōrs, kong', -körs, n.* assembly of

obligation.—Also *adj.* [Fr.,—L. *concubīna—con-*, together, *cubāre*, to lie down.]

concupiscence, *kən-kū'pis-əns, n.* a violent desire: sexual appetite: lust.—*adjs.* **concū'piscent; concū'piscible.** [L. *concupiscentia—concupiscĕre—con-*, inten., *cupĕre*, to desire.]

concupy, *kon(g)'kū-pi, (Shak.) n.* a shortened form of concupiscence (or perh. of concubine).

concur, *kən-kûr', v.i.* to run together: to meet in one point; to coincide: to act together: to agree: to assent:—*pr.p.* **concurr'ing;** *pa.p.* **concurred'.**—*ns.* **concurr'ence,** the meeting of lines in one point: coincidence: joint action: assent: competition (*arch.*); **concurr'ency.**—*adj.* **concurr'ent,** meeting in the same point: running, coming, acting, or existing together: coinciding: accompanying.—*n.* one that concurs: a competitor (*arch.*): one who accompanies a sheriff's officer as witness.—*adv.* **concurr'ently.**—*adj.* **concurr'ing,** agreeing. [L. *concurrĕre—con-, currĕre*, to run.]

concuss, *kən-kus', v.t.* to disturb: to shake: to overawe: to coerce.—*n.* **concussion** (*-kush'*), state of being shaken: a violent shock caused by the sudden contact of two bodies: a violent blow, esp. on the head: the resulting condition: any undue pressure or force exerted upon anyone.—*adj.* **concuss'ive,** having the power or quality of concussion. [L. *concussus*, pa.p. of *concutĕre—con-*, together, *quatĕre*, to shake.]

concyclic, *kon-si'klik, (geom.) adj.* lying on the circumference of the same circle.—*adv.* **concy'-**

scendĕre, to descend—*dē*, down from, *scandĕre*, to climb.]

condiddle, *kən-did'l*, (*Scott*) *v.t.* to steal. [L. *con-*, inten., and diddle.]

condign, *kən-dīn'*, *adj.* well merited (usu. of punishment): worthy, deserving (*Spens.*).—*adv.* **condign'ly.**—*n.* **condign'ness.** [L. *condignus*—*con-*, inten., *dignus*, worthy.]

condiment, *kon'di-mənt*, *n.* a seasoning.—*v.t.* to season. [L. *condimentum*—*condire*, to preserve, to pickle.]

condisciple, *kon-di-sī'pl*, *n.* a fellow-disciple: a schoolfellow: a fellow-student. [L. *con-*, together, and disciple.]

condition, *kən-dish'ən*, *n.* state in which things exist: a good or fit state: a particular manner of being: quality: rank (as *a person of condition*): prerequisite: temper (*obs.*): a term of a contract: (in *pl.*) circumstances: that which must precede the operation of a cause (*logic*): a provision upon which an obligation depends (*law*): obligation of passing a future examination to make up a deficiency (*U.S.*).—*v.i.* to make terms.—*v.t.* to agree upon: to restrict, limit: to determine: to put into the required state: to allow to proceed in an education course on condition of passing a future examination (*U.S.*): to prepare, train (person, animal) for a certain activity or for certain conditions of living: to secure by training (a certain behavioural response to a stimulus).—*adj.* **condi'tional**, depending on conditions: expressing condition.

vey (water, blood, sap, etc.): to direct: to manage: to behave: to carry or transmit (*elect.*): to beat time for and coordinate (*mus.*):—*n.* (*kon'dukt*), act or method of leading or managing: guidance: escort: guide: management: behaviour.—*ns.* **conduct'ance**, a conductor's power of conducting electricity, the reciprocal of the resistance; **conductibil'ity.**—*adj.* **conduct'ible**, capable of conducting heat, etc.: capable of being conducted or transmitted.—*n.* **conduc'tion**, act or property of conducting or transmitting: transmission by a conductor, as heat.—*adj.* **conduct'ive**, having the quality or power of conducting or transmitting.—*ns.* **conductiv'ity**, power of transmitting heat, electricity, stimuli: a substance's specific power of conducting electricity, conductance across a unit cube, reciprocal of the resistivity; **conduct'or**, the person or thing that conducts: a leader: a manager: a director of an orchestra or choir: one in charge of a bus, etc.: a railway guard (*U.S.*): that which has the property of transmitting electricity, heat, etc.:—*fem.* **conduct'ress**; **conduct'orship**, the office of conductor. [L. *conductus*—*condūcĕre*. See **conduce.**]

conduit, *kon'dit*, or *kun'-*, *n.* a channel or pipe conveying water or other fluid, or covering electric wires, etc.: a fountain for supplying the public with water. [Fr. *conduit*—L. *conductus*—*condūcĕre*, to lead.]

conduplicate, *kən-dūp'li-kāt* or *-do͞op'*, *adj.* folded together lengthwise. [L. *conduplicāre*, to prepare: to preserve.—*n*. **confec′tion**, composition, compound: a composition of drugs (*obs.*): a sweetmeat: a ready-made article of dress for women's wear.—*v.t.* to make (into a confection).—*n*. **confec′tionary**, a confectioner (*B.*): a sweetmeat: a place where confections are made or kept.—*adj*. pertaining to or of the nature of confectionery.—*ns*. **confec′tioner**, one who makes or sells sweets; **confec′tionery**, confectioners' work or art: sweetmeats in general. [L. *cōnficĕre*, *cōnfectum*, to make up together—*con-*, *facĕre*, to make.]

confederate, *kən-fed′ər-āt*, *adj*. leagued together: allied (esp. the seceding American states of the Civil War).—*n*. one united in a league: an ally: an accomplice.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to league together or join in a league.—*ns*. **confed′eracy**, a league or mutual engagement: persons or states united by a league: a conspiracy: (*cap.*) (*U.S. hist.*) the league of eleven seceding states in the Civil War; **confederā′tion**, a league: alliance, esp. of princes, states, etc.—*adj*. **confed′erātive**, of or belonging to a confederation. [L. *cōnfoederāre*, *-ātum*—*con-*, *foedus*, *foedĕris*, a league.]

confer, *kən-fûr′*, *v.t.* to give or bestow: to compare (*obs.*)—in use as abbrev. cf.—*v.i.* to talk or consult together (*pr.p.* **conferr′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **conferred′**).—*ns*. **conferee′** (*kon-*), one conferred with; **conference** (*kon′*), the act of conferring: an appointed meeting for instruction or discussion: (*cap.*) a kind of pear.—*adj*. **conferential**

secrecy: self-reliance: firmness: boldness: presumption: admission to knowledge of secrets or private affairs: a confidential communication; **con′fidency**.—*adj*. **con′fident**, trusting firmly: having full belief: assured: bold.—*n*. a confidential friend.—*adj*. **confiden′tial** (*-den′shl*), given in confidence: admitted to confidence: private.—*advs*. **confiden′tially**; **con′fidently**.—*n*. **confid′er**, one who confides.—*adj*. **confid′ing**, trustful.—*adv*. **confid′ingly**.—*n*. **confid′ingness**.—**confidence trick**, a swindler's trick, whereby a person is induced to hand over money as a mark of confidence in the swindler; **confident person**, in Scots law, a confidential person, partner, agent, etc. [L. *cōnfīdĕre*—*con-*, sig. completeness, and *fīdĕre*, to trust.]

configuration, *kən-fig-ū-rā′shən*, *n*. external figure or shape; outline: relative position or aspect, as of planets: spatial arrangements of atoms in a molecule (*chem.*).—*vs.t.* **config′urate**, **config′ure**, to shape. [L. *cōnfigūrāre*, to form.]

confine, *kon′fin*, *n*. border, boundary, or limit—generally in pl.: (*kən-fin′*) confinement (*arch.*): a prison (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* **confine′**, to border (*obs.*); to be adjacent to (*obs.*): to limit, enclose: to imprison.—*adjs*. **confin′able**; **confined′**, limited: imprisoned: narrow; **confine′less** (*Shak.*), without bound: unlimited.—*ns*. **confine′ment**, state of being shut up: restraint: imprisonment: accouchement; **confin′er**, one within the confines (*obs.*): an inhabitant (*Shak.*).—*adj*. con-

(*kən-flikt′*), to fight: contend: to be in opposition: to clash.—*adj.* conflict′ing, clashing: contradictory.—*n.* conflic′tion.—*adj.* conflict′ive, tending to conflict. [L. *cōnflīgĕre, -flictum*—*con-*, together, and *flīgĕre*, to strike.]

confluence, *kon′flōō-əns*, *n.* a flowing together: meeting-place, as of rivers: a concourse: the act of meeting together.—*adj.* con′fluent, flowing together: running into one: uniting.—*n.* a stream uniting and flowing with another.—*adv.* confluently.—*n.* con′flux (*-fluks*), a flowing together. [L. *cōnfluĕre*, from *con-*, together, *fluĕre, fluxum*, to flow.]

conform, *kən-förm′*, *v.t.* to make like or of the same form: to adapt.—*v.i.* to be or become of the same form: to comply: to obey.—*adj.* and *adv.* (*Scot.*), in conformity.—*n.* conformabil′ity, state of being conformable.—*adj.* conform′able, corresponding in form: suitable: compliant: in unbroken continuity of bedding (*geol.*).—*adv.* conform′ably.—*ns.* conformā′tion, particular form, shape, or structure: adaptation; conform′er, conform′ist, one who conforms, esp. to the worship of the Established Church; conform′ity, likeness: compliance: consistency: conformability (*geol.*).—conformal transformation (see transformation); conformation theory, the theory of the structure of molecules, particularly of the arrangement of atoms in very complex molecules.—in conformity with, in accordance with. [L. *cōnfōrmāre*—*con-*, *fōrmāre*—*fōrma*, form.]

follow a leader, usu. in single file: music for it. —Also *v.i.* [Amer. Sp., Congo.]

congé, *kɔ̄-zhā*, **congee**, *kon′ji*, *n.* a bow: dismissal leave to depart.—*v.i.* to take leave: to bow.—congé d'élire (*dā-lēr′*; Fr.), permission to elect: the crown's formal permission to a dean and chapter to elect a certain person as bishop. [Fr. *congé*—L. *commeātus*, leave of absence—*com-*, together, *meāre*, to go.]

congeal, *kən-jēl′*, *v.t.* to freeze: to change from fluid to solid by cold: to solidify, as by cold.—*v.i.* to pass from fluid to solid, as by cold: to stiffen: to coagulate.—*adj.* congeal′able.—*ns.* congeal′ableness; congeal′ment, congelation (*kon-ji-lā′shən*), act or process of congealing: anything congealed. [L. *congelāre*, from *con-*, inten., and *gelū*, frost.]

congee. See congé, conjee.

congener, *kon′ji-nər*, *n.* a person or thing of the same kind or nature: a member of the same genus.—*adj.* akin.—*adjs.* congeneric (*-ner′ik*), -al, of the same genus, origin, or nature; congenerous (*kən-jen′ər-əs*), of the same nature or kind; congenet′ic (*kon-ji-net′ik*), alike in origin. [L. *con-*, with, and *genus*, *generis*, kind.]

congenial, *kən-jē′ni-əl*, *adj.* of the same genius, spirit, or tastes: kindred, sympathetic: to one's taste: suitable.—*n.* congēniality (*-al′i-ti*).—*adv.* congē′nially. [L. *con*, with, and *geniālis*, see genial.]

congenital, *kən-jen′i-təl*, *adj.* begotten or born with one—said of diseases

[redacted]

joining by means of some sticky substance: healing.—*adj.* **conglu′tinātive**, having power to conglutinate.—*n.* **conglu′tinator.** [L. *conglūtināre*, *-ātum*—*con-*, together, and *glūten*, glue.]

Congoese, *kong′gō-ēz*, **Congolese**, *kong′gol-ēz*, *ns.* a native of the Congo.—Also *adjs.*

congou, *kong′gōō*, *n.* a kind of black tea.—Also **congo.** [Chinese *kung-fu*, labour, referring to that expended in producing it.]

congratulate, *kən-grat′ū-lāt*, *v.t.* to express pleasure in sympathy with: to felicitate: to pronounce or deem happy (esp. *refl.*).—*adjs.* **congrat′ūlable; congrat′ūlant**, expressing congratulation.—*n.* a congratulator.—*ns.* **congratūlā′tion; congrat′ūlator.**—*adj.* **congrat′ūlatory.** [L. *congrātulārī*, *-ātus*—*con-*, inten., *grātulārī*—*grātus*, pleasing.]

congree, *kən-grē′*, (*Shak.*) *v.i.* to agree together: to accord. [L. *con-*, together, and Fr. *gré*, goodwill—L. *grātus*, pleasing.]

congreet, *kən-grēt′*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to salute mutually. [L. *con-*, together, and greet.]

congregate, *kong′grə-gāt*, *v.t.* to gather together: to assemble.—*v.i.* to flock together.—*p.adj.* (*Spens.*) congregated.—*p.adj.* **congregated**, assembled: aggregated.—*n.* **congregā′tion**, the act of congregating: an assemblage of persons or things: a name given to the children of Israel (*O.T.*): a body of people actually or habitually attending a particular church: the body of Protestant Reformers in Scotland in the time of Mary: a board charged with some department of administration in the Roman Catholic

Conif′erae, an order of gymnosperms, including yews, pines, firs, etc., which typically bear cones.—*adj.* **conif′erous**, cone-bearing: of the Coniferae. [L. *cōnus* (Gr. *kōnos*) a cone, *ferre*, to bear.]

coniform. See **cone.**

coniine, *kō′ni-ēn*, *n.* a liquid, highly poisonous alkaloid ($C_8H_{17}N$) found in hemlock (*Conium*).—Also **co′nia, co′nine.** [Gr. *kōneion*, hemlock.]

conima, *kon′i-mə*, *n.* the fragrant resin of a tropical American burseraceous tree (*Protium*). [Carib name.]

conirostral, *kōn-i-ros′trəl*, *adj.* having a strong conical beak.—[L. *cōnus* (Gr. *kōnos*), cone, *rōstrālis*—*rōstrum*, a beak.]

conject, *kən-jekt′*, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) to conjecture.—*n.* **conject′ure**, a forecast: an opinion formed on slight or defective evidence or none: an opinion without proof: a guess: an idea.—*v.t.* to make conjectures regarding: to infer on slight evidence: to guess.—*adjs.* **conject′urable**, that may be conjectured; **conject′ural**, involving conjecture: given to conjecture.—*adv.* **conject′urally.** [L. *conjicĕre*, *conjectum*, to throw together—*con-*, *jacĕre*, to throw.]

conjee, congee, *kon′jē*, *n.* water in which rice has been boiled.—*v.t.* to starch with conjee. [Tamil *kañji*.]

conjoin, *kən-join′*, *v.t.* to join together: to combine.—*v.i.* to unite.—*adjs.* **conjoined′**, united: in conjunction: **conjoint′**, joined together: united.—*adv.* **conjoint′ly.** [Fr. *conjoindre*—L. *con-*, *jungĕre*, *junctum*, to join; see **join.**]

the modified epidermis of the front of the eye, covering the cornea externally and the inner side of the eyelid.—*adjs.* **conjuncti′val**, of the conjunctiva; **conjunc′tive**, closely united: serving to unite: connective: copulative (*gram.*): of the nature of, or introduced by, a conjunction. —*adv.* **conjunc′tively**.—*ns.* **conjunc′tiveness**; **conjunctivitis** (-*iv-ī′tis*), inflammation of the conjunctiva.—*adv.* **conjunct′ly**, conjointly: in union. —*n.* **conjunc′ture**, combination of circumstances: important occasion, crisis.—**conjunctive mood**, the subjunctive mood generally, or when used in a principal clause, or in the principal clause of a conditional sentence; **conjunct tetrachords** (*Greek music*), tetrachords in which the highest note of the lower is the lowest note of the higher. [L. *conjunctiō*, *-ōnis—conjungĕre*; see **conjoin**.]

conjure, *kun′jər*, *v.i.* to practise magical arts: to make an invocation: to conspire (*obs.*).—*v.t.* (usu. *kən-jōōr′*) to call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner: to implore: to implore earnestly: (*kun′jər*) to compel (a spirit) by incantations: to put a spell upon: to call before the imagination: to render, effect, cause to be or become, by magic or jugglery.—*ns.* **conjurā′tion**, conspiracy: act of summoning by a sacred name or solemnly: enchantment; **con′jurātor**, a conspirator; **conjure′ment**, adjuration; **con′jurer**, **-or** (*kun′*, *kon′*), one who practises magic: one who produces magical effects by sleight-of-hand, etc.; **conju′ror**, one bound by oath with others; **con′juring**, magic-

enswathing membranes. [L. *con-*, and *nectĕre*, *nexum*, to tie.]

conner. See **con** (2) and (3).

conner, *kun′ər*, *n.* an inspector or tester. [O.E. *cunnere—cunnian*, to learn, seek to know.]

conner, **cunner**, *kun′ər*, *n.* a kind of wrasse, the goldsinny or corkwing: an allied American fish. [Origin obscure.]

conning-tower. See **con** (3).

conniption (fit), *kə-nip′shən*, *n.* a fit of hysterical excitement or rage. [Origin unknown.]

connive, *kən-īv′*, *v.i.* to wink (usu. *fig.*, as at a fault): to take no notice: to have a private understanding: to converge (*biol.*).—*ns.* **conniv′ance**, **-ancy**, **conniv′ence**, **-ency**.—*adj.* **conniv′ent**.—*n.* **conniv′er**. [L. *connīvēre*, *cōnīvēre*, to wink.]

connoisseur, *kon′əs-ûr*, *-əs-ūr′*, *n.* a well-informed judge in the arts, etc.—*n.* **connoisseur′ship**, the skill of a connoisseur. [Fr. (now *connaisseur*), —*connoître* (*connaître*)—L. *cognōscĕre*, to know.]

connote, *kon-ōt′*, *v.t.* to signify secondarily: to imply as inherent attributes: to include.—*v.t.* **connotate** (*kon′ō-tāt*), to connote.—*n.* **connotā′tion**, implication of something more than the denotation of an object: the aggregation of attributes connoted by a term.—*adjs.* **conn′otātive** (or *-nōt′*), **connō′tive**. [L. *con-*, with, *notāre*, to mark.]

connubial, *kən-ū′bi-əl*, *adj.* pertaining to marriage. —*n.* **connubiality** (*-al′i-ti*).—*adv.* **connū′bially**. [L. *con-*, *nūbĕre*, to marry.]

conscience; **con'science-smitten**, stung by conscience.—**conscientious objector**, one who objects on grounds of conscience, esp. to military service.—**case of conscience**, a question in casuistry; **good, or bad, conscience**, an approving or reproving conscience; **in all conscience**, certainly: by all that is right and fair (*coll.*); **make a matter of conscience**, to have scruples about; **speak one's conscience** (*Shak.*), to speak frankly: to give one's opinion; **upon conscience, o' my conscience**, truly. [Fr.,—L. *cōnscientia*, knowledge—*cōnscire*, to know well, in one's own mind—*con-*, inten., *scire*, to know.]

conscious, *kon'shəs*, *adj.* having the feeling or knowledge of something: aware: having consciousness.—*adv.* **con'sciously**.—*n.* **con'sciousness**, the waking state of the mind: the knowledge which the mind has of anything: awareness: thought. [L. *cōnscius*—*cōnscire*, to know; see **conscience**.]

conscribe, *kən-skrīb'*, *v.t.* to enlist by conscription. —*adj.* **conscript** (*kon'skript*), enrolled, registered, esp. compulsorily.—*n.* one enrolled and liable to serve compulsorily.—*v.t.* (*kən-skript'*) to enlist compulsorily.—*n.* **conscrip'tion**, a compulsory enrolment for service, in a narrower sense, of a number drawn, but now usu. employed of universal service: the obtaining of recruits by compulsion.—*adj.* **conscrip'tional**.—*n.* and *adj.* **conscrip'tionist**.—**conscript fathers** (L. *patrēs cōnscriptī*), the senators of ancient Rome. [L. *cōnscrībĕre*, to enrol—*con-*, together, *scrībĕre*, *scriptu*

tient, agreeing: having consentience.—*adv.* **consent'ingly**.—**age of consent**, the age at which a person is legally competent to give consent to certain acts, esp. marriage, sexual intercourse: **be of consent** (*Shak.*), to be accessory: **with one consent**, unanimously. [L. *cōnsentire*—*con-*, *sentire*, to feel, to think.]

consequence, *kon'si-kwəns*, *n.* that which follows or comes after as a result or inference: effect: the relation of an effect to its cause: importance: social standing: consequentiality: (in *pl.*) a game describing the meeting of a lady and gentleman and its consequences, each player writing a part of the story, not knowing what the others have written.—*v.i.* (*Milt.*) to draw inferences.—*adj.* **con'sequent**, following, esp. as a natural effect or deduction: flowing in the direction of the original slope of the land (distinguished from *subsequent* and *obsequent*) (*geol.*).—*n.* that which follows: the natural effect of a cause.—*adj.* **consequen'tial** (*-kwen'shl*), following as a result, esp. an indirect result: self-important.—*advs.* **consequen'tially**; **con'sequently**. [Fr.,—L.*cōnsequi*—*con-*, inten., *sequī*, to follow.]

conserve, *kən-sûrv'*, *v.t.* to keep entire: to retain: to preserve: to preserve in sugar (*obs.*).—*n.* something preserved, as fruits in sugar.—*adj.* **conser'vable**.—*n.* **conser'vancy**, a court or board having authority to preserve the fisheries, navigation, banks, etc., of a river: the act of preserving: esp. official care of a river, forest, etc.—

with consideration. [L. *cōnsiderāre*, perh. orig. a term of augury and from *con-*, and *sidus*, *sideris*, star; conn. desiderate.]

consign, *kən-sīn′*, *v.t.* to sign or seal: to devote: to transfer: to entrust: to commit: to transmit.—*adj.* **consign′able.**—*ns.* **consignation** (*kon-sig-nā′shən*); **consignatory** (*kən-sig′nə-tər-i*), a co-signatory.—*adj.* **consigned′**, given in trust.—*ns.* **consignee** (*kon-sīn-ē′*), one to whom anything is consigned or entrusted; **consign′er, consign′or; consign′ment**, the act of consigning: the thing consigned: a set of things consigned together. [L. *cōnsignāre*, to attest.]

consignify, *kon-sig′ni-fī*, *v.t.* to mean when taken along with something else.—*n.* **consignificā′tion.**—*adv.* **consignif′icative.**

consilience, *kən-sil′i-əns*, *n.* concurrence: coincidence.—*adj.* **consil′ient**, agreeing. [L. *con-*, together, and *salīre*, to leap.]

consimilar, *kən-sim′i-lər*, *adj.* like each other.—*ns.* **consimilar′ity, consimil′itude, consimil′ity.** [L. *cōnsimilis.*]

consist, *kən-sist′*, *v.i.* to exist, subsist (*obs.*): to be composed: to insist (*Shak.*): to co-exist (*obs.*): to agree: to hold together (*obs.*).—*ns.* **consist′ence**, degree of density: substance; **consist′ency, consistence**: agreement: self-consistency.—*adj.* **consist′ent**, fixed: not fluid: agreeing together, compatible: free from self-contradiction: true to principles.—*adv.* **consist′ently.**—*adjs.* **consistō′rial, consistō′rian.**—*n.* **con′sistory** (*or -sist′*), properly, a place of assembly: the place where the pri

solidated fund, a fund made up by uniting the yield of various taxes, etc., from which are paid interest on national debt, grants to royal family, etc.; **consolidation acts**, acts of parliament which combine into one general statute several special enactments. [L. *cōnsolidāre*, *-ātum*—*con-*, inten., and *solidus*, solid.]

consols, *kon′solz*, or *kon-solz′*, *n.pl.* short for consolidated annuities.

consommé, *kɔ̃-som-ā*, *n.* a soup made from meat by slow boiling: a clear soup. [Fr., pa.p.—L. *cōnsummāre*, *-ātum*, to consummate.]

consonant, *kon′sən-ənt*, *adj.* consistent: suitable: harmonious.—*n.* an articulation which can be sounded only with a vowel: a letter of the alphabet representing such a sound.—*ns.* **con′sonance**, a state of agreement: agreement or unison of sounds: a combination of musical notes which can sound together without the harshness produced by beats: concord; **con′sonancy**, harmony.—*adj.* **con′sonantal** (*-ant′l*).—*adv.* **con′sonantly.**—*adj.* **consonous**, harmonious. [L. *cōnsonāns*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *cōnsonāre*, to harmonise.—*con-*, *sonāre*, to sound.]

consort, *kon′sört*, *sərt* (*Spens.*, *-sört′*), *n.* a partner: a companion: a wife or husband: an accompanying ship: a number of people (*obs.*): partnership: company: agreement: accord: formerly (by confusion) for concert: a group of instruments played or musicians playing together.—*v.t.* **consort′**, to accompany: to associate.—*v.i.* to associate or keep company:

judge in the court of chivalry; **Lord High Constable of Scotland**, a similar officer (now a mere hereditary title); **outrun the constable**, to go too fast: to get into debt; **petty constable**, a parish constable who was under the High Constable; **special constable**, a person sworn in by the justices to preserve the peace, or to execute warrants on special occasions. [O.Fr. *conestable* (Fr. *connétable*)—L. *comes stabulī*, count or companion of the stable.]

constant, *kon'stənt*, *adj.* fixed: unchangeable: firm: continual: faithful.—*n.* (*math.*) a fixed quantity.—*n.* **con'stancy**, fixedness: unchangeableness: faithfulness: perseverence (*Shak.*): certainty (*Shak.*).—*adv.* **con'stantly**. [L. *cōnstāns*, *-stantis*, from *cōnstāre*, to stand firm—*con-*, inten., *stāre*, to stand.]

constantan, *kon'stən-tən*, *n.* an alloy of about 40% nickel and 60% copper, having a high resistance to flow of electricity or heat. [constant.]

Constantia, *kən-stan'shi-a*, *n.* a sweet wine produced around *Constantia*, near Cape Town.

constantia et virtute, *kon-stan'shi-a* (*ti-ä*) *et vûr-choo̅'tē* (*vir-to̅o̅'te*, *wir-*), (L.) by constancy and virtue.

Constantinian, *kon-stən-tin'yən*, *adj.* pertaining to Constantine I (A.D. *c.* 247-337; emperor 306-337).

Constantinopolitan, *kon-stan-ti-nō-pol'it-ən*, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Constantinople*.

constate, *kən-stāt'*, *v.t.* to assert (*Gallicism*). [Fr. *constater*.]

favours or studies a constitution or the constitution; **constitutional'ity**.—*adv.* **constitū'tionally**.—*adj.* **con'stitutive**, that constitutes or establishes: having power to constitute: essential: component. [L. *cōnstituĕre*, *cōnstitūtum*—*con-*, inten., *statuĕre*, to make to stand, to place.]

constrain, *kən-strān'*, *v.t.* to urge with irresistible power: to bring about by force: to force, compel: to distress: to violate: to confine: to limit: to cause constraint to: to restrict by a condition.—*adj.* **constrain'able**.—*p.adj.* **constrained'**, forced, compelled: lacking ease and spontaneity of manner: embarrassed.—*adv.* **constrain'edly**.—*n.* **constraint'**, irresistible force: compulsion: confinement: repression of one's feelings: embarrassment: a restricting condition. [O.Fr. *constraindre*—L. *cōnstringĕre*—*con-*, *stringĕre*, to press; see following words and strain.]

constrict, *kən-strikt'*, *v.t.* to press together: to contract: to cramp: to narrow locally.—*p.adj.* **constrict'ed**, narrowed: cramped: narrowed in places (*bot.*).—*n.* **constric'tion**, a pressing together: contraction: tightness: a narrow place.—*adj.* **constrict'ive**.—*n.* **constrict'or**, that which constricts or draws together: a muscle that compresses an organ or structure: a snake that crushes its prey in its folds. [L. *cōnstringĕre*, *-strictum*; see preceding and following.]

constringe, *kən-strinj'*, *v.t* .to draw together: to cause to contract.—*v.i.* to contract.—*n.* **constrin'gency**.—*adj.* **constrin'gent**, having the quality of contracting. [L. *cōnstringĕre*; see

[redacted]

consubsist, *kon-sub-sist′*, *v.i.* to subsist together.

consubstantial, *kon-sub-stan′shl*, *adj.* of the same substance, nature, or essence, esp. of the Trinity.—*ns.* **consubstan′tialism,** the doctrine of consubstantiation; **consubstan′tialist,** one who believes in consubstantiation; **consubstantiality** (*-shi-al′i-ti*).—*adv.* **consubstan′tially,** with sameness of substance.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **consubstan′tiate** (*-shi-āt*), to unite in one common substance or nature.—*adj.* so united.—*ns.* **consubstantiā′tion,** the Lutheran doctrine of the actual, substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ co-existing in and with the bread and wine used at the Lord's Supper (cf. **transubstantiation**); **consubstantiā′tionist.** [L. *con-*, with, and substantial, etc.]

consuetude, *kon′swi-tūd*, *n.* custom: familiarity.—*adj.* **consuetū′dinary,** customary.—*n.* an unwritten law established by usage, derived by immemorial custom from antiquity: a ritual of customary devotions. [L. *cōnsuētūdō, -inis*, custom.]

consul, *kon′səl*, *n.* one of the two chief-magistrates in the Roman republic: one of the three heads of the French republic, 1799-1804: an agent for a foreign government appointed to attend to the interests of its citizens and commerce.—*n.* **con′sulage,** duty paid to a consul for protection of goods.—*adj.* **con′sular** (*-sū-lər*), pertaining to a consul.—*n.* a man of consular rank.—*ns.* **con′sulate** (*sūl-*, or *səl*), the office, residence, jurisdiction, government, or time of a consul or consuls; con

marriage legally valid.—*adj.* **consumm′ative.**—*n.* **con′summātor.**—*adj.* **consumm′atory.** [L. *cōnsummāre, -ātum*, to perfect—*con-*, inten., *summus*, highest, perfect, *summa*, a sum.]

consumption, *kən-sum(p)′shən*, *n.* the act or process of consuming or using up: the quantity consumed: wasting of the body: pulmonary tuberculosis.—*n.* **consumpt** (*kon′sum(p)t, kən-sum(p)t′*), quantity consumed.—*adj.* **consump′tive,** wasting away: inclined to the disease consumption.—*n.* one affected by consumption.—*adv.* **consump′tively.**—*ns.* **consump′tiveness, consumptiv′ity** (*kon-*), a tendency to consumption. [See **consume.**]

contabescent, *kon-tăb-es′ənt*, *adj.* wasting away, atrophied: failing to produce pollen.—*n.* **contabesc′ence.** [L. *contābēscēns, -entis*—*contābēscere*, to waste away.]

contact, *kon′takt*, *n.* touch: meeting: meeting in a point without intersection (*math.*): close approximation allowing passage of electric current or communication of disease: a place or part where electric current may be allowed to pass: association: means or occasion of communication: a person who has been exposed to contagion: a person through whom one can get in touch (esp. secretly) with an individual or group, esp. with shady person(s).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (also *kon-takt′*), to bring or to come into contact: to get in touch with, or establish a connection with.—*n.* **con′tactor,** a device for repeatedly making and breaking an electric current.—*adj.* **contact′-**

—*n*. **contaminā'tion**, pollution: the blending into one of several stories, legends or plots: the blending of two or more linguistic forms to produce one new form: the blending into one manuscript of several readings.—*adj*. **contam'inative.** [L. *contāmināre*, *-ātum*—*contāmen* (for *contagmen*), pollution; see **contact**.]

contango, *kən-tang'gō*, *n*. a percentage paid by the buyer to the seller of stock for keeping back its delivery to the next settling-day, continuation—opp. to *backwardation*:—*pl*. **contang'os.**—Also *v.t.*—*n*. **contang'o-day** (see **continuation-day**). [Arbitrarily from **continue**.]

conte, *kɔ̃t*, *n*. a short story (as a literary genre). [Fr.]

conté, *kɔ̃-tā*, *n*. (sometimes *cap*.) hard crayon, usu. black, brown, or red, made of graphite and clay. [N.-J. *Conté*, Fr. chemist.]

conteck, *kon'tek*, (*Spens*.) *n*. strife. [O.Fr. *contek*, prob. conn. with *contekier*, to touch.]

contemn, *kən-tem'*, *v.t*. to despise:—*pr.p*. **contemning** (*-tem'ing*); *pa.t*. and *pa.p*. **contemned'**, *Spens*. *pa.p*. **contempt'**.—*n*. **contem'ner** (*-ər*, *-nər*). [L. *contemnĕre*, *-temptum*, to value little—*con-*, inten., *temnĕre*, to slight.]

contemper, *kən-temp'ər*, *v.t*. to blend together, to qualify by mixture: to adapt.—*ns*. **contemperā'tion** (*obs*.), **contem'perature.** [L. *comtemperāre*.]

contemplate, *kon'tem-plāt*, older *kən-tem'plāt*, *v.t*. to consider or look at attentively: to meditate on or study: to intend.—*v.i*. to think seriously: to meditate (with *on*, *upon*).—*adj*. **contemp'lable.**—*ns*. **contem'plant**; **contemplā'tion**, meditation: a meditative condition of mind: attentive view-

contenement, *kən-ten'i-mənt*, (*obs*.) *n*. property necessary to maintain one's station. [L. *con-*, inten., see **tenement**.]

content, *kon'tent*, *n*. that which is contained: capacity: the substance: (in *pl*.) the things contained: (in *pl*.) the list of chapters, sections, etc., in a book. [See **contain**.]

content, *kən-tent'*, *adj*. having the desire limited by present enjoyment: satisfied: quietly happy.—*n*. satisfaction.—*interj*. I am content, agreed!—the formula of assent in the House of Lords.—*v.t*. to make content: to satisfy the mind: to quiet: to please.—*n*. **contentā'tion** (*obs*.).—*adj*. **content'ed,** content.—*adv*. **content'edly.**—*ns*. **content'edness, content'ment.**—*adj*. **content'less,** without content: discontented. [Fr.,—L. *contentus*, contained, hence satisfied—*con-*, and *tenēre*, to hold.]

conterminous, *kən-tûr'min-əs*, *adj*. adjacent, meeting along a common boundary: meeting end to end: coincident: co-extensive in range.—*adjs*. **conter'minal,** adjacent: end to end; **conter'minant, conter'minate,** adjacent. [L. *conterminus*, neighbouring—*con-*, *terminus*, a boundary.]

contesseration, *kon-tes-ər-ā'shən*, *n*. (act of) forming friendship or union—in Roman times by dividing a square tablet as token. [From L. *contesserāre*—*con-*, *tessera*, square stone, token (*hospitalis*, given by guest to host).]

contest, *kən-test'*, *v.t*. to call in question or make the subject of dispute: to strive to gain.—*v.i*. to contend.—*n*. (*kon'*), a struggle for victory: competition: strife: debate.—*adj*. **contest'able.**—*ns*. **contest'ant,** one who contests; **contestā'tion,** the nental Congress.—*ns*. **continent′alism**, anything peculiar to the usage of a continent, esp. Europe; **continent′alist**.—*adv*. **con′tinently**.—**continental breakfast**, a light breakfast of rolls and coffee; **Continental Congress**, an assembly of delegates of the revolting American colonies, before the United States constitution was in force; **continental drift**, hypothetical slow drifting apart of land masses, as e.g. in A. L. Wegener's theory of the formation of world continents from one original land mass; **continental shelf**, a gently sloping zone, under relatively shallow seas, offshore from a continent or island; **Continental System**, Napoleon's plan for shutting out England from all commercial connection with Europe. [L. *continēns*, *-entis*—*continēre*, to contain—*con-*, *tenēre*, to hold.]

contingent, *kən-tin′jənt*, *adj*. dependent on something else: liable but not certain to happen: accidental.—*n*. an event liable but not certain to occur: a share, quota, or group, esp. of soldiers.—*ns*. **contin′gence**, contact: contingency (*obs*.); **contin′gency**, quality or state of being contingent: contact (*obs*.): close connection: uncertainty: chance: a chance happening or concurrence of events: a possible future event: something dependent on such: an incidental.—*adv*. **contin′gently**. [L. *contingēns*, *-entis*—*con-*, mutually, *tangĕre*, to touch.]

continue, *kən-tin′ū*, *v.t*. to draw out or prolong: to extend: to maintain: to go on with: to resume: to adjourn: to be a prolongation of.—

[redacted]

contort, *kən-tört′*, *v.t*. to twist or turn violently: to writhe.—*adj*. **contort′ed**, twisted: twisted, as some flower-buds when each floral leaf overlaps its neighbour always on the same side round the circle: much and irregularly plicated (*geol*.).—*n*. **contor′tion**, a violent twisting: deformation.—*adjs*. **contor′tional**, **contor′tionate**.—*n*. **contor′tionist**, a gymnast who practises contorted postures: one who twists words and phrases.—*adj*. **contort′ive**. [L. *con-*, inten., and *torquēre*, *tortum*, to twist.]

contour, *kon′too͞r*, *n*. outline: the line that bounds the figure of any object: general character or aspect: artistic quality of outline: a contour line: a point, line, or surface, at, along, or on which some property or characteristic is constant, or its representation in a map or diagram.—*v.t*. to mark with contour lines: to follow the contour lines of.—**contour farming**, the furrowing and planting of sloping land along the contour lines to counter erosion; **contour feathers**, those that determine the contours of the body; **contour line**, a line on the ground whose points are all at the same height above sea-level, or the intersection of the ground surface by a level surface of constant elevation: representation of such a line on a map; **contour map**, a map in which the configuration of land is shown by contour lines. [Fr. *contour* (It. *contorno*)—It. *contornare*, to surround, outline—L. *con-*, *tornāre*, to turn in a lathe—*tornus* (Gr. *tornos*), a lathe.]

contra, *kon′tra*, *-trə*, *adv*. and *prep*. against.—*n*. an

[redacted]

muscular contraction: shortening due to spasm or paralysis of muscles, etc.: tapering of a column.—**contract bridge**, a development of auction bridge, in which tricks beyond the number bid for count only like honours; **contract out**, to arrange that certain conditions shall not apply. [L. *contractus—con-*, together, *trahĕre, tractum*, to draw.]

contra-dance. See **country-dance.**

contradict, *kon-trə-dikt'* *v.t.* to oppose by words (*obs.*): to deny what is affirmed by: to assert the contrary of: to deny: to be contrary to in character.—*adj.* **contradict'able.**—*n.* **contradic'tion**, act of contradicting: a speaking against: denial: inconsistency.—*adj.* **contradic'tious**, prone to contradiction.—*adv.* **contradic'tiously.** —*adj.* **contradict'ive**, contradicting.—*adv.* **contradict'ively.**—*n.* **contradict'or.**—*adv.* **contradict'orily.**—*n.* **contradict'oriness**, the quality of being contradictory.—*adj.* **contradict'ory**, affirming the contrary: inconsistent.—*n.* a word, principle, that contradicts another: either of two propositions such that both cannot be true, or both cannot be false (*log.*).—**contradiction in terms**, a group of words containing a contradiction. [L. *contrādicĕre, -dictum.*]

contradistinction, *kon-trə-dis-tingk'shən*, *n.* distinction by contrast.—*adj.* **contradistinct'ive**, distinguishing by opposite qualities.—*v.t.* **contradistin'guish**, to contrast and mark the difference between.

inconsistency.—*adv.* **contrarily** (*kon'* or *trā'*).—*n.* **contrariness** (*kon'* or *trā'*).—*adj.* **contrarious** (*kən-trā'ri-əs*; *arch.*), showing contrariety.—*advs.* **contra'riously** (*arch.*), contrarily; **con'trariwise** (or *trā'*, or *tra'*), in the contrary way: on the other side: on the other hand.—**contrary motion** (*mus.*), movement of parts in opposite directions—one up, another down.—**on the contrary**, far otherwise; **to the contrary**, to the opposite effect. [L. *contrārius—contrā*, against.]

contrast, *kən-träst'*, *v.i.* to stand in opposition.—*v.t.* to set in opposition to, in order to show difference.—*n.* **contrast** (*kon'träst*), opposition or unlikeness in things compared: exhibition of differences.—*adj.* **contrast'ive.** [Fr. *contraster*—L. *contrā*, opposite to, *stāre*, to stand.]

contrate, *kon'trāt*, *adj.* having cogs parallel to the axis. [L. *contrā*, opposite.]

contra-tenor. Same as **counter-tenor.**

contraterrene, *kon-trə-ter'ēn*, *adj.* opposite in character to earthy. [L. *contrā*, against, and **terrene.**]

contrat social, *kō-tra sos'yal*, (Fr.) social contract (see **social**).

contravallation, *kon-trə-val-ā'shən*, *n.* a fortification built by besiegers about the place invested. [L. *contrā*, *vallāre, -atum*, to fortify.]

contravene, *kon-trə-vēn'*, *v.t.* to oppose: to infringe.—*n.* **contraven'tion.** [L. *contrā*, *venire*, *ventum*, to come.]

contrayerva, *kon-trə-yûr'va*, *n.* a tropical American plant of the mulberry family, once esteemed as an antidote: a Jamaican birthwort of like experiment): a disembodied spirit or other agency supposed to direct a spiritualistic medium: a lever ('joy-stick') or wheel to move ailerons and elevator, and so control the movements of aircraft (also **control column, lever, stick**): an aerofoil that controls the movements of an aircraft, as rudder, elevator, stabiliser (also **control surface**).—*adj.* pertaining to control.—*v.t.* to check: to restrain: to govern:—*pr.p.* **contrōll'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **contrōlled'**.—Formerly **comptroll'**, **countrol'**, **controul'**.—*adj.* **controll'able**, capable of, or subject to, control.—*ns.* **controll'er**, one who checks the accounts of others by a counter-roll (also **comptroller**): an official authorised to control some activity or department: one who controls or regulates: an apparatus for regulating—e.g. the speed of an electric car; **controll'ership**; **control'ment**, act or power of controlling: state of being controlled: control.—*ns.* **control room**, a room in which control instruments are placed, e.g. in a broadcasting station; **control tower**, a building at an aerodrome from which take-off and landing instructions are given. [Fr. *contrôle*, from *contre-rôle*, a duplicate register—L. *contrā*, against, *rotulus*, a roll.]

controvert, *kon'trə-vûrt*, *v.t.* to oppose: to argue against: to dispute.—*n.* **con'troverse** (*Spens.*), dispute.—*adj.* **controver'sial** (*-shl*), relating to controversy.—*adv.* **controver'sialist**, one given to controversy.—*adv.* **controver'sially**.—*n.* **con'troversy** (also *kən-tro'*), a debate: contention:

vec'tive.—*n.* **convec'tor**, apparatus for heating by convection. [L. *convectiō*, *-ōnis*, bringing together—*con-*, and *vehĕre*, to carry.]

convenance, *kɔ̃-və-nãs*, *kon'vən-äns*, *n.* what is suitable or proper:—(in *pl.*) the conventional usages or social proprieties.—*adj.* **convenable** (*-äbl'*), conforming to the convenances. [Fr.]

convene, *kən-vēn'*, *v.i.* to come together: to assemble.—*v.t.* to call together.—*adj.* **convēn'able**.—*n.* **convēn'er**, one who convenes a meeting: the chairman of a committee. [Fr. *convenir*—L. *convenīre*—*con-*, together, and *venīre*, to come.]

convenient, *kən-vēn'yənt*, *adj.* suitable: handy: commodious.—*adj.* **convenable** (*kon'vən-ə-bl*) (*obs.*), fitting.—*ns.* **convēn'ience**, **convēn'iency**, suitability: an advantage: any particular domestic accommodation, as a closet, etc.—*adv.* **convēn'iently**.—**convenience food**, food (partly) prepared before sale so as to be ready, or almost ready, for the table. [L. *convenīre*.]

convent, *kon'vənt*, *n.* an association of persons secluded from the world and devoted to a religious life: the house in which they live, a monastery or nunnery.—*adj.* **convent'ual**, belonging to a convent.—*n.* a monk or nun: a member of one of the two divisions of the Franciscans, following a mitigated rule—the other being the *Observants*. [Through Fr. from L. *conventum*, *convenīre*, to come together.]

convent, *kən-vent'*, (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) *v.t.* to convene, summon, cite.—(*Shak.*) *v.i.* to be suitable. [L.

conversation, particularly on learned subjects:—*pl.* conversazio'nes, or conversaziō'ni (*-nē*). [It.]

converse, *kən-vûrs'*, *v.i.* to have intercourse: to talk familiarly: to commune.—*n.* **converse** (*kon'*), familiar intercourse: conversation: communing.—*adj.* **convers'able,** disposed to converse: sociable.—*adv.* **convers'ably.**—*ns.* **con'versance, con'versancy,** state of being conversant: familiarity.—*adj.* **con'versant** (also *-vûrs'*), acquainted by study: familiar: concerned or occupied: associating: dwelling (*obs.*).—*n.* **conversā'tion,** intercourse: talk: familiar discourse: behaviour or deportment (*B.*).—*adj.* **conversā'tional.**—*ns.* **conversā'tionalist, conversā'tionist,** one who excels in conversation; **conversā'tionism** (*rare*), a colloquialism.—*adj.* **conver'sative** (*obs.*), ready to talk.—**conversation piece,** a painting of a number of persons, grouped indoors or outside: a play, etc., in which the dialogue is as important as, or more important than, the action: an object that arouses comment by its novelty. [Fr. *converser*—L. *conversāri*, to turn about, go about, associate, dwell—*con-*, intens., and *versāre*, to keep turning—*vertĕre*, to turn.]

convert, *kən-vûrt'*, *v.t.* to turn about (*obs.*): to change or turn from one thing, condition, opinion, party or religion to another: to change from an irreligious to a holy life: to change by a spiritual experience: to change into the converse: to alter into something else (esp. iron into steel, a try into a goal, a merchant-ship into a cruiser): to apply to a particular purpose: to exchange

it; **convey'ancer,** one who prepares deeds for the transference of property; **convey'ancing; convey'er, convey'or,** a person or thing that conveys in any sense: a mechanism for continuous transport of materials, packages, goods in process of manufacture, etc.—also **convey'or-belt.** [O.Fr. *conveier*—L. *con-*, *via*, a way.]

convicinity, *kon-vi-sin'i-ti*, *n.* a neighbourhood.

convict, *kən-vikt'*, *v.t.* to prove guilty: to pronounce guilty.—*n.* **convict** (*kon'*), one convicted or found guilty of crime: one who has been condemned to penal servitude.—*ns.* **convic'tion,** act of convincing: strong belief: a proving guilty: the condition of being consciously convicted of sin (*theol.*); **con'victism,** the convict system.—*adj.* **convict'ive,** able to convince or convict.—**carry conviction,** to bear irresistibly the stamp or proof of truth. [Root as convince.]

convince, *kən-vins'*, *v.t.* to overcome, get the better of (*Shak.*, *Spens.*): to subdue the mind of by evidence: to satisfy as to truth or error: to convict (*B.*): to refute (*obs.*).—*n.* **convince'ment** (*obs.*).—*adjs.* **convinc'ible; convinc'ing,** producing conviction.—*adv.* **convinc'ingly.** [L. *convincĕre*, *con-*, sig. completeness, and *vincĕre*, *victum*, to conquer.]

convivial, *kən-viv'i-əl*, *adj.* feasting or drinking in company: relating to a feast: social: jovial.—*v.i.* **convive** (*-vīv'*; *Shak.*), to feast together.—*n.* (*kɔ̃-vēv*, *kon'viv*), a companion at table.—*ns.* **conviv'ialist,** a convivial fellow: **convivial'ity.**—*adv.* **conviv'ially.** [L. *convīvium*, a living to-convulsions: spasmodic.—*adv.* **convuls′ively.**—*n.* **convuls′iveness.** [L. *con-*, inten., and *vellĕre*, *vulsum*, to pluck, to pull.]

cony, coney, *kō′ni*, or (historically right) *kun′i*, *n.* a rabbit: rabbit-skin: a hyrax (*B.*): a term of endearment for a woman (*obs.*): a dupe (*obs.*). —**co′ny-burr′ow,** a rabbit-burrow.—*v.t.* **co′ny-catch** (*Shak.*), to cheat.—**co′ny-catcher** (*obs.*), a cheat; **co′ny-wool,** rabbits' fur. [Prob. through O.Fr. *conil*, from L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit.]

coo, *ko͞o*, *v.i.* to make a sound as a dove: to converse fondly.—*v.t.* to murmur softly or ingratiatingly: to effect as by cooing:—(*pr.p.* **coo′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **cooed** (*ko͞od*).—*n.* the sound emitted by doves.—*n.* and *adj.* **coo′ing.**—*adv.* **coo′ingly.** [Imit.]

coo, *ko͞o*, (*slang.*) *interj.* expressive of surprise.

cooee, cooey, *ko͞o′ē*, *n.* an Australian signal-call.—*v.i.* to utter the call.—*interj.* a call to attract attention. [Native word.]

coof, *kûf*, *kif*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a lout. [Origin obscure.]

cook, *ko͝ok*, *v.t.* to prepare as food by heat: manipulate for any purpose, or falsify, as accounts, etc.: concoct: to ruin, tire out (*slang*): spoil (as a chess-problem, by finding another way out).—*v.i.* to practise cookery: to undergo cooking.—*n.* one who undertakes or is skilled in cooking: a process of heating: an unforeseen alternative that ruins a chess-problem.—*ns.* **cook′er,** a stove, special vessel, or other apparatus for cooking: a variety suitable for cooking; **cook′ery,** the art or practice of cooking.—**cook′ery-book,** a book of recipes for cooking dishes (*U.S.* **cook′-book**);

become less angry and more amenable to reason: to grow less passionate; **cool one's heels,** to be kept waiting; **keep one's cool** (*coll.*), to remain calm and unflustered, keep one's head. [O.E. *cōl*; cf. Ger. *kühl*.]

coolabah, *kool′ə-bä*, *n.* any of several species of Australian eucalypt. [Native word.]

coolie, cooly, *ko͞ol′i*, *n.* an Indian or Chinese labourer who has emigrated under contract to a foreign land: a European's name for a hired native labourer in India and China. [Prob. *Kolī*, a tribe of W. India; or Tamil, *kūli*, hire.]

coom, *ko͞om*, *n.* soot: coal-dust: dust of various kinds.—*v.t.* to begrime.—*adj.* **coom′y.** [App. Northern form of culm.]

coom, *ko͞om*, (*Scot.*) *n.* the wooden centering on which a bridge is built: anything arched or vaulted.—*adj.* **coom′ceiled,** said of a garret with the inside ceiling sloping from the wall. [Origin obscure.]

coomb, comb(e), *ko͞om*, *n.* a deep little wooded valley: a hollow in a hillside. [O.E. *cumb*, a hollow.]

coomb, comb, *ko͞om*, *n.* a measure of capacity = 4 bushels. [O.E. *cumb*, a measure.]

coon, *ko͞on*, *n.* the raccoon: a sly fellow: a Negro. —*n.* **coon′-song,** a Negro-song.—**a gone coon,** one whose case is hopeless. [U.S.; for raccoon.]

coon-can, *ko͞on′-kan*, *n.* a card game in which one tries to form sequences. [Sp. *con quién*, with whom.]

coontie, coonty, *ko͞on′ti*, *n.* an American cycad

—*adv.* **co-or'dinately.**—*ns.* **co-or'dinateness; co-ordinā'tion.**—*adj.* **co-or'dinative,** co-ordinating: co-ordinated, indicating co-ordination.—**co-ordinate geometry,** geometry by the use of co-ordinates, analytical geometry; **co-ordination compounds** (*chem.*), compounds in which the atoms or groups are united by co-ordinate bonds, secondary valences supplementary to the principal valences (e.g. addition compounds), esp. (**co-ordination complex compounds**) ones in which there is a central atom or ion.

coosen, coosin, obs. spellings of cousin, cozen.

coost, *kûst*, a Scottish form of cast (*pa.t.*).

coot, *kōōt*, *n.* a short-tailed water-fowl, with a characteristic white spot—an extension of the bill—on the forehead; hence called *bald*, as in phrase, *bald as a coot*: a foolish person (*coll.*). [M.E. *cote*; cf. Du. *koet*.]

coot. See cuit.

cop, *kop*, *n.* a top or head of anything; a conical ball of thread on a spindle.—Also **copp'in.**—*adj.* **copped,** rising to a cop or head. [O.E. *cop*, *copp*.]

cop, *kop*, (*slang*) *v.t.* to capture: to catch.—*n.* a policeman: a capture.—*n.* **copp'er** (*slang*), a policeman. [Perh. Fr. *caper*, to seize—L. *capĕre*, *captum*, to take; cf. Du. *kapen*, to steal.]

copacetic, copesettic, *kō-pə-set'ik*, (*U.S. slang*) *adj.* sound: excellent.—*interj.* all clear. [Origin obscure.]

copaiba, copaiva, *kō-pī'bä*, *-vä*, or *-pā'*, *n.* a balsam obtained from S. American caesalpiniaceous

copia verborum, *kō'pi-a ver-bō'rəm* (*ver-bō'rōōm*, *wer-*) (L.) plenty of words, fluency.

copier. See copy.

coping. See cope (1).

co-pilot, copilot, *kō'pī-lət*, *n.* a fellow pilot.

copious, *kō'pi-əs*, *adj.* plentiful: overflowing: abounding: rich in words: not concise.—*adv.* **cō'piously.**—*n.* **cō'piousness.** [L. *cōpiōsus*—*cōpia*, plenty—*co-*, inten., and *ops*, *opis*, wealth.]

copita, *ko-pē'tə*, *n.* tulip-shaped sherry glass. [Sp.]

co-polymer, *kō-pol'i-mər*, *n.* a substance polymerised along with another, the result being a chemical compound, not a mixture.—*v.t.* **co-pol'ymerise, -ize.**—*n.* **co-polymerisā'tion.**

co-portion, *kō-pōr'shən*, *-pör*, (*Spens.*) *n.* share.

copper, *kop'ər*, *n.* a moderately hard metal (symbol Cu for L. *cuprum*; atomic number 29), of a reddish colour, perhaps the first metal used by man: money, or a coin, made orig. of copper: a copper vessel: a boiler (orig. of copper) for clothes, or soap, etc.—*adj.* made of copper: copper-coloured.—*v.t.* to cover with copper.—*n.* **copp'ering,** the act of sheathing with copper: a covering of copper.—*adjs.* **copp'erish,** somewhat like copper; **copp'ery,** like copper.—**Copper Age,** a stage in culture in some regions leading up to the Bronze Age, characterised by the use of copper unmixed with tin; **copp'er-beech',** a variety of the common beech with purplish, copper-coloured leaves.—*adj.* **copp'er-bott'omed,** having the bottom covered with copper: sound, esp. financially.—Also *v.t.*—*n.* **copp'er-cap'tain,**

logos, discourse), the unclean in literature and art; **coproph'agan** (Gr. *phagein*, to eat), a dung-beetle.—*adj.* **coprophag'ic.**—*n.* **coproph'agist** (*-jist*), a dung-eater.—*adj.* **coproph'agous.**—*n.* **coprophil'ia** (Gr. *philiā*, love), morbid pleasure in dung or filth.—*adj.* **coproph'ilous**, delighting in dung or filth: growing on or in dung.—*n.* **copros'terol**, a compound formed from cholesterol in the intestine. [Gr. *kopros*, dung.]

copse, copsewood. See **coppice.**

Copt, *kopt*, *n.* a Christian descendant of the ancient Egyptians.—*adj.* **Copt'ic.**—*n.* the language of the Copts. [Gr. *Aigyptios*, Egyptian.]

copula, *kop'ū-lə*, *n.* that which joins together: a bond or tie: copulation: the word joining the subject and predicate (*logic*).—*adj.* **cop'ular.**—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **cop'ulāte**, to unite in sexual intercourse.—*n.* **copulā'tion.**—*adj.* **cop'ulātive**, uniting: indicating combination, not alternative or adversative relation.—*n.* in gram., a conjunction that does this.—*adj.* **cop'ulatory.** [L. *cōpula*—*co-*, *apĕre*, to join.]

copy, *kop'i*, *n.* abundance, copiousness (*obs.*): an imitation: a transcript: a reproduction: an exemplar: that which is imitated or reproduced: a specimen to be imitated: matter (e.g. a newspaper article) for printing: something newsworthy.—*v.t.* to write, paint, etc. after: to imitate closely: to transcribe: to reproduce or duplicate by copying-press or otherwise.—*v.i.* to make a copy: to follow: to look on a schoolfellow's work and filch the result:—*pr.p.* **cop'ying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **cop'ied.**—*ns.* **cop'ier**, one who copies:

coquimbite, *kō-kim'bīt*, *n.* a yellowish hydrous sulphate of iron found in *Coquimbo*.

coquito, *kō-kē'tō*, *n.* a beautiful Chilean palm, *Jubaea spectabilis*. [Sp.; dim. of *coco*, coco-palm.]

cor, *kōr*, *n.* a Hebrew measure, the homer, 10 ephahs or baths (roughly 11 bushels). [Heb. *kōr*, round vessel.]

coracle, *kor'ə-kl*, *n.* a small oval rowing-boat used in Wales, made of skins or tarred or oiled canvas stretched on wickerwork, etc. [Conn. W. *corwg*, anything round; Gael. *curach*, see **currach.**]

coracoid, *kor'ə-koid*, *adj.* shaped like a crow's beak.—*n.* in anat., a paired ventral bone in the breast-girdle, forming along with the scapula the articulation for the fore-limb: in mammals, except monotremes, reduced to a coracoid process, fused to the scapula. [Gr. *korax*, *korakos*, a crow, and *eidos*, form.]

co-radicate, coradicate, *kō-rad'i-kāt*, (*philol.*) *adj.* of the same root. [Pfx. co-, together and **radicate**—see **radical.**]

coraggio, *kor-ad'jō*, *interj.* courage! [It.]

coral, *kor'əl*, *n.* a hard substance of various colours deposited on the bottom of the sea, skeleton, mostly calcareous, of Anthozoa and of some Hydrozoa: the animal or colony that produces it: a young child's toy of coral or other material for biting: lobster roe, coral red when cooked: (*pl.*) a necklace of coral: a deep orange-pink colour.—*adj.* made of or like coral, esp. red coral.—*adj.*

kōōrāt). [Fr. *courante*, lit. running—L. *currĕre*, to run—(It. *coranta*, from Fr.).]

corban, *kör'ban*, *n.* anything devoted to God in fulfilment of a vow. [Heb. *qorbān*, an offering, sacrifice.]

corbe, *körb* (*Spens.*). See **corbel, courbe.**

corbeau, *kör-bō'*, *n.* a blackish green colour. [Fr., raven.]

corbeil, *kör'bel*, *-be'i*, *n.* a basket filled with earth, set up as a protection (*fort.*): a carved representation of a basket (*archit.*).—*n.* **corbeille'**, a basket of flowers. [Fr. *corbeille*—L. *corbicula*, dim. of *corbis*, a basket.]

corbel, *kör'bl*, (*archit.*) *n.* a projection from the face of a wall, supporting a weight.—*adj.* **cor'belled.**—*n.* **cor'belling.**—**cor'bel-tā'ble**, a row of corbels and the parapet or cornice they support. [O.Fr. *corbel*—L.L. *corvellus*, dim. of *corvus*, a raven.]

corbicula, *kör-bik'ū-lə*, *n.* the pollen basket of bees, consisting of the dilated posterior tibia with its fringe of long hairs:—*pl.* **corbic'ulae** (*-lē*).—*adj.* **corbic'ulate.** [L. dim. of *corbis*, a basket.]

corbie, *kör'bi*, *n.* a raven: a crow.—**corbie messenger** (*Scot.*), one who returns too late, or not at all; **cor'bie-steps**, crow-steps. [O.Fr. *corbin*—L. *corvus*, a crow.]

corcass, *kör'kas*, *n.* in Ireland, a salt-marsh, or readily flooded land by a river. [Ir. *corcach.*]

Corchorus, *kör'ko-rəs*, *n.* the jute genus. [Gr. *korchoros*, the name of a plant.]

cord, *körd*, *n.* a small rope or thick string

córdoba, *kor'dō-bä*, *n.* the monetary unit of Nicaragua. [Named after Francisco Fernandez de *Córdoba* (d. about 1518).]

cordon, *kör'don*, *-dən*, *n.* a cord or ribbon bestowed as a badge of honour: a row of stones along the line of a rampart (*fort.*): a line of men set to prevent passage: a single-stemmed fruit-tree.—*v.i.* to enclose with a cordon.—**sanitary cordon**, (now more *usu.*) **cordon sanitaire.** [Fr.]

cordon bleu, *kor-dɔ̃ blø*, (Fr.) blue ribbon: a cook of the highest excellence.

cordon sanitaire, *kor-dɔ̃ sa-nē-ter*, (Fr.) a sanitary cordon, a line of sentries posted to restrict passage into and out of an area and so keep contagious disease within that area: neutral states keeping hostile states apart: barrier (*lit.* or *fig.*) isolating a state, etc., considered dangerous—sometimes called **sanitary cordon.**

cordovan, *kör'do-vən*, **cordwain**, *körd'wān*, *n.* goat-skin leather, originally from *Cordova* (*Córdoba*) in Spain.—*ns.* **cord'wainer**, **cord'iner**, a worker in cordovan or cordwain: a shoemaker; **cord'wainery.**

corduroy, *kör-də-roi'*, or *kör'*, *n.* a ribbed fustian, a cotton stuff made after the fashion of velvet: (in *pl.*) corduroy trousers.—*adj.* of corduroy.—**corduroy road**, a track laid transversely with tree-trunks. [Perh. Fr. *corde du roi*, king's cord.]

Cordyline, *kör-di-lī'nē*, *n.* a tropical and subtropical liliaceous genus similar to the dragon-

coriāceous, co′rious, leathery. [L. *corium*—Gr. *chorion*, skin, leather.]

co-rival, co-rivalry, co-rivalship. See **corrival.**

cork, *körk*, *n.* the outer bark of the cork-tree, an oak found in S. Europe, N. Africa, etc.: a stopper made of cork: any stopper: a tissue of close-fitting, thick-walled cells, almost airtight and watertight, forming bark or covering the surfaces of wounds (*bot.*): a piece of cork: a float of cork.—*adj.* made of cork.—*v.t.* to stop with a cork: to stop up.—*n.* **cork′age,** corking or uncorking of bottles: a charge made by hotel-keepers for uncorking of bottles when the liquor has not been supplied from the house.—*adj.* **corked,** stopped as by a cork: tainted as if by the cork, as wine: blackened by burnt cork: drunk (*slang*).—*ns.* **cork′er,** a finisher: a conclusive argument (*slang*): a person or thing that surpasses; **cork′iness.**—*adjs.* **cork′ing** (*slang*), surpassing; **cork′y,** of, or resembling, cork: withered (*Shak.*).—**cork′-borer,** an instrument for boring holes in corks to receive glass tubes in chemical apparatus; **cork′-cam′bium,** phellogen; **cork′-car′pet, -lino′leum, -mat,** a floor-covering, mat, made of pieces of cork with rubber and linseed oil; **cork′-cutter,** one employed in cutting corks for bottles, etc.: an instrument used for this; **cork′-heel,** a shoe-heel of cork.—*adj.* **cork′-heeled′,** having cork heels; wanton.—**cork′-jack′et,** a jacket made of or lined with cork, to aid in swimming; **cork′-leg,** an artificial leg; **cork′-oak,** a species of oak (*Quercus Suber*) which

European moth (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) whose larvae have become a maize pest in America; **corn′-brake′,** a maize plantation; **corn′-bran′dy,** spirits made from grain: whisky; **corn′brash** (*geol.*), a clayey limestone of the Oolite, giving good corn soils; **corn′-bread, -cake** (*U.S.*), bread, a cake, made of maize meal; **corn′-chandler,** a retailer of grain; **corn′-chandlery; corn′-cob,** the woody axis of a maize ear: a corn-cob pipe; **corn′cockle,** a tall, beautiful cornfield weed (*Agrostemma* (or *Lychnis*) *Githago*) akin to the campions; **corn′-cracker** (*U.S.*), a poor white: a Kentuckian; **corn′crake,** a rail with characteristic cry, inhabiting cornfields; **corn′-dealer, -factor, -merchant,** one who buys and sells corn; **corn′-dodger** (*U.S.*), a cake, small loaf, or dumpling of maize; **corn′-exchange′,** a mart for trade in corn.—*adj.* **corn′-fed,** fed on corn: well fed.—**corn′field,** a field in which corn is growing; **corn′-flag,** a gladiolus; **corn′-flour,** finely ground maize, rice, or other grain: a pudding made of it: **corn′flower,** the bluebottle, a beautiful blue-flowered cornfield weed of the Compositae (*Centaurea Cyanus*); **corn′fly,** the gout-fly; **corn′husk** (*U.S.*), a corn-shuck; **corn′husker,** a person or machine that removes cornhusks; **corn′husking; corn′ing-house,** a place where gunpowder is granulated; **corn′-kist** (*Scot.*), a stable grain-chest; **corn′-kister,** a farm-worker's song of his life and work; **corn′land,** ground suitable for growing grain; **corn′-law,** a law regulating trade in grain, esp.

pertaining to horns or corns: having corns: horny.—**corn'-cure**, a remedy for corns; **corn'-cutter**, one who cuts corns; **corniferous limestone**, a coral limestone with chert nodules in the Devonian of North America; **corn plaster**, a remedial plaster for corns.—**tread on one's corns**, to hurt one's feelings. [L. *cornū*, a horn.]

cornage, *körn'ij*, (*hist.*) *n.* a feudal service or rent fixed according to number of horned cattle —horngeld. [O.Fr.,—L. *cornū*, horn.]

cornea, *kör'ni-ə*, *n.* the transparent horny membrane that forms the front covering of the eye. —*adj.* **cor'neal.**—**corneal lens**, a contact lens covering the transparent part of the eye only. [L. *cornea* (*tēla*), horny (tissue).]

cornel, *kör'nəl*, *n.* the so-called cornelian cherry or cornelian tree, a small tree (*Cornus mas*) of middle and southern Europe: any species of the genus Cor'nus, type of the family Corna'ceae (akin to Umbelliferae), such as dwarf cornel, an alpine herb with four white bracts surrounding its umbel, and dogwood.—**cor'nel-tree, cornē'lian-tree.** [L.L. *cornolium*—L. *cornus*, cornel.]

cornelian, *kör-nē'li-ən*, *n.* a fine chalcedony, generally translucent red.—Also **carnē'lian** (*kär-*). [Fr. *cornaline*—L. *cornū*, a horn, or *cornum*, cornelian cherry, from its appearance; confused with *carō*, *carnis*, flesh.]

cornemuse, *kör'ni-mūz*, *n.* a French bagpipe. [Fr.]

corner, *kör'nər*, *n.* the point where two lines or several planes meet: an angular projection or recess: a secret or confined place: an embarras-

a building, window, etc.: a plaster moulding round a ceiling: a support for picture-hooks: an overhanging crest of snow.—*v.t.* to furnish with a cornice.—*adj.* **cor'niced.**—**cor'nice-hook, -pole, -rail**, a hook, pole, rail, for hanging pictures, curtains, etc.; **cor'nice-ring**, a ring or moulding on a cannon next below the muzzle-ring. [Fr.,—It., poss. Gr. *korōnis*, a curved line, cf. L. *corōna*.]

corniche, *kor-nēsh*, (Fr.) a coast road built along a cliff-face: in Egypt, a boulevard along a bank of the Nile.

corniculate, etc. See **corn.**

Cornish, *kör'nisn*, *adj.* pertaining to Cornwall.—*n.* Celtic language of Cornwall, dead since the later 18th cent.—**Cornish clay**, china-clay; **Cornish pasty**, a pasty (pasty (2)) with meat and vegetables.

corno, *kör'nō*, *n.* the French horn.—*n.* **corn'ist**, a horn-player.—**corno di basset'to**, the basset-horn: an organ-stop. [It.,—L. *cornū*, a horn.]

cornopean. See **cornet** (1).

cornu. See **corn** (2).

cornucopia, *kör-nū-kō'pi-ə*, *n.* the horn of plenty according to one fable, the horn of the goat that suckled Jupiter, placed among the stars as an emblem of plenty: an ornament consisting of a horn overflowing with fruits: an abundant source of supply.—*adj.* **cornucō'pian.** [L. *cornū cōpiae*—*cornū*, horn, *cōpia*, plenty.]

Cornus. See **cornel.**

cornute, *kör-nūt'*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to cuckold.—*adjs.* **cornute', -d**, horned: hornlike: cuckolded (*obs.*).

the solar corona assumed to explain spectral lines now known to be due to iron and nickel atoms that have lost a large number of electrons; **coronagraph, coronograph** (*-ōn'a-gräf*), a special telescope used to observe prominences and the corona around the edge of the sun.—**coronary thrombosis**, stoppage of a branch of a coronary artery by a clot of blood. [L. *corōna*, a crown.]

coronach, *kor-ə-nähh*, *-nəhh*, *n.* a dirge. [Said to be a Gaelic word, but evidence insufficient.]

coronation (*Spens.*), for carnation.

coronation. See corona.

coroner, *kor'ə-nər*, *n.* orig. guardian of the pleas of the crown: now an officer whose chief duty is to enquire into the causes of accidental or suspicious deaths. [O.Fr. *corouner*—L. *corōna*, crown.]

coronet, *kor'ə-nit*, *n.* a small crown worn by the nobility: an ornamental head-dress: the part of a horse's pastern just above the coffin—also **cor'net.**—*adj.* **cor'oneted.** [O.Fr. *coronete*, dim. of *corone*, crown—L. *corōna*.]

coronis, *ko-rō'nis*, *n.* in Greek, a sign (᾿) marking a crasis, as κἄν = καὶ ἄν. [Gr. *korōnis*, a curved line.]

coronium. See corona.

coronoid, *kor'ə-noid*, or *kor-ō'noid*, (*anat.*) *adj.* like a crow's bill, as the coronoid process of the lower jaw. [Gr. *korōnē*, a crow, and *eidos*, form, shape.]

corozo, *kor-ō'sō*, *n.* a South American short-stemmed palm (*Phytelephas*) whose seed (corozo

matique, *dē-plō-ma-tēk*, the whole diplomatic staff at a particular capital.

corpse, *kōrps*, or *kōrs*, *n.* a dead human body.—**corpse'-can'dle**, a light seen hovering over a grave—an omen of death; **corpse'-gate**, a lich-gate. [M.E. *corps*, earlier *cors*—O.Fr. *cors*—L. *corpus*, the body.]

corpus, *kōr'pəs*, *n.* a body, esp. a dead body: any special structure in the body: a body of literature, law, etc.:—*pl.* **cor'pora** (*-pə-rə*).—*ns.* **cor'pūlence, cor'pūlency**, fleshiness of body: excessive fatness.—*adj.* **cor'pūlent.**—*adv.* **cor'pūlently.**—*n.* **cor'puscle** (*-pus-l*; sometimes *-pus'l*), a minute particle—also **corpus'cule.**—*adjs.* **corpus'cular, corpuscūlā'rian.**—*ns.* **corpuscūlā'rian**, one who holds the corpuscular theory; **corpuscular'ity.**—**corpus Chris'ti** (*-tī*, *-ti*), the festival in honour of the Eucharist, held on the Thursday after the festival of the Trinity; **corpus delicti** (*di-lik'tī*, *de-lik'tē*; *law*), the essential facts of the crime charged, e.g. in a murder trial, that somebody is actually dead and has been murdered; **corpuscular theory of light**, Newton's theory that light consists in the emission of material particles; **Corpus Juris Canonici**, *jōō'ris* (*ū'ris*) *ka-non'i-si* (*'i-kē*), body of the canon law; **Corpus Juris Civilis**, *si-vi'lis* (*kē-vē'*, *-we'*), the body of the civil law; **corpus vile** (*vi'lē*, *vē'le*, *wē'-*), a useless thing (suitable for experiment). [L. *corpus*, the body.]

corral, *kə-* or *ko-ral'*, *n.* a pen for cattle: an enclosure to drive hunted animals into: a defensive ring of wagons.—*v.t.* to pen: to form into a

correligionist. See co-religionist.

correption, *kər-ep'shən,* (*obs.*) *n.* shortening in pronunciation: reproof. [L. *correptiō, -ōnis*—*cor-*, inten., and *rapĕre*, to seize.]

correspond, *kor-i-spond',* *v.i.* to answer, suit, agree (with *to, with*): to hold intercourse, esp. by letter.—*ns.* **correspond'ence, correspond'ency,** suitability: harmony: relation of agreement, part to part, or one to one: friendly intercourse (*arch.*): communication by letter: a body of letters.—*adj.* **correspond'ent,** answering: agreeing: suitable.—*n.* one with whom intercourse is kept up by letters: one who contributes letters, or is employed to send special reports (e.g. *foreign correspondent, war correspondent*), to a periodical: a person or firm that regularly does business for another elsewhere.—*adv.* **correspond'ently.**—*adj.* **correspond'ing,** correspondent: answering: suiting: carrying on correspondence by letters.—*adv.* **correspond'ingly.**—*adj.* **correspon'sive,** corresponding: answering.—**correspondence course, school,** etc., one conducted by postal correspondence; **corresponding member,** a member living at a distance who communicates with a society without taking part in its administration.—**doctrine of correspondences,** the theory of Swedenborg that there is a spiritual antitype corresponding to every natural object and that Scripture contains the key to these correspondences. [L. *cor-*, with, and *respondēre*.]

corrida de toros, *kō-rē'dhä dā tō'rōs,* (Sp.) a bull-

rōd'ible).—*n.* **corrosion** (*-rō'zhən*), act or process of eating or wasting away.—*adj.* **corrōs'ive,** having the quality of eating away.—*n.* that which has the power of corroding.—*adv.* **corrōs'ively.**—*n.* **corrōs'iveness.**—**corrosive sublimate,** mercuric chloride. [L. *cor-*, inten., *rōdĕre, rōsum*, to gnaw.]

corrody, corody, *kor'ō-di,* *n.* an allowance: pension: originally the right of the lord to claim free lodging from the vassal. [O.Fr. *conrei, conroi*.]

corrugate, *kor'ə-* or *kor'o͞o-gāt,* *v.t.* to wrinkle or draw into folds.—*ns.* **corrugā'tion,** the act of wrinkling or state of being wrinkled: a wrinkle; **corr'ugator** (*anat.*), a wrinkling muscle.—**corrugated iron,** sheet iron bent by ridged rollers into a wavy form for the sake of strength; **corrugated paper,** a wrinkled paper used as wrapping material. [L. *cor-*, inten., *rūgāre, -ātum*, to wrinkle—*rūga*, a wrinkle.]

corrupt, *kər-upt',* *v.t.* to make putrid: to taint: to debase: to spoil: to destroy the purity of: to pervert: to bribe.—*v.i.* to rot: to lose purity.—*adj.* putrid: depraved: defiled: not genuine: much vitiated or debased in transcription: bribed: venal: of the nature of bribery.—*ns.* **corrupt'er; corruptibil'ity, corrupt'ibleness.**—*adj.* **corrupt'ible,** liable to be corrupted.—*adv.* **corrupt'ibly.**—*ns.* **corrup'tion,** rottenness: putrid matter: impurity: bribery; **corrup'tionist,** one who defends or who practises corruption.—*adj.*

co'trophin, adrenocorticotrophin. [L. *cortex*, *corticis*, bark.]

cortile, *kör-tē'lā*, *n*. an enclosed courtyard within a building, generally roofless. [It.]

cortisone, *kör'ti-sōn*, *n*. 'compound E', a steroid isolated from the adrenal cortex, or prepared from ox bile, etc.

corundum, *kə-run'dəm*, *n*. a mineral consisting of alumina, second in hardness only to the diamond —including sapphire, ruby, emery. [Tamil *kurundam*.]

coruscate, *kor'əs-kāt*, *v.i.* to sparkle: to throw off flashes of light.—*adj*. corus'cant, flashing.—*n*. coruscā'tion, a glittering: sudden flash of light. [L. *coruscāre*, *-ātum*, to vibrate, glitter.]

corvée, *kör-vā'*, *n*. the obligation to perform gratuitous labour (such as the maintenance of roads) for the sovereign or feudal lord. [Fr.,—L.L. *corrogāta*—L. *corrogāre*—*cor-*, together, *rogāre*, to ask.]

corves. See corf.

corvet. Same as curvet.

corvette, *kör-vet'*, *n*. formerly a flush-decked vessel, with one tier of guns: now an escort vessel specially designed for protecting convoys against submarine attack. [Fr.,—Sp. *corbeta*—L. *corbīta*, a slow-sailing ship, from *corbis*, a basket.]

Corvus, *kör'vəs*, *n*. the crow genus, typical of the family Cor'vidae and subfamily Corvi'nae: a southern constellation: (without *cap*.) a grappling-hook in ancient Roman naval warfare: a hooked ram for destroying walls.—*adj*. cor'vine (*vīn*). [L. *corvus*, a raven.]

cosh, *kosh*, (*Scot*.) *adj*. cosy, snug.

cosh, *kosh*, (*slang*) *n*. a bludgeon, truncheon, lead-pipe, piece of flexible tubing filled with metal, or the like, used as a weapon.—Also *v.t*.

cosh. See cosine.

cosher, *kosh'ər*, (*dial*.) *v.t*. to pamper, to coddle.—*v.i*. to chat in a friendly way.

cosher. Same as kosher.

coshery, *kosh'ər-i*, *n*. the ancient right of an Irish chief to quarter himself and his retainers on his tenantry—also cosh'ering.—*v.i*. cosh'er, to live on dependants.—*n*. cosh'erer. [Ir. *coisir*, a feast.]

cosier. See cozier.

co-signatory, *kō-sig'nə-tə-ri*, *adj*. uniting with others in signing.—*n*. one who does so.—*adj*. (*rare*) co-signif'icative, having the same signification.

cosine, *kō'sin*, *n*. the sine of the complement of an angle—*abbrev*. cos (*kos*).—*n*. cosh (*kosh*), for *h*yperbolic *cos*ine.

cosmetic, *koz-met'ik*, *adj*. purporting to improve beauty, esp. that of the complexion: correcting defects of the face, etc., or supplying deficiencies (as *cosmetic surgery*, *hands*).—*n*. a preparation for the purpose.—*adj*. cosmet'ical.—*adv*. cosmet'ically.—*v.t*. cosmet'icise, -ize (*-sīz*).—*n*. cosmet'icism.—*ns*. cosmē'sis, cosmetic surgery or treatment; cosmetol'ogy, art or profession of applying cosmetics, or of carrying out plastic surgery. [Gr. *kosmētikos*—*kosmeein*, to adorn —*kosmos*, order.]

Cosmos, *koz'mos*, *n*. an American plant genus of comp world.—**cos′motron**, see accelerator (under accelerate).—**cosmical constant**, a number, at present of the order of 10^{78}, believed to be fundamental to the structure of the universe; **cosmic rays**, the shortest electro-magnetic waves known, discovered in 1925 by Dr R. A. Millikan, thought to come from interstellar space; **cosmological principle**, according to the cosmology of general relativity, the principle that, at a given time, the universe would look the same to observers in other nebulae as it looks to us. [Gr. *kosmos*, order, world, universe.]

co-sphered, *kō-sfērd′*, (*arch.*) *adj.* being in the same sphere.

coss, *kos*, *n.* a measure of distance in India, averaging about 1¾ mile. [Hindi *kōs*—Sans. *krōśa*, a call.]

Cossack, *kos′ək*, *n.* one of a people in south-eastern Russia, formerly holding by military tenure and serving as cavalry.—**Cossack boots**, Russian boots; **Cossack post**, a small group of mounted troops on outpost duty. [Turk. *quzzāq*, freebooter.]

cosset, *kos′it*, *n.* a hand-reared lamb: a pet.—*v.t.* to fondle: to pamper:—*pr.p.* coss′eting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* coss′eted. [Perh. O.E. *cot-sǣta*, *cot-setla*, cot-dweller.]

cost, *kost*, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to be obtainable at a price of: to involve an expenditure of: to require to be laid out or suffered or lost.—*v.t.* to estimate the cost of production of:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cost.—*n.* what is or would have to be laid out or suffered

costume, *kos′tūm*, in U.S. *′tōōm*, *n.* a manner of dressing: dress, garb: a woman's outer dress as a unit: fancy dress.—*v.t.* (*kos-tūm′*, in U.S. *-tōōm′*), to dress.—*adj.* **costumed′**.—*ns.* **costum′er**, **costum′ier**, one who makes or deals in costumes.—**costume jewellery**, jewellery worn as an adornment only, without pretence of being genuine gems. [Fr.,—It. *costume*—L. *cōnsuētūdō, -inis*, custom.]

Costus, *kos′təs*, *n.* a genus of plants of the ginger family: (without *cap.*) an aromatic root wrongly assigned to it, really that of a composite of Kashmir, *Saussurea hypoleuca*—also **cos′tus arabicus**, **cos′tus-root**. [Latinised from Gr. *kostos*.]

cosy, in U.S. **cozy**, *kō′zi*, (orig. *Scot.*) *adj.* snug: comfortable.—*n.* a covering used for a teapot, to keep the tea warm (also **tea′-cosy**): a similar covering for a boiled egg.—*adv.* **cō′sily**. [Ety. unknown.]

cot, *kot*, (*poet.*) *n.* a small dwelling, a cottage.—*adj.* **cott′ed**, lined with cots.—*ns.* **cot′-folk** (*Scot.*), cottars; **cot′-house** (*Scot.*), a house occupied by a cottar; **cot′land**, land belonging to a cottage; **cot′quean** (*obs.*), a scolding woman: a man who busies himself with women's affairs (*Shak.*); **cot′town** (*Scot.*), a group of cot-houses. [O.E. *cot*; cf. O.N. and Du. *kot*.]

cot, **cott**, *kot*, *n.* a small bed or crib: a swinging bed of canvas (for officers, sick, etc.) (*naut.*): a hospital bed. [Anglo-Ind.,—Hindi *khāṭ*.]

cot (*Spens.* **cott**), *kot*, *n.* a small boat. [Ir.]

or small trees akin to hawthorn. [L. *cotōnea*, quince.]

Cotswold, *kots'wōld*, *n.* a breed of sheep.—**Cotswold lion** (*jocular*), a sheep. [*Cotswold* Hills.]

cott. See **cot** (2) and (3).

cotta, *kot'a*, *n.* a surplice. [L.L. *cotta*.]

cottabus, *kot'ä-bus*, *n.* an amusement in ancient Greece among young men, consisting in throwing wine into a vessel, success at which betokened fortune in love. [L.,—Gr. *kottabos*.]

cottage, *kot'ij*, *n.* a small dwelling-house: a country residence: a summer residence (*U.S.*): a one-storey house (*Austr.*).—*adj.* **cott'aged**, covered with cottages.—*n.* **cott'ager**, one who dwells in a cottage, esp. of labourers.—**cottage cheese**, soft white loose cheese made from skim-milk curds; **cottage hospital**, a small, simply organised hospital: one housed in a cottage or cottages; **cottage loaf**, a loaf consisting of a smaller lump on the top of a bigger one; **cottage orné** (Fr. *ko-täzh or-nā*), an ornately-designed small country house built in rustic style; **cottage piano**, a small upright piano. [L.L. *cottagium*—O.E. *cot*; see **cot** (1).]

cottar, cotter, *kot'ər*, *n.* one of a class of mediaeval villeins: a peasant occupying a cot or cottage for which he has to give labour (*Scot.*). [**cot** (1).]

cotter, *kot'ər*, *n.* a pin or wedge for fastening and tightening.—*n.* **cott'er-pin**, a pin for keeping a cotter in place. [Origin obscure.]

cottier, *kot'i-ər*, *n.* a cottar: an Irish tenant holding land as the highest bidder; **cott'ierism**, the

with raised rim; **cot'yloid**, cup-shaped. [Gr. *kotylē*.]

cotyledon, *kot-i-lē'dən*, *n.* a seed-leaf (*bot.*): a tuft or patch of villi on the placenta, as in most ruminants (*zool.*): (*cap.*) a genus of S. Afr. plants (from Crassulaceae).—*adjs.* **cotylē'donary; cotilē'donous**, pertaining to or having cotyledons.—*n.pl.* **Cotyloph'ora**, the Pecora, or ruminants other than camels and chevrotains. [Gr. *kotylēdōn*—*kotylē*, a cup.]

coucal, *kōō'käl*, *n.* a genus (*Centropus*) of common bush-birds in Africa, India and Australia, the lark-heeled cuckoos. [Imit.]

couch, *kowch*, *v.t.* to lay down: to lower: to cause to lie close: to spread: to level: to arrange in language, to express: to depress or remove (a cataract in the eye).—*v.i.* to lie down for the purpose of sleep, concealment, etc.: to bend or stoop.—*n.* any place for rest or sleep: a bed: a kind of sofa with half back and one raised end: the lair of a wild beast: a layer: that on which something is spread.—*adj.* **couch'ant**, couching or lying down: lying down with head up (*her.*).—*n.* **couch'ing**, embroidery in which the surface is covered with threads and these are secured by stitches forming a pattern.—**couch a spear**, to fix it in its rest at the side of the armour. [Fr. *coucher*, to lay down—L. *colloçāre*, to place—*col-*, together, *locus*, a place.]

couch, couch-grass, *kowch'*, *kōōch'* (*grās*), *ns.* a grass akin to wheat, a troublesome weed owing to its creeping rootstocks. [A variant of cutter in front of a ploughshare. [O.E. *culter*—L. *culter*, knife.]

coumarin, cumarin, *kōō'mə-rin*, *n.* a crystalline compound ($C_9H_6O_2$) obtained from Tonka beans, woodruff, melilot, etc.—*adjs.* **coumaric** (*-mar'*), **coumaril'ic.** [Tupi *cumarú*, Tonka bean.]

council, *kown'sl*, *-sil*, *n.* an assembly called together for deliberation, advice, administration or legislation: the persons constituting such an assembly: the body directing the affairs of a town, county, parish, etc.: an assembly of ecclesiastics met to regulate doctrine or discipline: a governing body in a university: a committee that arranges the business of a society.—*ns.* **coun'cillor,** (*U.S.*) **coun'cilor,** a member of a council; **coun'cilman** (*London* and *U.S.*), a member of a municipal council.—*adj.* **councilman'ic** (*U.S.*).—**coun'cil-board,** the board or table round which a council meets for deliberation: the council itself; **coun'cil-cham'ber,** the room where a council is held; **council estate,** an area set apart for council houses; **coun'cil-house,** a house in which a council meets: a house erected by a municipal council; **council school,** a school governed by a town or county council; **general council,** one called by an invitation to the church at large, also oecumenical, if received by the Catholic Church in general—as the first seven, 325-787; **legislativ**

provided and maintained by a local education authority; **county seat** (*U.S.*), the seat of county government; **county town,** the town in which the public business of the county is transacted; **Count of the Saxon Shore,** in Roman Britain, an official in charge of the S.E. coast (liable to attacks by Saxons). [O.Fr. *conte*—L. *comes*, *comitis*, a companion, *con-*, with, *īre*, to go.]

count, *obs.* **compt,** *kownt*, *v.t.* to number, sum up: to name the numerals up to: to take into account, reckon as significant or to be recognised: to ascribe: to reckon, esteem, consider.—*v.i.* to number: to be numbered: to be of account: to be recognised in reckoning: to have a certain value: to reckon: to name the numerals in order.—*n.* act of numbering: reckoning: the number counted: a number indicating size of yarn: the counting of the seconds in which a fallen man may rise and resume (also **count-out**; *boxing*): esteem, consideration, account: a particular charge in an indictment.—*adjs.* **count'able** (formerly **compt'able, -ible**), capable of being counted: to be counted: accountable: sensitive (*Shak.*); **count'ed,** accounted, reckoned.—*n.* **count'er,** he who or that which counts: that which indicates a number: a disk or the like, used in reckoning or as a substitute for a coin in games: a table on which money is counted or goods laid: the name of certain prisons (officially **compter**; *hist.*).—*adj.* **count'less,** that cannot be counted: innu-

counter-, *kown'tər-*, in composition, against.—*v.t.* **counteract'**, to act counter or in opposition to: to hinder or defeat: to neutralise.—*n.* **counterac'tion.**—*adj.* **counteract'ive**, tending to counteract.—*n.* one who or that which counteracts.—*adv.* **counteract'ively.**—*ns.* **coun'ter-ag'ent**, anything which counteracts; **coun'ter-approach'**, a work thrown up outside a besieged place to command or check the approaches of the besieger; **coun'ter-attack**, an attack in reply to an attack; **coun'ter-attrac'tion**, attraction in an opposite direction: a rival show.—*adj.* **coun'ter-attract'ive.**—*v.t.* **counterbal'ance**, to balance by weight on the opposite side: to act against with equal weight, power, or influence.—*ns.* **coun'terbalance**, an equal weight, power, or agency working in opposition; **coun'ter-base** (see contrabass); **coun'ter-batt'ery** (*mil.*), a battery erected to oppose another; **coun'terblast**, a defiant pronouncement or denunciation; **coun'terblow**, a return blow; **coun'terbond**, a bond to protect from contingent loss one who has given bond for another.—*v.t.* **coun'ter-brace** (*naut.*), to brace or fasten (the head-yards and after-yards) in opposite ways.—*n.* the lee-brace of the fore-topsail-yard.—*n.* **coun'terbuff**, a stroke that stops motion or causes a recoil: reaction: return blow: rebuff.—*v.t.* to rebuff.—*ns.* **coun'ter-cast** (*Spens.*), a contrary cast, counterplot, trick; **coun'terchange** (*Shak.*), exchange: reciprocation.—*adj.* **coun'terchanged'**, exchanged: having the tinctures reversed or interchanged (*her.*).—*n.* **coun'tercharge**, a charge brought

of goods belonging to several merchants, so that it may not be opened except in the presence of all the owners: a mark put on standard metal by the London Goldsmiths' Company in addition to the artificers: an artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses to disguise their age; **counter-measure**, an action intended to counteract the effect of another action or happening.—*v.t.* **countermine'**, to make a mine in opposition to: to oppose by means of a countermine: to frustrate by secret working (*fig.*).—*n.* (*kownt'*) a mine or chamber excavated by the besiegers to counteract or destroy the mines made by the besiegers: any means of counteraction (*fig.*).—*ns.* **coun'ter-mō'tion**, an opposite motion; **coun'ter-move, -move'ment**, a contrary move, movement; **coun'termure**, a wall-facing: a supplementary wall: a wall raised by besiegers against a wall.—*v.t.* (*-mūr'*) to defend with a countermure.—*ns.* **coun'ter-offen'sive**, counter-attack: attack by the defenders; **coun'ter-o'pening**, an aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place; **coun'ter-pace**, a step in opposition to another, a contrary measure.—*adj.* **coun'ter-paled** (*her.*), divided equally, as an escutcheon, first palewise, then by a line fesswise, with tinctures counterchanged.—*ns.* **coun'ter-parole'**, a word in addition to the password; **coun'terpart**, the part that answers to another part: that which fits into or completes another, having the qualities which another lacks, and an opposite: a duplicate: a double.—*adj.* so **coun'ter-pass'ant** (*her.*), passing each other con-statement; **coun′terstroke** (*Spens.*), a stroke in return; **coun′ter-sub′ject** (*mus.*), part of a figure in which the first voice accompanies the answer of the second; **coun′ter-tall′y**, a tally serving as a check to another; **coun′ter-ten′or**, the highest alto male voice (so called because a contrast to tenor); **coun′ter-time**, the resistance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manège: resistance, opposition; **coun′ter-turn**, a turn in a play different from what was expected.—*v.t.* **countervail′**, to be of avail against: to act against with equal effect: to be of equal value to: to compensate.—*adj.* **counter-vail′able.**—*n.* **coun′ter-view**, an opposing view: a posture in which two persons face each other: opposition: contrast.—*vs.t.* **counter-vote′**, to vote in opposition to; **counter-weigh′**, to weigh against, counterbalance.—*n.* **coun′ter-weight**, weight in an opposite scale.—*v.i.* **coun′ter-wheel**, to wheel in an opposite direction.—*n.* **coun′ter-work**, a work raised in opposition to another.—*v.t.* **counter-work′**, to work in opposition to.—*p.adj.* **coun′ter-wrought.** [A.Fr. *countre*, O.Fr. *contre*—L. *contrā*, against.]

counterfeit, *kown′tər-fit*, *-fēt*, *v.t.* to imitate: to copy without authority: to forge.—*n.* something false or copied, or that pretends to be true and original.—*adj.* (*Spens.* **coun′terfect**), pretended: made in imitation: forged: false.—*n.* **coun′ter-feiter**, one who counterfeits.—*adv.* **coun′ter-feitly**, in a counterfeit manner: falsely.—*n.* **coun′terfeisance** (*-fēz′əns*; *Spens.* **counter-**

contrāda, an extension of L. *contrā*, over against.]

county. See **count** (1).

coup, *kōō*, *n.* a blow, stroke: a clever and successful stroke in a board or card game: a masterstroke, clever and successful stratagem (*fig.*): act of putting a ball in a pocket without having hit another ball (*billiards*): a coup d'état.—**coup d'essai** (*kōō de-sā*), an experimental work: a first attempt; **coup de foudre** (*də fōō-dr'*), a sudden and astonishing happening: love at first sight; **coup de grâce** (*də gräs*), a finishing blow to put out of pain: a finishing stroke generally; **coup de main** (*də mɛ̃*), a sudden overpowering attack; **coup de maître** (*metr'*), a masterstroke; **coup de poing** (*kōō də pwɛ̃*), a typical Old Stone Age axe, a roughly pointed piece of stone held in the hand; **coup d'état** (*dā-ta*), a violent or subsersive stroke of state policy; **coup de théâtre** (*də tā-ätr'*), a sudden and sensational turn as in a play; **coup d'oeil** (*dœy*), a general view at a glance. [Fr.,—L.L. *colpus*—L. *colaphus*—Gr. *kolaphos*, a blow.]

coup, *kowp*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to exchange or barter.—*n.* **coup′er**, a dealer. [O.N. *kaupa*, to buy.]

coup, cowp, *kowp*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to overturn: to tip up.—*n.* an upset. [O.Fr. *colp*, blow.]

coupe, *kōōp*, (Fr.) a dessert, usu, made with ice-cream, served in a glass bowl: a glass container for serving such a dessert, usu. with a shallow bowl and a short stem.

coupé, *kōō-pā*, *n.* the front part of a French stage-coach: a four-wheeled carriage seated for two

[redacted]

factitious courage induced by drinking.—**pluck up courage**, to nerve oneself: to gather boldness; **the courage of one's convictions**, courage to act up to, or consistently with, one's opinions. [O.Fr. *corage* (Fr. *courage*), from L. *cor*, the heart.]

courant, *koo͞-rant′*, (*her.*) *adj.* in a running attitude.—*ns.* **courante′**, **courant′** (*koo͞-ränt′*), an old dance with a kind of gliding step, a coranto: music for it: (*koo͞-rant′*) a newspaper (now in titles only). [Fr., pr.p. of *courir*, to run; see **current.**]

courb, **curb**, *koo͞rb*, *kûrb*, (*Shak.*) *v.i.* to bend, stoop to supplicate.—*adj.* bent (*Spens.* **corbe**). [Fr. *courber*—L. *curvāre*, to bend.]

courbaril, *koo͞r′bə-ril*, *n.* the West Indian locust-tree: its resin, gum anime. [Fr. from Carib.]

courbette, *koo͞r-bet′*, French form of **curvet.**

courd (*Spens.*), for covered.

courgette, *koo͞r′zhet*, *n.* a small marrow. [Fr. *courge*, gourd.]

courier, *koo͞′ri-ər*, *n.* a runner: a messenger: a state messenger: an official guide who travels with tourists: a frequent title of newspapers. [Fr.,—L. *currĕre*, to run.]

courlan, *koo͞r′lən*, *n.* any bird of the American genus Aramus, akin to the rails. [Fr., from a South American name.]

course, *kōrs*, *körs*, *n.* a run (*arch.*): path in which anything moves: the ground over which a race is run, golf is played, or the like: a channel for water: the direction pursued: a voyage: a race: regular progress from point to point: habitual method of procedure: a prescribed

cup′board (*Shak.*), a movable cupboard or sideboard on which plate was displayed; **court′-day**, a day on which a judicial court sits; **court′-dress**, the special regulation costume worn on state or ceremonious occasions; **court′-dress′er** (*obs.*), a flatterer; **court′-fool**, a fool or jester, formerly kept at court for amusement; **court′-guide**, a guide to, or directory of, the names and residences of the nobility in a town; **court′-hand**, a modification of the Norman handwriting, as distinguished from the modern or Italian handwriting, in use in the English law-courts from the 16th century to the reign of George II; **court′-house**, a building where the law-courts are held; **court′-leet**, a court of record held in a manor before the lord or his steward; **court′-mar′tial**, a court held by officers of the army, navy or air force for the trial of offences against service laws (one improvised in time of war round an upturned drum for summary judgment was a **drumhead court-martial**):—*pl.* **courts′-mar′tial**; **court′-plas′ter**, sticking-plaster made of silk, originally applied as patches on the face by ladies at court; **court′-roll**, the record of a court of justice; **court shoe**, a light high-heeled dress shoe; **court′-sword**, a light sword worn as part of court-dress; **court tennis**, the old game of tennis, distinguished from lawn tennis; **court′-yard**, a court or enclosed ground attached to a house.—**court holy water** (*obs.*), empty compliments: flattery; **out of court**, without claim to be considered. [O.Fr. *cort* (Fr. *cour*)—L.L.

[redacted]

present as back formation of uncouth, i.e. good-mannered, sophisticated, etc. [O.E. pa.t. *cūthe*, pa.p. *cūth*; see could.]

couthie, *kōōth′i*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* friendly, kindly: comfortable: snug. [Prob. O.E. *cūth*, known.]

coutil, coutille, *kōō-til′*, *n.* a strong cotton fabric used in mattresses, etc. [Fr. *coutil*.]

couture, *kōō-tür′*, in U.S. *-tōōr′*, *n.* dressmaking or dress designing.—*n.* **couturier** (*kōō-tür′-yā*, in U.S. *-tōōr-*), *fem.* **couturière** (*-yer′*), a dressmaker or dress designer. [Fr.]

couvade, *kōō-väd′*, *n.* a custom among savages in many parts of the world for the father to take to his bed at the birth of a child, and submit to certain restrictions of food, etc. [Erroneously attributed to the Basques; the O.Fr. *couvade*, from *couver*, to hatch, never having had this special meaning.]

couvert, *kōō-ver*, (Fr.) cover (at table).

covalency, *kō-vā′lən-si*, *n.* the union of two atoms by the sharing of a pair of electrons, one from each atom—cf. electrovalency.—*adj.* **covā′lent.** [L. *co-*, together, and valency.]

cove, *kōv*, *n.* a small inlet of the sea: a bay: a cavern or rocky recess: a curved junction of wall and ceiling (*archit.*).—*v.t.* to overarch.—*adj.* **coved**, formed with an arch.—*n.* **cove′let**, a small cove. [O.E. *cofa*, a room; O.N. *kofi*, Ger. *koben*.]

cove, *kōv*, (*slang*) *n.* a fellow, a customer:—*dim.* **cov′ey.** [Origin obscure.]

covellite, *kō-vel′īt*, *kō′vəl-*, *n.* a blue mineral, cupric

cov′erage, area or (*fig.*) amount covered or included: the group or section of the community reached by an advertising medium: risks covered by an insurance: amount available to cover liabilities.—*adj.* **cov′ered**, having a cover: sheltered, concealed: roofed over: with a hat on.—*n.* **cov′ering**, anything that covers.—*adj.* **cov′ert**, covered: concealed: secret: concealing (*Spens.*).—*n.* a feather covering the quill-bases of wings and tail: (usu. pron. *kuv′ər*) a cover for game: a shelter.—*adv.* **cov′ertly**, in a covered or concealed manner.—*n.* **cov′erture**, covering, shelter: disguise: secret proceedings (*Spens.*): the condition of a married woman as legally deemed under the protection of her husband (*law*).—**cov′erall** (*U.S.*), a boiler suit; **cover charge**, a charge per person made by a restaurant, in addition to charge for food; **cover crop**, a subsidiary crop grown partly to protect the soil; **covered wagon**, a large wagon with bonnet-shaped canvas hood, esp. that used by pioneers to the American West: symbol of pioneering spirit; **covered way, covert way** (*fort.*), a path outside the ditch of a fort, sunk below the crest of the glacis to afford cover; **cover girl**, a girl pictured on a magazine cover; **covering letter**, letter to explain documents enclosed with it; **cover glass**, a thin glass placed over the object on a microscope slide; **cover point**, in cricket, etc., the player who supports point and stands to his right: the position of such a player; **cov′er slut**, an outer garment worn to hide rags or dirty bird, **cow black'bird**, an American bird (*Molothrus*) of the troupial family, that accompanies cattle, and drops its eggs into other birds' nests; **cow'boy**, a boy who has the care of cows: a man who has the charge of cattle on a ranch (*U.S.*): a rodeo performer (*U.S.*): a young inexperienced lorry-driver, or anyone who drives an unsafe or overloaded lorry (*slang*):—*fem.* **cow'girl**; **cow'-calf**, a female calf; **cow'catcher** (*U.S.*), an apparatus on the front of a railway engine to throw off obstacles; **cow cocky** (see **cockatoo**); **cow'-cher'vil, -pars'ley, -weed**, wild chervil; **cow'feeder**, a dairyman; **cow'fish**, a coffer-fish (with cowlike head): a manati: any small cetacean; **cow'grass**, perennial red clover: zigzag clover; **cow'hand, cow'heel**, an oxfoot stewed to a jelly; **cow'herd**, one who herds cows; **cow'hide**, the hide of a cow: the hide of a cow made into leather: a coarse whip made of twisted strips of cowhide.—*v.t.* to whip with a cowhide.—**cow'house**, a building in which cows are stalled, a byre; **cow'-leech**, a cow-doctor; **cow'lick**, a tuft of turned-up hair on the forehead; **cow'-pars'nip**, an umbelliferous plant, hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*) used as fodder; **cow'-pea**, a leguminous plant (*Vigna sinensis*) of Asia, used like French beans; **cow'-pil'ot**, a West Indian demoiselle fish, said to accompany the cowfish; **cow'-plant**, an asclepiadaceous plant of Ceylon (*Gymnema lactiferum*) with a milky juice; **cow'poke** (*U.S.*), a cowboy; **cow'pox**, a disease that appears in pimples on

cowled, wearing a cowl.—*n.* **cowl'ing**, the casing of an aeroplane engine. [O.E. *cugele*; O.N. *kofl*; akin to L. *cucullus*, hood.]

cowl, *kōl, kōōl, kowl*, (*dial.* or *arch.*) *n.* a tub or large vessel for liquids.—*n.* **cowl'-staff** (*Shak.*), a pole on which a basket or vessel is slung. [O.E. *cūfel* or O.Fr. *cuvele*, both—L. *cūpella*, dim. of *cūpa*, a cask.]

cowp, *kowp*. See **coup** (2).

cowrie, cowry, *kow'ri*, *n.* a large genus (Cypraea) of gasteropods used among primitive people as money and magical objects. [Hindi *kauṛī*.]

cowslip, *kow'slip*, *n.* a species of primrose, with flowers in umbels, common in pastures: in U.S., the marsh-marigold.—*adj.* **cow'slip'd**, covered with cowslips. [O.E. *cūslyppe*—*cū*, cow, *slyppe*, slime, i.e. cow-dung.]

cox, *koks*, a shortened form of coxswain.

coxa, *koks'a*, *n.* the hip: the proximal joint of an arthropod's leg.—*adj.* **cox'al**.—*n.* **coxal'gia** (*ji-a*), pain in the hip. [L.]

coxcomb, *koks'kōm*, *n.* a strip of red cloth notched like a cock's comb, which professional fools used to wear: the head (*Shak.*): a fool: a fop.—*adjs.* **coxcombic** (*-kōm', -kom'*), **-al, coxcom'ical**, foppish: vain.—*n.* **coxcombical'ity**.—*adv.* **coxcomb'ically**.—*n.* **cox'combry**, the manner of a coxcomb. [cock's comb.]

coxiness. See **cock** (1).

coxswain, cockswain, *kok'sn*, or *kok'swān*, *n.* one who steers a boat: a petty officer in charge of a criticise: to obstruct, wreck, or frustrate.—*n.* dejection: fault-finding. [crab (1).]

crabbed, *krab'id*, *adj.* ill-natured: harsh: rough (*arch.*): crooked (*arch.*): undecipherable: cramped.—*adv.* **crabb'edly.**—*n.* **crabb'edness.**—*adj.* **crabb'y.** [crab (1) intermixed in meaning with crab (2).]

crab-nut, -oil, -wood. See **carapa.**

crack, *krak*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or cause to make a sharp sudden sound: to break into chinks: to split: to break partially or suddenly: (of petroleum, etc.) to break into simpler molecules: to boast (*obs.*).—*v.i.* (*Scot.*) to chat.—*v.t.* to break open (as safe): to solve the mystery of (a code).—*n.* a sudden sharp splitting sound: a chink: a flaw: a blow, a smack: a moment: break (of day): a friendly chat (*Scot.*): house-breaking (*slang*): an expert: a pert boy (*Shak.*): a quip: a try (*slang*).—*adj.* (*coll.*) excellent: expert.—*adj.* **cracked**, rent: damaged: crazy.—*n.* **crack'er**, one who or that which cracks: a boaster, a lie: the pin-tail duck: a thin crisp biscuit (esp. *U.S.*): a gay favour-filled tubular package that explodes when the ends are pulled: a firework tied zigzagwise that bounces at each explosion; a poor white (*U.S.*): a curl-paper or curling rag: a rapid pace (*slang*).—*adj.* **crack'ers**, crazy: unbalanced.—**crack'brain**, a crazy person.—*adj.* **crack'brained.**—**crack'er-jack, crack'ajack**, a person or thing of highest excellence.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **crack'er-barr'el** (*U.S.*), of homely philosophy.—**crack'-halt'er, crack'-hemp, crack'-rope** (*obs.*), one likely or

any craft.—*ns.* **craft'-broth'er**, a person engaged in the same trade as another; **craft'-guild**, an association of men engaged in the same trade.—*ns.* **crafts'man**, one engaged in a craft; **crafts'manship, craft'manship; crafts'master** (*obs.*), one skilled in a craft. [O.E. *cræft*; Ger. *kraft*, power.]

crag, *krag*, *n.* a rough steep rock or point: a shelly deposit mixed with sand, found in the Pliocene of East Anglia (*geol.*).—*adj.* **cragg'ed, craggy.**—*ns.* **cragg'edness, cragg'iness.**—*adj.* **cragg'y**, full of crags or broken rocks: rough: rugged.—*n.* **crag'-and-tail'** (*geol.*), a hill-form with steep declivity at one end and a gentle slope at the other.—*adj.* **crag'fast**, unable to move from a position on a crag.—*n.* **crags'man**, one skilled in climbing rocks. [App. conn. with Gael. *creag*, *carraig*.]

crag, *krag*, *n.* neck: throat. [Cf. Du. *kraag*, Ger. *kragen*, the neck.]

craig, *krāg*, *n.* Scots form of crag (cliff) and of crag (neck).—**craig'fluke**, the witch (*Pleuronectes cynoglossus*), a flat fish.

crake, *krāk*, (*dial.*) *n.* a crow, a raven: a corn-crake: a croak: the cry of the corncrake.—*v.i.* to utter a crake.—**crake'-berry**, crowberry. [Cf. corncrake, croak.]

crake, *krāk*, (*Spens.*) *n.*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* boast. [crack.]

cram, *kram*, *v.t.* to press close: to stuff: to fill to superfluity: to overfeed: to feed with a view to fattening: to make believe false or exaggerated tales (*slang*): to teach, or get up, hastily for a certain occasion (as an examinati

cran, *kran*, *n*. a measure of capacity for herrings just landed in port—37½ gallons.—**coup the cran** (Scot.), to upset, or be upset, as plans. [Prob. from Gael. *crann*, a measure.]

cranberry, *kran'bər-i*, *n*. the red acid berry of a small evergreen shrub (*Vaccinium Oxycoccos*; Ericaceae) growing in peaty bogs and marshy grounds: the larger berry of an American species (*V. macrocarpum*): extended loosely to other species of the genus: the shrub itself.—**cran'berry-tree** (*U.S.*), the guelder-rose. [For *craneberry*; a late word; origin obscure; cf. Ger. *kranbeere* or *kranichbeere*.]

cranch, *kranch*, *n*. and *v.t*. Same as **crunch**.

crane, *krān*, *n*. any bird of the Gruidae, large wading birds with long legs, neck, and bill: a bent pipe for drawing liquor out of a cask: a machine for raising heavy weights—both named from their likeness to the bird.—*v.t*. to raise with a crane: to stretch as a crane does its neck.—*v.i*. to stretch out the neck: to pull up before a jump.—*n*. **crān'age**, the use of a crane: the price paid for the use of it.—**crane'-fly**, a fly (Tipula) with very long legs.—the daddy-long-legs.—*adj*. **crane'-necked.**—**cranes'bill, crane's'-bill**, any wild species of Geranium, from the beaked fruit. [O.E. *cran*; Ger. *kranich*, W. *garan*.]

crane. Same as **cranium**.

cranium, *krā'ni-əm*, *n*. the skull: the bones enclosing the brain:—*pl*. **crā'nia.**—*adj*. **crā'nial.** —*n.pl*. **Crāniā'ta** (*zool*.), the main division of Chordata, having a cranium.—*n*. **crāniog'nomy,**

it-hēd, krāp'), a haddock's head stuffed with a compound of oatmeal, suet, onions, and pepper.

crap, *krap*, *n*. money (*obs. slang*): excrement (*vulg*.): rubbish (*slang*): nonsense (*slang*). —*v.i*. to defecate (*vulg*.). [O.Du. *krappe*.]

crape, *krāp*, *n*. a thin silk fabric, tightly twisted, without removing the natural gum—usually dyed black, used for mournings.—*adj*. made of crape.—*v.t*. to clothe with crape: to frizzle (hair). —*adj*. **crap'y.**—**crapehanger, crepehanger** (*coll*.), a pessimist. [O.Fr. *crespe* (Fr. *crêpe*)—L. *crispus*, crisp.]

craple, *krap'l*, (*Spens*.) *n*. Same as **grapple**.

craps, *kraps*, *n*., used as if *sing*., a gambling game in which a player rolls two dice.—**shooting craps**, playing this game. [crab (1), lowest throw at hazard.]

crapulence, *krap'ū-ləns*, *n*. sickness caused by excessive drinking: intemperance.—*adjs*. **crap'ulent, crap'ulous.**—*n*. **crapulos'ity.** [Fr. *crapule* —L. *crāpula*, intoxication.]

crare, crayer, *krār*, *n*. a trading vessel. [O.Fr. *craier*.]

crash, *krash*, *n*. a noise as of things breaking or being crushed by falling: the shock of two bodies meeting: the failure of a commercial undertaking: a fall or rush to destruction.—*adj*. intended to lessen effects of a crash: planned to meet an emergency quickly: involving suddenness, or speed, great effort.—*v.i*. to fall to pieces with a loud noise: to move with such a noise: to come to grief: (of aircraf

—*v.t.* to dress in a cravat. [Fr. *cravate*—introduced in 1636 from the *Cravates* or Croatians.]

crave, *krāv, v.t.* to beg earnestly: to beseech: to require: to long for.—*n.* a longing: a claim (*Scots law*).—*ns.* **crav′er,** one who craves: a beggar: **crav′ing,** a longing. [O.E. *crafian*, to crave; O.N. *krefja*.]

craven, *krāv′n, n.* a coward: a spiritless fellow.—*adj.* cowardly: spiritless.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to render spiritless.—*adv.* **crav′enly.**—*n.* **crav′enness.**—**to cry craven,** to surrender. [Origin obscure.]

craw, *krö, n.* the crop, throat, or first stomach of fowls: the stomach of animals generally. [M.E. *crawe*; not found in O.E.; cf. Du. *kraag*, neck.]

crawfish. See **crayfish.**

crawl, *kröl, v.i.* to move slowly with the body on or close to the ground: to move on hands and knees: to creep: to move slowly or stealthily: to behave abjectly: to warp: to be covered with crawling things: to swim using the crawl stroke.—*n.* the act of crawling: a slow pace: an alternate overhand swimming stroke.—*n.* **crawl′er,** one who or that which crawls: an abject person: a sluggish person: a creeping thing: a cab moving slowly in hope of a fare: a caterpillar tractor: a baby's overall.—*n.* **crawl′ing.**—*adj.* creeping: lousy, verminous.—*adj.* **craw′ly** (*coll.*), with, or like the feeling of, something crawling over one: creepy. [Scand.; O.N. *krafla*, to paw; Dan. *kravle*.]

crawl, *kröl, n.* a pen for keeping fish: a kraal.

Crax, *kraks, n.* the curassow genus of birds.

cream′-laid, of a cream-colour or white with a laid water-mark.—**cream′-nut,** the Brazil nut; **cream′-slice,** a wooden blade for skimming cream from milk.—*adj.* **cream′-wove,** of a cream-colour or white, and wove.—**cream of tartar,** a white crystalline compound made by purifying argol, potassium hydrogen tartrate; **cream of tartar tree,** the baobab: an Australian tree of the same genus. [O.Fr. *cresme*, *creme*—L. *chrisma*—Gr. *chrisma*, unction.]

creance, *krē′əns, n.* the cord which secures the hawk in training. [Fr. *créance*.]

creant, *krē′ənt, adj.* creating: formative. [L. *creāns*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *creāre*; see **create.**]

crease, *krēs, n.* a mark made by folding or doubling anything: a regulative line, of three kinds—*bowling crease*, from behind or astride of which the bowler must bowl, *popping-crease*, 4 feet in front of it, at which the batsman plays and behind which is his ground, *return-crease*, marking the sideward limits of the bowler (*cricket*).—*v.t.* to make creases in.—*v.i.* to become creased.—*adj.* **creas′y,** full of creases.—*adj.* **crease-resistant, -resisting,** of a fabric, not becoming creased in normal wear. [Origin uncertain.]

crease. See **kris.**

creasote. See **creosote.**

create, *krē-āt′, v.t.* to bring into being or form out of nothing: to bring into being by force of imagination: to make, produce, or form: to design: to invest with a new form, office, or character: to institute: to be the first to act (a

—*adj*. cred′ible, that may be believed: seemingly worthy of belief or of confidence: of a nuclear weapon, in whose use and effectiveness one can believe.—*adv*. cred′ibly.—*n*. cred′it, belief: esteem: reputation: honour: distinction: good character: acknowledgment: sale on trust: time allowed for payment: the side of an account on which payments received are entered: a sum placed at a person's disposal in a bank up to which he may draw: in American schools and colleges, certified completion of a course of study counting towards a final pass: a credit title.—*v.t*. to believe: to trust: to sell or lend to on trust: to enter on the credit side of an account: to set to the credit of (with *to* or *with*).—*adj*. cred′itable, trustworthy: bringing credit or honour.—*n*. cred′itableness.—*adv*. cred′itably.—*ns*. cred′itor, one to whom a debt is due; crē′dō (L. *crēdō*, pron. *krā′dō*, I believe), the Creed, or a musical setting of it for church services; credulity (*kri-dū′li-ti*), credulousness: disposition to believe on insufficient evidence.—*adj*. credūlous (*kred′*), easy of belief: apt to believe without sufficient evidence: unsuspecting.—*adv*. cred′ūlously.—*n*. cred′ūlousness.—credibility gap, gap between what is claimed or stated and what seems probable; credit card, a card obtainable from a credit card company which, in places where the card is recognised, enables the holder to have purchases, services, etc. debited to an account kept by the company: a similar card issued by other organisations, or by

with a creeper.—*n*. creep′ie, a low stool: a stool of repentence.—*adj*. creep′ing.—*adv*. creep′ingly.—*adjs* creep′y, creep′y-crawl′y.—creep′-hole, a hiding hole: a subterfuge.—*adj*. creep′mouse, silent and shrinking.—creeping Jenny, moneywort, a creeping plant (*Lysimachia Nummularia*); creeping Jesus (*slang*), a slinking person; the creeps, a feeling of horror or revulsion. [O.E. *crēopan*; Du. *kruipen*.]

creese, crease. See kris.

creesh, *krēsh*, (*Scot.*) *v.t*. to grease.—*n*. grease.—*adj*. creesh′y. [O.Fr. *craisse*—L. *crassus*, fat.]

crémaillère, *krā-mi-yer′*, *n*. a zigzag line of fortification: a rack railway. [Fr., pot-hook.]

cremaster, *kri-mas′tər*, *n*. a muscle of the spermatic cord: the organ of attachment in lepidopterous pupae. [Gr. *kremastēr*, suspender—*kremannynai*, to hang.]

cremate, *kri-māt′*, *v.t*. to burn (esp. a dead body).—*ns*. cremā′tion; cremā′tionist, one who advocates cremation; cremāt′or, one who cremates: a furnace for cremation: an incinerator.—*adj*. crematorial (*krem-ə-tō′ri-əl, -tö′*).—*n*. crematō′rium, a place for cremating dead bodies.—*adj*. crem′atory (*-ə-tər-i*).—*n*. a crematorium. [L. *cremāre, -ātum*, to burn.]

crême, *krem*, *n*. (for Fr. crème) cream—applied to various creamy substances.—crême de menthe (*də mūt*), a peppermint-flavoured liqueur.

crème de la crème, *krem də la krem*, (Fr.) cream of the cream, the very best.

cremocarp, *krem′ō-kärp*, (*bot.*) *n*. the cha

[redacted]

that smells of creosote and forms dense scrub. [Gr. *kreas*, flesh, *sōtēr*, saviour—*sōzein*, to save.]

crepance, *krē'pəns*, *n.* a wound on a horse's hind ankle-joint, caused by the shoe of the other hind-foot. [L. *crepāre*, to break.]

crêpe, *krāp*, *krep*, *n.* a crape-like fabric: rubber rolled in thin crinkly sheets (**crêpe rubber**).—*v.t.* to frizz, as hair.—*ns.* **crep'oline**, a light crape-like dress material; **crep'on**, a similar fabric made of silk or nylon.—**crêpe-de-chine** (*də shēn*), a crape-like fabric, originally of silk.—**crepe'-hanger** (see crape).—*adj.* **crêpe'-soled'**, soled with crêpe rubber.—**crêpe paper**, thin crinkled paper. [See crape.]

crepitate, *krep'i-tāt*, *v.i.* to crackle, snap: to rattle: (of beetles) to discharge an offensive fluid.—*adj.* **crep'itant**, crackling.—*n.* **crepitā'tion**, the act of crepitating: crackle: a sound detected in the lungs by auscultation in certain diseases.—*adj.* **crep'itātive.**—*n.* **crep'itus.** [L. *crepitāre*, *-ātum*, freq. of *crepāre*, to crack, rattle.]

crept, *krept*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of creep.

crepuscular, *kri-pus'kū-lər*, *adj.* of or pertaining to twilight—also **crepus'culous.**—*ns.* **crepuscule**, (*krep'əs-kūl*, or *-ūs'*), **crepuscle** (*krep'əs-l*, or *us'*), twilight. [L. *crepusculum*—*creper*, dusky, obscure.]

crescendo, *kresh-en'dō*, (*mus.*) *adj.* and *adv.* gradually increasing in loudness.—*n.* increase of loudness: a passage of increasing loudness.—Also *v.i.*—Often *cres.*, *cresc.*, or <. [It., increasing.]

belonging to *Crete.*—*ns.* **cretic**, a metrical foot consisting of one short syllable between two long; **crē'tism**, a lie. [Gr. *krētikos*—*Krētē*, Crete.]

cretin, *kret'in*, *krēt'in*, *n.* one affected with cretinism.—*n.* **cret'inism**, a state of defective mental development, with bodily deformity or arrested growth, due to failure of secretion of the thyroid gland.—*adjs.* **cret'inous**, **cret'inised**, **-ized**, **cret'inoid.** [Fr. *crétin*—L. *christiānus*, human creature.]

cretonne, *kret-on'*, or *kret'on*, *n.* a strong printed cotton fabric used for curtains or for covering furniture. [Fr., prob. from *Creton* in Normandy.]

creutzer. Same as kreutzer.

crevasse, *kriv-as'*, *n.* a crack or split, esp. applied to a cleft in a glacier: a breach in a canal or river bank (*U.S.*).—*v.t.* to fissure with crevasses.—*n.* **crevice** (*krev'is*), a crack or rent: a narrow opening. [O.Fr. *crevace*—L. *crepāre*, to creak, break.]

crève-cœur, *krev-kœr*, (Fr.) heartbreak.

crew, *krōō*, *n.* a set, gang: a ship's company: oarsmen and steersman manning a racing boat: group in charge of bus, train or aeroplane.—*v.i.* to act as a crew member on a ship, etc. (esp. with *for*).—**crew cut**, a short, seaman style of hair-cut. [O.Fr. *creue*, increase—*croistre*, to grow.]

crew, *krōō*, *pa.t.* of crow.

crewe, *krōō*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a pot. [O.Fr. *crue.*]

crewel, *krōō'əl*, *n.* a fine worsted yarn used for embroidery and tapestry: work in crewels.—*v.t.* to work in crewel.—*ns.* **crew'elist**, **crew'ellery**, eleven each: that which is fair and sporting (*coll.*).—*v.i.* to play at cricket.—*n.* crick′eter.—*n.* and *adj.* crick′eting. [Fr. *criquet*; not O.E. *crycc*, a stock.]

cricket, *krik′it* (*dial.*) *n.* a low stool. [Ety. unknown.]

cricoid, *krī′koid*, (*anat.*) *adj.* ring-shaped.—*n.* a cartilage of the larynx. [Gr. *krīkoeides—krikos*, a ring, and *eidos*, form.]

cri de cœur, *krē də kœr*, (Fr.) a cry from the heart—heartfelt, passionate entreaty, complaint, reproach.

cried, crier, cries. See cry.

crikey, cricky, crickey, *krīk′i*, *krik′i*, (*slang*) *interj.*, a mild oath or expression of surprise. [Euphemism for *Christ*.]

crime, *krīm*, *n.* a violation of law, esp. if serious: an act punishable by law: such acts collectively or in the abstract: an act gravely wrong morally: sin: an accusation (*Spens.*): a cause or motive of wrongdoing (*Spens.*).—*v.t.* (*mil.*) to charge or convict of an infraction of law.—*adjs.* crime′ful, criminal; crime′less, without crime, innocent; criminal (*krim′-*), relating to crime: guilty of crime: violating laws.—*n.* one guilty of crime. —*ns.* crim′inalist, one versed in criminal law; criminal′ity, guiltiness.—*adv.* crim′inally.—*v.t.* crim′inate, to accuse.—*n.* criminā′tion, act of criminating: accusation.—*adjs.* crim′inative, crim′inatory, involving crimination.—*ns.* criminol′ogist; criminol′ogy, that branch of anthropology which treats of crime and criminals.—

cringle, *kring′gl*, *n.* a small piece of rope worked into the bolt-rope of a sail, and containing a metal ring or thimble. [Gmc.; cf. Ger. *kringel.*]

crinite. See crinal, crinoid.

crinkle, *kringk′l*, *v.t.* to twist, wrinkle, crimp.—*v.i.* to wrinkle up, curl.—*n.* a wrinkle.—*adj.* crink′ly, wrinkly.—*n.* and *adj.* crink′um-crank′um, a word applied familiarly to things intricate or crooked. [Related to O.E. *crincan*; see cringe.]

crinoid, *krin′oid*, *krīn′oid*, *n.* a feather-star or sea-lily, an echinoderm of the class Crinoid′ea, with cup-shaped body and branching arms and well developed skeleton, usually attached by a jointed stalk, mouth upwards, well known in fossil forms as encrinites or stone-lilies.—Also *adj.* —*n.* crinite (*krin′* or *krin′īt*), an encrinite or fossil crinoid.—*adj.* crinoid′al.—*adj.* and *n.* crinoid′ean. [Gr. *krīnoeidēs*, like a lily—*krīnon*, a lily, *eidos*, form.]

crinoline, *krin′ə-lin*, *-lēn*, *n.* originally a stiff fabric of horsehair and flax: this or other means to distend women's attire: a hooped petticoat or skirt made to project all round by means of steel-wire: a netting round ships as a guard against torpedoes.—*n.* crinolette′, a small crinoline causing the dress to project behind only.—*adj.* crin′olined. [Fr., *crin*—L. *crīnis*, hair, and *lin*—L. *līnum*, flax.]

crio-sphinx, *krī′ō-sfingks*, *n.* a ram-headed sphinx. [Gr. *krīos*, a ram, *sphinx*, a sphinx.]

cripes, *krīps*, (*slang*) *interj.* expression of surprise or worry. [Euphemism for *Christ*.]

or relating to a turning-point, transition or crisis: decisive: relating to criticism: rigorously discriminating: captious: of a condition in which a chain reaction is self-sustaining.—*adv.* crit'ically.—*ns.* crit'icalness, critical'ity; crit'icaster, a petty critic.—*adj.* criticisable (*-sīz'*).—*v.t.* crit'icise, -ize, to pass judgment on: to censure.—*ns.* crit'icism, the art of judging, esp. in literature or the fine arts: a critical judgment or observation; critique (*kri-tēk'*; Fr.), a critical examination of any production: a review.—**critical angle**, the least angle of incidence at which a ray is totally reflected; **critical path analysis**, working out with the aid of a computer the sequence of operations that must be followed in order to complete a complex piece of work in the minimum time; **critical philosophy**, that of Kant which is based on a critical examination of the faculty of knowledge; **critical temperature**, that temperature above which a gas cannot be liquefied by pressure alone.—**higher** or **historical criticism**, as distinguished from **textual** or **verbal criticism**, the inquiry into the composition, date, and authenticity of the books of the Bible, from historical and literary considerations. [Gr. *kritikos*—*krīnein*, to judge.]

critter, crittur, *krit'ər*, (*U.S. dial.* and *coll.*) *n.* creature: animal.

croak, *krōk*, *v.i.* to utter a low hoarse sound, as a frog or raven: to grumble: to forebode evil: to die (*slang*).—*v.t.* to utter croakingly.—*n.* the sound of a frog or raven.—*n.* croak'er.—*adv.*

of Mars, colcothar).—*adj.* croceate, *krō'si-āt* (*obs.*), croceous (*krō'shi-əs*), saffron-coloured.—*n.* crocoite (*krō'kō-it*); crocoisite (*krō'*, or *kō'*), a bright red mineral, lead chromate. [L. *crocus*—Gr. *krokos*; prob. of Eastern origin; cf. Heb. *karkom*, and Ar. *kurkum*, saffron.]

crocus, *krō'kəs*, (*slang*) *n.* a quack.

Croesus, *krē'səs*, *n.* a very rich man. [*Croesus*, king of Lydia, of fabulous wealth.]

croft, *kroft*, *n.* a small piece of arable land esp. adjoining a dwelling: a small farm.—*ns.* croft'er; croft'ing. [O.E. *croft*; perh. cog. with Du. *kroft*, hillock.]

croissant, *krwä-sā*, *n.* a crescent roll. [Fr.]

croix de guerre, *krwä də ger*, (Fr.) military decoration for heroism in action.

cromack. Same as **crummock, crummack.**

Cro-Magnon, *krō-mag'nən*, *krō-man'yɔ̄*, *adj.* pertaining to a type of man, long-skulled but short-faced, surviving from Aurignacian times to the present day. [From *Cro-Magnon*, in Dordogne, where the first skulls of this race were found.]

crome, cromb, *krōm*, *kro͞om*, (*dial.*) *n.* a hook or crook.—*v.t.* to draw with a crome. [Cf. Du. *kram*.]

cromlech, *krom'lehh*, *-lek*, *n.* a stone circle: formerly applied to a dolmen. [W. *cromlech*—*crom*, curved, circular, and *llech*, a stone.]

cromorna, cromorne, *krō-mörn'(a)*, *n.* a krummhorn: a krummhorn stop. [Fr. *cromorne*—Ger. *krummhorn*.]

crone, *krōn*, *n.* an old woman, usually in contempt—rarely an old man: an ol phagus: a similar structure in another animal: an outcrop.—*v.t.* to cut off the top, ends, margins, or loose parts of: to cut short: to mow, reap, or gather: to bite off in eating: to raise crops on: to cut the hair of.—*v.i.* to yield a crop: to come to the surface (with *up* or *out*): hence, to come (up) casually, as in conversation:—*pr.p.* **cropp'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **cropped**.—*n.* **crop'ful**, as much as the crop can hold (*pl.* **crop'fuls**).—*adj.* **crop'full'** (*Milt.*), satiated.—*ns.* **cropp'er**, one who or that which crops: a plant that yields a crop: one who raises a crop for a share of it: a kind of pigeon noted for its large crop: a small platen printing machine: a fall: a failure; **cropp'ing**, act of cutting off: the raising of crops: an outcrop (*geol.*); **cropp'y**, one of the Irish rebels of 1798 who cut their hair short, like the French Revolutionists.—*adj.* **crop'bound'**, suffering from impaction of the crop.—*ns.* **crop-dusting**, the spraying of crops with fungicides or insecticides from the air; **crop-duster**, one who does this; **crop'-ear**, a person, horse, dog, etc., with cropped ears.—*adjs.* **crop'-eared**, having ears cropped, or hair cropped to show the ears (a Cavalier jibe at a Puritan); **crop'sick**, sick of a surfeit.—**come a cropper**, to have a fall, perhaps from phrase *neck and crop*. [O.E. *crop*, the top shoot of a plant, the crop of a bird; Du. *crop*, a bird's crop.]

croquet, *krō'kā*, *n.* a game in which wooden balls are driven by means of long-handled mallets, through a series of arches.—*v.t.* to drive away by striking another ball in contact. [North Fr.

Co.' between (thereby restricting it to payment through a bank): to obstruct: to thwart: to confront (*arch.*): to bestride.—*v.i.* to lie or pass across: to meet and pass: to interbreed:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **crossed**, sometimes **crost**.—*adj.* **crossed**.—*n.* **cross'ing**, the act of making the sign of the cross: act of going across: a place where a roadway, etc., may be crossed; intersection: esp. transepts and nave: act of thwarting: cross-breeding.—*adjs.* **cross'ing**, **cross'ish**.—*n.* **cross'let**, a small cross.—*adv.* **cross'ly**.—*n.* **cross'ness**.—*adv.* **cross'wise**, in the form of a cross (*arch.*): across.—**cross action** (*law*), an action brought by the defender against the pursuer; **cross aisle** (*obs.*), a transept; **cross'-and-pile'** (or **-or-**) (*arch.*), heads or tails: a toss-up.—*adjs.* **cross'-armed**, having the arms crossed; **cross'band'ed**, having the grain of the veneer run across that of the rail—of a handrail.—**cross'band**, **cross'banding**; **cross'bar**, a transverse bar: a kind of lever.—*adj.* **cross'-barred**.—**crossbar switch**, a switch having two sets of paths, one vertical and one horizontal, with an electromagnetically operated means of connecting any path in the one set with any path in the other; **crossbar switching**, using a crossbar switch system; **cross'beam**, a large beam stretching across a building and serving to hold its sides together; **cross'bearer**, one who carries a cross in a procession; **cross'-bedd'ing** (*geol.*), false bedding; **cross'bench**, a bench laid crosswise: a bench on which independent members of par wearing the garters crossed on the leg; **cross′-grained**, having the grain or fibres crossed or intertwined: perverse: contrary: intractable. —*adv*. across the grain: perversely.—**cross′-grained′ness**; **cross guard**, the bar, at right angles to the blade, forming the hilt-guard of a sword; **cross′-hatch′ing**, shading by intersecting sets of parallel lines; **cross′-head**, a beam across the head of something, esp. the bar at the end of the piston-rod of a steam-engine; **cross′ing-o′ver** (*biol*.), interchange of parts of two chromosomes when they separate again after synapsis; **cross′-ing-sweeper**, one who sweeps a street crossing; **cross′jack**, a mizzen course; **cross-lat′eral**, a person affected with cross-laterality.—Also *adj*. —**cross-lateral′ity**, a mixture of physical one-sidedness, as the combination of a dominant left eye with a dominant right hand.—*adjs*. **cross′-leaved**, having leaves in four rows, set crosswise; **cross′-legged**, having the legs crossed. —**cross′light**, a light whose direction makes an angle with that of another light, and which illumines additional parts or regions.—*adj*. **cross′-lighted**.—**cross′over**, a road passing over the top of another; **cross′patch′**, an ill-natured person (see **patch** (2)); **cross′piece**, a piece of material of any kind crossing another: a timber over the windlass, with pins for belaying the running rigging (*naut*.); **cross-ply tyre**, tyre in which the plies of fabric in the carcass are wrapped so as to cross each other diagonally; **cross′-pollina′tion**, transfer of pollen from one

words corresponding to clues given; **cross′wort**, a bedstraw with leaves set crosswise.—**cross as two sticks**, particularly perverse and disagreeable; **cross one's fingers**, keep one's fingers crossed, to place one finger across another to ensure good luck; **cross one's heart**, to emphasise that one is being truthful by making the sign of a cross over one's heart; **cross one's mind**, to flash across one's mind; **cross one's palm**, put a coin in one's hand; **cross one's path**, come in one's way: thwart one; **on the cross**, diagonally: dishonest (*slang*). [O.E. *cros*—O.N. *kross*—L. *crux*, *crucis*.]

crossette, *kro-set′*, *n*. a small projecting part of an impost-stone at the extremity of an arch: a shoulder in an arch-stone fitting into the stone next to it. [Fr.]

Crossopterygii, *kros-op-tər-ij′i-i*, *n.pl*. a subclass of fishes, nearly extinct, whose paired fins have an axis fringed with rays.—*adj*. and *n*. **crossop-teryg′ian**. [Gr. *krossoi*, tassels, fringe, *pteryx*, *-gos*, fin.]

crotal, *krō′təl*, *n*. a crotalum: a small spherical bell.—*n*. **Crotalaria** (*krot-*, *krōt-ə-lā′ri-a*), the sunn-hemp genus of Papilionaceae, including the American rattle-boxes (from their inflated pods).—*n.pl*. **Crotalidae** (*-tal′*), the rattlesnake family.—*adjs*. **crotaline** (*krot′ə-līn*), like a rattle-snake.—*ns*. **crot′alism**, poisoning by crotalaria; **crotalum** (*krot′ə-ləm*), a clapper or castanet used in ancient Mysteries; **Crotalus** (*krot′*), the rattle-snake genus. [Gr. *krotalon*, a rattle, castanet.]

croustade, *kroos-täd′*, *n.* a case of fried bread or pastry for serving game, etc. [Fr.]

crout, *krowt*, *n.* See sauerkraut.

croûte, *kroot*, *n.* a thick slice of fried bread for serving entrées.—*n.* **croûton** (*-tõ*, *-ton′*), a small piece of fried bread. [Fr. *croûte*, crust.]

crow, *krō*, *n.* a moderately large black bird, of the genus Corvus—in England *C. Corone* (the so-called *carrion crow*), in Scotland the rook: extended to other birds: inferior coal: the defiant or triumphant cry of a cock: a child's inarticulate cry of joy: a crow-bar.—*v.i.* to croak: to utter a crow: to boast, swagger, triumph (often with *over*):—*pa.t.* crew (*kroo*), or crowed; *pa.p.* crowed, also crown (*krōn*).—**crow′-bar**, a large iron bar mostly bent at the end, to be used as a lever; **crow′-berry**, a small creeping moorland shrub (Empetrum) producing small black berries; **crow′-flower** (*Shak.*), perhaps crowfoot; **crow′foot**, a buttercup, sometimes extended to other plants (*pl.* in this sense crow-foots): crow's-foot: a number of lines rove through a long wooden block, supporting the backbone of an awning horizontally; **crow′-keeper** (*Shak.*), a scarecrow; **crow′-quill**, a pen made of the quill of a crow, etc., for fine writing or etching; **crow's′-bill**, **crow′-bill** (*surg.*), a kind of forceps for extracting bullets, etc., from wounds; **crow's-foot**, one of the wrinkles produced by age, spreading out from the corners of the eyes: a caltrop (*mil.*); **crow′-shrike**, a piping-crow (see pipe); **crow's′-nest** (*naut.*), an elevated shelter for a man

oraccomplishes; **crown′ing**.—*adj.* **crown′less**.—*n.* **crown′let**, a small crown.—**crown′-ag′ent**, a solicitor in Scotland who prepares criminal prosecutions; **crown′-ant′ler**, the uppermost tine of an antler; **crown′-bark′**, a kind of cinchona bark; **crown′-cap**, a lined metal cap for a bottle; **crown colony**, colony whose administration is directly under the home government; **crown Derby**, a late 18th-century porcelain made at Derby, marked with a crown; **crowned head**, a monarch; **crown′-gall′**, a bacterial disease of plants, forming tumours; **crown′-glass**, an alkali-lime glass: a window-glass formed in circular plates or disks; **crown′-graft′**, insertion of scions between bark and wood; **crown′-green**, a bowling-green with a crown or arched surface; **crown′-head′**, in draughts, the back row of squares, where a man is crowned; **crown′-impē′rial**, a plant, a species of fritillary; **crown′-jew′el**, a jewel pertaining to the crown or sovereign; **crown′-land**, land belonging to the crown or sovereign; **crown′-law′yer**, the lawyer who acts for the crown in criminal cases; **crown living**, a church living in the gift of the crown; **crown octavo**, an octavo 5×7½ in.; **Crown Office**, the office for the business of the crown side of the King's Bench: the office in which the great seal is affixed; **crown-of-thorns starfish**, a starfish that eats living coral; **crown′-piece**, a five-shilling piece; **crown′-post**, a king-post; **crown prince**, the heir apparent to the crown; **crown′-saw**, saw consisting of a rotating teeth-edged cylinder; **crown′-**

that which is crude.—*adj.* **crud′y** (*Shak.*), crude, raw. [L. *crūdus*, raw.]

crue, a Miltonic spelling of crew (*n.*).

cruel, *kro͞o′əl*, *adj.* disposed to inflict pain, or pleased at suffering: void of pity, merciless, savage: severe.—*adv.* **cru′elly.**—*ns.* **cru′elness** (*obs.*); **cru′elty.**—*adj.* **cru′el-heart′ed**, delighting in cruelty. [Fr. *cruel*—L. *crūdēlis*.]

cruels, cruells. Same as crewels.

cruet, *kro͞o′it*, *n.* a small jar or phial for sauces and condiments for the table: a vessel for wine, oil, or water for religious ceremonies.—**cru′et-stand**, a stand or frame for holding cruets. [A.Fr., dim. of O.Fr. *cruye*, jar, from root of crock.]

cruise, *kro͞oz*, *v.i.* to sail to and fro: to fly at a speed economical in fuel, etc.: to wander about seeking something (with *about*, etc.; *coll.*).—*n.* a sailing to and fro: a wandering voyage in search of an enemy or for the protection of vessels or for pleasure or health: a land journey of similar character.—*ns.* **cruis′er**, one who or that which cruises: speedy warship, specially for cruising: a privateer: a cruising yacht.—**cruis′er-weight**, a boxer between middle and heavy, a light-heavyweight. [Du. *kruisen*, to cross.]

cruisie. See crusie.

cruive, cruve, *kro͞ov* (*Scot.* *krûv*, *kriv*), *n.* a pen, sty: a hovel: a wattled fish-trap.

cruller, *krul′ər*, (*U.S.*) *n.* a friedcake. [Cf. Du. *krullen*, to curl.]

[redacted]

the banner of the cross to recover the Holy Land from the Turks: any daring or romantic undertaking: concerted action to further a cause.—*v.i.* to go on a crusade.—*n.* **crusad′er**, one engaged in a crusade. [Fr. *croisade*—Prov. *crozada*—*croz*—L. *crux*, a cross.]

crusado, *kro͞o-sā′dō*, *n.* a Portuguese coin, so called because marked with a cross. [Port. *cruzado*.]

cruse, *kro͞oz*, also *kro͞os*, *n.* an earthen pot: a small cup or bottle. [Cf. O.N. *krūs*; Ger. *krause*.]

cruset, *kro͞o′sit*, *n.* a goldsmith's crucible. [Cf. Fr. *creuset*, M.Du. *kruysel*, M.L.G. *krusel*.]

crush, *krush*, *v.t.* to break or bruise: to squeeze together: to beat down or overwhelm: to subdue: to ruin.—*v.i.* to become broken or crumpled under pressure.—*n.* a violent squeezing: a close crowd of persons or things: a drink made from fruit juice; a set of people (*slang*): a narrowing passage for cattle: an infatuation (with *on*), or its object.—*adj.* **crushed.**—*ns.* **crush′er**, one who, or that which, crushes or subdues: a policeman (*slang*).—*adj.* **crush′ing.**—*adv.* **crush′ingly.**—**crush′-barr′ier**, a barrier erected to restrain a crowd; **crushed strawberry**, the pinky colour of strawberries that have been crushed.—also *adj.*—**crush′-hat**, an opera-hat.—**crush′-room**, a room where an audience may promenade during the intervals of the entertainment.—**crush a cup**, to empty a cup: to quaff. [O.Fr. *croissir*; perh. cog. with M.H.G. *krosen*, to crunch.]

crusie, crusy, *kro͞oz′i*, (*Scot.*) *n.* an open iron lamp hollow protuberance, a fiddle; Gael., Ir. *cruit*.]

cry, *krī*, *v.i.* to utter a shrill loud sound, esp. one of pain or grief: to lament: to weep: to bawl.—*v.t.* to utter loudly: to exclaim: to proclaim or make public: to offer for sale by crying: to proclaim the banns of marriage of (*Scot.*):—*3rd pers. sing.* cries; *pr.p.* cry'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cried (*krīd*).—*n.* any loud sound, esp. of grief or pain: a call or shout: a fit of weeping: a pack of hounds, hence of people: a particular sound uttered by an animal: the creak of bent tin: bawling: lamentation: prayer: clamour: report or rumour: a general utterance: a watchword, battle-cry, or slogan: a street call of wares for sale or services offered:—*pl.* cries.—*ns.* **cri'er**, one who cries, esp. an official maker of proclamations; **cry'ing**, act of calling loudly: weeping.—*adj.* calling loudly: claiming notice: notorious.—**cry'-baby**, one who cries childishly.—**a far cry**, a great distance; **cry against**, to protest against; **cry down**, to decry; **cry for the moon**, to beg, or sigh, for something unattainable; **cry off**, to withdraw from an agreement; **cry on**, to call upon; **cry out** (*obs.*), to be in childbirth; **cry over spilt milk**, to waste time in bemoaning what is irreparable; **cry quits**, to declare a thing even; **cry stinking fish**, decry one's own goods; **cry up**, to praise; **cry you mercy** (*obs.*), I beg your pardon; **great cry and little wool**, much ado about nothing; **hue and cry** (see **hue**); **in full cry**, in full pursuit, used of dogs in hunt; **out of cry** (*obs.*), beyond measure; beyond dispute; **within cry of**, within hearing distance. [Fr. *crier*

be kept secret.—*ns.* **cryp'to-Christian**; **cryp'to-communist**.—*adj.* **cryptocryst'alline**, with crystalline structure visible only under the microscope.—*n.* **cryp'togam** (Gr. *gamos*, marriage), any member of the Cryptogamia (*krip'tō-gā'mi-ə*), the class of flowerless plants, so named by Linnaeus in the expectation that sexual reproduction would one day be discovered in them.—*adjs.* **cryptogā'mian**, **cryptogamic** (*-gam'ik*), **cryptogamous** (*-tog'ə-məs*).—*ns.* **cryptŏg'amist**; **cryptog'amy**.—*ns.* **cryp'togram**, **cryp'tograph** (Gr. *gramma*, a letter, *graphein*, to write), anything written in cipher.—*ns.* **cryptŏg'rapher**, **-ist**.—*adj.* **cryptograph'ic**.—*n.* **cryptog'raphy**.—*adj.* **cryptolog'ical**.—*ns.* **cryptol'ogist**; **cryptol'ogy**, secret language: the scientific study of codes. **Cryptomēr'ia** (Gr. *meros*, part), the Japanese cedar; **crypton** (same as **krypton**); **cryp'tonym** (Gr. *onyma*, name), a secret name.—*adj.* **cryptŏn'ymous**. [Gr. *kryptos*, hidden.]

crystal, *kris'tl*, *n.* ice (*obs.*): rock-crystal, a clear quartz, like ice: a body, generally solid, whose atoms are arranged in a definite pattern, outwardly expressed by geometrical form with plane faces: a globe of rock-crystal or the like in which one may see visions: anything bright and clear: a superior glass of various kinds: cut glass: a watch-glass.—*adj.* composed of or like crystal.—*adj.* **crys'talline** (*-īn*, *-in*; in the poets also *-tal'*), like crystal or a crystal: composed of crystal, crystals, or parts of crystals: having the structure of a crystal.—*n.* a crystalline substance: aniline (*obs.*):

cub, *kub*, *n*. the young of certain animals, as foxes, etc.: a whelp: a young boy or girl (playful or contemptuous, esp. of the ill-conditioned, unmannerly, raw, or conceited): (in full Cub Scout) an embryo Scout: beginner, novice, apprentice, a young or inexperienced reporter.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to bring forth: to hunt (fox-cubs):—*pr.p.* **cubb'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **cubbed**.—*adj.* **cubb'ish**, like a cub: awkward or ill-mannered.—*ns.* **cub'hood**; **cubb'ing**, **cub-hunting**.—*adj.* **cub'less**. —*adj.* **cub'-drawn** (*Shak.*), drawn or sucked by cubs.—**cub'-hunting**, hunting of young foxes. [Ety. dub.]

cub, *kub*, *n*. a cattle-pen: a chest.—*ns.* **cubb'y**, **cubb'y-hole**, a snug enclosed place. [Prob. from L.G.]

Cuban, *kū'bən*, *adj*. pertaining to *Cuba* or its people.—*n*. a native of Cuba.—**Cuban heel**, on footwear, a high heel without curves.

cube, *kūb*, *n*. a solid body having six equal square faces, a solid square: the third power of a quantity.—*v.t.* to raise to the third power: to cut into cubes.—*ns.* **cūb'age**, **cū'bature**, the act of finding the solid or cubic content of a body: the result thus found.—*adjs.* **cū'bic**, **-al**, pertaining to a cube: of or involving the third power or degree: solid: isometric (*crystal.*).—*adv.* **cū'bically**.—*n*. **cū'bicalness**.—*adj.* **cū'biform**.—*n*. **cū'bism**, a modern movement in painting, which seeks to represent several aspects of an object seen from different standpoints arbitrarily

cucullate, **-d**, *kū'kul-āt*, or *-kul'*, *-id*, *adjs*. hooded: shaped like a hood. [L. *cucullatus*—*cucullus*.]

cucumber, *kū'kəm-bər*, *-kum-*, *n*. a creeping plant (*Cucumis sativus*) of the Cucurbitaceae, with bristly lobed leaves and tendrils: its large oblong fruit, used as a salad and pickle: a cucumber-tree (*U.S.*).—**cū'cumber-tree**, the bilimbi tree: a magnolia (*U.S.*): also a tulip-tree (*U.S.*).—*adj.* **cūcūm'iform**. [L. *cucumis*, *-eris*.]

cucurbit, *kū-kûr'bit*, *n*. a chemical vessel used in distillation, originally shaped like a gourd.—*adjs.* **cucur'bital**, **cucurbitā'ceous**, pertaining to the Cucurbitā'ceae, a family of sympetalous dicotyledons, including gourd, melon, etc.: gourd-like. [L. *cucurbita*, a gourd.]

cud, *kud*, *n*. food brought back from first stomach of a ruminating animal to be chewed again.—**cud'weed**, a woolly composite plant of the genus Gnaphalium: extended to kindred plants.—**chew the cud** (*coll.*), to meditate, to reflect. [O.E. *cwidu*.]

cudbear, *kud'bār*, *n*. a purple dye-stuff, a powder prepared from various lichens. [From Dr *Cuthbert* Gordon, who made it an article of commerce.]

cuddle, *kud'l*, *v.t.* to hug: to embrace: to fondle. —*v.i.* to lie close and snug together.—*n*. a close embrace. [Origin unknown.]

cuddy, *kud'i*, *n*. a small cabin or cookroom, in the fore-part of a boat or lighter: in large vessels, the officers' cabin under the poop-deck. [Origin

cuffo, *kuf'ō,* (*U.S. slang*) *adv.* without any admission charge.

Cufic. Same as Kufic.

cui bono?, *ki', kwē', bō'nō, kōō'ē bo'nō,* (L.) for whose benefit is it?; who is the gainer?

cuif. Same as coof.

cuirass, *kwi-ras'* (or *kū'*), *n.* a defensive breastplate and backplate fastened together: a breastplate alone.—*v.t.* to furnish with a cuirass.—*n.* **cuirassier** (*-ēr'*), a horse-soldier armed with cuirass. [Fr. *cuirasse—cuir*, leather—L. *corium*, skin, leather.]

cuir-bouilli, *kwēr-bōō'yē, n.* leather boiled or soaked in hot water and moulded.—Also **cuir-bouilly.** [Fr., boiled leather.]

cuisine, *kwē-zēn', n.* a kitchen or cooking department: cookery.—*n.* **cuisin'ier** (*-yā*), a cook. [Fr.,—L. *coquina—coquěre*, to cook.]

cuisse, *kwis,* **cuish,** *kwish,* (*Shak.* **cush,** *kush*) *n.* thigh armour.—*n.* **cuisse-madame** (*-dām'*), a jargonelle pear. [Fr. *cuisse*—L. *coxa*, hip.]

cuit, cute, coot, *kût, küt, kit,* (*Scot.*) *n.* the ankle.—*n.* **cuit'ikin, cut'ikin, coot'ikin,** a gaiter. [Cf. Du. *koot*, Flem. *keute*.]

cuiter, *küt'ər,* (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to wheedle: to cocker, pamper.

cuittle, *küt'l,* (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to coax: to cajole: to curry (favour): (perh. by confusion with kittle) to tickle. [Origin obscure.]

culch, cultch, *kulch,* (*S. England*) *n.* rubbish: flooring of an oyster-bed: oyster-spawn. [Origin doubtful.]

Culdee, *kul'dē, n.* one of a fraternity of monks

parts of England, anthracite.—*adj.* **culmif'erous,** producing culm.—**Culm, Culm Measures,** a Lower Carboniferous formation of Europe and Southwest England, with grits, sandstones, shales, etc. [Origin unknown; cf. coom.]

culmen, *kul'men, n.* highest point: the top ridge of a bird's bill. [L.; see next.]

culminate, *kul'min-āt, v.i.* to be on, or come to, the meridian, and thus the highest (or lowest) point of altitude (*astron.*): to reach the highest point (with *in*).—*v.t.* to bring to the highest point.—*adj.* **cul'minant,** at its highest point.—*n.* **culminā'tion,** act of culminating: the top: the highest point: transit of a body across the meridian (*astron.*). [L.L. *culmināre, -ātum—culmen*, or *columen, -inis*, a summit.]

culottes, *kōō-lot', n.pl.* a divided skirt.—**sans-culotte** (see sans). [Fr. *culotte*, breeches.]

culpable, *kul'pə-bl, adj.* faulty: criminal.—*ns.* **culpabil'ity, cul'pableness,** liability to blame.—*adv.* **cul'pably.**—*adj.* **cul'patory,** expressive of blame. [L. *culpa*, a fault.]

culpa levis, *kul'pa lē'vis,* (*kōōl'pa le'vis, 'wis*), (L.) a slight fault.

culprit, *kul'prit, n.* one in fault: a criminal: a prisoner accused but not yet tried (*Eng. law*). [From the fusion in legal phraseology of *cul.* (*culpable, culpābilis*), and *prit, prist* (O.Fr. *prest*), ready.]

cult, *kult, n.* a system of religious belief: formal worship: a sect: an unorthodox or false religion: a great, often excessive, admiration for a person or idea:

cum, *kum*, *prep*. combined with. [L.]

cumbent, *kum'bənt*, *adj*. lying down: reclining. [L. *cumbēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *cumbĕre*, to lie down.]

cumber, *kum'bər*, *v.t.* to trouble or hinder with something useless: to get in the way of: to occupy obstructively.—*n*. encumbrance: cumbering.—*adj*. **cum'bered**, hampered: obstructed.—*n*. **cum'berer**.—*adj*. **cum'berless**, unencumbered.—*n*. **cum'berment**.—*adj*. **cum'bersome**, unwieldy.—*n*. **cum'brance**, encumbrance.—*adj*. **cum'brous**, hindering: obstructing: unwieldy.—*adv*. **cum'brously**.—*n*. **cum'brousness**.—**cum'ber-ground**, a useless thing, from Luke xiii. 7. [Apparently O.Fr. *combrer*, to hinder—L.L. *cumbrus*, a heap—L. *cumulus*, a heap.]

cum grano salis, *kum grā'nō sā'lis*, *ko͞om grä'nō sa'lis*, (L.) with a grain of salt.

cumin, **cummin**, *kum'in*, *n*. an umbelliferous plant (*Cuminum Cyminum*) of the Mediterranean region, with seeds like caraway, valuable as carminatives. [O.E. *cymen*—L. *cumīnum*—Gr. *kymīnon*, cog. with Heb. *kammon*.]

cum laude. See **maxima cum laude**.

cummer, *kum'ər*, **kimmer**, *kim'ər*, (*Scot*.) *n*. a godmother (*obs*.): a gossip: a woman: a girl. [Fr. *commère*—L. *con-*, with·*māter*, mother.]

cummerbund, *kum'ər-bund*, *n*. a waist-belt, a sash. [Pers. *kamarband*, a loin-band.]

cum multis aliis, *kum mul'tis ā'lē-is*, *ko͞om mo͞ol'tēs a'lē-ēs*, (L.) with many other things.

cum notis variorum, *kum nō'tis vā-ri-ō'rəm*, *-ö'*,

cunt, *kunt*, *n*. the female genitalia: a term of abuse (*vulg*.). [M.E. *cunte*; ety. dub.]

cup, *kup*, *n*. a drinking-vessel, usu. nearly hemispherical: an ornamental vessel offered as a prize: a hollow: a cup-shaped structure: a cupful: half a pint (*U.S.*): the liquid contained in a cup: a mixed beverage made with wine (as *claret-cup*): that which we must receive or undergo: afflictions: blessings.—*v.t.* to form into a cup: to lodge in a cup: to extract blood by means of cupping-glasses: to make drunk (*Shak*.).—*v.i.* to become cup-shaped:—*pr.p.* **cupp'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **cupped**.—*ns*. **cup'ful**, as much as fills a cup:—*pl*. **cup'fuls**; **cup'pa** (*coll*.), a cup of tea; **cupp'er**, a cupbearer: one professionally engaged in cupping; **cupp'ing**, the application of cups from which the air has been exhausted in order to draw blood.—**cup'-and-ball**, a ball and socket joint: the game of catching a tethered ball in a cup on the end of a stick; **cup'-and-ring'**, a prehistoric marking on rocks and stones, consisting of a cup surrounded by rings; **cup'bearer**, one who attends at a feast to fill and hand out wine cups; **cupboard** (*kub'ərd*), a place for keeping victuals, dishes, etc.—*v.t.* to store.—**cup'board-love**, **-faith**, love or faith with a material end; **cup'-cor'al**, a simple cup-shaped coral; **cup'gall**, a cup-shaped gall in oak-leaves; **cup head**, a hemispherical bolt-head or rivet-head; **cup'-li'chen**, or **-moss**, any lichen with cup-shaped structures; **cup'man**, a boon companion; **cup'**

tions a family including beech, oak, chestnut, with or without birch, hazel, and hornbeam.—*adj*. cupulif′erous, of the Cupuliferae: bearing cupules. [L. *cūpula*, dim. of *cūpa*, tub.]

cur, *kûr*, *n*. a worthless dog, of low breed: a contemptible scoundrel.—*adj*. curr′ish.—*adv*. curr′ishly.—*n*. curr′ishness. [M.E. *curre*; cf. O.N. *kurra*, to grumble.]

curaçoa, curaçao, *kū′rə-sō*, *kū-ra-sō′*, *kōō-rä-sä-ō*, *n*. a liqueur flavoured with bitter orange peel. [*Curaçao*, Dutch island in West Indies, where first made.]

curare, curari, *kū-* or *kōō-rä′ri*, *n*. a paralysing poison extracted from wourali root (*Strychnos toxifera*), etc., by South American Indians for arrows—now a source of valuable drugs.—Also cura′ra.—*n*. cura′rine, a highly poisonous alkaloid therefrom, used, e.g. in surgery, as a muscle relaxant.—*v.t*. cu′rarise, -ize. [Port. from Tupí.]

curassow, *kū′rə-sō*, *kū-räs′ō*, *n*. a large turkey-like S. American bird. [From the island of *Curaçao*.]

curat, *kū′rat*, (*Spens.*) *n*. a cuirass. [See cuirass.]

curate, *kūr′it*, *n*. one who has the cure of souls: a clergyman in the Church of England, assisting a rector or vicar: a small poker (*coll.*): a cake-stand.—*ns*. cur′acy (*-ə-si*), cur′ateship, the office, employment, or benefice of a curate.—curate's egg, anything of which parts are excellent. [L.L. *cūrātus*, L. *cūra*, care.]

curator, *kūr-ā′tər* (in Scots law *kūr′ə-tər*), *n*. one who has the charge of anything: a superintendent, esp. of a museum: one appointed by law as guardian: a member of a board for el

change, e.g., to vulcanise (a rubber), or to use heat or chemicals in the last stage of preparing (a thermosetting plastic).—*v.i*. to undergo a process or course of curing.—*adj*. cūr′able.—*ns*. cūr′ableness, cūrabil′ity.—*adjs*. cūr′ative, cūr′atory, tending to cure.—*adj*. cūre′less, that cannot be cured.—*n*. cūr′er.—cūre′-all, a panacea. [O.Fr. *cure*—L. *cūra*, care.]

cure, *kūr*, (*slang*) *n*. odd or queer person. [Ety. dub.]

curé, *kū-rā*, *n*. a parish priest in France. [Fr.; see curate.]

curettage, *kū-ret′ij*, *n*. scraping of a body cavity by means of a surgeon's instrument known as a curette′. [Fr. *curer*, to cure.]

curfew, *kûr′fū*, *n*. in feudal times the ringing of a bell as a signal to put out all fires and lights: the ringing of a bell at a certain hour continued as a traditional custom: a signal for the imposition of restrictions of other kinds, e.g., from being abroad in the streets at night: the time of curfew: the bell itself: a regulation obliging persons to be indoors within certain hours.—cur′few-bell. [O.Fr. *covrefeu*; *couvrir*, to cover, *feu*, fire—L. *focus*.]

curia, *kū′ri-a*, *n*. one of the ten divisions of a Roman tribe: a building in which the senate met: a provincial senate: a court, legislative or judicial: the court of the papal see.—*ns*. cū′rialism; cū′rialist.—*adj*. cūrialist′ic.—cu′ria reg′is (see aula). [L. *cūria*.]

curie, *kū-rē*, *kū′rē*, *n*. orig., the quantity of radon of the woodcock family with long curved bill and long legs, and plaintive whistling cry—the whaup: the thick-knee (stone-curlew). [O.Fr. *corlieu*; prob. from its cry.]

curmudgeon, *kər-muj'ən*, *n.* an avaricious, ill-natured churlish fellow: a miser.—*adj.* and *adv.* **curmud'geonly.** [Origin unknown.]

curmurring, *kər-mûr'ing*, *n.* a rumbling sound, esp. that made in the bowels by flatulence. [Imit.]

curn, *kûrn*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a grain: a particle: a small quantity, a little.—*adj.* **curn'y, curn'ey**, granular, coarse-grained. [corn.]

curpel, *kûr'pl*, *n.* a Scots form of crupper.

curr, *kûr*, (*Wordsworth*) *v.i.* to make a purring sound. [Imit.]

currach, -agh, *kur'ə(hh)*, *n.* a long-shaped boat of similar construction to a coracle. [Ir. *curach*.]

currant, *kur'ənt*, *n.* a small black raisin or dried seedless grape (imported from the Levant): extended to several species of Ribes (*black*, *red*, *white*, *flowering currant*), and to various other plants, and their fruits.—*ns.* **curr'ant-bread'**, ordinary bread with some (grape) currants in it; **curr'ant-bun', curr'ant-loaf'**, a dark spiced cake full of currants; **curr'ant-cake'**, a cake with currants in it; **curr'ant-jell'y**, a jelly made from red or black currants; **curr'ant-wine'**.—*adj.* **curr'anty**, full of currants. [Corinth.]

current, *kur'ənt*, *adj.* running or flowing: passing from person to person: generally or widely received: now passing: present: belonging to the period of time now passing.—*n.* a running or flowing: a stream: a portion of water or air

adj. **curs'ed**, under a curse: hateful.—*adv.* **curs'edly.**—*ns.* **curs'edness; curs'er; curs'ing.**—*adj.* **curst, cursed**: ill-tempered (*arch.*)—*n.* **curst'ness**, state of being curst: peevishness: frowardness.—**curse of Scotland**, the nine of diamonds (origin unknown). [O.E. *cursian*—*curs*, a curse; ety. doubtful; not conn. with cross.]

cursitor, *kûr'si-tər*, *n.* a clerk or officer in the Court of Chancery who made out original writs *de cursu*, i.e. of ordinary course: a vagrant (*obs.*). [L.L. *cursitor*.]

cursive, *kûr'siv*, *adj.* written with a running hand, of handwriting: flowing.—*adv.* **cur'sively.** [L.L. *cursīvus*—L. *currĕre*, to run.]

cursor, *kûr'sər*, *n.* a sliding part of an instrument.—*adj.* (*obs.*) **cur'sorary** (*Shak.*; other readings **cur'senary, cur'selarie**; prob. intended for cursitory), **cursory.**—*n.pl.* **cursores** (*-sō'rēz, -sö'*), in old classifications, running birds, variously limited.—*adj.* **curso'rial**, adapted for running.—*adv.* **cur'sorily** (*-sər-*).—*n.* **cur'soriness.**—*adj.* **cur'sory**, running quickly over: hasty: superficial. [L. *cursor*, pl. *cursōrēs*, a runner—*currĕre*, *cursum*, to run.]

curst. See curse.

cursus, *kûr'səs*, (*rare*) *n.* a race-course: a form of daily prayer or service: an academic curriculum.—*adj.* **cur'sal.** [L.]

curt, *kûrt*, *adj.* short: concise: discourteously brief or summary.—*adj.* **curt'āte**, shortened or reduced; applied to the distance of a planet from the sun or earth projected on the plane of the ecliptic.—*n.* **curtā'tion.**—*adv.* **curt'ly.**—*n.* **curt'-**

women, made by bending the knees.—*v.i.* to make or 'drop' a curtsy. [See courtesy.]

curule, *kū'rōōl*, *adj.* like a camp-stool with curved legs, applied to the chair of a higher Roman magistrate. [L. *curūlis*—*currus*, a chariot.]

curve, *kûrv*, *n.* anything bent: a line that is not straight: a line (including a straight line) answering to an equation: a graph: a curved surface: an arch.—*v.t.* to bend: to form into a curve.—*v.i.* to bend: to move in a curve.—*adjs.* **curvaceous**, **curvacious** (*kûr-vā'shəs*) (*slang*), having shapely curves; **cur'vāte**, **-d**, curved or bent in a regular form.—*n.* **curvā'tion**.—*adj.* **cur'vative** (*-və-tiv*).—*n.* **cur'vature** (*-və-chər*), a curving or bending: the continual bending, or the amount of bending, from a straight line: the reciprocal of the radius at any point.—*adjs.* **curved**; **curve'some**, curvaceous; **curvicau'date**, having a crooked tail; **curvicos'tate**, having curved ribs; **curvifō'liate**, having curved leaves; **cur'viform**; **curvilin'eal**, **curvilin'ear**, bounded by curved lines.—*n.* **curvilinear'ity**.—*adjs.* **cur'ving**; **curviros'tral**, with the bill curved downward; **cur'vital**, of or pertaining to curvature.—*n.* **cur'vity**, the state of being curved.—*adj.* **curv'y**. [L. *curvus*, crooked.]

curvet, *kûr'vet*, *kər-vet'*, *n.* a light leap of a horse in which he raises his forelegs together, next the hind-legs with a spring before the forelegs touch the ground: a leap, frolic.—*v.i.* (*kər-vet'*, *kûr'vet*), to leap in curvets: to frisk:—*pr.p.* **curvett'ing**, **cur'veting**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cur-

-d (*biol.*), having a rigid point. [L. *cuspis*, *-idis*, a point.]

Cusparia bark, *kə-spar'i-a*, Angostura bark (q.v.).

cuspidor(e), *kus'pi-dōr* or *-dör*, (*U.S.*) *n.* a spittoon. [Port.,—L. *conspuĕre*, to spit upon.]

cuss, *kus*, (*slang*) *n.* a curse: a fellow.—*adj.* **cuss'ed**, cursed: obstinate.—*ns.* **cuss'edness**, contrariness; **cuss'-word**. [curse; prob. sometimes associated with customer.]

cusser, **cuisser**, **cooser**, *kus'ər*, *kōōs'ər*, *küs'ər*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a stallion. [courser.]

custard, *kus'tərd*, *n.* a composition of milk, eggs, etc., sweetened and flavoured.—*ns.* **cus'tard-apple**, the fruit of a W. Indian tree (*Anona reticulata*) with eatable pulp, like a custard; **cus'tard-coff'in** (*Shak.*), paste or crust covering a custard: **custard-pie** (comedy), slapstick, esp. of early U.S. films in which comedians threw custard pies at each other. [Earlier *custade*, a corr. of *crustade*, a pie with a crust; see crust.]

custock. See castock.

custody, *kus'tə-di*, *n.* a watching or guarding: care: security: imprisonment.—*adj.* **custō'dial**.—*ns.* **custō'dian**, **cus'tode**, **custō'dier**, **cus'tos**, one who has care, esp. of some public building. [L. *custōdia*, guard, *custōs*, *-ōdis*, a keeper.]

custom, *kus'təm*, *n.* what one is wont to do: what is usually done by others: usage: frequent repetition of the same act: regular trade or business: any of the distinctive practices and conventions of a people or locality, esp. those of a primitive tribe (applied, *hist.*, to a periodical

[redacted]

a cross passage: a stroke or blow: in various games, a particular stroke, generally implying obliquity and spin: in cricket, a stroke to the off side with horizontal bat: the spin imparted to the ball: a reduction or diminution: an act of unkindness: the act, or outcome, of cutting a pack of cards: an incision or wound: an excision: a piece cut off: total quantity cut: a varying unit of length for cloth and yarn: manner engraved block or the picture from it: manner of cutting, or fashion: a working horse (*Shak.*): a general term of abuse (as in 'call me cut') (*Shak.*): a rake-off (*slang.*).—*ns.* **cutt'er**, a person or thing that cuts: a cut-throat (*obs.*): a tailor who measures and cuts out the cloth: a small vessel with one mast, a mainsail, a forestay-sail, and a jib set to bowsprit-end: any sloop of narrow beam and deep draught: in quarrying, a joint parallel to the dip of the rocks; **cutt'ing**, a dividing or lopping off: an incision: piece cut from a newspaper: piece of a plant cut off for propagation: open excavation for road, railway, etc.: editing of film or recording.—**cut'away**, a coat with the skirt cut away in a curve in front.—Also *adj.*—**cut'back**, a going back in a plot to earlier happenings: a reduction; **cut glass**, flint glass shaped by cutting or grinding; **cut'-in'**, **out'**, the act of cutting in or out.—*adj.* **cut'-leaved**, having leaves deeply cut.—**cut'-off**, that which cuts off or shortens, a straighter road, a shorter channel cut across a bend of a river: a bend thus cut off: a device for shutting off

fitted naturally; **cut short**, to abridge: to make short by cutting: to silence by interruption; **cut teeth**, to have teeth grow through the gums, as an infant; **cut up**, to cut into pieces: criticise severely: turn out (well or ill) when divided into parts: (in *pass.*) to be deeply afflicted; **cut up rough**, to take something amiss; **draw cuts** (*arch.*), to cast lots; **short cut**, or **near cut**, a shorter way than the usual one. [Origin unknown.]

cutaneous. See **cutis.**

cutch, *kuch*, *n.* catechu. [Malay *kachu.*]

cutch, kutch, *kuch*, *n.* a set of vellum or tough paper sheets used by gold-beaters. [App.—Fr. *caucher*, cutch—L. *calcāre*, to tread.]

cutcha, *kuch'a*, *adj.* of dried mud: makeshift. [Hindi *kaccā*, raw.]

cutcherry, cutchery. Same as **kachahri.**

cute, *kūt*, *adj.* an aphetic form of **acute**: daintily or quaintly pleasing.—*n.* **cū'tie, cūt'ey**, a smart girl.

Cuthbert, *kuth'bərt*, *n.* the apostle of Northumbria (c. 635-687): a derisive name given to one suspected of evading military service, and hence to any shirker.—**(St) Cuthbert's beads**, perforated joints of encrinites found on Holy Island; **(St) Cuthbert's duck**, the eiderduck.

cutikin. Same as **cuitikin.**

cutis, *kū'tis*, *n.* the skin: the true skin, as distinguished from the cuticle.—*adj.* **cūtān'eous**, belonging to the skin.—*n.* **cū'ticle**, the outermost or thin skin: the dead skin at the edge of finger- and toenails: wax (*sī'ən-āt*), a salt of cyanic acid.—*adj*. cyan'ic, of or belonging to cyanogen.—*n*. cy'anide, a direct compound of cyanogen with a metal.—*v.t.* to treat with a cyanide.—*ns*. cy'aniding, extraction of gold or silver from ore by means of potassium cyanide; cy'anin, a plant pigment, blue in cornflower, but red in the rose because of its reaction with acids; cy'anine, any of a group of dyes used as sensitisers in photography.—*v.t.* cy'anise, -ize, to turn into cyanide.—*ns*. cy'anite (see kyanite); cyanocobal'amin, vitamin B_{12}, which has a large and complicated molecule, in one form including a cyanide group, in all forms including a cobalt atom; cyanom'eter, an instrument for measuring the blueness of the sky or ocean; cyanō'sis, morbid blueness of the skin. —*adj*. cyanŏt'ic.—*ns*. cyan'otype, blue-print; cyan'ūret (*obs*.), a cyanide.—cyanic acid, an acid composed of cyanogen, oxygen and hydrogen (HCNO). [Gr. *kyanos*, blue.]

Cyanophyceae, *sī-ən-ō-fish'i-ē*, *n*. the blue-green algae, simply organised unicellular or filamentous thallophytes growing in water and on damp earth, rocks or bark. [See cyanogen.]

cyathus, *sī'ə-thəs*, *n*. an ancient Greek filling or measuring cup—about $\frac{1}{12}$ of a pint.—*n*. Cyath'ea, a genus of tree-ferns, often with cup-shaped indusium, giving name to the family Cyatheā'ceae.—*adj*. cy'athiform (or -*ath'*), cup-shaped.—*ns*. cyath'ium, the characteristic inflorescence of the spurges; Cyathophyll'um (Gr. *phyllon*, leaf), a fossil genus of cup corals. [Gr. *kyathos*.]

when the circle is rolled along a straight line: a person of cyclothymic temperament, or one suffering from a cyclic type of manic-depressive psychosis.—*adj*. nearly circular: (of fish) having scales with evenly curved border: cyclothymic: characterised by swings of mood (*psych*.).—*adj*. cycloid'al.—*ns*. cycloid'ian, a fish with cycloid scales; cyclom'eter, an instrument for measuring circular arcs: an apparatus attached to the wheel of a cycle for registering the distance traversed; cyclo'sis, circulation.—cycle-car, a small light motor-car; cycle per second (see hertz); cyclic compound, a closed-chain or ring compound in which the ring consists of carbon atoms only (*carbocyclic compound*) or of carbon atoms linked with one or more other atoms (*heterocyclic compound*); cy'clo-cross', a pedal-bicycle race over rough country in the course of which bicycles have to be carried over natural obstacles. [Gr. *kyklos*, circle.]

cyclo, *sī'klō*, *n*. a trishaw (*coll*.). [cycle.]

cycl(o)-, *sīk-l(ō)-*, in composition, cycle: ring: circle: cyclic compound. See cycle, and also entries below. [Gr. *kyklos*, circle.]

cyclone, *sī'klōn*, *n*. a system of winds blowing spirally inwards towards a centre of low barometric pressure: loosely, a wind-storm: a separating apparatus, a kind of centrifuge.—*adj*. cyclŏn'ic. [Gr. *kyklōn*, contr. pr.p. of *kykloein*, whirl round.]

cyclopaedia, **cyclopedia**, *sī-klō-pē'di-ə*, *n*. a shortened for to the axis (giving a *right circular cylinder*): a roller-shaped object: a cylindrical part, solid or hollow, as a rotating part of a printing press, the tubular chamber in which a piston works (*mech.*). —*adjs.* **cylindrā'ceous**, somewhat cylindrical; **cylin'dric**, **-al.**—*n.* **cylindricity** (*-dris'i-ti*).—*adj.* **cylin'driform**, in the form of a cylinder.—*ns.* **cylin'drite**, a mineral of cylindrical habit, compound of tin, lead, antimony, and sulphur; **cyl'indroid**, a body like a cylinder.—Also *adj.*—**cyl'inder-head**, the closed end of the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine; **cyl'inder-block**, a casing in which the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine are contained; **cyl'inder-seal'** (*ant.*), a stone engraved in intaglio, used in the ancient East for sealing clay tablets by rolling. [Gr. *kylindros*, roller, *kylindein*, to roll.]

cylix, *sil'* or *sil'iks*, *n.* a shallow two-handled stemmed drinking cup:—*pl.* **cyl'ices** (*-sēz*).—Also **kylix.** [Gr. *kȳlix*, *-ikos.*]

cyma, *sī'mə*, *n.* an ogee moulding of the cornice (**cyma rec'ta**, concave in front, convex behind; **cyma rever'sa**, convex in front, concave behind). (improperly cy'magraph), an

Lesser Bear (*Ursa Minor*), the constellation containing the North Star: the North Star itself: hence anything that strongly attracts attention or admiration.—**Cynosur'us**, dog's-tail grass. [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, *ourā*, a tail.]

Cyperus, *sip-*, *sīp-ē'rus*, *n.* a tropical genus of the sedge family, **Cyperā'ceae**, including papyrus.—*adj.* **cyperaceous** (*ə-rā'shəs*), belonging to, or like, sedge plants. [From Gr. *kypeiros*, sedge.]

cypher. Same as **cipher.**

cy pres, *sē prā*, in the law of charitable trusts in England, the principle of applying the money to some object *as near as possible* to the one specified, when that is impracticable. [O.Fr., so near.]

cypress, *sī'prəs*, *-pris*, *n.* a coniferous tree (Cupressus), whose branches used to be carried at funerals: hence a symbol of death: extended to various other trees, esp. in America to the swamp-growing deciduous conifer *Taxodium distichum.*—*ns.* **cy'press-knee**, a hollow upgrowth from the root of the swamp-cypress, a breathing organ; **cy'press-swamp'.** [O.Fr. *ciprès* (Fr. *cyprès*)—L. *cupressus*—Gr. *kyparissos.*]

cypress, *sī'prəs*, *-pris*, *n.* a thin transparent black examination of the cells of the body tissues or fluids, e.g. the smear test for cervical cancer; **cytogen'esis**, cell formation; **cytogenet'ics**, genetics in relation to cytology.—*adjs*. **cyt'oid**, cell-like; **cytolog'ical**.—*ns*. **cytol'ogist**; **cytol'ogy**, that part of biology that deals with cells; **cytol'ysis** (Gr. *lysis*, loosening), dissolution of cells; **cyt'on**, the body of a nerve-cell; **cyt'oplasm** (Gr. *plasma*, form, body), the protoplasm of a cell apart from that of the nucleus; **cy'tosine**, one of the four bases in deoxyribonucleic acids, in close association with guanine; **cytotox'in**, a substance poisonous to cells.—*adj*. **cytotox'ic**

(goddess), Aphrodite, worshipped in the island of *Kythēra*.]

Cytisus, *sit'i-səs*, *n*. the broom genus of Papilionaceae.—*n*. **cyt'isine**, a poisonous alkaloid found in laburnum. [Gr. *kytisos*, a kind of medick, laburnum.]

cyto-, *sī-tō-*, in composition, cell; see **cyte**.

czar, czarina, etc. See **tsar**, etc.

czardas, a faulty spelling of **csárdás**.

Czech, *chek*, *n*. a member of a westerly branch of the Slavs, the Bohemians and Moravians: the language of the Czechs, Bohemian, closely allied to Polish.—A

[redacted]

D

D, d, *dē*, *n*. the fourth letter in our alphabet, as well as in the Phoenician, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, from which last it was immediately derived—its sound the voiced dental stop: the second note in the natural scale (*mus*.): as a Roman numeral, D = 500.—*ns*. **D-day** (*dē′dā*; D for unnamed *d*ay), the opening day (6th June 1944) of the Allied invasion of Europe in World War II: any critical day of action: decimal day (15th February 1971), day of conversion from £.s.d. to decimal money; **D-mark,** Deutsche mark (see mark (2)); **D′-notice** (D for *d*enial), notice officially sent to newspapers, etc., asking them not to publish certain information.

’d, *d*, a shortened form of had, would.—**’dst,** hadst, wouldst.

da, dah, *dä*, *n*. a heavy Burmese knife. [Burmese *da*.]

dab, *dab*, *v.t*. to strike gently with something soft or moist: to peck: to smear: to dress (the face of stone) using a steel point:—*pr.p*. **dabb′ing;** *pa.t*. and *pa.p*. **dabbed.**—*n*. a gentle blow: a small lump of anything soft or moist: (usu. in *pl*.) a fingerprint (*slang*): (with *cap*., in *pl*.) Fingerprint Department of New Scotland Yard: a species (*Limanda limanda*) of fish of the Pleuronectidae: appli

adjs. **dac′tylar, dactyl′ic.**—*ns*. **dactyliog′raphy, dactyliol′ogy,** the study or lore of finger-rings or engraved gems; **dactyl′iomancy,** divination by means of a finger-ring; **Dac′tylis,** the cock's-foot grass genus; **dac′tylist,** a writer of dactylic verse; **dactyl′ogram** (or *dak′*), a fingerprint; **dactylog′raphy,** the study of fingerprints: dactylology; **dactylol′ogy,** the art of talking with the fingers, like the deaf and dumb. [Gr. *daktylos*, a finger, *daktylios*, a finger-ring.]

dad, *dad*, **daddy,** *dad′i*, (*childish* and *coll*.) *ns*. father: used familiarly in addressing any older man.—**dadd′y-long′-legs,** the crane-fly. [History uncertain.]

dad, daud, *dad*, *död*, (*dial*.) *v.t*. to throw against something: to dash, thump.—*n*. a lump: a blow, thump. [Der. unknown.]

Dada, Dadaism, *dä′dä*(*-izm*), *n*. a short-lived (from 1916—*c*. 1920) movement in art and literature which sought to abandon all form and throw off all tradition.—*n*. **Da′daist.** [Fr., *dada*, hobby-horse.]

daddle, *dad′l*, (*dial*.) *v.i*. to walk in an unsteady manner, as a child or very old person: to totter. [Perh. conn. with dawdle.]

daddle, *dad′l*, (*dial*.) *n*. the hand. [Uncertain.]

dagga): in U.S., marijuana: an African labiate plant *Leonotis leonurus* or other species (Cape or red dagga) smoked as a narcotic, called the love-drug. [Hottentot *dachab*.]

dagger, *dag′ər*, *n.* a knife or short sword for stabbing at close quarters; a mark of reference † (*print.*); double dagger, diesis ‡.—at daggers drawn, in a state of hostility; look daggers, to look in a hostile manner. [M.E. *dagger*; cf. Fr. *dague*.]

daggle, *dag′l*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to wet or grow wet by dragging or sprinkling.—**dagg′le-tail**, a draggle-tail. [Freq. of dag.]

dago, *dā′gō*, *n.* a man of Spanish, Portuguese, or Italian origin:—*pl.* **da′goes**. [Prob. Sp. *Diego*—L. *Jacōbus*, James.]

dagoba, *dä′gō-bä*, *n.* in Ceylon, a tope (for Buddhist relics). [Sinh. *dāgaba*.]

Dagon, *dā′gən*, *-gon*, *n.* the national god of the Philistines, half-man, half-fish. [Heb. *dāgōn*—*dāg*, fish.]

daguerreotype, *də-ger′ō-tīp*, *n.* a method of photography by mercury vapour development of silver iodide exposed on a copper plate: a photograph so taken: a faithful representation (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to photograph by that process.—*adj.* **daguerr′ean**.—*n.* **daguerre′otypy**, the art of daguerreotyping. [Fr., from Louis *Daguerre* (1789-1851).]

dagwood. Same as dogwood. See under dog.

dahabiyah, **-iyeh**, **-ieh**, **-eeah**, *dä-hä-bē′(y)ä*, *-ə*, *n.* a Nile sailing boat [redacted]

discus, a table—L. *discus*, a quoit—Gr. *diskos*, a disk.]

daisy, *dā′zi*, *n.* a composite plant (*Bellis perennis*) growing in pastures and meadows: extended to other plants, as the *Ox-eye daisy*, which is a chrysanthemum: a general term of admiration, often ironical.—*adj.* **dai′sied**, covered with daisies.—**dai′sy-chain**, a succession of daisies strung one upon another; **dai′sy-cutter**, a fast-going horse that does not lift its feet high: a cricket-ball skimmed along the ground.—**New Zealand daisy bush**, a half-hardy shrub of the genus *Olearia*, with daisy-like flowers. [O.E. *dæges ēage*, day's eye.]

dak, *dāk*, **dawk**, *dök*, *n.* in India, the mail-post: hence mail, a letter, a parcel, etc.: method of travelling like that of the mail (orig. by relays of bearers or horses).—**dak bungalow**, a house for travellers in India; **dak runner**, a runner or horseman who carries mails. [Hind. *dāk*, a relay of men.]

dakoit. See **dacoit**.

dal, *dāl*, *n.* the pigeon-pea, a pealike plant (*Cajanus indicus*) cultivated in India and the tropics: pulse: a purée of pulse.—Also **dhal**, **dholl**. [Hind. *dal*, to split.]

dalai lama, *dä′li läm′a*, the head of the Tibetan Buddhist hierarchy. [Mongolian, *dalai*, ocean, Tibetan, *lama*, high-priest.]

dale, *dāl*, *n.* the low ground between hills: the valley through which a river flows.—**dales′-man**, specifically, a man of the dales of Yorkshire.

pa.t. and *pa.p.* **dammed.** [Gmc.; Du. *dam*, Ger. *damm*, etc.]

dam, *dam*, *n.* a mother, usu. of beasts, or contemptuous. [A form of dame.]

dam, *dām*, *n.* an obsolete Indian copper coin, one fortieth of a rupee. [Hind. *dām*.]

dam, *dam*, (*obs. Scot.*) *n.* a draughtman.—**dam′board, dam′brod,** a draughtboard. [Fr. *dame*, lady.]

damage, *dam′ij*, *n.* hurt, injury, loss: the value of what is lost: cost (*coll.*): (*pl.*) the pecuniary reparation due for loss or injury sustained by one person through the fault or negligence of another. —*v.t.* to harm.—*v.i.* to take injury.—*adj.* **dam′ageable.**—**damage feasant** (*fez′ənt*), doing damage (of beasts trespassing); **direct** or **general damages,** damages awarded for the immediate consequences of a hurt as distinct from **indirect** or **special damages** turning on the remoter consequences. [O.Fr. *damage* (Fr. *dommage*)—L. *damnum*, loss.]

daman, *dam′an*, *n.* the Syrian hyrax, the cony of the Bible. [Ar.]

damar. Same as **dammar.**

damascene, *dam′ə-sēn*, *dam-ə-sēn′*, *n.* a Damascus or damascened sword: inlay of metal (esp. gold) or other materials on steel, etc.: the structure or surface appearance of Damascus steel: a damson: (with *cap.*) a native or inhabitant of Damascus.—*v.t.* to decorate (esp. steel) by inlaying or encrusting: to ornament with the watered or wavy appearance of Damascus steel, or in imitation of it.—Also **damasceene, damas-**

signing to damnation; **damned** (*damd*; poet. *dam′nid*), sentenced to everlasting punishment (**the damned,** *damd*, those so sentenced): hateful, an intensive, meaning merely thorough.—*adv.* very, exceedingly.—*n.* **damnification** (*dam′ni-fi-kā′shən*), infliction of injury or loss.—*v.t.* **dam′nify,** to cause loss to.—*adj.* **damning** (*dam′ing*, *-ning*), exposing to condemnation.—**damn all** (*coll.*), nothing at all; **damn with faint praise,** to condemn in effect by expressing too cool approval; **do one's damnedest** (*damd′əst*; *coll.*), to do one's very best; **not to give a damn** (*coll.*), to be completely unconcerned; **not worth a damn** (*coll.*), of no value. [Fr. *damner*—L. *damnāre*, to condemn—*damnum*, loss.]

Damoclean, *dam-ō-klē′ən*, *adj.* like *Damoclēs*, flatterer of Dionysius of Syracuse, taught the insecurity of happiness by being made to sit through a feast with a sword suspended over his head by a single hair: hence, carrying the threat of imminent calamity.

damosel, damozel, *dam′ō-zel*, *n.* Same as **damsel.**

damp, *damp*, *n.* vapour, mist: moist air: in mines, etc., any gas other than air: lowness of spirits: a gloom: discouragement.—*v.t.* to wet slightly: to discourage: to check: to make dull: to slow down the rate of burning (of a fire): to diminish the amplitude of.—*adj.* moist: foggy. —*v.t.* and *v.i.* **damp′en,** to make or become damp or moist.—*ns.* **damp′er,** one who or that which damps: a depressive influence: a door or shutter for shutting off or regulating a draught: a device for diminishing the amplitude of

cetté, -ee, -y (*dän'set-i*, or *-set'-*), deeply indented. [O.Fr. *dent*, *dant*, tooth, notch—L. *dēns*, *dentis*.]

dandelion, *dan'di-lī-ən*, *n.* a common yellow-flowered composite (*Taraxacum officinale*) with jagged-toothed leaves. [Fr. *dent de lion*, lion-tooth.]

dander, *dan'dər*, **daunder**, **dawner**, *dōn'(d)ər*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to stroll, saunter.—*n.* a stroll, saunter. [Origin unknown.]

dander, *dan'dər*, *n.* a form of dandruff: anger: passion.—**raise one's dander**, to put him out of temper.

dander, *dan'dər*, (*Scot.*) *n.* furnace cinders. [Origin unknown.]

Dandie Dinmont, *dan'di din'mənt*, *n.* a short-legged rough-coated terrier of Scottish Border breed, of pepper or mustard colour. [From *Dandie Dinmont* in Scott's *Guy Mannering*, whose Peppers and Mustards are represented as the origin of the breed.]

dandiprat, **dandyprat**, *dan'di-prat*, (*obs.*) *n.* a silver three-halfpenny piece: an insignificant person: a little boy. [Origin unknown.]

dandle, *dan'dl*, *v.t.* to play with: to fondle, toss in the arms or dance lightly on the knee (a baby). [Origin unknown.]

dandruff, **dandriff**, *dand'rəf*, *n.* a scaly scurf on the skin under the hair. [Origin unknown.]

dandy, *dan'di*, *n.* a foppish, silly fellow: one who pays much attention to dress: a dandy-cock: a dandy-roll.—*adj.* (*coll.*) smart, fine—a word of general commendation.—*adjs.* **dandi'acal**, **dand'i-fied**, inclined to be a dandy.—*v.t.* **dan'dify**, to

courage).—*n.* **dang'ler**, one who dangles about others, esp. about women.—*n.* and *adj.* **dang'ling.**—**dangling participle** (*U.S.*), a misrelated participle. [Cf. Dan. *dangle*—O.N. *dingla*.]

Daniel, *dan'yəl*, *n.* a wise judge (in phrases as *a second Daniel*, *a Daniel come to judgment*—both *Merchant of Venice*). [From Daniel in the Apocryphal *Book of Susannah*.]

Danish. See Dane.

Danite, *dan'īt*, *n.* one of a secret society amongst the early Mormons. [*Dan*; cf. Gen. xlix. 16, 17].

dank, *dangk*, *adj.* unpleasantly moist, wet.—*n.* (*Milt.*) a wet place.—*adj.* **dank'ish.**—*n.* **dank'ness.** [Origin uncertain.]

danke schön, *dang-kə shœn*, (Ger.) many thanks.

dannebrog, *dan'e-brog*, *n.* the Danish national flag: the second of the Danish orders instituted by King Valdemar in 1219. [Dan.]

danse macabre, *dās ma-kābr'*, (Fr.) dance of death (*q.v.*).

danseuse, *dā-sœz'*, *n.* a female dancer: a ballet dancer. [Fr.]

Dansker, *dan'skər*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a Dane.

dant, **danton.** Earlier forms of daunt, daunton.

Dantean, *dan'ti-ən*, **Dantesque**, *dan-tesk'*, *adjs.* like the poet *Dante*: sublime: austere.—*ns.* **Dan'tist**, a Dante scholar; **Dantoph'ilist**, a lover of Dante.

dap, *dap*, *v.i.* to bounce: to drop bait gently into the water.—*n.* a bait so used: a bounce.—*n.* **dapp'er.** [Origin obscure.]

Daphne, *daf'ni*, *n.* a genus (fam. Thymelaeaceae) of shrubs, including mezereon and spurge-laurel:

Dargle in Co. Wicklow, mistaken by Scott for a common noun.]

dari. See durra.

daric, *dar'ik, n.* an old gold or silver coin larger than an English sovereign named after *Darius* I of Persia.

dariole, *da'rē-ōl, dar'yōl, n.* a shell of pastry, etc., or small round mould: a dish comprising such a shell and its filling. [Fr.]

dark, *därk, adj.* without light: black, or somewhat blackish: gloomy: difficult to understand: unenlightened: secret: sinister.—*n.* absence of light: nightfall: a state of ignorance.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) in a state of dark.—*v.t.* **dark'en,** to make dark or darker: to render ignorant: to sully.—*v.i.* to grow dark or darker.—*adj.* **dark'ish.**—*v.i.* **dark'le,** to grow dark (a back-formation from *darkling*).—*adv.* and *adj.* **dark'ling,** dark: in the dark.—*advs.* **dark'lings** (*poet.*), in the dark; **dark'ly.**—*adj.* **dark'some,** dark: (*poet.*) gloomy.—*ns.* **dark(e)y,** a Negro (*coll.*; *old-fashioned*): a dark-lantern (*slang*); **dark'ness.**—**Dark Ages,** the period of intellectual darkness in Europe, from the 5th to the 9th or 12th (or 15th) century; **Dark Continent,** Africa; **dark horse,** in racing, a horse whose capabilities are not known: also *fig.* of a person (usu. implying undisclosed ability): a candidate not brought forward till the last moment; **dark'-house** (*Shak.*), a mad-house; **dark'-lant'ern,** a lantern whose light can be covered; **dark'mans** (*thieves' slang*), night; **dark'-room,** a room

game of darts; **dart'-sac,** the gland that secretes the dart in snails.—**Old Dart** (*Austr. slang*), Great Britain. [O.Fr. *dart*; cf. O.E. *daroth.*]

dart. See dace.

dartre, *där'tər, n.* herpes.—*adj.* **dar'trous.** [Fr.]

Darwinism, *där'win-izm, n.* the theory of the origin of species propounded by Charles *Darwin* (1809-82).—*adj.* and *n.* **Darwin'ian.**

darzi, *där'zē, dûr'zē, n.* a tailor. [Hind. *darzi.*]

dash, *dash, v.t.* to throw, thrust, or drive violently: to break by throwing together: to bespatter: to blotch: to frustrate: to confound: to modify by dilution or admixture.—*v.i.* to rush with violence.—*n.* a violent striking: a rush: a violent onset: a blow: a splash: a splash of colour: a stroke of the pen or similar mark: a mark (—) at a break in a sentence or elsewhere: a euphemism for damn (sometimes represented by this sign): a staccato mark: an acute accent used in algebra and in lettering of diagrams as a discriminating mark: a long element in the Morse code: verve: ostentation: a slight admixture: a dashboard.—*n.* **dash'er,** one who dashes: one who makes a great show (*coll.*).—*adj.* **dash'ing,** spirited: showy: ostentatiously fashionable.—*adv.* **dash'ingly.**—**dash'board,** a board, screen or partition in front of a driver, on a horse-vehicle to keep off splashes of mud, in a motor-car or aeroplane to carry instruments; **dash'-pot,** a device for damping vibration by a piston moving in a cylinder containing liquid; **dash'-wheel,** a duration, or end, of existence (*arch.*): term of life: death-day, doom (with pun on *debt*; *Spens.*): an appointment or engagement (*coll.*). —*v.t.* to affix a date to: to ascertain the date of: to suggest the date of: to make an appointment with (*coll.*): to go out with (a member of the opposite sex), esp. regularly (*coll.*).—*n.* the person dated (in the last sense of the *v.t.*).—*v.i.* to reckon: to take beginning: to savour of a particular time: hence, to become old-fashioned. —*adjs.* dāt′able; dāt′al; date′less, without date or fixed limit: free from engagements.—*n.* dāt′er.—date′-coding, marking in code on the container a date after which food should not be used; date′-line, the line east and west of which the date differs—the 180th meridian with deviations: a line giving the date, as on a newspaper.—out of date, (see out); up to date, abreast of the times: adapted or corrected to the present time: modern. [O.Fr. *date*—L. *dătum*, given.]

date, *dāt*, *n.* the fruit of the date-palm.—date′-palm, -tree, a palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*) of N. Africa and S.W. Asia; date′-plum, a fruit of the ebony genus, persimmon; date′-shell, the date-shaped shell of *Lithodomus*, or the animal itself, of the mussel family, a borer in limestone rocks; date′-su′gar. [Fr. *datte*—L. *dactylus*—Gr. *daktylos*, a finger, a date.]

dative, *dāt′iv*, *adj.* given or appointed: expressing an indirect object (*gram.*).—*n.* the dative case: a word in the dative.—*adj.* datival (*də-tī′vəl*). [L. *dātivus*—*dăre*, to give.]

writing-desk—also dev′onport: a large sofa. [Prob. from the maker.]

davenport-trick, *dav′n-pōrt-trik*, *-pōrt*, *n.* an artifice by which a man can free himself from ropes wound round him and tied. [From two impostors who practised it (flor. 1845-65).]

Davis apparatus, *dā′vis ap-ər-ā′təs*, *n.* a device making possible escape from a crippled submarine. [From the inventor.]

davit, *dav′it*, *n.* one of a pair of erections on a ship for lowering or hoisting a boat. [App. from the name *David*.]

Davy, *dā′vi*, Da′vy-lamp, *-lamp*, *n.* the safety-lamp used in coalmines invented by Sir Humphry *Davy* (1778-1829).

Davy-Jones, *dā′vi jōnz′*, a sailor's familiar name for the (malignant) spirit of the sea, the devil.—Davy Jones's locker, the sea, as the grave of men drowned at sea. [Origin unknown.]

daw, *dō*, (*obs.*) *v.i.* to dawn. [O.E. *dagian*—*dæg*, day.]

daw, *dō*, *n.* a bird of the crow kind, a jackdaw: a simpleton (*arch.*).—*adj.* daw′ish.—daw′cock (*arch.*), a cock jackdaw: a noodle. [M.E. *dawe*.]

dawd. See daud.

dawdle, *dö′dl*, *v.i.* to waste time by trifling: to act or move slowly.—*n.* daw′dler. [Cf. daddle.]

dawk. See dak.

dawn, *dōn*, *v.i.* to become day: to begin to grow light: to begin to appear.—*n.* daybreak: beginning.—Also dawn′ing.—dawn cypress, redwood conifer, abundant as a fossil, found living

[redacted]

as opposed both to a night-school and to a boarding-school; **day'-sight**, night-blindness; **days'man**, one who appoints a day to hear a cause: an umpire; **day'spring**, dawn; **day'star**, the morning star; **day'time**, the time of daylight.—*adjs*. **day'-to-day'**, daily, routine; **day'-wea'ried** (*Shak.*), wearied with the work of the day.—**day'-work**.—**at the end of the day** (*fig.*), when all is said and done; **call it a day**, to announce a decision to leave off; **day about**, on alternate days; **day by day**, daily; **day in, day out**, for an indefinite succession of days; **day off**, a day's holiday; **day out**, a servant's free day; **days of grace**, three days allowed for payment of bills, etc., beyond the day named; **in this day and age**, at the present time; **one of these days**, some indefinite time in the near future; **see daylight**, to arrive at some comprehension, illumination, prospect of a solution; **that will be the day** (*coll.*), that is very unlikely; **the day**, the time spoken of or expected: to-day (*Scot.*); **the day after the fair**, too late; **the other day**, not long ago; **the time of day**, the hour of the clock: a greeting; **win the day**, to gain the victory. [O.E. *dæg*; Ger. *tag*; not L. *diēs*.]

dayes-man, daynt, dayr'house (all *Spens.*). See **day** (daysman), **dainty**, **dairy**.

day-nettle, *dā-net'l*, *n*. a dead-nettle: (in Scotland and N. England) the hemp-nettle: a gathering on the finger.—Also **dae'-nett'le**. [Perh. for dead-nettle; but cf. O.N. (*akr*)*dai*, hemp-nettle.]

day-woman (*Shak.*). Same as **dey-woman**.

deprive partly of vigour, sensibility, or sensation: to blunt: to lessen: to make soundproof.—*ns*. **dead'ener**; **dead'ening** (also *adj.*); **dead'er** (*coll.*), a corpse; **dead'liness**.—*adj*. **dead'ly**, causing death: fatal: implacable: very great (*coll.*).—*adv*. in a manner resembling death: extremely (*coll.*).—*n*. **dead'ness**.—*adjs*. **dead'-alive'**, **dead'-and-alive'**, dull, inactive.—**dead'-beat**, a down-and-out.—*adj*. **dead'-beat'**, quite overcome, exhausted.—**dead'-bolt'**, **-lock'**, one moved by turning key, knob, without intervention of a spring.—*adj*. **dead'-born**, still-born.—**dead'-cart**, a cart for collecting the bodies of those dead of a pestilence.—*n.pl*. **dead'-clothes**, clothes to bury the dead in.—**dead'-col'ouring**, the first broad outlines of a picture; **dead'-deal**, a board for measuring and lifting a corpse.—*adjs*. **dead'-do'ing** (*Spens.*), putting to death, destructive; **dead'-drunk'**, completely drunk.—**dead'-end**, a pipe, passage, etc., closed at one end: a blind alley (*lit*. and *fig.*); **dead'-eye** (*naut.*), a round, flattish wooden block with a rope or iron band passing around it, and pierced with three holes for a lanyard; **dead'-fall**, a trap with a weight that falls when its support is removed; **dead'-fin'ish** (*Austr.*), a thicket or a thicket-forming shrub of the mimosa family (*Albizzia*, *Acacia*): a complete standstill or vanquishment; **dead'-fire**, an appearance of fire taken as a death-omen; **dead'-freight**, money paid for the empty space in a ship by a person who engages to freight her, but fails to make out a full cargo; **dead'-ground** ship's displacement loaded and light; **dead′-wind**, calm (in the vortex of a storm): head wind (*obs.*); **dead′-wood**, pieces of timber laid on the upper side of the keel at either end: useless material; **dead′-work**, work, itself unprofitable, but necessary as a preliminary.—**dead as a dodo, door-nail, herring**, absolutely dead; **dead man's handle**, a device, e.g. on an electric train, which allows current to pass only so long as there is pressure on it; **dead man's pedal**, a foot-operated safety device on the same principle, used esp. on diesel trains; **dead-men's bells**, the foxglove; **dead men's fingers**, a very common actinozoan coelenterate (*Alcyonium digitatum*); **dead men's shoes**, succession to one who dies; **Dead Sea apple, fruit**, apple of Sodom; **dead (set) against**, utterly opposed to; **dead spit**, exact image; **dead to the world**, very soundly asleep: unconscious; **put the dead wood on** (*slang*), to gain a great advantage over. [O.E. *dēad*; Goth. *dauths*, Ger. *tot*, from root of die.]

deaf, *def*, *adj.* dull of hearing: unable to hear at all: not willing to hear: inattentive: hollow, with no kernel.—*v.t.* **deaf′en**, to make deaf: to stun: to render impervious to sound.—*n.* **deaf′ening**, stuffing put into floors, partition-walls, etc., to prevent sounds from passing through.—*adj.* making deaf (with noise): very loud.—*adv.* **deaf′ly**.—*n.* **deafness**.—**deaf′-aid**, a hearing-aid; **deaf′-mute′**, one who is both deaf and dumb; **deaf′-mut′ism**.—**deaf-and-dumb alphabet (language)**, digital and manual signs used to express letters (and words and phrases) has the special care and inspection of the clergy in certain parishes. [O.Fr. *deien* (Fr. *doyen*)—L.L. *decānus* or Gr. *dekānos*, a chief of ten—L. *decem* or Gr. *deka*, ten.]

deaner, *dēn′ər*, (*slang*) *n.* a shilling. [Prob. L. *denārius*.]

dear, *dēr*, *adj.* high in price: costly: characterised by high prices: scarce: highly valued: beloved: a conventional form of address used in letter-writing: earnest (*Shak.*).—*n.* one who is dear or beloved.—*adv.* at a high price: dearly.—*interj.* indicating surprise, pity, or other emotion.—*n.* and *adj.* **dear′ling** (*Spens.*), darling.—*adj.* **dear′ly**.—*ns.* **dear′ness**; **dearie, dear′y**, one who is dear.—*adj.* **dear′bought**.—**dear(y) me**, an expression of various emotions; **dear knows**, an expression of ignorance. [O.E. *dēore*, *dȳre*; cog. with Ger. *teuer*.]

dear, deare, deere, *dēr*, (*Spens.*; *Shak.*; *Milt.*) *adj.* grievous.—Also *adv.* [O.E. *dēor*.]

deare. See **dere**.

dearn, dearnful, dearnly. See **dern**, etc.

dearth, *dûrth*, *n.* dearness, high price: scarcity: want: famine: barrenness. [dear.]

dearticulate, *dē-är-tik′ū-lāt*, *v.t.* to disjoint. [Pfx. de- (2).]

deasil, *dēz′l*, *des′l*, *desh′l*, *dēsh′l*, (*Scot.*) *n.* sunwise motion—opp. to *withershins*.—*adv.* sunwise.—also **dea′soil, dei′s(h)eal, dea′siul**. [Gael. *deiseil*.]

deaspirate, *dē-as′pir-āt*, *v.t.* to remove the aspirate from.—*n.* **deaspirā′tion**. [Pfx. de- (2).]

death, *deth*, *n.* state of being dead: extinction or cessation of life: manner of dying: mortality:

put, to death, to kill: to cause to be killed; **gates, or jaws, of death**, the point of death; **in at the death**, to be up on the animal before the dogs have killed it: often *fig.*; **like grim death**, tenaciously; **to death**, to the uttermost: to exhaustion. [O.E. *dēath*; Ger. *tod*; see dead and die.]

deave, *dēv*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to deafen: to worry (esp. with noise). [See deaf.]

deaw, deawy, -ie (*Spens.*). See dew, dewy.

deb. Coll. form of débutante.

debacle, débâcle, *di-bak'l*, *dā-bäk'l'*, *n.* a breaking up of ice on a river: a sudden flood of water leaving its path strewed with debris (*geol.*): a complete break-up or collapse: a stampede. [Fr. *débâcle*; *dé*, *des*, and *bâcler*, to bar—L. *baculus*, a stick.]

debar, *di-bär'*, *v.t.* to bar out: to exclude: to hinder:—*pr.p.* **debarr'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **debarred'**.—*n.* **debar'ment**. [Pfx. de- (3).]

debark, *di-bärk'*, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to disembark.—*n.* **dēbarkā'tion, dēbarcā'tion**. [Fr. *débarquer*—*des* (—L. *dis-*), away, and Fr. *barque*, a ship.]

debarrass, *di-bar'əs*, *v.t.* to disembarrass, disentangle, free. [Fr. *débarrasser*; *dé-*, *des-* and *barre*, a bar.]

debase, *di-bās'*, *v.t.* to lower: to make mean or of less value: to adulterate.—*adj.* **debased'**, degraded: reversed (*her.*).—*n.* **debase'ment**, degradation.—*adj.* **debas'ing**.—*adv.* **debas'ingly**. [Pfx. de- (1).]

debate, *di-bāt'*; *n.* a contention in words or argu-

[redacted]

charge with debt: to enter on the debtor side of an account.—*n.* **deb'itor** (*Shak.*), a debtor. [L. *dēbitum*, what is due, from *dēbēre*, to owe.]

debonair, debonnaire, *deb-ə-nār'*, *adj.* of good appearance and manners: elegant: courteous: gay.—*adv.* **debonair'ly**.—*n.* **debonair'ness**. [Fr. *de*, of, *bon*, good, and the old word *aire* (*masc.*), manner, origin; mod. Fr. *débonnaire*.]

debosh, *di-bosh'*, an old form of debauch.

debouch, *di-bowch'*, *di-bo͞osh'*, *v.i.* to issue, emerge, to march or flow out from a narrow pass or confined place.—*ns.* **débouché** (*dā-bo͞o-shā'*), an outlet; **debouch'ment**, an act or place of debouching; **debouchure** (*di-bo͞o-shür'*), the mouth of a river or strait. [Fr. *déboucher*—*de*, from, *bouche*, mouth—L. *bucca*, cheek.]

Debrett, *di-bret'*, *n.* a peerage edited and published from 1784 until his death by John Field *Debrett*, still in publication and the type of all exclusive lists.

debrief, *dē-brēf* , *v.t.* to gather information from a soldier, astronaut, etc., on his return from a mission. [Pfx. de- (2).]

debris, débris, *deb'rē*, *dəb-rē'*, or *dāb'rē*, *n.* wreckage: ruins: rubbish: a mass of rocky fragments. [Fr., from *briser*, akin to bruise.]

debruised, *di-bro͞ozd'*, (*her.*) *adj.* surmounted or partly covered by one of the ordinaries. [O.Fr. *debruisier*—*de-*, apart, *bruiser*, to break.]

debt, *det*, *n.* what one owes to another: what one becomes liable to do or suffer: a state of obligation or indebtedness: a duty: a sin (*B.*).—*adj.*

and sides.—*adj.* decagonal (*-ag'ən-əl*). [Gr. *deka*, and *gōniā*, an angle.]

decagramme, decagram, *dek'ə-gram*, *n.* a weight of ten grammes. [Fr. *décagramme*—Gr. *deka*, ten, and gramme.]

Decagynia, *dek-ə-jin'i-a* (*bot.*) *n.pl.* in the Linnaean system a class of plants with ten pistils.—*adjs.* decagyn'ian, decagynous (*-aj'-*). [Gr. *deka*, ten, *gynē*, a woman.]

decahedron, *dek-ə-hē'drən*, *n.* a solid figure having ten faces.—*adj.* decahē'dral. [Gr. *deka*, and *hedrā*, a seat.]

decal, *dē'kal*, *dek'al*, *n.* a transfer (picture or design). [From Fr. *décalquer*, to trace, copy.]

decalcify, *dē-kal'si-fī*, *v.i.* to deprive of lime.—*n.* decalcificā'tion. [Pfx. de- (2).]

decalescence, *dē-kəl-es'əns*, *n.* the behaviour of iron or steel which in heating from red to white reaches a point where it seems to go back for a little—the opposite of *recalescence*. [L. *dē*, down, *calēscĕre*, to grow hot.]

decalitre, *dek'ə-lēt-ər*, *n.* ten litres, about 2·2 imperial gallons. [Fr. *décalitre*—Gr. *deka*, ten, and *lītrā*, a pound.]

decalogue, *dek'ə-log*, *n.* the ten commandments.—*n.* decal'ogist (*di-kal'ə-jist*), an exponent as of the decalogue. [Gr. *deka*, ten, *logos*, a discourse.]

Decameron, *di-kam'ə-ron*, *-rən*, *n.* Boccaccio's book of a hundred tales, supposed to be told in ten days.—*adj.* decameron'ic. [Gr. *deka*, ten, *hēmerā*, a day.]

decamerous, *dik-am'ər-əs*, *adj.* having the parts in tens. [G

in front.—Also *adj.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, *stȳlos*, a column.]

decasyllable, *dek-ə-sil'ə-bl*, *n.* a verse-line, or a word, of ten syllables.—*adj.* decasyllabic (*-ab'ik*). [Gr. *deka*, ten, *syllabē*, a syllable; see syllable.]

decathlon, *dek-ath'lon*, *n.* a two-day contest of ten events held at the modern Olympic Games since 1912. [Gr. *deka*, ten, *athlon*, a contest.]

decaudate, *dē-kö'dāt*, *v.t.* to cut off the tail of. [L. *dē*, from, *cauda*, tail.]

decay, *di-kā'*, *v.i.* to fall away from a state of health or excellence: to waste away: to rot.—*v.t.* to cause to waste away: to impair.—*n.* a falling into a worse or less perfect state: a wearing away: rotting: loss of fortune: ruin, downfall (*obs.*): disintegration of a radioactive substance.—*adj.* decayed', rotten: reduced in circumstances, impoverished. [O.Fr. *decair*—L. *dē*, from, *cadĕre*, to fall.]

Decca, *dek'a*, *n.* the Decca Navigator System, consisting of a series of chains of long-wave radio transmitting stations, each chain formed of a master station and three slaves, providing a navigator or pilot with meter readings that have to be interpreted by special charts, or, alternatively, with a direct picture of his track on a Decca Flight Log.

decease, *di-sēs'*, *n.* death.—*v.i.* to die.—*adj.* deceased', dead: lately dead.—*n.* the dead person in question. [O.Fr. *deces* (Fr. *décès*)—L. *dēcessus*, departure, death—*dē*, away, *cēdĕre*, *cēssum*, to go.]

tion or head to local centres.—*n.* **decentralisā'tion, -z.** [Pfx. de- (2).]

deception, *di-sep'shən, n.* act of deceiving: state of being deceived: means of deceiving or misleading: trick: illusion.—*n.* **deceptibil'ity.**—*adjs.* **decept'ible,** capable of being deceived; **decep'tious** (*Shak.*), deceitful; **decep'tive,** tending to deceive: misleading.—*adv.* **decep'tively.**—*n.* **decep'tiveness.**—*adj.* **decep'tory,** tending to deceive. [O.Fr.,—L.L. *dēceptiō, -ōnis*—*dēcipěre,* to deceive.]

decerebrate, *dē-ser'ə-brāt, v.t.* to deprive of cerebrum.—Also **decerebrise, -ize.**—*n.* **decerebrā'tion.** [Pfx. de- (2).]

decern, *di-sûrn',* (*Scots law*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to judge: to decree: to pass judgment. [O.Fr. *decerner*—L. *dēcerněre*—*dē,* and *cerněre,* to distinguish.]

decession, *di-sesh'ən,* (*rare*) *n.* departure. [See decease.]

déchéance, *dā-shā-ãs,* (Fr.) *n.* forfeiture.

dechristianise, -ize, *dē-krist'yən-īz, v.t.* to turn from Christianity. [Pfx. de- (2).]

deci-, *des'i-,* prefix signifying one-tenth. [L. *decimus,* tenth.]

deciare, *des'i-är, n.* the tenth part of an are. [Fr.,—L. *deci-* (in *decimus*), and are.]

decibel, *des'i-bel, n.* the tenth part of a bel—unit more commonly used than bel (*q.v.*). [L. *deci-,* and bel.]

decide, *di-sīd', v.t.* to determine: to end: to settle: to resolve.—*v.i.* to make up one's mind.—*adjs.* **decid'able,** capable of being decided; **decid'ed,** determined: clear, unmistakable:

decimetre, *des'i-mē-tər, n.* a tenth of a metre.

decinormal, *des-i-nör'məl,* (*chem.*) *adj.* of one-tenth of normal concentration. [L. *decimus,* tenth, and normal.]

decipher, *di-sī'fər, v.t.* to uncipher: to read or transliterate or interpret from secret, unknown, or difficult writing: to make out: to detect (*Shak.*): to reveal (*Shak.*): to show forth (*obs.*).—*adj.* **deci'pherable.**—*n.* **deci'pherment.** [Pfx. de- (2).]

decision, *di-sizh'ən, n.* the act or product of deciding: settlement: judgment: the quality of being decided in character.—*adj.* **decisive** (*-sīs'iv*), having the power of deciding: showing decision: final: positive.—*adv.* **deci'sively.**—*n.* **deci'siveness.**—*adj.* **deci'sory,** decisive. [See decide.]

decistere, *des'i-stēr, n.* one-tenth of a stere.

decitizenise, -ize, *dē-sit'i-zən-īz, v.t.* to deprive of citizenship. [Pfx. de- (2).]

decivilise, -ize, *dē-siv'i-līz, v.t.* to reduce from a civilised to a more savage state. [Pfx. de- (2).]

deck, *dek, v.t.* to cover: to clothe: to adorn: to furnish with a deck: to pile up on a platform.—*n.* a covering: a horizontal platform extending from one side of a vessel to the other, thereby joining them together, and forming both a floor and a covering: a floor, platform, or tier as in a bus, bridge, etc.: the ground (*slang*): a pile of things laid flat: a pack of cards: the part of a pack used in a particular game, or the undealt part: the turntable of a record-player: that part of a tape-recorder or computer in which claim a score for (*bezique*, etc.): to announce one's choice of trump-suit or no trumps (*bridge*).—*v.i.* to make a statement: to announce one's decision or sympathies: to show cards in order to score: to end an innings voluntarily before ten wickets have fallen (*cricket*).—*adj.* **declār'able**, capable of being declared, exhibited, or proved.—*ns.* **declār'ant**, one who makes a declaration; **declaration** (*dek-lə-rā'shən*), act of declaring: that which is declared: a written affirmation: a formal announcement (e.g. of war): in the criminal law of Scotland, the statement made by the prisoner before the magistrate: in common law, the pleading in which the plaintiff in an action at law sets forth his case against the defendant.—*adjs.* **declarative** (*di-klar'ə-tiv*), **declăr'atory**, explanatory.—*advs.* **declăr'atively**, **declăr'atorily**.—*n.* **declăr'ator**, a form of action in the Court of Session, with the view of having a fact judicially ascertained and declared.—*adj.* **declāred'**, avowed.—*n.* **declār'er**, one who declares.—*adv.* **declā'redly**, avowedly.—**declaratory act**, an act intended to explain an obscure or disputed law.—**declare an interest**, (of member of parliament) formally to make known that he has (financial) connections with an organisation with which parliamentary discussions are concerned; **declare off**, to renounce: to withdraw: (*v.t.*) to cancel; **(well) I declare!** *interj.* expressing surprise. [L. *dēclārāre*, *-ātum*—pfx. *dē-*, wholly, *clārus*, clear (partly through Fr. *déclarer*).]

[L. *dēcoquĕre*, *dēcoctum*—*dē*, down, *coquĕre*, to cook.]

decode, *dē-kōd'*, *v.t.* to translate from a code. [Pfx. de- (2).]

decoherer, *dē-kō-hē'rər*, *n.* a device for bringing a coherer back to its former condition after it has been affected by an electric wave. [Pfx. de- (2).]

decoke, earlier **decarb**, *dē-kōk*, *dē'kārb'*, (*coll.*) *v.t.* to decarbonise (an internal combustion engine). [Pfx. de- (2).]

decollate, *dē-kol'āt*, *v.t.* to behead.—*adj.* **decoll'ated**, rounded off, as the apex of a shell.—*n.* **decollā'tion**, the act of beheading: a picture of a decapitation, esp. of the head of St John the Baptist on a charger: the festival of the Baptist, 29th Aug. [L. *dēcollāre*—*dē*, from *collum*, the neck.]

décolleté, *dā-kol-tā*, *adj.* with neck uncovered: of dress, low cut. [Fr., pa.p. of *décolleter*, to bare the neck and shoulders—*collet*, collar. Cf. decollate.]

decolour, **decolor**, *dē-kul'ər*, *v.t.* to deprive of colour—also **decol'o(u)rise**, **-ize**.—*n.* **decol'orant**, a substance that bleaches or removes colour.—*v.t.* **decol'orate**, to deprive of colour.—*adj.* without colour.—*ns.* **decolorā'tion**, removal or absence of colour; **decolo(u)risā'tion**, **-z-**. [L. *dēcolōrāre*—*dē*, from, *color*, colour.]

decomplex, *dē'kom-pleks*, *adj.* repeatedly compound. [Pfx. de- (3).]

decompose, *dē-kom-pōz'*, *v.t.* to separate the component parts of: to resolve into elements.—*v.i.*

[redacted]

decorate, *dek'ə-rāt, v.t.* to ornament, to beautify: to paint, put wallpaper on (a house, etc.): to honour with a badge or medal.—*adj.* **dec'orated.**—*n.* **decorā'tion,** ornament: the applied paint and wallpaper in, e.g. a house: badge of an order: (in *pl.*) flags, bunting, paper chains, etc., put out or hung at a time of rejoicing.—*adj.* **dec'orative** (*-rə-tiv*) ornamental.—*ns.* **dec'orativeness; dec'orātor,** one who decorates, esp. houses. —**Decorated style** (*archit.*), a style of Gothic architecture, elaborate and richly decorated, which prevailed till near the end of the 14th century; **Decoration Day** (see Memorial Day). [L. *decorāre, -ātum—decus,* what is becoming—*decēre,* to be becoming.]

decorous, *de'kə-rəs,* or (*old fashioned*) *-kō', -kö', adj.* becoming: suitable: proper: decent.—*adv.* **decorously.**—*ns.* **decorousness; decō'rum,** that which is in keeping, congruous: that which is becoming in outward appearance: propriety of conduct: decency. [L. *decōrus,* becoming; L. *decere,* to be becoming.]

decorticate, *dē-kör'ti-kāt, v.t.* to deprive of the bark, husk, or peel.—*n.* **decorticā'tion.** [L. *dēcorticāre, -ātum—dē,* from, and *cortex,* bark.]

decoy, *di-koi', v.t.* to allure: to entrap: to lure into a trap.—*n.* (*dē'koi*) anything intended to lure into a snare (also *fig.*): apparatus of hoops and network for trapping wild-ducks—sometimes *duck-coy.*—**decoy'-duck,** a wild-duck tamed and trained to entice others into a trap: one employed to allure others into a snare (*fig.*; also decoy). [Perh. Du. *de,* the, or L.

decrown, *dē-krown', v.t.* to discrown. [Pfx. de- (2).]

decrustation, *dē-krus-tā'shən, n.* removal of a crust. [Pfx. de- (2).]

decry, *di-krī', v.t.* to cry down: to condemn: to censure as worthless: to blame:—*pr.p.* **decry'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **decried'.**—*ns.* **decri'al; decri'er.** [Fr. *dé-, des-* (L. *dis-*), and *crier,* to cry; see cry.]

Dectra, *dek'tra, n.* a long-range modification of Decca.

decubitus. See under **decumbent.**

decuman, *dek'ū-mən, adj.* principal, large—of waves, etc.: connected with the principal gate of a Roman camp (near which the 10th cohort of the legion was stationed).—*n.* a great wave, as every tenth wave was supposed to be. [L. *decumānus—decem,* ten.]

decumbent, *di-kum'bənt, adj.* lying down: reclining on the ground: lying flat with rising tip (*bot.*).—*ns.* **decubitus** (*-kūb'i-təs; med.*), posture in bed; **decum'bence, decum'bency,** the act or posture of lying down.—*adv.* **decum'bently.**—*n.* **decum'biture,** the time when a sick person takes to bed. [L. *dēcumbēns, -entis—dē,* down, and *-cumbĕre* (in compounds only), to lie.]

decuple, *dek'ū-pl, adj.* tenfold.—*n.* a number ten times repeated.—*v.t.* to make tenfold. [Fr. *décuple*—L. *decuplus.*]

decurion, *di-kū'ri-ən, n.* in a Roman army, an officer over ten soldiers: any overseer of ten: a councillor.—*ns.* **decū'ria, decury** (*dek'ū-ri*), a company of ten (or more); **decū'rionate.** [L.]

deducted spaces (see tonnage). [L. *dēdūcĕre*, *dēductum*—*dē*, from, *dūcĕre*, to lead.]

dee, *dē*, *v.i.* Scottish form of die.

dee, *dē*, *n.* the fourth letter of the alphabet (D, d): anything shaped like it.—*n.*, *v.t.*, *interj.* a substitute for damn.

deed, *dēd*, *n.* something done: an act: an exploit: a legal transaction: the written evidence of it.—*adj.* **deed′ful** (*Tenn.*), marked by deeds or exploits.—*adv.* **deed′ily**.—*adjs.* **deed′less** (*Shak.*), not having performed deeds; **deed′y**, industrious, active.—**deed poll**, a deed executed by one party, originally having the edge *polled* or cut even, not indented.—**deed of saying** (*Shak.*), performance of what has been said or promised; **in deed**, in reality. [O.E. *dǣd*—*dōn*, to do; Ger. *tat*.]

deed, *dēd*, a Scottish form of indeed; also for died, dead.

dee-jay, *dē′jā*, or *-jā′*, (*slang*) *n.* a disk-jockey. [Pronunciation of the initials D.J.]

deem, *dēm*, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to judge: to think: to believe:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **deemed**, *Spens.* **dempt**.—*n.* (*Shak.*) opinion.—*ns.* **deem′ster**, a judge—now only in the Isle of Man; **dempster** (*dem′stər*), a judge (*obs.*): formerly in Scotland an officer who repeated the sentence after the judge (also **doom′ster**). [O.E. *dēman*, to form a judgment—*dōm*, judgment; see doom.]

deen, *dēn*, (*Spens.*) for din.

deep, *dēp*, *adj.* extending or placed far down or far from the outside: far recessed: far involved: engrossed: difficult to understand: secret: wise and penetrating: profoundly versed: cunning:

[redacted]

fence that deer cannot jump over; **deer′-forest**, wild tract (not necessarily woodland) reserved for deer; **deer′-hair**, a small species of club-rush; **deer′(-)horn**, a deer's antler or its material: a fresh-water mussel (*U.S.*); **deer′-hound**, a large rough-coated greyhound; **deer′-lick**, a spot of salt ground whither deer come to lick the earth; **deer′-mouse**, the American deer-footed mouse—so called from its agility; **deer′-neck**, a thin ill-shaped neck—of horses; **deer′-park**; **deer′skin**, skin of the deer, or leather therefrom; **deer′-stalker**, one who stalks deer: a sportsman's helmet-shaped cap; **deer′stalking**. [O.E. *dēor*; Ger. *tier*, Du. *dier*; O.N. *dyr*.]

deev, *dēv*. Same as div.

deface, *di-fās′*, *v.t.* to destroy or mar the face or external appearance of, to disfigure: to obliterate: to put out of countenance (*Spens.*): to defame (*Spens.*).—*n.* **deface′ment**, act of defacing: injury to form or appearance: that which defaces.—*adv.* **defā′cingly**. [O.Fr. *desfacer*—L. *dis-*, away, *faciēs*, face.]

de facto, *dē*, *dā fak′tō*, (L.) actual, if not rightful (e.g. *the de facto ruler*): in fact, actually.

defaecate. Same as defecate.

defalcate, *dē′* or *de′fal-kāt*, or *di-fal′kāt* or (*rare*) *-fōl′*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to deduct a part of.—*v.i.* to embezzle money held on trust.—*ns.* **defalcā′tion**, a diminution: a defection: a misappropriation of funds entrusted to one: the amount misappropriated; **defalcator**, a defaulter. [L.L. *dēfalcāre*, *-ātum*, to cut away—L. *dē*, from *falcāre*, to cut—*falx*, *falcis*, a sickle.]

dēfaecāre, *-ātum*, to cleanse—*dē*, from, *faex*, *faecis*, dregs.]

defect, *di-fekt'*, *dē'fekt*, *n*. a deficiency: a want: imperfection: blemish: fault.—*v.i.* (*di-fekt'*) to desert one's country, a cause, transferring one's allegiance (to another).—*n*. **defectibil'ity**.—*adj*. **defect'ible**, liable to imperfection: deficient.—*ns*. **defec'tion**, desertion: a failure, a falling away from duty: revolt; **defec'tionist**.—*adj*. **defect'ive**, having defect: wanting in some necessary quality: imperfect: faulty: insufficient: incomplete in inflexions or forms (*gram*.).—*n*. a person deficient in physical or mental powers.—*adv*. **defect'ively**.—*ns*. **defect'iveness**; **defect'or**, one who deserts his country, etc.—**the defects of one's qualities**, virtues carried to excess, the faults apt to accompany or flow from good qualities. [L. *dēficĕre*, *dēfectum*, to fail—*dē*, down, and *facĕre*, to do.]

defence, in U.S. **defense**, *di-fens'*, *n*. a defending: capability or means of resisting an attack: protection: vindication: a defendant's plea (*law*): the defending party in legal proceedings.—*adj*. **defenced'**, fortified.—*adj*. **defence'less**.—*adv*. **defence'lessly**.—*n*. **defence'lessness**.—*v.t*. **defend** (*di-fend'*), to keep off anything hurtful from: to guard or protect: to maintain against attack: to prohibit, forbid (*obs*.): to ward off: to resist, as a claim (*law*): to contest.—*adj*. **defend'able**, that may be defended.—*n*. **defend'ant**, a defender: a person accused or sued (*law*).—*adj*. **defend'ed**, guarded: protected: maintained against attack: forbidden (*Milt*.).—*ns*. **defend'er**, one who de-

cease boiling—*dē*, down, and *fervēscĕre*, from *fervēre*, to boil.]

defeudalise, **-ize**, *dē-fū'dəl-īz*, *v.t*. to deprive of feudal character. [Pfx. de- (2).]

deffly (*Spens*.). For deftly.

defiance, *di-fī'əns*, *n*. the act of defying: a challenge to combat: aggressiveness: contempt of opposition.—*adj*. **defī'ant**, full of defiance, insolently bold.—*adv*. **defī'antly**.—*n*. **defī'antness** (*rare*).—**bid defiance to**, to defy. [defy.]

defibrinate, *dē-fī'bri-nāt*, *v.t*. to deprive of fibrin—also **defī'brinise**, **-ize**.—*n*. **defibrinā'tion**. [Pfx. de- (2), and fibrin.]

deficient, *di-fish'ənt*, *adj*. wanting (in): less than complete: defective.—*n*. a defective.—*n*. **defic'iency** (sometimes **defic'ience**), defect: shortage: the amount which is lacking for completeness.—*adv*. **defic'iently**.—*ns*. **defic'ientness**; **deficit** (*def'i-sit*, or *-fis'*), deficiency, esp. of revenue, as compared with expenditure: amount of the deficiency.—**deficiency disease**, a disease due to lack of necessary substances (as vitamins) in dietary, such as rickets, scurvy, beri-beri, pellagra. [L. *dēficĕre*; see defect.]

de fide, *dē fī'dē*, *dā fē'de*, (L.) (of a teaching) in which belief is obligatory.

defied, **defier**, etc. See defy.

defilade. See defile (1).

defile, *di-fīl'*, *v.i.* to march off in file or line, or file by file.—*n*. (*dē'fīl*, *di-fīl'*) a long narrow pass or way, in which troops can march only in file, or with a narrow front: a gorge.—*v.t*. **defilade** (*def-i-lād'*), to plan a fortification so as to protect currency.—Also *adj.* [L. *dē*, from, *flāre*, to blow.]

deflect, *di-flekt′*, *v.i.* or *v.t.* to turn aside: to swerve or deviate from a right line or proper course.—*adj.* deflect′ed (*bot.*), bent abruptly downward.—*ns.* deflec′tion, deflex′ion (L. *dēflexiō*), bending: turning: deviation.—*adjs.* deflec′tional, deflex′ional; deflec′tive, causing deflection.—*n.* deflec′tor, a device for deflecting a flame, electric arc, etc.—*v.t.* deflex′ (*zool.*, *bot.*), to bend down.—*adj.* deflexed′.—*n.* deflex′ure, deviation. [L. *dē*, from, down, and *flectĕre*, *flexum*, to bend, turn.]

deflorate, *dē-flō′rāt*, *-flö′*, *adj.* past flowering: of an anther, having shed its pollen.—*v.t.* to deflower.—*n.* deflorā′tion, the act of deflowering. [L. *dēflōrāre*; see next.]

deflower, *di-flowr′*, *v.t.* to deprive of flowers: to deprive of grace and beauty, or of virginity: to ravish.—*n.* deflower′er. [O.Fr. *desflorer*—L.L. *dēflōrāre*, to strip flowers off—L. *dē*, from, *flōs*, *flōris*, a flower.]

defluent, *def′lo͞o-ənt*, *adj.* running down, decurrent.—*n.* defluxion (*di-fluk′shən*; *obs.*), a downflow: a disease supposedly due to a flow of humour: a discharge of fluid in the body. [L. *dēfluĕre*—*dē*, down, *fluĕre*, *fluxum*, to flow.]

defoliate, *di-fō′li-āt*, *v.t.* to deprive of leaves.—*adjs.* defō′liate, -d.—*ns.* defol′iant, a chemical preparation used to remove leaves; defōliā′tion, the falling off of leaves: the time of shedding leaves; defō′liātor. [L.L. *dēfoliāre*, *-ātum*—*dē*, off, *folium*, a leaf.]

to discard, dislike (*obs.*):—*pr.p.* defy′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* defied′; *3rd-pers. pres. ind.* defies′.—*n.* (*Dryden*) a defiance.—*n.* defi′er. [O.Fr. *defier*—L.L. *diffidāre*, to renounce faith or allegiance.—L. *dis-*, asunder, and *fīdĕre*, to trust—*fīdēs*, faith.]

dégagé, *dā-gä-zhā*, *adj.* unembarrassed, unconstrained, easy. [Pa.p. of Fr. *dégager*, to disentangle.]

degarnish. Same as disgarnish.

degauss, *dē-gows′*, *v.t.* to protect against magnetic mines by equipment for neutralising the earth's magnetic field. [Pfx. de-, gauss.]

degender, *di-jen′dər*, (*Spens.*) *v.i.* to degenerate. [Fr. *dégénerer*, influenced by gender, vb.]

degenerate, *di-jen′ər-it*, *adj.* having departed from the high qualities of race or kind, become base.—*n.* one who is degenerate.—*v.i.* (*-āt*) to fall from a nobler state: to be or to grow worse.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) to cause to degenerate.—*ns.* degen′eracy, degenerā′tion, the act or process of becoming degenerate: the state of being degenerate.—*adv.* degen′erately.—*n.* degen′erateness.—*adj.* degen′erating.—*n.* degenerā′tionist, one who believes that the tendency of man is not to improve, but to degenerate.—*adj.* degen′erative, tending or causing to degenerate.—*adj.* degen′erous (*obs.*). [L. *dēgenerāre*, *-ātum*, to depart from its kind—*dē*, from, down, *genus*, *genĕris*, kind.]

deglutinate, *di-glo͞o′tin-āt*, *v.t.* to separate (things glued together): to remove gluten from. [L. *dēglūtināre*, *-ātum*—*dē*, from, *glūtināre*—

interrogation; to a degree, to a great degree, to an extreme. [Fr. *degré*—L. *dē*, down, *gradus*, a step.]

dégringoler, *dā-grẽ-go-lā*, (Fr.) *v.i.* to descend rapidly or steeply.—*n.* **dégringolade** (*-go-läd*), a sudden descent: a quick deterioration.

degum, *dē-gum'*, *v.t.* to free from gum. [Pfx. de- (2).]

degust, *dē-gust'*, *v.t.* to taste, to relish.—*v.i.* to have a relishing taste.—*v.t.* **degust'āte**, to degust.—*n.* **degustā'tion**, the act of tasting.—*adj.* **degust'atory**. [L. *dē*, down, and *gustāre*, to taste.]

dehisce, *di-his'*, *v.i.* to gape, burst open (*bot.*, etc.).—*n.* **dehisc'ence**.—*adj.* **dehisc'ent**. [L. *dĕhiscēns*, pr.p. of *dĕhiscĕre*—*dē*, intens., and *hiscĕre*, inceptive of *hiāre*, to gape.]

dehorn, *dē-hörn'*, *v.t.* to dishorn. [Pfx. de- (2).]

dehort, *di-hört'*, *v.t.* to dissuade.—*n.* **dehortā'tion** (*dē-*), dissuasion.—*adjs.* **dehor'tative**, **dehor'tatory**, dissuasive.—*n.* **dehort'er**. [L. *dĕhortārī*—*dē*, off, *hortārī*, to exhort.]

dehumanise, **-ize**, *dē-hū'mən-īz*, *v.t.* to deprive of specifically human qualities. [L. *dē*, from, down, and humanise.]

dehumidify, *dē-hū-mid'i-fī*, *v.t.* to rid of moisture, dry.—*n.* **dehumidificā'tion**. [Pfx. de- (2).]

dehydrate, *dē-hī'drāt*, *v.t.* to deprive of water chemically: to remove moisture from, dry: to deprive of strength, interest, etc. (*fig.*).—*v.i.* to lose water.—*n.* **dēhydrā'tion**, loss or withdrawal of moisture: excessive loss of water from the

experienced for the first time, a form of paramnesia (*psych.*). [Fr. already seen.]

deject, *di-jekt'*, *v.t.* to cast down the countenance or spirits of.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) cast down.—*adj.* **deject'ed**, cast down: dispirited.—*adv.* **deject'edly**.—*ns.* **deject'edness**; **dejec'tion**, lowness of spirits: (in *pl.*) faecal discharge (also **dejec'ta**).—*adj.* **dejec'tory**, promoting evacuations. [L. *dējicĕre*, *-jectum*—*dē*, down, *jacĕre*, to cast.]

dejeune, *di-jōōn'*, (*arch.*) *n.* breakfast or luncheon. See **disjune**, **déjeuner**.

déjeuner, *dā-zhø-nā*, (Fr.) *n.* breakfast or lunch.—**petit déjeuner** (*pə-tē*), (little breakfast) coffee and rolls on rising; **déjeuner à la fourchette** (*a la fōōr-shet*), meat (lit. fork) breakfast, early lunch.

de jure, *dē jōō'rē*, *dā zhōō're*, (L.) *adj.* and *adv.* by right: rightful.

Dekabrist, *dek'ə-brist*, *n.* Decembrist. [Russ. *Dekabr'*, December.]

dekko, *dek'ō*, (*slang*) *n.* look.—*v.i.* to look. [Hind. *dekho*, imp. of *dekhnā*, to see.]

delaine, *di-lān'*, *n.* an untwilled light dress material, originally of wool. [Fr. *mousseline de laine*, wool muslin.]

delaminate, *di-lam'i-nāt*, *v.i.* to split into layers.—*n.* **delaminā'tion**. [L. *dēlamināre*—*dē*, *lāmina*, a layer.]

delapse, *di-laps'*, (*obs.*) *v.i.* to sink down.—*n.* **delap'sion**. [L. *dē*, down, *lābī*, *lapsus*, to slip.]

délassement, *dā-las-mã*, (Fr.) *n.* relaxation.

delate, *di-lāt'*, *v.t.* to pass on: to publish: to charge with a crime.—*ns.* **delā'tion**; **delā'tor**. [L. *dēlātum*, used as supine of *dēferre*, to bring a

[L. *dē*, away, and *lēgāre*, *-ātum*, to send as ambassador.]

delete, *di-lēt'*, *v.t.* to blot out: to erase: to destroy.—*n.* **delē'tion.**—*adjs.* **delē'tive, delē'tory.** [L. *dēlēre*, *dēlētum*, to blot out.]

deleterious, *del-i-tē'ri-əs*, *adj.* hurtful or destructive: poisonous.—*adv.* **deletē'riously.**—*n.* **deletē'riousness.** [Gr. *dēlētērios*, hurtful—*dēleesthai*, to hurt.]

delf, delft, *delf*, *delft*, *n.* (in full **Delft'ware**), a kind of earthenware originally made at *Delft*, Holland.

delf, delph, *delf*, *n.* a drain, ditch, excavation: a charge representing a square sod (*her.*):—*pl.* **delfs, delphs, delves.** [O.E. *delf*; *delfan*, to dig.]

Delian, *dē'li-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to *Dēlos*, in the Aegean Sea, birthplace of Apollo and Artemis.

delibate, *del'i-bāt*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to sip.—*n.* **delibā'tion.** [L. *dēlībāre*—*dē*, from, *lībāre*, to take, taste.]

deliberate, *di-lib'ər-āt*, *v.t.* to weigh well in one's mind.—*v.i.* to consider the reasons for and against anything: to reflect: to consider: to take counsel: to debate.—*adj.* (*-it*) well considered: not impulsive: intentional: considering carefully: slow in determining: cautious.—*adv.* **delib'erately**, in a deliberate manner: (loosely) quietly, without fuss or haste.—*ns.* **delib'erateness; deliberā'tion**, the act of deliberating: mature reflection: calmness: coolness.—*adj.* **delib'erative**, proceeding or acting by deliberation.—*adv.* **delib'eratively.** [L. *dēliberāre*, *-ātum*—*dē-*, inten., and *librāre*, to

delineate, *di-lin'i-āt*, *v.t.* to mark out with lines: to represent by a sketch or picture: to draw: to describe.—*adj.* **delin'eable.**—*ns.* **delineā'tion**, the act of delineating: a sketch, representation, or description; **delin'eātor.** [L. *dēlīneāre*, *-ātum*—*dē*, down, and *līnea*, a line.]

delinquent, *di-ling'kwənt*, *adj.* failing in duty.—*n.* one who fails in or leaves his duty: an offender: a person lacking in moral and social sense, without showing impairment of intellect.—*n.* **delin'quency**, failure in or omission of duty: a fault: a crime.—*adv.* **delin'quently.** [L. *dēlinquēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *dēlinquěre*—*dē-*, inten., and *linquěre*, *lictum*, to leave.]

deliquesce, *del-i-kwes'*, *v.i.* to melt and become liquid by absorbing moisture, as certain salts, etc.—*n.* **deliquesc'ence.**—*adj.* **deliquesc'ent**, liquefying in the air: breaking up into branches, as the veins of a leaf (*bot.*). [L. *dēliquēscěre*—*dē-*, inten., *liquēscěre*, to become fluid—*liquēre*, to be fluid.]

deliquium, *di-lik'wi-əm*, *n.* swoon (*obs.*): eclipse (*arch.*): melting away (*Carlyle*). [Really two different words, partly confused: (1) L. *dēliquium*—*dēlinquěre*, to leave, fail; (2) L. *dēliquium*—*dēliquāre*, to melt.]

delirious, *di-lir'i-əs*, *adj.* wandering in mind: light-headed: insane.—*n.* **delirā'tion** (*del-*), madness, aberration.—*adj.* **delirifacient** (*di-lir-i-fā'shənt*), producing delirium.—*n.* that which produces delirium.—*adv.* **delir'iously.**—*ns.* **delir'iousness; delir'ium**, state of being delirious: strong excitement: wild enthusiasm.—**delirium tremens**

enamelled terra-cotta, said to have been invented by Luca *della Robbia*.

delouse, *dē-lows'*, *v.t.* to free from lice, or (*fig.*) from land-mines, etc. [Pfx. de- (2).]

delph. See delf.

Delphic, *del'fik*, *adj.* relating to *Delphi*, a town of ancient Greece, or to its famous oracle: oracular.—Also **Del'phian**. [Gr. *Delphikos—Delphoi*.]

delphin, *del'fin*, *adj.* pertaining to the *dauphin* (q.v.) of France, or to an edition of the Latin classics prepared for his use, 64 vols., 1674-1730.

Delphinidae, *del-fin'i-dē*, *n.pl.* a family of cetaceans, including dolphins, grampuses, etc.—*adj.* **del'phinoid**. [L. *delphīnus*—Gr. *delphis*, *-īnos*, a dolphin.]

Delphinium, *del-fin'i-əm*, *n.* a genus of Ranunculaceae, comprising the larkspurs and stavesacre. [Latinised from Gr. *delphīnion*, larkspur, dim. of *delphis*, dolphin, from the appearance of the flowers.]

Delphinus, *del'fin-us*, (*astron.*) *n.* the Dolphin, a northern constellation between Pegasus and Aquila. [L.]

delta, *del'tə*, *n.* the fourth letter (Δ δ) of the Greek alphabet, answering to D: an alluvial deposit at the mouth of a stream, Δ-shaped in the case of the Nile: as an ancient Greek numeral Δ' = 4, ͵Δ = 4000.—*adjs.* **deltā'ic**, belonging to a delta; **del'toid**, of the form of the Greek Δ: triangular.—**del'ta-wing** (aeroplane), a jet aeroplane with triangular wings; **deltoid muscle**, the large triang

demaine. See demean (1).

demand, *di-mänd'*, *v.t.* to claim: to ask peremptorily or authoritatively for: to require: to ask (a question; *obs.*).—*n.* the asking for what is due: peremptory asking for something: a claim: desire shown by consumers: inquiry.—*adj.* **demand'able**, that may be demanded.—*ns.* **demand'ant**, one who demands: a plaintiff; **demand'er**.—**in great demand**, much sought after. [Fr. *demander*—L.L. *dēmandāre*, to demand—L. *dē-*, intens., and *mandāre*, to put into one's charge.]

demarcation, demarkation, *dē-märk-ā'shən*, *n.* the act of marking off or setting bounds: separation: a fixed limit: in trade unionism, the strict marking off of the field of one craft from that of another.—*v.t.* **dē'marcate** (or *di-märk'*), to mark off or limit.—Also **demark'**. [Sp. *demarcación*—*de*, from, *marcar*, to mark. See mark.]

démarche, *dā-märsh*, (Fr.) *n.* a step or measure (esp. diplomatic).

dematerialise, *dē-mə-tē'ri-əl-iz*, *v.t.* to deprive of material qualities or character.—*v.i.* to become immaterial. [Pfx. de- (2).]

deme, *dēm*, *n.* a subdivision of ancient Attica and of modern Greece, a township. [Gr. *dēmos*, people.]

demean, *di-mēn'*, *v.t.* to bear, behave, conduct (*refl.*): to treat (*Spens.*): to ill-treat (*Spens.*; *obs. Scot*).—*n.* (*Spens.* **demaine'**, **demayne'**, **demeane'**), air, bearing: treatment.—*n.* **demeanour** (*di-mēn'ər*; *Spens.* **demeasnure**), be-whose nature is partly divine, esp. a hero fabled to be the offspring of a god and a mortal:—*fem.* **dem'igodd'ess**; **dem'i-gorge** (*fort.*) the part of the polygon remaining after the flank is raised, going from the curtain to the angle of the polygon; **dem'i-lance**, a short, light spear of the 16th century; a soldier armed with such a weapon; **dem'i-lune** (*lōōn*; *fort.*) a half-moon: an old name for *ravelin*; **demi-monde** (*dem'i-mond*, *de-mē-mɔ̃d*), a class of women in an equivocal social position, the kept mistresses of society men: the shady section of a profession or group; **demi-mondaine** (*-en'*), a woman member of the demi-monde.—*adj.* **demipique** (*dem'i-pēk*) of an 18th century war-saddle, having a lower peak than usual.—Also *n.*—*ns.* **dem'irep** (for *demi-reputable*), a person, esp. a woman, of dubious reputation; **demirep'dom**; **demi-semiquaver**, *dem-i-sem'i-kwā-vər*, (*mus.*) *n.* a note equal in time to the half of a semiquaver; **dem'i-volt**, a half-turn of a horse, the forelegs being raised in the air; **dem'i-wolf**, (*Shak.*) a half-wolf, the offspring of a dog and a wolf. [Fr. *demi*—L. *dimidium*—*di-*, apart, *medius*, the middle.]

demigration, *dem-i-grā'shən*, *n.* change of abode. [L. *dēmigrāre*, *-ātum*, depart—*dē*, *migrāre*.]

demijohn, *dem'i-jon*, *n.* a glass bottle with a full body and narrow neck, enclosed in wickerwork. [Fr. *dame-jeanne*, Dame Jane, analogous to bellarmine, grey-beard; not from the town *Damaghan*.]

demi-jour, *də-mē-zhōōr*, (Fr.) *n.* half-light, twilight, subd

adj. **democratifi'able**, capable of being made democratic.—*v.t.* **democratise**, **-ize** (*di-mok'*), to render democratic.—*n.* **democ'ratist**, a democrat. [Fr. *démocratie*—Gr. *dēmokratiā*—*dēmos*, the people, *kratos*, strength.]

démodé, *dā-mō-dā*, (Fr.) out of fashion.

demoded, *dēmōd'id*, *adj.* (disparagingly) no longer in fashion. [Pfx. de- (2).]

Demogorgon, *dē-mō-gōr'gən*, *n.* a mysterious infernal deity first mentioned about A.D. 450. [Apparently Gr. *daimōn*, deity, *Gorgō*, Gorgon, *gorgos*, terrible.]

demography, *dē-mog'rə-fi*, *n.* the study of population.—*n.* **demog'rapher**.—*adj.* **demographic** (*-ō-graf'ik*). [Gr. *dēmos*, the people, *graphein*, to write.]

demoiselle, *dəm-wä-zel'*, *n.* a young lady (*arch.* or *playful*): a graceful kind of crane (*Anthropoides virgo*): a dragonfly: a fish of the genus *Pomacentrus* or its family (akin to the wrasses): a tiger-shark. [Fr.; see damsel.]

demolish, *di-mol'ish*, *v.t.* to lay in ruins: to destroy, put an end to.—*n.* **demoli'tion** (*dem-ō-*), act of pulling down: ruin. [Fr. *démolir*—L. *dēmōlīri*, to throw down—*dē*, down, and *mōlīrī*, to build—*mōlēs*, a heap.]

demology, *dē-mol'ə-ji*, *n.* demography: the theory of the origin and nature of communities. [Gr. *dēmos*, people, *logos*, a discourse.]

demon, *dē'mən*, *n.* an evil spirit, a devil: sometimes like daemon, a friendly spirit or good genius: a person of great energy or enthusiasm demon'stratory, demonstrative. [L. *dēmōnstrāre*, *-ātum—dē-*, inten., and *mōnstrāre*, to show.]

demoralise, -ize, *dē-mor'əl-īz*, *v.t.* to corrupt in morals: to lower the morale of—that is, to deprive of spirit and confidence: to throw into confusion.—*n.* **demoralisā'tion, -z-,** act of demoralising: corruption or subversion of morals. —*adj.* **demoralis'ing.** [Pfx. de- (2).]

demos, *dē'mos*, *n.* the people (esp. contemptuously).—*adj.* **demot'ic,** pertaining to the people: popular: of a simplified kind of writing distinguished from the hieratic, or priestly, and from hieroglyphics (*Egypt. ant.*).—*n.* **demot'icist,** a student of demotic script. [Gr. *dēmos*.]

Demosthenic, *de-mos-then'ik*, *adj.* of or like *Dēmosthenēs*, the Athenian orator: oratorical: eloquent.

demote, *dē-mōt'*, *v.t.* to reduce in rank.—*n.* **demō'tion.** [On the analogy of promote; de- (2).]

demount, *dē-mownt'*, *v.t.* to take down from a support, etc.: to take (e.g. a building) to pieces in such a way that it can be reassembled.—*adj.* **demount'able.** [Pfx. de- (2), mount, to set in position.]

dempster. Same as deemster. [See under deem.]

dempt, *demt* (*Spens.*), *pa.p.* and *pa.t.* of deem.

demulcent, *di-mul'sənt*, *adj.* soothing.—*n.* a medicine that allays irritation. [L. *dēmulcēns*, *-ēntis—dē*, down, *mulcēre*, to stroke, to soothe.]

demulsify, *dē-mul'si-fī*, *v.t.* to separate from an natural: to deprive of naturalisation.—*n.* **dēnaturalisā'tion, -z-.** [Pfx. de- (2).]

denature, *dē-nā'chər*, *v.t.* to change the nature or properties of, as a protein by heat or other treatment: of alcohol, etc., to render unfit for consumption.—*n.* **denā'turant,** a substance used to denature another. [Pfx. de- (2).]

denay, *di-nā'*, obs. form of deny, denial.

dendron, *den'dron*, *n.* a branching process of a nerve-cell.—*n.* **dendrachate** (*den'drə-kāt*; Gr. *achātēs*, agate), arborescent agate.—*adj.* **den'driform,** tree-like.—*n.* **den'drite** (Gr. *dendrītēs*, of a tree), a tree-like crystalline aggregate or skeleton crystal: a dendron.—*adjs.* **dendrit'ic, -al,** tree-like, arborescent: marked with branching figures like plants.—*ns.* **Dendrō'bium** (Gr. *bios*, life), a genus of epiphytic orchids, chiefly of tropical Asia; **Dendrocal'amus** (Gr. *kalamos*, cane), a genus of bamboos; **dendrochronology** (*den-drō-kron-ol'ə-ji*), fixing of dates in the past by comparative study of the annual growth rings in ancient trees; **den'droglyph** (*-glif*; Gr. *glyphē*, carving), an ancient carving on a tree.—*adj.* **den'droid,** tree-like.—*n.* **dendrol'atry** (Gr. *latreiā*, worship), the worship of trees.—*adj.* **dendrolog'ical.**—*ns.* **dendrol'ogist; dendrol'ogy,** a treatise on trees: the natural history of trees; **dendrom'eter,** an instrument for measuring trees; **Den'drophis** (Gr. *ophis*, snake), a genus of tree-snakes, Indian and Australian. [Gr. *dendron*, tree.]

dene, *dēn*, *n.* a small valley

the act of naming: a name or title: a collection of individuals called by the same name: a sect. —*adj.* denominā'tional, belonging to a denomination or sect.—*n.* denominā'tionalism, a denominational or class spirit or policy: devotion to the interests of a sect.—*adj.* denom'inative. giving or having a title.—*adv.* denom'inatively.—*n.* denom'inātor, he who, or that which, gives a name: the lower number in a vulgar fraction, which names the parts into which the integer is divided (*arith.*).—common denominator, number that is a multiple of each of the denominators of a set of fractions, esp. the least: something that makes comparison, communication, agreement, etc., possible. [L. *dē-*, intens., *nōmināre*, to name—*nōmen*, name.]

denote, *di-nōt'*, *v.t.* to note or mark off: to indicate by a sign: to signify or mean: to indicate the objects comprehended in a class (*log.*).—*adj.* denō'table.—*v.t.* dē'nōtate, to denote.—*n.* dēnotā'tion (*log.*), that which a word denotes, in contradistinction to that which it *connotes*.—*adj.* denō'tative (or *dē'*).—*adv.* denō'tatively (or *dē'*).—*n.* denōte'ment (*Shak.*), a sign or indication. [Fr. *dénoter*—L. *dēnotāre*, *-ātum*—*dē*, inten., and *notāre*.]

dénouement, *dā-nōō-mā*, *n.* the unravelling of a plot or story: the issue, event, or outcome. [Fr. *dénouement* or *dénoûment*; *dénouer*, O.Fr. *desnoer*, to untie—L. *dis-*, *nodāre*, to tie—*nodus*, a knot.]

denounce, *di-nowns'*, *v.t.* to inform against or accuse

which teeth are mainly composed.—*adj.* dentiros'tral (L. *rōstrum*, a beak), with notched bill. —*ns.* dent'ist, one qualified to treat diseases and malformations of, and injuries to, teeth; dent'istry, the art or work of a dentist; dent'ition, the cutting or growing of teeth: the conformation, number, and arrangement of the teeth. —*adj.* dent'oid (Gr. *eidos*, form), formed or shaped like a tooth.—*n.* dent'ure, a set of (esp. artificial) teeth.—dental formula, a formula showing the number and distribution of the different kinds of teeth in an animal's jaws. [L. *dēns*, *dentis*, a tooth; dim. *denticulus*.]

dentelle, *den-tel'*, *dā-tel*, *n.* lace, lacework: an ornamental pattern or border resembling lace and featuring toothed outlines, used in decorating book covers. [Fr., lit. little tooth—O.Fr. *dentele*, dim. of *dent*, tooth.]

denude, *di-nūd'*, in U.S. also *-nōōd'*, *v.t.* to make nude or naked: to lay bare.—*n.* denudation (*den-ū-dā'shən*), a making nude or bare: the wearing away of rocks whereby the underlying rocks are laid bare (*geol.*). [L. *dēnūdāre*—*dē-*, inten., *nūdāre*, *-ātum*, make naked.]

denunciate, *di-nun's(h)i-āt*, *v.t.* to denounce.—*n.* denunciā'tion, any formal declaration: act of denouncing: a threat; denun'ciātor, one who denounces.—*adj.* denun'ciatory, containing a denunciation: threatening. [L. *dēnunciāre* or *dēnuntiāre*; see denounce.]

deny, *di-nī'*, *v.t.* to gainsay or declare not to be true: to reject: to refuse: to refuse to admit: to containing less oxygen.—**deoxyribonucleic acids** (*dē-oks-i-rī'bō-nū-klē'ik*), nucleic acids containing deoxyribose (sugar), consisting of complex molecules, present in chromosomes of all plant and animal cells, and carrying in coded form instructions for passing on of hereditary characteristics—abbrev. DNA. [Pfx. de- (2).]

depaint, *di-pānt'*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to paint: depict. [Fr. *dépeindre*—L. *dēpingĕre*; see depict.]

depart, *di-pärt'*, *v.i.* to go away: to quit or leave: to die: to separate from one another (*obs.*).—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to separate, divide.—*n.* (*Shak.*; *Spens.*) departure, parting.—*ns.* **depart'er**; **depart'ing**; **depart'ure**, act of departing: a going away from a place: deviation: the distance in nautical miles made good by a ship due east or west: death.—**a new departure**, a change of purpose or method, a new course of procedure; **the departed**, the deceased. [Fr. *départir*—L. *dis-*, apart, and *partīre* (*partīrī*), to part, to divide.]

department, *di-pärt'mənt*, *n.* a part: a special or allotted function, sphere of activity, duty, or competence: a section of an administration, university, office of other organisation: a division of a country, esp. of France.—*adj.* **departmental** (*dē-pärt-ment'l*).—*v.t.* **department'alise, -ize**, to form into separate departments: to deal with by allotting a specific share to different departments.—*n.* **department'alism**, too strict division of work among departments with little intercommunication.—*adv.* **department'ally**.—**de-**

tory (*di-pil'ə-tər-i*), an application for removing superfluous hairs.—*adj.* possessing this quality. [L. *dēpilāre*, *-ātum*—*dē*, out, *pilus*, hair.]

deplete, *di-plēt'*, *v.t.* to empty, reduce, exhaust.—*n.* **deplē'tion**, the act of emptying or exhausting: the act of relieving congestion or plethora (*med.*).—*adjs.* **deplē'tive**, **deplē'tory**. [L. *dēplēre*, *dēplētum*, to empty, *dē-*, neg., *plēre*, to fill.]

deplore, *di-plōr'*, *-plör'*, *v.t.* to feel or express deep grief for: to disapprove strongly of: to give up as hopeless (*obs.*).—*adj.* **deplor'able**, lamentable: sad: hopelessly bad.—*n.* **deplor'ableness**.—*adv.* **deplor'ably**.—*n.* **deplorā'tion** (*dep-*, *dēp-*), lamentation.—*adv.* **deplor'ingly**. [L. *dēplōrāre*—*dē-*, inten., *plōrāre*, to weep.]

deploy, *di-ploi'*, *v.t.* to unfold: to open out or extend: to spread out and place strategically (any forces).—*v.i.* to open: to extend from column into line, as a body of troops.—*ns.* **deploy'**, **deploy'ment**. [Fr. *déployer*—L. *dis-*, apart, and *plicāre*, to fold.]

deplume, *di-plōōm'*, *v.t.* to take the plumes or feathers from.—*n.* **deplumā'tion** (*dē-*). [Pfx. de- (2).]

depolarise, -ize, *dē-pō'lər-īz*, *v.t.* to deprive of polarity.—*n.* **depolarisā'tion, -z-**. [Pfx. de- (2).]

depone, *di-pōn'*, *v.t.* to lay down: to deposit: to testify upon oath.—*adj.* **depō'nent** (*gram.*), having a passive form but active signification (as if having laid aside the passive—really middle or reflexive—meaning).—*n.* a deponent verb: one production of the witness in open court: removal: act of depositing: what is deposited, sediment. [deposit; blended with root of depose.]

depot, dépôt, *dep'ō, di-pō', dā'pō* or *dē'pō, n.* a place of deposit: a storehouse: a military station where stores are kept and recruits trained: the headquarters of a regiment: the portion of a regiment left at home: a railway station (*U.S.*): a place where buses or tram-cars are kept. [Fr. *dépôt*—L. *dēpōnĕre, -pŏsitum,* to put down, to place.]

deprave, *di-prāv', v.t.* to represent as bad (*obs.*): to make bad or worse: to corrupt.—*n.* **depravation** (*dep-rə-vā'shən*), act of depraving: state of being depraved: depravity.—*adj.* **deprāved',** corrupt.—*adv.* **deprāv'edly.**—*ns.* **deprāv'edness; deprāve'ment,** vitiation.—*adv.* **deprāv'ingly.**—*n.* **depravity** (*di-prav'i-ti*), a vitiated or corrupt state of moral character: extreme wickedness: corruption: the hereditary tendency of man toward sin (*theol.*): original sin (*theol.*). [L. *dēprāvāre* —*dē-*, inten., *prāvus,* bad.]

deprecate, *dep'ri-kāt, v.t.* to try to ward off by prayer: to desire earnestly the prevention or removal of: to invoke or beseech with a view to the averting or withholding of evil: to regret deeply: to argue or protest against.—*adj.* **dep'recable,** to be deprecated.—*n.* **deprecā'tion,** act of deprecating, earnest prayer, esp. a special petition against some evil, in litanies.—*adv.* **dep'recatingly.**—*adjs.* **dep'recative, dep'reca-**

de profundis, *dē prə-fun'dis, dā pro-fŏŏn'dēs,* (L.) *adv.* out of the depths—Psalm cxxx.

depth, *depth, n.* deepness: the measure of deepness down or inwards: a deep place: intensity: the innermost or intensest part, as depth of winter: abstruseness: extent of sagacity and penetration. —*adj.* **depth'less,** having no depth: bottomless.— **depth'-bomb, -charge,** a powerful bomb that explodes under water (dropped over or near submarines).—**in depth,** extending far inwards: (of defence) consisting of several successive lines: extensive(ly) and thorough(ly); **out of one's depth,** in water where one cannot touch bottom, or too deep for one's safety: beyond one's understanding; **the depths,** the lowest pitch of humiliation and misery. [Not in O.E.; possibly O.N. *dýpth*; or formed from deep, on analogy of length, etc.]

depurate, *dep'ū-rāt, di-pū'rāt, v.t.* to purify.— *adj.* and *n.* **dep'ūrant.**—*ns.* **depūrā'tion; dep'ūrātor.**—*n.* and *adj.* **depurative** (*dep'ū-rā-tiv, di-pūr'ə-tiv*).—*adj.* **depū'ratory.** [L.L. *dēpūrāre, -ātum,* to purify—L. *dē-*, inten., and *pūrāre,* to purify—*pūrus,* pure.]

depute, *di-pūt', v.t.* to appoint or send as a substitute or agent: to send with a special commission: to make over (one's authority).—*adj.* (*dep'ūt*) in Scotland, appointed deputy (as in *sheriff-depute*—often simply *the depute*).—*n.* **deputation** (*dep-ū-tā'shən*), act of deputing: the person or persons deputed or appointed to transact busine on a race-course: an intruder or an interruption (*fig.*); Derbyshire neck, a form of goitre; Derbyshire spar, fluorite.

der-doing, *dûr'dōō'ing,* (*Spens.*) *adj.* doing daring deeds. [See **derring-do.**]

dere, deare, *dēr,* (*obs.*) *v.t.* to injure.—*n.* (*Spens.*) injury. [O.E. *derian.*]

de règle, *də regl',* (Fr.) *adj.* and *adv.* according to rule.

derelict, *der'i-likt, adj.* forsaken: abandoned, falling in ruins: neglectful of duty (chiefly *U.S.*). *n.* anything (esp. a ship) forsaken or abandoned. —*n.* **derelic'tion,** act of forsaking, unfaithfulness or remissness: state of being abandoned: land gained from the water by a change of water-line. [L. *dērelinquĕre, -lictum—dē-,* inten., *re-,* behind, and *linquĕre,* to leave.]

dereligionise, -ize, *dē-ri-lij'ən-īz,* to make irreligious. [Pfx. de- (2).]

deride, *di-rīd', v.t.* to laugh at: to mock.—*n.* **derid'er.**—*adj.* **derid'ingly.**—*n.* **derision** (*di-rizh'ən*), act of deriding: mockery: a laughing-stock.—*adjs.* **derisive** (*di-rīs'iv,* or *-riz'*), scoffing; **deris'ory,** scoffing: ridiculous.—*adv.* **deris'ively** (or *-riz'*).—*n.* **deris'iveness** (or *-riz'*). [L. *dērīdēre, -rīsum—dē-,* inten., and *rīdēre,* to laugh.]

de rigueur, *də rē-gœr,* (Fr.) *adj.* and *adv.* required by strict etiquette, or by fashion, etc.

derision, derisive, etc. See **deride.**

derive, *di-rīv', v.t.* to conduct, draw, take, obtain, or receive (from a source or origin): to bring down (upon oneself; *Shak.*): to infer: to trace to an origin.—*v.i.* to descend or issue.—*adj.* **deriv'-**

part of a law—*dē,* down, from, and *rogāre,* to propose a law.]

derrick, *der'ik, n.* an arrangement for hoisting materials, by a boom stayed from a central post: a framework or tower over a borehole or the like.—*v.t.* to luff (the jib of a crane). [From *Derrick,* a 17th-century hangman.]

derrière, *der-yer, der'i-er,* (Fr.) *n.* the behind, buttocks.

derring-do, derring do, doe, *der'ing-dōō,* (*false archaic*) *n.* daring action.—*adj.* **der-do'ing.**—*n.* **derr'ing doo'er.** [Spenser mistook Lydgate's *dorryng do,* i.e. daring (to) do (misprinted *derrynge do*) for a noun.]

derringer, *der'in-jər, n.* a short American pistol. [Inventor's name.]

Derris, *der'is, n.* a tropical genus of papilionaceous plants whose roots yield an insecticide powder. [Gr. *derris,* a leather coat.]

der tag, *dār tähh, täg,* (Ger.) *n.* the day when the struggle begins (orig., in Germany, the day when a career of conquest by Germany was to begin).

derth, *dûrth,* (*Spens.*) *n.* Same as **dearth.**

derv, *dûrv, n.* diesel engine fuel oil. [From *d*iesel *e*ngined *r*oad *v*ehicle.]

dervish, *dûr'vish, n.* a member of one of numerous Mahommedan fraternities, professing poverty and leading an austere life. [Turkish *dervīsh*—Pers. *darvīsh,* a dervish—lit., a poor man.]

désagrément, *dāz-ag-rā-mā,* (Fr.) *n.* something disagreeable.

desalinate, *dē-sal'in-āt, v.t.* to remove salt from (esp. sea water).—*ns.* **desalinā'tion: desal'inator.**

[redacted]

desecrate, *des'i-krāt*, *v.t.* to divert from a sacred purpose: to profane.—*ns.* **des'ecrater**, **-or**; **desecrā'tion**, act of desecrating: profanation. [Coined on the analogy of consecrate—L. *dē*, from. L. *dēsecrāre* meant consecrate.]

desegregate, *dē-seg'ri-gāt*, *v.t.* to abolish racial segregation in (e.g. a university).—*n.* **desegregā'tion**. [Pfx. de- (2).]

desensitise, **-ize**, *dē-sen'sit-iz*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become less sensitive. [Pfx. de- (2).]

deserpidine, *di-zûrp'i-din*, *dēn*, *n.* a synthetic sedative drug of which the natural base is *Rauwolfia serpentina*.

desert, *di-zûrt'*, *n.* that which is deserved: claim to reward: merit.—*adj.* **desert'less**, without merit. [O.Fr., pa.p. of *deservir;* see deserve.]

desert, *di-zûrt'*, *v.t.* to leave: to forsake.—*v.i.* to run away: to quit a service, as the army, without permission.—*ns.* **desert'er**, one who deserts or quits a service without permission; **deser'tion**, act of deserting: state of being deserted: wilful abandonment of a legal or moral obligation.—**desert the diet**, (*Scots law*) to give up a charge. [L. *dēserĕre*, *dēsertum*—*dē-*, neg., and *serĕre*, to bind.]

desert, *dez'ərt*, *adj.* deserted: desolate: uninhabited: uncultivated.—*n.* a desolate or barren tract: a waste: a solitude.—**desert pea**, an Australian glory-pea (Clianthus) with purple-spotted scarlet flower; **desert rat**, (from the divisional sign, a jerboa) a soldier of the British 7th Armoured Division with service in North Africa in 1941-42.

enterprise (*Shak.*).—**design engineer**, a designer in engineering.—**argument from design**, the argument for the existence of God from evidence of design in creation; **by design**, intentionally. [Fr. *désigner*—L. *dēsignāre*, *-ātum*—*dē-*, off, and *signum*, a mark.]

desilver, *dē-sil'vər*, *v.t.* to remove silver from—also **desil'verise**, **-ize**.—*n.* **desilverisā'tion**, **-z-**. [Pfx. de- (2).]

desine (*Spens.*). Same as **design**.

desinent, *des'in-ənt*, *adj.* terminal.—*n.* **des'inence**, ending. [L. *dēsinēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *dēsinĕre*, to leave off—*dē*, from, *sinĕre*, to allow.]

desipient, *di-sip'i-ənt*, *adj.* playing the fool: trifling.—*n.* **desip'ience**. [L. *dēsipiēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *dēsipĕre*—*dē-*, neg., *sapĕre*, to be wise.]

desire, *di-zīr'*, *v.t.* to long for: to wish for: to ask: to regret the loss of (*B.*).—*v.i.* to be in a state of desire.—*n.* an earnest longing or wish: a prayer or request: the object desired: lust.—*adj.* **desir'able**, worthy of desire: to be approved of: pleasing: agreeable.—*n.* a desirable person or thing.—*ns.* **desir'ableness**, **desirabil'ity**.—*adv.* **desir'ably**.—*adj.* **desire'less**.—*n.* **desir'er**.—*adj.* **desir'ous**, full of desire: wishful: eager: desirable (*obs.*).—*adv.* **desir'ously**.—*n.* **desir'ousness**. [Fr. *désirer*—L. *dēsiderāre*.]

desist, *di-zist'*, *-sist'*, *v.i.* to leave off.—*ns.* **desist'ance**, **-ence**. [L. *dēsistĕre*—*dē-*, away from, and *sistĕre*, to cause to stand.]

desk, *desk*, *n.* a sloping or flat table for writing or reading, often fitted with drawers, etc.: a shut-up

despicable, *des'pik-ə-bl, -pik'*, *adj*. deserving to be despised: contemptible: worthless.—*ns*. despicabil'ity, despicableness.—*adv*. despicably. [See despise.]

despight, *di-spīt'*, an old spelling of despite.

despise, *di-spīz'*, *v.t*. to look down upon with contempt.—*adj*. despis'able.—*ns*. despis'al, contempt; despis'edness (*Milt*.); despis'er. [O.Fr. *despire* (*despis-*)—L. *dēspicĕre*—*dē*, down, *specĕre*, to look.]

despite, *di-spīt'*, *n*. a looking down with contempt: violent malice or hatred.—*prep*. in spite of: notwithstanding.—*adj*. despite'ful.—*adv*. despite'fully.—*n*. despite'fulness.—*adj*. despiteous (*dis-pit'i-əs*; *Spens*.). [O.Fr. *despit* (mod. *dépit*)—L. *dēspectus*—*dēspicĕre*; see despise.]

despoil, *di-spoil'*, *v.t*. to plunder completely: to strip: to bereave: to rob.—*ns*. despoil'er; despoil'ment. [O.Fr. *despoiller* (mod. *dépouiller*; see next).]

despoliation, *di-spōl-i-ā'shən*, *n*. despoiling. [L. *dēspoliāre*—*dē-*, inten., and *spolium*, spoil.]

despond, *di-spond'*, *v.i*. to be wanting in hope, to be dejected.—*n*. (*Bunyan*) despondency.—*ns*. despond'ence, despond'ency.—*adj*. despond'ent.—*adv*. despond'ently.—*n*. and *adj*. despond'ing.—*adv*. despond'ingly. [L. *dēspondēre*, to promise, to devote, to resign, to despond—*dē*, away, and *spondēre*, to promise.]

despot, *des'pot*, *-pət*, *n*. one invested with absolute power: a tyrant.—*n*. des'potat(e), a territory governed by a despot.—*adjs*. despot'ic, -al, pertaining to or like a despot: having absol

destroy'ing; *pa.t*. and *pa.p*. destroyed'.—*n*. destroy'er, a person or thing that destroys: a torpedo-boat destroyer. [O.Fr. *destruire* (Fr. *détruire*)—L. *dēstruĕre*, *dēstructum*—*dē-*, down, and *struĕre*, to build.]

destruction, *di-struk'shən*, *n*. act or process of destroying: overthrow: physical or moral ruin: death: a cause of destruction.—*v.t*. destruct', to destroy a rocket or missile in flight.—*adj*. destruc'tible, liable to be destroyed.—*ns*. destructibil'ity, destruc'tibleness.—*adj*. destruc'tional.—*n*. destruc'tionist, one engaged in destruction: one who believes in the final annihilation of the damned.—*adj*. destruc'tive, causing or concerned with destruction: mischievous.—*n*. a destroying agent.—*adv*. destruc'tively.—*ns*. destruc'tiveness; destruc'tivist, a representative of destructive principles; destructiv'ity (*dē-*); destruc'tor (*di-*), a destroyer: a furnace for burning up refuse. [L. *dēstruĕre*, *-structum*; see destroy.]

desuetude, *di-sū'i-tūd*, *des'wi-tūd*, *n*. disuse: discontinuance. [L. *dēsuētūdō*—*dēsuētum*, *dēsuēscĕre*—*dē*, neg., and *suēscĕre*, to become used.]

desulphur, *dē-sul'fər*, *v.t*. to remove sulphur from—also desul'phūrāte, desul'phūrise, -ize.—*n*. desulphūrā'tion. [Pfx. de- (2).]

desultory, *des'əl-tər-i*, *adj*. jumping from one thing to another: without rational or logical connection: rambling: hasty: loose.—*adv*. des'ultorily.—*n*. des'ultoriness. [L. *dēsultōrius*—*dēsultor*, a vaulter, *dēsilīre*, *-sultum*, to leap—*dē*, from, and *salīre*, to jump.]

—*n.* **deten′tion**, act of detaining: state of being detained: confinement, or restriction of liberty, esp. of a political prisoner, a military offender, a pupil out of school hours: delay.—**detention centre**, formerly, a place of confinement for young offenders from 14 to 20 years old for periods of up to 6 months. [L. *dētinēre*, *dētentum*—*dē*, from *tenēre*, to hold.]

détente, *dā-tat*, (Fr.) relaxation of strained relations (esp. between countries).

détenu, *dā-tə-nü*, (Fr.) a prisoner, esp. a political prisoner in India:—*fem.* **détenue**.

deter, *di-tûr′*, *v.t.* to frighten from: to hinder or prevent:—*pr.p.* **deterr′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **deterred′**.—*n.* **deter′ment**.—*adj.* **deterrent** (*di-ter′-ənt*), serving to deter.—*n.* anything that deters: specif., a nuclear weapon. [L. *dēterrēre*—*dē*, from, *terrēre*, to frighten.]

deterge, *di-tûrj′*, *v.t.* to wipe off: to cleanse (as a wound).—*ns.* **deterg′ence**, **deterg′ency**.—*adj.* **deterg′ent**, cleansing: purging.—*n.* that which cleanses: a cleansing agent, as an abrasive, a solvent or mixture of solvents, and certain water-soluble oils, esp. (commonly) a soapless cleanser. [L. *dētergēre*, *dētersum*—*dē*, off, and *tergēre*, to wipe.]

deteriorate, *di-tē′ri-ə-rāt*, *v.t.* to make worse.—*v.i.* to grow worse.—*ns.* **detēriorā′tion**, the act of making worse: the process of growing worse; **detēriorā′tionist**, a believer in deteriorism.—*adj.* **detē′riorātive**.—*ns.* **detē′riorism**, the doctrine that the world grows worse; **detēriority** (*-or′i-ti*; *obs.*), worseness. [L. *dēteriōrāre*, *-ātum*, to make worse—*dēterior*, worse—*dē*, down.]

determine, *dē-tûr′min*, *v.t.* to put terms or bounds to: to limit: to fix or settle:

dētestārī—*dē-*, inten., and *testārī*, to call to witness, execrate—*testis*, a witness.]

dethrone, *di-thrōn′*, *v.t.* to remove from a throne.—*ns.* **dethrone′ment**; **dethrōn′er**; **dethrōn′ing**. [Pfx. de- (2).]

detinue, *det′in-ū*, (*law*) *n.* wrongful detention of property. [O.Fr. *detenue*, fem. pa.p. of *detenir*; see **detain**.]

detonate, *det′ō-nāt* or *dēt′ō-nāt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to explode or cause to explode rapidly and loudly: in an internal-combustion engine, to explode by spontaneous combustion with a hammering sound (pinking or knock).—*ns.* **detonā′tion**, an explosion with report: knock; **det′onātor**, a substance that detonates: a substance or contrivance whose explosion initiates that of another explosive. [L. *dētonāre*, *-ātum*—*dē*, down, and *tonāre*, to thunder.]

detort, *di-tört′*, *v.t.* to distort: to untwist: to twist the other way.—*ns.* **detor′sion**, **detor′tion**. [L. *dētorquēre*, *dētortum*; *dē*, away, also neg., and *torquēre*, to twist.]

detour, *dē′*, *dā′to͞or*, *di-to͞or′*, *n.* a winding: a circuitous way. [Fr. *dé-* (L. *dis-*), asunder, and *tour*, turning.]

detoxicate, *dē-toks′i-kāt*, **detoxify**, *i-fī*, *vs.t.* to rid of poison or the effects of it.—*n.* **detox′icant**, a substance that detoxicates.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* **detoxicā′tion**, **detoxificā′tion**. [Pfx. de- (2).]

detract, *di-trakt′* *v.t.* to take away, abate: to defame.—*v.i.* to take away reputation (with *from*): to reduce in degree: diminish.—*n.* **detract′or**:—*fem.* **detract′ress**.—*n.* and *adj.* **detract′ing**.—*adv.* **detract′ingly**.—*n.* **detrac′tion**, depreciation: slander.—*adjs.* **detract′ive**, **detract′ory**, tending be with you; **Deus vult** (*vult*, *wŏŏlt*), God wills it (the Crusaders' cry).

deuter(o)-, *dū-tər(-ō)-*, in composition, second, secondary.—*n.* **deuterium** (*-tē'ri-əm*), heavy hydrogen, an isotope of hydrogen of double mass.—*adj.* **deuterocanon'ical** (Gr. *kanōn*, rule), pertaining to a second canon of inferior authority—the O.T. Apocrypha and the N.T. Antilegomena.—*ns.* **deuterog'amy** (Gr. *gamos*, marriage), second marriage, esp. of the clergy, after the death of the first wife; **deuterog'amist**, one who allows or practises it; **deu'teron**, the nucleus of heavy hydrogen, of mass 2, carrying unit positive charge; **Deuteronomy** (*-on'ə-mi*, or *dū'*; Gr. *nomos*, law), the fifth book of the Pentateuch, containing a repetition of the decalogue and laws given in Exodus.—*adjs.* **Deuteronom'ic, -al.**—*ns.* **Deuteron'omist**, the author of the book of Deuteronomy or part of it; **deuteros'copy** (Gr. *skopiā*, a look-out), a second view or meaning (*obs.*): second sight.—*adj.* **deuteroscop'ic.** [Gr. *deuteros*, *-ā*, *-on*, second.]

deuton, *dū'ton*, older form of **deuteron**. [*deuterium*.]

Deutzia, *dūt'si-ə*, or *doit'si-ə*, *n.* a genus of saxifragaceous plants with panicles of white flowers, introduced from China and Japan. [After Jan *Deutz*, 18th-cent. Dutch naturalist.]

Deuxième Bureau, *də-zyem bü-rō*, (Fr.) the French Department of Military Intelligence.

deva, *dā'vā*, (*Hindu myth.*) *n.* a god: a good spirit. [Sans. *deva*, a shining one, a god.]

velopment'al, pertaining to development.—*adv.* **development'ally.**—**development area**, a region of particularly heavy unemployment where government inducement is given to the establishment of new industries. [Fr. *développer*, opposite to *envelopper*, of obscure origin.]

devest, *di-vest'*, *v.t.* to undress (*Shak.*): to alienate (*law*): to take off: to strip. [A form of **divest**.]

deviate, *dē'vi-āt*, *v.i.* to go from the way: to turn aside from a certain course: to diverge, differ, from a standard, mean value, etc.: to err.—*v.t.* to cause to diverge.—*n.* (*psych.*) one who deviates much from the normal.—*ns.* **dēviā'tion**; **dēviā'tionism**; **dēviā'tionist**, a communist whose doctrine deviates from the strictly orthodox; **dē'viātor.**—**deviation of the compass**, departure of the mariner's compass from the magnetic meridian, owing to the ship's magnetism or other local causes; **standard deviation**, the square root of the variance of a number of observations. [L. *dēviāre*, *-ātum*—*dē*, from, *via*, a way.]

device, *di-vīs'*, *n.* that which is devised or designed: contrivance: power of devising: an emblem (*her.*): a motto: a conceit (*obs.*): a masque (*obs.*).—*adj.* **device'ful** (*Spens.*), full of devices. [O.Fr. *devise*; see **devise**.]

devil, *dev'l*, *-il*, *n.* an evil spirit: (*cap.*) the supreme spirit of evil: wicked person: reckless, lively person: (usu. pitying) a fellow: an animal, thing, problem, difficult to deal with: one who excels or exceeds in anything: a printer's devil: a drudge (esp. legal or literary): a firework: a grilled or highly seasoned dish: a dust-storm:

talking of; the devil and all, much ado: turmoil. [O.E. *dēofol*, *dēoful*—L. *diabolus*—Gr. *diabolos*, from *diaballein*, to throw across, to slander, from *dia*, across, and *ballein*, to throw; cf. Ger. *teufel*, Fr. *diable*, It. *diavolo*, Sp. *diablo*.]

devious, *dē'vi-əs*, *adj.* remote: out of the way: round-about: winding: erring: tortuous of mind: deceitful.—*adv.* **dē'viously**.—*n.* **dē'viousness**. [L. *dēvius*; see deviate.]

devise, *di-vīz'*, *v.t.* to imagine: to compose: to suppose, guess (*Spens.*): to purpose (*Spens.*): to meditate (*obs.*): to describe (*obs.*): to depict (*obs.*): to scheme: to contrive: to bequeath.—*v.i.* to consider: to talk (*obs.*): to scheme.—*n.* act of bequeathing: a will: property bequeathed by will.—*adj.* **devis'able**.—*ns.* **devis'al**; **devisee** (*dev-i-zē'*), one to whom real estate is bequeathed; **devi'ser**, one who contrives; **devis'or**, one who bequeaths. [O.Fr. *deviser*, *devise*—L.L. *divīsa*, a division of goods, a mark, a device—L. *dividĕre*, *divīsum*, to divide.]

devitalise, **-ize**, *dē-vī'tə-līz*, *v.t.* to deprive of vitality or life-giving qualities.—*n.* **devitalisā'tion**, **-izā'tion**. [Pfx. de- (2).]

devitrify, *dē-vit'ri-fī*, *v.t.* to change from glassy to minutely crystalline.—*n.* **devitrification** (*-fi-kā'*). [Pfx. de- (2).]

devocalise, **-ize**, *dē-vō'kə-līz*, *v.t.* to make voiceless. [Pfx. de- (2).]

devoid, *di-void'*, *adj.* destitute, free: empty. [O.Fr. *desvoidier*—*des-* (L. *dis-*, away), *voidier*—L. *viduāre*—*viduus*, deprived.]

devoir, *dev'wär* (historically *dev'ər*), *n.* what is

devvel, **devel**, *dev'l*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a hard blow.—*v.t.* to hit hard: to stun with a blow. [Ety. dub.]

dew, *dū*, *n.* moisture deposited from the air on cooling, esp. at night, in minute specks upon the surface of objects: a similar deposit or exudation of other kinds: early freshness.—*v.t.* to wet with dew: to moisten.—*n.* **dew'iness**.—*adj.* **dew'y**.—**dew'-berry**, a kind of bramble or blackberry (*Rubus caesius*; in America other species) having a bluish, dew-like bloom on the fruit; **dew'-bow**, a rainbow-like appearance seen on a dewy surface; **dew'-claw**, a rudimentary inner toe, esp. of a dog's hind-foot; **dew'-drop**; **dew'-fall**, the deposition, or time of deposition, of dew; **dew'point**, the temperature at which dew begins to form; **dew'-pond**, a hollow supplied with water by mist; **dew'-retting**, the process of rotting away the gummy part of hemp or flax by exposure on the grass to dew and rain; **dew'-worm**, the common earth-worm.—**mountain dew** (*coll.*), whisky. [O.E. *dēaw*; cf. O.N. *dögg*, Ger. *tau*, dew.]

dew, *dū*, *n.* an obsolete spelling of due.—*adj.* **dew'full** (*Spens.*), due.

Dewali. Same as Diwali.

dewan, **diwan**, *dē-wän'*, *n.* in India, a financial minister: a state prime minister: the native steward of a business house.—*ns.* **dewani**, **dewanny** (*dē-wä'nē*), the office of dewan. [Pers. *dīwān*; see divan.]

Dewar-flask, *dū'ər-fläsk*, *n.* a type of vacuum flask. [From Sir James *Dewar* (1842-1923), its inventor.]

dextro tempore, *deks'trō tem'pər-ē, -por-e*, (L.) at a lucky moment.

dey, *dā*, *n*. a dairy-maid.—Also **dey'-woman.** [See dairy.]

dey, *dā*, *n*. the pasha or governor of Algiers before the French conquest. [Turk. *dāi*, orig. a maternal uncle, a familiar title of the chief of the janizaries.]

dhak, *däk*, *n*. an Indian Butea. [Hind. *dhāk*.]

dhal, dholl. Same as dal.

dharma, *dûr'mä*, *n*. the righteousness that underlies the law: the law. [Sans.]

dharmsala, *dûrm-sä'lä*, *n*. a building having a religious or charitable purpose, as a free or cheap lodging for travellers.—Also **dharmshala.** [Hindi *dharmsālā*—Sans. **dharma**, *śālā*, hall.]

dharna, *dûr'nä*, *n*. calling attention, esp. to injustice, by sitting or standing in a place where one will be noticed, esp. sitting and fasting at the door of an offender. [Hindi.]

dhobi, *dō'bi*, *n*. an Indian washerman. [Hindi *dhobī*.]

dhole, *dōl*, *n*. the Indian wild dog. [Supposed to be from an Indian language.]

dhooly. See doo'lie.

dhoti, *dō'ti*, **dhooti**, *dōō'ti*, *n*. the Hindu loin-cloth: a cotton fabric used for this. [Hindi *dhotī*.]

dhow, better **dow**, *dow*, *n*. an Arab lateen-sailed vessel of the Indian Ocean. [Origin unknown; cf. Ar. *dāw*, Marathi *dāw*.]

dhurra. Same as durra.

dhurrie. Same as durrie.

di-, *di-*, *pfx*. two, twice, double. [Gr. *dis* twice.]

diaconicon, *dī-ə-kon'i-kən*, *n*. a sacristy for sacred vessels, in a Greek church, on the south side of the bema or sanctuary. [Gr. *diākonikon*.]

diacoustic, *dī-ə-kōōs'tik*, old-fashioned *-kow'*, *adj*. pertaining to the refraction of sound.—*n*. **diacoust'ics**, the branch of physics that deals with refracted sounds. [Pfx. dia-, and acoustic.]

diacritic, -al, *dī-ə-krit'ik, -əl*, *adjs*. distinguishing —used of marks or points attached to letters. [Gr. *diakritikos—dia*, between, and *kritikos*; see critic.]

diact, *dī'akt*, *adj*. two-rayed.—*adjs*. **diactinal** (*-ak'*, or *-tī'*), **diact'ine.** [Pfx. di-, and Gr. *aktis aktīnos*, ray.]

diactinic, *dī-ak-tin'ik*, *adj*. capable of transmitting actinic rays. [Pfx. dia-, and Gr. *aktis, aktīnos*, ray.]

diadelphous, *dī-ə-del'fəs*, *adj*. of stamens, united by the filaments in two bundles: having stamens so joined.—*n.pl*. **Diadel'phia**, in the Linnaean classification, a class with stamens so joined. [Pfx. di-, and Gr. *adelphos*, brother.]

diadem, *dī'ə-dem*, *n*. a crown, head-band, or the like: an arch of a crown.—*adj*. **dī'ademed**, wearing a diadem.—**diadem spider**, the common garden spider (from its markings). [O.Fr. *diademe*—L. *diadēma*—Gr. *diadēma*—*dia*, round and *deein*, to bind.]

diadochi, *dī-ad'o-kī*, *n.pl*. the generals who became monarchs of the various kingdoms (Syria, Egypt, etc.) into which the empire of Alexander the Great split after his death (323 B.C.). [Gr. *diadochos*, succeeding, a success drawings.—*adj.* diagraphic (*-graf'ik*). [Gr. *diagramma*—*dia*, round, *graphein*, to write.]

diaheliotropic, *dī-ə-hē-li-ō-trop'ik*, (*bot.*) *adj.* turning transversely to the light.—*n.* diaheliotropism (*-ot'rə-pizm*). [Pfx. dia-, heliotropic.]

dial, *dī'əl*, *n.* an instrument for showing the time of day by the sun's shadow (*sundial*): a timepiece (*obs.*): the face of a watch or clock: graduated plate on which a movable index shows the value of some quantity measured, or can be set to make an adjustment (as in getting a telephone connection): a miner's compass with sights for surveying: a face (*slang*).—*v.t.* to measure or indicate or get into communication with by dial:—*pr.p.* di'alling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* di'alled.—*ns.* di'alist, a maker of dials: one skilled in dialling; di'aller, one who surveys by dial; di'alling, the art of constructing sundials: the science which explains the measuring of time by the sundial: surveying by dial.—di'al-plate, the plate to which the pillars of a watch are fixed. [L.L. *diālis*, daily—L. *diēs*, a day.]

dialect, *dī'ə-lekt*, *n.* a variety or form of a language peculiar to a district or class, esp. but not necessarily other than a literary or standard form: a peculiar manner of speaking.—*adj.* dialect'al.—*adv.* dialect'ally.—*ns.*. dialect'icism; dialectol'ogist; dialectol'ogy. [Through Fr. and L. from Gr. *dialektos*, speech, manner of speech, peculiarity of speech—*dia*, between, *legein*, to speak.]

dialectic, -al, *dī-ə-lek'tik*, *-əl*, *adjs.* pertaining to

which deals with diamagnetic phenomena. [Pfx. dia-, magnetic.]

diamanté, *dē-a-mā-tā*, *n.* a decoration, e.g. on a dress, consisting of glittering particles: a fabric so decorated.—Also *adj.* [Fr., *diamant*, diamond.]

diamantiferous, *dī-ə-man-tif'ər-əs*, *adj.* yielding diamonds. [Fr. *diamantifère*.]

diameter, *dī-am'i-tər*, *n.* the measure through or across: a straight line passing through the centre of a circle or other figure, terminated at both ends by the circumference: in the parabola a straight line parallel to the axis extending from the curve to infinity.—*adjs.* diam'etral, diametric (*dī-ə-met'rik*), -al, in the direction of a diameter: pertaining to the diameter: as of opposite ends of a diameter (as in *diametrical opposition*).—*advs.* diam'etrally, in a diametral manner; diamet'rically, along a diameter: as at the ends of a diameter.—tactical diameter, the perpendicular distance between a ship's courses before and after turning 180°. [Through Fr. and L. from Gr. *diametros*—*dia*, through, across, and *metron*, a measure.]

diamond, *dī-ə-mənd*, *n.* a highly prized gem stone, and the hardest of all minerals, carbon crystallised in the cubic system: a rhombus: a card of a suit distinguished by pips of that form: a baseball field, or the part between bases (*U.S.*): one of the smallest kinds of English printing type (about 4½-point).—*adj.* resembling diamonds: made of diamonds: marked with diamonds:

[Poss. Gr. *Dios anthos*, Zeus's flower; or *dianthēs*, flowering in succession.]

diapason, *dī-ə-pā'zn*, *-sn*, *n.* a whole octave: a bass part: a harmony: a full volume of various sounds in concord: the whole range or compass of tones: a standard of pitch: a foundation-stop of an organ (*open* or *stopped diapason*) extending through its whole compass.—(*Spens.*) **di'apase.** [Gr. *dia pasōn chordōn symphōniā*, concord through all the notes.]

diapedesis, *dī-ə-pi-dē'sis*, (*physiol*) *n.* the migration of white blood-corpuscles through the walls of the blood-vessels without apparent rupture.—*adj.* **diapedetic** (*-det'ik*). [Gr. *dia*, through, *pēdēsis*, leaping.]

diapente, *dī-ə-pen'ti*, *n.* the interval of a fifth (*mus.*): a medicine of five ingredients. [Gr. *dia*, through, *pente*, five.]

diaper, *dī'ə-pər*, *n.* linen or cotton cloth with a square or diamond pattern, used chiefly for table linen and towels: esp. in U.S., a baby's napkin: a pattern for ornamentation, woven, not coloured, in textiles: a floral or geometric pattern in low relief in architecture, often repeated over a considerable surface: paving in a chequered pattern.—*v.t.* to variegate with figures, as diaper.—*n.* **di'apering.** [O.Fr. *diaspre*, *diapre*—L.L. *diasprus*—Byzantine Gr. *diaspros*, *dia*, through, *aspros*, white.]

diaphanous, *dī-af'ə-nəs*, *adj.* transparent: translucent: pellucid: clear: light, delicate.—*ns.* **diaphaneity** (*dī-ə-fə-nē'i-ti*); **diaphanom'eter**, an

rhoe'al, diarrhoe'ic (also **-rhē'al**, etc.). [Gr. *diarroia*—*dia*, through, *rhoiā*, a flow.]

diarthrosis, *dī-är-thrō'sis*, *n.* articulation admitting free movement. [Gr. *diarthrōsis*, jointing—*dia*, through, *arthron*, joint.]

diary, *dī'ə-ri*, *n.* a daily record: a book for making daily records, noting engagements, etc.—*adjs.* **diarial** (*dī-ā'ri-əl*), **diā'rian.**—*v.t.* or *v.i.* **di'arise, -ize.**—*n.* **di'arist**, one who keeps a diary. [L. *diārium*—*diēs*, day.]

diascordium, *dī-ə-skör'di-əm*, *n.* a medicine made from water-germander, etc. [Medical L.,—Gr. *dia skordiōn*, composed of *skordiōn* (perhaps water-germander).]

diaskeuast, *dī-ə-skū'ast*, *n.* a reviser: an interpolator. [Gr. *diaskeuazein*, to make ready—*dia*, through, *skeuos*, a tool.]

Diasone, *dī'ə-sōn*, *n.* a proprietary name for a sulphonamide (a derivative of diaminodiphenylsulphone) used against leprosy.

diaspora, *dī-as'por-ə*, *n.* dispersion, used collectively for the dispersed Jews after the Babylonian captivity, and also in the apostolic age for the Jews living outside of Palestine.—now, for Jews outside Israel.—Also *adj.* [Gr. *diasporā*—*dia*, through, *speirein*, to scatter.]

diaspore, *dī'ə-spōr*, *-spör*, *n.* a mineral, aluminium hydroxide, AlO(OH). [Gr. *diasporā*, scattering, from its decrepitation.]

diastaltic, *dī-ə-stal'tik*, (*Greek mus.*) *adj.* of intervals, extended: of style, bold. [Gr. *diastaltikos*, expanding.]

deposit of diatom frustules. [Gr. *diatomos*, cut through—*dia*, through, *temnein*, to cut.]

diatomic, *dī-ə-tom'ik*, *adj.* consisting of two atoms: having two replaceable atoms or groups: bivalent. [Pfx. di-, atom.]

diatonic, *dī-ə-ton'ik*, *adj.* proceeding by the tones and intervals of the natural scale in music.—*adv.* **diaton'ically.** [Gr. *diatonikos*—*dia*, through, *tonos*, tone.]

diatribe, *dī'ə-trīb*, *n.* a continued discourse or disputation: an invective harangue.—*n.* **dī'atribist**, a writer or utterer of such. [Gr. *diatribē*, a spending of time—*dia*, through, *tribein*, to rub, wear away.]

diatropism, *dī-at'rō-pizm*, *n.* orientation at right angles to the direction of a stimulus.—*adj.* **diatropic** (*dī-ə-trop'ik*). [Gr. *dia*, across, *tropos*, turning.]

diaxon, *dī-aks'on*, *adj.* having two axes or two axis-cylinder processes.—*n.* a bipolar nerve-cell. [Gr. *di-*, twice, *axōn*, an axis.]

diazeuxis, *dī-ə-zūk'sis*, (*Greek mus.*) *n.* the separation of two tetrachords by a whole tone.—*adj.* **diazeuc'tic.** [Gr. *diazeuxis*, disjunction—*dia*, apart, *zeuxis*, yoking.]

diazo-, *dī-az'ō-*, in combination, applied to compounds containing two nitrogen atoms and a hydrocarbon radical.

dib, *dib*, *v.i.* to dip, as in angling:—*pr.p.* **dibb'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **dibbed.** [Prob. a form of dab.]

dib, *dib*, *n.* one of the small bones of a sheep's leg:

having two atoms of chlorine, esp. replacing hydrogen.—*n.* **dichlo'rodiphēn'yltrichlo'roeth'ane**, known as DDT, a white powder orig. used to kill lice and thus prevent the spread of typhus; effective also against other insects, but having long-term disadvantages.

dichogamy, *dik-* or *dīk-og'ə-mi*, *n.* an arrangement for preventing the self-fertilisation of hermaphrodite flowers, the stamens and stigmas ripening at different times.—*adj.* **dichog'amous.** [Gr. *dicha*, in two, *gamos*, marriage.]

dichord, *dī'kōrd*, *n.* an ancient two-stringed lute. [Gr. *dichordos*.]

dichotomy, *dik-* or *dīk-ot'ə-mi*, *n.* a division into two strongly contrasted groups or classes: repeated branching.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **dichot'omise, -ize.**—*n.* **dichot'omist.**—*adj.* **dichot'omous.**—*adv.* **dichot'omously.** [Gr. *dichotomiā*—*dicha*, in two, *tomē*, a cut—*temnein*, to cut.]

dichroism, *dī'krō-izm*, *n.* the property of showing different colours exhibited by doubly refracting crystals when viewed in different directions by transmitted light.—*adjs.* **dichrō'ic, dichrōit'ic.**—*ns.* **dī'chrōite**, a strongly dichroic mineral, iolite or cordierite; **dī'chrō(o)scope**, an instrument for testing the dichroism of crystals.—*adj.* **dichrō(o)scop'ic.** [Gr. *dichroos*, two-coloured—*di-*, twice, *chroā*, colour.]

dichromate, *dī-krō'māt*, a salt of **dichro'mic aci** ($H_2Cr_2O_7$), containing two chromium atoms.—Also **bichromate.** [Pfx. di-, chromate.]

dichromatic,

dicky, dickey, *dik'i,* (*coll.*) *adj.* shaky. [Origin unknown.]

diclinous, *dī'kli-nəs,* or *-klī',* *adj.* having the stamens and pistils in separate flowers, whether on the same or on different plants.—*n.* **dī'clinism.** [Gr. *di-*, twice, double, *klīnē*, a bed.]

dicotyledon, *dī-kot-i-lē'dən,* *n.* a plant of the **Dīcotylē'donēs** (*-ēz*) or **Dicot'ylae,** one of the two great divisions of Angiosperms, having embryos with two cotyledons, leaves commonly net-veined, the parts of the flowers in twos, fives, or multiples of these, and the vascular bundles in the axes usually containing cambium.—*adj.* **dīcotylē'donous.** [Gr. *di-*, twice, and **cotyledon.**]

dicrotic, *dī-krot'ik,* *adj.* of the pulse, having two beats to one beat of the heart.—Also **di'crotous.** —*n.* **di'crotism.** [Gr. *di-*, twice, double, and *krotos*, beat.]

Dictaphone, *dik'tə-fōn,* *n.* trademark denoting a recording apparatus for dictating letters, etc. [L. *dictāre*, to dictate, Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]

dicta probantia, *dik'tə prō-ban'shi-ə,* *dik'ta prō-ban'ti-a,* (L.) proof texts.

dictate, *dik-tāt',* formerly *dik'tat,* *v.t.* to say or read for another to write: to lay down with authority: to command.—*n.* (*dik'tāt*) an order, rule, direction: impulse.—*n.* **dict** (*obs.*), a saying. —*v.t.* (*obs.*) to dictate.—*ns.* **dictā'tion,** act, art, or practice of dictating: speaking or reading of words for a pupil, amanuensis, etc., to write: overbearing command; **dictā'tor,** one invested with absolute authority—originally an extraordinary Roman magistrate: one who, or that

diddle, *did'l,* *v.t.* to cajole, swindle.—*n.* **didd'ler.** [Origin uncertain.]

didelphic, *dī-del'fik,* *adj.* having or pertaining to a double womb.—*n.pl.* **Didel'phia,** the marsupials. —*adjs.* **didel'phian, didel'phic, didel'phine, didel'phous.**—*n.* **Didel'phys** (*-fis*), an American genus of opossums.—*n.pl.* **Didelphyidae** (*-fī'i-dē*), the opossum family. [Gr. *di-*, double, *delphys*, womb.]

didgeridoo, *did'jər-i-dōō',* *n.* an Australian aboriginal musical instrument, consisting of a very long tube.

dido, *dī'dō,* (*slang*) *n.* an antic, caper: a frivolous or mischievous act.—**act dido,** to play the fool; **cut up didoes,** to behave in an extravagant way. [Origin unknown.]

didrachma, *dī-drak'mə,* **didrachm,** *dī'dram,* *n.* a double drachma. [Gr. *di-*, double, and **drachma.**]

Didunculus, *di-dung'kū-lus,* *n.* a remarkable genus of birds—the tooth-billed pigeon of Samoa. [Dim. of *Didus*, zoological name of the dodo, from its similar bill.]

didymium, *di-* or *dī-dim'i-əm,* *n.* a supposed element discovered in 1841, later resolved into neodymium and praseodymium. [Gr. *didymos*, twin, from its constant association with *lanthanum*.]

didymous, *did'i-məs,* *adj.* twin: twinned: growing in pairs: composed of two parts slightly connected. [Gr. *didymos*, twin.]

Didynamia, *did-i-nā'mi-a,* *n.pl.* a class of plants in the Linnaean system with

dieb, *dēb,* *n.* a jackal of northern Africa. [Ar. *dhib.*]

dièdre, *dē-ed-r'*, *n.* a rock angle, or re-entrant corner, usu. with a crack in it. [Fr.]

diegesis, *di-ē-jē'sis*, (*rhet.*) *n.* in an oration, the narration of the facts. [Gr. *diēgēsis.*]

dielectric, *dī-i-lek'trik*, *adj.* non-conducting: transmitting electric effects without conducting. —*n.* a substance, solid, liquid or gas, capable of supporting an electric stress, and hence an insulator.—**dielectric heating,** the heating of a non-conducting substance as a result of loss of power in a dielectric. [Gr. *dia*, through, and electric.]

Dielytra, *dī-el'i-tra*, *n.* an erroneous name for *Dicentra* (q.v.). [As if Gr. *di-*, double, and *elytron*, cover.]

dieresis. Same as **diaeresis.**

dies, *dī'ēz*, *dē'ās*, (L.) day:—*pl.* **dies.**—**dies fasti** or **profesti,** *fas'tī*, *fäs'tē*, *pro-fes'tī*, *-tē*, days on which judgment could be pronounced, on which courts could be held in ancient Rome, lawful days; **dies faustus,** *fös'təs*, *fows'to͝os*, lucky day; **dies festi** or **feriae,** *fes'tī*, *-tē*, *fer'i-ē*, *-ī*, days of actual festival; **dies infaustus,** *in-fös'təs*, *in-fows'to͝os*, unlucky day; **dies irae,** *īr'ē*, *ēr'ī*, the day of wrath: the day of judgment (from a Latin hymn); **dies nefasti,** *ni-fas'tī*, *ne-fäs'tē*, days on which a judgment could not be pronounced or assemblies of the people be held, in ancient Rome; **dies non,** *non*, *nōn*, a day on which judges do not sit, or one on which normal business is not transacted.

ethylamine, answering to ammonia, with ethyl replacing two hydrogen atoms. [Pfx. di-.]

Dieu, *dyø*, (Fr.) God.—**Dieu avec nous,** *a-vek no͞o*, God with us; **Dieu et mon droit,** *ā mō drwä*, God and my right.

diffarreation, *di-far-i-ā'shən*, *n.* divorce from a Roman marriage by *confarreation.* [L. *dif-* (= *dis-*), asunder.]

differ, *dif'ər*, *v.i.* to be unlike, distinct, or various (used by itself, or followed by *from*): to disagree (with *with*, sometimes *from*): to fall out, dispute (*with*).—*n.* (*Scot.*) difference.—*ns.* **diff'erence,** (*arch.*) **diff'erency,** dissimilarity: the quality distinguishing one thing from another: a contention or quarrel: the point in dispute: the excess of one quantity or number over another: differentia: a distinguishing mark: a modification to distinguish the arms of a branch from those of the main line (*her.*): discrimination.—*v.t.* to make or perceive a difference between or in.—*adj.* **diff'erent,** distinct: separate: unlike: not the same (with *from*, also *to*, not now *than*): out of the ordinary (*slang*): novel.—*n.* **differentia** (*-en'shi-ə*; L.), in logic, that property which distinguishes a species from others:—*pl.* **differen'tiae** (*-ē*).—*adj.* **differen'tial** (*-shəl*), constituting or pertaining to a difference or differentia: discriminating: pertaining to infinitesimal differences (*math.*).—*n.* an infinitesimal difference: a differential gear: a price or wage difference.—*adv.* **differen'tially.**—*v.t.* **differentiate** (*-en'shi-āt*), to make different, cause to develop difference(s): to classify as different: to constitute a difference

[redacted]

difform, *di-förm'*, *adj.* unlike: irregular in form.—*n.* **difform'ity.** [L. *dis-*, apart, *fōrma*, form.]

diffract, *di-frakt'*, *v.t.* to break up: to subject to diffraction.—*n.* **diffrac'tion**, the spreading of light or other rays passing through a narrow opening or by the edge of an opaque body or reflected by a grating, etc., with interference phenomena, coloured and other.—*adj.* **diffrac'tive.**—*ns.* **diffractom'eter**, an instrument used in examination of the atomic structure of matter by means of diffraction of X-rays, electrons, or neutrons.—**diffrangibil'ity** (*-franj-*).—*adj.* **diffrang'ible**, capable of being diffracted. [L. *diffringĕre*, *diffrāctum*—*dis-*, asunder, *frangĕre*, to break.]

diffuse, *di-fūz'*, *v.t.* to pour out all round: to send out in all directions: to scatter: to circulate: to publish.—*v.i.* to spread.—*adj.* **diffūsed'**, spread widely: loose.—*adv.* **diffūs'edly.**—*ns.* **diffūs'edness; diffūs'er; diffūsibil'ity.**—*adj.* **diffūs'ible.**—*ns.* **diffū'sion**, a spreading or scattering abroad: extension: distribution: mixture through each other of gases or liquids in contact.—*adj.* **diffū'sive** (*-siv*), extending: spreading widely.—*adv.* **diffū'sively.**—*ns.* **diffū'siveness; diffūsiv'ity.**—**diffused lighting**, lighting that is transmitted or reflected in all directions and, being evenly distributed, produces no glare; **diffū'sion-tube**, an instrument for determining the rate of diffusion for different gases. [L. *diffundĕre*, *diffūsum*—*dif-* (*dis-*), asunder, *fundĕre*, to pour out.]

diffuse, *di-fūs'*, *adj.* diffused: widely spread:

pressure strong extracts are made from animal and vegetable substances.—*n.* **digestibil'ity.**—*adj.* **digest'ible**, that may be digested.—*n.* **digestion** (*di-jest'yən*), the dissolving of the food in the stomach: orderly arrangement: exposing to slow heat, etc.—*adj.* **digest'ive**, pertaining to digestion: promoting digestion.—*n.* something which promotes digestion: (also **digestive biscuit**) a round, semi-sweet biscuit, the basic ingredient of which is meal.—*adv.* **digest'ively.** [L. *dīgerĕre*, *dīgestum*, to carry asunder or dissolve—*dī-* (*dis-*), asunder, and *gerĕre*, to bear.]

digest, *dī'jest*, *n.* a body of laws collected and arranged, esp. the Justinian code of civil laws: a synopsis: an abstract: a periodical abstract of news or current literature. [L. *dīgesta*, neut. pl. of *dīgestus*, pa.p. of *dīgerĕre*, to carry apart, to arrange.]

dight, *dīt*, (*arch.*) *v.t.* to adorn: to equip.—*adj.* disposed: adorned. [O.E. *dihtan*, to arrange, prescribe, from L. *dictāre*, to dictate (whence Ger. *dichten*, to write poetry); cf. dicht.]

digit, *dij'it*, *n.* a finger or toe: a finger's breadth or ¾ inch: a figure used in arithmetic to represent a number: the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon.—*adj.* **dig'ital**, pertaining to the fingers, or to arithmetical digits.—*n.* finger: a key of a piano, etc.—*ns.* **digitalin** (*dij-i-tā'lin*, or *dij'it-ə-lin*), a glucoside or mixture of glucosides got from foxglove; **Digitā'lis**, the foxglove genus: dried foxglove leaves used as a drug.—*adjs.* **dig'itate, -d**, consisting of nature of a digression: departing from the main subject.—*adv.* digress'ively. [L. *dīgredī, dīgressus*—*dī-* (*dis-*), aside, *gradī*, to step.]

Digynia, *dī-jin'i-ə, n.pl.* in various Linnaean classes of plants, an order with two styles or deeply cleft style.—*adjs.* digyn'ian; digynous (*dij'* or *dij'i-nəs*), digynian: with two styles or two carpels. [Gr. *di-*, twice, and *gynē*, a woman.]

dihedral, *dī-hē'drəl, adj.* bounded by two planes, or two plane faces—also diē'dral.—*n.* dihē'dron, the limiting case of a double pyramid when the vertices coincide. [Gr. *di-*, twice, *hedrā*, a seat.]

dihybrid, *dī-hī'brid, n.* a cross between parents that differ in two independently heritable characters.—Also *adj.* [Gr. *di-*, double, twice, and hybrid.]

dihydric, *dī-hī'drik, adj.* having two hydroxyl groups. [Pfx. di-.]

dijudicate, *dī-jōō'di-kāt, v.t.* and *v.i.* to judge: to decide.—*n.* dijudicā'tion. [L. *dī-* (*dis-*), asunder, and *jūdicāre*, judge.]

dika, *dī'kə, dē'kə, n.* a West Indian simarubaceous tree, *Irvingia gabonensis*, the so-called wild-mango.—di'ka-bread, a compressed mass of dika and other seeds, smelling like chocolate; di'ka-butter, -oil, a fat expressed from its seeds. [From a W. African name.]

dik-dik, *dik'dik, n.* a name for several very small E. African antelopes, species of *Madoqua*, etc. [Said to be a name in Abyssinia.]

dike, dyke, *dīk, n.* a trench, or the earth dug out and thrown up: a ditch: a mound raised to

refrains of songs (*obs.*): a weak or effeminate man (*obs.*): a cylindrical curl: a W. Indian spiny cactus (*Lemaireocereus hystrix*).—dil'do-glass, a cylindrical glass. [Origin uncertain.]

dilemma, *di-, dī-lem'ə, n.* a form of argument in which the maintainer of a certain proposition is committed to accept one of two propositions each of which contradicts his original contention: a position where each of two alternative courses (or of all the feasible courses) is eminently undesirable. The argument was called a 'horned syllogism', and the victim compared to a man certain to be impaled on one or other of the horns of an infuriated bull, hence the horns of a dilemma.—*adj.* dilemmat'ic. [L.,—Gr. *dilēmma*—*di-*, twice, double, *lēmma*, an assumption—*lambanein*, to take.]

dilettante, *dil-et-an'ti, n.* one who loves the fine arts but in a superficial way and without serious purpose (the *amateur* usually practises them): a dabbler in art, science, or literature:—*pl.* dilettan'ti (*-tē*).—*adj.* dilettan'tish.—*ns.* dilettan'tism, dilettan'teism. [It., pr.p. of *dilettare*—L. *dēlectāre*, to delight.]

diligent, *dil'i-jənt, adj.* steady and earnest in application: industrious.—*n.* dil'igence, steady application: industry: a warrant to produce witnesses, books, etc., or a process by which persons or goods are attached (*Scots law*): a French or continental stage-coach (also pronounced *dē-lē-zhās*)—also dill'y.—*adv.* dil'igently. [Fr. *diligēns, -entis*, pr.p. of L. *dīligĕre*, divinities of superior rank, i.e. the twelve greater gods of classical mythology.

dimble, *dim'bl*, *n*. a dell, dingle.

dime, *dīm*, *n*. the tenth part of an American dollar, 10 cents.—**dime museum**, a cheap show; **dime novel**, a cheap novel, usually sensational. [Fr., orig. *disme*, from L. *decima* (*pars*), a tenth (part).]

dimension, *di-* or *dī-men'shən*, *n*. measure in length, breadth, or thickness (the three dimensions of space): extent: size: the sum of the indices in a term (*alg*.).—*adjs*. **dimen'sional**, concerning dimension: in composition, of so many dimensions; **dimen'sioned**; **dimen'sionless**.—**dimension work**, masonry in stones of specified size.—**fourth dimension**, an additional dimension attributed to space—in relativity theory, time. [Fr.,—L. *dīmēnsiō*, *-ōnis*—*dīmētīri*, *dīmēnsus*—*dī-* (*dis-*), apart, *mētīri*, to measure.]

dimerous, *dim'ə-rəs*, *adj*. consisting of two parts: with two members in each whorl (*bot*.): having two-jointed tarsi (*entom*.).—*adj*. **dimeric** (*dī-mer'ik*), bilaterally symmetrical: dimerous: having the same empirical formula, but double the molecular weight (*chem*.).—*n*. **dimerism** (*dim'ər-izm*). [Gr. *di-*, double, twice, and *meros*, a part.]

dimeter, *dim'i-tər*, *adj*. containing two measures.—*n*. a verse of two measures. [L.,—Gr. *dimetros*—*di-*, twice, *metron*, a measure.]

dimethyl, *dī-meth'il*, *n*. ethane.—*adj*. containing two methyl radicals in combination.—*ns*. **dimeth'ylamine** (*-ə-mēn'*), a compound answering to ammonia with meth

adjs. **dimor'phic**, **dimor'phous**. [Gr. *di-*, twice *morphē*, form.]

dimple, *dim'pl*, *n*. a small hollow, esp. on the surface of the body.—*v.i*. to form dimples.—*adj*. **dim'pled**.—*n*. **dim'plement**.—*adj*. **dim'ply**. [Apparently cogn. with Ger. *tumpel*, pool.]

dimyarian, *dim-i-* or *dī-mī-ā'ri-ən*, *adj*. having two adductor muscles. [Gr. *di-*, twice, *mȳs*, *myos*, muscle.]

din, *din*, *n*. a loud continued noise.—*v.t*. to assail (the ears) with noise: to annoy with clamour: to obtrude noisily and persistently:—*pr.p*. **dinn'ing**; *pa.t*. and *pa.p*. **dinned**.—*adj*. **din'ful**. [O.E. *dynn*, *dyne*; cf. O.N. *dynr*, Dan. *dön*, noise.]

dinanderie, *dē-nā̃-də-rē*, *n*. domestic decorative brassware, originally that made at *Dinant* in Belgium: extended to Indian and Levantine brassware. [Fr.]

Dinantian, *din-an'shi-ən*, (*geol*.) *adj*. Lower Carboniferous. [*Dinant* in Belgium.]

dinar, *dē-när'*, *n*. an ancient Arab gold coin of 65 grains' weight: the monetary unit of Algeria, Tunisia, Iraq, and other Arab countries: a Yugoslav franc. [L. *dēnārius*.]

dinarchy. See **diarchy**.

dindle. See **dinnle**.

dine, *dīn*, *v.i*. to take dinner.—*v.t*. to furnish with a dinner.—*n*. (*obs*.) dinner, dinner-time.—*ns*. **din'er**, one who dines: a dining-car; **dinette'**, an alcove or other part of a room or kitchen set apart for meals.—**din'er-out**, one who goes much to dinner-parties; **din'ing-car**, a railway

dink, *dingk*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* neat, trim.—*v.t.* to dress neatly.—*adj.* **dink'y** (*coll.*), neat: dainty.

dinkum, *ding'kəm*, (*Austr. slang*) *adj.* real, genuine: square, honest.—Also *adv.*—Also **dink'y-di(e)**. [Perh. from E. dial. *dinkum*, a fair share of work.]

dinmont, *din'mənt*, *n.* a Border name for a male sheep between the first and second shearing. [Origin obscure.]

dinner, *din'ər*, *n.* the chief meal of the day: a feast.—*v.i.* to dine.—*v.t.* to provide with dinner.—*adj.* **dinn'erless.**—**dinn'er-dance**, a dance following a dinner; **dinn'er-gown**, a less formal evening dress; **dinn'er-hour'**; **dinn'er-jack'et**, a tailless dress-coat; **dinn'er-pail'**, a vessel in which a workman carries his dinner; **dinn'er-service**, **-set**, a complete set of plates and dishes for a company at dinner; **dinn'er-table**; **dinn'er-time**; **dinn'er-wagon**, orig. a shelved trolley for a dining-room: a sideboard in two tiers. [O.Fr. *disner*, prop. breakfast; see **dine**.]

dinnle, *din'l*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to tingle.—*n.* a thrill.—Also **din'dle**. [Prob. imitative.]

dino-, **deino-**, *dī-nō-*, in composition, huge, terrible.—*ns.* **Dinoceras**, **Deinoceras** (*-nos'ə-ras*; Gr. *keras*, horn), a large Eocene fossil stump-footed ungulate of Wyoming, otherwise Uintatherium, named from three pairs of protuberances on the skull; **Dinornis** (*dī-nör'nis*; Gr. *ornis*, a bird), a genus of moas, including the biggest; **dinosaur**, **deinosaur** (*dī'nō-sör*; Gr. *sauros*, a lizard), any extinct (Mesozoic) reptile of the order **Dinosaur'ia**, in length from two to eighty feet; **Dinotherium**, **Deinotherium** (*-thē'ri-*

Diophantine equations (*maths.*), indeterminate equations for which integral or rational solutions are required.

diopside, *dī-op'sīd*, *n.* a strongly birefringent monoclinic calcium-magnesium pyroxene. [Gr. *di-*, double, *opsis*, a view.]

dioptase, *dī-op'tās*, *n.* an emerald-green acid copper silicate. [Gr. *dia*, through, *optazein*, to see; from its internal glitter.]

dioptric, **-al**, *dī-op'trik*, *-əl*, *adjs.* pertaining to dioptrics or a diopter: transparent (as a *dioptric bee-hive*).—*ns.* **diop'ter**, an ancient form of theodolite: the index-arm of a graduated circle: (also **diop'tre**) a unit of measurement of the power of a lens, the reciprocal of the focal distances in metres, negative for a divergent lens.—*adj.* **diop'trate** (*entom.*), having the compound eye divided transversely.—*n.* **diop'trics**, the part of optics that treats of refraction. [Gr. *dioptrā*, a levelling instrument, *dioptron*, a spyglass—*dia*, through, and the root of *opsesthai*, used as fut. of *horaein*, to see.]

diorama, *dī-ə-rä'mə*, *n.* an exhibition of pictures seen through an opening with lighting effects.—*adj.* **diorămic'**. [Gr. *dia*, through, *horāma*, a sight.]

diorism, *dī'ə-rizm*, *n.* distinction, definition.—*adjs.* **dioris'tic**, **-al.**—*adv.* **dioris'tically**. [Gr. *diorizein*, to divide, *dia*, through, *horos*, a boundary.]

diorite, *dī'ə-rīt*, *n.* a crystalline granular igneous rock composed of plagioclase and hornblende.—*adj.* **diorit'ic**. [Gr. *diorizein*, to distinguish—*dia*, through, *horos*, a boundary.]

the angle a balanced magnetic needle makes with the horizontal plane. [O.E. *dyppan*, causal of *dȳpan*, to plunge in—*dēop*, deep; cf. Dan. *dyppe*; Ger. *taufen*, to immerse.]

dipchick, *dip'chik*. Same as dabchick.

di penates, *dē pə-nä'tēz*, *dē pe-nä'tās*, (L.) household gods.

dipetalous, *dī-pet'ə-ləs*, *adj*. having two petals. [Gr. *di-*, twice, and *petalon*, a leaf.]

diphenyl, *dī-fē'nil*, *n*. a hydrocarbon consisting of two phenyl groups.—*adj*. having two phenyl groups, esp. replacing hydrogen.

diphone, *dī'fōn*, *n*. a shorthand sign representing a diphthongal sound. [Gr. *di-*, twice, *phōnē*, sound.]

diphtheria, *dif-thē'ri-ə*, *n*. an infectious throat disease in which the air-passages become covered with a leathery membrane.—*adjs*. **diphtheric** (*-ther'ik*), **diphtheritic** (*-thər-it'ik*).—*n*. **diphtheri'tis**, diphtheria.—*adj*. **diph'theroid**. [Gr. *diphtherā*, leather.]

diphthong, *dif'thong*, *n*. two vowel-sounds pronounced as one syllable (as in *out*, *mind*): (loosely) a digraph: the ligature æ or œ.—*adjs*. **diphthongal** (*-thong'gəl*), **diphthon'gic** (*-gik*).—*adv*. **diphthong'ally**.—*v.t*. **diph'thongise**, **-ize** (*-gīz*). [Gr. *diphthongos*—*di-*, twice, *phthongos*, sound, vowel.]

diphycercal, *dif-i-sûr'kəl*, *adj*. having the tail symmetrical about the vertebral column, which runs horizontally (of fishes, etc.). [Gr. *diphyēs*, of double nature, twofold, *kerkos*, a tail.]

honour or privilege, as a university degree, etc.—*v.t*. to furnish with a diploma.—*ns*. **diplomacy** (*di-plō'mə-si*, or *-plo'*), the art of negotiation, esp. in relations between states: tact in management of persons concerned in any affair; **diplomat** (*dip'lə-mat*), one employed or skilled in diplomacy; **diplomate** (*dip'lə-māt*), one who holds a diploma.—*v.t*. to confer a diploma on.—*ns*. **diplomatic** (*-mat'ik*), a minister at a foreign court: (in *pl*.) the science of deciphering ancient writings, as charters, etc.—palaeography.—*adjs*. **diplomat'ic**, **-al**, pertaining to diplomacy: tactful and skilful in negotiation.—*adv*. **diplomat'ically**.—*v.i*. and *v.t*. **diplo'matise**, **-ize**, to practise, or effect by, diplomacy.—*ns*. **diplo'matist**, a diplomat; **diplomatol'ogy**, the study or science of diplomatics, charters, decrees, etc.—**diplomatic corps**, the whole body of foreign diplomatists resident in any capital. [L.,—Gr. *diplōma*, a letter folded double—*diploos*, double.]

diplon, **diplopia**, etc. See diplo-.

Dipnoi, *dip'nō-ī*, *n.pl*. the lung fishes.—*adj*. and *n*. **dip'noan**.—*adj*. **dip'noous**, having both lungs and gills. [Gr. *di-*, double, *pnoē*, breath.]

dipody, *dip'ə-di*, (*pros*.) *n*. a double foot. [Gr. *di-*, double, *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

dipolar, *dī-pō'lər*, *adj*. having two poles.—*n*. **di'pole**, two equal and opposite electric charges or magnetic poles of opposite sign a small distance apart: a body or system having such: a type of aerial. [Pfx. di-.]

degree.—*adj.* (*poet.*) **dire'ful.**—*adv.* **dire'fully.**—*n.* **dire'fulness.** [L. *dīrus.*]

direct, *di-rekt'*, *di'rekt*, *adj.* straight: straightforward: by the shortest way: forward, not backward or oblique: at right angles: immediate: without intervening agency or interposed stages: (of a dye) fixing itself without a mordant: in the line of descent: outspoken: sincere: unambiguous: unsophisticated in manner.—*n.* (*mus.*) an indication of the first note or chord of next page or line.—*adv.* straight: by the shortest way: without deviation, intervening agency or interposed stages.—*v.t.* to keep or lay straight: to point or aim: to point out the proper course to: to guide: to order: to address, mark with the name and residence of a person: to plan and superintend (the production of a film).—*v.i.* to act as director: to direct letters, etc.—*n.* **direc'tion,** aim at a certain point: the line or course in which anything moves or on which any point lies: guidance: command: the body of persons who guide or manage a matter: the address, or written name and residence of a person.—*adjs.* **direc'tional,** relating to direction in space; **direct'ive,** having power or tendency to direct.—*n.* a general instruction.—*n.* **directiv'ity.**—*adv.* **direct'ly,** in a direct manner: without intermediary: immediately (in time and otherwise).—*conj.* (*coll.*) as soon as.—*ns.* **direct'ness;** **direct'or,** one who directs: one who directs the shooting of a motion picture: a manager or governor: a member of a board conducting the affairs of a company: a counsellor: a father

for the dead—the words from the Vulgate, Psalm v. 8.]

dirhem, *dûr-hem'*, *n.* an oriental weight and silver coin, originally two-thirds of an Attic drachma.—Also **dirham', derham'.** [Ar., Pers., and Turk. modifications of the Greek *drachmē*, a drachma or dram.]

dirige, *dir'i-ji*, *n.* a dirge.

dirigible, *dir'i-ji-bl*, *adj.* that can be directed.—*n.* a navigable balloon or airship.—*adj.* **dir'igent,** directing. [See direct.]

dirigism(e), *dē-rēzh-izm*, *n.* control by the State in economic and social spheres. [Fr.,—It. *dirigismo.*]

diriment, *dir'i-mənt*, *adj.* nullifying. [L. *dirimĕre.*]

dirk, *dûrk*, *n.* a Highland dagger: a side-arm worn by midshipmen and naval cadets (*hist.*).—*v.t.* to stab with a dirk. [Ety. unknown.]

dirk, dirke, *dûrk*, *adj.*, *adv.* and *v.t.* (*Spens.*) for **dark, darkly, darken.**

dirl, *dirl*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to thrill, vibrate.—*n.* vibration: a tingling as after a blow. [drill, thrill.]

dirndl, *dûrn'dl*, *n.* an Alpine peasant woman's dress with close-fitting bodice and full skirt: an imitation of this, esp. the skirt. [Ger. dim. of *dirne*, girl.]

dirt, *dûrt*, *n.* any filthy substance, such as dung mud, etc.: foreign matter adhering to anything: loose earth: rubbish: obscenity: spiteful gossip.—*v.t.* to make dirty.—*adv.* **dirt'ily.**—*n.* **dirt'iness.**—*adj.* **dirt'y,** foul, filthy: stormy: obscene: unclean in thought or conversation: despicable: mean: treacherous.—*v.t.* to soil

disaccustom, *dis-ə-kus'təm*, *v.t.* to make to be lost through disuse. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disacknowledge, *dis-ək-nol'ij*, *v.t.* to refuse to acknowledge, disown. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disadorn, *dis-ə-dörn'*, *v.t.* to deprive of ornaments. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

disadvance, *dis-əd-väns'*, *v.t.* to cause to retreat: to draw back, cease to put forward (*Spens.*). [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disadvantage, *dis-əd-vänt'ij*, *n.* unfavourable circumstance or condition: loss: damage.—*adjs.* **disadvan'tageable** (*obs.*); **disadvantageous** (*dis-ad-vənt-ā'jəs*), attended with disadvantage: unfavourable.—*adv.* **disadvantā'geously**.—*n.* **disadvantā'geousness**. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disadventurous, *dis-əd-ven'chə-rəs*, *adj.* unfortunate.—*ns.* **disadven'ture**, **disaven'ture** (*Spens.*), a mishap.—*adj.* **disaven'trous** (*Spens.*), unfortunate. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disaffect, *dis-ə-fekt'*, *v.t.* to take away the affection of: to make discontented or unfriendly:—*pa.p.* and *adj.* **disaffect'ed**, ill-disposed: tending to break away.—*adv.* **disaffect'edly**.—*ns.* **disaffect'edness**; **disaffec'tion**, state of being disaffected: want of affection or friendliness: alienation: ill-will.—*adj.* **disaffec'tionate**. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

disaffirm, *dis-ə-fûrm'*, *v.t.* to contradict: to repudiate.—*ns.* **disaffirm'ance**, **disaffirmā'tion** (*dis-a-*). [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disafforest, *dis-ə-for'ist*, *v.t.* to bring out of the

—*adjs.* **disapp'robātive**, **disapp'robātory**. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disappropriate, *dis-ə-prō'pri-āt*, *v.t.* to take away from the condition of being appropriated.—*adj.* (*-it*) deprived of appropriation. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

disapprove, *dis-ə-pro͞ov'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to give or have an unfavourable opinion (of): to reject.—*n.* **disapprov'al**.—*adv.* **disapprov'ingly**. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disarm, *dis-ärm'*, *v.t.* to deprive of arms: to strip of armour: to render defenceless: to deprive of the power of hurt: to conciliate (*fig.*): to deprive of suspicion or hostility: to reduce to a peace footing.—*v.i.* to disband troops, reduce national armaments.—*n.* **disarm'ament**.—*adj.* **disarm'ing**, charming. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

disarrange, *dis-ə-rānj'*, *v.t.* to undo the arrangement of: to disorder: to derange.—*n.* **disarrange'ment**. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disarray, *dis-ə-rā'*, *v.t.* to break the array of: to throw into disorder: to strip of array or dress.—*n.* want of array or order: undress. [Pfx. dis- (2), (3).]

disarticulate, *dis-är-tik'ūl-āt*, *v.t.* to separate the joints of.—*v.i.* to separate at a joint.—*n.* **disarticulā'tion**. [Pfx. dis- (1).]

disassemble, *dis-ə-sem'bl*, *v.t.* to take apart.—*n.* **disassem'bly**. [Pfx. dis- (1).]

disassimilate, *dis-ə-sim'i-lāt*, *v.t.* to subject to katabolism.—*n.* **dissimilā'tion**.—*adj.* **disassim'ilative**. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disbranch, *dis-bränch'*, *-bränsh'*, *v.t.* to remove branches from: to sever. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

disbud, *dis-bud'*, *v.t.* to remove buds from. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

disburden, *dis-bûr'dn*, **disburthen,** *dis-bûr'dhn*, *v.t.* to rid of a burden: to free: to unload, discharge. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

disburse, *dis-bûrs'*, *v.t.* to pay out.—*ns.* **disburs'al, disburse'ment,** a paying out: that which is paid. [O.Fr. *desbourser*, *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart, and *bourse*, a purse.]

disc. Same as disk.—*adjs.* **disc'al,** pertaining to, or of the nature of, a disk; **disc'oid, discoid'al,** in the form of a disk: of a capitulum, without ray-flowers (*bot.*).—*ns.* **discog'raphy,** collection, description, etc., of gramophone records: the history or description of musical recording: a list of recordings by one composer or performer; **discog'rapher; disc'ophile** (*-ō-fil*), one who makes a study of and collects gramophone records. See also disk.

discage, *dis-kāj'*, *v.t.* to free from a cage. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

discalced, *dis-kalst'*, *adj.* without shoes, barefooted, as a branch of the Carmelite order.—*n.* and *adj.* **discal'ceate.** [L. *discalceātus*—*dis-*, neg., and *calceāre*, *-ātum*, to shoe, *calceus*, a shoe—*calx*, the heel.]

discandy, discandie, *dis-kan'di*, (*Shak.*) *v.i.* to dissolve or melt from a state of being candied.—*n.* **discan'dering** (*Shak.*), supposed to be for discandying. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

discant.

discharg'er, one who discharges: an apparatus for discharging, esp. electricity, e.g. a spark-gap, discharging tongs: apparatus for firing an explosive.—**discharge'-tube',** a tube in which an electric discharge takes place in a vacuum or in a gas at low pressure; **discharging arch,** an arch built in a wall to protect a space beneath from the weight above; **discharging tongs,** metal tongs used for discharging condensers. [O.Fr. *descharger*—*des-*, apart, *charger*; see charge.]

dischurch, *dis-chûrch'*, *v.t.* to deprive of church rank or privileges. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

discide, *di-sīd'*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to cut asunder, to divide. [L. *dis-*, asunder, and *caedĕre*, to cut.]

discinct, *di-singkt'*, *adj.* ungirded. [L. *discingĕre*, *-cinctum*, to ungird.]

disciple, *dis-i'pl*, *n.* one who professes to receive instruction from another: one who follows or believes in the doctrine of another: a follower, esp. one of the twelve apostles of Christ.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to teach.—*n.* **disci'pleship.**—**Disciples of Christ,** a sect that seeks a restoration of New Testament Christianity—by some called Campbellites. [Fr.,—L. *discipulus*, from *discĕre*, to learn: akin to *docēre*, to teach.]

discipline, *dis'i-plin*, *n.* instruction: a branch of learning, or field of study: training, or mode of life in accordance with rules: subjection to control: order: severe training: mortification: punishment: an instrument of penance or punishment.—*v.t.* to subject to discipline: to train: to educate: to bring under control: to

-ū-lāt, *-bob'ər-āt*, (*U.S. slang*) *vs.t.* to disconcert, upset. [Orig. obscure.]

Discomedusae, *dis-kō-me-dū'sē*, *n.pl.* an order of jellyfishes with flattened umbrella.—*n.* and *adj.* discomedū'san. [Gr. *diskos*, disk, and medusa.]

discomfit, *dis-kum'fit*, *v.t.* to disconcert, to balk: to defeat or rout:—*pr.p.* discom'fiting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* discom'fited.—*n.* (*Milt.*) defeat.—*n.* discom'fiture. [O.Fr. *desconfit*, pa.p. of *desconfire*—L. *dis-*, neg., *conficĕre*, to prepare—*con-*, inten., *facĕre*, to make.]

discomfort, *dis-kum'fərt*, *n.* want of comfort: uneasiness.—*v.t.* to deprive of comfort: to make uneasy.—*adj.* discom'fortable, causing discomfort: uncomfortable. [O.Fr. *desconforter*—*des-*, priv., *conforter*, to comfort; see comfort.]

discommend, *dis-kəm-end'*, *v.t.* to blame: to dispraise.—*adj.* discommend'able.—*ns.* discommend'ableness, discommendation (*dis-ko-mən-dā'shən*). [Pfx. dis- (2).]

discommission, *dis-kə-mish'ən*, (*Milt.*) *v.t.* to deprive of a commission. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

discommode, *dis-kə-mōd'*, (*arch.*) *v.t.* to incommode.—*adj.* discommō'dious.—*adv.* discommō'diously.—*n.* discommŏd'ity, inconvenience. [Pfx. dis- (2), obs. vb. *commode*, to suit.]

discommon, *dis-kom'ən*, *v.t.* to deprive of the right of common, or, at Oxford and Cambridge, of dealing with undergraduates. [Pfx. dis- (3), common, n.]

discommunity, *dis-kə-mūn'i-ti*, *n.* want of community. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

—*n.* and *adj.* discoph'oran.—*adj.* discoph'orous. [Gr. *diskos*, disk, *phoros*, carrying.]

discord, *dis'körd*, *n.* opposite of *concord*: disagreement, strife: difference or contrariety of qualities: a combination of inharmonious sounds: uproarious noise: a dissonance, esp. unprepared.—*v.i.* discord', to disagree.—*ns.* discord'ance, discord'ancy.—*adj.* discord'ant, without concord or agreement: inconsistent: contradictory: harsh: jarring.—*adv.* discord'antly.—*adj.* discord'ful (*Spens.*).—apple of discord (see apple). [O.Fr. *descord*—L. *discordia*—*dis-*, apart, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart.]

discorporate, *dis-kör'pə-rit*, *adj.* disembodied. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

discothèque, **-theque**, *dis'kə-tek*, *dēs-kō-tek*, *n.* a place where music for dancing is provided by records. [Fr.]

discounsel, *dis-kown'səl*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to dissuade. [O.Fr. *desconseillier*—*des-*, apart, and *conseillier*, to counsel.]

discount, *dis'kownt*, *n.* a sum taken from the reckoning: a sum returned to the payer of an account: the rate or percentage of the deduction granted: a deduction made for interest in advancing money on a bill: the amount by which the price of a share or stock unit is below the par value.—*v.t.* discount', to allow as discount: to allow discount on: to pay (rarely to receive) beforehand the present worth of: to put a reduced value on, as in an extravagant statement or fabulous story or an event foreseen: to ignore.

discov'erture. [Lit. uncovered, unprotected; O.Fr. *descovert*; see discover, cover.]

discredit, *dis-kred'it*, *n.* want of credit: bad credit: ill-repute: disgrace.—*v.t.* to refuse credit to, or belief in: to deprive of credibility: to deprive of credit: to disgrace.—*adj.* discred'itable, not creditable: disgraceful.—*adv.* discred'itably. [Pfx. dis- (2), (3).]

discreet, *dis-krēt'*, *adj.* having discernment: wary: circumspect: prudent: discrete, separate, detached (*arch.*).—*adv.* discreet'ly.—*n.* discreet'ness. [O.Fr. *discret*—L. *discrētus*—*discernĕre*, to separate, to perceive; see discern, discrete.]

discrepancy, *dis-krep'ən-si*, or *dis'*, *n.* disagreement, variance of facts or sentiments.—*n.* discrep'ance (or *dis'*).—*adj.* discrep'ant (or *dis'*), contrary, disagreeing. [L. *discrepāns*, *-antis*, different—*dis-*, asunder, and *crepāns*, pr.p. of *crepāre*, to sound.]

discrete, *dis'krēt*, *dis-krēt'*, *adj.* separate: discontinuous: consisting of distinct parts: referring to distinct objects: abstract—opp. to *concrete*.—*adv.* discrete'ly.—*n.* discrete'ness.—*adj.* discret'ive, separating: disjunctive.—*adv.* discret'ively. [L. *discrētus*; cf. discreet.]

discretion, *dis-kresh'ən*, *n.* quality of being discreet: prudence: liberty to act at pleasure.—*adjs.* discre'tional, discre'tionary, left to discretion: unrestricted.—*advs.* discre'tionally, discre'tionarily.—age, years, of discretion, mature years; at discretion, according to one's own judgment; be at one's discretion, to be completely

make known (*Shak.*).—*adj.* discuss'able, -ible.—*n.* discussion (*dis-kush'ən*), debate: dispersion of a tumour (*surg.*).—*adjs.* discuss'ive, discutient (*-kū'shi-ənt*), able or tending to discuss or disperse tumours.—*n.* discū'tient, a medicine with this property. [L. *discutĕre*, *discussum*—*dis-*, asunder, *quatĕre*, to shake.]

disdain, *dis-dān'*, or *diz-*, *v.t.* to think unworthy: to scorn.—*n.* a feeling of contempt, generally tinged with superiority: haughtiness.—*adjs.* disdained' (*Shak.*), disdainful; disdain'ful.—*adv.* disdain'fully.—*n.* disdain'fulness. [O.Fr. *desdaigner* with substitution of *des-* (L. *dis-*) for L. *dē* in L. *dēdignāri*—*dignus*, worthy.]

disease, *diz-ēz'*, *n.* uneasiness (in this sense often written dis-ease and pron. *dis'ēz'*): a disorder or want of health in mind or body: ailment: cause of pain.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to make uneasy.—*adj.* diseased', affected with disease.—*n.* diseas'edness.—*adj.* disease'ful. [O.Fr. *desaise*—*des-* (L. *dis-*, not), *aise*, ease; see ease.]

disedge, *dis-ej'*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to deprive of the edge: to blunt: to dull. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

disembark, *dis-im-bärk'*, *v.t.* to set ashore: to take out of a ship.—*v.i.* to quit a ship: to land.—*ns.* disembarkā'tion (*dis-em-*, *dis-im-*), disembark'ment. [O.Fr. *desembarquer*—*des-* (L. *dis-*, removal), *embarquer*. See embark.]

disembarrass, *dis-im-bar'əs*, *v.t.* to free from embarrassment or perplexity.—*n.* disembarr'assment. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

at leisure, without engagement.—*ns.* disengag'edness; disengage'ment, a separating, releasing: a mutual withdrawal from a position. [O.Fr. *desengager*—*des*- (L. *dis*-, neg.), *engager*, to engage.]

disennoble, *dis-i-nō'bl*, *v.t.* to deprive of title, or of what ennobles: to degrade. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disenrol, *dis-in-rōl'*, *v.t.* to remove from a roll. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disenshroud, *dis-in-shrowd'*, *v.t.* to divest of a shroud; to unveil. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

disenslave, *dis-in-slāv'*, *v.t.* to free from bondage. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disentail, *dis-in-tāl'*, *v.t.* to break the entail of (an estate): to divest.—*n.* the act of disentailing. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disentangle, *dis-in-tang gl*, *v.t.* to free from entanglement or disorder: to unravel: to disengage or set free.—*n.* disentang'lement. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disenthral, **disenthrall**, *dis-in-thrōl'*, *v.t.* to free from enthralment.—*n.* disenthral'ment. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disenthrone, *dis-in-thrōn'*, (*Milt.*) *v.t.* to dethrone. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disentitle, *dis-in-tī'tl*, *v.t.* to deprive of title. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disentomb, *dis-in-tōōm'*, *v.t.* to take out from a tomb. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disentrail, **disentrayle**, *dis-in-trāl*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to let forth as if from the entrails. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

disentrain, *dis-in-trān'*, *v.t.* to set down from a train.—*v.i.* to alight fr

disfrock, *dis-frok'*, *v.t.* to unfrock, deprive of clerical garb or character. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

disfurnish, *dis-fûr'nish*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to strip, render destitute.—*n.* disfur'nishment. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disgarnish, *dis-gär'nish*, *v.t.* to despoil. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

disgarrison, *dis-gar'i-sn*, *v.t.* to deprive of a garrison. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

disgavel, *dis-gav'l*, *v.t.* to relieve from the tenure of gavelkind. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

disgest, *dis-jest'*, *-jēst'*, disgest'ion (*-yən*), *obs.* or *dial.* forms of digest, -ion.

disglorify, *dis-glō'ri-fī*, *-glö'*, (*Milt.*) *v.t.* to deprive of glory. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

disgodded, *dis-god'id*, *adj.* deprived of divinity. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disgorge, *dis-görj'*, *v.t.* to discharge from the throat: to vomit: to throw out with violence: to give up: to remove sediment from (champagne) after fermentation in the bottle.—*n.* disgorge'ment. [O.Fr. *desgorger*, *des*, away, *gorge*, throat. See gorge.]

disgospelling, *dis-gos'pəl-ing*, (*Milt.*) *adj.* withholding the gospel, stopping the channel of the gospel. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

disgown, *dis-gown'*, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to strip of a gown: to deprive of or to renounce orders or a degree. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

disgrace, *dis-grās'*, *n.* state of being out of grace or favour, or of being dishonoured: cause of shame: dishonour: disfigurement: ugliness: defect of grace.—*v.t.* to put out of favour: to bring disgrace or shame upon.—*adj.* disgrace'ful, concavity.—*adj.* hollow like a dish.—*adj.* **dish'y** (*coll.*), good-looking, attractive.—**dish'-clout, dish'-cloth**, a cloth for drying or wiping dishes; **dish'-cover**, a cover for a dish to keep it hot. —*adj.* **dish'-faced**, having a round, flat face, or (in animals) a concavity in the face.—**dish'-water**, water in which dishes have been washed: a liquid deficient in strength or cleanliness.—**dish out**, to serve out: to share (food) among several people: to give out (*fig.*; *coll.*; usu. *disparagingly*); **dish up**, to serve up, esp. figuratively of old materials cooked up anew. [O.E. *disc*, a plate, a dish, a table—L. *discus*—Gr. *diskos*; cf. disk, desk; Ger. *tisch*, table.]

dish, *dish* (*print.*) *v.t.* to distribute (type).

dishabilitate, *dis-(h)ə-bil'i-tāt*, *v.t.* to disqualify: to attaint.—*n.* **dishabilitā'tion.** [Pfx. dis- (2).]

dishabille, *dis-ə-bēl'*, *n.* a negligent toilet: undress: an undress garment.—Also **déshabillé** (*dā-zä-bē-yā*). [Fr. *déshabillé*, pa.p. of *déshabiller*, to undress—*des-* (L. *dis-*), apart, *habiller*, to dress.]

dishabit, *dis-hab'it*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to drive from a habitation. [O.Fr. *deshabiter*—L. *dis-*, priv., *habitāre*, to inhabit.]

dishable, *dis-hā'bl*, an obs. form (*Spens.*) of **disable.**

dishallow, *dis-hal'ō*, *v.t.* to desecrate. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disharmony, *dis-här'mə-ni*, *n.* lack of harmony: discord: incongruity.—*adjs.* **disharmonic** (*-mon'*), out of harmony: discordant: incongruous: dysharmonic; **disharmonious** (*-mō'*).—*adv.* di

free from illusion, disenchant.—*adjs.* **disillu'sionary**; **disillu'sioned**, freed from illusion: often, bereft of comfortable beliefs whether they were false or true.—*v.t.* **disillu'sionise, -ize.**—*n.* **disillu'sionment.**—*adj.* **disillu'sive** (*-siv*). [Pfx. dis- (3).]

disilluminate, *dis-i-lōō'mi-nāt, -lū'*, *v.t.* to destroy the light of, to darken. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disimagine, *dis-i-maj'in*, *v.t.* to banish from the imagination: imagine not to be. [Pfx. dis- (3), (2).]

disimmure, *dis-i-mūr'*, *v.t.* to release from walls. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disimpassioned, *dis-im-pash'ənd*, *adj.* free from the influence of passion, tranquil. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disimprison, *dis-im-priz'n*, *v.t.* to free from prison or restraint.—*n.* **disimpris'onment.** [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disimprove, *dis-im-prōōv'*, *v.t.* to render worse.—*v.i.* to grow worse. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disincarcerate, *dis-in-kär'sər-āt*, *v.t.* to free from prison.—*n.* **disincarcerā'tion.** [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disincentive, *dis-in-sen'tiv*, *n.* a discouragement to effort.—Also *adj.* [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disinclination, *dis-in-kli-nā'shən*, *n.* want of inclination: unwillingness.—*v.t.* **disincline** (*-klīn'*), to turn away inclination from: to excite the dislike or aversion of.—*adj.* **disinclined'**, not inclined: averse. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disinclose. Same as **disenclose.**

disincorporate, *dis-in-kōr'pə-rāt*, *v.t.* to deprive of

disinvest, *dis-in-vest′*, *v.t.* to divest.—*n.* **disinvest′iture**, the action of disinvesting. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disinvigorate, *dis-in-vig′ər-āt*, *v.t.* to weaken. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disinvolve, *dis-in-volv′*, *v.t.* to unfold: to disentangle. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disjaskit, *dis-jas′kit*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* jaded: worn out. [Prob. dejected.]

disject, *dis-jekt′*, *v.t.* to dismember: to scatter.—*n.* **disjec′tion**. [L. *disjicĕre*, *-jectum*—*dis-*, apart, *jacĕre*, to throw.]

disjoin, *dis-join′*, *v.t.* to separate after having been joined.—*v.t.* **disjoint′**, to put out of joint: to separate united parts of: to break the natural order or relations of: to make incoherent.—*adj.* **disjoint′ed**, incoherent, esp. of discourse: badly assorted.—*adv.* **disjoint′edly**.—*n.* **disjoint′edness**. [O.Fr. *desjoindre*—L. *disjungĕre*—*dis-*, apart, *jungĕre*, to join.]

disjunct, *dis-jungkt′*, also *dis′*, *adj.* disjoined: deeply constricted (*biol.*): of tetrachords, having the highest note of the lower and the lowest of the upper a tone or semitone apart (*ancient Gr. mus.*).—*n.* **disjunc′tion**, the act of disjoining: disunion: separation.—*adj.* **disjunct′ive**, disjoining: tending to separate: uniting sentences but disjoining the sense, or rather marking an adverse sense (*gram.*).—*n.* a word which disjoins.—*adv.* **disjunct′ively**.—*ns.* **disjunct′or**, a device for breaking an electric circuit: a weak place where separation between conidia occurs (*bot.*); **disjunct′ure**. [O.Fr. *desjoinct*, *desjoindre*. See

of joint.—*adv.* **dis′locatedly**.—*n.* **dislocā′tion**, a dislocated joint: displacement: disorganisation: derangement (of traffic, plans, etc.): a fault (*geol.*). [L.L. *dislocāre*, *-ātum*—L. *dis*, apart, *locāre*, to place.]

dislodge, *dis-loj′*, *v.t.* to drive from a lodgment or place of rest: to drive from a place of hiding or of defence.—*v.i.* to go away.—*n.* **dislodg(e)ment**. [O.Fr. *desloger*—*des-* (L. *dis-*), apart, *loger*, to lodge.]

disloign, *dis-loin′*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to put far apart or at a distance, to remove. [O.Fr. *desloignier*—*des-* (L. *dis-*), apart, *loignier*, to remove.]

disloyal, *dis-loi′əl*, *adj.* not loyal: unfaithful.—*adv.* **disloy′ally**.—*n.* **disloy′alty**. [O.Fr. *desloyal*—*des-* (L. *dis-*), neg., *loyal*, *leial*—L. *lēgālis*, legal.]

dislustre, *dis-lus′tər*, *v.t.* to deprive of lustre.—*v.i.* to lose lustre. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

dismal, *diz′məl*, *adj.* gloomy: dreary: sorrowful: depressing.—*n.* unlucky days (*obs.*): a swamp (*U.S.*): a dismal person: (in *pl.*) the dumps: (in *pl.*) mournings (*obs.*).—*adv.* **dis′mally**.—*ns.* **dis′malness**, **dismality** (*-mal′i-ti*).—**dismal day** (*Spens.*), a day of ill omen; **dismal Jimmy**, confirmed pessimist.—**the dismal science**, political economy. [O.Fr. *dismal*—L. *diēs mali*, evil, unlucky days.]

disman, *dis-man′*, *v.t.* to deprive of men (of a country, or ship): to unman: to deprive of human character (of the body by death). [Pfx. dis- (3).]

carriage, or the like. [O.Fr. *desmonter—des-* (L. *dis-*), neg., *monter*, to mount.]

dismutation, *dis-mū-tā'shən*, *n.* in biochemistry, simultaneous oxidation and reduction. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disnatured, *dis-nā'chərd*, *adj.* unnatural, devoid of natural affection.—*v.t.* **disnaturalise, -ize** (*-nat'*), to make alien or unnatural. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disnest, *dis-nest'*, *v.t.* to dislodge from a nest: to clear as of nestlings. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

disobedient, *dis-ō-bēd'yənt*, *adj.* neglecting or refusing to obey.—*n.* **disobed'ience.**—*adv.* **disobed'iently.** [Pfx. dis. (2).]

disobey, *dis-ō-bā'*, *dis-ə-bā'*, *dis'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to neglect or refuse to obey. [O.Fr. *desobeir—des-* (L. *dis-*), neg., and *obeir*, to obey.]

disoblige, *dis-ō-blīj'*, *-ə-blīj'*, *v.t.* to relieve from an obligation: to refuse or fail to oblige or grant a favour to: to offend or injure thereby.—*n.* **disobligation** (*dis-ob-li-gā'shən*), freedom from obligation: act of disobliging.—*adj.* **disob'ligatory** (*-gə-tə-ri*), releasing from obligation.—*n.* **disobligement** (*-blīj'*).—*adj.* **disoblig'ing**, not obliging: not careful to attend to the wishes of others: unaccommodating: unkind.—*adv.* **disoblig'ingly.**—*n.* **disoblig'ingness.** [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disorbed, *dis-örbd'*, (*Shak.*) *adj.* thrown from its sphere, as a star: deprived of the orb of sovereignty. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

disorder, *dis-ör'dər*, *n.* want of order: confusion: disturbance: breach of the peace: disease.—

to separate.—*v.i.* to separate.—*n.* the difference between the thickness of metal at the breech and the mouth of a gun. [Pfx. dis- (1).]

dispassion, *dis-pash'ən*, *n.* freedom from passion: a calm state of mind.—*adj.* **dispass'ionate** (*-it*), free from passion: unmoved by feelings: cool: impartial.—*adv.* **dispass'ionately.** [Pfx. dis- (2).]

dispatch, despatch, *dis-pach'*, *v.t.* to send away hastily: to send out of the world: to put to death: to dispose of: to perform speedily.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to make haste.—*n.* a sending away in haste: dismissal: rapid performance: haste: taking of life: the sending off of the mails: that which is dispatched, as a message, esp. telegraphic: (*pl.*) state-papers (military, diplomatic, etc.).—*n.* **dispatch'er.**—*adj.* **dispatch'ful** (*Milt.*), swift.—**dispatch'-boat**, a vessel for carrying dispatches; **dispatch'-box**, a box for holding dispatches or valuable papers; **dispatch'-ri'der**, a carrier of dispatches, on horse-back or bicycle. [It. *dispacciare* or Sp. *despachar*—L. *dis-*, apart, and some L.L. word from the root of *pangĕre*, *pactum*, to fasten; not connected with Fr. *dépêcher*.]

dispathy, a misspelling of **dyspathy.**

dispauperise, -ize, *dis-pö'pər-iz*, *v.t.* to free from pauperism or from paupers.—*v.t.* **dispau'per**, to declare no longer a pauper. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

dispeace, *dis-pēs'*, *n.* lack of peace: dissension. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

dispel, *dis-pel'*, *v.t.* to drive away and scatter: to make disappear.—*v.i.* to scatter or m from the average (*statistics*): the state of a finely divided colloid: a substance in that state: the diaspora.—*adj*. dispers′ive, tending or serving to disperse.—*n*. dispers′oid, a substance in a state of dispersion—also dispersed phase. [L. *dispergĕre*, *dispersum*—*dī-*, asunder, apart, *spargĕre*, to scatter.]

dispersonate, *dis-pūr′sən-āt*, *v.t.* to divest of personality. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

dispirit, *dis-pir′it*, *v.t.* to dishearten: to discourage.—*adj*. dispir′ited, dejected: feeble, spiritless.—*adv*. dispir′itedly.—*n*. dispir′itedness.—*adj*. dispir′iting, disheartening.—*n*. dispir′itment. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

dispiteous, *dis-pit′i-əs*, (*obs*.) *adj*. despiteous: pitiless.—*adv*. dispit′eously.—*n*. dispit′eousness. [See despite; influenced by piteous.]

displace, *dis-plās′*, *v.t.* to put out of place: to disarrange: to remove from a state, office, or dignity: to supplant: to substitute something for.—*adj*. displace′able.—*n*. displace′ment, a putting or being out of place: the difference between the position of a body at a given time and that occupied at first: the quantity of water displaced by a ship afloat or an immersed body.—displaced person, one removed from his country as a prisoner or as slave labour: a refugee or stateless person. [O.Fr. *desplacer*—*des-* (L. *dis-*), neg., and *place*, place.]

displant, *dis-plänt′*, *v.t.* to remove from a fixed position: to drive from an abode.—*n*. displantā′-

(oneself) away from one's work, to amuse (oneself)—*des-* (L. *dis-*), and *porter*—L. *portāre*, to carry; see sport.]

dispose, *dis-pōz′*, *v.t.* to arrange: to distribute: to place: to apply to a particular purpose: to make over by sale, gift, etc.: to bestow: to incline.—*v.i.* to settle things: to ordain what is to be: to make a disposition: (usu. with *of*) to get rid of.—*n*. disposal, management: behaviour, disposition.—*adj*. dispos′able, able to be disposed of: intended to be thrown away or destroyed after use.—*n*. dispos′al, the act of disposing: order: arrangement: management: right of bestowing: availability for one's own use or control.—*adj*. disposed′, inclined: of a certain disposition (with *well*, *ill*, etc.).—*adv*. dispos′edly, in good order: with measured steps.—*n*. dispos′er.—*n*. and *adj*. dispos′ing.—*adv*. disposingly.—*n*. disposure (*-pō′zhər*), disposal, arrangement: disposition.—dispose of, to settle what is to be done with: to make an end of: to have done with to part with: to get rid of: to sell. [Fr. *disposer*—*dis-* (L. *dis-*), asunder, *poser*, to place—L. *pausāre*, to pause, (late) to place.]

disposition, *dis-pə-zish′ən*, *n*. arrangement: distribution: plan for disposing one's property, etc.: natural tendency: temper: ministration (*N.T.*): a giving over to another, conveyance or assignment—often *disposition and settlement*, a deed for the disposal of a man's property at his death (*Scots

dispropriate, *dis-prō′pri-āt*, *v.t.* to disappropriate. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

disprove, *dis-proōv′*, *v.t.* to prove to be false or wrong: to disapprove (*arch.*):—*pa.p.* disproved′, disproven (*-prōv′*; *proōv′*).—*n.* disprov′al. [O.Fr. *desprover*; see prove.]

disprovide, *dis-prō-vīd′*, *v.t.* to leave or render unprovided. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

dispunge, *dis-punj′*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to sprinkle or discharge as if from a sponge. [Pfx. dis- (1).]

dispurse, *dis-pûrs′*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to disburse. [Pfx. dis- (1).]

dispurvey, *dis-pər-vā′*, (*arch.*) *v.t.* to deprive of provisions.—*n.* dispurvey′ance (*Spens.*). [Pfx. dis- (3).]

dispute, *dis-pūt′*, *v.t.* to make a subject of argument: to contend for: to oppose by argument: to call in question.—*v.i.* to argue: to debate.—*n.* a contest with words: an argument: a debate: a quarrel.—*adj.* dis′putable (also *-pūt′*), that may be disputed: of doubtful certainty.—*n.* dis′putableness.—*adv.* dis′putably.—*ns.* dis′putant, disput′er; disputā′tion, a contest in argument: an exercise in debate.—*adjs.* disputā′tious, disput′ative, inclined to dispute, cavil, or controvert.—*adv.* disputā′tiously.—*n.* disputā′tiousness.—beyond, or without, dispute, indubitably, certainly. [O.Fr. *desputer*—L. *disputāre*—*dis-*, apart, and *putāre*, to think.]

disqualify, *dis-kwol′i-fī*, *v.t.* to deprive of the qualities or qualifications necessary for any purpose: to make un

disrupt, *dis-rupt′*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to burst asunder, to break up.—*n.* disrup′tion, the act of breaking asunder: the act of bursting and rending: breach: (with *cap.*), in Scottish ecclesiastical history, the separation of the Free Church from the Established Church for the sake of spiritual independence (1843).—*adj.* disrup′tive, causing, or accompanied by, disruption. [L. *disruptus*, *diruptus*—*dīrumpĕre*—*dis-*, asunder, *rumpĕre*, to break.]

diss, *dis*, *n.* an Algerian reedy grass (*Ampelodesma tenax*) used for cordage, etc. [Ar. *dīs*.]

dissatisfactory, *dis-sat-is-fak′tər-i*, *adj.* causing dissatisfaction.—*ns.* dissatisfac′tion, state of being dissatisfied: discontent: uneasiness; dissatisfac′toriness. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

dissatisfy, *dis-sat′is-fī*, *v.t.* to fail to satisfy: to make discontented: to displease.—*adj.* dissat′isfied, discontented: not pleased. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disseat, *dis-sēt′*, *v.t.* to unseat. [Pfx. dis- (2), (3).]

dissect, *di-sekt′*, *v.t.* to cut asunder: to cut into parts for the purpose of minute examination: to divide and examine: to analyse and criticise.—*adj.* dissect′ed, deeply cut into narrow segments (*bot.*): cut up by valleys (*geol.*).—*adj.* dissect′ible.—*ns.* dissect′ing; dissec′tion, the act or the art of cutting in pieces a plant or animal in order to ascertain the structure of its parts: anatomy.—*adj.* dissect′ive, tending to dissect.—*n.* dissect′or.—dissected map, picture, a map or picture on a board cut up, so as to form a puzzle; dissect-ovary (*bot.*): a partition partly cutting off the bottom of a coral cup (*zool.*).—*adj.* dissepimental (*-ment'l*). [L. *dissaepīmentum*, a partition —L. *dissaepīre*—*dis-*, apart, *saepīre*, to hedge in, to fence.]

dissertate, *dis'ər-tāt*, *v.i.* to discourse—(*arch.*) dissert'.—*n.* dissertā'tion, a formal discourse: a treatise.—*adjs.* dissertā'tional, diss'ertātive.—*n.* diss'ertātor. [L. *dissertāre*, inten. of *disserĕre*, to discuss—*dis-*, *serĕre*, to put together.]

disserve, *dis-sûrv'*, *v.t.* to do an ill turn to: to clear (a table).—*n.* disserv'ice, injury: mischief: an ill turn.—*adj.* disserv'iceable. [O.Fr. *desservir* —L. *dis-*, neg., *servīre*, to serve.]

dissever, *di-sev'ər*, *v.t.* to sever: to part in two: to separate: to disunite.—*ns.* dissev'erance, disseverā'tion, dissev'erment, a dissevering or parting.—*adj.* dissev'ered, disunited. [O.Fr. *dessevrer*—L. *dis-*, apart, *sēparāre*, to separate.]

dissheathe, *dis-shēdh'*, *v.t.* to unsheathe. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disshiver, *dis-shiv'ər*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) and *v.i.* to shiver in pieces. [Pfx. dis- (1).]

dissident, *dis'i-dənt*, *adj.* dissenting.—*n.* a dissenter.—*n.* diss'idence, disagreement. [L. *dissidēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *dissidēre*—*dis-*, apart, *sedēre*, to sit.]

dissight, *di*(*s*)*-sīt'*, *n.* an unsightly object. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

dissilient, *di*(*s*)*-sil'yənt*, *adj.* springing asunder: bursting open with force (*bot.*).—*n.* dissil'ience. [L. *dissiliēns*, *-entis*—*dis-*, asunder, *salire*, to

dissociate. [L. *dissociāre*, *-ātum*—*dis-*, asunder, *sociāre*, to associate.]

dissoluble, *dis-ol'ū-bl* or *dis'əl-ū-bl*, *-o͞o-bl*, *adj.* capable of being dissolved.—*ns.* dissolūbil'ity, dissol'ūbleness.—*adj.* diss'olute (*-lo͞ot* or *-lūt*), loose, esp. in morals, debauched.—*n.* a dissolute person.—*adv.* diss'olutely.—*ns.* diss'oluteness; dissolution (*-lo͞o'* or *-lū'*), the breaking up of an assembly: loosening: melting: break-up: death: dissoluteness or dissolute behaviour (*arch.*); dissolu'tionism; dissolu'tionist; dissolvabil'ity (*diz-*); dissolv'ableness.—*adj.* dissolv'able, capable of being dissolved.—*v.t.* dissolve (*di-zolv'*), to loose asunder: to undo: to separate or break up: to put an end to (as a parliament): to melt in solution (formerly also in fusion): to disperse: to resolve (as doubts, riddles; *arch.*).—*v.i.* to go into solution: to break up: to waste away: to fade away: to melt.—*n.* dissolv'ent, a solvent.—*adj.* having power to melt.—*n.* and *adj.* dissolv'ing. [L. *dissolvĕre*, *dissolūtum*—*dis-*, asunder, *solvĕre*, *-ūtum*, to loose.]

dissonant, *dis'o-nənt*, or *-ə-*, *adj.* not agreeing or harmonising in sound: without concord or harmony: disagreeing.—*n.* diss'onance, disagreement of sound: want of harmony: discord: disagreement: specif., a combination of musical sounds that calls for resolution or produces beats—also diss'onancy. [L. *dissonāns*, *-antis*—*dis-*, apart, *sonāre*, to sound.]

dissuade, *di-swād'*, *v.t.* to give advice against (*obs.*):

destination than the home-signal. [Fr.,—L. *distāns*, *-antis*—*di-*, apart, *stāns*, *stantis*, pr.p. of *stāre*, to stand.]

distaste, *dis-tāst'*, *n.* disrelish: dislike: unpleasant experience (*obs.*): offence (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to dislike (*arch.*): to offend (*obs.*): to spoil the taste of (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to be distasteful.—*adj.* **distaste'ful,** unpleasant to the taste: unpleasant: indicating distaste (*Shak.*): full of distaste.—*adv.* **distaste'fully.**—*n.* **distaste'fulness.**

distemper, *dis-temp'ər*, *n.* a mode of painting in size, water-glass, or other watery vehicle giving body to the pigment: paint of this kind—for indoor walls, scenery, etc.—*v.t.* to paint in distemper.—Also **destemp'er.** [L. *dis-*, reversal, *temperāre*, to regulate, mix in proportion; cf. next word.]

distemper, *dis-temp'ər*, *n.* a morbid or disorderly state of body or mind: disease, esp. of animals: specifically a disease of the dog and ferret families caused by a filterable virus: ill-humour.—*v.t.* to derange the temper: to disorder or disease.—*adj.* **distemp'erate,** not temperate, immoderate: diseased.—*n.* **distemp'erature** (*arch.*), want of proper temperature: intemperateness, disturbance: uneasiness of mind: indisposition.—*adj.* **distem'pered,** disordered: intemperate, ill-humoured, put out of sorts. [O.Fr. *destemprer*, to derange—L. *dis-*, apart, *temperāre*, to govern, regulate.]

distend, *dis-tend'*, *v.t.* to stretch forth or apart: to stretch in three dimensions: to swell.—*v.i.* to swell.—*n.* **distensibil'it**

sion: discrimination: a distinguishing mark or character: distinctness (*obs.*): difference: a mark or honorific recognition of excellence: an honour: discriminating favour: noticeable eminence: outstanding merit: impressive and meritorious individuality.—*adj.* **distinc'tive** marking or expressing difference: characteristic.—*adv.* **distinct'ively.**—*n.* **distinct'iveness.**—*adv.* **distinct'ly.**—*ns.* **distinct'ness; distinct'ure** (*-tingk'chər*, *tyər*), distinctness. [See **distinguish.**]

distingué, *dē-stɛ̃-gā*, (Fr.) *adj.* distinguished: striking:—fem. **distinguée.**

distinguish, *dis-ting'gwish*, *v.t.* to mark off, set apart (often with *from*): to recognise by characteristic qualities: to make out: to make distinctions in or concerning (*obs.*): to bring by drawing distinctions: to separate by a mark of honour: to make eminent or known.—*v.i.* to make or show distinctions or differences, to recognise a difference (often with *between*).—*adj.* **disting'uishable,** capable of being distinguished.—*adv.* **disting'uishably.**—*adj.* **disting'uished,** illustrious.—*n.* **disting'uisher.**—*adj.* **disting'uishing,** peculiar.—*n.* **disting'uishment** (*Shak.*), distinction.—**Distinguished Conduct Medal** (**D.C.M.**), **Distinguished Flying Cross** (**D.F.C.**), **Distinguished Service Medal** (**D.S.M.**; also *U.S.*), **Distinguished Service Order** (**D.S.O.**), military decorations awarded for distinguished conduct in action. [L. *distinguĕre*, *distinctum*—*di-*, asunder, *stinguĕre*, orig. to prick, and *-ish*, in imitation of Fr. vbs. in *-ir*.]

individual to which the term is applicable (*log.*). —*n.* **distrib′uend**, that which is to be distributed. —*adjs.* **distrib′utable**, that may be divided; **distrib′utary**, distributing.—*n.* a branch of a distributing system: an off-flow from a river that does not return to it.—*ns.* **distrib′uter, -or**; **distribu′tion**, the act or process of distributing: dispersal: division: range: allotment: classification: the application of a general term to all the objects denoted by it: the manner in which the products of industry are shared among the people (*econ.*).—*adjs.* **distribu′tional**; **distrib′utive**, that distributes, separates, or divides: giving to each his own: such that $a\,.\,(x+y+z+\ldots) = a\,.\,x+a\,.\,y+a\,.\,z+\ldots$ (*math.*).—*n.* a word, like *each* or *every*, that indicates the several individuals of a number taken separately.—*adv.* **distrib′utively**.—**geographical distribution**, the department of science that treats of the range and dispersal of animals and plants about the world. [L. *distribuĕre*—*dis-*, asunder, *tribuĕre*, *tribūtum*, to allot.]

district, *dis′trikt*, *n.* a portion of territory defined for political, judicial, educational, or other purposes (as a registration district, a militia district, the District of Columbia): a region: a constituency (*U.S.*): a subdivision of a division (*India*).—*v.t.* to divide into districts—**district attorney** (*U.S.*), a public prosecutor for a district; **district council**, the council of an urban or rural district; **district nurse**, a nurse appointed to attend to cases in a district; **district visitor**, a

disvalue, *dis-val′ū*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to disparage. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

disvouch, *dis-vowch′*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to disavow. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

disworship, *dis-wûr′ship*, (*Milt.*) *n.* dishonour, disgrace. [Pfx. dis- (2).]

disyllable, *dis-il′ə-bl*, *n.* a word of two syllables.—*adj.* **disyllabic** (*-ab′ik*).—*n.* **disyllabificā′tion**.—*v.t.* **disyllab′ify**, to make into two syllables.—*n.* **disyll′abism**, the character of having two syllables. [Through Fr. *dissyllabe*, *dissilabe*, and L. from Gr. *di-*, twice, *syllabē*, a syllable; with *l* as in syllable.]

disyoke, *dis-yōk′*, (*Tenn.*) *v.t.* to free from the yoke. [Pfx. dis- (3).]

dit, ditt, *dit*, (*arch.*) *n.* a poem: the words of a song. [Apparently formed by Spenser from dite, influenced by ditty.]

dit, *dit*, (now *Scot.*) *v.t.* to stop, block:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **ditt′ed, ditt′it**; *pa.p.* also **dit**. [O.E. *dyttan*, to shut.]

dit, *dē*, (Fr.) named: reputed.

dita, *dē′ta*, *n.* an apocynaceous tree (*Alstonia scholaris*) of India and the Philippines, with tonic bark. [Tagálog or Visayan.]

dital, *di-təl*, *n.* a thumb key for sharpening a lute or guitar string by a semitone. [It. *dito*, finger, with *-al* after pedal, manual.]

ditch, *dich*, *n.* a trench dug in the ground: any long narrow depression carrying water: the border of a bowling-green: the sea (*slang*).—*v.i.* to make, repair or clean a ditch or ditches in the entablature between columns.—*adj.* ditriglyph′ic. [Pfx. di-.]

ditrochee, *dī-trō′kē*, *n.* a trochaic dipody.—*adj.* **ditrochē′an.** [Pfx. di-.]

dittander, *di-tan′dər*, *n.* a pepperwort (*Lepidium latifolium*), a pungent cruciferous plant: dittany. [A form of dittany.]

dittany, *dit-ə′ni*, *n.* an aromatic rutaceous plant (*Dictamnus albus*), secreting much volatile oil. [O.Fr. *dictame*—L. *dictamnus*—Gr. *diktamnos*; prob. from Mt. *Diktē* in Crete.]

dittay, *dit′ā*, (*Scots law*) *n.* an indictment, charge. [O.Fr. *ditté*—L. *dictātum*; cf. ditty, dictate.]

ditto, *dit′ō*, contracted **do.**, *n.* that which has been said: the same thing.—*adv.* as before, or aforesaid: in like manner.—*v.t.* to duplicate.—*n.pl.* **ditt′os**, a suit of clothes of the same colour throughout. [It. *ditto*—L. *dictum*, said, *pa.p.* of *dicĕre*, to say.]

dittography, *di-tog′rə-fi*, *n.* unintentional repetition of letters or words in copying a manuscript. [Gr. *dittos*, double, *graphein*, to write.]

dittology, *di-tol′ə-ji*, *n.* a double reading or interpretation. [Gr. *dittologiā*—*dittos*, double, *legein*, to speak.]

ditty, *dit′i*, *n.* a song: a little poem to be sung.—*v.t.* to set words to. [O.Fr. *ditie*—L. *dictātum*, neut. perf. part. (pass.) of *dictāre*, to dictate.]

ditty-bag, *dit′i-bag*, *n.* a sailor's bag for needles, thread, etc.—Also **ditt′y-box.** [Origin unknown.]

diuretic, *dī-ū-ret′ik*, *adj.* promoting the discharge of urine.—*n.* a medicine causing this discha

able, often underground (*slang*): a subway.—*n.* **div′er**, one who dives or can dive: one who dives for pearls: one who works from a diving-bell or in a diving-dress beneath water: a bird expert at diving, esp. the loon, loosely applied to auks, grebes, penguins, etc.: a pickpocket (*slang*).—*n.* and *adj.* **div′ing.**—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **dive-bomb**, to attack with, or as if with, a dive-bomber: to discharge bombs while diving; **dive′-bomber**, an aeroplane that discharges a bomb while in a steep dive; **dive′-bombing**; **dive-dapp′er** (*Shak.*), a didapper, dabchick; **div′ing-bell**, a hollow vessel or chamber, originally bell-shaped, open at the bottom and supplied with air by a tube from above, in which one may descend into and work under water; **div′ing-board**, a board for diving from; **div′ing-dress**, a water-tight costume for a diver, with special provision for receiving air, etc. [O.E. *dȳfan*, *dūfan*—O.N. *dȳfa*.]

divellent, *dī-vel′ənt*, *adj.* drawing asunder.—*v.t.* **divell′icate**, to pull in pieces: to pluck apart. [L. *dī*, apart, *vellĕre*, *vellicāre*, to pluck.]

diverge, *di-* or *dī-vûrj*, *v.i.* to incline or turn apart: to tend from a common point in different directions: to vary from the standard.—*ns.* **diverge′ment**; **diverg′ence**, **diverg′ency.**—*adj.* **diverg′ent.**—*adv.* **diverg′ently.**—*adj.* **diverg′ing.**—*adv.* **diverg′ingly.** [L. *dī-*, asunder, *vergĕre*, to incline.]

divers, *dī′vərz*, *adj.* sundry: several: more than one: same as diverse (*B.*).—*adv.* (*Milt.*) in allot: to deal out: to ascertain how many times a quantity is contained in (*math.*): to perform with division or floridly (*mus.*): to be a boundary or a subject of difference between: to keep apart: to cause to vote for and against a motion: to sever.—*v.i.* to separate: to fall apart: to branch: to vote for and against a motion: to admit of or be susceptible of division.—*n.* the act of dividing (*coll.*): a watershed (esp. in U.S.). —*adjs.* **divīd'able** (or *div'id-*), divisible: divided (*Shak.*); **divīd'ant** (*Shak.*), distinguishable, separable.—*adv.* **divīd'edly.**—*n.* **divīd'er,** one who or that which divides: a soup-ladle (*Scot.*): (*pl.*) a kind of compasses for measuring.—*adj.* **divīd'ing,** separating.—*n.* separation.—*adjs.* **divĭd'ual,** divisible: separable (*Milt.*): shared in common with others (*Milt.*); **divĭd'uous,** divided, special, accidental.—**divīd'ing-en'gine,** an instrument for marking accurate subdivisions or graduating scales. [L. *dividĕre, divīsum—dis-*, asunder, root *vid*, to separate.]

dividend, *div'i-dend*, *n.* that which is to be divided: the share of a sum divided that falls to each individual, by way of interest or otherwise.—**dividend stripping,** a method of evading tax on dividends by a contrived arrangement between a company liable to tax and another in a position to claim repayment of tax; **div'idend-warr'ant,** a certificate entitling to payment of dividend.—**declare a dividend,** to announce the sum per cent. a trading concern is prepared to pay its shareholders. [L. *dīvidendum*, to be divided, *dīvidĕre*.]

tion.—*n.* **divis'ionism** (often *cap.*; *paint.*), pointillism.—*adj.* **divisive** (*-vīz'*), forming division or separation: creating discord.—*ns.* **divis'iveness; divis'or** (*math.*), the number which divides the dividend.—**division of labour,** the assigning of different functions to different agents. [L. *dīvisiō, -ōnis, dīvisor, -ōris—dīvidĕre*, to divide.]

divorce, *di-vōrs', -vörs'*, *n.* the legal dissolution of marriage: separation (*fig.*).—*v.t.* to dissolve the marriage of: to put away by divorce: to separate.—*v.i.* to obtain a divorce.—*adj.* **divorce'able.** —*ns.* **divorcee',** a divorced person; **divorce'ment** (*B.*), divorce; **divor'cer.**—*adj.* **divor'cive,** having power to divorce. [Fr.,—L. *dīvortium—divortĕre*, another form of *divertĕre*; see **divert.**]

divot, *div'ət*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a thin sod, cut for roofing, etc., or accidentally by golfers.—**feal and divot** (*Scots law*), a right of cutting sods. [Origin unknown.]

divulge, *di-* or *dī-vulj'*, *v.t.* to spread abroad among the vulgar or the people: to make public: to reveal.—*v.t.* **divul'gate** (*-gāt*), to publish.—*n.* **divulgā'tion.** [L. *dīvulgāre—dī-*, abroad, *vulgāre*, to publish, *vulgus*, the common people.]

divulsion, *di-* or *dī-vul'shən*, *n.* act of pulling or rending asunder or away.—*adj.* **divul'sive,** tending to pull asunder. [L. *dīvulsiō, -ōnis—dī-*, *vellĕre, vulsum*, to pull.]

divvy, divi, *div'i*, (*slang*) *n.* a dividend.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to divide: to go shares.—Also **divvy up.** [Abbrev. of divide, dividend.]

and rhetorically inverted sentences, in some dialects merely periphrastically, and in verse sometimes to gain a syllable or postpone the accent; but these uses are limited with the verbs *have* and *do*.—*n*. activity: what one has to do: fuss (*arch*.): a feast, celebration: a swindle, hoax (*slang*).—*adj*. **do′able** (*rare*), that can be done.—*n*. **do′er**, one who does, or habitually does, anything: an agent.—*adj*. **do′ing**, active (as in *up and doing*).—*n*. (*coll*.) a scolding: thrashing: severe treatment: (in *pl*.) activities, behaviour: (in *pl*.) fancy dishes or adjuncts (*U.S*.): (in *pl*.) what's-its-name (*slang*).—**do′all**, a factotum; **do′-good′er**, a slighting name for one who tries to benefit others by social reforms etc., implying that his, her, efforts are unwelcome or ineffectual; **do′-good′ery** (*slang*); **do′-good′ism**.—*adj*. **do-it-yourself**. designed to be built, constructed, etc., by an amateur, rather than one specially trained.—Also *n*.—**do′-naught, do′-nought, do′-noth′ing**, a lazy or idle person: a fainéant (see **donnot**); **do′-noth′ing-ism**; **do′-noth′ingness**.—**be done**, to be at an end: to have done, finished (*Scot*.); **do away with**, to abolish, destroy; **do brown**, to cook or roast to brownness: to hoax, swindle (*slang*); **do by**, act towards; **do down**, put down, subdue (*obs*.): to cheat, get the better of (*slang*); **do for**, to suit: provide for: ruin: kill (*coll*.): do domestic work for (*coll*.); **do in**, (*coll*.) to deceive, to get the better of: to exhaust: to ruin, to murder; **do one proud** (*coll*.), to make one

docile, *dō′sil*, or *dos′il*, *adj*. teachable: ready to learn: easily managed.—(*obs*.) **do′cible**.—*ns*. **docibil′ity, doc′ibleness, docil′ity**. [Fr.,—L. *docilis*—*docēre*, to teach.]

docimasy, *dos′i-mə-si*, *n*. scrutiny: application of tests: assaying: examination of drugs.—*adj*. **docimastic** (*-mas′tik*).—*n*. **docimol′ogy**, the art of assaying. [Gr. *dokimasiā*, examination—*dokimazein*, to test—*dechesthai*, to take, approve.]

dock, *dok*, *n*. a polygonaceous weed (*Rumex*) with large leaves and a long root.—*n*. **dock′en** (*Scot*., perh. orig. *pl*.), a dock.—**dock′-cress**, the nipplewort. [O.E. *docce*.]

dock, *dok*, *v.t*. to cut short: to curtail: to cut off: to clip: to deprive of pay.—*n*. the part of a tail left after clipping: the rump (*Scot*.). [M.E. *dok*, prob.—O.N. *dokkr*, stumpy tail.]

dock, *dok*, *n*. an artificial basin for the reception of vessels: the waterway between two wharves or two piers: a wharf or pier: the enclosure in court for the accused: in a railway station, the place of arrival and departure of a train: in the theatre, a space for storing scenery.—*v.t*. to embed in sand or ooze (*Shak*.): to place in a dock: to bring into dock: to equip with docks: to join (space-craft) together in space.—Also *v.i.*—*v.i*. to enter a dock.—*ns*. **dock′age**, accommodation in docks for ships: dock-dues; **dock′er, dock′la′bourer**, one who works in the docks; **dock′ing**; **dockisā′tion, -z-**.—*v.t*. **dock′ise, -ize**, to convert into docks.—**dock′dues**, payments for

[redacted]

the doctor ordered (*slang*), the very thing that's needed. [L., a teacher—*docēre*, to teach.]

doctrinaire, *dok-tri-nār'*, *n.* an unpractical theorist, disposed to carry principles to logical but unworkable extremes: in France, in 1815-30, one of a school who desired constitutional government.—*adj.* theoretical.—*n.* and *adj.* **doctrinā'rian, doctrinaire.**—*ns.* **doctrinair'ism, doctrinā'rianism,** blind adhesion to one-sided principles. [Fr.,—L.L. *doctrīnārius*.]

doctrine, *dok'trin*, *n.* teaching (*arch.*): a thing taught: a principle of belief.—*adj.* **doc'trinal** (or *-tri'nəl*).—*adv.* **doc'trinally** (or *-tri'*). [L. *doctrina*, *docēre*, to teach.]

document, *dok'ū-mənt*, *n.* instruction (*Spens.*): warning (*obs.*): a paper or other material thing affording information, proof, or evidence of anything.—*v.t.* (also *-ment'*), to furnish with documents: to support or prove by documents.—*adjs.* **documental** (*-ment'*), **document'ary,** relating to or found in documents: aiming at presentation of reality.—*n.* a motion-picture presenting an activity or occupation of real life without fictional colouring or professional actors.—*n.* **documentā'tion,** instruction (*arch.*): preparation, setting forth, or use of documentary evidence and authorities: in fiction, realistic reproduction of records, real or supposed. [Fr.,—L. *documentum*—*docēre*, to teach.]

dod, *dod*, (*obs.* or *dial.*) *v.t.* to cut the hair of: to poll: to pollard: to clip.—*n.* (*Scot.*) a rounded hill-top, esp. a shoulder of a greater hill.—*adj.* **dodd'ed,** polled: hornless: pollard.—*n.* **dodd'y**

do or carry out: risky.—**dodge the column** (*slang*), evade one's duties. [Origin obscure.]

Dodgem(s), *doj'əm(z)*, *n.* an amusement in which drivers of small electric cars within an enclosure strive to bump others without being bumped. [Trademark.]

dodkin, *dod'kin*, *n.* a doit.—Also **doit'kin.** [doit.]

dodman, *dod'mən*, (*dial.*) *n.* a snail. [Origin unknown.]

dodo, *dō'dō*, *n.* a clumsy flightless bird, about the size of a turkey, a native of Mauritius, extinct about the end of the 17th century:—*pl.* **do'do(e)s.** [Port. *doudo*, silly.]

Dodonaean, *dō-dō-nē'ən*, pertaining to *Dodona* in Epirus, or its oracle sacred to Zeus, situated in a grove of oaks.—Also **Dodō'nian.**

Doe, *dō*.—**John Doe and Richard Roe,** imaginary plaintiff and opponent in the old legal action for ejectment, proverbial as a legal fiction.

doe, *dō*, *n.* the female of the fallow-deer or buck: extended to the female of other deer, of antelope, rabbit, hare, and sometimes other animals.—**doe'-skin,** the skin of a doe: a smooth, close-woven, woollen cloth. [O.E. *dā*; Dan. *daa*, deer.]

doer, does. See **do.**

doff, *dof*, *v.t.* to take off: to put off: to remove.—*n.* **doff'er,** part of a carding machine that strips the cotton from the cylinder when carded: one who removes full bobbins from a machine. [do, off.]

dog, *dog*, *n.* a wild or domestic animal of the same genus (Canis) as the wolf: a male of the species:

supposed to be the time when dogs are specially liable to hydrophobia.—**dog'-ear**, a dog's-ear.—*adj.* **dog'-eared**, of pages of a book, turned down like the ears of a dog: hence, shabby, scruffy.—**dog'-eat-dog'**, a ruthless pursuit of one's own interests, savage self-concern.—Also *adj.*—**dog'-end** (*slang*), a cigarette-end.—*adj.* **dog'-faced**.—**dog'-fan'cier**, a breeder or seller of dogs; **dog'-fight**, a fight between dogs: a confused fight or mêlée; **dog'fish**, a small shark of various kinds; **dog'fox**, a male fox; **dog'-grass**, **dog'-wheat**, couch-grass or kindred species; **dog'-head**, hammer of a gunlock; **dog'-hip**, **-hep** (*dial.*), hip or fruit of the dog-rose; **dog'hole**, a hole fit only for a dog: a wretched dwelling; **dog'-house**, a dog-kennel: a place of disgrace (*fig.*); **dog-kenn'el**; **dog'-Lat'in**, barbarous Latin; **dog'-leech**, one who treats diseases of dogs.—*adj.* **dog'-leg(ged)**, bent like a dog's hind leg: (of stairs) having successive flights running opposite ways without a well-hole: (of a fence) made of poles laid on cross-shaped supports: (also *n.*; *golf*) (of) a hole with a bent fairway.—**dog'-lett'er**, *r*, from its growling sound; **dog'-louse**; **dog'-pars'ley**, fool's parsley; **dog'-per'iwinkle**, species of Purpura (also **dog'-whelk**); **dog'-rose**, species of wild rose, *Rosa canina*; **dog'-salmon**, keta and humpback, Pacific species of salmon; **dog's'-body** (orig. *naut. slang*), pease-pudding: dish of biscuit, water, and sugar: junior naval (or other) officer: a general drudge; **dog('s)'-ear**, a fold at the corner of a leaf in a book.—*v.t.* to fold at the corner.—**dog's'-fenn'el**,

away or abandon. [Late O.E. *docga*—cf. Du. *dog*, a mastiff; Ger. *dogge*.]

dog, *dog*, (*obs.*) *n.* used in oaths for God.—*interj.* **doggone(d)** (*dog-gon(d)'*), **dog on it** (*U.S.*), expressing vexation.—Also *adj.*

doge, *dōj*, or *dō'jā*, *n.* the chief magistrate in republican Venice and Genoa.—*ns.* **dogaressa** (*dō-gä-res'a*), a doge's wife; **dogate** (*dō'gāt*), **doge'ate** (*dō'jāt*), **doge'ship**. [It. (Venetian dial.) for *duce*, duke—L. *dux*, a leader.]

dogger, *dog'ər*, *n.* a two-masted Dutch fishing-vessel.—*n.* **dogg'erman**. [Du.]

dogger, *dog'ər*, *n.* a concretion, esp. of ironstone: a sandy ironstone or ferruginous sandstone: part of the Middle Jurassic. [Origin uncertain; a northern word.]

doggerel, *dog'ər-əl*, *n.* irregular measures in burlesque poetry, so named in contempt: worthless verses.—*adj.* irregular in rhythm, mean.—Also **dogg'rel**. [Origin unknown.]

doggo, *dog'ō*, (*coll.*) *adj.* hidden. [Poss. from dog.]

dogie, **dogy**, *dō'gi*, (*U.S.*) *n.* a motherless calf. [Origin obscure.]

dogma, *dog'mə*, *n.* a settled opinion: a principle or tenet: a doctrine laid down with authority.—*adjs.* **dogmatic** (*-mat'ik*), **-al**, pertaining to a dogma: asserting a thing as if it were a dogma: asserting positively: overbearing.—*adv.* **dogmat'ically**.—*n.* **dogmat'ics** (*theol.*), the statement of Christian doctrines, systematic theology.—*v.i.* **dog'matise**, **-ize** (*-mə-tīz*), to state one's opinion head), long-headed—having a breadth of skull (from side to side) less than 75 (or 78) per cent. of the length (front to back)—opp. to *brachycephalic*.—Also **dolichoceph′alous**.—*ns*. **dolichoceph′aly, dolichoceph′alism**; **Dolichos** (*dol′i-kos*; Gr., long, also a podded plant), a genus of long-podded leguminous plants allied to the haricot; **Dolichosaurus** (*-sö′rəs*; Gr. sauros, lizard), the typical genus of **Dolichosau′ria**, a group of Cretaceous fossil reptiles; **Dolichotis** (*-kō′tis*; Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear), a genus of long-eared S. American rodents—the mara or Patagonian hare. [Gr. *dolichos*, long.]

dolichurus, *dol-i-kū′rəs*, *n*. a dactylic hexameter with a redundant syllable at the end. [Gr. *dolichouros*, long-tailed.]

dolium, *dō′li-əm*, *n*. a Roman earthenware jar for wine, oil, grain, etc.:—*pl*. **dō′lia**. [L. *dōlium*.]

doll, *dol*, *n*. a puppet: a toy in human form: an insipid woman, esp. one who is over-dressed and silly: a young woman: smallest or pet pig in a litter.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to dress (often with *up*).—*ns*. **doll′dom; doll′hood; doll′iness**.—*adj*. **doll′ish**.—*ns*. **doll′ishness; doll′y** (girl or bird), dim. of doll, an attractive young girl: formerly, a dolly-mop: a slow, easy catch (*cricket*).—*adj*. **doll′y**.—**doll′s′-house; doll′y-mop**, a slut: a prostitute; **doll′y-shop**, a marine store—a low pawn-shop—often having a black doll as sign. [Prob. from *Dolly*, familiar dim. of *Dorothy*.]

dollar, *dol′ər*, *n*. a silver coin (= 100 cents) of

explained as—Bret. *dol*, *taol*, table, *men*, stone; but *tolmēn* in Cornish meant hole of stone.]

dolomite, *dol′ə-mīt*, *n*. a mineral, double carbonate of calcium and magnesium: a rock composed of that mineral, magnesian limestone.—*adj*. **dolomitic** (*-mit′ik*).—*n*. **dol′omitisation, -z-**.—*v.t.* **dol′omitise, -ize**, to convert into dolomite. [After the French geologist D. Guy de *Dolomieu* (1750-1801).]

dolour, *dol′ər*, *dōl′ər*, historically *dul′ər*, *n*. pain: grief: anguish.—*adjs*. **dolorif′erous, dolori′fic**, causing or conveying dolour, pain, or grief.—*adv*. **dolorō′so** (It.; *mus*.), in a soft and pathetic manner.—*adj*. **dol′orous**, full of dolour, pain, or grief: doleful.—*adv*. **dol′orously**.—*n*. **dol′orousness**. [O.Fr.,—L. *dolēre*, to grieve.]

dolphin, *dol′fin*, *n*. an animal of the whale kind, closely resembling the porpoise, about 8 to 10 feet long: the Coryphaena, a fish about 5 feet in length, noted for the brilliancy of its colours when dying: (*cap*.) a northern constellation (see Delphinus).—*n*. **dol′phinet** (*Spens*.), a female dolphin.—**dol′phin-fly**, a black aphis or plant-louse, destructive to bean-plants. [O.Fr. *daulphin*—L. *delphīnus*—Gr. *delphīs*, *-phīnos*.]

dolt, *dōlt*, *n*. a dull or stupid fellow.—*adj*. **dolt′ish**, dull: stupid.—*adv*. **dolt′ishly**.—*n*. **dolt′ishness**. [For dulled or blunted; see dull.]

Dom, *dom*, *n*. the Portuguese form of *Don*: also a title given to certain Catholic dignitaries and members of some monastic orders *adv*. **domes'tically.**—*v.t.* **domes'ticate**, to make domestic or familiar: to tame.—*adj*. **domes'ticated**, adapted to or content with home life and activities: tamed.—*ns*. **domesticā'tion**; **domes'ticātor**; **domesticity** (*dō-*, *do-mis-tis'*), domestic or domesticated state: home life: (in *pl.*) home conditions and arrangements.—**domestic architecture**, the architecture of mansions, dwelling-houses, cottages, etc.; **domestic economy**, the principles of efficient ordering of a household; **domestic science**, the household arts, as catering, cookery, laundry-work, studied in the light of physiological, chemical, etc., knowledge. [L. *domesticus*—*domus*, a house.]

domett, *dom'ət*, *-it*, *n*. a plain cloth with cotton warp and woollen weft. [Perh. a proper name.]

domicile, *dom'i-sīl*, *-sil*, *n*. a dwelling-place, abode: one's legally recognised place of residence.—*v.t.* to establish in a fixed residence.—*adjs*. **dom'iciled**; **domiciliary** (*-sil'*), pertaining to the domicile.—*v.t.* **domiciliāte** (*-sil'*), to establish in a permanent residence.—*n*. **domiciliā'tion.**—**domiciliary nurse**, a nurse visiting sick persons in their homes; **domiciliary visit**, a visit, under authority, to a private house for the purpose of searching it: a visit made by a doctor to a patient's home. [Fr.,—L. *domicilium*—*domus*, a house.]

dominant, *dom'in-ənt*, *adj*. prevailing: predominant: overtopping: of an ancestral chracter, appearing in the first generation of cross-bred offspring to the exclusion of the alternative

a mask: one of the oblong pieces with which the game of **dom'inoes** (*-nōz*) is played, usually twenty-eight in number, divided into two compartments, each of which is blank or marked with from one to six spots: a card game played in a similar way: the end. [Apparently Sp. *dominó*, *dómino*, in some way conn. with L. *dominus*, master.]

Don, *don*, *n*. a Spanish title, corresponding to English Sir, Mr, formerly applied only to noblemen, now to all classes: **don**, a Spanish nobleman, a Spaniard: a fellow of a college, a college authority: a swell, adept (*coll.*):—*fem*. **Doña**, *dōn'ya*, **Don'na** (Italian form); corr. **dona(h)**, *dō'nȧ*, a sweetheart.—*adj*. **donn'ish**, petaining to a don: with the airs of a don.—*ns*. **donn'ism**, self-importance; **don'ship**, rank or dignity of a don.—**Don Juan**, a libertine of Spanish legend, subject of plays, poems, and operas in several European languages: an attractive profligate. [Sp.,—L. *dominus*.]

don, *don*, *v.t.* to do or put on: to assume:—*pr.p.* **donn'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **donned**. [do, on.]

dona(h). See under **Don.**

Donat, Donet, *dō'nət*, *n*. a grammar, a primer. [O.Fr. *donat*, from Aelius *Dōnātus*, author about 358 A.D. of a long-famous Latin grammar.]

donation, *dō-nā'shən*, *n*. act of giving: that which is given, a gift of money or goods: the act by which a person freely transfers his title to anything to another (*law*).—*ns*. **dō'nary**, a thing

donnered, donnerd, donnert, *don'ərd, -ərt,* (*Scot.*) *adj.* stupid: dull-witted.

donnerwetter, *don'ər-vet-ər,* (Ger.) thunderstorm (used as an interjection).

donnot, donnat, *don'ət,* (*Yorkshire*) *n.* a good-for-nothing: an idler. [App. partly do-naught, partly dow-nought.]

Donnybrook, *don'i-bro͝ok, n.* a riotous assembly. [From the fair at *Donnybrook*, Dublin.]

donor. See **donation.**

donsie, *don'si, adj.* (*Scot.*) unlucky, perverse: neat: trim: sickly. [Origin unknown.]

don't, *dōnt,* for do not.

donut. Same as **doughnut.**

donzel, *don'zəl,* (*obs.*) *n.* a squire, aspirant to knighthood. [It. *donzello*—L.L. *domnicellus,* dim. of L. *dominus,* lord.]

doob, *do͞ob, n.* dog's-tooth grass. [Hind. *dūb.*]

doo, *do͞o, n.* Scots form of dove.—**doocot, dooket** (*do͞ok'ət*), a dovecote.

doodad, *do͞o'dad, n.* a small ornament or trinket: a piece of decoration: a gadget: thingamy.—*n.* **doodah,** *do͞o'dä,* a state of agitation, in phrase **all of a doodah.** [Both coined from do.]

doodle, *do͞od'l,* (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to dandle.

doodle, *do͞od'l,* (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to drone or play, as a bagpipe. [Ger. *dudeln.*]

doodle, *do͞od'l, v.i.* scrawl, scribble, meaninglessly.

doodlebug, *do͞od'l-bug, n.* the larva of an ant-lion or other insect (used in divination in America; *U.S.*): any instrument, scientific or unscientific, used by prospectors to indicate the presence of

upon: very nearly (*fig.*); **out of doors** (see **out**); **show one the door,** to turn out of the house. [O.E. *duru* (fem.) and *dor* (neut.); cf. Ger. *tür, tor,* Gr. *thyrā,* L. *foris,* Sans. *dvār,* a door.]

doorn, *do͞orn,* (*S. Africa*) *n.* thorn.—**doorn-boom** (*do͞orn'bo͞om*), a S. African acacia. [Du. *doorn,* thorn, *boom,* tree.]

dop, *dop, n.* a copper cup in which a gem is fastened for cutting or polishing: Cape brandy made from grape-skins: a drink container (about one third of a bottle): an empty shell (as of a nut): a cartridge-case (usu. doppie.) [Du. *dop,* shell, husk.]

dop, *dop, v.t.* and *v.i.* to dip: to dap.—*n.* (*obs.*) a curtsy: a bob.—*ns.* **dopp'er,** a didapper: a rod for dapping; **dopp'ing,** a flock of sheldrake. [O.E. *dop-* (in compounds); connected with dip.]

dope, *dōp, n.* a thick liquid, semi-liquid, or pasty material: an absorbent: lubricating grease: aeroplane varnish: a liquid added to improve the efficiency of anything: opium: a drug, esp. one administered to a racehorse or taken by an addict: drug-taking: confidential or fraudulent information in advance: information in general: a wireless news bulletin (*U.S.*): anything supplied to dull, blind, or blunt the conscience or insight: a fool.—*v.t.* to give or apply dope to: to drug.—*v.i.* to take dope.—*n.* **dōp'er,** one who applies, administers, deals in, or takes dope.—*adj.* **dōp'y, dope'y,** narcotic: stupefied: stupid.—*n.* **dop'ing,** drugging: (*electronics*) the genus, or of the group to which it belongs. [Gr. *dory*, spear.]

Dorcas, *dör'kəs*, *n.* in Acts, ix, 36, the Greek translation (*Dorkas*) of *Tabitha* (Aramaic, gazelle), name of a woman famous for good works—hence **Dorcas society**, a ladies' society for making and providing clothes for the poor. [Gr. *dorkas*, gazelle.]

doree. See **dory.**

Dorian, *dō'ri-ən*, *dö'*, *adj.* belonging to *Doris* in Greece or to the Dorians: Doric.—*n.* a native of Doris: a member of one of the main divisions of the ancient Greeks who arrived about 1100 B.C. and made their home in Doris, S.E. Peloponnese, Crete, Rhodes, etc.—**Dorian mode**, a mode of ancient Greek music consisting of two tetrachords with a semitone between the two lowest notes in each, the tetrachords separated by a whole tone (as efga; bcde—but reckoned downwards by the Greeks), traditionally of a stirring, solemn, simple and martial quality: an authentic mode of old church music, extending from d to d with d as its final. [L. *Dōrius*—Gr. *Dōrios*—*Dōris*.]

Doric, *dor'ik*, *adj.* belonging to *Doris* in Greece, or the Dorians, or their dialect: denoting one of the Greek orders of architecture, distinguished by its simplicity and massive strength.—*n.* a Greek dialect: any dialect imagined to resemble it, esp. Scottish.—*n.* **Doricism** (*dor'i-sizm*), a peculiarity of the Doric dialect.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **dōr'ise, -ize**, to render or become like the

originally made at *Doornik*, or Tournai, in Belgium.

dorp, *dörp*, *n.* a village, esp. Dutch. [Du. *dorp*; O.E. *thorp*.]

dorsal, *dör'sl*, *adj.* pertaining or belonging to the back.—*n.* a dorsal fin: a dorsal vertebra: a dossal.—*adv.* **dor'sally.**—*ns.* **dorse** (*obs.*), the back of a book or writing: a dossal: the back; **dor'sel**, a dossal; **dor'ser**, a dosser.—*adjs.* **dorsibranchiate** (*-brangk'*), having gills on the back; **dorsif'erous**, having sori on the back: carrying young on the back; **dor'sifixed** (*bot.*), of an anther, attached by the whole length of the back to the filament; **dor'siflex**, bent towards the back.—*n.* **dorsiflex'ion**, a bending backwards: a bending of the back, a bow.—*adjs.* **dor'sigrade**, walking on the back of the toes; **dorsiven'tral**, possessing two sides distinguishable as upper or ventral and lower or dorsal, as a leaf.—*ns.* **dorsiventral'ity**; **dors'um**, back.—**dorsal suture**, the seam at the midrib of a carpel.—**send to dorse**, to throw on the back. [L. *dorsum*, the back.]

dorse, *dörs*, *n.* a small cod. [Low Ger. *dorsch*.]

dort, *dört*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to sulk.—*n.pl.* **dorts**, sulks.—*adj.* **dor'ty**, pettish: delicate. [Origin unknown.]

dorter, dortour, *dör'tər*, (*arch.*) *n.* a dormitory, esp. monastic. [O.Fr. *dortour*—L. *dormitōrium*; see dormer, dormitory.]

dory, *dō'ri*, *dö'*, *n.* a golden-yellow fish (*Zeus* a pledget of lint for dressing a wound (*surg.*). [O.Fr. *dosil*—L.L. *ducillus*, a spigot.]

dost, *dust*, 2nd pers. sing. pres. indic. of do.

dot, *dot*, *n.* a very small spot: a short element in the Morse code.—*v.t.* to mark with a dot or dots: to diversify with objects: to jot: to hit.—*v.i.* to form dots: to limp:—*pr.p.* **dott'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **dott'ed**.—*adj.* **dott'ed**, composed of dots: marked with a dot or dots.—*adj.* **dott'y**, composed of, covered with, dots: unsteady (*coll.*): feeble (*coll.*): crazed (*coll.*).—**dotted note**, (*mus.*) one whose length is increased by one half by a dot placed after it.—**dot and carry**, to set down the units and carry over the tens to the next column. [O.E. has *dott*, head of a boil; Du. *dot*, tuft, knot.

dot, *dot*, *n.* a marriage portion.—*adj.* **dotal** (*dō'təl*), pertaining to dowry or to dower.—*n.* **dōtā'tion**, the bestowing of a dowry: an endowment. [Fr.,—L. *dōs*, *dōtis*.]

dote, doat, *dōt*, *v.i.* to be stupid or foolish (*arch.*): to be weakly affectionate: to show excessive love (with *upon*, *on*): of timber, to decay.—*ns.* **dōt'age**, a doting: childishness of old age: excessive fondness; **dōt'ant** (*Shak.*), a dotard; **dōt'ard**, one who dotes: one showing the weakness of old age, or excessive fondness.—*adj.* **dōt'ed** (*Spens.*), stupid.—*n.* **dōt'er, doat'er**, one who dotes.—*adj.* and *n.* **dōt'ing, doat'ing**.—*adj.* **dōt'ish**, silly.—*n.* **dōtt'le** (*Scot.*), a dotard.—*adjs.* **dŏtt'le, -d** (*Scot.*), in dotage; **dōt'y**, decaying (of timber).—

events on the same programme: a combined bet on two races, stake and winnings from the first being bet on the second: a Guernsey copper coin, ⅛th of a penny: a duplicate: an actor's substitute: a quick pace (short for double-quick): one's wraith or apparition: an exact counterpart: a turning upon one's course: a trick: a feast on which the antiphon is said both before and after the psalms (*eccles.*): a size of roofing slate, 13 × 6 inches (330 × 152 mm.).—*ns.* **doub'leness**, the state of being double: duplicity; **doub'ler**, one who or that which doubles; **doub'ling**, the act of making double: a turning back in running: a trick: a plait or fold: mantling (*her.*).—*adj.* shifting, manoeuvring.—*adv.* **doub'ly**.—*adj.* **doub'le-act'ing**, applying power in two directions: producing a double result.—**doub'le-ā'gent**, one secretly acting simultaneously for two opposing powers; **doub'le-axe'**, a religious symbol of Minoan Crete and the Aegean, a double-headed axe, associated with the mother-goddess and her son (*Zeus*).—*adjs.* **doub'le-banked'**, having two men at each oar, or having two tiers of oars one above the other, as in ancient galleys.—**doub'le-bar'**, a double vertical line marking the end of a movement or piece of music or one of its important divisions.—*adj.* **doub'le-barr'elled**, having two barrels: of a surname, hyphened: of a compliment, ambiguous.—**doub'le-bass'**, a stringed instrument—contrabass or *violone*.—*adjs.*

ing top and bottom sashes each balanced by sash-cord and weights, so as to be capable of vertical movement in its own groove.—**double jeopardy**, second trial for the same offence.—*adjs.* **doub'le-joint'ed**, having joints admitting some degree of movement backward; **doub'le-lived'**, having two lives; **doub'le-locked'**, locked with two locks or bolts: locked by two turns of the key, as in very few locks but many novels; **doub'le-manned'**, furnished with twice the complement of men; **doub'le-meaning'**, ambiguous.—Also *n.* —*adj.* **doub'le-mind'ed**, undetermined, wavering. —**doub'le-mind'edness.**—*adjs.* **doub'le-mouth'd'**, speaking with contradictory voices; **doub'le-nā'tured**, having a twofold nature.—*adj.* and *adv.* **doub'le-quick'**, at a pace approaching a run.—*n.* the double-quick pace.—**double salt**, a salt whose crystals dissolve to give two different salts in solution.—*v.t.* **doub'le-shade'** (*Milt.*), to double the darkness of.— **doub'le-sharp'**, a note already sharp sharpened again by a semitone: a sign indicating this.—*adj.* **doub'le-shott'ed**, of cannon, with double charge.—**doub'le-shuff'le**, a scraping movement made twice with each foot: a dance of such steps: a trick; **doub'le-stopp'ing**, playing on two stopped strings of an instrument at once.—*adj.* **doub'le-sto'rey**, of a building, having two floors, tiers.—**doub'le-stout'**, extra strong stout or porter.—**doub'le-take**, a second look impelled by surprise or admiration: delayed reaction; **doub'le-talk**, talk that sounds to the purpose but amounts to nothing: ambiguous, deceptive talk; **doub'le-think**, the faculty of simultaneously harbouring two conflicting beliefs —coined by George Orwell in his *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (1949).—*adj.* **doub'le-tongued'**, having two tongues or a cleft tongue: self-contradictory: deceitful.—**doub'le-you, -u**, (*dub'l-ū*), the twenty-third letter of the alphabet (W, w). —**double or quits** (see **quit**); **double up**, to fold double: to bend over (as with laughter): to come at the double: to share with another. [O.Fr. *doble*—L. *duplus*, double—*duo*, two, and the root seen in Eng. fold, Gr. *haploos*.]

double entendre, *dōō-blā-tā-dr'*, *n.* a word or phrase with two meanings, one usually more or less indecent. [Fr. of 17th century, superseded now by (*mot*) *à double entente*.]

doublet, *dub'lit*, *n.* a close-fitting garment for the upper part of the body—with *hose*, the typical masculine dress in the 14th-17th c.: a thing that is repeated or duplicated: one of a pair, esp. one of two words orig. the same but varying in spelling and meaning, *e.g.* *balm*, *balsam*. [O.Fr., dim. of *double*.]

doubloon, *dub-lōōn'*, *n.* an obsolete Spanish gold

douc, *dōōk*, *n.* a variegated monkey in Cochin-China. [Fr., from Cochin name.]

douce, *dōōs. adj.* sweet (*obs.*): sober, peaceable, sedate (*Scot.*).—*adv.* **douce'ly.**—*ns.* **douce'ness**; **doucet, dowset** (*dōō'*, *dow'sit*; *obs.*), a sweet dish: (in *pl.*) a deer's testicles; **douceur** (*dōō-sûr'*), sweetness of manner (*obs.*): a compliment (*arch.*): a conciliatory present, bribe, or tip. [Fr. *doux*, *douce*, mild—L. *dulcis*, sweet.]

douche, *dōōsh*, *n.* a jet of water directed upon or into the body from a pipe: an apparatus for throwing it.—*v.t.* to turn a douche upon. [Fr.,—It. *doccia*, a water-pipe—L. *dūcĕre*, to lead.]

doucine, *dōō-sēn'*, (*archit.*) *n.* a cyma recta. [Fr.]

dough, *dō*, *n.* a mass of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked: money (*slang*).—*n.* **dough'iness.**—*adj.* **dough'y**, like dough: soft: of complexion, pallid, pasty (*coll.*).—*adj.* **dough'-baked**, half-baked, defective in intelligence.—**dough'-boy**, boiled flour dumpling (*U.S.*): an American infantryman (*mil. slang*).—*adjs.* **dough'faced** (*U.S.*), pliable, truckling; **dough'-kneaded** (*Milt.*), soft.—**dough'nut**, sweetened dough fried in fat: an accelerating tube in the form of a toroid (*nucleonics*): a toroidal assembly of enriched fissile material for increasing locally the neutron intensity in a reactor for experimental purposes (*nucleonics*). [O.E. *dāh*; Ger. *teig*, O.N. *deig*, dough; cf. duff.]

doughty, *dow'ti*, *adj.* able, strong: brave.—*adv.* **dough'tily.**—*n.* **dough'tiness.** [O.E. *dyhtig*, later *dohtig*, valiant—*dugan*, to be strong; Ger. *tüchtig*, able.]

Douglas fir, *dug'ləs fūr*, *n.* a tall western American coniferous timber tree (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*). [David *Douglas* (1798-1834), who introduced it to Britain.]

Doukhobor. See **Dukhobor.**

doulocracy. See **dulia.**

douma. See **duma.**

doum-palm, *dowm'*, *dōōm'-pām*, *n.* an African palm (*Hyphaene*), with a branched stem, and a fruit with the taste of gingerbread.—Also **doom'-, dum'-palm.** [Ar. *daum*, *dūm*.]

doup, *dowp*, (*Scot.*) *n.* the end of an egg-shell: the buttocks.—**can'dle-doup**, a candle-end. [Cf. O.N. *daup*, a hollow.]

dour, *dōōr*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* obstinate: sullen: grim.—*n.* **dour'ness.** [Apparently L. *dūrus*, hard.]

doura. See **durra.**

dourine, *dōō-rēn'*, *dōō'rēn*, *n.* a contagious disease of horses due to a trypanosome. [Fr. *dourin*.]

dourocouli, durukuli, *dōō-rōō-kōō'lē*, *n.* a night-ape, any monkey of the S. American genus *Nyctipithecus*. [S. Amer. name.]

douse, dowse, *dows*, *v.t.* to plunge into water.—*v.i.* to fall suddenly into water. [Cf. Sw. *dunsa*, pigeon-house.—*adjs.* dove′-drawn (*Shak.*) drawn by doves; dove′-eyed, meek-eyed.—dove′-house, a dovecot; dove's′-foot, a name for some species of cranesbill (*Geranium dissectum*, *Geranium molle*, etc.); dove′tail, a tenon shaped like a dove's spread tail, for fastening boards: a joint of alternate tenons and mortises of that shape.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to fit by, or as if by, dovetail.—dove′tailing.—doves and hawks, the conciliatory and aggressive parties in a political administration, or similarly opposing parties in any conditions where conflict of policy is involved, flutter the dove-cots, to disturb commonplace, conventional people, as the eagle would a dovecot (see Shak., *Cor.* V, vi, 115). [O.E. *dūfe*, found only in the compound *dūfe-doppa*, a diving bird; Ger. *taube*.]

dove, *dōv*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to be half asleep or stupefied.—*v.i.* do′ver (*Scot.*), to snooze, doze.—*v.t.* to stun.—*n.* a snooze: a swoon: half-consciousness. [O.E. *dofian*, to be stupid.]

dove, *dōv*, *U.S. pa.t.* of dive.

dovekie, *duv′ki*, *n.* the little auk or rotche: the black guillemot. [Dim. of dove.]

Dover's powder, *dō′vərz pow′dər*, *n.* a sudorific compounded of ipecacuanha root, opium and potassium sulphate. [First prescribed by Dr. Thomas *Dover* (1660-1742).]

dow. See dhow.

dow, *dow*, (*obs.* and *Scots*) *v.i.* to be good for a purpose: to avail: to be able:—3rd pers. sing. dow, dows; *pa.t.* docht, dought (*dohht*), dowed.—

lowered position or state: below: on or to the ground: downstairs: under the surface: from earlier to later times: to a further stage in a series: from greater to less (in size, grain, activity, intensity, etc.): to a standstill, exhaustion, or conclusion: to a final state of defeat, subjection, silence, etc.: in a fallen state: in adversity: at a disadvantage: ill: behindhand: in writing or record, in black and white: in flood: on the spot, in cash: in readiness to pounce: in a state of alert awareness and understanding: in watchful opposition or hostility (with *on*, *upon*).—Also elliptically, passing into an interjection or verb by omission of *go*, *come*, *put*, etc., often followed by *with*.—*adj.* going, reaching, or directed towards a lower position or level: depressed: low.—*prep.* in a descent along, through, or by: to or in a lower position on or in: along in the direction of the current: along.—*n.* a descent: a low place: a reverse of fortune: an act of throwing or putting down: a tendency to be down on one.—*v.t.* to knock, throw or set down: to put down, overthrow: to dispirit.—*advs.* down′ward, down′wards (-*wərd*(*s*)), from higher to lower: from source to outlet: from more ancient to modern: in the lower part.—*adj.* down′ward.—*adv.* down′wardly.—*n.* down′wardness, a sinking tendency: a state of being low.—*adj.* down′-and-out′, at the end of one's resources.—Also *ns.* down′-and-out′(er).—*adj.* down′-at-heel′, having the back of the shoe trodden down: generally shabby.—down′-

town′, in or towards the lower part or (*U.S.*) the business and shopping centre of the town.—**down′-train**, a railway train proceeding from the chief terminus.—*adj.* **down′-trod, -trodden**, trampled on: tyrannised over.—**down′turn**, downward trend, decline.—**down east** (*U.S.*), in or into Maine and adjoining parts of New England; **down in the mouth**, in low spirits; **down on one's luck**, in ill-luck; **down south**, in the southern states; **down to the ground** (*coll.*), completely; **down town**, in or towards the centre of a town; **down under**, at the antipodes; **down with**, put down: swallow; **go downhill**, to deteriorate (in health, prosperity, morality); **go down with**, be acceptable to: contract (illness); **up and down**, often merely to and fro. [M.E. *a-down*, *adun*—O.E. *of dūne*, from the hill (dat. case of *dūn*, hill; see foregoing and adown).]

downa. See dow (2).

Downing Street, *down′ing*, the street in London where the Prime Minister's official residence is, as well as the Foreign and Commonwealth Office: the government.

dowry, *dow′ri*, *n.* the property which a woman brings to her husband at marriage—sometimes used for dower: sometimes a gift given to or for a wife at marriage: a natural endowment. [See dower.]

dowse, *dows*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* See douse.

dowse, *dowz*, *v.i.* to use the divining-rod.—*n.* **dows′er**, a water-diviner. [Origin unknown.]

doxographer, *doks-og′rə-fər*, *n.* a compiler of

[redacted]

sail, to give it greater depth. [L. Ger. *drabbeln*, to wade about.]

Dracaena, *drā-sē′na*, *n.* the dragon-tree genus. [L.L. *dracaena*, a she-dragon—Gr. *drakaina*, fem. of *drakōn*, dragon.]

drachm, *dram*, *n.* a drachma: a dram.

drachma, *drak′ma*, *n.* an ancient Greek weight, and a silver coin of different values: a modern Greek franc:—*pl.* **drach′mas, drach′mae** (*-mē*) **drach′mai** (*-mī*). [Gr. *drachmē*—*drassesthai*, to grasp with the hand.]

Draco, *drā′kō*, *n.* the Dragon, a northern constellation: a dragon-lizard.—*adj.* **draconian** (*drək-*, *drak-ō′ni-ən*), **draconic** (*-on′ik*), of, of the nature of, a dragon.—*ns.* **draconites** (*drak-ə-nī′tēz*), a precious stone fabled to come from a dragon's brain; **dracontiasis** (*drak-ən-tī′ə-sis*), Guinea-worm disease; **Dracontium** (*drə-kon′shi-əm*), a S. American araceous genus once of medical repute; **Dracunculus** (*drə-kungk′ū-ləs*), the green dragon genus of Araceae; **dracunculus**, the dragonet: the Guinea-worm. [L. *dracō*, *-ōnis*, and Gr. *drakōn*, *-ontos*, a dragon or snake, dims. L. *dracunculus*, Gr. *drakontion*, prob. from the root of Gr. *derkesthai*, to look.]

Draconian, *drə-* or *drā-kō′ni-ən*, **Dracontic** (*-kont′ik*), *adjs.* extremely severe, as the laws of *Draco* (Gr. *Drakōn*), archon at Athens 621 B.C.—*n.* **Draconism** (*drak′ən-izm*).

drad, *drad*, (*Spens.*) *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of dread.—*adj.* (*Spens.*) dread.

draff, *drăf*, *n.* dregs: the refuse of malt after moving on articulated tracks (or, walking drag-line, on 'legs' having steel plates as 'feet'), and drawing towards itself a bucket suspended from a long jib; **drag'-man**, a fisherman who uses a drag-net; **drag'-net**, a net to be dragged along the bottom of water or the ground; **drag race**, a contest in acceleration, with standing start and quarter-mile course; **drag'-racing**; **drag'-shot**, a shot that imparts drag to a billiard-ball; **drags'man**, the driver of a drag or coach.—**drag one's feet**, to hang back deliberately in doing something. [North.—O.E. *dragan* or O.N. *draga*.]

dragée, *drä-zhā*, *n*. a sweetmeat enclosing a drug, or a nut or fruit, etc.: a chocolate drop: a small silvered ball for decorating a cake. [Fr.]

draggle, *drag'l*, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to make or become wet and dirty, as by dragging along the ground: to trail.—**dragg'le-tail**, a slut.—*adj*. **dragg'le-tailed.** [Freq. of drag, and a doublet of drawl.]

dragoman, *drag'ō-mən*, *n*. an interpreter or guide in Eastern countries:—*pl*. **drag'omans.** [Fr., from Ar. *tarjumān*—*tarjama*, to interpret.]

dragon, *drag'ən*, *n*. a fabulous winged scaly-armoured fire-breathing monster, often a guardian of treasure, ravaging a country when its hoard is rifled: a fierce, intimidating, or watchful person: a paper kite: a dragon-lizard: applied to various plants, esp. Dracunculus (green dragon), and Dracontium; (with *cap*.), a northern constellation (Draco).—*ns*. **drag'oness**, a she-dragon; **drag'onet**, a littl

to make dry: to drink dry: to exhaust.—*v.i.* to flow off gradually: to part with liquid by flowing, trickling or dripping: to discharge.—*n*. a water-course: a channel for escape of liquid: a ditch: a sewer: a drink (*slang*): exhausting expenditure.—*adj*. **drain'able.**—*ns*. **drain'age**, act, process, method, or means of draining: mode of discharge of water: the system of drains in a town; **drain'er**, a device on which articles are placed to drain.—**drain'age-basin**, the area of land that drains into one river; **drain'age-tube**, a tube for discharge of pus, etc.; **drain'-pipe**, a pipe to carry away waste water or rainwater: (in *pl*.; *coll*.) very narrow trousers; **drain'-tile**; **drain'-trap**, a contrivance for preventing the escape of foul air from drains, while admitting water to them.—**down the drain** (*slang*), gone for good: wasted. [O.E. *drēahnian*.]

drake, *drāk*, *n*. the male of the duck: a flat stone thrown so as to skip along the surface of water in playing *ducks and drakes* (also **drake'stone**). [Ety. obscure; cf. prov. Ger. *draak*; O.H.G. *antrahho*, Ger. *enterich*, the first element usually explained as *eend*, *end*, *anut*, duck.]

drake, *drāk*, *n*. a dragon: a fiery meteor: a beaked galley, or viking ship of war; an angler's name for species of Ephemera. [O.E. *draca*, dragon—L. *dracō*.]

dram, *dram*, *n*. a contraction of drachm: 1/16th of an ounce. avoirdupois: formerly, with apothecaries, ⅛th of an oz.: a small drink of alcoholic cloth in folds about: (*refl.*) to assume a casual and graceful pose.—*n.* (*U.S.* and *theatre*), a hanging or curtain.—*adj.* draped.—*n.* **drāp'er,** a dealer in cloth and cloth goods.—*adj.* **drāp'eried,** draped.—*n.* **drāp'ery,** cloth goods: hangings: the draper's business: the representation of clothes and hanging folds of cloth (*art*):—*pl.* **draperies.**—*v.t.* to drape.—*ns.* **drapet** (*drap'it*; *Spens.*), a cloth covering; **drapier** (*drāp'i-ər*; *obs.*) a draper.—**drape suit,** a man's suit with very long jacket and narrow trousers. [O.Fr. *draper*, to weave, drape, *drapier*, draper—*drap*, cloth, prob. Gmc.; see drab.]

drastic, *dras'tik*, *adj.* forcible, powerful in action: violent: unsparing.—*n.* a severe purgative.—*adv.* **dras'tically.** [Gr. *drastikos*—*drāein*, to act, to do.]

drat, *drat*, *v.t.* a minced oath used to express vexation. [Aphetic from God rot.]

dratchell, *drach'l*, (*dial.*) *n.* a slut.

draught, *dräft*, *n.* drawing or pulling: a pull: attraction: the thing or quantity drawn: readiness for drawing from the cask: the act of drinking: the quantity drunk in one breath: a dose of liquor or medicine: outline of a picture, or a preliminary sketch or plan (usu. draft): that which is taken in a net by drawing: a chosen detachment of men (usu. draft): a current of air: the depth to which a ship sinks in the water: a move in a game (*obs.*): a thick disk used in the game of draughts: (in *pl.*) a game played by two persons moving draughtmen alternately on a

to write out (as a cheque): to require as depth of water for floating: to finish without winning or losing: to glance (*cricket*).—*v.i.* to pull: to practise drawing: to move: to make one's way, betake oneself: to resort: to approach: to make a draught: to allow a free current: to act as drawer: to draw a card, a sword, lots: to infuse: to end a game without winning or losing:—*pa.t.* **drew,** *drōō*; *pa.p.* **drawn.**—*n.* the act of drawing: assignment by lot, as of prizes, opponents in a game: anything drawn: a drawn or undecided game: an attraction: a drawer (of a chest of drawers; *U.S.*).—*adj.* **draw'able.**—*ns.* **drawee',** the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn; **draw'er,** he or that which draws: one who draws beer or fetches liquor in a tavern: (*drör*) a thing drawn out, as the sliding box in a chest of drawers: (in *pl.*) a close undergarment for the lower part of the body and the legs; **draw'ing,** the art of representing objects or forms by lines drawn, shading, etc.: a picture in lines: an assigning by lot: act of pulling, etc.—*adj.* **drawn,** pulled together: closed: neither won nor lost: unsheathed: eviscerated: strained, tense: etiolated.—**draw'back,** a disadvantage: a receiving back some part of the duty on goods on their exportation; **draw'-bar,** a sliding bar: a bar used in coupling railway vehicles (also drag-, draught-bar); **draw'boy,** the boy who pulls the cords of the harness in figure-weaving: a mechanical device for this purpose; **draw'bridge,** a bridge that can be self-expression; **draw rein**, to slacken speed, to stop; **draw stumps**, end a game of cricket by removing the wickets; **draw the cloth, board, table** (*arch.*), clear up after a meal; **draw the line**, to fix a limit; **draw the long-bow** (see **long**); **draw the teeth of**, to render harmless; **draw to a head**, to mature; **draw up**, to form in regular order: to compose, put into shape: to stop; **in drawing**, correctly drawn; **out of drawing**, inaccurately drawn, or drawn in violation of the principles of drawing; **out of the top drawer**, of top grade, esp. socially. [O.E. *dragan*; cf. **drag**.]

Drawcansir, *drö-kan′sər*, *n*. a blustering bully. [*Drawcansir* (parodying Dryden's *Almanzor*), who 'kills 'em all on both sides' in Buckingham's *Rehearsal* (performed 1671).]

drawingroom, *drö′ing-ro͝om*, *n*. a room to which the company withdraws after dinner: a reception of company at court: a private compartment of a 'parlor-car' (*U.S.*).—*adj*. suitable for the drawingroom. [Orig. **withdrawing-room**.]

drawl, *dröl*, *v.i.* to dawdle (*obs.*): to speak in a slow lengthened tone.—*v.t*. to utter in a slow and sleepy manner.—*n*. a slow, lengthened utterance.—*n*. **drawl′er**.—*adv*. **drawl′ingly**.—*n*. **drawl′ingness**. [Connected with **draw**.]

drawn, *drön*, *pa.p.* of **draw**, and *adj*.

dray, *drā*, *n*. a low strong cart for heavy goods: a timber sledge: that which is dragged or drawn. —*n*. **dray′age**.—**dray′-horse**; **dray′man**; **dray′-plough**. [Cf. O.E. *dræge*, drag-net—*dragan*, to

ness: gloom: mishap: stroke.—*ns*. **drear′ihead**, **drear′iment**, **drear′iness**, **drear′ing** (all *Spens.*), **drear′ihood**.—*adv*. **drear′ily**.—*adj*. **drear′isome**, desolate, forlorn. [O.E. *drēorig*, mournful, bloody—*drēor*, gore.]

dredge, *drej*, *n*. a bag-net for dragging along the bottom to take oysters, biological specimens, mud, etc.: a machine for deepening a harbour, canal, river, etc., for excavating under water or on land, or for raising alluvial deposits and washing them for minerals, by means of buckets on an endless chain, pumps, grabs, or other devices.—*v.t*. to gather, explore, or deepen with a dredge.—*n*. **dredg′er**, one who dredges: a machine for dredging: a boat, ship, or raft equipped for dredging. [Conn. with **drag**, **draw**.]

dredge, *drej*, *v.t.* to sprinkle.—*ns*. **dredg′er**, **dredge′-box**, **dredg′ing-box**, a vessel with perforated lid for dredging. [O.Fr. *dragie*, sugar-plum—Gr. *tragēmata*, dessert.]

dree, *drē*, (*Scot.*) *v.t*. to endure, bear.—**dree one's weird**, to undergo one's destiny. [O.E. *drēogan*, suffer, accomplish.]

dregs, *dregz*, *n.pl*. impurities in liquor that fall to the bottom, the grounds: dross: the vilest part of anything.—*n*. **dregg′iness**.—*adj*. **dregg′y**, containing dregs: muddy: foul. [O.N. *dregg*.]

dreich, *drēhh*, (*Scot.*) *adj*. long drawn out: tedious: dreary. [See **dree**.]

dreikanter, *drī′kän-tər*, *n*. a pebble faceted by wind-blown sand, properly having three faces: —*pl*. **drei′kanter(s)**. [Ger. *dreikant*, solid angle in full dress.—*n.pl.* **dress'-goods**, cloths for making women's and children's gowns, frocks, etc.—**dress'guard** (*arch.*), an arrangement of strings to protect the rider's dress from contact with a bicycle wheel; **dress'-improver** (*obs.*), a bustle; **dress'ing-case**, a case of toilet requisites; **dress'ing-down**, a severe scolding: a thrashing; **dress'ing-gown**, a loose garment used in dressing, or in deshabille; **dress'ing-jacket**, **dress'ing-sack**, a jacket worn by women in dressing; **dress'ing-room**; **dress'ing-sta'tion**, a place where wounded are collected and tended by members of a field-ambulance; **dress'ing-tā'ble**; **dress'-length**, enough to make a dress; **dress'maker**, a person who makes dresses for women; **dress'-reform**, a late 19th-cent. movement seeking to make dress more practical; **dress'-rehears'al**, a full rehearsal in costume with everything as for the performance; **dress'-shield**, a device to protect the armpit of a dress against sweat; **dress'-shirt'**, **dress'-suit'**, **dress'-tie'**, one for formal evening dress.—**dress down**, to handle with severity: to reprimand: to thrash; **dressed day**, formerly, the second day of a three days' visit; **dress up**, to dress elaborately: to dress for a part: to masquerade: to treat so as to make appear better, more interesting, etc., than it really is; **evening dress**, **full dress**, the costume prescribed by fashion for evening receptions, dinners, balls, etc. [O.Fr. *dresser*, to prepare—an inferred L.L. *dīrectiāre*, to straighten; see **direct**.]

dressage, *dres'äzh*, *n.* training of a horse in deport-

other bolts; **drift'-ice**, floating masses of ice drifting before the wind; **drift'-land**, an old tribute paid for the privilege of driving cattle through a manor; **drift'-mining**, gold-mining by means of drifts in the gravel and detritus of old river-beds; **drift'-net**, a net which is allowed to drift with the tide; **drift'-sail**, a sail immersed in the water, used for lessening the drift of a vessel during a storm; **drift'-way**, a road over which cattle are driven: drift (*min.*); **drift'-weed**, gulf-weed: tangle: seaweed thrown up on the beach; **drift'-wood**, wood drifted by water. [M.E.; O.N. *drift*, snowdrift; root as **drive**.]

drill, *dril*, *v.t.* to bore, pierce: to make with a drill: to exercise (soldiers, pupils, etc.) by repeated practice: to sow in rows.—*n.* an instrument for boring stone, metal, teeth, or other hard substances, actuated by a kind of bow, by a brace, or otherwise: a large boring instrument used in mining: training exercise: a spell of it: a drill-master: a ridge with seed or growing plants on it (turnips, potatoes, etc.): the plants in such a row: the machine for sowing the seed in drill-husbandry: correct procedure or routine (*coll.*).—**drill'-barrow**, a grain-drill driven by hand; **drill'-harrow**, a harrow for working between drills; **drill'-husbandry**, the method of sowing seed in drills or rows; **drill'ing-machine'**, **drill'ing-lathe**, **drill'-press**, machines for boring with a drill or drills; **drill'-master**, one who teaches drill, one who trains in anything, esp. in a mechanical manner; **drill'-plough**, a plough

[redacted]

device for passing a fluid slowly and continuously, esp. into a vein of the body: the material so passed: a forceless person (*slang*): drivel, esp. sentimental (*slang*).—*n*. **dripp′ing**, that which falls in drops, as fat from meat in roasting.—*adj*. **drip′-dry′**, (of a material or garment) which, when allowed to dry by dripping, requires no, or little, ironing.—Also *v.i.*, *v.t.*—**dripp′ing-pan**, a pan for receiving the dripping from roasting meat; **dripping roast**, a source of easy and continuous profit; **drip′-stone**, a projecting moulding over doorways, etc., serving to throw off the rain; **drip′-tip** (*bot.*) a prolonged leaf-tip, serving to shed rain.—**right of drip**, a right in law to let the drip from one's roof fall on another's land. [O.E. *dryppan*—*drēopan*.]

drive, *drīv*, *v.t.* to urge along: to hurry on: to control or guide the movements or operations of: to convey or carry in a carriage: to force in: to push briskly: to furnish motive power to: to urge, as a point of argument: to carry through, as a bargain: to impel: to compel: to send away with force, as a ball, esp. in golf, to play from the tee or with a driver, in cricket to hit strongly down the pitch, in tennis, to return forcibly underarm: to chase: to excavate (e.g. tunnel): to sort out (feathers) in a current of air.—*v.i.* to control an engine, vehicle, draught-animal, etc.: to press forward with violence:

open at both ends, used as one form of sea-anchor, or to check the way of an aircraft, etc.: a parachute used to reduce speed of a falling object, e.g. one fired from a descending space capsule: a funnel device on the end of the hose of a tanker aircraft: a wind-sock: an air target of similar shape. [Origin obscure.]

droguet, *dro-gā′*, *n*. a ribbed woollen dress fabric, a variety of rep. [Fr.; cf. drugget.]

droich, *drōhh*, (*Scot.*) *n*. a dwarf.—*adj*. **droich′y**, dwarfish. [See dwarf.]

droil, *droil*, *v.i.* to drudge. [Perh. Du. *druilen*, to loiter.]

droit, *drwä*, (Eng. *droit*), *n*. right, legal claim.—**droit administratif** (*ad-mēn-ē-stra-tēf*), in France, administrative law; **droit au travail** (*ō tra-vä-y′*), right to work; **droit des gens** (*dā zhã*), international law; **droit du seigneur** (*dü se-nyœr*), same as *jus primae noctis* (q.v.). [Fr.]

drôle, *drōl*, *n*. a rogue, a knave.—*adj*. amusing: odd. [Fr.]

droll, *drōl*, *adj*. odd: amusing: laughable.—*n*. one who excites mirth: a jester.—*v.i.* to practise drollery: to jest.—*ns*. **droll′ery**, **drollness**: waggery: a comic show, picture, story: a jest: a puppet-show; **droll′ing**.—*adjs*. **droll′ish**, rather droll.—*adv*. **drolly** (*drōl′li*).—*n*. **droll′ness**. [Fr. *drôle*, prob. from Du. *drollig*, odd—*trold*, a hobgoblin; cf. Ger. *droll*, a short thick person.]

drome, *drōm*, (*coll.*) *n*. an aerodrome.

[redacted]

a medicine taken in drops: a fall: a vertical descent, difference of level: an unpleasant surprise: a trap in the gallows scaffold, the fall of which allows the criminal to drop: a device for lowering goods into a ship's hold.—*v.i.* to fall in drops: to let drops fall: to fall suddenly, steeply or sheer: to let oneself fall gently: to sink: to lapse: to diminish: to subside into a condition, come gradually to be: to come casually or accidentally: to move slowly with the tide.—*v.t.* to let fall in drops: to let fall: to let go, relinquish, abandon: to omit: to lower: to lay: to give birth to: to spot, bespatter, sprinkle: to utter casually: to write and send (a note) in an offhand manner: to set down, part with: to cause to fall, e.g. by shooting: to hole, etc. (a ball): to score (a goal) with a drop-kick: to set down from a vehicle, a ship: to cease to associate with: to lose (a sum of money, a game as part of a contest): to cause to fall: to bring down by a shot:—*pr.p.* **dropp'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **dropped**.—*ns.* **drop'let**, a little drop; **dropp'er**, one who or that which drops: a tube or contrivance for making liquid issue in drops: a shoot that grows downward from a bulb and develops a new bulb (*hort.*): a setter or dog that drops to earth on sighting game: an artificial fly attached to the leader (also **drop'fly**); **dropp'ing**, that which is dropped: (usu. in *pl.*) dung; **dropp'le**, a trickle.—*adv.* **drop'wise**, by drops.—**drop'-drill**, an apparatus for dropping seed and manure into the soil simultaneously; **drop'-forging**, the process of

dropian, *droppian*, to drop; Du. *drop*, Ger. *tropfe*.]

dropsy, *drop'si*, *n.* a morbid accumulation of watery fluid in any part of the body.—*adjs.* **drop'sical**, **drop'sied** (*Shak.*), affected with dropsy. [Aphetic for hydropsy.]

Drosera, *dros'ə-ra*, *n.* the sundew genus of Droserā'ceae, a family of insectivorous plants.—*adj.* **droserā'ceous**. [Fem. of Gr. *droseros*, dewy —*drosos*, dew.]

droshky, *drosh'ki*, **drosky**, *dros'ki*, *n.* a low four-wheeled open carriage used in Russia: a German four-wheeled cab. [Russ. *drozhki*.]

drosometer, *dros-om'i-tər*, *n.* an instrument for measuring dew. [Gr. *drosos*, dew, *metron*, measure.]

Drosophila, *dros-of'i-la*, *n.* a genus of small yellow flies—fruit-flies—which breed in fermenting fruit juices and are utilised in experiments in heredity. [Gr. *drosos*, dew, moisture, *philein*, to love.]

dross, *dros*, *n.* the scum of melting metals: waste matter: small or waste coal: refuse: rust: lucre. —*n.* **dross'iness**.—*adj.* **dross'y**, like dross: impure: worthless. [O.E. *drōs*.]

drought, *drowt*, **drouth**, *drowth* (Scot. *drōōth*), *n.* dryness: want of rain or of water: a condition of atmosphere favourable to drying: thirst.—*ns.* **drought'iness**, **drouth'iness**.—*adjs.* **drought'y**, **drouth'y**, very dry: wanting rain: thirsty. [O.E. *drāgath*, dryness—*drūgian*, to dry.]

drouk, **drook**, *drōōk*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to drench.—*n.* **drouk'ing**, **drook'ing**.—*adj.*

overproduction.—*v.t.* to mix or season with drugs: to administer a drug to: to dose to excess: to poison or stupefy with drugs.—*v.i.* to administer drugs or medicines: to take drugs, esp. narcotics, habitually:—*pr.p.* **drugg'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **drugged.**—*ns.* **drugg'er,** a druggist (*obs.*): one who drugs; **drugg'ist,** one who deals in drugs.—**drug'-add'ict, drug'-fiend,** a habitual taker of drugs; **drug'-store,** (*U.S.*) a chemist's shop (usually in America selling a variety of goods, including refreshments). [O.Fr. *drogue*, of uncertain origin.]

drug, *drug*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a form of drudge.

drugget, *drug'it*, *n.* a woven and felted coarse woollen fabric. [O.Fr. *droguet*.]

Druid, *drōō'id*, *n.* a priest among the ancient Celts of Britain, Gaul and Germany: a member of a benefit society (founded 1781), its lodges called *groves*: an Eisteddfod official:—*fem.* **Dru'idess.**—*adjs.* **druid'ic, -al.**—*n.* **dru'idism,** the doctrines which the Druids taught: the ceremonies they practised.—**druidical circle,** a fanciful 18th-century name for a stone circle (not made by the Druids). [L. pl. *druidae*, from a Celtic stem *druid-*, whence O.Ir. *drai*, Ir. and Gael. *draoi*, magician.]

drum, *drum*, *n.* an instrument of percussion, a skin stretched on a frame: anything shaped like a drum: the tympanum of the ear: the upright part of a cupola (*archit.*): a cylinder, esp. a revolving cylinder: a cylindrical barrel: a bundle (*Austr.*): formerly, a large and tumul-

dru'sy, rough with, composed of, minute crystals: miarolitic. [Ger. *druse*—Czech. *druza*, a piece of crystallised ore.]

druxy, *druk-si*, *adj.* of timber, having decayed spots concealed by healthy wood.—Also **drick'sie.** [Origin unknown.]

Druz, Druze, Druse, *drōōz*, *n.* one of a remarkable people inhabiting chiefly a mountainous district in the south of Syria, with a peculiar religion interwoven from the Bible and the Koran.—*adj.* **Drus'ian.** [Perh. from *Darazi*, an early exponent of the religion.]

dry, *drī*, *adj.* without water or liquid, contained or adhering: free from, or deficient in, moisture, sap, rain: thirsty: out of water: failing to yield water, or milk, or other liquid: of a fruit, not fleshy: not green: unbuttered: not drawing blood: of wines, etc., free from sweetness and fruity flavour: legally forbidding the liquor trade: enforcing or subjected to prohibition: uninteresting: frigid, precise, formal: of humour, quiet, restrained, and unobtrusive: of manner, distantly unsympathetic:—*comp.* **dri'er;** *superl.* **dri'est.**—*v.t.* to free from or exhaust of water or moisture.—*v.i.* to become dry: to evaporate entirely:—*pr.p.* **dry'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **dried;** 3*rd pers. sing. pr.t.* **dries.**—*n.* a prohibitionist.—*n.* **dri'er, dry'er,** one who or that which dries: a machine for extracting moisture from cloth, grain, etc.: a drying agent for oils, paint, etc.—*adv.* **dri'ly, dry'ly,** in a dry manner.—*n.* and *adj.* **dry'ing.**—**dry'ish.**—*n.* **dry'-**

can practise skiing on a dry surface; **dry skiing**.—*adj.* **dry′-stone**, built of stone without mortar, as some walls.—**dry steam**, steam unmixed with liquid drops; **dry′-stove**, a kind of hot-house with dry heat; **dry′-wall′er**, one who builds walls without mortar; **dry′-wash′**, the bed of an intermittent stream.—**cut and dried** (see **cut**); **dry up**, to dry thoroughly or completely: to cease to produce liquid (water, milk, etc.): to forget one's lines or part (as an actor, etc.; *coll.*): to stop talking (*slang*); **go dry**, to adopt liquor prohibition; **high and dry** (see **high**). [O.E. *drȳge*; cf. Du. *droog*, Ger. *trocken*.]

dryad, *dri′ad*, *-əd*, *n.* a wood nymph: a forest-tree:—*pls.* **dry′ads**, **-adēs**. [Gr. *dr̄yas*, *-ados*, from *drȳs*, oak tree.]

dso, **dsobo**, **dsomo**. See under **zho**.

dual, *dū′əl*, *adj.* two-fold: consisting of two: expressing or representing two things (*gram.*).—*n.* a grammatical form indicating duality: a word in the dual number.—*ns.* **du′ad**, a dyad; **dū′alin**, an explosive mixture of sawdust, saltpetre, and nitroglycerine; **dū′alism** (*philos.*), that view which seeks to explain the world by the assumption of two radically independent and absolute elements—e.g. (1) the doctrine of the entire separation of spirit and matter, thus being opposed both to *idealism* and to *materialism*; (2) the doctrine of two distinct principles of good and evil, or of two divine beings of these characters; **du′alist**, a believer in dualism. —*adj.* **dualis′tic**, consisting of two: relating to

ducal, *dū′kəl*, *adj.* pertaining to a duke.—*adv.* **dū′cally**. [Fr.,—L.L. *ducālis*—L. *dux*, leader.]

ducat, *duk′ət*, *n.* a gold coin formerly much used on the Continent, its commonest value being about 9s. 4d., though there were silver ducats in Italy worth 3s. 4d.—*n.* **ducatoon′**, an old silver coin in Venice and elsewhere, worth 5 to 6 shillings. [O.Fr. *ducat*—It. *ducato*—L.L. *ducātus*, a duchy.]

ducdame, *do͝ok′də-mi*, *do͝ok-dā′mi*, (*Shak. As You Like It*), *interj.* perh. a meaningless refrain: explained as L. *duc ad mē*, bring to me, as Welsh *dewch ′da mi*, come with me, as Romany *dukrā′mē*, I tell fortunes, etc.

duce, *do͞o′chā*, *n.* the title assumed by the Italian dictator Mussolini. [It., leader—L. *dux*.]

duchy, *duch′i*, *n.* the territory of a duke, a dukedom.—*ns.* **duch′ess**, the consort or widow of a duke: a woman of the same rank as a duke in her own right: a size of roofing slate, 24 × 12 inches (610 × 305 mm.); **duchesse** (*duch′es*, *dū-shes′*; Fr., duchess), a table-cover or centrepiece.—Also **duchesse cover**.—**duchesse lace**, Flemish pillow lace with designs in cord outline; **duchesse set**, a set of covers for a dressing-table; **duch′y court**, the court of a duchy. [O.Fr. *duché*—L.L. *ducātus*; Fr. *duchesse*—L.L. *ducissa*.]

duck, *duk*, *n.* a kind of coarse cloth for small sails, sacking, etc.: (in *pl.*) garments made of duck. [Du. *doek*, linen cloth; Ger. *tuch*.]

duck, *duk*, *v.t.* to dip for a moment in water: to avoid (*coll.*).—*v.i.* to dip or dive: to lower

duct, *dukt*, *n.* a tube conveying fluids in animal bodies or plants: a pipe for an electric cable: an air-passage.—*adj.* **duct′less.**—**ductless glands,** masses of glandular tissue that lack ducts and discharge their products directly into the blood. [L. *ductus*—*dūcĕre*, to lead.]

ductile, *duk′til*, *-til*, *adj.* easily led: yielding: capable of being drawn out into threads.—*n.* **ductility** (*-til′*), capacity of being drawn out without breaking. [Fr.,—L. *ductilis*—*dūcere*, to lead.]

dud, *dud*, (*coll.*) *n.* (in *pl.*) poor or ragged clothes, tatters.—*n.* **dudd′ery,** a shop where old clothes are sold: rags collectively.—*adj.* **dudd′y,** ragged.—**duddy weans** (*wānz*; *Burns*), ragged children: (with *cap.*) a Scottish literary society. [There is a M.E. *dudde*, birrus, a cloak; cf. O.N. *duthi*, swaddling-clothes.]

dud, *dud*, (*slang*) *n.* a bomb or projectile that fails to go off: a dishonoured cheque: a counterfeit: any person or thing useless or ineffective: a failure.—Also *adj.* [Origin unknown.]

dudder, *dud′ər*, (*dial.*) *n.* confusion. [Cf. dither.]

dude, *dūd*, *do͞od*, (*slang*, orig. *Amer.*) *n.* a fop or dandy: a townsman.—*adj.* **du′dish.**—*n.* **du′dism.**—**dude ranch,** ranch run as a holiday resort or for training in ranching. [Origin unknown.]

dudeen, *do͞o-dēn′*, *-dhēn′*, *n.* a short clay tobacco-pipe. [Ir. *dūidīn*, dim. of *dūd*, pipe.]

dudgeon, *duj′ən*, *n.* resentment: offended indignation. [Origin unknown.]

dudgeon, *duj′ən*,

kit (*U.S.*).—**duffel coat,** a jacket or coat, usu. hooded, made of duffel. [Du., from *Duffel*, a town near Antwerp.]

duffer, *duf′ər*, *n.* an unskilful person: a fogy, useless old fellow: a counterfeit coin: an unproductive mine.—*ns.* **duff′erdom, duff′erism.** [Origin unknown.]

duffer, *duf′ər*, *n.* a peddler of sham jewellery, etc.: one who fakes up sham articles or duffs cattle. [Origin unknown: thieves' slang.]

dug, *dug*, *n.* a nipple or udder of a cow or other beast. [Cf. Sw. *dægga*, Dan. *dægge*, to suckle.]

dug, *dug*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of dig.—**dug′out,** a boat made by hollowing out the trunk of a tree: a rough dwelling or shelter dug out of a slope or bank or in a trench: a superannuated person brought back to employment.

dugong, *do͞o′gong*, *n.* a herbivorous marine mammal of the order Sirenia—the supposed original of the mermaid. [Malayan *dūyong*.]

duiker, duyker, *dī′kər*, *n.* a small S. African antelope: a cormorant (*S. Afr.*). [Du., diver, from plunging into the bush, or into the sea.]

duke, *dūk*, *n.* a sovereign prince of a small state: a nobleman of the highest order: a chief (*B.*): (*slang*—*do͞ok*) the fist (also dook).—*v.t.* (with *it*) to play the duke.—*ns.* **duke′dom,** the title, rank, or lands of a duke; **duke′ling,** a petty duke; **duk′ery,** a duke's territory or seat; **duke′ship.**—**the Dukeries,** a group of ducal seats in Notts. [O.Fr. *duc*—L. *dux*, *ducis*, a leader—*dūcĕre*, to lead.]

wanting in keenness of hearing or other sense: insensible: without life or spirit: uninteresting: slow of motion: drowsy: sleepy: sad: downcast: cheerless: lacking brightness or clearness: cloudy: dim: muffled: obtuse: blunt.—*v.t.* to make dull or stupid: to blunt: to damp: to cloud.—*v.i.* to become dull.—*n.* **dull'ard**, a dull and stupid person: a dunce.—*adj.* **dull'ish**.—*ns.* **dull'ness**, **dul'ness**, the state or quality of being dull.—*adj.* **dull'y**, somewhat dull.—*adv.* **dully** (*dul'li*).—*adjs.* **dull'-brained** (*Shak.*); **dull'-browed**; **dull'-eyed** (*Shak.*); **dull'-sighted**; **dull'-witted**. [Related to O.E. *dol.* foolish, and *dwellan*, to err; Du. *dol*, Ger. *toll*, mad.]

dulocracy, etc. See **dulia**.

dulse, *duls*, *n.* an edible red seaweed, esp. *Rhodymenia palmata*. [Gael. *duileasg*, poss.—*duille*, a leaf, *uisge*, water.]

duly, *dū'li*, *adv.* properly: fitly: at the proper time. [See **due**.]

duma, **douma**, *dōō'ma*, *n.* an elected council, esp. the Russian parliament of 1906-17.—*n.* **dum'aist**, a duma member. [Russ. *duma*, of Gmc. origin; cf. **doom**.]

dumb, *dum*, *adj.* without the power of speech: silent: soundless: stupid (*U.S.* after Ger. or Du.).—*v.t.* (*Shak.*), to render dumb.—*adv.* **dumb'ly**, in silence: mutely.—*ns.* **dumb'ness**; **dumm'erer** (*old slang*), a dumb person, esp. a rogue who feigns dumbness; **dumm'iness**; **dumm'y**, one who is dumb: a mere tool, man of straw: a block or lay-figure: a sham or counterfeit article taking the

[redacted]

dump'ishly.—*n.* **dump'ishness**. [Prob. related to O.Du. *domp*, mist; or Ger. *dumpf*, gloomy.]

dump, *dump*, *n.* a deep hole in a river-bed, a pool. [Prob. Norw. *dump*, pit.]

dump, *dump*, *n.* a short thick person or thing: a marble: a counter: a small coin: (in *pl.*) money (*slang*). [Perh. a back-formation from **dumpy**.]

dum-palm. Same as **doum-palm**.

dumpling, *dump'ling*, *n.* a kind of thick pudding or mass of paste: a dumpling-shaped person or animal. [Origin obscure.]

dumpy, *dump'i*, *adj.* short and thick.—*n.* a dumpy person or animal, esp. one of a breed of very short-legged fowls: a short umbrella.—*n.* **dump'iness**.—*v.t.* **dump'le**, to make or cook, as a dumpling: to round into a dumpy shape.—**dump'y-lev'el**, a surveyor's level with rigid connection of the telescope to the vertical spindle. [18th cent.; perh. from **dumpling**.]

dun, *dun*, *adj.* greyish brown: mouse-coloured: dingy: dusky.—*n.* a dun colour: a horse of dun colour.—*v.t.* (*U.S.*) to cure and brown, as cod. —*v.i.* to become dun-coloured.—*n.* **dunn'ing**.—*adj.* **dunn'ish**, somewhat dun.—**dun'-bird**, the pochard, esp. the hen-bird; **dun'-cow**, the shagreen ray; **dun'-div'er**, the merganser; **dun'-fish**, codfish cured by dunning. [O.E. *dun*, prob. not Celt.]

dun, *dun*, *v.t.* to importune for payment:—*pr.p.* **dunn'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **dunned**.—*n.* one who duns: a demand for payment. [Perh. allied to **din**.]

entirely of olivine. [*Dun* Mountain, near Nelson, in New Zealand.]

dunk, *dungk, v.t.* and *v.i.* to dip cake, etc., that one is eating in one's coffee or other beverage. [Ger. *tunken*, to dip; cf. Dunker.]

Dunker, *dungk'ər, n.* a member of a sect of German-American Baptists who practise triple immersion.—Also **tunk'er.** [Ger., dipper.]

Dunkirk, *dun-kûrk'*, or *dun'*, *n.* a successful military evacuation by sea against odds, as by the British in 1940 at Dunkirk: a complete abandonment of one's position: a rapid or desperate withdrawal.

dunlin, *dun'lin, n.* the red-backed sandpiper. [Dim. of dun.]

Dunlop, *dun-lop', n.* a cheese made of unskimmed milk—from *Dunlop* in Ayrshire.

dunnage, *dun'ij, n.* loose wood of any kind laid in the bottom of the hold to keep the cargo out of the bilge-water, or wedged between parts of the cargo to keep them steady: sailor's baggage. [Ety. unknown.]

dunnock, *dun'ək, n.* the hedge-sparrow. [Dim. of dun.]

dunny, *dun'i*, (*dial.*) *adj.* deaf. [Origin obscure.]

Dunstable, *dun'stə-bl, n.* a kind of straw-plait, first made at *Dunstable* in Bedfordshire: a straw hat, etc.:—**Dunstable road, highway,** anything plain and direct.

dunt, *dunt*, (*Scots.*) *n.* a thump: the wound made thereby.—*v.t.* to thump, beat. [See dint.]

dunt, *dunt* (*dial.*) *n.* gid or stur

directions at the same time.—*n.* **duplicity** (*dū-plis'i-ti*), doubleness, esp. in conduct and intention: insincerity: double-dealing.—**duplex (apartment),** a flat on two floors. [L. *duplex, -icis.*]

duplicate, *dū'pli-kit, adj.* double: twofold: like, equivalent or alternative.—*n.* another (esp. subsidiary or spare) thing of the same kind: a copy or transcript: condition of being in two copies. —*v.t.* (*-kāt*) to double: to copy: repeat: to fold. —*ns.* **dūplicand'** (*Scots law*), double feu-duty, due on certain occasions; **dūplicā'tion.**—*adj.* **dū'plicative.**—*ns.* **dū'plicātor,** a copying apparatus; **dū'plicāture,** a doubling: anything doubled: the fold of a membrane; **dūply',** a second reply in Scots law.—*v.t.* to say in duply.—**duplicate bridge,** a form of competition bridge in which each pair or four plays the same set of hands as all other pairs or fours; **duplicate ratio,** ratio of the squares of the quantities.—**in duplicate,** in two copies, or original accompanied by a copy; **duplication of the cube,** the problem eagerly discussed by the early Greek geometers, of constructing a cube equal to twice a given cube, impossible by use of straight line and circle only, but soluble by means of other curves. [L. *duplicāre, -ātum, duo*, two, *plicāre*, to fold.]

duplicity. See duplex.

duppy, *dup'i, n.* a ghost. [West Indian Negro word.]

dura. Same as durra.

durable, *dūr'ə-bl, adj.* able to last or endure:

bethinus), with leaves like a cherry's: its large fruit, with hard rind and pulp of foul smell but fine flavour.—Also du′rion. [Malay *dūri*, thorn.]

during, *dū′ring*, *prep.* throughout the time of: in the course of. [Orig. *pr.p.* of dure.]

durmast, *dûr′mäst*, *n.* a variety of sessile-fruited oak with leaves downy below. (*Quercus petraea* or *sessiliflora*). [Origin unknown: perhaps a blunder for *dun mast*.]

durn, *dûrn*, (*dial.*) *n.* a doorpost.—Also dern. [Prob. Norse.]

duro, *dōō′rō*, *n.* a Spanish peso:—*pl.* **dūr′os**. [Sp. (*peso*) *duro*, hard (peso).]

duroy, *dōō-roi′*, *n.* an *obs.* form of corduroy.

durra, *dōō′rə*, *n.* Indian millet, a grass (*Sorghum vulgare*) akin to sugar-cane, much cultivated for grain in Asia and Africa, or other species of the genus.—Also **dou′ra, dhu′rra, du′ra,** and **dari** (*dur′i*). [Ar. *dhurah*.]

durrie, *dur′i*, *n.* an Indian cotton carpet fabric with fringes, used for curtains, covers, etc. [Hind. *dari*.]

durst, *dûrst*, *pa.t.* of dare, to venture. [O.E. *dorste*, pa.t. of *durran*, to dare.]

durum (**wheat**), *dū′rəm*, *n.* a kind of spring wheat (*Triticum durum*), grown esp. in Russia, North Africa and North America, whose flour is used in making spaghetti, etc. [L. *triticum dūrum*, hard wheat.]

dush, *dush*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to strike heavily against: to throw down.—*n.* a heavy impact.

dusk, *dusk*, *adj.* darkish: of a dark colour.—*n.* twilight: partial darkness: darkness of colour.

Dutch, *Hoch* and *Nieder* or *Platt Deutsch*, High and Low German; *obs.* and *U.S.*): (*pl.*) the people of Holland: Germans (*obs.* and *U.S.*).—**Dutch′man**, a native or citizen of Holland: an Afrikaner (*S. Afr.*; *derog.*): a German or Teuton (*U.S.*):—*pl.* **Dutch′men**; *fem.* **Dutch′woman**; *pl.* **Dutch′women**.—**Dutch auction, courage, tiles** (see auction, courage, tile); **Dutch bargain**, a one-sided bargain; **Dutch carpet**, a mixed material of cotton and wool for floor coverings; **Dutch cheese**, a small round cheese made on the Continent from skim-milk; **Dutch clinker**, a hard yellow brick for paving, etc.; **Dutch clock**, a clock of wood and wire with brass wheels, made in the Black Forest; **Dutch clover**, white clover; **Dutch comfort**, 'Thank God it's no worse'; **Dutch concert**, a concert in which singers sing their various songs simultaneously, or each one sings a verse of any song he likes between bursts of some familiar chorus; **Dutch doll**, a wooden doll with jointed legs; **Dutch drops**, a once popular medicine, composed of oil of turpentine, tincture of guaiacum, etc.; **Dutch gold, leaf, metal**, a copper-zinc alloy, a substitute for gold-leaf; **Dutch hoe**, a hoe with blade attached as in a spade; **Dutch liquid**, ethylene dichloride ($C_2H_4Cl_2$), an anaesthetic discovered by Dutch chemists; **Dutch lunch, supper, treat**, one at which each brings or pays for his own share; **Dutchman's breeches**, Dicentra; **Dutchman's pipe**, a species of Aristolochia; **Dutch oven**, a cooking-pot used by burying in co

dvornik, *dvor'nēk*, *dvör'*, *n.* a Russian concierge or porter. [Russ., caretaker—*dvor*, yard, court.]

dwale, *dwāl*, *n.* deadly nightshade (*bot.*): a stupefying drink: a black colour (*her.*). [O.N. *dvöl*, *dvali*, delay, sleep.]

dwalm, **dwaum**, *dwäm*, *dwöm*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a swoon, a sudden sickness.—*v.i.* to swoon: to fail in health. [O.E. *dwolma*, confusion.]

dwarf, *dwörf*, *n.* a diminutive man: a small man-like mythological being, esp. a metal-worker: an animal or plant much below the ordinary height: anything very small of its kind: a small star of high density and low luminosity (white dwarf, red dwarf, etc. according to colour).—*adj.* dwarfed: dwarfish: very small.—*v.t.* to hinder from growing: to make to appear small.—*v.i.* to become dwarfed.—*adjs.* **dwarfed**; **dwarf'ish**, like a dwarf: very small: despicable.—*adv.* **dwarf'ishly.**—*n.* **dwarf'ishness.**—**dwarfed tree**, bonsai (*q.v.*). [O.E. *dweorg*; Du. *dwerg*, O.N. *dvergr*, Ger. *zwerg*.]

dwell, *dwel*, *v.i.* to abide: to reside: to remain: to rest attention (on): to continue long (in; *obs.*).—*v.t.* (*Milt.*) to inhabit: to cause to dwell:—*pr.p.* **dwell'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **dwelt**, or **dwelled.**—*n.* a pause, hesitation.—*ns.* **dwell'er**; **dwell'ing**, the place where one dwells: a house: habitation: continuance.—**dwell'ing-house**, a house used as a dwelling, in distinction from a place of business or other building; **dwell'ing-place**, a place of residence. [O.E. *dwellan*, to go astray, delay

or change (esp. social): pattern of growth or change.—*adj.* **dynam'ical.**—*adv.* **dynam'ically.**—*ns.* **dynam'ics** (treated as *sing.*), the science of matter and motion, mechanics, sometimes restricted to kinetics; **dyn'amism**, a theory which explains the phenomena of the universe by some immanent energy: operation of force: dynamic quality: quality of restless energy: quality of suggesting forceful movement (*art*, etc.); **dyn'amist.**—*adj.* **dynamis'tic.** [Gr. *dÿnamikos*—*dÿnamis*, power—*dÿnasthai*, to be able.]

dynamite, *dīn'ə-mīt* (formerly also *din'*), *n.* explosive consisting of absorbent matter, as porous silica, saturated with nitroglycerine.—*v.t.* to blow up with dynamite.—*ns.* **dyn'amitard** (*-ärd*), **dyn'amiter**, a user of dynamite, esp. for political purposes. [Gr. *dÿnamis*, power.]

dynamo, *dīn'ə-mō*, *n.* the contraction for dynamo-electric machine, a machine for generating electric currents by means of the relative movement of conductors and magnets:—*pl.* **dyn'amos.**—*adjs.* **dyn'amo-elec'tric**, **-al.**—*ns.* **dynamogen'esis**, **dynamog'eny**, production of increased nervous activity; **dynamograph** (*-am'*), a recording dynamometer; **dynamom'eter**, an instrument for measuring force, or power.—*adjs.* **dynamomet'ric**, **-al.**—*n.* **dynamom'etry.**—**human dynamo**, a person of exceptional energy. [Gr. *dÿnamis*, power.]

dynast, *din'ast*, *-əst*, also *dīn'*, *n.* a ruler.—*adj.* **dynas'tic**, relating to a dynasty.—*n.* **dyn'asty**

dysharmonic, *dis-här-mon'ik*, *adj.* unbalanced, wanting in harmony of proportion. [Pfx. dys-.]

dyslexia, *dis-leks'i-ə*, *n.* word blindness, great difficulty in learning to read or spell, of which the cause (not lack of intelligence) has not been established.—*adjs.* dyslec'tic; dyslex'ic. [Pfx. dys-, and Gr. *lexis*, word.]

dyslogistic, *dis-lə-jis'tik*, *adj.* conveying censure, opprobrious.—*adv.* dyslogis'tically.—*n.* dys'logy, dispraise. [Pfx. dys-, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.]

dysmelia, *dis-mēl'i-ə*, *-mel'*, *-ya*, *n.* the condition in which one or more limbs are misshapen or incomplete.—*adj.* dysmel'ic. [Pfx. dys-, and Gr. *melos*, limb.]

dysmenorrhoea, -rhea, *dis-men-ō-rē'ə*, *n.* difficult or painful menstruation.—*adjs.* dysmenorrh(o)e'al, -ic. [Pfx. dys-, and Gr. *mēn*, month, *rhoiā*, flow.]

dysodyle, -ile, -il, *dis'ō-dil*, *-dil*, *n.* a yellow or greyish laminated bituminous mineral, often found with lignite, burning vividly, with an

adjs. dyspnoe'al, dyspnoe'ic.—Also dyspnea, etc. [Gr. *dyspnoia*—*dys-*, ill, *pnoē*, breathing.]

dysprosium, *dis-prōz'i-əm*, *n.* a metal of the rare earths, the element of atomic number 66 (symbol Dy). [Gr. *dysprositos*, difficult to reach—*dys-*, ill, difficult, *pros*, to, *ienai*, to go.]

dystectic, *dis-tek'tik*, *adj.* not easily fused. [Gr. *dystēktos*—*dys-*, ill, *tēkein*, to melt.]

dysteleology, *dis-tel-i-ol'ə-ji*, *n.* the doctrine of purposelessness, or denial of final causes: the study of functionless rudimentary organs in animals and plants.—*adj.* dysteleological (*-i-ə-loj'i-kl*).—*n.* dysteleol'ogist. [Pfx. dys- (in a negative sense).]

dysthesia, *dis-thē'si-ə*, *n.* a morbid habit of body, resulting in general discomfort and impatience.—*adj.* dysthetic (*-thet'ik*). [Gr. *dysthesiā*—*dys-* ill, *thesis*, position.]

dysthymia, *dis-thi'mi-ə*, *n.* morbid anxiety and despondency.—*n.* dysthym'iac, one who suffers from dysthymia.—*adj.* dysthym'ic. [Pfx. dys-,

E

E, e, *ē*, *n.* the fifth letter in our own and cognate alphabets, with various sounds (as in m*e*, g*e*t, *E*ngland, h*e*r, pr*e*y) and often mute (commonly an indication of a preceding long vowel or diphthong—cf. not, not*e*; bit, bit*e*): in music the third note or sound of the natural diatonic scale, the major third above the tonic C: *e* represents the base of the natural system of logarithms, the limit, as m approaches infinity, of $\left(1+\frac{1}{m}\right)^m$: as a mediaeval Roman numeral E = 250; $\bar{E}$ = 250,000.—**E′-boat** (*e*nemy *boat*), a fast German motor torpedo-boat.

ea, *ē′ə, ē*, (*dial.*) *n.* a river: running water: a drainage canal in the Fens—sometimes eau, as if taken from French. [O.E. *ēa*; akin to L. *aqua*, water.]

each, *ēch*, *adj.* and *pron.* every one separately considered.—*adv.* **each′where** (*obs.*), everywhere. —**each other,** a compound reciprocal pronoun, one another, by some restricted in application to two; **each way,** in betting, for a win and for a place. [O.E. *ǣlc*—*ā*, ever, *gelic*, alike.]

eadish, obsolete form of eddish.

eager, *ē′gər*, *adj.* excited by desire: ardent to do or obtain: earnest (*obs.*): keen, severe: (*Shak.*

ear, *ēr*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to plough or till.—*n.* **ear′ing** (*obs.*), ploughing. [O.E. *erian*; cf. L. *arāre*, Gr. *aroein*.]

ear, *ēr*, *n.* the organ of hearing, or the external part merely: the sense or power of hearing: the faculty of distinguishing sounds esp. of a different pitch: attention: anything projecting or shaped like an ear, as the auricle of a leaf, lug of a vessel, a projecting part for support, attachment, etc.—*adj.* **eared,** having ears, or external ears.—*n.* **ear′ing** (*naut.*), one of a number of small ropes to fasten the upper corner of a sail to the yard.—*adj.* **ear′less,** without ears, or external ears.—**ear′ache,** an ache or pain in the ear; **ear′bob,** an earring; **ear′-bone.**—*adj.* **ear′-bussing** (*Shak.*; another reading **ear′-kissing**), whispered.—**ear′-cap,** a covering to protect the ear from cold or injury; **ear′drop,** an ornamental pendant hanging from the ear; **ear′drum,** the drum or middle cavity of the ear, tympanum; **ear′-hole,** the aperture of the ear; **ear′lap,** the tip of the ear: an ear-cap; **ear′lock,** a curl near the ear worn by Elizabethan dandies; **ear′mark,** an owner's mark on an animal's ear: a distinctive mark.—*v.t.* to put an earmark on: to set aside for a particular purpose.—**ear′muffs,** a pair of ear coverings joined by a band of material across hero, a Danish under-king, later a nobleman equivalent to count; cf. O.N. *jarl.*]

early, *ûr'li*, *adv.* near the beginning (of a time, period, series): soon: in good time: before appointed time:—*comp.* **ear'lier**; *sup.* **earliest.**—*adj.* belonging to or happening in the first part of time, period, or series: beforehand: ready, advanced, astir, or on the spot in good time: happening in the remote past or near future.—*v.t.* **ear'lierise, -ize**, to do at a date earlier than that arranged.—*n.* **ear'liness.**—**early bird**, the proverbial catcher of the (early) worm: an early riser; **early closing**, observance of a weekly half-holiday: closing of public houses early in the night; **early door**, an entrance to a theatre or hall open before the ordinary door at a higher price; **Early English**, (*philol.* see **English**): the form of Gothic architecture in which the pointed arch was first employed in Britain—succeeding the *Norman* towards the end of the 12th century, merging into the *Decorated* at the end of the 13th.—*adj.* **ear'ly-Victor'ian**, belonging to or characteristic of the early part of Queen Victoria's reign (reigned 1837-1901).—**early and late**, at all times; **earlier on**, previously; **early on**, before much time has elapsed; **keep early hours**, to rise and go to bed early. [O.E. *ǣrlice* (adv.)—*ǣr*, before.]

earn, *ûrn*, *v.t.* to gain by labour: to acquire: to deserve: to bring to one.—*n.* **earn'er.**—*n.pl.* **earn'ings**, what one has earned: money saved. [O.E. *ea*

earth'fast, fixed in the earth; **earth'-fed**, contented with earthly things.—**earth'flax**, asbestos; **earth'-hog**, the aardvark; **earth'-house**, an ancient underground dwelling or storehouse, also called Picts' house; **earth'-hunger**, passion for acquiring land; **earthing tires**, aircraft tires that discharge static electricity on grounding.—*adj.* **earth'ly-mind'ed**, having the mind intent on earthly things.—**earth'ly-mind'edness**; **earth'-move'ment**, elevation, subsidence, or folding of the earth's crust; **earth'nut**, the edible root-tuber of *Conopodium flexuosum*, a woodland umbelliferous plant: the plant itself (also *arnut*, *pig-nut*, *earth-chestnut*): the peanut (Arachis); **earth'-pea**, the peanut; **earth'-pillar**, a column of soft material protected from erosion by an overlying stone; **earth'-plate**, a buried plate of metal forming the earth-connexion of a telegraph-wire, lightning-conductor, etc.; **earth'quake**, a quaking or shaking of the earth: a heaving of the ground.—*adjs.* **earth'quaked**, shaken, destroyed or visited by an earthquake; **earth'quaking.**—**earth'-shine**, the faint light visible on the part of the moon not illuminated by the sun; **earth'-smoke**, fumitory; **earth'-star**, a fungus (Geaster) akin to the puff balls that opens out into a starlike form; **earth'-table**, a course of stone or brick just above the ground; **earth'-tremor**, a slight earthquake; **earth'wax**, ozokerite; **earth'wolf**, the aardwolf; **earth'work**, a fortification of earth: an embankment: work

east, *ēst*, *n.* that part of the heavens where the sun rises at the equinox: one of the four cardinal points of the compass: the east part of a region: the east wind.—*adj.* toward the rising of the sun: blowing from the east.—*v.i.* to move or turn east.—*adjs.* **east′er, east′ern**, toward the east: connected with the east: dwelling in the east.—*ns.* **east′erner**, a native or inhabitant of the east, esp. of the United States; **east′erling**, a native of the east: a trader from the shores of the Baltic.—*adj.* **east′erly**, situated in the east: coming from the eastward: looking toward the east.—*adv.* on the east: toward the east.—*n.* an east wind.—*adjs.* **east′ernmost, east′most**, situated furthest east.—Also **east′ermost** (*obs.*).—*ns.* **east′ing**, the course gained to the eastward: distance eastward from a given meridian; **east′land**, the land in the East.—*adj.* **east′ling, -lin** (*Scot.*), easterly.—*adv.* **east′lings, -lins** (*Scot.*), eastward; **east′ward, east′wards**, toward the east.—*adj.* **east′ward**.—**east-by-north (south)**, 11¼ degrees north (south) from due east; **East End**, the eastern part of London or other town, often an area inhabited by people of the poorer classes; **East′-end′er**; **Eastern Church**, the Greek Church; **East-Indiaman**, a vessel used in the East India trade; **east-north (south)-east**, 22½ degrees north (south) from the east; **East Side**, the eastern part of New York.—**about east** (old *U.S. slang*), in proper manner; **East Coast fever**, African coast fever: a protozoan cattle disease resembling redwater, transmitted by

upon: to eat in a restaurant; **eat the air** (*Shak.*), to be deluded with hopes; **eat up**, to devour entirely: to consume, absorb: to derive pleasure from (*fig.*); **what's eating you?** (*coll.*), what is irking you? [O.E. *etan*; cf. Ger. *essen*, O.N. *eta*, L. *edĕre*, Gr. *edein*.]

Eatanswill, *ēt′an-swil*, *n.* in *Pickwick Papers*, a pocket borough at which an election takes place: any corrupt election or selection.

eatche, *ēch*, (*Scott*) *n.* a Scots form of adze.

eath, eathe, ethe, *ēth*, *eth*, (*Spens*, etc.) *adj.* easy.—*adv.* easily.—*adv.* **eath′ly**. [O.E. *ēathe*, easy, easily.]

eau, *ō*, *n.* the French word for water, used in English in various combinations.—**eau des creoles** (*dā krā-ol′*), a fine Martinique liqueur, made by distilling the flowers of the mammee-apple with spirit of wine; **eau de Cologne** (see **Cologne**); **eau de Javelle** (see **Javel water**); **eau de vie** (*də vē*), brandy.

eau. See **ea**.

eaves, *ēvz*, *n.pl.* (orig. *sing.*) the projecting edge of the roof: anything projecting.—**eaves′drip, eaves′drop**, the water that falls from the eaves of a house: the place where the drops fall.—*v.i.* **eaves′drop**, to stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen: to listen for secrets.—Also *v.t.*—**eaves′dropper**, one who thus listens: one who tries to overhear private conversation; **eaves′dropping**. [O.E. *efes*, the clipped edge of thatch; cf. Ice. *ups*.]

ébauche, *ā-bōsh*, (Fr.) rough draft, sketch.

eburnean, *eb-ûr'ni-ən*, *adj.* of or like ivory—also **ebur'neous.**—*ns.* **eburnā'tion** (*ēb-* or *eb-*), a morbid change of bone by which it becomes very hard and dense; **eburnificā'tion,** art of making like ivory. [L. *eburneus—ebur*, ivory.]

ecardinate, *ē-kärd'in-āt*, *adj.* hingeless.—*n.pl.* **Ecard'inēs,** a class of brachiopods without hinge or arm skeleton. [L. *ē-*, without, *cardō*, *-inis*, hinge.]

ecarté, *ā-kär'tā*, *n.* a game in which cards may be discarded for others. [Fr., discarded—L. *ē*, out of, from, Fr. *carte*, a card.]

ecaudate, *ē-kö'dāt*, *adj.* tailless. [L. *ē-*, without, *cauda*, tail.]

ecblastesis, *ek-blas-tē'sis*, (*bot.*) *n.* proliferation of a floral axis. [Gr. *ekblastēsis*, budding forth —*ek*, out of, *blastos*, a sprout.]

ecbole, *ek'bo-lē*, *n.* a digression (*rhet.*): the raising or sharpening of a tone (*mus.*).—*adj.* **ecbol'ic** (*med.*), inducing contractions of the uterus leading to parturition or abortion.—*n.* a drug with this quality. [Gr. *ekbolē*, throwing out—*ek*, out of, *ballein*, to throw.]

eccaleobion, *e-kal-i-ō-bi'on*, *n.* a kind of incubator. [Gr. *ekkaleō bion*, I call forth life.]

ecce homo, *ek'sē* (*ek'i*) *hō'mō*, *ek'e ho'mō*, (*art*) *n.* a picture of Christ crowned with thorns. [L., behold the man (John xix. 5).]

eccentric, *ek-sen'trik*, *adj.* departing from the centre: not having the same centre as another, said of circles: out of the usual course: not conforming to common rules: odd.—*n.* a circle not having the same

ology that relates to the secretions. [Gr. *ek*, out of, *krinein*, to separate, secrete.]

eccrisis, *ek'ri-sis*, *n.* expulsion of waste or morbid matter.—*n.* **eccrit'ic,** a medicine having this property. [Gr. *ekkrisis*, secretion—*ek*, out and *krisis*, separation.]

ecdysis, *ek'di-sis*, *n.* the act of casting off an integument, sloughing.—*n.* **ecdysiast** (*diz'*; *coll.*) a stripteaser. [Gr. *ekdysis—ek*, out of, *dyein*, to put on.]

eche, *ēch*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to eke out: to augment. [Other readings, **ech, eech, ich**; O.E. *ēcan*; akin to L. *augēre*, to increase; see **eke.**]

echelon, *esh'ə-lon*, *āsh-lɔ̄*, *n.* a stepwise arrangement of troops, ships, planes, etc.: a group of persons of one grade in an organisation. [Fr. *échelon—échelle*, ladder, stair; see **scale.**]

Echidna, *ek-id'na*, *n.* a genus of Australian toothless, spiny, egg-laying, burrowing monotremes. —*n.* **echid'nine,** snake-poison. [Gr. *echidna*, viper.]

echinus, *e-kī'nəs*, *n.* a sea-urchin: the convex projecting moulding (of eccentric curve in Greek examples) supporting the abacus of the Doric capital (*archit.*).—*adjs.* **echinate, -d,** *ek'in-āt*, *-id*, prickly like a hedgehog: bristly.—*ns.* **Echi'nocac'tus,** a large genus of ribbed, generally very spiny, cactuses; **echi'nococc'us,** the bladder-worm stage (parasitic in cow, sheep, pig, man) of the dog tapeworm; **echī'noderm,** any one of the **Echinoder'ma** or **Echīnoder'mata,** a phylum of radially symmetrical marine animals, having with cream filling and chocolate or other icing. [Fr. *éclair*, lightning.]

éclaircissement, *ā-kler-sēs'mã*, *n.* the act of clearing up anything: explanation.—**come to an éclaircissement**, to come to an understanding: to explain conduct that seemed equivocal. [Fr. *éclaircir*—L. *ex*, out, *clārus*, clear.]

eclampsia, *i-klamp'si-a*, *n.* a condition resembling epilepsy: now confined to acute toxaemia with convulsive fits about the time of childbirth.—Also **eclamp'sy**.—*adj.* **eclamp'tic**. [Gr. *eklampsis*—*eklampein*, to flash forth, to burst forth violently (as a fever)—*ek*, out of, *lampein*, to shine.]

éclat, *ā-klä*, *n.* a striking effect: showy splendour: distinction: applause. [Fr. *éclat*, from O.Fr. *esclater*, to break, to shine.]

eclectic, *ek-lek'tik*, *adj.* selecting or borrowing: choosing the best out of everything: broad, the opposite of exclusive.—*n.* one who selects opinions from different systems, esp. in philosophy.—*adv.* **eclec'tically**.—*n.* **eclec'ticism** (*-sizm*), the practice of an eclectic: the doctrine of the **eclec'tics**, a name applied to certain Greek thinkers in the 2nd and 1st centuries B.C., later to Leibniz and Cousin. [Gr. *eklektikos*—*ek*, from, *legein*, to choose.]

eclipse, *i-klips'*, *n.* the total or partial disappearance of a heavenly body by the interposition of another between it and the spectator, or by passing into its shadow: a throwing into the shade: loss of brilliancy: darkness.—*v.t.* to

trish'ən).—*adjs.* **economic** (*ē-*, *e-kən-om'ik*), pertaining or having reference to economy or to economics: relating to industry or business, e.g. *economic geography*, *history*, etc., from the utilitarian viewpoint: operated at, or capable of yielding, a profit: economical; **econom'ical**, conducive to thrift: frugal: careful: economic. —*adv.* **econom'ically**.—*ns.* **econom'ics**, the science of household management (*obs.*): pecuniary position and management: political economy; **economisā'tion**, **-z-**, act of economising.—*v.i.* **econ'omise**, **-ize**, to manage with economy: to spend money carefully: to save.—*v.t.* to use prudently: to spend with frugality.—*ns.* **economi'ser**, **-i'zer**, one who is economical: a device for saving heat, fuel, etc.; **econ'omist**, one who studies or is an expert on political economy: an economiser. [L. *oeconomia*—Gr. *oikonomiā*—*oikos*, a house, *nomos*, a law.]

e contra, *ē* (*ā*) *kon'tra*, (L.L.) contrariwise, conversely.

e contrario, *ē kon-trār'i-ō*, *ā kon-trä'ri-ō*, (L.L.) on the contrary.

e converso, *ē kon-vûr'sō*, *ā kon-ver'*, (*-wer'*), (L.L.) conversely, by logical conversion.

écorché, *ā-kör-shā'*, *n.* a figure in which the muscles are represented stripped of the skin, for the purposes of artistic study. [Pa.p. of Fr. *écorcher*, to flay.]

écossaise, *ā-ko-sez'*, *n.* originally a dance or dance-tune of Scottish origin in 3-4 or 2-4 time: later a lively country-danc appearance believed by some spiritualists to come from a medium.—*adjs.* ectoplas′mic, ectoplas′tic.—*n.* ec′tosarc (Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh), ectoplasm.—*adj.* ectotroph′ic (Gr. *trophē*, food; *bot.*) of a mycorrhiza, having its hyphae mainly on the outside of the root that it feeds. —*n.* ectozo′on (Gr. *zōion*, animal), an animal ectoparasite:—*pl.* ectozo′a.—*n.* and *adj.* ectozo′an.—*adj.* ectozo′ic. [Gr. *ektos*, outside.]

ectogenesis, *ek-tō-jen′i-sis*, *n.* development outside the body: variation in response to outside conditions.—*adjs.* ectogenetic (*-jən-et′ik*), produced by or pertaining to ectogenesis; ectogen′ic, of external origin: ectogenous; ectogenous (*ek-toj′ə-nəs*), capable of living independently, or outside the body of the host (as some parasites).—*n.* ectog′eny, the effect of pollen on the tissues of a plant. [Gr. *ektos*, outside, *genesis*, generation.]

ectomorph, etc., **ectoparasite**. See ecto-.

ectophyte, *ek′tō-fīt*, *n.* a vegetable ectoparasite. —*adj.* ectophytic (*-fit′ik*). [Gr. *ektos*, outside, *phyton*, a plant.]

ectopia, *ek-tō′pi-a*, **ectopy**, *ek′to-pi*, (*path.*) *n.* morbid displacement of parts: condition in which the foetus is outside the womb.—*adj.* ectop′ic. [Gr. *ek*, from, *topos*, place.]

ectoplasm, etc. See ecto-.

ectosarc . . . to . . . **ectozoic**. See ecto-.

ectropion, **-um**, *ek-trōp′i-on*, *-əm*, *n.* eversion of the margin of the eyelid, so that the red inner surface [redacted]

especially of taro (*Colocasia*):—*sing.* edd′o. [From a W. African word.]

eddy, *ed′i*, *n.* a current running back, contrary to the main stream, thus causing a circular motion: a whirlpool: a whirlwind.—*v.i.* to move round and round:—*pr.p.* edd′ying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* edd′ied. [Cf. O.N. *itha*; prob. conn. with O.E. pfx. *ed-*, back.]

edelweiss, *ā′dəl-vīs*, *n.* a small white composite (*Leontopodium alpinum*), with woolly heads, found in damp places on the Alps. [Ger. *edel*, noble, *weiss*, white.]

edema, **edematose**, **-ous**. See oedema.

Eden, *ē′dn*, *n.* the garden of Adam and Eve: a paradise.—*adj.* Edenic (*-den′*). [Heb. *ēden*, delight, pleasure.]

edentate, *ē-den′tāt*, *adj.* without teeth: wanting front teeth.—*n.* a member of the Edentā′ta, a New World order of mammals having no front teeth or no teeth at all—sloths, ant-eaters, armadillos, and, formerly, certain Old World edentate animals, as the pangolins.—*adjs.* eden′tal, of the edentates; eden′tulous, toothless. [L. *ēdentātus*, toothless—*ē*, out of, *dēns*, *dentis*, a tooth.]

edge, *ej*, *n.* the border of anything: a rim: the brink: the intersection of the faces of a solid figure: a ridge or crest: the cutting edge of an instrument: something that wounds or cuts: keenness: sharpness of mind or appetite: irritability: advantage (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to put an edge on: to place a border on: to border: to egg, edifies.—*adj.* **ed'ifying**, instructive: improving.—*adv.* **ed'ifyingly.** [L. *aedificāre*—*aedēs*, a temple, house, *facĕre*, to make.]

edile. Same as aedile.

Edinburgh rock, *ed'in-bə-rə rok*, *n.* a sweetmeat in the form of brittle pastel-coloured sticks. [First manufactured by an Edinburgh confectioner in 1822.]

edit, *ed'it*, *v.t.* to prepare for publication, broadcasting, etc.: to superintend the publication of: to compile: to garble, cook up: to revise: to censor, bowdlerise: to make up the final version of a motion picture by selection, rearrangement, etc., of material photographed previously.—*ns.* **edi'tion**, the publication of a book (*obs.*): one of the different forms in which a book is published: the form given to a text by its editor: the number of copies of a book printed at a time, or at different times without alteration: number of identical articles, as e.g. copies of a work of art, issued at one time: reproduction; **ed'itor**, one who edits books, etc.: one who conducts a newspaper, periodical, etc., or a section of it:—*fem.* **ed'itress.**—*adj.* **edito'rial**, of or belonging to an editor.—*n.* an article in a newspaper written by an editor or leader writer.—*adv.* **edito'rially.**—*n.* **ed'itorship.** [L. *ēdĕre*, *ēdĭtum*—*ē*, from, *dăre*, to give.]

edite, bibite, *e'di-tē*, *bi'bi-tē*, *e'di-te*, *bi'bi-te*, (L.), eat, drink.

édition de luxe, *ā-dē-syɔ̃ də lüks*, (Fr.) a splendid and expensive edition of a book.

O.E. *ǣlepūte*), the burbot: the viviparous blenny; **eel'-set**, a net placed across a river to catch eels; **eel'-spear**, an instrument with broad prongs for catching eels; **eel'worm**, a nematode.—**salt eel** (*obs.*), a rope's end. [O.E. *ǣl*; Ger., Du. *aal*.]

e'en, *ēn*, a contraction of even.

e'er, *ār*, a contraction of ever.

eerie, eery, *ē'ri*, *adj.* exciting fear: weird: affected with fear, timorous (*dial.*).—*adv.* **ee'rily.**—*n.* **ee'riness.** [Scot.; M.E. *arh*, *eri*—O.E. *ærg* (*earg*), timid.]

eeven, eevn, eev'n, eevning, old spellings (*Milt.*) of even (*n.*, *adj.*, *adv.*) and evening.

ef, *ef*, *n.* the sixth letter of the alphabet (F, f).

effable, *ef'ə-bl*, *adj.* capable of being expressed. [Fr.,—L. *effārī*—*ex*, out, *fārī*, to speak.]

efface, *i-*, *e-fās'*, *v.t.* to destroy the surface of: to rub out: to obliterate, wear away.—*adj.* **efface'able.**—*n.* **efface'ment.**—**to efface oneself**, to avoid notice. [Fr. *effacer*—L. *ex*, out, *faciēs*, face.]

effect, *i-fekt'*, *n.* result of an action: impression produced: purport: reality: (in *pl.*) goods, property: (in *pl.*) sound, and also lighting, devices contributing to the illusion of the place and circumstance in which the action is carried on (*theatre*, *cinema*, etc.).—*v.t.* to produce: to accomplish, bring about.—*n.* **effec'ter.**—*adjs.* **effec'tible**, that may be effected; **effec'tive**, having power to effect: causing something: successful in producing a result or effect: powerful:

ened by having brought forth young—*ex*, out, *fētus*, a bringing forth, young.]

efficacious, *ef-i-kā'shəs*, *adj.* able to produce the result intended.—*adv.* **efficā'ciously.**—*ns.* **efficā'ciousness**; **efficacity** (*-kas'i-ti*), **eff'icacy** (*-kə-si*), power of producing an effect: effectiveness. [L. *efficāx*, *-ācis*—*efficĕre*; see efficient.]

efficient, *i-fish'ənt*, *adj.* capable of doing what may be required: effective.—*n.* (*arch.*) the person or thing that effects.—*ns.* **effi'cience** (*arch.*), efficient action or power; **effi'ciency**, power to produce the result intended, adequate fitness: ratio of a machine's output of energy to input. —*adv.* **effi'ciently.** [Fr., L.—*efficiēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *efficĕre*—*ex*, out, *facĕre*, to make.]

effierce, *e-fērs'*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to make fierce.

effigurate, *ef-ig'u-rāt*, *adj.* having a definite shape. —*n.* **effigurā'tion**, an axial outgrowth in a flower. [L. *ef-*, *ex-*, intens., and figurate.]

effigy, *ef'i-ji*, *n.* a likeness or figure of a person: the head or impression on a coin—(*arch.*) **effigies** (*ef-ij'i-ēz*):—*pl.* **effigies** (*ef'i-jiz*; *arch. ef-ij'i-ēz*).—**burn in effigy**, to burn a figure of a person, as an expression of dislike. [L. *effigiēs* —*effingĕre*—*ex*, inten., *fingĕre*, to form.]

effleurage, *ef-lə-räzh*, *n.* a stroking movement in massage.—Also *v.i.* and *v.t.* [Fr., glancing, grazing.]

effloresce, *ef-lo-res'*, *v.i.* to blossom forth: to become covered with a powdery crust (*chem.*): to form such a crust.—*n.* **efflores c'ence**, production of flowers: the time of flowering: a redness of the skin: a powd

relative time taken to stream out through a small hole; **effusion** (*e-fū'zhən*), pouring or streaming out: emission: shedding (as of blood): an abnormal outpouring of fluid into the tissues or cavities of the body (*med.*): an outpouring, esp. in poetic form: effusiveness. —*adj.* **effusive** (*e-fū'ziv*), poured out abundantly: gushing: poured out at the surface in a state of fusion, volcanic (*geol.*): expressing emotion in a copious and demonstrative manner.—*adv.* **effus'ively.**—*n.* **effus'iveness.** [L. *effundĕre*, *effūsum*—*ex*, out, *fundĕre*, to pour.]

eft, *eft*, *n.* a lizard (*obs.*): a newt. [O.E. *efeta*; see newt.]

eft, *eft*, (*obs.*) *adv.* afterwards: again: forthwith: moreover.—*adv.* **eftsoons** (*eft-soonz'*; *obs.*), soon afterwards, forthwith. [O.E. *æft*, *eft*, after, again; see aft.]

eftest, *eft'ist*, (*Warwickshire*, *Worcestershire*; *Shak.* Much Ado, IV, ii. 38) *adj. superl.* readiest: most convenient.

eftsoons. See eft (2).

egad, *i-gad'*, *interj.* a minced oath. [Perh. orig. ah! God!]

egal, *ē'gəl*, (*Shak.*) *adj.* equal.—*adj.* and *n.* **egalitā'rian** (*i-gal-*), equalitarian.—*ns.* **egalita'rianism**; **egality** (*ē-*, *i-gal'*), equality.—*adv.* **ē'gally.** [O.Fr. *egal*—L. *aequālis*—*aequus*, equal.]

égarement, *ā-gar-mā̃*, (Fr.) confusion, bewilderment.

egence, *ē'jəns*, **egency**, *-i*, *ns.* need. [L. *ēgēre*, to be in need.]

egg'-purse, egg-capsule; egg'shell, the calcareous covering of a bird's egg: a smooth gastropod shell: a very thin kind of porcelain.—*adj.* thin and delicate: (of paint, etc.) having a slight gloss.—**egg'-slice,** a utensil for lifting fried eggs out of a pan; **egg-spoon,** a small spoon used in eating boiled eggs from the shell; **egg'-tim'er,** an egg-glass; **egg'-tooth,** a hard point on the beak by which an unhatched bird or reptile breaks the egg-shell; **egg'-whisk,** an instrument for beating raw eggs.—**a bad egg** (*coll.*) a worthless person; **egg-and-spoon race,** a race in which each competitor lifts and carries an egg in a spoon; **good egg!** (*coll.*), an exclamation of approval; **put all one's eggs into one basket,** to risk all on one enterprise; **take eggs for money,** to be put off with mere promises of payment; **teach your grandmother to suck eggs,** spoken contemptuously to one who would teach those older and wiser than himself; **tread upon eggs,** to walk warily, to steer one's way carefully in a delicate situation. [O.N. *egg*; cf. O.E. *ǣg*, Ger. *ei*, perh. L. *ōvum*, Gr. *ōon*.]

egg, *eg*, *v.t.* (now with *on*) to incite, urge on. [O.N. *eggja*—*egg*, an edge; cog. with O.E. *ecg*; see edge.]

egis. Same as aegis.

eglandular, *ē-glan'dū-lər*, *adj.* having no glands. —*adj.* **eglan'dulose.**

eglantine, *eg'lən-tīn*, *n.* the sweet-brier: perhaps the honeysuckle (*Milt.*). [Fr.,—O.Fr. *aiglent*, as if from a L. *aculentus*, prickly—*acus*, a

eh, *ā*, *interj.* expressing inquiry, failure to hear, or slight surprise.—*v.i.* to say 'Eh'.

eident, *ī'dənt*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* busy, diligent. [M.E. *ithen*—O.N. *ithinn*, diligent.]

eider, *ī'dər*, *n.* the **ei'der-duck',** a northern sea-duck, sought after for its fine down.—**ei'der-down',** the soft down of the eider-duck, used for stuffing quilts: a quilt. [Prob. through Sw. from O.N. *æthar*, gen. of *æthr*, an eider-duck.]

eidetic, *ī-det'ik*, *adj.* vividly clear: reproducing, or able to reproduce, a vividly clear visual image of what has been previously seen.—*n.* a person with this ability. [Gr. *eidētikos*, belonging to an image—*eidos*, form.]

eidograph, *ī'dō-grăf*, *n.* an instrument used for copying drawings. [Gr. *eidos*, form, and *graphein*, to write.]

eidolon, *ī-dō'lon*, *n.* an image: a phantom or apparition: a confusing reflection or reflected image:—*pl.* **eidō'la.** [Gr. See idol.]

eigen-, *ī-gən-*, in composition, proper, own.—*ns.* **ei'gen-fre'quency,** one of the frequencies with which a particular system may vibrate; **ei'gen-tone',** a tone characteristic of a particular vibrating system; **ei'genval'ue,** any of the possible values for a parameter of an equation for which the solutions will be compatible with the boundary conditions. [Ger.]

eight, *āt*, *n.* the cardinal number one above seven: a symbol (8, viii, etc.) representing that number: a set of eight things or persons (syllables, leaves, oarsmen, etc.): an eight-oar boat:

eild, *ēld.* (*Scot.*) *adj.* not yielding milk. [See yeld.]

eilding. See eldin.

eine, *īn*, *ēn*, (*obs*:) *n.pl.* eyes. [See een, under ee.]

einsteinium, *īn-stīn'i-əm*, *n.* the element (symbol Es) of atomic number 99, artificially produced and named after Albert *Einstein* (1879-1955).

eirack, *ē'rək*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a young hen. [Gael. *eireag*.]

eirenicon, *ī-rē'ni-kon*, a proposition or scheme for peace: a peace-making message: the deacon's litany at the beginning of the Greek liturgy—from its opening petitions for peace.—*adj.* **eire'nic** (same as irenic). [A partly Latinised spelling of Gr. *eirēnikon*, neut. of *eirēnikos*, peaceful, peaceable—*eirēnē*, peace.]

eisel(l), *ā'səl*, *ī-səl*, (*obs.*) *n.* vinegar. [O.Fr. *aisil*, *aissil*, from L.L. dim. of L. *acētum*, vinegar.]

eisen und blut. See blut and eisen.

eisteddfod, *īs-tedh'vod*, *n.* a congress of Welsh bards and musicians. [W., lit. session—*eistedd*, to sit.]

either, *ī'dhər*, *ē'dhər*, *adj.* or *pron.* the one or the other: one of two: each of two.—*conj.* correlative to *or*: or (*B.*). [O.E. *ǣgther*, contraction of *ǣghwæthər*—*ā*, aye, pfx. *ge-*, and *hwæther*, whether; see also each.]

ejaculate, *i-jak'ū-lāt*, *v.t.* to eject: to utter with suddenness.—*v.i.* to utter or make an ejaculation: to emit semen.—*n.* **ejaculā'tion.** ejection, emission: a sudden utterance in prayer or otherwise: an unpremeditated emotional prayer or remark: emission of semen.—*adjs.* **ejac'ulative; ejac'ulatory.** [L. *ē*, from, and *jaculārī*, *-ātus*—

third space in the bass ('in bass') or the first line in the treble ('in alt'), sung to *la* in the first and fourth hexachords respectively, and *mi* in the second and fifth.

elaborate, *i-lab'ər-āt*, *v.t.* to produce by labour: to work out in detail: to build up from raw or comparatively simple materials: to add detail to.—*v.i.* to become elaborate.—*adj.* (*i-lab'-ər-it*) wrought with labour: done with fullness and exactness: highly detailed: complicated.—*adv.* **elab'orately.**—*ns.* **elab'orateness; elaborā'tion,** act of elaborating: refinement: the process by which substances are built up in the bodies of animals or plants.—*adj.* **elab'orative.**—*ns.* **elab'orator,** one who elaborates; **elab'oratory** (*obs.*), a laboratory. [L. *ēlabōrāre*, *-ātum*—*ē*, from, *labōrāre*—*labor*, labour.]

Elaeagnus, *el-i-ag'nəs*, *n.* the oleaster genus, giving name to the fam. **Elaeagnā'ceae.** [Gr. *elaiagnos*, goat willow.]

Elaeis, *el-ē'is*, *n.* the oil-palm genus. [Gr. *elaion*, olive oil.]

elaeolite, *el-ē'ō-līt*, *n.* a greasy-looking nepheline. [Gr. *elaion*, olive oil, *lithos*, stone.]

élan, *ā-lān'*, *ā-lā*, *n.* impetuosity, dash.—**élan vital,** *ā-la vē-tal*, the creative force responsible for the growth and evolution of an organism (Bergson). [Fr.]

elance, *i-lāns'*, *v.t.* to throw as a lance. [Fr. *élancer*.]

eland, *ē'lənd*, *n.* a S. African antelope, resembling the elk in having a protuberance on the larynx. [Du.,—Ger. *elend*—Lith. *élnis*, elk.]

dispersal in certain fungi, in liverworts and in horse-tails: a skipjack beetle.—*ns.* **elatē′rium**, a substance contained in the juice of the fruit of the squirting cucumber, yielding the purgative **elat′erin**; **elaterite** (*i-lat′ər-it*), elastic bitumen, a rubber-like mineral resin. [Gr. *elatēr*, driver—*elaunein*, to drive.]

elbow, *el′bō*, *n.* the joint where the arm bows or bends: any sharp turn or bend.—*v.t.* to push with the elbow, to jostle.—**el′bow-chair**, an arm-chair; **el′bow-grease** (humorously), vigorous rubbing: hard work; **el′bow-room**, room to extend the elbows: space enough for moving or acting: freedom and scope.—**at one's elbow**, close at hand; **bend, crook, or lift the elbow**, to drink too much; **out at elbow**, with coat ragged at the elbows; **up to the elbows**, completely engrossed. [O.E. *elnboga*; see **ell**; **bow**, *n.* and *v.t.*]

elchi, eltchi, elchee, *el′chē*, *chi*, an ambassador. [Turk. *īlchī*.]

eld, *eld*, *n.* age: old age, senility: former times, antiquity. [O.E. *eldo*.]

elder, *eld′ər*, *n.* a shrub or tree (Sambucus) of the Caprifoliaceae, with pinnate leaves, small flowers (the corolla wheel-shaped) and three-seeded fruits.—*ns.* **eld′erberry**, the acidulous purple-black drupaceous fruit of the elder; **eld′er-gun**, a popgun made of elder by extracting the pith; **eld′erberry wine**, a wine made from elderberries; **elder-flower water**, distilled water made from the flowers. [O.E. *ellærn*.]

or choosing: the public choice of a person for office, usually by the votes of a constituent body: freewill: the exercise of God's sovereign will in the predetermination of certain persons to salvation (*theol.*): the elected in this way (*B.*).—*v.i.* **electioneer′**, to labour to secure the election of a candidate.—*n.* **electioneer′er**.—*n.* and *adj.* **electioneer′ing**.—*adj.* **elect′ive**, pertaining to, dependent on, or exerting the power of choice: optional (*U.S.*).—*n.* (*U.S.*) an optional subject of study.—*adv.* **elect′ively**.—*ns.* **electiv′ity** (*ē-*, *e-*); **elect′or**, one who elects: one who has a vote at an election: in U.S. a member of the so-called electoral college, which elects the President and Vice-President: the title formerly belonging to those princes and archbishops of the German empire who had the right to elect the Emperor: —*fem.* **elect′ress**, **elect′oress**.—*adjs.* **elect′oral**, **electō′rial** (*ē-*, *e-*), pertaining to elections or to electors: consisting of electors.—*ns.* **elect′orate**, the dignity or the territory of an elector: the body of electors; **elect′orship**.—**electoral vote** (*U.S.*), the vote of the members of the electoral college, themselves elected by popular vote. [L. *ēligĕre*, *ēlectum*—*ē*, from, *legĕre*, to choose.]

Electra complex, *i-lek′trə*, (*psych.*) the attachment of a daughter to her father, with hostility to her mother. [Greek story of *Electra*, who helped to avenge her mother's murder of her father.]

electric, *i-lek′trik*, *adj.* pertaining to electricity: charged with or capable of being charged with electricity: producing or produced by, convey-by electrical devices instead of wind (*mus.*): in certain fishes, a structure that generates, stores and discharges electricity (*zool.*); **electric ray**, the fish Torpedo; **electric seal**, dyed rabbit or hare skin; **electric storm**, a violent disturbance in the electric condition of the atmosphere; **electric torch**, a portable electric light. [L. *ēlectrum*—Gr. *ēlektron*, amber, in which electricity was first observed.]

electro-, *i-lek'trō-*, *el-ik-tro'*, in composition, electric.—*ns.* **elec'tro** (*coll.*), abbrev. of electroplate and electrotype; **elec'troanal'ysis**, separation by electrolysis; **elec'trobiol'ogist**; **elec'trobio'logy**, the science of the electrical phenomena in living organisms: an old name for hypnotism; **elec'trocar'diogram**, a photographic record of the electrical variations that occur during contraction of the muscle of the heart; **elec'trocar'diograph**, a galvanometer used for making such records; **elec'trocardiog'raphy**, the study of electric currents produced during muscular activity of the heart; **elec'trocement'**, cement made in an electric furnace, by adding lime to molten slag.—*adjs.* **elec'trochem'ic, -al.**—*ns.* **elec'trochem'ist**; **elec'trochem'istry**, the study of the relation between electricity and chemical change; **electro-convulsive therapy**, shock therapy—abbrev. ECT; **electrocul'ture**, cultivation of plants under stimulus of electricity.—*v.t.* **elec'trocute**, to inflict a death penalty by means of electricity: to kill by electricity.—*ns.* **electrocū'tion**; **elec'trōde** (Gr. *hodos*, way), a conductor

to the plane of the two fields; **elec'tromag'netism**, a branch of science which treats of the relation of electricity to magnetism.—*adj.* **electromechan'ical**, pertaining to any mechanical process or device involving the use of electricity: pertaining to electromechanics.—**electromechan'ics**, the mechanics of the electric circuit; **elec'tromer**, a substance showing electromerism.—*adj.* **electromer'ic.**—**electrom'erism**, a form of tautomerism caused by a redistribution of electrons among the atoms of a molecule or group.—*adj.* **electrometallur'gical.**—**electromet'allurgist**; **electromet'allurgy**, industrial working of metals by means of electricity; **electrŏm'eter**, an instrument for measuring difference of electric potential.—*adjs.* **electromet'ric, -al.**—**electrom'etry**, the science of electrical measurements.—*adjs.* **electromō'tive**, pertaining to the motion of electricity or the laws governing it.—**electromotive force**, difference of potential; **electromō'tor**, an apparatus for applying electricity as a motive power; **elec'tromy'ograph**, instrument for recording voltages produced by muscular contraction; **elec'tromyog'raphy**, the study of electric currents set up in muscles by their working.—*adj.* **electroneg'ative**, carrying a negative charge: tending to form negative ions.—**electrophorē'sis** (Gr. *phoreein*, to bear), migration of suspended particles, as protein macromolecules, under the influence of an electric field.—*adj.* **electrophoret'ic** (*-et'ik*), pertaining to electrophoresis.—**electrŏph'orus**, an tube which produce the electron beam; **electronic brain**, any electronic computer; **electronic flash**, an extremely intense and brief flash for high-speed photography produced by passing an electric charge through a gas-filled tube; **electronic music**, music made by arranging sounds previously generated in the laboratory and recorded on tape (cf. **musique concrète**); **electron microscope**, a microsope that makes use of a beam of electrons instead of light; **electron pair**, a duplet: an electron and a positron; **electron shell**, a group of electrons surrounding a nucleus of an atom and having adjacent energy levels; **electron telescope**, optical instrument with electronic image converter used with a normal telescope; **electron tube**, an electronic device in which the electron conduction is in a vacuum or gas inside a gas-tight enclosure—including a thermionic valve; **electron-volt**, a unit of energy equal to that acquired by an electron when accelerated by a potential of one volt.—**electronic video recording and reproduction**, a process by which material shown on television may be recorded, stored, and later reshown on the television screen; **electron ring accelerator**, an accelerator in which an intense ring of circulating electrons, being accelerated, can carry along and accelerate protons or stripped ions. [Gr. *ēlektron*, amber.]

electronegative. See **electric.**

electronic, etc. See **electron.**

electrophoresis . . . to . . . electrovalent. See **elec-**

worship of elemental spirits: the theory which resolves the divinities of antiquity into the elemental powers.—*adv*. **element'ally.**—*adj*. **element'ary**, of a single element: primary: rudimentary: uncompounded: pertaining to the elements: treating of first principles.—**elemental spirits**, beings in mediaeval belief who presided over the four elements, living in and ruling them; **elementary particle**, a particle, esp. electron, proton, neutron, or pion, so-called because supposed indivisible; term is going out of use.—**elements of an orbit**, the data mathematically necessary to determine it; **in one's element**, in the surroundings most natural or pleasing to one. [L. *elementum*, pl. *elementa*, first principles.]

elemi, *el'im-i*, *n*. a fragrant resinous substance obtained from various tropical trees, esp. a species of Canarium. [Perh. Ar.]

elench, *i-lengk'*, (*obs*.), **elenchus**, *i-lengk'-əs* (*pl*. **elench'i**), *ns*. refutation: a sophism.—*adj*. **elenc'tic**, pertaining to argument, cross-examining, refuting. [L.,—Gr. *elenchos*—*elenchein*, refute.]

elephant, *el'i-fənt*, *n*. a Proboscidean (*Elephas*) of several fossil and two surviving species, the largest living land mammal, having a very thick skin, a trunk, and ivory tusks: a size of paper before metrication.—*n*. **elephanti'asis** (Gr. *elephantĭāsis*), a disease chiefly of tropical climates, consisting of an overgrowth of the skin and connective tissue usually of the legs and scrotum. —*adjs*. **elephant'ine**, pertaining to an elephant: like an el made to climb or dive.—*adj.* **el'evatory,** able or tending to raise.—*n.* **elevon** (*el'ə-vən*), a wing flap on delta-wing or tailless aircraft acting both as an *elev*ator and as an ailer*on*.—**elevated (railroad),** a railway borne on pillars or trestles over a roadway, as in some American towns (familiarly el, or L). [L. *ēlevāre*, *-ātum*—*ē*, from, *levāre*, to raise—*levis*, light. See light (2).]

eleven, *i-lev'n*, *n.* the cardinal number next above ten: a team of eleven (cricket, association football, etc.): the eleventh hour after noon or midnight.—*adj.* of the number eleven.—*n.* **elev'ens, elev'enses** (*coll.*), an eleven o'clock snack: morning coffee or the like.—*adj.* **elev'enth,** next after the tenth: equal to one of eleven equal parts.—*n.* an eleventh part: an octave and a fourth (*mus.*).—*adv.* **eleventh'ly.**—**eleven and twenty long** (*Shak.*), exactly right (the score aimed at in the game of one-and-thirty); **eleventh hour,** the very last moment, referring to Matt. xx. 6, 9.—**eleven-plus (examination),** a school examination taken by pupils about the age of eleven to determine to which type of secondary education (academic, non-academic, or technical) they are to proceed. [O.E. *en*(*d*)*le*(*o*)*fan*; cf. Goth. *ainlif*; perh. (ten and) *one left*, from the root of L. *linquĕre*, Gr. *leipein*, to leave.]

elevon. See elevate.

elf, *elf*, *n.* in European folklore, a supernatural being, generally of human form but diminutive size, sometimes more malignant than a fairy: a

ns. **elit'ism,** belief in government by an élite: belonging to an élite.—*n.* and *adj.* **elit'ist.** [Fr. *élite*—L. *ēlecta* (*pars*, a part, understood); see elect.]

elixir, *i-*, *ē-*, *e-liks'ər*, *n.* a liquor once supposed to have the power of indefinitely prolonging life (**elixir of life**), or of transmuting metals: the quintessence of anything: a substance which invigorates: a panacea: a nostrum: a strong tincture: a compound tincture. [L.L.,—Ar. *al-iksir*, the philosopher's stone, from *al-*, the, *iksir*, prob. from Late Gr. *xērion*, a desiccative powder for wounds—Gr. *xēros*, dry.]

Elizabethan, *i-*, *e-liz-ə-bē'thən*, *adj.* pertaining to a Queen *Elizabeth* or her reign, esp. to the first Queen Elizabeth (1533-1603) or her reign (1558-1603)—of dress, manners, literature, etc.—*n.* a person, esp. poet or dramatist, of that age.—*n.* **Elizabēth'anism.**—**Elizabethan architecture,** the mixed style that sprang up on the decline of Gothic, marked by Tudor bow-windows and turrets decorated with classic cornices and pilasters, long galleries, enormous square windows. large apartments, plaster ceilings wrought into compartments, etc.

elk, *elk*, *n.* deer of northern Europe and Asia, identical or close akin with the moose of N. America, the largest of all living deer: the wapiti.—**elkhorn fern,** a genus (Platycerium) of tropical epiphytic ferns, with large leaf like an elk's horn; **elk'hound,** a large strong Norwegian breed of do (*obs.*).—*adj.* **elocū′tionary.**—*n.* **elocū′tionist,** one versed in or practising elocution: a teacher of elocution: a reciter. [L. *ēlocūtiō*, *-ōnis*, *ēloquī*, *-cūtus*—*ē*, from, *loquī*, to speak.]

Elodea, *e-lō′di-a*, *n.* an American genus of Hydrocharitaceae, to which the Canadian waterweed belongs.—Also called Helodea, Anacharis, and Phyllotria. [Gr. *helōdēs*, marshy, marsh-dwelling—*helos*, marsh, *eidos*, form.]

éloge, *ā-lōzh′*, **elogium** (*obs.*), *ē-lō′ji-əm*, **elogy** (*obs.*), *el′ə-ji*, *ns.* a funeral oration: a panegyric (*obs.*).—*n.* **el′ogist** (*obs.*), one who delivers an éloge. [Fr. *éloge*, and its source L. *ēlogium*, a short statement, an inscription on a tomb, perh. confused with eulogy.]

Elohim, *e-lō′him*, *n.* Hebrew name for God.—*n.* **Elō′hist,** the writer or writers of the Elohistic passages of the Old Testament.—*adj.* **Elohist′ic,** relating to Elohim—said of those passages in the Old Testament in which the name Elohim is used instead of Yahweh (Jehovah). [Heb. pl. of *Eloah*—explained by Delitzsch as a plural of intensity.]

eloin, eloign, *e-loin′*, (*arch.*) *v.t.* to convey to a distance, to separate and remove.—*ns.* **eloin′ment, eloign′ment.** [O.Fr. *esloignier* (Fr. *éloigner*)—L.L. *ēlongāre*. See elongate.]

elongate, *i-*, *ē′long-gāt*, also *-long′*, *v.t.* to make longer: to extend.—*v.i.* to grow longer.—*adjs.* **elongate, -d.**—*n.* **elongā′tion,** act of lengthening out: distance (*obs.*): the moon's or a planet's angular distance from the sun. [L.L. *ēlongāre*,

elution. [L. *ēlūtiō*, *-ōnis*, washing—*ēluĕre*, *ēlūtum*—*ē*, from, *luĕre*, to wash.]

elutriate, *ē-*, *i-lōō′tri-āt*, *v.t.* to separate by washing into coarser and finer portions.—*ns.* **elutriā′tion, elu′triātor,** apparatus for elutriating. [L. *ēlutriāre*, *-ātum*, to wash out, *ēluĕre*—*ē*, from, *luĕre*, to wash.]

eluvium, *i-*, *ē-lōō′vi-əm*, or *-lū′*, *n.* an accumulation of rock debris formed on the spot or moved by wind only, as loess.—*adj.* **elu′vial.** [Formed on the analogy of alluvium, diluvium. [L. *ē*, from, *luĕre*, to wash.]

elvan, *elv′ən*, *n.* a granular crystalline dyke rock, composed of quartz and orthoclase.—Also **elv′anite.** [Cornish miners' name; prob. Cornish *elven*, spark.]

elvan, elves, elvish. See under **elf.**

elver, *el′vər*, *n.* a young eel. [eelfare; see **eel.**]

Elysium, *ē-*, *i-*, *e-liz*(*h*)′*i-əm*, *n.* among the Greeks, the abode of the blessed dead (*myth.*): any delightful place.—*adj.* **Elys′ian.** [L.,—Gr. *elysion* (*pedion*), the Elysian (plain).]

elytrum, *el′it-rəm*, *n.* a beetle's forewing modified to form a case for the hind-wing: a dorsal plate in certain worms.—Also **el′ytron:**—*pl.* **el′ytra.**—*adjs.* **el′ytral; elyt′riform; elytrigerous** (*-trij′ər-əs*). [Latinised from Gr. *ĕlȳtron*, a sheath.]

Elzevir, *el′zi-vēr*, *-vər*, *adj.* published by the *Elzevirs*, a celebrated family of printers at Amsterdam, Leyden, and other places in Holland, whose small neat editions were chiefly published between 1592 and segment of a circle (*zool.*).—*n.* emarginā′tion. [L. *ēmargināre*, *-ātum*—*ē*, out, *margināre*, to provide with a margin—*margō*, a margin.]

emasculate, *i-*, *ē-mas′kū-lāt*, *v.t.* to deprive of the properties of a male: to castrate: to deprive of masculine vigour: to render effeminate.—*adj.* emasculated.—*ns.* emasculā′tion; emas′culātor.—*adj.* emas′culatory (*-lə-tər-i*). [L.L. *ēmasculāre*, *-ātum*—*ē*, from, *masculus*, dim. of *mās*, a male.]

embace. See embase.

embail, *im-*, *em-bāl′*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to encircle: to hoop in: (*pa.p.*, *Spens.*, embayld′). [Pfx. em- (en- (1a)).]

embale, *im-*, *em-bāl′*, *v.t.* to make up, as into a bale: to bind up: to enclose. [Fr. *emballer*—*em-* (L. *in*), in, *balle*, a bale.]

emball, *em-böl′*, *v.t.* to ensphere.—*n.* emball′ing (*Shak.*), the receiving of the ball (of sovereignty). [Pfx. em- (en- (1a)).]

embalm, *im-*, *em-bäm′*, *v.t.* to preserve from decay by aromatic drugs, as a dead body: to preserve with fragrance: to preserve unchanged but lifeless: to impregnate with balm, perfume.—*ns.* embalm′er; embalm′ing; embalm′ment. [Fr. *embaumer*, from *em-*, in, and *baume*; see balm.]

embank, *im-*, *em-bangk′*, *v.t.* to enclose or defend with a bank or dike.—*ns.* embank′er; embank′ment, the act of embanking: a bank or mound made to keep water within certain limits: a mound constructed so as to carry a level road or railway over a low-lying place. [Pfx. em- (en- (1a)).]

em′bassage, embassy: the sending or business of an embassy. [See ambassador.]

embathe, **imbathe**, *im-bādh′*, *v.t.* to bathe: to immerse: to bedew. [Pfx. em- (en- (1c)).]

embattle, *im-bat′l*, *v.t.* to furnish with battlements.—*adj.* embatt′led, furnished with battlements: having the outline like a battlement (*her.*).—*n.* embatt′lement, battlement. [Pfx. em- (en- (1c)) and O.Fr. *batuillier*, to embattle; see battlement.]

embattle, *im-bat′l*, *v.t.* to range in order of battle: to arm (*Spens.*).—*adj.* embatt′led, arranged for battle. [O.Fr. *embataillier*—*em-*, in, *bataille*, battle.]

embay, *im-bā′*, *v.t.* to enclose in a bay: to landlock.—*n.* embay′ment, a bay. [Pfx. em- (en- (1a)).]

embay, *em-bā′*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to bathe, steep, imbue. [Fr. *em-*, in, and apparently *baigner*; see bagnio.]

embayld. See embail.

embed, **imbed**, *im-bed′*, to place in a mass of matter (also *fig.*): to lay, as in a bed.—*n.* embed′ment, the act of embedding: state of being embedded. [Pfx. em- (en- (1a)).]

embellish, *im-bel′ish*, *v.t.* to make beautiful with ornaments: to decorate: to make graceful: to illustrate pictorially, as a book.—*n.* embell′isher.—*adv.* embell′ishingly.—*n.* embell′ishment, act of embellishing or adorning: decoration: ornament. [Fr. *embellir*, *embellissant*—*em-*, in, *bel* (*beau*) beautiful.]

ember, *em′bər*, *n.* a piece of live coal or wood: (chiefly in *pl.*) red-hot ashes: smouldering the labour of the cultivator, but not tree-fruits or grass. [O.Fr. *emblaer*, to sow with corn—L.L. *imbladāre*—*in*, in, *bladum*, wheat.]

emblic, *em'blik*, *n.* an East Indian tree (*Phyllanthus Emblica*) of the spurge family: its fruit, used for tanning.—Also **emblic myrobalan.** [Ar. *amlaj*—Pers. *amleh.*]

embloom, *im-blōōm'*, *v.t.* to cover with bloom. [Pfx. em- (en- (1a)).]

emblossom, *im-blos'əm*, *v.t.* to cover with blossom. [Pfx. em- (en- (1a)).]

embody, imbody, *im-bod'i*, *v.t.* to form into a body: to make tangible: to express (in words, in tangible form, etc.): to make part of a body, to incorporate: to organise.—*v.i.* to unite in a body or mass: to become corporeal, carnal, or sensual:—*pr.p.* **embod'ying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **embod'ied.**—*adj.* **embod'ied.**—*n.* **embod'iment**, act of embodying: state of being embodied: that in which something is embodied. [Pfx. em- (en- (1a)).]

embog, *im-bog'*, *v.t.* to bog. [Pfx. em- (en- (1c)).]

embogue, *im-bōg'*, *v.i.* to disembogue.

emboil, *em-*, *im-boil'*, (*obs.*) *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to burn with anger.—*v.t.* to cause to burn with anger: irritate. [Pfx. em- (en- (1c)).]

emboîtement, *ã-bwät-mã*, *n.* encasement.—**emboîtement theory**, the abandoned theory of old embryologists that the egg contained the germs of all future descendants, box within box. [Fr.]

embolden, *im-bōld'n*, *v.t.* to make bold or courageous: to give the necessary courage for some

embound, *em-bownd'*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to enclose. [Pfx. em- (en- (1a)).]

embow, *em-bow'*, *em-bō'*, (*arch.*) *v.t.* to bend: to arch or vault: to ensphere.—*adj.* **embowed'**, bent. [Pfx. em- (en- (1a)).]

embowel, *im-bow'əl*, *v.t.* to enclose (*obs.*): to disembowel, to remove the entrails from: to enclose in, or (*Spens.*) thrust into, the bowels (*obs.*):—*pr.p.* **embow'elling**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **embow'elled.**—*n.* **embow'elment.** [Pfx. em- (en- (1a)).]

embower, imbower, *im-bow'ər*, *v.t.* to place in a bower: to shelter, as with trees.—*v.i.* to take or give shelter.—*n.* **embow'erment.** [Pfx. em- (en- (1a)).]

embox, *im-boks'*, *v.t.* to set in a box. [Pfx. em- (en- (1a)).]

embrace, *im-brās'*, *v.t.* to take in the arms: to press to the bosom with affection: to take eagerly or willingly: to comprise: to admit, adopt, or receive.—*v.i.* to join in an embrace:—*pr.p.* **embrac'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **embraced'.**—*n.* an embracing: fond pressure in the arms: (in *pl.*) sexual intercourse.—*ns.* **embrace'ment**; **embrac'er.**—*adjs.* **embrac'ing**, **embrac'ive.**—*adv.* **embrac'ingly.**—*n.* **embrac'ingness.** [O.Fr. *embracer* (Fr. *embrasser*)—L. *in*, in, into, *brā*(*c*)*chium*, an arm; see brace.]

embrace, *em-brās'*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to brace, to fasten, or bind. [Pfx. em- (en- (1a)).]

embracer, embraceor, embrasor, *em-brā'sər*, (*law*) *n.* one who see of perplexity or confusion: disturbance. [Fr. *embrouiller*—pfx. *em-*, and *brouiller*, to break out.]

embrown, **imbrown**, *im-brown′*, *v.t.* to make brown: to darken, obscure.—*adj.* **embrown′ing.** [Pfx. em- (en- (1b)).]

embrue. Same as **imbrue.**

embrute. Same as **imbrute.**

embryo, *em′bri-ō*, also (*archaic*) **embryon**, *em′bri-on*, *n.* a young animal or plant in its earliest stages of development: beginning of anything: —*pl.* **em′bryos**, **em′bryons.**—Also *adj.*—*n.* **embryogeny** (*-oj′i-ni*), the formation and development of the embryo.—*adjs.* **embryolog′ic**, **-al.**—*ns.* **embryol′ogist**; **embryol′ogy**, the science of the formation and development of the embryo. —*adjs.* **em′bryonal**, **em′bryonate**, **-d**; **embryon′ic**, **embryot′ic**, of or relating to anything in an imperfect state: rudimentary.—*ns.* **embryot′omy** (Gr. *tomē*, a cut), the division of a foetus to effect removal; **embryul′cia** (*-ul′shi-ə*; Gr. *holkē*, dragging), forcible extraction of a foetus. —**em′bryo-sac**, the megaspore of a flowering plant, one of the cells of the nucellus. [L.L.,—Gr. *embryon*—*en*, in, *bryein*, to swell.]

embus, *im-bus′*, *v.t.* to put into a bus (esp. troops). —*v.i.* to mount a bus:—*pr.p.* **embuss′ing**, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **embussed′.** [Pfx. em- (en- (1a)).]

embusqué, *ā-bü-skā*, (Fr.) in ambush; a slacker, shirker: one who evades military service.

embusy, *em-biz′i*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to occupy, make busy. [Pfx. em- (en- (1b)).]

emcee, *em′sē*, *n.* master of ceremonies.—*v.i.* and

served one's time—*ēmerēri*, to earn—*ē-*, sig. completeness, and *merēri*, to deserve.]

emerods, *em′ə-rodz*, (*B.*) *n.pl.* now haemorrhoids: representations of them in gold, used as charms.

emery, *em′ər-i*, *n.* a very hard mineral, a variety of corundum, used as powder for polishing, etc. —*v.t.* to rub or coat with emery.—**em′ery-bag**, a bag of emery-powder for cleaning and sharpening needles; **em′ery-board**, a small flat strip of wood or card coated with emery-powder, used in manicure; **em′ery-cloth**, **-pā′per**, cloth, paper, covered with emery-powder for polishing; **em′ery-pow′der**, ground emery; **em′ery-wheel**, a wheel coated with emery for polishing. [O.Fr. *esmeril*, *emeril*—L.L. *smericulum*—Gr. *smēris*, *smўris*.]

emetic, *i-met′ik*, *adj.* causing vomiting.—*n.* a medicine that causes vomiting.—*n.* **emesis** (*em′i-sis*), vomiting.—*adj.* **emet′ical.**—*adv.* **emet′ically.**—*n.* **em′etin**, **-ine**, the alkaloid forming the active principle of ipecacuanha root, violently emetic. [Gr. *emetikos*—*emeein*, to vomit.]

emeu. See **emu.**

émeute, *ā-mət′*, sometimes *i-mūt′*, *n.* a popular rising or uproar. [Fr.]

emicate, *em′i-kāt*, *v.i.* to sparkle.—*adj.* **em′icant**, flashing.—*n.* **emicā′tion.** [L. *ēmicāre*, *-ātum.*]

emiction, *i-mik′shən*, *n.* the discharging of urine.—*adj.* **emic′tory**, promoting the flow of urine. [L. *ēmingĕre*, *ēmictum*—*ē*, from, *mingĕre*, to urinate.]

emigrate, *em′i-grāt*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to remove from one country (or state) to another as a place of theory. [L. *ēmittĕre*, *ēmissum*—*ē*, out of, *mittĕre*, to send.]

emma, *em'a*, *n*. a telephone operators' name for the letter *m*.

Emmanuel, Immanuel, *im-an'ū-əl*, *n*. the symbolical name of the child announced by Isaiah (Isa. vii. 14), and applied to Jesus as the Messiah in Matt. i. 23. [Heb.,—'*im*, with, *ānū*, us, *ēl*, God.]

emmarble, *i-mär'bl*, *v.t.* to turn to marble: to represent in marble: to adorn with marble. [Pfx. em- (en- (1b)).]

emmenagogue, *em-ēn'ə-gog*, or *-en'*, *n*. medicine intended to restore, or to bring on, the menses. —*adj*. **emmenagogic** (*-goj'ik*).—*n*. **emmenol'ogy**, knowledge about menstruation. [Gr. *emmēna*, menses—*mēn*, a month, *agōgos*, drawing forth.]

Emmental, -thal, Emmentaler, -thaler, *em'ən-täl*, *-ər*, *n*. and *adj*. applied to a Swiss cheese, like Gruyère, made in the Emmental or Emme valley.

emmer, *em'ər*, *n*. a species of wheat, *Triticum dicoccum*. [Ger. dial.]

emmesh. Same as enmesh.

emmet, *em'it*, (*arch*. and *dial*.) *n*. the ant. [O.E. *ǣmete*.]

emmetropia, *em-e-trō'pi-ə*, *n*. the normal condition of the refractive media of the eye.—*n*. **emm'etrope**, an emmetropic person.—*adj*. **emmetropic** (*-trop'ik*). [Gr. *en*, in, *metron*, measure, *ops*, the eye.]

emmew, immew, *i-mū'*, **enmew**, *in-mū'*, *v.t.* to

empanoply, *im-pan'o-pli*, *v.t.* to invest in full armour. [Pfx. em- (en- (1a)).]

empathy, *em'pə-thi*, *n*. power of entering into another's personality and imaginatively experiencing his experiences: power of entering into the feeling or spirit of something (esp. a work of art) and so appreciating it fully.—*adjs*. **empathet'ic, empath'ic**.—*v.i.* **em'pathise, -ize**. [Gr. *en*, in, *pathos*, feeling.]

empatron, *em-pā'trən*, (*Shak*.) *v.t.* to patronise. [Pfx. em- (en- (1c)).]

empennage, *em-pen'ij*, *ā-pen-äzh*, *n*. an aeroplane's tail as a unit, including elevator, rudder, and fin. [Fr., feathering of an arrow—L. *penna*, feather, wing.]

empeople, *im-pē'pl*, (*obs*.) *v.t.* to fill with people: to form into a people or community. [Pfx. em- (en- (1a)).]

emperish, *im-per'ish*, (*Spens. etc.*) *v.t.* to impair. [Perh. (irregularly)—Fr. *empirer*; cf. impair.]

emperor, *em'pər-ər*, *n*. the head of an empire: a high title of sovereignty: before metrication, a paper size (48 × 72 in.):—*fem*. **em'press**.—*v.t.* **em'perise, -ize** (*obs*.), to play the emperor.—*ns*. **em'perorship**; **em'pery**, empire, power.—**emperor moth**, except the death's-head, the largest British moth, its expanse of wings being about three inches; **emperor penguin**, the largest of the penguins. [O.Fr. *emperere*—L. *imperātor*, a commander (fem. *imperātrix*)—*imperāre*, to command.]

empfindung, *emp-fin'dōōng*, (Ger.) sensation, during the first French Empire. [Fr.,—L. *imperium*.]

empiric, *em-pir′ik*, formerly *em′*, *adj*. empirical.—*n*. one who makes trials or experiments: one whose knowledge is got from experience only: a quack.—*adj*. **empir′ical**, resting on trial or experiment: known or knowing only by experience.—*adv*. **empir′ically**.—*ns*. **empir′icism** (*-sizm*), the system which, rejecting all *a priori* knowledge, rests solely on experience and induction (*phil.*): dependence of a physician on his experience alone without a regular medical education: the practice of medicine without a regular education: quackery; **empir′icist** (*-sist*), one who practises empiricism.—*adj*. **empiricūt′ic** (*Shak*. empirick qutique; modelled on therapeutic; *obs.*), empirical.—**empirical formula** (*chem.*), a formula showing in simplest form the ratio of atoms in a molecule, not the absolute number. [Fr.,—L. *empiricus*—Gr. *empeirikos*—*en*, in, *peira*, a trial.]

emplacement, *im-plās′mənt*, *n*. the act of placing: a gun-platform (*mil.*).—*v.t*. **emplace′** (back-formation) to put in or provide with an emplacement. [Fr. *emplacement*.]

emplane, *im-plān′*, *v.t*. to put or take on an aeroplane.—*v.i*. to mount an aeroplane. [Pfx. em- (en- (1a)) and plane (2).]

emplaster, *em-pläs′tər*, *n*. and *v*. same as plaster.—*adj*. **emplastic** (*-plas′*), glutinous: adhesive.—*n*. a medicine that stops the pores.—*ns*. **emplas′tron** (Gr.), **emplas′trum** (L.), a medicated plaster. [Gr. *emplastron*.]

Shak. with *in*).—*v.t*. to make empty: to deprive of contents: to remove from a receptacle:—*v.i*. to become empty: to discharge:—*pr.p*. **emp′tying**; *pa.t*. and *pa.p*. **emp′tied**.—*n*. an empty bottle, box, sack, etc.:—*pl*. **emp′ties**.—*ns*. **emp′tier**; **emp′tiness**, state of being empty: want of substance: unsatisfactoriness: inanity; **emp′tying**.—*adjs*. **emp′ty-hand′ed**, bringing or taking away nothing or no gift; **emp′ty-head′ed**, frivolous. [O.E. *ǣmetig*—*ǣmetta*, leisure, rest; the *p* is excrescent.]

emptysis, *emp′ti-sis*, *n*. spitting, esp. of blood. [Gr. *emptysis*, spitting—*en*, in, *ptyein*, to spit.]

empurple, *im-pûr′pl*, *v.t*. to dye or tinge purple. [Pfx. em- (en- (1b)).]

Empusa, *em-pū′za*, *n*. a goblin or spectre sent by Hecate; also without *cap*.; also **empuse′**: (*cap*.) a genus of fungi parasitic upon houseflies and other insects. [Gr. *Empousa*.]

empyema, *em-pi-ē′ma*, or *-pi-*, *n*. a collection of pus in any cavity, esp. the pleura.—*n*. **empyesis** (*-ē′sis*), pustulous eruption. [Gr. *empyēma*, *empyēsis*—*en*, in, *pyon*, pus.]

empyreal, *em-pir-ē′əl*, (*Milt*., *Pope*, *em-pir′i-əl*) *adj*. formed of pure fire or light: pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven: sublime.—*adj*. **empyre′an**, empyreal.—*n*. the highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed to subsist: the heavens. [Gr. *empyros*, fiery—*en*, in, *pȳr*, fire.]

empyreuma, *em-pir-ū′ma*, *n*. the burned smell snuffers, a means of cleansing, *ēmungĕre*, *ēmunctum*, to blow the nose, to cleanse.]

emure, *i-mūr′*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* and *n.* a variant of immure. [Pfx. em- (en- (1a)).]

Emys, *em′is*, *n.* a genus of freshwater and marsh terrapins: (without *cap.*) any member of the genus: *pl.* em′ydēs. [Gr. *emys*, *-ydos*.]

en, *en*, *n.* the fourteenth letter of the alphabet (N, n): half of an em (*print.*).

en-, *en-*, *in-*, *pfx.* (1) in words derived from L. through Fr., (a) used to form verbs with the sense of *in*, *into*, *upon*; (b) used to form verbs with the sense *cause to be*; (c) used intensively or almost meaninglessly; (2) in words derived from Gr. used to form verbs with the sense of *in*.

enable, *in-ā′bl*, *v.t.* to make able: to give power, strength, or authority to: to make possible.—enabling act, bill, one giving or proposing to give power to act. [Pfx. en- (1b).]

enact, *in-akt′*, *v.t.* to perform: to act the part of: to establish by law.—*n.* (*Shak.*) an enactment.—*adjs.* enact′ing, enact′ive.—*ns.* enac′tion (*-shən*), enact′ment, the passing of a bill into law: that which is enacted: a law; enact′or, one who practises or performs anything: one who forms decrees or establishes laws; enac′ture (*Shak.*), fulfilment. [Pfx. en- (1b), act.]

enallage, *en-al′ə-jē*, (*gram.*) *n.* the exchange of one case, mood, tense, etc., for another. [Gr. *enallagē*—*en*, in, and *allassein*, to change.]

enamel, *in-am′əl*, *n.* vitrified coating applied to a metal or other surface and fired: any glossy enamel-like surface or coating, esp. that of

enarthrosis, *en-är-thrō′sis*, (*anat.*) *n.* a ball-and-socket joint.—*adj.* enarthrō′dial. [Gr. *enarthrōsis*—*en*, in, *arthron*, a joint.]

enate, *ē′nāt*, *adj.* growing out.—*n.* ena′tion, an outgrowth. [L. *ē-*, from, *nātus*, born.]

en attendant, *ã-na-tã-dã*, (Fr.) in the meantime, while waiting.

enaunter, *en-ön′tər*, *en-än′tər*, (*obs.*; *Spens.*) *conj.* lest by chance. [Contr. from *in a*(*d*)*venture*.]

en avant, *ã-na-vã*, (Fr.) forward.

en badinant, *ã ba-dē-nã*, (Fr.) roguishly, banteringly.

en beau, *ã bō*, (Fr.) (of manner of showing person, etc., in a picture), in flattering style, as fair or handsome.

en bloc, *ã blok*, (Fr.) as one unit, wholesale.

en brochette, *ã bro-shet*, (Fr.) (of food) on a skewer.

en brosse, *ã bros*, of hair, cut short and standing up stiffly. [Fr., like a brush.]

en caballo, *ān kä-bä′lyō*, (Sp.) on horseback.

encaenia, *en-sē′ni-a*, *n.* the annual commemoration of founders and benefactors at Oxford, held in June. [L.,—Gr. *enkainia* (pl.), a feast of dedication—*en*, in, *kainos*, new.]

encage, **incage**, *in-kāj′*, *v.t.* to shut up in a cage. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

encalm, *in-käm′*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to becalm. [Pfx. en- (1b).]

encamp, *in-kamp′*, *v.t.* to form into a camp: to lodge in a camp.—*v.i.* to pitch tents: to make, or stay in, a camp.—*n.* encamp′ment, the act of space around the spinal cord.—*adj.* enceph'aloid, resembling the matter of the brain.—*n.* encephalot'omy (Gr. *tomē*, a cut), dissection of the brain.—*adj.* enceph'alous, cephalous.—encephalitis lethar'gica (*-ji-kə*), an acute disease marked by profound physical and mental lethargy—popularly called *sleeping-sickness*, better *sleepy-sickness*. [Gr. *enkephalos*—*en*, in, *kephalē*, head.]

enchafe, *en-chāf'*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to make warm: to irritate. [Earlier *enchaufe*, *eschaufe*—O.Fr. *eschauffer*—*es-* (L. *ex*), *chauffer*; see chafe.]

enchain, *in-chān'*, *v.t.* to put in chains: to hold fast (*fig.*): to link together (*obs.*).—*n.* enchain'ment, act of enchaining: state of being enchained. [Fr. *enchaîner*—*en*, in, *chaîne*, chain—L. *catēna*.]

enchant, *in-chänt'*, *v.t.* to act on by songs or rhymed formulas of sorcery: to cast a spell upon: to compel by enchantment: to charm: to delight in a high degree.—*adj.* enchant'ed, under the power of enchantment: delighted: possessed by witches or spirits.—*n.* enchant'er, one who enchants: a sorcerer or magician: one who charms or delights:—*fem.* enchant'ress.—*adj.* enchant'ing.—*adv.* enchant'ingly, with the force of enchantment: in a manner to charm or delight.—*n.* enchant'ment, act of enchanting: use of magic arts: enchanted state: that which enchants.—enchanter's nightshade, a plant (*Circaea lutetiana*) of the evening-primrose family, growing in shady places—both names trans-

word or particle which always follows another word, so united with it as to seem a part of it.—*n.* enclisis (*eng'klis-is*).—*adv.* enclit'ically. [Gr. *enklitikos*—*en*, in, *klinein*, to lean.]

encloister, *in-klois'tər*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to immure. [Pfx. en- (1c).]

enclose, **inclose**, *in-klōz'*, *v.t.* to close or shut in: to confine: to surround: to put within, esp. of something sent within a letter or within its envelope: to seclude: to fence, esp. used of waste land.—*ns.* enclos'er; enclosure (*-klō'zhər*), the act of enclosing: state of being enclosed: that which is enclosed, esp. in a letter: a space fenced off: that which encloses: a barrier: the framing of a window.—enclosed order, a religious order leading an entirely contemplative life, not going out into the world to work. [Pfx. en- (1a) and close (1).]

enclothe, *in-klōdh'*, *v.t.* to clothe. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

encloud, *in-klowd'*, *v.t.* to cover with clouds. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

encode, *in-kōd'*, *v.t.* to encipher: to record in a form other than plain written or printed text. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

encolour, *in-kul'ər*, *v.t.* to colour, tinge. [Pfx. en- (1b).]

encolpion, *en-kol'pi-on*, *n.* a reliquary, cross, etc., worn on the breast.—Also (Latinised) encol'pium. [Gr.,—*en*, in, on, *kolpos*, bosom.]

encolure, *en*(*g*)*'kol-ūr'*, (*Browning*) *n.* a horse's mane. [Fr., horse's neck.]

encomienda, *ān-kō-mē-ān'da*, (Sp.) a commandery:

by encroaching. [O.Fr. *encrochier*, to seize—*en-* and *croc*, a hook.]

en croupe, *ā kro͞op*, (Fr.) on the crupper, on a pillion.

encrust, incrust, *in-krust'*, *v.t.* to cover with a crust or hard coating: to form a crust on the surface of.—*v.i.* to form a crust.—*ns.* **encrust'ment, encrustā'tion** (*en-*; usu. **incrustā'tion**, *in-*), act of encrusting: a crust or layer of anything: an inlaying of marble, mosaic, etc. [L. *incrustāre, ātum—in*, on, *crusta*, crust.]

en cuerpo, *ān ko͞o-ār'pō*, (Sp.) in close-fitting dress; sometimes erroneously for stark naked, the Spanish for which is **en cueros** (*ko͞o-ār'ōs*).

encumber, *in-kum'bər*, *v.t.* to impede the motion of: to hamper: to embarrass: to burden: to load with debts.—*ns.* **encum'berment**, the act of encumbering: the state of being encumbered; **encum'brance**, that which encumbers or hinders: a legal claim on an estate: one dependent on another, esp. a child; **encum'brancer.** [O.Fr. *encombrer*, from *en-*, and *combrer*; see **cumber**.]

encurtain, *in-kûr'tin*, *v.t.* to curtain, to veil. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

encyclical, *en-sik'lik-əl*, or *-sik'*, *adj.* sent round to many persons or places.—*n.* a letter addressed by the Pope to all his bishops.—Also **encyc'lic.** [Gr. *enkyklios—en*, in, *kyklos*, a circle.]

encyclopaedia, encyclopedia, *en-sī-klō-pē'di-ə*, *n.* the circle of human knowledge: a work containing information on every department, or on a particular department of knowledge, generally

which the end points.—**end organ**, a specialised sensory or motor structure at a nerve-end; **end'-paper**, a paper at the beginning or end of a book, pasted to the binding and leaving an additional fly-leaf; **end'-product**, the final product of a series of operations; **end'-reader**, one who peeps at the end of a novel to see the outcome; **end'ship** (*obs.*), a village.—*adj.* **end'-stopped**, having a pause at the end of each line (of verse).—**end use**, the final use to which a manufactured article is put.—**at a loose end, at loose ends**, with nothing to do; in a state of uncertainty or confusion as to one's course of action; **at an end**, terminated: discontinued: exhausted; **at one's wit's end**, (see wit (2)); **at the end of one's tether**, without further resource; **be the end of**, to cause the death of (often a coll. exaggeration); **end for end**, with the position of the ends reversed; **get hold of the wrong end of the stick**, to misunderstand blunderingly; **in the end**, after all: at last; **keep one's end up**, to maintain one's part: to be content to keep one's wicket standing without trying to score; **loose end**, an unsettled matter; **make both ends meet**, to live within one's income (both ends meaning both ends of the year); **no end** (*coll.*) very much; **on end**, erect: at a stretch; **the end**, the last straw: the limit. [O.E. *ende*; cf. Ger. and Dan. *ende*, Goth. *andeis*; Sans. *anta*.]

endamage, *in-dam'ij*, *v.t.* to damage.—*n.* **endam'agement**, damage, injury, loss. [Pfx. en- (1b).]

endivia) of the chicory genus: loosely, chicory. [Fr.,—L. *intubus*.]

endlong. See end.

endo-, *en'dō-*, *en-do'-*, in composition, inside, often interchanging with ento-, and opp. to ecto-, exo-. —*n.* **en'doblast** (Gr. *blastos*, a shoot, bud), the inner cell-layer of a gastrula, the hypoblast.—*adjs.* **endocar'diac**, **endocar'dial**, within the heart.—*ns.* **endocardi'tis**, inflammation of the endocardium, esp. over the valves; **endocar'dium** (Gr. *kardiā*, heart), the lining membrane of the heart; **en'docarp** (Gr. *karpos*, fruit; *bot.*), a differentiated innermost layer of the pericarp, usu. hard, as a plum stone.—*adjs.* **endochylous** (*en-dok'i-ləs*; Gr. *chȳlos*, juice; *bot.*), having internal water-storing cells; **endocrī'nal**; **en'docrine** (Gr. *krīnein*, to separate; *physiol.*), secreting internally: applied esp. to certain glands that pour secretions into the blood (also *n.*); **endocrinic** (*-krin'ik*).—*n.* **endocrinol'ogy**, the science of the discharge of ductless glands.—*adj.* **endocritic** (*-krit'ik*), endocrine.—*n.* **en'doderm** (Gr. *derma*, skin), the inner layer of cells in a gastrula: the tissues derived from that layer.—*adjs.* **endoderm'al**, **endoderm'ic**.—*n.* **endoderm'is**, a close-set sheath, one cell thick, enclosing the central cylinder in plants; **en'dodyne** (same as autodyne).—*adjs.* **endogamic** (*-gam'ik*), **endogamous** (*-dog'ə-məs*).—*ns.* **endogamy** (*en-dog'əm-i*; Gr. *gamos*, marriage), the custom forbidding marriage outside one's own group: inbreeding: pollin

—*adjs.* **endosmomet'ric**; **endosmŏt'ic**, pertaining to or of the nature of endosmosis.—*adv.* **endosmot'ically**.—*n.* **en'dosperm** (Gr. *sperma*, seed), in a seed, nutritive tissue formed from the embryo-sac.—*adj.* **endosper'mic**.—*n.* **en'dospore** (Gr. *sporos*, seed), the innermost layer of a spore-wall: a spore formed within a mother-cell.—*adj.* **endos'teal** (Gr. *osteon*, bone), within a bone.—*n.* **endos'teum** (*anat.*), the internal periosteum.—*adjs.* **endotherm'ic** (Gr. *thermē*, heat), accompanied by, characterised by, or formed with absorption of heat; **endotroph'ic** (Gr. *trophē*, food), of a mycorrhiza, occurring mainly within the root of the plant it feeds.—*n.* **endozō'on** (Gr. *zōion*, animal), an entozoon:—*pl.* **endozōa**.—*adj.* **endozō'ic**, entozoic, having seeds dispersed by animals that swallow them (*bot.*). [Gr. *endon*, or *endō*, within.]

endorse, indorse, *in-dōrs'*, *v.t.* to write on the back of (esp. one's signature, a note of contents, a record of an offence): to assign by writing on the back of: to give one's sanction to: to express approbation of: to lay on the back, to load (*arch.*).—*adj.* **endors'able**.—*ns.* **endorsee'** (*en-*), the person to whom a bill, etc., is assigned by endorsement; **endorse'ment**, act of endorsing: that which is written on the back: sanction; **endors'er**. [See endoss; changed under the influence of L.L. *indorsāre*—*in*, on, *dorsum*, the back.]

endorse, *en-dōrs'*, (*her.*) *n.* a vertical band or the old enemy, the Devil; the last enemy, death. [O.Fr. *enemi* (Fr. *ennemi*)—L. *inimicus*—*in-*, neg., *amicus*, a friend.]

enemy, a *dial.* form of anemone.

energumen, *en-ər-gū'mən*, *n.* one possessed: a demoniac. [L.L. *energūmenus*—Gr. *energoumenos*—*energeein*—*en*, in, *ergon*, work.]

energy, *en'ər-ji*, *n.* power of doing work: power exerted: vigorous activity: vigour: forcefulness: capacity of a material body or of radiation to do work (*phys.*).—*adjs.* **energet'ic, -al**, having or showing energy: active: forcible: effective.—*adv.* **energet'ically**.—*n.pl.* **energet'ics**, the science of the general laws of energy.—*adj.* **ener'gic** (*in-ûr'jik*), exhibiting energy.—*n.* **ener'gid**, a protoplasmic unit: a cell with or without a cell-wall.—*v.t.* **en'ergise, -ize**, to give strength or active force to: to stimulate to activity.—*v.i.* to act with force.—**conservation of energy** (see **conservation**). [Gr. *energeia*—*en*, in, *ergon*, work.]

enervate, *en'ər-vāt*, still sometimes *i-nûr'*, *v.t.* to deprive of nerve, strength, or courage: to weaken.—*adj.* weakened: spiritless.—*adjs.* **en'ervating, ener'vative**.—*n.* **enervā'tion**.—*v.t.* **enerve'** (*obs.*), to enervate. [L. *ēnervāre*, *-ātum*—*ē*, out of, *nervus*, a nerve.]

enew, *e-nū'*, *v.t.* in falconry, to drive or (*refl.*) plunge into water. [O.Fr. *enewer*—*en*, in, *eau*, water.]

enface, *in-fās'*, *v.t.* to stamp or print on the face of a document, bill, etc.—*n.* **enface'ment**. [Pfx.

enflesh, *in-flesh'*, *v.t.* to turn into flesh. [Pfx. en- (1b).]

enflower, *in-flow'ər*, *v.t.* to cover with flowers. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

enfold, infold, *in-fōld'*, *v.t.* to wrap up: to encompass.—*n.* **enfold'ment**, act of enfolding: that which enfolds. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

enforce, *in-fōrs'*, *-förs'*, *v.t.* to gain by force: to give force to: to put in force: to give effect to: to urge: to impress: to drive: to compel: to apply force to: to strive (*Spens.*).—*adj.* **enforce'able**.—*adv.* **enforce'dly**, by violence, not by choice.—*n.* **enforce'ment**, act of enforcing: compulsion: a giving effect to: that which enforces. [O.Fr. *enforcer*—*en* (L. *in*), and *force*.]

enforest, *in-for'əst*, *v.t.* to turn into forest. [Pfx. en- (1b).]

enform (*Spens.*). See **inform**.

enfouldered, *en-fōl'dərd*, (*Spens.*) *adj.* charged with or like lightning. [Pfx. en- (1c) and O.Fr. *fouldre* (Fr. *foudre*)—L. *fulgur*, lightning.]

enframe, *in-frām'*, *v.t.* to put in a frame. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

enfranchise, -ize, *in-fran'chiz*, *-shiz*, *v.t.* to set free: to give a franchise or political privileges to.—*n.* **enfran'chisement** (*-chiz-*, *-shiz-*), act of enfranchising: liberation: admission to civil or political privileges. [O.Fr. *enfranchir*—*en*, and *franc*, free; see **franchise**.]

enfree, *en-frē'*, **enfreedom**, *en-frē'dəm*, (*Shak.*) *vs.t.* to set free, to give freedom to. [Pfx. en- (1b).]

a complex piece of machinery in which power is applied to do work: a locomotive: a military machine: an instrument of torture (*obs.*): anything used to effect a purpose: a device, contrivance, wile (*obs.*): a snare (*obs.*): a person used as a tool (*arch.*): (see also ingine) ability, ingenuity, genius, turn of mind (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to equip with an engine or engines: to contrive (*obs.*).—*n.* **engineer′**, one who designs or makes, or puts to practical use, engines or machinery of any type, including electrical: one who designs or constructs public works, such as roads, railways, sewers, bridges, harbours, canals, etc.: one who constructs or manages military fortifications, etc. (*hist.*), or engines (*obs.*): a soldier of a division of an army called Engineers, concerned with entrenching, road-making, etc.: an officer who manages a ship's engines: an engine-driver (esp. *U.S.*): one who does public work requiring little skill (*U.S.*): one who plots (*obs.*), or who contrives to bring about (with *of*).—*v.i.* to act as engineer.—*v.t.* to arrange, contrive: to manoeuvre, guide.—*ns.* **engineer′ing**, the art or profession of an engineer; **en′giner** (*Shak.*), engineer; **enginery** (*en′jin-ri*), the art of managing engines: engines collectively: machinery.—**en′gine-driver**, a workman who controls an engine, esp. a railway locomotive; **en′gine-fitter**, one who fits together the parts of an engine; **en′gine-man**, one who drives an engine; **en′gine-room**, the room in a vessel in which the engines

engouement, engoûment, *ā-gōō-mā*, *n.* excessive fondness: infatuation. [Fr.]

engouled, *en-gōōld′*, (*her.*) *adj.* of bends, crosses, etc., having ends that enter the mouths of animals. [Fr. *engoulée—en*, in, O.Fr. *goule* (Fr. *gueule*), a beast's mouth.]

engrace, *in-grās′*, *v.t.* to put grace into. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

engraff, obsolete form of engraft.

engraft, *in-gräft′*, *v.t.* to graft: to insert: to join on (to something already existing): to fix deeply: to cuckold (*obs.*).—*ns.* **engraftā′tion** (*en-*), act of engrafting: **engraft′ment**, engrafting: the thing engrafted: a scion.—Also (*obs.*) **ingraft′**, etc. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

engrail, *in-grāl′*, *v.t.* to border with little semicircular indents (*her.*): to make rough (*arch.*).—*v.i.* to form an edging or border: to run in indented lines.—*n.* **engrail′ment**, the ring of dots round the edge of a medal: indentation in curved lines (*her.*). [O.Fr. *engresler* (Fr. *engrêler*)—*gresle*, hail.]

engrain, ingrain, *in-grān′*, *v.t.* to dye of a fast or lasting colour: to dye in the raw state: to infix deeply.—*adj.* **engrained′**, more often **ingrained′** (or *in′*), dyed in grain: deeply coloured or permeated: inveterate (e.g. *engrained laziness*): thorough-going (*fig.*).—*n.* **engrain′er**. [Orig. to dye in grain, i.e., with grain; see grain.]

engram, *en′gram*, **engramma**, *en-gram′ə*, *ns.* a permanent impression made

[redacted]

en'giscope. [Gr. *engys*, near, *skopeein*, to view.]

enhalo, *in-hā'lō*, *v.t.* to surround with a halo. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

enhance, *in-häns'*, *v.t.* to lift (*obs.*): to raise in value or importance: to heighten: to intensify: to add to, increase: to make more important. —*v.i.* to increase: to rise in value.—*n.* **enhance'ment.**—*adj.* **enhanc'ive.** [A.Fr. *enhauncer*, prob. from O.Fr. *enhaucer*—L. *in*, and *altus*, high; cf. hance.]

enharmonic, -al, *en-här-mon'ik, -əl*, *adjs.* pertaining to music constructed on a scale containing intervals less than a semitone: pertaining to that scale of music current among the Greeks in which an interval of 2½ tones was divided into two quarter tones and a major third: distinguishing between those tones that are identified in equal temperament.—*adv.* **enharmon'ically.** —**enharmon'ic modulation,** for instruments of equal temperament, change of notation without change of tone. [Gr. *enharmonikos*—*en*, in, *harmoniā*, harmony.]

enhearse. See **inhearse.**

enhearten, *in-härt'n*, *v.t.* to encourage: to cheer. [Pfx. en- (1b).]

enhunger, *en-hung'gər*, *v.t.* to make hungry. [Pfx. en- (1b).]

enhydros, *en-hī'dros*, *n.* a chalcedony nodule with water or other liquid in a cavity.—*n.* **enhy'drite,** a mineral with fluid inclusions.—*adjs.* **enhydrĭt'ic, enhy'drous.** [Gr. *enydros*, containing water—*en*, in, *hydōr*, water.]

enkernel, *in-kûr'nəl*, *v.t.* to enclose in a kernel. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

enkindle, *in-kin'dl*, *v.t.* to kindle or set on fire: to inflame: to rouse.—*adj.* **enkin'dled.** [Pfx. en- (1c).]

enlace, *in-lās'*, *v.t.* to encircle: to embrace: to entwine: to entangle: to cover with a network or with lace: to interlace.—*n.* **enlace'ment.**— Also **inlace'.** [Pfx. en- (1c).]

en l'air, *ā ler*, (Fr.) in the air, being discussed or expected: without reality.

enlard, *in-lärd'*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to grease, to baste. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

enlarge, *in-lärj'* (*Spens.* **enlarg'en**), *v.t.* to make wider: to increase in size or quantity: to expand: to amplify: to reproduce on a larger scale (esp. of a photograph): to set free.—*v.i.* to grow large or larger: to be diffuse in speaking or writing: to expatiate.—*adj.* **enlarged'.**—*adv.* **enlar'gedly.**—*ns.* **enlar'gedness; enlarge'ment,** act of enlarging: state of being enlarged: increase: extension: diffuseness of speech or writing: a photograph reproduced on a larger scale: a setting at large: release. [O.Fr. *enlarger*—*en* (L. *in*), *large*, large.]

enlevement, *in-lēv'mənt*, *n.* (esp. *Scots law*) abduction of a woman or child.—Also (as Fr.) **enlèvement** (*ā-lev-mā*).—**enlevé,** *ā-lə-vā*, carried away, kidnapped.

enlight, *in-līt'*, (*arch.*) *v.t.* to shed light on: to light up, kindle.—*v.t.* **enlight'en,** to lighten or shed light on (*arch.*): to give light to (*arch.*): to make ment, the act of making noble: that which ennobles. [Fr. *ennoblir*—Fr. *en* (L. *in*), and *noble*.]

ennui, *ā-nwē*, *on'wē*, *on-wē'*, *n.* a feeling of weariness or languor: boredom: the occasion of ennui.—*v.t.* to weary: to bore.—*adj.* ennuyé (*-yā*), bored. [Fr., distress—O.Fr. *anoi*—L. *in odiō*, as *in odiō habeō*, I hold in hatred, i.e. I am tired of; see annoy.]

enodal, *ē-nō'dl*, *adj.* without nodes.

enomoty, *e-nom'o-ti*, *n.* a band of sworn soldiers, esp. the smallest Spartan subdivision. [Gr. *enōmotiā*—*en*, in *omnynai*, to swear.]

enormous, *i-nör'məs*, *adj.* abounding, exceeding the normal, esp. in a bad sense (*arch.*): immense: huge: outrageous (*arch.*): atrocious (*arch.*): —(*obs.*) enorm'.—*n.* enor'mity, a great crime: great wickedness: outrage: iniquity: abnormality (*obs.*): hugeness.—*adv.* enor'mously.—*n.* enor'mousness. [L. *ēnormis*—*ē*, out of, *norma*, rule.]

enosis, *en'ō-sis*, *en-ō'sis*, *n.* union, the aim and rallying-cry of the Greek Cypriot movement for union with Greece. [Gr. (anc. and mod.) *henosis*—*heis*, *henos*, one.]

enough, *i-nuf'*, *adj.* as much as need be: sufficient: giving content: satisfying want.—*adv.* sufficiently.—*n.* sufficience: as much as satisfies desire or want. [O.E. *genōh* (nom., neut. accus., and adv., for earlier *genōg*); Goth. *ganōhs*; Ger. *genug*; O.N. *gnōgr*.]

enounce, *i-* or *ē-nowns'*, *v.t.* to enunciate: to proclaim: to utter or articulate. [Fr. *énoncer*—

enravish, *en-rav'ish*, *v.t.* to enrapture. [Pfx. en- (1c).]

enregiment, *in-rej'(i-)mənt*, *v.t.* to form into a regiment. [Pfx. en- (1b).]

enregister, *in-rej'is-tər*, *v.t.* to register: to enrol: to record: to put on record as ratified. [Pfx. en- (1c).]

en règle, *ā re-gl'*, (Fr.) in due order: according to rule.

en retraite, *ā rə-tret*, (Fr.) in retirement, on half-pay.

en revanche, *ã rə-vãsh*, (Fr.) in return or requital.

enrich, *in-rich'*, *v.t.* to make rich: to fertilise: to adorn: to enhance: to increase the proportion of some valuable substance in: to increase the proportion of a particular isotope in a mixture of the isotopes of an element.—*n.* enrich'ment, act of enriching: that which enriches: ornamentation. [Pfx. en- (1b).]

enridged, *en-rij'id*, (*Shak.*) *adj.* formed into ridges. [Pfx. en- (1b).]

enring, *in-ring'*, *v.t.* to encircle: to put a ring on. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

enriven, *en-riv'n*, (*Spens.*) *adj.* torn. [Pfx. en- (1c).]

enrobe, *in-rōb'*, *v.t.* to dress, clothe, or invest. [Pfx. en- (1c).]

enrol, enroll, *in-rōl'*, *v.t.* to insert in a roll, list or register: to enter in a list as pupil, member, etc.: to enlist: to record: to put in writing: to form into a roll (*Spens.*): to enwrap (*Spens.*).—*v.i.* to enrol onese

ensemble, *ā-sā-bl'*, *n.* all parts of a thing taken together: union of performers in a concerted number (*mus.*): the group of musicians so combining: the combined effect of the performance: a costume consisting of several (matching) garments: a group of supporting dancers, corps de ballet.—Also *adj.*—**tout ensemble** (*tōō-tā-*), general appearance or effect. [Fr. *ensemble*, together—L. *in*, in, *simul*, at the same time.]

ensepulchre, *en-sep'əl-kər*, *v.t.* to put in a sepulchre. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

ensew (*Spens.*). Same as **ensue.**

ensheathe, ensheath, insheathe, *en-shēdh'*, *v.t.* to enclose as a sheath. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

enshell. Same as **inshell.**—*adj.* **enshield'** (*Shak.*), prob. **enshelled** or **inshelled.**

enshelter, *en-shel'tər*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to put in shelter. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

enshield, *en-shēld'*, *v.t.* to shield or protect. [Pfx. en- (1c).]

enshrine, *en-shrīn'*, *v.t.* to enclose in or as in a shrine. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

enshroud, *en-shrowd'*, *v.t.* to cover up: to cover with a shroud. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

ensiform, *en'si-fōrm*, *adj.* sword-shaped. [L. *ēnsis*, a sword, *fōrma*, form.]

ensign, *en'sin*, *-sīn*, *n.* badge, sign, or mark: sign or flag, distinguishing a nation or a regiment (see also under **blue, red, white**): one who carries the colours: until 1871, the officer of lowest commissioned rank in the British infantry: officer of lowest commissioned rank (*U.S. navy*).—*v.t.*

to betroth (*obs.*): to insure (*obs.*). [See **insure.**]

enswathe, inswathe, *in-swādh'*, *v.t.* to wrap.—*n.* **enswathe'ment.** [Pfx. en- (1c).]

ensweep, *in-swēp'*, (*arch.*) *v.t.* to sweep over. [Pfx. en- (1c).]

entablature, *en-tab'lə-chər*, *n.* in classic architecture that part which surmounts the columns and rests upon the capitals: an engine framework upon columns. [It. *intavolatura*—*in*, in, *tavola*—L. *tabula*, a table.]

entail, entayle, *en-tāl'*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to carve.—*n.* cut, fashion. [O.Fr. *entailler*—L.L. *intaleāre*—*in*, into, *taleāre*, to cut.]

entail, *in-tāl'*, *v.t.* to settle on a series of heirs, so that the immediate possessor may not dispose of the estate: to bring on as an inevitable consequence.—*n.* the settlement of an entailed estate: an estate entailed: the transmission, or the rule of descent, of an estate.—*ns.* **entail'er**; **entail'ment,** act of entailing: state of being entailed. [Pfx. en- (1a), and **tail** (2).]

entame, *en-tām'*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to tame. [Pfx. en- (1c).]

entangle, *in-tang'gl*, *v.t.* to twist into a tangle, or so as not to be easily separated: to involve in complications or in an embarrassing or a compromising situation: to perplex: to ensnare.—*n.* **entang'lement,** a confused state: perplexity: a tangled obstacle: a tangle: condition of being entangled: an entangling connection. [Pfx. en- (1c).]

entasis, *en'ta-sis*, (*archit.*) *n.* the swelling outline out), surgical removal of part of the bowel.—*adj.* enteric (*en-ter'ik*), pertaining to the intestines: possessing an alimentary canal.—*n.* enteric fever (enteric fever, typhoid fever, an infectious disease due to a bacillus, characterised by fever, rose-red rash, enlargement of the spleen and ulceration of the intestines).—*ns.* enteri'tis, inflammation of the intestines, esp. the small intestine; en'terocele (*-sēl*; Gr. *kēlē*, tumour), a hernia containing intestine; enterocentesis (*-sen-tē'sis*; Gr. *kentēsis*, pricking), operative puncturing of the intestine; en'terolith (Gr. *lithos*, stone), a concretion of organic matter with lime, bismuth or magnesium salts formed in the intestine; Enteromor'pha (Gr. *morphē*, form), a genus of green seaweeds of tubular form; en'teron, in coelenterates the body-cavity: in higher animals the gut or alimentary canal:—*pl.* en'tera.—en'teropneust, any animal of the Enteropneus'ta (gut-breathers; Gr. *pneein*, to breathe), the Hemichordata, or a division of them including Balanaglossus; enteroptos'is, downward displacement of the intestines; enteros'tomy (Gr. *stoma*, mouth), surgical formation of an opening in the intestine; enterot'omy, incision of the intestinal wall. [Gr. *enteron*, gut.]

enterprise, *en'tər-prīz*, *n.* an undertaking: a bold or dangerous undertaking: readiness, initiative, and daring in undertaking: a business concern. —*v.t.* to undertake.—*n.* en'terpriser, an adventurer (*arch.*): an entrepreneur.—*adj.* en'terprising, forward in undertaking: adventurous:

enthuse' (back-formation), to make, be, become, or appear enthusiastic.—*n.* enthu'siast, one filled with enthusiasm.—*adjs.* enthusias'tic, -al, filled with enthusiasm: zealous: ardent.—*adv.* enthusias'tically. [Gr. *enthousiasmos*, a god-inspired zeal—*enthousiazein*, to be inspired by a god—*en*, in, *theos*, a god.]

enthymeme, *en'thi-mēm*, *n.* an argument of probability only (*rhet.*): a syllogism in which one premise is suppressed (*logic*).—*adj.* enthymemat'ical. [Gr. *enthȳmēma*, a consideration—*enthȳmeesthai*, to consider—*en*, in, *thȳmos*, the mind.]

entia. See ens.

entice, *in-tīs'*, *v.t.* to induce by exciting hope or desire: to tempt: to lead astray.—*adj.* entice'able.—*ns.* entice'ment, act of enticing: that which entices or tempts: allurement; entic'er.—*n.* and *adj.* entic'ing.—*adv.* entic'ingly. [O.Fr. *enticier*, provoke; prob. related to L. *titiō*, a brand.]

entire, *in-tīr'*, *adj.* whole: complete: unmingled: intact: unimpaired: untired (*Spens.*): not castrated (esp. of a horse): with untoothed and unlobed margin (*biol.*): inner, inward (*Spens.*): genuine (*arch.*).—*adv.* within (*arch.*): sincerely (*arch.*).—*n.* the whole: completeness: a stallion: porter or stout as delivered from the brewery.—*adv.* entire'ly.—*ns.* entire'ness, entire'ty, completeness: the whole.—in its entirety, in its completeness. [O.Fr. *entier*—L. *integer*, whole, from *in-*, not, and root of *tangĕre*, to touch: in

entomos'tracous. [Gr. *entomos*, cut up—*en*, in, *tomē*, a cut, *ostrakon*, a shell.]

entourage, *ã-tōō-räzh'*, *n.* surroundings: followers, attendants. [Fr.,—*entourer*, to surround —*en*, in, *tour*, a circuit.]

en tout cas, *ã tōō kä*, a parasol that can be used as an umbrella: a hard tennis court that can be used in all weathers. [Fr., in any case.]

entr'acte, *ã-trakt'*, *n.* the interval between acts in a play: a piece of music or other performance between acts. [Fr.,—*entre*, between, *acte*, act.]

entrail, *en-trāl'*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to interlace, entwine. —*n.* twisting, entanglement. [O.Fr. *entreillier*—*en*, and *treille*, trelliswork.]

entrails, *en'trālz*, (*Spens.* **entralles**, *en'trōlz*), *n.pl.* the internal parts of an animal's body, the bowels: the inside of anything: the seat of the emotions (*obs.*):—*sing.* (*rare*) **entrail** (*Spens.* **entrall**, *en-trōl'*). [O.Fr. *entraille*—L.L. *intrālia*—*inter*, within.].

entrain, *in-trān'*, *v.t.* to put into a railway train, esp. used by troops.—*v.i.* to get into a train: to take a train.—*n.* **entrain'ment.** [Pfx. en- (1a).]

entrain, *in-trān'*, *v.t.* to draw after (*arch.*): to transport one substance, e.g. small liquid particles, in another, e.g. a vapour: to suspend bubbles or particles in a moving fluid.—*n.* **entrain'ment.** [Fr. *entrainer*.]

entrain, *ã-trɛ̃*, (Fr.) liveliness, spirit; **entrainement**, *ã-tren-mã*, enthusiasm.

en train, *ã trɛ̃*, (Fr.) in progress.

entrammel, *in-tram'l*, *v.t.* to trammel, fetter. [Pfx.

entrench, **intrench**, *in-trench'*, *-trensh'*, *v.t.* to dig a trench around: to fortify with a ditch and parapet: to establish in a strong position: to cut into, wound (*Spens.*).—*v.i.* to encroach.—*n.* **entrench'ment**, a defensive earthwork of trenches and parapets: any protection: an encroachment (*obs.*).—**entrenched provisions**, in the constitution of South Africa, provisions specially safeguarded by being made subject to amendment or repeal only by exceptional procedure. [Pfx. en- (1c).]

entre nous, *ã-tr' nōō*, (Fr.) between ourselves.

entrepot, *ã-trə-pō*, *n.* a storehouse: a bonded warehouse: a seaport through which exports and imports pass. [Fr.]

entrepreneur, *ã-trə-prə-nœr'*, *n.* one who undertakes an enterprise: a contractor or employer: an organiser of musical or other entertainments: —*fem.* *entrepreneuse* (*-nœz'*).—*adj.* **entrepreneur'ial** (*-nœr'i-əl*, *-nū'*, *-nōō'*).—*n.* **entrepreneur'ship.** [Fr.]

entresol, *en'tər-sol*, or *ã-tr'-sol*, *n.* a low storey between two main storeys of a building, generally between the ground floor and the first floor. [Fr.,—*entre*, between, *sol*, the ground.]

entrez, *ã-trā*, (Fr.) come in.

entrold, another reading **introld**, *in-trōld'*, (*Spens.*) apparently a past participle, meaning unknown —enrolled, in the sense of encircled, has been conjectured.

entropion, **-um**, *en-trō'pi-on*, *-əm*, *n.* inversion of the edge of the eyelid. [Gr. *en*, in, *tropē*, *ēnuntiāre*, *-ātum*—*ē*, from, *nuntiāre*, to tell—*nuntius*, a messenger.]

enure. See inure.

enuresis, *en-ū-rē'sis*, *n.* incontinence of urine.—*adj.* and *n.* **enūret'ic.** [Gr. *en*, in, *ourēsis*, urination.]

envassal, *en-vas'əl*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to reduce to vassalage. [Pfx. en- (1c).]

envault, *en-völt'*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to enclose in a vault. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

enveigle. See inveigle.

envelop, *in-vel'əp*, *v.t.* to cover by wrapping: to surround entirely: to hide.—*n.* **envelope** (*en'vəl-ōp*), that which envelops, wraps, or covers: a cover for a letter (in this sense sometimes but quite unnecessarily pronounced *on'*, *ā'* in imitation of French): one of the coverings of a flower—calyx or corolla (*bot.*): the gas-bag of a balloon or airship: the locus of ultimate intersections of a series of curves (*math.*): the outer containing vessel of a discharge tube (*electronics*): the curve connecting the peaks of successive cycles of a modulated carrier wave (*telecomm.*).—*adj.* **envel'oped** (*her.*), entwined, as with serpents, laurels, etc.—*n.* **envel'opment**, a wrapping or covering on all sides. [O.Fr. *enveloper*; origin obscure.]

envenom, *in-ven'əm*, *v.t.* to put venom into: to poison: to taint with bitterness or malice. [O.Fr. *envenimer*—*en*, and *venim*, venom.]

en ventre sa mère, *ā vā-tr' sa mer*, (*law*, Fr.) in his mother's womb.

en vérité, *ā vā-rē-*

enwheel, *en-(h)wēl'*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to encircle. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

enwind, **inwind**, *in-wīnd'*, *v.t.* to wind about, enwrap. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

enwomb, *en-wōōm'*, *v.t.* to make pregnant (*Spens.*): to conceive or have in the womb (*Shak.*): to contain. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

enwrap, **inwrap**, *in-rap'*, *v.t.* to cover by wrapping: to enfold: to engross.—*n.* **enwrap'ment.**—*adj.* and *n.* **enwrapp'ing.** [Pfx. en- (1a).]

enwreathe, **inwreathe**, *in-rēdh'*, *v.t.* to wreathe: to envelop: to encircle, as with a wreath. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

enzone, *in-zōn'*, *v.t.* to engirdle: to enclose as with a zone. [Pfx. en- (1a).]

enzootic, *en-zō-ot'ik*, *adj.* of animal diseases, prevalent in a particular district or at a particular season.—*n.* a disease of this character. [Gr. *en*, in, *zōion*, animal, in imitation of *endemic*.]

enzyme, *en'-zīm*, *n.* any one of a large class of protein substances produced by living cells which, usu. in the presence of other substances, e.g. of coenzymes, act as catalysts.—*adj.* **enzymat'ic.**—*ns.* **enzymol'ogist**; **enzymol'ogy**, scientific study of enzymes. [Gr. *en*, in, *zȳmē*, leaven.]

E O, *ē'-ō'*, *n.* a mid-18th-century gambling game, depending on a ball passing an arch marked E or O.

eoan, *ē-ō'ən*, *adj.* of or pertaining to dawn. [L., —Gr. *ēōs*, dawn.]

Eoanthropus, *ē-ō-an-thrō'pəs*, *n.* a once-supposed

Epacris, *ep-ak′ris*, *ep′ə-kris*, *n.* a chiefly Australian genus of heath-like plants, giving name to the fam. **Epacridā′ceae**, close akin to the heaths.—*n.* **epac′rid** (or *ep′*), any member of the genus, or of the family. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *akris*, a summit.]

epact, *ē′pakt*, *n.* the moon's age at the beginning of the year: the excess of the calendar month or solar year over the lunar. [Fr. *épacte*—Gr. *epaktos*, brought on—*epi*, on, *agein*, to bring.]

epaenetic, *ep-ə-net′ik*, **epainetic**, *ep-ī-net′ik*, (*arch.*) *adj.* eulogistic. [Gr. *epainetikos*—*epainein*, to praise.]

epagoge, *ep-ə-gō′gē*, *-jē*, (*log.*) *n.* induction.—*adj.* **epagōg′ic.** [Gr. *epagōgē*—*epi*, on, *agōgē*, leading.]

epanadiplosis, *ep-a-nə-di-plō′sis*, (*rhet.*) *n.* a figure by which a sentence begins and ends with the same word, as in Phil. iv. 4 (Authorised Version). [Gr.]

epanalepsis, *ep-a-nə-lep′sis*, (*rhet.*) *n.* repetition or resumption, as in 1 Cor. xi. 18 and 20 (esp. Authorised Version). [Gr.]

epanaphora, *ep-ə-naf′o-ra*. Same as **anaphora.**

epanodos, *ep-an′o-dos*, (*rhet.*) *n.* recapitulation of the chief points in a discourse. [Gr. *epanodos.*]

epanorthosis, *ep-an-ör-thō′sis*, (*rhet.*) *n.* the retracting of a statement in order to correct or intensify it, as *For Britain's guid! for her destruction!* [Gr. *epanorthōsis.*]

eparch, *ep′ärk*, *n.* the governor of a modern Greek province: a metropolitan.—*ns.* **ep′archate**, **ep′-**

(*-jet′ik*), **-al.**—*adv.* **epexeget′ically.** [Gr. *epexēgēsis*—*epi*, in addition, *exēgeesthai*, to explain.]

epha, **ephah**, *ē′fa*, *n.* a Hebrew measure for dry goods. [Heb.; prob. of Egyptian origin.]

ephebe, *ef-ēb′*, **ephē′bus**, **-os**, *n.* in ancient Greece, a young citizen from 18 to 20 years of age:—*pl.* **ephē′bi.**—*adj.* **ephēb′ic**, pertaining to an ephebe: pertaining to the adult period in the life-history of an individual (*biol.*). [L. *ephēbus*—Gr. *ephēbos*—*epi*, upon, *hēbē*; early manhood.]

Ephedra, *ef′ed-ra*, *ef-ēd′ra*, *ef-ed′ra*, *n.* sea-grape, a genus of jointed, all but leafless desert plants of the Gnetaceae.—*n.* **eph′edrine** (or *ef-ed′rin*), an alkaloid got from Ephedra, used in treating hay fever, etc. [Gr. *ephedrā*, horsetail.]

Ephemera, *ef-em′ər-a*, or *-ēm′*, *n.* a genus of insects whose adult life is very short, mayfly: (without *cap.*) that which lasts a short time.—*adj.* **ephem′eral**, existing only for a day: short-lived: fleeting.—*n.* anything very short lived.—*ns.* **ephemeral′ity**; **ephem′erid**, an insect of the mayfly family, **Ephemer′idae** (*-mer′i-dē*; order **Plectoptera** or **Ephemerop′tera**).—*adj.* **ephemerid′ian.**—*ns.* **ephem′eris**, an account of daily transactions (*arch.*): a journal (*arch.*): an astronomical almanac tabulating the daily positions of the sun, moon, planets and certain stars, etc.:—*pl.* **ephemerides** (*ef-e-mer′i-dēz*); **ephem′erist**, one who studies the daily motions of the planets; **ephem′eron**, an insect that lives but by day.—*adj.* **ephem′erous.**—**ephemeris time**, having characteristics of both sexes, or neither: effeminate: of common gender (*gram.*): sometimes restricted to those words that have one grammatical gender though used for both sexes. —Also *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, *koinos*, common.]

epicentre, *ep'i-sen-tər*, *n.* that point on the earth's surface directly over the point of origin of an earthquake.—*adj.* **epicen'tral.** [Gr. *epi*, upon, over, *kentron*, a point.]

epicheirema, *ep-i-ki-rē'ma*, *n.* a syllogism confirmed in its major or minor premise, or both, by an incidental proposition. [Gr. *epicheirēma*, attempt, an attempted proof short of demonstrating.—*epi*, upon, *cheir*, hand.]

epicier, *ā-pē-syā*, (Fr.) a grocer.

epiclesis, *ep-i-klē'sis*, *n.* in the Eastern church, an invocation of the Holy Spirit at the consecration of the elements (bread and wine). [Gr. *epiklēsis*, invocation—*epikalein*, to summon.]

epicotyl, *ep-i-kot'il*, *n.* the stem of an embryo plant or seedling between the cotyledons and the next leaf. [Gr. *epi*, over, and cotyledon.]

epicure, *ep'i-kūr*, *n.* an Epicurean (*obs.*): one given to sensual enjoyment (*obs.*): a person of refined and fastidious taste, esp. in food, wine, etc.—*adj.* **Epicurē'an**, pertaining to Epicurus (341-270 B.C.), the Greek philosopher, who taught an atomic materialism in physics and hedonism in ethics, misrepresented by opponents as brutish sensuality: (without *cap.*) given to luxury, esp. refined luxury.—*n.* **Epicurē'an**, a follower of Epicurus: (without *cap.*) a hedonist

thesia, loss of painful sensation in the lower part of the body produced by injecting an anaesthetic into the lowest portion of the spinal canal; also known as *caudal anaesthesia.* [Gr. *epi*, upon.]

epifocal, *ep-i-fō'kl*, *adj.* epicentral.

epigaeal, **epigeal**, *ep-i-jē'əl*, **epigaeous**, **epigeous** (*-əs*), **epigaean**, **epigean** (*-ən*), *adjs.* growing or living close to the ground: with cotyledons above ground. [Gr. *epigaios*, *epigeios*—*epi*, on *gaia*, *gē*, earth.]

epigamic, *ep-i-gam'ik*, *adj.* attractive to the opposite sex. [Gr. *epigamos*, marriageable—*epi*, upon, *gamos*, marriage.]

epigastrium, *ep-i-gas'tri-əm*, *n.* the part of the abdomen extending from the sternum towards the navel—the pit of the stomach—*adj.* **epigas'tric.** [Gr. *epi*, upon, *gastēr*, the stomach.]

epigeal, etc. See epigaeal.

epigene, *ep'i-jēn*, (*geol.*) *adj.* acting or taking place at the earth's surface. [Fr. *épigène*—Gr. *epigenēs*, born after.]

epigenesis, *ep-i-jen'i-sis*, *n.* the theory, now universally accepted, that the development of an embryo consists of the gradual production and organisation of parts, as opposed to the theory of preformation, which supposed that the future animal or plant was already present complete, although in miniature, in the germ.—*ns.* **epigen'esist**, **epigenet'icist.**—*adj.* **epigenet'ic**, pertaining to epigenesis: (of minerals) formed subsequently to the enclosing rock.—*n.* **epi-**

book, etc.: a short poem or speech at the end of a play: the speaker thereof: the conclusion of a radio or TV programme.—*adjs*. epilogic (*-loj'ik*), epilogistic (*-jis'*).—*v.i.* epilogise, -ize (*ep-il'ə-jīz*, or *ep'*), epiloguise, -ize (*-gīz*), to speak or write an epilogue. [Fr.,—L. *epilogus*—Gr. *epilogos*, conclusion—*epi*, upon, *legein*, to speak.]

epimeletic, *ep-i-mel-et'ik*, (*animal behaviour*) *adj*. of a type of social behaviour covering the care of and attention to the young by the parents, or other individuals of the same species, e.g. worker bees.

epinasty, *ep'i-nas-ti*, (*bot.*) *n*. down-curving of an organ, caused by a more active growth on its upper side—opposed to *hyponasty*.—*adj*. epinas'tic.—*adv*. epinas'tically. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *nastos*, pressed close.]

epinephrine, *ep-i-nef'rin*, *-rēn*, *n*. adrenaline. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *nephros*, kidney.]

epinikion, *ep-i-nik'i-ən*, **epinicion**, *ep-i-nis(h)'i-ən*, *n*. a song of victory: an ode in honour of a victor or winner.—*adj*. epinik'ian, epinic'ian. [Gr. *epinikion*—*epi*, on, after, *nikē*, victory.]

epinosic, *ep-i-nos'ik*, *adj*. unhealthy: unwholesome. [Gr. *epi-*, and *nosos*, disease.]

epipetalous, *ep-i-pet'ə-ləs*, (*bot.*) *adj*. inserted or growing on a petal or petals.

Epiphany, *e-pif'ə-ni*, *n*. a church festival celebrated on 6th Jan., in commemoration of the manifestation of Christ to the wise men of the East: the manifestation of a god. [Gr. *epiphaneia*,

to bishops, or government by bishops, or to an episcopal church.—*n*. one who belongs to an episcopal (especially Anglican) church.—*n*. episcopā'lianism, episcopalian government and doctrine.—*adv*. epis'copally.—*ns*. epis'copant (*Milt.*), a holder of a bishopric; epis'copate, a bishopric: the office of a bishop: a bishop's period of office: the order of bishops.—*v.i.* (*Milt.*) to act as a bishop.—*v.t.* epis'copise, -ize, to make a bishop of: to make episcopalian.—*v.i.* to play the bishop (also *v.t.* with *it*).—*n*. epis'copy (*Milt.*), survey, superintendence. [Gr. *episkopos*, an overseer.]

episcope, *ep'i-skōp*, *n*. a lantern for projecting images of opaque objects. [Gr. *epi*, on, over, *skopein*, to look.]

episemon, *ep-i-sē'mon*, *n*. a badge or characteristic device: one of three obsolete Greek letters used as numerals—ϛ or ϝ, vau or digamma (6); ϙ, koppa (90); and ϡ, san, sampi (900).—*adj*. episēmat'ic (*zool.*), serving for recognition. [Gr. *episēmon*, a badge—*epi*, on, *sēma*, a sign.]

episepalous, *ep-i-sep'əl-əs*, *adj*. growing or inserted upon a sepal or sepals.

episode, *ep'-i-sōd*, *n*. a story introduced into a narrative or poem to give variety: an interesting incident: a passage affording relief from the principal subject (*mus.*): an incident or period detachable from a novel, play, etc.: a part of a radio or television serial which is broadcast at one time.—*adjs*. ep'isōdal, episō'dial, episodic

epistyle, *ep'i-stil*, *n.* architrave. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *stȳlos*, a pillar.]

epitaph, *ep'i-täf*, *n.* a tombstone inscription: a composition in the form of a tombstone inscription.—*v.t.* to compose an epitaph upon.—*ns.* **epitapher** (*ep'i-täf-ər*), **ep'itaphist**, a composer of epitaphs.—*adjs.* **epitaph'ian**, **epitaph'ic**. [Gr. *epitaphion*—*epi*, upon, *taphos*, a tomb.]

epitasis, *e-pit'ə-sis*, *n.* the main action of a Greek drama leading to the catastrophe—opp. to *protasis*.

epithalamium, **epithalamion**, *ep-i-thə-lā'mi-əm*, *-on*, *n.* a song or poem in celebration of a marriage: —*pl.* **epithalā'mia**.—*adj.* **epithalăm'ic**. [L. *epithalamium*, Gr. *epithalamion*—*epi*, upon, *thalamos*, a bride-chamber.]

epithelium, *ep-i-thē'li-əm*, *n.* the cell-tissue that invests the outer surface of the body and the mucous membranes connected with it, and also the closed cavities of the body.—*adj.* **epithē'lial**. —*n.* **epithēliō'ma**, carcinoma of the skin.—*adj.* **epithēliō'matous**. [Mod.L.,—Gr. *epi*, upon, *thēlē*, nipple.]

epithem, *ep'i-them*, *n.* a soft external application (*med.*): a group of cells exuding water in some leaves (*bot.*).—Also **epithema** (*ep-i-thē'mə*, *ep-ith'i-mə*):—*pl.* **epithems**, **epithe'mata**. [Gr. *epithema*, *epithēma*, *-atos*—*epi*, on, *tithenai*, to place.]

epithermal, *ep-i-thûr'məl*, *adj.* having energy just above the energy of thermal agitation.

epithesis, *ep-ith'i-sis*, *n.* paragoge. [Gr., setting

data had the values in question (*astron.*): a planet's heliocentric longitude at the epoch (*astron.*): a precise date: a time from which a new state of things dates: an age, geological, historical, or other.—Also (*arch.*) **ep'ocha**.—*adjs.* **epochal** (*ep'ok-l*).—**ep'och-māking**, important enough to be considered as beginning a new age; **ep'och-marking**. [Gr. *epochē*—*epechein*, to stop, take up a position—*epi*, upon, *echein*, to hold.]

epode, *ep'ōd*, *n.* a kind of lyric poem invented by Archilochus, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one: the last part of a lyric ode, sung after the strophe and antistrophe. —*adj.* **epodic** (*-od'ik*). [Gr. *epōidos*—*epi*, on, *ōidē*, an ode.]

eponychium, *ep-o-nik'i-əm*, *n.* a narrow band of cuticle over the base of a nail. [Gr. *epi*, on, *onyx*, *onychos*, nail.]

eponym, *ep'o-nim*, *n.* one who gives his name to something: a hero invented to account for the name of a place or people: a character who gives a play, etc., its title: a distinguishing title.—*adj.* **epon'ymous**. [Gr. *epōnymos*, eponymous—*epi*, upon, to, *onyma*, *onoma*, a name.]

epopee, *ep'o-pē*, **epopoeia**, *ep-o-pē'ya*, *n.* epic poetry: an epic poem. [Gr. *epopoiiā*—*epos*, a word, an epic poem. *poieein*, to make.]

epopt, *ep'opt*, *n.* one initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries. [Gr. *epoptēs*—*epi*, upon, and root *op-*, to see.]

epos, *ep'os*, *n.*

reach the same level as (*bot.*):—*pr.p.* **e'qualling**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **e'qualled**.—*n.* **equalisā'tion**, the act of making equal: state of being equalised. —*v.t.* **e'qualise**, **-ize**, to make equal or uniform: to equal (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to become equal: to make one's score equal to one's opponent's.—*n.* **equali'ser**, a person or thing that equalises: a score that makes both sides alike.—*adj.* **equalitār'ian** (*-kwol-*), of or pertaining to the equality of mankind.—*n.* one who believes in or favours political and social equality of mankind.—*ns.* **equalita'rianism**; **equality** (*ē-kwol'i-ti*), the condition of being equal: sameness: evenness.—*adv.* **equally** (*ē'kwə-li*).—*n.* **e'qualness**, equality: equability.—*v.t.* **equāte'**, to reduce to an average or to a common standard of comparison: to state as equal: to regard as equal.—*n.* **equā'tion**, the act of making equal: a statement of the equality of two quantities: reduction to a common standard: correction to compensate for an error, irregularity, or discrepancy: the quantity added for this purpose: a formula expressing a chemical action and the proportions of the substances involved.—**equal temperament** (see **temperament**).—**equal to the occasion**, fit or able for an emergency; **equation of time**, mean solar time minus apparent solar time, or the right ascension of the true sun minus that of the mean sun; **personal equation**, a correction to be applied to the reading of an instrument on account of the observer's tendency to read

mul'tiple, a number multiplied by the same number as another.—*adjs.* **equipo'tent**, of equal power; **equipoten'tial**, of equal power, capability, potential, or potentiality.—*adj.* **equiprob'able**, equal in degree of probability.—*n.* **equiprobabil'ity**.—*adj.* **e'quivalve**, having valves alike in size and form.

Equidae, *ek'wi-dē*, *n.pl.* a family of ungulate mammals consisting of the genus **Eq'uus** (horse, ass, zebra) and various fossil forms. [L. *equus*, horse.]

equidifferent . . . to . . . equilateral. See **equi-**.

equilibrium, *ēk-*, *ek-wi-lib'ri-əm*, *n.* balance: state of even balance: a state in which opposing forces or tendencies neutralise each other.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **equilibrate** (*ēk-wi-līb'rāt*, or *-lib'rāt*, or *-kwil'*), to balance: to counterpoise.—*ns.* **equilibrā'tion**; **equil'ibrator** (*or -lib'*), a balancing or stability device, esp. an aeroplane fin; **equil'ibrist** (or *-lib'*, or *-līb'*), one who does balancing tricks; **equilib'rity**. [L. *aequilībrium*—*aequus*, equal, *libra*, balance.]

equimultiple. See **equi-**.

equine, *e'*, *ē'kwīn*, **equinal**, *e-*, *ē-kwīn'əl*, *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a horse.—*ns.* **equinia** (*i-*, *ē-kwin'i-ə*), glanders; **equīn'ity**, equine nature. [L. *equīnus*—*equus*, a horse.]

equinox, *ek'*, *ēk'wi-noks*, *n.* the time when the sun crosses the equator, making the night equal in length to the day, about 21st March and 23rd Sept.—*adj.* **equinoc'tial**, pertaining to

equity, *ek-wi-ti*, *n.* right as founded on the laws of nature: moral justice, of which laws are the imperfect expression: the spirit of justice which enables us to interpret laws rightly: fairness: an equitable right: the value of property in excess of any charges upon it (*U.S.*): (in *pl.*) ordinary shares: (with *cap.*) British actors' trade-union.—*adj.* **eq'uitable**, possessing or showing or in accordance with equity: held or exercised in equity.—*n.* **eq'uitableness**.—*adv.* **eq'uitably**. [O.Fr. *equité*—L. *aequitās*, *-ātis*—*aequus*, equal.]

equivalent, *i-kwiv'ə-lənt*, *adj.* equal in value, power, meaning, etc.: interchangeable: of like combining value (*chem.*).—*n.* a thing equivalent: an equivalent weight (*chem.*).—*ns.* **equiv'alence**, **equiv'alency**. —*adv.* **equiv'alently**. — **equivalent weight** (*chem.*), that weight which displaces or combines with or otherwise represents a standard unit—atomic weight, or atomic weight divided by valence. [Fr.,—L. *aequus*, equal, *valēns*, *valentis*, pr.p. of *valēre*, to be worth.]

equivalve. See **equi-**.

equivocal, *i-kwiv'ə-kl*, *adj.* capable of meaning two or more things: of doubtful meaning: capable of a double explanation: suspicious: questionable.—*adv.* **equiv'ocally**.—*n.* **equiv'ocalness**.—*v.i.* **equiv'ocāte**, to use equivocal or doubtful words in order to mislead.—*ns.* **equivocā'tion**; **equiv'ocātor**.—*adj.* **equiv'ocatory**, containing or characterised by equivocation.—

68), found in gadolinite, at Ytt*erby*, near Stockholm.

erdgeist, *ārt-gīst*, (Ger.) earth-spirit.

ere, *ār*, *adv.*, *prep.* and *conj.* before.—*advs.* **erelong'**, **ere long**, before long: soon; **erenow'**, **ere now**, before this time; **erewhile'**, formerly: some time before. [O.E. *ǣr*; cf. Du. *eer*.]

ere. Same as **ear** (2).

Erebus, *er'i-bəs*, (*myth.*) *n.* the dark and gloomy cavern between earth and Hades: the lower world, hell. [L.,—Gr. *Erebos*.]

erect, *i-rekt'*, *adj.* upright: directed upward: right end up, not inverted: not decumbent (*bot.*): turgid and raised (*zool.*).—*v.t.* to set upright: to set erect: to set at right angles: to raise: to build: to exalt: to establish.—*adj.* **erect'ed**.—*ns.* **erect'er**, **erect'or**, one who, or that which, erects or raises: a muscle which assists in erecting a part or an organ: an attachment to a compound microscope for making the image erect instead of inverted.—*adj.* **erect'ile** (*-īl*), that may be erected.—*ns.* **erectility** (*e-*, *ē-rek-til'i-ti*); **erec'tion**, act of erecting: state of being erected: exaltation: anything erected: a building of any kind.—*adj.* **erect'ive**, tending to erect.—*adv.* **erect'ly**.—*n.* **erect'ness**. [L. *ērigĕre*, *ērēctum*, to set upright—*ē*, from, *regĕre*, to direct.]

eremacausis, *er-i-mə-kō'sis*, (*chem.*) *n.* very slow oxidation. [Gr. *ērema*, quietly, slowly, *kausis*, burning—*kaiein*, to burn.]

eremic, *e-rē'mik*, *adj.* belonging to dese like, wingless but sexually perfect.—*n.* er′gatomorph, an ergatoid ant.—*adj.* ergatomorph′ic. [Gr. *ergatēs*, workman—*ergon*, work.]

ergo, *ûr′gō*, (*logic*) *adv.* therefore, used to introduce the conclusion of a syllogism.—*v.i.* er′gotise, -ize, to wrangle. [L. *ergō*, therefore.]

ergodic, *ər-god′ik*, *adj.* pertaining to the probability that in a system any state will occur again.—*n.* ergodic′ity (*-dis′*). [Gr. *ergon*, work, *hodos*, way.]

ergogram, ergonomics, etc. See erg.

ergon, *ûr′gən*, *er′gon*, (Gr.) work, business.

ergot, *ûr′got*, *n.* a disease of grasses (esp. rye) and sedges due to *Claviceps purpurea*: a seed so diseased.—*n.* ergos′terol, an unsaturated sterol got from ergot.—*v.t.* er′gotise, -ize, to affect with ergot or with ergotism.—*n.* er′gotism, poisoning caused by eating bread made of rye diseased with ergot. [Fr.]

eric, *er′ik*, *n.* the blood-fine paid by a murderer to his victim's family in old Irish law.—Also er′iach, er′ick. [Ir. *eiric.*]

Erica, *er′i-kə*, *n.* the heath genus.—*adjs.* ericaceous (*er-i-kā′shəs*), belonging to plants of the genus Erica, or its family Ericā′ceae: heathlike; er′icoid, with heatherlike leaves. [L.,—Gr. *ereikē*, heath.]

Erigeron, *e-rij′ə-ron*, *n.* the flea-bane genus of composites. [Gr. *ērigerŏn*, groundsel—*ēri*, early, *gerōn*, old.]

eringo. Same as eryngo.

erinite, *er′i-nīt*, *n.* a basic arsenate of copper

erosive (*-rō′ziv*). [L. *ē*, from, *rōdĕre*, *rōsum*, to gnaw.]

Erodium, *e-rō′di-əm*, *n.* the stork's-bill genus of the geranium family. [Gr. *erōdios*, a heron.]

erogenic, erogenous. See Eros.

Eros, *ēr′os* (though the initial E is short in Gr.), *er′os*, *er′ōs*, *n.* the Greek love-god, identified by the Romans with Cupid: a minor planet discovered in 1898, notable for its near approach to the earth.—*adj.* erotic (*e-rot′ik*), -al, pertaining to sexual love; amatory: amorous.—*n.* an amatory poem or composition.—*n.pl.* erot′ica, erotic literature.—*ns.* erot′icism (*-sizm*), amorous temperament or habit: erotism; er′otism, sexual desire: the manifestations of sex in its widest application.—*adj.* erotogenic (*er-ət-ō-jen′ik*), erotogenous (*oj′*), less correctly erogen′ic, erog′enous, productive of erotic desire or gratification.—*ns.* erōtomā′nia, morbid sexual passion; erōtomā′niac. [Gr. *Erōs*, *-ōtos.*]

erostrate, *ē-ros′trāt*, (*bot.*) *adj.* beakless. [L. *ē*, from, *rōstrum*, a beak.]

erotema, *er-ō-tē′ma*, **eroteme**, *er′ō-tēm*, **erotesis**, *er-ō-tē′sis*, *ns.* a rhetorical question.—*adj.* erotetic (*-tet′ik*), interrogatory. [Gr. *erōtēma*, *erōtēsis*—*erōtaein*, to question.]

erotic, erotism, etc. See Eros.

err, *ûr*, *v.i.* to wander (*arch.*): to wander from the right way (*arch.*): to go astray (*arch.*): to miss the mark: to be inaccurate: to make a mistake: to sin:—*pr.p.* erring (*ûr′ing* or *er′ing*); *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* erred (*ûrd*).—*adjs.* err′able (*er′*; *obs.*),

erst, *ûrst*, *adv.* at first: formerly.—*adv.* **erst'while, erstwhile'**, formerly.—*adj.* former. [O.E. *ǣrest*, superl. of *ǣr*. See **ere**.]

erubescent, *er-ōō-bes'ənt*, *adj.* growing red: blushing.—*ns.* **erubesc'ence, erubesc'ency; erubesc'ite**, the mineral bornite. [L. *ērubēscĕre*, to grow red; see **rubescent, ruby**.]

eruciform, *e-rōō'si-förm*, *adj.* like a caterpillar. [L. *ērūca*, caterpillar, *fōrma*, form.]

eruct, *i-rukt'*, **eructate**, *-āt*, *vs.t.* to belch out, as wind from the stomach.—*n.* **eructā'tion** (*ē-*). [L. *ēructāre, -ātum—ē*, from, *ructāre*, to belch forth.]

erudite, *er'ōō-dīt, -ū-*, *adj.* learned.—*n.* a learned person.—*adv.* **er'uditely**.—*n.* **erudī'tion**, state of being learned: knowledge gained by study: learning, esp. in literature. [L. *ērudītus, ērudīre, ērudītum*, to free from rudeness—*ē*, from, *rudis*, rude.]

erupt, *i-rupt'*, *v.i.* to break out or through, as a volcano.—*n.* **erup'tion**, a breaking or bursting forth: that which bursts forth: a breaking out of spots on the skin: the action of a volcano.—*adjs.* **erup'tional; erupt'ive**, breaking forth: attended by or producing eruption: produced by eruption.—*n.* **erupt'iveness**. [L. *ērumpĕre, ēruptum—ē*, from, *rumpĕre*, to break.]

eryngo, *e-ring'gō*, *n.* the candied root of sea-holly: the plant itself (Eryngium), a superficially thistle-like umbellifer. [Gr. *ēryngos*.]

escape, *is-kāp'*, *v.t.* to free oneself from: to pass out of danger from: to evade, elude.—*v.i.* to come off or come through in safety: to emerge into or gain freedom: to flee: to slip out: to issue: to leak.—*n.* act of escaping: a means of escaping: flight: flight from reality: an outlet: a leakage: an accidental or inadvertent emission: an outburst: a sally: a prank (*obs.*): a venial offence (*obs.*): a transgression (*obs.*): a person or thing that has escaped, esp. a garden plant maintaining itself wild.—*adj.* of literature, providing escape from reality: of a clause in an agreement, defining the conditions under which a party is relieved of obligation.—*adj.* **escap'able**.—*ns.* **escapade** (*es-kə-pād'*), an escape (*arch.*): a mischievous adventure; **escapado** (*-ā'dō*), an escaped evil-doer: an escapade (Sp. *escapada*); **escapee'**, one who has escaped, e.g. from prison.—*adj.* **escape'less**.—*ns.* **escape'ment**, an escape: part of a timepiece connecting the wheelwork with the pendulum or balance, and allowing a tooth to escape at each vibration: the clearance in a pianoforte between the string and the hammer after it has struck the string, while the key is held down; **escāp'ism; escāp'ist**, one who seeks escape, esp. from reality.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* **escapol'ogist; escapol'ogy**, the study of methods of escape from any sort of constraint or confinement and the putting into practice of these methods: (*loosely*) escapism.—**escape**

escopette, *es-kō-pet'*, (*U.S.*) *n.* a carbine. [Sp. *escopeta.*]

escort, *es'kört*, *n.* a person or persons, ship or ships, etc., accompanying another or others for protection, guidance, or merely courtesy: an armed guard: a man who accompanies a woman on an evening out: a member of an aircraft crew whose duty is to look after children travelling alone: attendance.—Also used as *adj.*—*v.t.* **escort'**, to attend as escort.—*n.* **escort'age.**—**escort carrier**, a small aircraft-carrier used for escorting naval convoys or in support of military landings. [Fr. *escorte*—It. *scorta*—*scorgere*, to guide—L. *ex*, out, *corrigĕre*, to set right.]

escot, *es-kot'*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to pay for, to maintain. [O.Fr. *escoter*, *escot*, a tax; of Gmc. origin; cf. scot (1), shot (2).]

escribano, *ā-skrē-bä-nō*, (Sp.) a notary.

escribe, *ē-skrīb'*, *v.t.* to describe (e.g. a triangle) so as to touch one side externally, the others (produced) internally. [L. *ē*, out of, *scrībĕre*, to write.]

escritoire, *es-krē-twär'*, *n.* a writing-desk.—*adj.* **escritō'rial.** [Fr. *escritoire*—L.L. *scrīptōrium*—L. *scrībĕre*, *scrīptum*, to write.]

escroc, *es-krō*, (Fr.) a swindler.

escroll, **escrol**, *es-krōl'*, *n.* an escrow: a scroll (*her.*).—*n.* **escrow** (*es-krō'*), a deed in the hands of a third party, to take effect when a condition is fulfilled. [A.Fr. *escroele*, *escroe*; see scroll, scrow.]

escuage, *es'kū-ij*, *n.* scutage. [A.Fr.; see scutage.]

escudo, *es-kōō'dō*, *n.* a coin or currency unit of

esoteric Buddhism (see theosophy). [Gr. *esōterikos*—*esōterō*, comp. of *esō*, *eisō*, within.]

espada, *es-pä-dha*, (Sp.) a sword: a matador.

espadrille, *es-pə-dril'*, *n.* a rope-soled shoe. [Fr.,—Prov. *espardillo*—*espart*, esparto.]

espagnolette, *es-pan-yō-let'*, *n.* the fastening of a French.] window. [Fr., dim. of *espagnol*, Spanish

espalier, *es-pal'yər*, *n.* a lattice-work of wood to train trees on: a fruit-tree trained on stakes: a row of trees so trained (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to train as an espalier. [Fr.,—It. *spalliera*, a support for the shoulders—*spalla*, a shoulder; cf. epaulet.]

esparto, *es-pär'tō*, *n.* a strong grass (*Stipa tenacissima*, and others) grown in Spain, N. Africa, etc., and used for making paper, baskets, cordage, etc. [Sp.,—L. *spartum*—Gr. *sparton*, a kind of rope.]

especial, *is-pesh'l*, *adj.* special: particular: principal: distinguished.—*adv.* **espec'ially.**—**in especial**, in particular. [O.Fr.,—L. *speciālis*—*speciēs*, species.]

esperance, *es'pər-əns*, (*Shak.*) *n.* hope. [Fr. *espérance*—L. *spērāre*, to hope.]

Esperanto, *es-pər-an'tō*, *n.* an auxiliary international language devised by Dr Zamenhof, published 1887.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **Esperan'tist**, a speaker of Esperanto. [The inventor's pseudonym, the hoping one.]

espial. See espy.

espiègle, *es-pē-eg'l'*, *adj.* roguish, frolicsome: arch.—*n.* **espièg'lerie**, roguishness: frolicsomenes (*arch.*): a written composition less elaborate than a treatise.—*v.t.* essay′, to try: to attempt: to make experiment of (*arch.*):—*pr.p.* essay′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* essayed′.—*ns.* essay′er; ess′ayist, one who essays: a writer of essays; essayette′, a little essay.—*adjs.* ess′ayish; essayis′tic. [O.Fr. *essai*—L. *exagium*, weighing—*exagĕre*, to try, examine.]

esse, *es′i*, *n.* actual existence: essence.—**in esse**, in existence, opposed to *in posse*, in potentiality. [L. *esse*, to be.]

essence, *es′əns*, *n.* the inner distinctive nature of anything: the qualities which make any object what it is: a being: an alcoholic solution of a volatile or essential oil: a perfume of such composition: the extracted virtues of any drug: a liquid having the properties of the substance from which it is got.—*adj.* essential (*is-*, *es-en′shl*), relating to, constituting, or containing the essence: necessary to the existence of a thing: indispensable or important in the highest degree: highly rectified: pure: of e.g. disease, having no known cause.—*n.* something necessary: a leading principle.—*n.* essentiality (*is-en-shi-al′i-ti*), the quality of being essential; an essential quality or element.—*adv.* essen′tially.—*n.* essen′tialness.—**essential minerals**, those whose presence is considered necessary to entitle a rock to the name it bears—opp. to *accessory* minerals; **essential oils**, oils forming the odorous principles of plants, also called *ethereal oils*, *volatile oils*; essential

estate, *is-*, *es-tāt′*, *n.* state (*arch.*): rank: worldly condition: total possessions: property, esp. landed: a landed property, esp. of some size: an order or class of men in the body politic: a chair or canopy of state, or a dais (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to give an estate to (*arch.*): to bestow upon (*arch.*).—**estate agent**, manager of landed property: intermediary in the sale of landed property; **estate car**, a car of large enough interior for both passengers and goods; **estates′man** (*N. of England*), statesman.—**man's estate**, the state of manhood; **the estates of the realm** are three—Lords Spiritual, Lords Temporal, and Commons: often misused for the legislature—king, lords, and commons.—The ancient parliament of Scotland consisted of the king and the three estates—viz.: (1) archbishops, bishops, abbots, and mitred priors; (2) the barons and the commissioners of shires and stewartries; (3) the commissioners from the royal burghs;—in France, the nobles, clergy, and third estate (*tiers état*) remained separate down to 1780; the **fourth estate** (*coll.*), the press; **real estate** (see real (1)). [O.Fr. *estat* (Fr. *état*)—L. *status*, a state.]

esteem, *is-*, *es-tēm′*, *v.t.* to set a high estimate or value on: to regard with respect or friendship: to consider or think.—*n.* high estimation or value: favourable regard: estimation of worth.—*adj.* esteemed′, respected: in commercial correspondence, a colourless complimentary word.—*adj.* es′timable

estrade, *es-träd′*, *n.* a low platform. [Fr.,—Sp. *estrado*.]

estramazone. Same as stramazon.

estrange, *is-trānj′*, *v.t.* to cut off, remove: to alienate, esp. from friendship: to divert from original use or possessor.—*adj.* **estranged′**, alienated: disaffected.—*ns.* **estrang′edness**; **estrange′ment**; **estrang′er**. [O.Fr. *estranger* (Fr. *étranger*)—L. *extrāneāre*—*extrāneus*; see strange.]

estrang(h)elo, *es-trang′gə-lō*, *n.* a cursive form of the old Syriac alphabet.—Also *adj.* [Syriac, perh. —Gr. *strongylos*, round.]

estrapade, *es-tra-pād′*, *n.* a horse's attempt to throw its rider. [Fr.]

estray, *e-strā′*, *n.* a beast found within a manor or lordship, wandering from its owner.—*v.i.* to stray. [See astray.]

estreat, *es-trēt′*, (*law*) *n.* a true extract, copy, or note of some original writing or record, esp. of fines and amercements to be levied by bailiffs or other officers.—*v.t.* to extract from the records of a court, as a forfeited recognisance: to levy, exact. [O.Fr. *estraite*—L. *extrahĕre*—*ex*, from, *trahĕre* to draw; see extract.]

estrepe, *es′trēp*, (*law*) *v.t.* to commit waste (as a tenant) on lands, e.g. cutting down trees, etc.—*n.* **estrepe′ment**. [M.Fr. *estreper*—L. *exstirpāre*, to root out.]

estrich, *es′trich*, **estridge**, *es′trij*, (*obs.*) *n.* the ostrich.

estro, *es′trō*, (It.) enthusiasm, height of poetic

for etching; **etching needle**, a fine-pointed steel instrument used in etching. [Ger. *ätzen*, to corrode by acid; from same root as Ger. *essen*. See eat.]

eten, **ettin**, *et′ən*, (*arch.*) *n.* a giant. [O.E. *eten*, *eoten*; O.N. *jötunn*.]

etepimeletic, *et-ep-i-mel-et′ik*, (*animal behaviour*) *adj.* of a type of social behaviour shown by young animals to elicit epimeletic behaviour.

eternal, *i-*, *ē-tûr′nl*, *adj.* without beginning or end of existence: everlasting: ceaseless: unchangeable.—(*arch.*) **eterne′**.—*v.t.* **eter′nalise**, **-ize**, **eter′nise**, **-ize** (or *ē′tər-nīz*), to make eternal: to immortalise with fame.—*n.* **eter′nalist**, one who thinks that matter has existed from eternity.—*adv.* **eter′nally**.—*n.* **eter′nity**, eternal duration: the state or time after death.—**eternity ring**, a ring set all round with stones, emblematic of everlasting continuity.—**The Eternal**, an appellation of God; **the Eternal City**, Rome; **the eternities**, the eternal reality or truth. [Fr. *éternel*—L. *aeternus*—*aevum*, an age.]

etesian, *e-tē′zh(y)ən*, *-zyən*, *adj.* periodical: blowing at stated seasons, as certain winds, esp. the north-west winds of summer in the Aegean. [L. *etēsius*—Gr. *etēsios*, annual—*etos*, a year.]

eth, **edh**, *edh*, *n.* a letter (Ð ð), a barred D, used in Old English, without distinction from thorn, for voiced or voiceless th, in Icelandic and by phoneticians set apart for the voiced sound, thorn standing for the voiceless.

ethal, *ē′thal*. Same as cetyl alcohol.

moralise or ethicise; **eth'icist**, one versed in ethics: one who detaches ethics from religion.—**ethical**, (still often) **ethic, dative**, dative implying an indirect interest in the matter, used to give a livelier tone to the sentence (e.g. *He could swear me as fluently as any bargee*); **ethical genitive**, genitive implying interest (e.g. *talking as usual about his Roman heating system*; see **your**); **situation ethics**, ethics based on the proposition that no conduct is good or bad in itself and that one must determine what is right or wrong in each situation as it arises. [Gr. *ēthikos—ēthos*, custom, character.]

ethine, *eth'īn*, *n.* acetylene.

Ethiopian, *ē-thi-ō'pi-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to Ethiopia or its natives: pertaining to the countries south of Egypt inhabited by Negro races: Negro.—*n.* a native of Ethiopia: a Negro.—*n.* (*arch.*) **E'thiop** (*-op.*).—*adj.* **Ethiŏp'ic**, belonging to Ethiopia, to the Ethiopian church, or to a group of Semitic languages including Ge'ez, Amharic, Tigre.—*n.* the Ge'ez language.—*n.* **e'thiŏps**, in old chemistry, a name given to various, dull, dingy, or black compounds.—Also **Aethiopian**, etc.—**Ethiopian region**, a biological region consisting of Africa and Arabia south of the Tropic of Cancer. [Gr. *Aithiops—aithein*, to burn, *ops*, *ōps*, face.]

ethmoid, *eth'moid*, *adj.* like a sieve.—*adj.* **ethmoid'al**.—**ethmoid bone**, one of the bones forming the anterior part of the brain-case. [Gr. *ēthmos*, a sieve, and *eidos*, form.]

of courtesy observed between members of the same profession, players, etc. [Fr. *étiquette*; see **ticket**.]

etna, *et'na*, *n.* a vessel for heating liquids in a saucer of burning alcohol.—*adjs.* **Aetnē'an**, **Etnē'an**, of, pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of, the volcano Etna. [L. *Aetna*—Gr. *Aitnē*.]

étoile, *ā-twal*, (Fr.) star: a star-shaped object.

Eton, *ē'tn*, *n.* a town opposite Windsor with an old public school: (in *pl.*) an Eton suit.—*n.* **Etonian** (*ē-tōn'i-ən*), one educated at *Eton* College.—Also *adj.*—**Eton collar**, a boy's broad starched turned-down collar: a like-shaped collar to a woman's jumper, etc.; **Eton crop**, a fashion of cutting ladies' hair short and sleeking it; **Eton jacket**, a boy's black dress-coat, untailed; **Eton suit**, an Eton jacket with waistcoat and trousers in keeping.

étourdi, *fem.* **étourdie**, *ā-tōōr-dē*, (Fr.) thoughtless, foolish, light-minded; **étourderie** (*ā-tōōr-drē*), heedlessness, stupid blundering.

étranger (*fem.* **étrangère**), *ā-trā-zhā*, (*-zher*), (Fr.) strange: a foreigner.

étrenne (usu. in *pl.* **étrennes**), *ā-tren*, (Fr.) New Year's gift.

étrier, *ā-trē-yā*, *n.* a small rope ladder of 1-4 rungs used as a climbing aid by mountaineers. [Fr., stirrup.]

Etruria, *i-trōō'ri-a*, *n.* an ancient state of Italy north of the Tiber: part of Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, where Josiah Wedgwood made *Etruria* to the sun and flower-buds opening lid-wise, yielding timber, oils, and gum: eucalyptus oil:—*pl.* **eucalyp'tuses, eucalyp'ti.**—*ns.* **eu'calypt,** a eucalyptus; **eucalyp'tol, eucalyp'tole,** cineol, a constituent of the various oils got from eucalyptus leaves. [Latinised from Gr. *eu,* well, *kalyptos,* covered.]

Eucharist, *ū'kə-rist, n.* the sacrament of the Lord's Supper: the elements of the sacrament.—*adjs.* **Eucharist'ic, -al.** [Gr. *eucharistiā,* thanksgiving —*eu,* well, and *charizesthai,* to show favour—*charis,* grace, thanks.]

euchlorine, *ū-klō'rin, -klōr', n.* a very explosive green-coloured gas, a mixture of chlorine with chlorine peroxide.—*adj.* **euchlō'ric.** [Gr. *eu,* well, *chlōros,* green.]

euchologion, *ū-ko-lō'ji-on, n.* a formulary of prayers, primarily that of the Greek Church.—Also **euchology** (*-kol'ə-ji*). [Gr. *euchologion*—*euchē,* a prayer, *logos*—*legein,* to speak.]

euchre, *ū'kər, n.* an American card game for two, three, or four persons, with the 32, 28, or 24 highest cards of the pack—if a player fails to make three tricks he is *euchred,* and his adversary scores against him.—*v.t.* to score over, as above: to outwit. [Ety. unknown.]

euclase, *ū'klās, n.* a hydrated beryllium aluminium silicate occurring in pale-green transparent crystals. [Fr.,—Gr. *eu,* well, *klasis,* breaking.]

Euclidean, *ū-klid'i-ən, ū-kli-dē'ən, adj.* pertaining to Euclid, a geometrician of Alexandria *c.* 300 B.C., or to space according to his assumptions.—

Euhemerism, *ū-hē'mə-rizm, n.* the system which explains mythology as growing out of real history, its deities as merely magnified men.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **euhē'merise, -ize.**—*n.* and *adj.* **euhē'merist.**—*adj.* **euhemeris'tic.**—*adv.* **euhemeris'tically.** [From *Euhēmerus,* Gr. *Euēmeros,* a 4th-cent. (B.C.) Sicilian philosopher.]

euk, ewk, *ūk.* See **yuke.**

eulachon, *ū'lə-kən, n.* the North Pacific candle-fish, so oily that it is dried for use as a candle.—Also **oolakan, oulakan, -chon, ulicon, -chon, -kon.** [Chinook jargon, *ulâkân.*]

eulogium, *ū-lō'ji-əm,* **eulogy,** *ū'lə-ji, n.* praise: a speech or writing in praise.—*v.t.* **eu'logise, -ize,** to extol.—*n.* **eu'logist,** one who extols another.—*adj.* **eulogist'ic,** full of praise.—*adv.* **eulogist'ically.** [Late L. *eulogium*—Gr. *eulogion* (classical *eulogiā*)—*eu,* well, *logos,* a speaking.]

eumelanin, *ū-mel'ə-nin, n.* any melanin pigment of darker type. [*eu-,* good, most typical—Gr. *eu,* well.]

Eumenides, *ū-men'i-dēz, n.pl.* euphemistic name for the Erinyes or Furies. [Gr. *Eumenidēs,* gracious ones—*eu,* well, *menos,* disposition.]

eumerism, *ū'mər-izm,* (*biol.*) *n.* aggregation of similar parts. [Gr. *eu,* well, *meros,* part.]

Eumycetes, *ū-mi-sē'tēz, n.pl.* the higher fungi, Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes. [Gr. *eu,* well, and mycetes.]

eunuch, *ū'nək, n.* a castrated man, esp. one in charge of a harem, or a high-voiced singer.—*ns.* **eu'nuchism,** condition of being a eunuch:

eyes. [Gr. *euphrăsiā*, delight—*euphrainein*, to cheer—*eu*, well, *phrēn*, the mind.]

Euphrosyne, *ū-froz'i-nē*, or *-fros'*, *n.* one of the three Charites or Graces. [Gr. *Euphrosynē*—*euphrōn*, cheerful.]

Euphuism, *ū'fū-izm*, *n.* the affected and bombastic literary style brought into vogue by John Lyly's romance *Euphues* (1579-80): a high-flown expression in this style.—*v.i.* **eu'phuise -ize.**—*n.* **eu'phuist.**—*adj.* **euphuist'ic.**—*adv.* **euphuist'ically.** [Gr. *euphyēs*, graceful, goodly.]

Eur(o)-, *ū'r(ō)-*, in composition, European (and). —*adj.* **Eura'frican**, pertaining to Europe and Africa, or Europe and North Africa, jointly: of a human race common to Europe and North Africa, the Mediterranean race: of mixed European and African parentage or descent.—*n.* a person of Eurafrican race in either sense.—*adj.* **Euras'ian**, of mixed European and Asiatic parentage or descent: of, or pertaining to, Europe and Asia (*Eurasia*) taken as one continent.—*n.* a Eurasian half-caste.—*ns.* **Eurat'om**, the European Atomic Energy Community (1958), an association for joint peaceful development of nuclear energy; **Eu'ro-Amer'ican**; **Eu'ro-doll'ars**, U.S. dollars deposited in European banks to facilitate financing of trade: **Eu'ro-market**, **Eu'romart**, the European Common Market; **Eu'rovision**, the European television network.

Euraquilo, *ū-rak'wi-lō*, *n.* See **Euroclydon.**

eureka, rarely **heureka**, *(h)ū-rē'kə*, *interj.* an-

340), or to the Arian *Eusebius* of Nicomedia (died 342).

Euskarian, *ūs-kā'ri-ən*, *adj.* Basque. [Basque *Euskara*, the Basque language.]

eusol, *ū'sol*, *n.* an antiseptic solution got by treating eupad with water.

eusporangiate, *ū-spor-an'ji-āt*, (*bot.*) *adj.* of a group of ferns, having each sporangium derived from a group of cells—opp. to *leptosporangiate*. [Gr. *eu*, well, and sporangium.]

Eustachian, *ū-stā'ki-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to the Italian physician Bartolommeo *Eustachio* (died 1574).—**Eustachian tube**, the tube leading from the middle ear to the pharynx; **Eustachian valve**, the rudimentary valve at the entrance of the inferior vena cava in the heart.

eustasy, *ū'stə-si*, *n.* the theory that changes in world shore-line level have been caused by rise or fall of the sea-level and not by subsidence or elevation of the land.—*adj.* **eustat'ic.** [Gr. *eu*, well, *stasis*, standing; *statikos*, causing to stand.]

eustyle, *ū'stīl*, *adj.* with columns spaced at about two diameters and a quarter.—*n.* a colonnade or building so proportioned. [Gr. *eustȳlos*, well intercolumniated—*eu*, well, *stȳlos*, column.]

eutaxy, *ū'tak-si*, *n.* good order.—*n.* **eutax'ite**, a volcanic rock with banded structure.—*adj.* **eutaxit'ic**, having such a structure. [Gr. *eu*, well, *taxis*, arrangement.]

eutectic, **eutectoid.** See **eutexia.**

Euterpe, *ū-tûr'pē*, *n.* the Muse of music and lyric poetry: a genus of palms.—*adj.* **Euter'pean**, per-

evacuate, *i-*, *ē-vak'ū-āt*, *v.t.* to throw out the contents of: to discharge: to withdraw: to remove, as from a place of danger: to clear out troops, inhabitants, etc., from: to nullify (*law*).—*adj.* and *n.* evac'uant, purgative.—*n.* evacuā'tion, act of evacuating: withdrawal: that which is discharged.—*adj.* evac'uātive.—*ns.* evac'uātor; evac'ūee, a person removed in an evacuation. [L. *ē*, from, *vacuāre*, *-ātum*, to empty—*vacuus*, empty.]

evade, *i-*, *ē-vād'*, *v.i.* to escape, slip away (*rare*).—*v.t.* to escape or avoid artfully: to shirk: to baffle, elude. [L. *ēvādĕre*—*ē*, from, *vādĕre*, to go.]

evagation, *ē-*, or *e-vag-ā'shən*, *n.* wandering: a digression. [L. *ēvagārī*—*ē*, from, *vagārī*, wander.]

evaginate, *i-*, *ē-vaj'i-nāt*, *v.t.* to turn outside in: to evert: to remove from a sheath.—*adj.* without a sheath.—*n.* evaginā'tion. [L. *ēvāgināre*, *-ātum*, to unsheathe—*ē*, from, *vāgina*, a sheath.]

evaluate, *i-*, *ē-val'ū-āt*, *v.t.* to determine the value of.—*n.* evaluā'tion.—*adj.* eval'uative, tending, serving, to evaluate. [Fr. *évaluer*.]

evanescent, *ev-ən-es'ənt*, *adj.* fleeting; vanishing.—*v.i.* evanesce', to fade away.—*n.* evanesc'ence.—*adv.* evanesc'ently. [L. *ēvānēscēns*, *-entis*—*ē*, *vānēscĕre*, to vanish—*vānus*, empty.]

evangel, *i-van'jəl*, *n.* good news (*poet.*): gospel: a doctrine set up as a saving principle, esp. in morals or politics.—*ns.* evangeliar (*ev-ən-jel'*), evangeliā'rion, evangeliā'rium, evangel'iary, a

measuring rate of evaporation; evap'orograph, a device giving direct or photographic images of objects in darkness by focusing infra-red radiations from them on to an oil-film, which evaporates in proportion to the amount of radiation, leaving an image. [L. *ē*, from, *vapōrāre*, *-ātum*—*vapor*, vapour.]

evasion, *i-vā'zhən*, *n.* act of evading or eluding: an attempt to escape the force of an argument or accusation: an excuse.—*adj.* evasible (*i-vā'zi-bl*), capable of being evaded; evā'sive (*-siv*), that evades or seeks to evade: elusive: not straightforward: shuffling.—*adv.* evā'sively.—*n.* evā'siveness.—**take evasive action**, to move or act in such a way as to avoid an object or consequence. [L. *ēvādĕre*, *ēvāsum*; see evade.]

eve. See even (2).

evection, *i-*, *ē-vek'shən*, (*astron.*) *n.* a lunar inequality, combined effect of the irregularity of the motion of the perigee and alternate increase and decrease of the eccentricity of the moon's orbit. [L. *ēvectiō*, *-ōnis*—*ē*, from, *vehĕre*, *vectum*, to carry.]

even, *ēv'n*, *ēvn*, *adj.* flat: level: smooth: uniform: in a straight line or plane: straightforward (*Shak.*): balanced: equal: on an equality: exact: divisible by 2 without a remainder: denoted by such a number.—*v.t.* to make even or smooth: to put on an equality: to liken: to equal: to act up to (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* to become even.—*adv.* exactly: nearly: indeed: so much as: still: extreme as the case may be, neverthe-

eventration, *ē-ven-trā'shən*, *n.* act of opening the belly: protrusion of an organ from the abdomen. [Fr. *éventration*—L. *ē*, from, *venter*, belly.]

ever, *ev'ər*, *adv.* always: eternally: at all times: continually: at any time: on record (as *the biggest ever*, the biggest that ever was or happened): in any degree: at all: in the world. —As a suffix, giving complete generality to relative adverbs and pronouns.—*adj.* **ev'ergreen**, in leaf throughout the year: always fresh and green: unfading.—*n.* a tree or shrub that is green throughout the year.—*adj.* **everlast'ing**, endless: perpetual: unceasing: eternal: wearisomely long-continued.—*n.* eternity: a flower (of *Helichrysum*, *Antennaria*, or other genus) that may be kept for years without much change of appearance: a very durable cloth.—*adv.* **everlast'ingly**.—*n.* **everlast'ingness**.—*adj.* **ev'er-liv'ing** (*Shak.*), immortal: deathless.—*adv.* **evermore'** (or *ev'*), for all time to come (also **for evermore**): ever: unceasingly.—**ever and anon**, from time to time; **ever so**, to any extent: to a very great extent; **for ever**, to all eternity. [O.E. *ǣfre*.]

everglade, *ev'ər-glād*, *n.* a large shallow lake or marsh: (chiefly in *pl.*) such a marsh in southern Florida, enclosing thousands of islets covered with dense thickets. [Perh. ever, and glade.]

evert, *ē-*, or *i-vûrt'*, *v.t.* to turn inside out: to turn outwards.—*n.* **ever'sion**. [L. *ēvertĕre*—*ē*, from, *vertĕre*, *versum*, to turn.]

every, *ev'ri*, *adj.* each of a number: all taken

look.—*adj.* **e'vil-fā'voured**, having a repulsive appearance: ugly.—**e'vil-fā'vouredness** (*B.*), ugliness: deformity.—*adj.* **e'vil-mind'ed**, inclined to evil: malicious: wicked.—**e'vil-speak'ing**, the speaking of evil: slander.—*adj.* **e'vil-starred'** (*Tenn.*), born under the influence of an unpropitious star, unfortunate.—**e'vil-work'er**, one who works or does evil.—**the evil one**, the devil; **speak evil of**, to slander. [O.E. *yfel*; Du. *euvel*; Ger. *übel*; cf. ill.]

evince, *i-vins'*, *v.t.* to overcome, overpower (*arch.*): to prove beyond doubt: to show clearly: to make evident: to give indication of.—*n.* **evince'ment**.—*adj.* **evinc'ible**.—*adv.* **evinc'ibly**.—*adj.* **evinc'ive**, tending to evince, prove, or demonstrate. [L. *ēvincĕre*, to vanquish—*ē-*, inten., *vincĕre*, to overcome.]

Evipan, *ev'i-pan*, *n.* proprietary name of a drug, hexobarbitone sodium, used intravenously and intramuscularly as a basic anaesthetic.

evirate, *ē'-* or *e'vir-āt*, *v.t.* to castrate: to render weak or unmanly. [L. *ēvirāre*—*ē*, from, *vir*, a man.]

eviscerate, *ē-* or *i-vis'ər-āt*, *v.t.* to tear out the viscera or bowels of: to gut.—*n.* **eviscerā'tion**. [L. *ē*, from, *viscera*, the bowels.]

evite, *i-vīt'*, *v.i.* to avoid.—*adj.* **evitable** (*ev'it-ə-bl*). —*v.t.* **ev'itate** (*Shak.*), to avoid.—*n.* **evitā'tion**, the act of shunning. [L. *ēvitāre*, *-ātum*—*ē*, from, *vitāre*, to shun.]

eviternal, *ēv-i-tûr'nl*, *adj.* eternal.—*adv.* **eviter'-**

ewe′-necked. [O.E. *ēowu*; cf. L. *ovis*, Gr. *oīs*, Sans. *avi*, a sheep.]

ewer, *ū′ər*, *n.* a large water jug with a wide spout. [Through Fr. from L. *aquārium* (neut. of *aquārius*, of water)—*aqua*, water.]

ewest, *ū′ist*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* or *adv.* near. [App. from O.E. *on nēaweste*, in the neighbourhood, wrongly divided as *on ewest*.]

ewftes, *ūfts*, (*Spens.*) *n.pl.* efts. [See eft (1).]

ewghen, an old spelling of yewen.

ewhow, *ā′(h)wow′*, (*Scot.*) *interj.* an exclamation of deploration.

ewigkeit, *ā′vihh-kīt*, *n.* eternity. [Ger.]

ewt. See newt.

ex-, *eks-*, as a living *pfx.* former but surviving, as ex-emperor.—*prep.* without, as ex dividend.—*n.* ex, one who is no longer what he was (*pl.* ex's, ex'es).

ex, *eks*, *n.* the twenty-fourth letter of the alphabet (X, x).

ex, *eks*, (L.) from, out of.—**ex abundantia** (*a-bən-dan′shi-ə*, *a-bōōn-dan′ti-ä*), out of abundance; **ex abundanti cautela** (*-dan′tī kö-tē′lə*, *-dan′tē kow-tā′lä*), from excessive caution; **ex accidenti** (*ak-si-den′tī*, *a-ki-den′tē*; L.L.), accidentally, as opposed to essentially.

exacerbate, *iks-*, or *igz-as′ər-bāt*, *v.t.* to embitter: to provoke: to render more violent or severe, as a disease.—*ns.* **exacerbā′tion**, **exacerbesc′ence**, increase of irritation or violence, esp. the increase of a fever or disease: embitterment. [L. *exacerbāre*, *-ātum*—*ex*, and *acerbāre*, from *acerbus*, bitter.]

examiner—L. *exāmināre*—*exāmen*, the tongue of a balance.]

example, *igz-äm′pl*, *n.* a specimen: an illustration: a copy of a book: a person or thing to be imitated or not to be imitated: a pattern: a warning: an instance.—*v.t.* (*rare*) to exemplify: to instance.—*n.* **exam′plar** (*arch.*), an exemplar. [O.Fr.,—L. *exemplum*—*eximĕre*, to take out—*ex*, out of, *emĕre*, *emptum*, to take.]

exanimate, *egz-*, *igz-an′i-māt*, *adj.* lifeless: spiritless: depressed.—*n.* **exanimā′tion.** [L. *exanimātus*—*ex*, from, *anima*, breath.]

ex animo, *eks an′i-mō*, (L.) from the mind, earnestly.

exanthem, *eks-an′thəm*, **exanthema**, *eks-an-thē′mə*, *ns.* a skin eruption, esp. accompanied by fever; a disease so characterised:—*pl.* **exan′thems**, **exanthē′mata.**—*adjs.* **exanthĕmat′ic**, **exanthēm′atous.** [Gr. *exanthēma*, *-atos*—*ex-*, out, *antheein*, to blossom.]

exarate, *eks′ər-āt*, *adj.* containing grooves or furrows: said of pupae in which the wings and legs are free.—*n.* **exara′tion** (*rare*), the act of writing: composition. [L. *exarātus*—*exarāre*, to plough up, to trace letters on a tablet.]

exarch, *eks′ärk*, *n.* a Byzantine provincial governor, esp. of Italy: a metropolitan (*Gr. Ch.*): a bishop of rank between a patriarch and a metropolitan (*Gr. Ch.*): the head of the Bulgarian church: an ecclesiastical inspector: a legate.—*ns.* **exarch′ate** (or *eks′*), the office, jurisdiction or province of an exarch; **exarch′ist** (or *eks′*), a supporter of the Bulgarian exarch persons high in rank or office.—*adj.* **exc'ellent,** surpassing others in some good quality: of great virtue, worth, etc.: good in a high degree. —*adv.* **exc'ellently.**—*interj.* **excel'sior** (L. *comp. adj.*, taller, loftier), higher still (after Longfellow). —*n.* a trade name for wood shavings for packing (*U.S.*). [L. *excellĕre*—*ex-*, out, up, *celsus*, high.]

excellence, *ek-se-lãs*, (Fr.) excellence.—**par excellence,** eminently, by way of ideal.

excentric. Same as **eccentric.**

except, *ik-sept'*, *v.t.* to take out, or leave out: to exclude.—*v.i.* to object (usually with *to* or *against*).—*prep.* leaving out: excluding: but. —*conj.* (*arch.*) unless.—*adj.* and *n.* **except'ant.** —*prep.* **except'ing,** with the exception of, except. —*n.* **excep'tion,** the act of excepting: that which is excepted: exclusion: objection: offence.—*adj.* **excep'tionable,** objectionable.—*adv.* **excep'tionably.**—*adj.* **excep'tional,** unusual (esp. in a good sense).—*adv.* **excep'tionally.**—*adjs.* **excep'tious** (*arch.*), disposed to take exception; **excep'tive,** including, making, or being an exception; **except'less** (*Shak.*), making no exception, usual.—*n.* **excep'tor.**—**the exception proves the rule,** the making of an exception proves that the rule holds in cases not excepted. [L. *excipĕre*, *exceptum*—*ex*, from, *capĕre*, to take.]

exceptis excipiendis, *ik-sep'tis ik-sip-i-en'dis*, *eks-kep'tēs eks-ki-pi-en'dēs*, (L.L.) excepting what is to be excepted: with proper exceptions.

excerpt, *ek'sûrpt*, or *ek-sûrpt'*, *n.* a passage selected

having charge of revenue, so named from the chequered cloth which covered the table, and on which the accounts were reckoned: the Court of Exchequer: a national treasury: one's funds, finances, purse.—*v.t.* to proceed against in the Court of Exchequer.—**exchequer bill,** a bill issued at the Exchequer, as security for money advanced to the government.—**Chancellor of the Exchequer** (see **chancellor**); **Court of Exchequer,** in England originally a revenue court developed out of the judicial branch of the Exchequer, acquired a general common-law jurisdiction by a legal fiction, became a division of the High Court of Justice in 1875, and is now merged in the King's (Queen's) Bench Division: in Scotland a revenue court, abolished in 1886, its jurisdiction transferred to the Court of Session. [See **chequer, check, chess.**]

excide, *ek-sīd'*, *v.t.* to cut off. [L. *excīdĕre*—*ex*, from, *caedĕre*, to cut.]

excipient, *ek-sip'i-ənt*, *n.* a substance mixed with a medicine to give it consistence, or used as a vehicle for its administration. [L. *excipiēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *excipere*, to take out, receive—*ex*, from, *capĕre*, to take.]

excise, *ek-sīz'*, *n.* a tax on certain home commodities, and on licences for certain trades: the department in the civil administration concerned with this tax.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* to subject to excise duty.—*adj.* **excis'able,** liable to excise duty.—**excise law** (*U.S.*), a liquor law, licensing law; **excise'man,** an officer charged with col-etc., disjoined from the main part, being enclosed in foreign territory. [See enclave.]

exclosure, *eks-klō'zhər*, *n*. an area shut off from intrusion. [L. *ex-*, from, and close (1).]

exclude, *iks-klōōd'*, *v.t.* to shut out: to thrust out: to hinder from entrance: to emit: to hinder from participation: to except: to hatch.—*adj*. **exclud'ed** (*bot*.), exserted.—*ns*. **exclu'sion** (*-zhən*), a shutting or putting out: ejection: exception; **exclu'sionism**; **exclu'sionist**, one who excludes, or would exclude, another from a privilege.—*adj*. **exclu'sive** (*-siv*), able or tending to exclude: incompatible: debarring from participation: of the nature of monopoly: socially inaccessible or aloof: sole: not to be had elsewhere or from another: select, fashionable: without taking into account: not included.—*n*. one of a number who exclude others from their society: an exclusive product.—*adv*. **exclu'sively**.—*ns*. **exclu'siveness**; **exclu'sivism**.—*adj*. **exclu'sory**, exclusive.—**exclusion principle**, fundamental law of quantum mechanics that no two particles of a group called fermions can exist in identical quantum states; **Exclusive Brethren** (see Close Brethren); **exclusive dealing**, the act of abstaining deliberately from any business or other transactions with persons of opposite political or other convictions to one's own—a euphemism for *boycotting*.—**law of excluded middle** (*log*.), that everything is either A or not-A. [L. *exclūdĕr*

the animal body.—*n*. **excrē'tion**, the excreting of matter from an organism: that which is excreted.—*adjs*. **excrē'tive**, able to excrete: concerned with excretion; **excrē'tory** (or *eks'kri-tər-i*), having the quality of excreting.—*n*. a duct that helps to receive and excrete matter. [L. *ex*, from, *cernĕre*, *crētum*, to separate.]

excruciate, *iks-krōō'shi-āt*, *v.t.* to torture: to rack: to inflict severe pain: to irritate greatly.—*adj*. **excru'ciāting**, extremely painful: racking: torturing: agonising: intensely irritating.—*adv*. **excru'ciatingly**.—*n*. **excruciā'tion**, torture: vexation. [L. *ex-*, out, *cruciāre*, *-ātum*, to crucify—*crux*, *crucis*, a cross.]

excubant, *eks'kū-bənt*, *adj*. on guard. [L. *excubāns*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *excubāre*, to sleep out, lie on guard—*ex*, *cubāre*, to lie.]

excudit, *eks-kū'dit*, *-kōō'*, (L.) (he) struck, hammered, forged, printed (this).

exculpate, *eks'kul-pāt*, also *-kul'*, *v.t.* to clear from the charge of a fault or crime: to absolve: to vindicate.—*n*. **exculpā'tion**.—*adj*. **excul'patory**, tending to free from the charge of fault or crime. [L. *ex*, from, *culpa*, a fault.]

ex curia, *eks kū'ri-a*, *kōō'ri-ä*, (L.) out of court.

excurrent, *eks-kur'ənt*, *adj*. having the main stem reaching to the top: having the midrib reaching beyond the lamina: flowing outwards: carrying an outgoing current. [L. *ex*, from, *currēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *currĕre*, to run.]

excursion, *iks-kûr'shən*, *n*. a going forth: a raid:

to: to carry into effect: to put to use, bring into action: to put to death by law.—*adj.* **executable** (*eks'i-kūt-ə-bl*, *ek-sek'ūt-ə-bl*), that can be executed.—*ns.* **exec'ūtancy** (*eg-zek'*), technique in music; **exec'ūtant** (*eg-zek'*), one who executes or performs: a technically accomplished performer of music; **execūter** (*eks'*); **execū'tion**, act of or skill in executing or performing: accomplishment: completion: carrying into effect the sentence of a court of law: the warrant for so doing: the infliction of capital punishment; **execū'tioner**, one who executes, esp. one who inflicts capital punishment.—*adj.* **executive** (*eg-zek'ū-tiv*), designed or fitted to execute or perform: concerned with performance, administration, or management: active: qualifying for or pertaining to the execution of the law: administrative.—*n.* the power or authority in government that carries the laws into effect: the persons who administer the government or an organisation: a person in an executive position in government or business: the head of an executive, as president, governor, mayor, etc. (*U.S.*; also **chief executive**).—*adv.* **exec'ūtively**.—*n.* **exec'ūtor** (*eg-zek'*), one who executes or performs: a person appointed to see a will carried into effect:—*fem.* **exec'ūtrix** (*pl.* -trixes, or **execūtri'cēs**); also **exec'utress**.—*adj.* **execūtō'rial**.—*n.* **exec'ūtorship**.—*adj.* **exec'ūtory**, executing official duties: designed to be carried into effect.—*n.* **exec'ūtry**, executorship:

[Fr.,—L. *eximěre*, *exemptum*—*ex*, from, *eměre*, to buy.]

exenterate, *eks-en'tər-āt*, *v.t.* to disembowel.—*adj.* (*-it*) disembowelled.—*n.* **exenterā'tion**. [L. *exenterāre*—Gr. *exenterizein*—*ex*, from, and *enteron*, intestine.]

exequatur, *eks-i-kwā'tər*, *n.* an official recognition of a consul or commercial agent given by the government of the country in which he is to be. [L. *exequātur*, let him execute—the opening word.]

exequy, *eks'i-kwi* (usu. in *pl.* exequies, *-kwiz*), *n.* a funeral procession: funeral rites.—*adj.* **exequial** (*eks-ē'kwi-əl*). [L. *exequiae*—*ex*, from, *sequī*, to follow.]

exercise, *eks'ər-sīz*, *n.* a putting in practice: exertion of the body for health or amusement or acquisition of skill: a similar exertion of the mind: a task designed or prescribed for these purposes: a written school task: a study in music: a set of problems, passages for translation, etc., in a text-book: an academical disputation: accomplishment (*Shak.*): (in *pl.*) military drill or manoeuvres: a ceremony or formal proceeding (*U.S.*): an act of worship or devotion: a discourse, the discussion of a passage of Scripture, giving the coherence of text and context, etc. (the *addition* giving the doctrinal propositions, etc.): a meeting of a presbytery for this purpose; hence formerly the presbytery itself.—*v.t.* to train by use; to im-

exhale, *eks-hāl'*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to hale or draw out. [Pfx. ex-, and hale.]

exhaust, *igz-öst'*, *v.t.* to draw off: to draw out the whole of: to use the whole strength of: to use up: to empty: to wear or tire out: to treat of or develop completely.—*n.* an outward current, or means of producing it: the exit of used working fluid from the cylinder of an engine: the period of discharge of the fluid: the fluid so escaping (**exhaust'-gas, -steam**).—*adj.* **exhaust'ed**, drawn out: emptied: consumed: tired out.—*n.* **exhaust'er**, he who or that which exhausts.—*adj.* **exhaust'ible**, that may be exhausted.—*n.* **exhaustion** (*-öst'yən*), act of exhausting or consuming: state of being exhausted: extreme fatigue.—*adjs.* **exhaust'ive**, tending to exhaust: investigating all parts or possibilities; **exhaust'less**, that cannot be exhausted.—**exhaust'-pipe', valve'**, the pipe, valve, through which exhaust gases pass out. [L. *exhaurīre*, *exhaustum*—*ex*, from, *haurīre*, to draw.]

exheredate, *eks-her'i-dāt*, (*rare*) *v.t.* to disinherit.—*n.* **exheredā'tion**. [L. *exhērēdāre*—*ex*, out, *hērēs*, *-ēdis*, heir.]

exhibit, *igz-ib'it*, *v.t.* to hold forth or present to view: to present formally or publicly: to show: to give as a remedy (*med.*; *arch.*).—*n.* a document or object produced in court to be used as evidence (*law*): something exhibited: an article at an exhibition.—*ns.* **exhib'iter**; **exhibition** (*eks-i-bish'ən*), presentation to view: display: showing off: a public show, esp. of

geante, *-zhãt*).—*ns.* **ex'igence, ex'igency** (or *-ij'*), pressing necessity: emergency: distress. [L. *exigēns*, *-entis*—pr.p. of *exigĕre*—pfx. *ex-*, *agĕre*, to drive.]

exigible, *eks'i-jib-l*, *adj.* liable to be exacted. [See exact.]

exiguous, *egz-*, *eks-ig'ū-əs*, *adj.* scanty: slender.—*ns.* **exigū'ity** (*eks-*); **exig'ūousness**. [L. *exiguus*—*exigĕre*, to weigh strictly; see exact.]

exile, *eks'*, or *egz'īl*, *n.* enforced or regretted absence from one's country or home: banishment (in these senses formerly *egz-īl'*): one who is in exile: a banished person.—*v.t.* (formerly *egz-īl'*) to expel from one's country, to banish.—*n.* **ex'ilement**, banishment.—*adj.* **exilic** (*egz-il-ik*, or *eks-*), pertaining to exile, esp. that of the Jews in Babylon. [O.Fr. *exil*—L. *exsilium*, banishment—*ex*, out of, and root of *salīre*, to leap; affected by L. *exsul*, an exile.]

exility, *egz-*, *eks-il'i-ti*, (*obs.*) *n.* slenderness, smallness: refinement. [L. *exīlitās*, *-ātis*—*exīlis*, slender.]

eximious, *eg-zim'i-əs*, (*arch.*) *adj.* excellent, distinguished. [L. *eximius*—*eximĕre*—*ex*, from, *emĕre*, to take.]

ex improviso, *eks im-prə-vī'zō*, *im-prō-vē'sō*, *-wē'*, (L.) unexpectedly.

exine, *eks'in*, *-īn*. See extine. [L. *ex*, out of.]

exist, *igz-ist'*, *v.i.* to have an actual being.—*n.* **exist'ence**, state of existing or being: livelihood: life: anything that exists: being.—*adjs.* **exist'ent**,

—*n.* **ex'osphere** (Gr. *sphaira*, sphere), the boundary of the earth's atmosphere and interplanetary space.—*adjs.* **exospher'ic, -al.**—*n.* **ex'ospore** (Gr. *sporos*, a seed), the outer layer of a spore wall: a spore formed by abstriction, not within a mother-cell.—*adjs.* **exospor'al, exospor'ous; exother'mal, exother'mic** (Gr. *thermē*, heat; *chem.*), involving evolution of heat.—*n.* **exothermi'city.** [Gr. *exō*, outside.]

exode, *ek'sōd*, *n.* the concluding part of a Greek drama: a farce or afterpiece. [Gr. *exōdion.*]

exodus, *eks'ə-dəs*, *n.* a going out, esp. that of the Israelites from Egypt: (*cap.*) the second book of the Old Testament.—*adj.* **exodic** (-*od'*). —*n.* **ex'odist,** one who goes out: an emigrant. [L.,—Gr. *exodos*—*ex-*, out, *hodos*, a way.]

ex officio, *eks o-fish'i-ō, -fik'*, (L.) by virtue of his office.

exomis, *eks-ō'mis*, *n.* a one-sleeved or (in Rome) sleeveless garment—(*Browning*) **exo'mion.** [Gr. *exōmis*—*ex-*, out, *ōmos*, shoulder.]

exon, *eks'on*, *n.* an officer of the Yeomen of the Guard. [App. intended to express the pronunciation of Fr. *exempt*; see exempt.]

exonerate, *igz-on'ər-āt*, *v.t.* to free from the burden of blame or obligation: to acquit.—*n.* **exonerā'tion,** act of exonerating.—*adj.* **exon'erative,** freeing from a burden or obligation. [L. *exonerāre*, *-ātum*,—*ex* from, *onus*, *oneris*, burden.]

ex opere operato, ex opere operantis. See opus.

exophthalmia, -mos, -mus, *eks-of-thal'mi-a, -məs,*

to enlarge in bulk or surface: to develop, or bring out in fuller detail: to express at length, as in terms of a series, or without contractions.—*v.i.* to become opened: to increase in volume: to enlarge: to spread: to become communicative (*fig.*).—*ns.* **expanse** (-*pans'*), a wide extent: a stretch: amount of spread or stretch: the firmament; **expansibil'ity.**—*adj.* **expans'ible,** capable of being expanded.—*adv.* **expans'ibly.**—*adj.* **expans'ile** (-*il*), capable of expansion.—*n.* **expan'sion,** act of expanding: state of being expanded: enlargement: that which is expanded: amount of expanding: territorial extension: immensity: extension.—*adjs.* **expan'sional; expan'sionary,** tending to expansion.—*ns.* **expan'sionism; expan'sionist,** one who favours territorial or currency expansion.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **expans'ive,** widely extended: diffusive: causing expansion: worked by expansion: effusive: talkative, communicative: marked by excessive feeling of well-being and delusions of self-importance (*psychiatry*).—*adv.* **expans'ively.**—*ns.* **expans'iveness; expansiv'ity** (*eks-*).—**expanded metal, steel, etc.,** stretched to form a mesh, used for reinforcing concrete, etc.; **expanded plastic,** foam plastic; **expanding universe** (*astron.*), the theory that as part of continuous creation the whole universe is constantly expanding. [L. *expandĕre*—*ex-*, out, *pandĕre*, *pānsum*, to spread.]

ex parte, *eks pär'tē, pär'te*, *adj.* on one side only: partial: prejudiced. [L. *ex*, fr expeditious (*Shak.*).—*n.* that which serves to promote: means suitable to an end: contrivance, shift.—*ns.* expē′dience, haste, despatch (*Shak.*): enterprise (*Shak.*): expediency; expē′diency, fitness: desirableness: conduciveness to the need of the moment: that which is opportune: self-interest.—*adj.* expēdien′tial (*-en′shl*).—*adv.* expē′diently. [L. *expediēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *expedīre*; see expedite.]

expeditate, *eks-ped′it-āt*, *v.t.* to deprive of three claws or of the ball of the foot.—*n.* expeditā′tion. [L.L. *expeditāre*, *-ātum*—*ex*, from, *pēs*, *pedis*, foot.]

expedite, *eks′pi-dīt*, *v.t.* to free from impediments: to hasten: to send forth: to despatch.—*adj.* (*obs.*), free from impediment: unencumbered: quick: prompt.—*adv.* ex′peditely.—*n.* expedition (*-di′shən*), speed: promptness: an organised journey to attain some object, as hunting, warfare, exploration, etc.: the party undertaking such a journey.—*adjs.* expedi′tionary, belonging to an expedition: of the nature of an expedition; expedi′tious, characterised by expedition or rapidity: speedy: prompt.—*adv.* expedi′tiously. *n.* expedi′tiousness.—*adj.* exped′itive. [L. *expedīre*, *-ītum*—*ex*, from, *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot.]

expel, *iks-pel′*, *v.t.* to drive out: to eject: to discharge in disgrace (from school, etc.): to banish: to keep off (*Shak.*):—*pr.p.* expell′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* expelled′.—*adj.* and *n.* expell′ant, -ent. [L. *expellĕre*, *expulsum*—*ex*, *pellĕre*, to drive.]

ment; experiment′alist; exper′imenter (or *-ment′*), exper′imentist, one who makes experiments.—*adv.* experiment′ally.—*n.* experimentā′tion.—*adjs.* experiment′ative; exper′imented, experienced (*obs.*): practised. [L. *experimentum*, from *experīrī*, to try thoroughly; see experience.]

experimentum crucis, *iks-per-i-men′təm kroo̅′sis*, *eks-pe-ri-men′to͞om kroo̅′kis* (L.) a crucial test.

expert, *eks-pûrt′*, *adj.* taught by practice: having a familiar knowledge: having a facility of performance: skilful, adroit.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to experience.—*ns.* ex′pert, one who is skilled in any art or science: a specialist: a scientific or professional witness; expertise (*-ēz′*; Fr.), expert knowledge: expertness: expert appraisal, valuation.—*adv.* expert′ly.—*n.* expert′ness. [Fr., —L. *expertus*—*experīrī*, to try thoroughly; see experience.]

expiate, *eks′pi-āt*, *v.t.* to make complete atonement for: to make satisfaction or reparation for. —*adj.* (*Shak.*) expired, at an end.—*adj.* ex′piable, capable of being expiated, atoned for, or done away.—*ns.* expiā′tion, act of expiating: the means by which atonement is made: atonement; ex′piātor.—*adj.* ex′piatory (*-ə-*, or *-ā-tər-i*). [L. *expiāre*, *-ātum*—*ex-*, inten., *piāre*, to appease, atone for.]

expire, *iks-*, *eks-pīr′*, *v.t.* to breathe out: to emit: to bring to an end (*Spens.*).—*v.i.* to breathe out: to die: to come to an end: to lapse: to become invalid by lapse of time: to fulfil a term (*Spens.*).

explain. [L. *explicāre*, *explicātum* or *explicitum* —*ex*, out, *plicāre*, to fold.]

explicit, *iks-plis'it*, *adj.* not implied merely, but distinctly stated: plain in language: outspoken: clear: unreserved.—*adv.* **explic'itly.**—*n.* **explic'itness.** [See explicate.]

explicit, *eks'pli-sit*, *n.* a conclusion. [From the mediaeval custom of writing *explicit* at the end of a book or section: originally apparently for L. *explicitum est*, is completed: later taken to be 3rd sing. pres. indic., and supplied with a plural *expliciunt*; see explicate.]

explode, *iks-plōd'*, *v.t.* to cry down, hoot off, as an actor (*arch.*): to bring into disrepute, and reject: to cause to blow up.—*v.i.* to burst with a loud report: to burst out, break forth suddenly. —*adj.* **explō'ded**, blown up: rejected because proved false (of a theory, etc.).—*ns.* **explō'der**; **explō'sion** (*-zhən*), act of exploding: a sudden violent burst with a loud report: an outburst: breaking out of feelings, etc.: a great and rapid increase or expansion as *population explosion*: release of breath after stoppage in articulating a stop consonant in certain positions.—*adj.* **explō'sive** (*-siv*, *-ziv*), liable to or causing explosion: worked, set in place, etc., by an explosion: bursting out with violence and noise.—*n.* something that will explode: a stop consonant pronounced with explosion.—*adv.* **explō'sively.** —*n.* **explō'siveness.**—**explosion shot**, a golf stroke to send a ball forcibly out of a bunker; **explosion welding**, welding metals with very different melt-

of a country, as goods in commerce.—*n.* **ex'port**, act of exporting: that which is exported: a commodity which is or may be sent from one country to another in traffic.—*adj.* **export'able.**—*ns.* **exportā'tion**; **export'er.**—**invisible exports**, such items in a national trade balance as money spent by tourists from abroad, etc.; opp. to **visible exports**, goods sold abroad by traders. [L. *exportāre*, *-ātum*—*ex-*, out of, *portāre*, to carry.]

expose, *iks-pōz'*, *v.t.* to lay forth to view: to deprive of cover, protection, or shelter: to make bare: to abandon (an infant): to submit (to an influence, as light, weather): to put up (for sale): to explain (*arch.*): to disclose: to show up.—*n.* (*U.S.*) **exposé.**—*ns.* **expōs'al**, exposure: exposition; **exposé** (*eks-pō-zā*; Fr.), an exposing: a shameful showing up: a formal statement or exposition.—*adj.* **exposed'**, unprotected: shelterless.—*ns.* **expos'edness**, the state of being exposed; **expos'er**; **exposure** (*-pō'zhər*, *-zhyər*), act of laying open or bare: subjection to an influence: act of allowing access of light (*phot.*): duration of such access: act of showing up an evil: state of being laid bare: openness to danger: shelterless state: position with regard to the sun, influence of climate, etc. [Fr. *exposer*—L. *ex-*, out, and *pausāre*, to rest, confused with *expōnĕre*, to expose; see exponent, exposition, and cf. pose, compose, repose, etc.]

exposition, *eks-pō-zish'ən*, *n.* act of exposing: a setting out to public view: the abandonment symbol: intonation: due indication of feeling in performance of music.—*adj.* **express'ional**, of, or pertaining to, expression.—*ns.* **express'ionism**, in literature and painting a revolt against impressionism, turning away from the outer life to the inner; **express'ionist.**—*adjs.* **express'ionless;** **express'ive**, serving to express or indicate: full of expression: vividly representing: emphatic: significant.—*adv.* **express'ively.** —*n.* **express'iveness.**—*adv.* **express'ly**, explicitly: for the express purpose: definitely.—*ns.* **express'man;** **express'ness;** **expressure** (*eks-presh'ər*), pressing out: expression (*Shak.*): representation (*Shak.*).—**express agency**, company, one that undertakes speedy transmission of goods; **express delivery**, immediate delivery by special messenger: delivery by express agency; **express fee**, a fee for express delivery; **expression stop**, a stop in a harmonium by which the performer can regulate the air to produce expression; **express letter, packet, parcel**, one sent by special messenger; **express messenger**, a special messenger; **express rifle**, a rifle for big game at short range, with heavy charge of powder and light bullet; **express train**, a railway-train at high speed and with few stops; **express'way**, a road for fast motor traffic, with dual-carriageway and no crossings on the same level.—**to express oneself**, to give expression to one's thoughts. [L. *exprimĕre, expressum*—*ex*, from, *premĕre, pressum*, to press; partly through Fr.

(*Shak.*): abstruse (*obs.*): delicious: of consummate excellence: compelling the highest admiration: of delicate perception or close discrimination: not easily satisfied: fastidious: exceeding, extreme, as pain or pleasure.—*n.* one exquisitely nice or fastidious in dress: a fop.—*adv.* **ex'quisitely.**—*n.* **ex'quisiteness.** [L. *exquīsītus*—*ex*, out, *quaerĕre*, to seek.]

ex quocunque capite, *eks kwō-kun'kwi, -kōōn'kwe, kap'it-ē, -e*, (L.) from whatever source.

ex re nata, (L.). Same as **e re nata.**

exsanguinous, *iks-sang'gwin-əs, adj.* without blood: anaemic—also **exsang'uine, -d, exsanguin'eous.**—*n.* **exsanguin'ity.** [L. *ex-*, without, *sanguis, -inis*, blood.]

exscind, *ik-sind', v.t.* to cut off. [L. *ex*, from, *scindĕre*, to cut.]

exsect, *ik-sekt', v.t.* to cut out.—*n.* **exsec'tion.** [L. *ex*, from, *secāre, sectum*, to cut.]

exsert, *ik-sûrt', v.t.* to protrude.—*adj.* **exsert'ed**, projecting.—*adj.* **exser'tile** (*-tīl, U.S. -til*).—*n.* **exser'tion.** [L. *exserĕre, -sertum.* See **exert.**]

ex-service, *eks-sûr'vis, adj.* formerly in one of the fighting services.—*n.* **ex-ser'viceman.**

exsiccate, *ek'si-kāt, v.t.* to dry up.—*adj.* **exsicc'ant.** —*n.* **exsiccā'tion.**—*adj.* **excicc'ative** (or *-āt'*).—*n.* **ex'siccātor**, a drying agent or apparatus. [L. *exsiccāre*—*ex-*, *siccus*, dry.]

exstipulate, *iks-tip'ū-lāt*, (*bot.*) *adj.* without stipules.

exsuccous, *ik-suk'əs, adj.* sapless. [L. *exsuccus*—

to subject, predicate, or object (*gram.*): an additional telephone using the same line as the main one: (**university extension**, the enlargement of the aim of a university, in providing instruction for those unable to become regular students). —*adj.* **exten'sional**.—*adv.* **exten'sionally**.—*ns.* **extensional'ity**; **exten'sionist**, an advocate of extension: a university extension lecturer or student; **exten'sity**, massiveness or spatial quality in sensation from which perception of extension is derived.—*adj.* **extens'ive**, large: wide-spread: comprehensive: (*eks-*) pertaining to extension: seeking or deriving a comparatively small crop cheaply from a wide area—opp. to *intensive*—*adv.* **extens'ively**.—*ns.* **extens'iveness**; **extensom'eter** (*eks-*), an instrument for measuring small strains in metal; **exten'sor**, a muscle that extends or straightens any part of the body; **extent'**, the space or degree to which a thing is extended: bulk: compass: scope: degree or amount (as *to some extent*): a stretch or extended space: a valuation of property: a writ directing the sheriff to seize the property of a debtor, for the recovery of debts of record due to the Crown (*law*): seizure (*Shak.*): attack (*Shak.*): an act of extending (justice, courtesy, etc.) (*Shak.*).—*adj.* stretched out.—**extended play**, of a gramophone record, giving longer reproduction because of a closer groove and the use of a larger part of its surface area. [L. *extendĕre*, *extentum*, or *extēnsum*—*ex-*, out, *tendĕre*, to stretch.]

Fr.), a day-school.—**external examiner**, an examiner from another seat of learning who has had no part in teaching the examinees; **external student**, one examined by a university in which he has not studied. [L. *externus*, outward—*exter*, outside.]

exterritorial, *eks-ter-i-tō'ri-əl*, *-tō'* Same as **extraterritorial**.

extinct, *iks-tingkt'*, *adj.* put out: extinguished: no longer existing: dead.—*adj.* **extinct'ed** (*Shak.*), extinguished.—*n.* **extinc'tion**, extinguishing, quenching or wiping out: destruction: suppression: the cutting off of polarised light at certain angles when a section of doubly refracting mineral is rotated between crossed nicols.—*adj.* **extinct'ive**, tending to extinguish.—*n.* **extinct'ure** (*Shak.*), extinction. [L. *ex(s)tinctum*; see **extinguish**.]

extine, *eks'tin*, *-tēn*, *-tīn*, (*bot.*) *n.* the outer membrane of a pollen-grain or spore.—Also **ex'ine**. [From the root of L. *exter*, *extimus*, outer, outmost.]

extinguish, *iks-ting'gwish*, *v.t.* to quench, put out: to render extinct: to put an end to: to destroy, annihilate: to obscure by superior splendour. —*v.i.* to die out.—*adj.* **exting'uishable**.—*ns.* **exting'uisher**, one who, or that which, extinguishes: a small hollow conical instrument for putting out a candle, etc.: a device for putting out fire: a conical structure resembling a candle extinguisher; **exting'uishment**, the act of extinguishing: putting an end to a right by consolidalost through injury, or for other reason. [Prob. contracted from extraordinary.]

extra, *eks'trə, eks'trä,* (L.) outside.—**extra modum** (*mō'dəm, mo'dŏŏm*), beyond measure, extravagant; **extra muros** (*mū'rōs, mōō'rōs*), beyond the walls.

extra-, *eks'-tra-, -trə-, pfx.* outside.—*adjs.* **ex'tra-ax'illary,** not in the axil of a leaf; **ex'tracellular,** outside the cell-walls; **extradō'tal,** not forming part of the dowry; **ex'traflo'ral,** not in a flower; **extraforā'neous,** out-door; **ex'tragalac'tic,** outside the Milky Way; **extrajudi'cial,** not made in court, beyond the usual course of legal proceeding.—*adv.* **ex'trajudi'cially.**—*adjs.* **ex'tralim'ital,** not found within a given faunal area: lying outside a prescribed area—also **extralim'itary; extra-marital,** (of relations, etc.) outside marriage, though properly confined to marriage; **ex'tramet'rical,** in excess of the recognised number of syllables in the line; **ex'tramun'dane,** beyond the material world; **ex'tramū'ral,** without or beyond the walls: connected with a university but not under its direct control; **ex'tra-parō'chial,** beyond the limits of a parish; **ex'tra-phys'ical,** not subject to physical laws; **ex'tra-profess'ional,** not belonging to a particular profession: outside the usual limits of professional duty or practice; **extr'a-provin'cial,** outside the limits of a particular province; **ex'tra-reg'ular,** unlimited by rules; **ex'tra-sō'lar,** beyond the solar system; **extra-terres'trial,** outside, or from outside, the earth; **ex'tra-**

regular: remarkable, wonderful: special or supernumerary, as 'physician extraordinary' in a royal household, and 'extraordinary professor' in a German university, both being inferior to the ordinary official.—*n.pl.* **extraord'inaries,** things that exceed the usual order, kind, or method.—*adv.* **extraord'inarily.**—*n.* **extraord'inariness.**—**extraordinary ray,** in double refraction, the ray that does not obey the ordinary law of refraction. [L. *extraordinārius*—*extrā,* outside, *ordō, -inis,* order.]

extrapolate, *iks-trap'ō-lāt, -ə-lāt, eks', v.t.* to estimate from observed tendencies the value of (any variable) outside the limits between which values are known: to infer, conjecture from what is known: to project into a new area of experience or activity.—Also *v.i.*—*n.* **extrapolā'tion.** [L. *extrā* and interpolate.]

extraught, *iks-tröt',* (*Shak.*) *pa.p.* of extract.

extravagant, *iks-trav'ə-gənt, adj.* wandering beyond bounds: irregular: unrestrained: excessive: profuse in expenses: wasteful.—*ns.* **extrav'agance,** excess: lavish expenditure: digression (*Milt.*); **extrav'agancy,** vagrancy (*Shak.*): extravagance.—*adv.* **extrav'agantly.**—*v.i.* **extrav'agate,** to wander: to exceed proper bounds. [L. *extrā,* beyond, *vagāns, -antis,* pr.p. of *vagārī,* to wander.]

extravaganza, *iks-trav-ə-gan'zə, n.* an extravagant or eccentric musical, dramatic, or literary production: extravagant conduct or speech. [It. (*e*)*stravaganza.*]

flower. [Fr.,—L. *extrorsus—extrā*, outside, *versus*, turned.]

extrovert, extroversion. Same as extravert, etc.

extrude, *iks-trōōd'*, *v.t.* to force or urge out: to expel: to protrude.—*v.i.* to protrude.—*n.* **extrusion** (*-trōō'zhən*), act of extruding, thrusting, or throwing out: expulsion: the operation of producing rods, tubes, etc., by forcing suitable material through a die by means of a ram (*metallurgy*).—*adjs.* **extrusive** (*trōō'-siv*), **extru'sory** (*-sər-i*). [L. *extrūdĕre, extrūsum—ex-*, out, *trūdĕre*, to thrust.]

exuberant, *eg-, ig-zū'bər-ənt, zōō'*, *adj.* luxuriant: overflowing: abounding: in high spirits: lavish.—*ns.* **exu'berance, exu'berancy**, quality of being exuberant: luxuriance, an overflowing quantity: redundancy: outburst.—*adv.* **exu'berantly.**—*v.i.* **exu'berate**, to be exuberant. [L. *exūberāns, -antis*, pr.p. of *exūberāre—ex-*, inten., *ūber*, rich.]

exude, *igz-, iks-ūd'*, *v.t.* to discharge by sweating: to discharge through pores or incisions.—*v.i.* to flow out of a body through the pores: to ooze out.—*ns.* **exudate** (*eks'*), exuded matter; **exudā'tion** (*eks-*), act of exuding or discharging through pores: that which is exuded. [L. *exūdāre—ex*, from, *sūdāre*, to sweat.]

exul, *ek'sul*, (*Spens.*) *n.* an exile. [L. *ex*(*s*)*ul.*]

exulcerate, *igz-ul'sər-āt*, *v.t.* to exasperate, afflict as with an ulcer.—*n.* **exulcerā'tion**, ulceration: exasperation. [L. *exulcerāre, -ātum—ex-*, intens., *ulcerāre*, to ulcerate.]

exult, *igz-*

the eye; **eye bank** (see bank, 3); **eye'-bath**, a cup that can be held in the orbit to bathe the eye; **eye'-beam**, a glance of the eye; **eye'bright**, a little plant of the genus Euphrasia (fam. Scrophulariaceae), formerly used as a remedy for eye diseases; **eye'brow**, the hairy arch above the eye. —*v.t.* to provide with artificial eyebrows.—*adjs.* **eye'browless**, without eyebrows; **eye'-catching**, striking.—**eye'-drop** (*Shak.*), a tear; **eye'-flap**, a blinker on a horse's bridle; **eye'-glance**, a quick look; **eye'glass**, a glass to assist the sight, esp. one held on the bridge of the nose by a spring: an eye-piece: the lens of the eye (*Shak.*); **eye'-hole**, an eyelet; **eye'lash**, the row, or one, of the hairs that edge the eyelid; **eye'lid**, the lid or cover of the eye: the portion of movable skin by means of which the eye is opened or closed; **eye'-opener**, something that opens the eyes literally or figuratively, a startling enlightenment: a drink, esp. in the morning; **eye'-piece**, the lens or combination of lenses at the eye end of an optical instrument; **eye'-pit**, the socket of the eye; **eye'-rhyme**, a would-be rhyme between words that are spelt as if they rhymed but do not; **eye'-salve**, salve or ointment for the eyes; **eye'-servant**, one who does his duty only when under the eye of his master; **eye'-service**, service so performed: formal worship; **eye'-shadow**, a coloured cosmetic for the eyelids; **eye'-shot**, the reach or range of sight of the eye: a glance; **eye'sight**, power of seeing: view: observation; **eye'sore**, anything that is offensive to look at:

or cord, as in garments, sails, etc.: a small hole for seeing through (also eye′let-hole): a little eye.—*v.t.* to make eyelets in. [O.Fr. *oillet*—L. *oculus*, influenced by eye.]

eyeliad, eyliad, *ī′li-ad*, *n.* old variants of oeillade.

Eyeti, Eyetie, Eytie, *ī′tī*, (*slang*) *n.* an Italian.

eyne, *īn*, (*arch.*) *n.pl.* eyes. [O.E. *ēagan*.]

eyot, *āt*. Same as ait.

eyra, *ī′ra*, *n.* a South American wild cat. [Guaraní.]

eyre, *ār*, *n.* a journey or circuit: a court of itinerant justices. [O.Fr. *eire*, journey, from L. *iter*, a way, a journey—*īre*, *itum*, to go.]

eyry, eyrie. See aerie.

F

F, f, *ef*, *n.* the sixth letter in the English and Latin alphabets, derived from the Greek digamma—its sound a labiodental fricative formed by bringing the lower lip into contact with the upper teeth: the fourth note of the natural diatonic scale of C (*mus.*): as a mediaeval Roman numeral F = 40; $\bar{F}$ = 40,000: F is used as a contraction for Fahrenheit; F_1, F_2 (Mendelism) first and second filial generations: ff in mediaeval script was used instead of a capital F.—**F'-clef,** a clef marking F, the fourth line in the bass, the bass-clef; **f'-hole,** either of a pair of holes in the belly of a violin, etc., shaped like an italic *f*.—**the three F's,** free sale, fixity of tenure, fair rent.

fa, *fä*, *n.* the fourth note in the sol-fa notation—also anglicised in spelling as fah. [See Aretinian.]

fa', fö, fa'ard, faurd, *färd, förd*, Scots for fall, favoured.

fab, *fab*, (*slang*) *adj.* excellent, marvellous. [Abbrev. for fabulous.]

fabaceous, *fə-bāsh'əs*, *adj.* bean-like. [L. *faba*, a bean.]

Fabergé, *fa-ber-zhā, fab-ər-jā'*, *n.* delicate gold and enamel ware made in Russia in the 19th and early 20th centuries. [Peter Carl *Fabergé* (1846-1920).]

Fabian, *fā'bi-ən*, *adj.* delaying, avoiding battle, cautious, practising the policy of delay: favouring the gradual introduction and spread of Socialism.—*n.* a member or supporter of the Fabian Society (fou

faburden, *fa'bər-dən*, (*arch.*) *n.* harmony in thirds and sixths: an early kind of counterpoint: an undersong: a refrain. [Fr. *faux-bourdon*—*faux*, false, *bourdon*, bourdon.]

façade, *fa-säd'*, *n.* the exterior front or face of a building: the appearance presented to the world, esp. if showy and with little behind it (*fig.*). [Fr.,—*face*, after It. *facciata*, the front of a building—*faccia*, the face.]

face, *fās*, *n.* the front part of the head, including forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, and chin: the outside form or appearance: front or surface of anything: a flat surface of a solid geometrical figure, crystal, etc.: the striking surface of a golf-club, etc.: the edge of a cutting-tool, etc.: the front or upper surface, or that usually presented: the exposed surface in a cliff, mine, or quarry: a principal cleavage-plane: the dial of a watch, etc.: the printed surface of a playing card: a style of letter (*print.*): special appearance or expression of the countenance: aspect, look, configuration: command of facial expression and bearing: boldness, effrontery: a grimace: presence: anger or favour (*B.*).—*v.t.* to meet in the face or in front: to stand opposite to or looking towards: to confront: to stand up to: to brave: to resist: to put an additional face or surface on: to cover in front: to trim.—*v.i.* to direct or turn the face: to take or have a face of it, on its own showing: palpably plain: at first glance; **pull a long face**, to look dismal; **put a good face on**, to assume a bold or contented bearing as regards; **right face! left face! right about face!**, words of command, on which the soldiers turn to the side specified; **run one's face** (*U.S. slang*), to obtain things on credit by sheer impudence; **save one's face**, to avoid humiliation or appearance of climbing down; **set one's face against**, to oppose strenuously; **show (one's) face**, to appear; **to one's face**, in one's presence, openly. [Fr. *face*—L. *faciēs*, form, face; perh. from *facĕre*, to make.]

facet, *fas'it*, *n*. a small surface, as of a crystal: an aspect or view.—*v.t*. to cut a facet upon, or cover with facets.—*adj*. **fac'eted**, having or formed into facets. [Fr. *facette*, dim. of *face*, face.]

facetious, *fə-sē'shəs*, *adj*. witty, humorous, jocose: waggish: would-be-funny: pertaining to facetiae.—Also **facete** (*-sēt'*; *arch*.).—*n.pl*. **face'tiae** (*shi-ē*), witty or humorous sayings or writings: a bookseller's term for improper books—of all degrees of indecency.—*adv*. **facē'tiously**.—*n*. **facē'tiousness**. [L. *facētia*—*facētus*, merry, witty.]

facia. Same as fascia.

facies, *fā'shi-ēz*, *n*. general aspect. [L. *faciēs*, face.]

facile, *fas'īl*, or *-il*, *adj*. affable (*obs*.): easily persuaded: yielding: in Scots law, mentally weak, short of idiocy but so as to be easily persuaded to actions prejudicial to oneself: easy of accom-

sense: a contentious party in a state or society: dissension.—*adj*. **fac'tional**.—*ns*. **fac'tionalism**; **fac'tionalist**; **fac'tionary**, a member of a faction; **fac'tionist**.—*adj*. **fac'tious**, turbulent: given to faction: proceeding from party spirit: seditious.—*adv*. **fac'tiously**.—*n*. **fac'tiousness**. [L. *factiō*, *-ōnis*—*facĕre*, to do.]

factitious, *fak-tish'əs*, *adj*. artificial: made: produced by artificial conditions.—*adv*. **facti'tiously**.—*n*. **facti'tiousness**.—*adjs*. **fac'titive**, causative; **fac'tive** (*obs*.), making. [L. *factīcius*, *factitīvus*—*facĕre*, to make.]

factor, *fak'tər*, *n*. a doer or transactor of business for another: one who buys and sells goods for others, on commission: an agent managing heritable estates for another (*Scot*.): in math. one of two or more quantities, which, when multiplied together, result in the given quantity—e.g. 6 and 4 are factors of 24: an element in the composition of anything, or in bringing about a certain result: in heredity, a gene.—*n*. **fac'torage**, the fees or commission of a factor.—*adj*. **factō'rial**, of or pertaining to a factor.—*n*. the product of all whole numbers from a given number down to one.—*v.t*. **fac'torise**, **-ize**, to resolve into factors: to warn not to pay or give up goods (*U.S.*): to attach (effects of a debtor in the hands of another—e.g. of his heir).—*ns*. **fac'torship**; **fac'tory**, a manufactory: a trading settlement in another country.—**factory farm**, one carrying out factory farming, farming fade′lessly.—*n.* and *adj.* **fād′ing.**—*adj.* **fā′dy,** wearing away.—**fade′-away′,** a gradual disappearance; **fade′-out′,** a graded fading out; **fade′-in′,** in cinematography, gradual appearance and growth in distinctness. [O.Fr. *fader*—*fade*—L. *vapidum*, acc. to Gaston Paris.]

fade, *fad,* (Fr.) insipid, colourless; **fadaise,** *fa-dez,* a silly saying: twaddle **fadeur** (*fa-dœr*), dullness.

fadge, *faj,* (*arch.*) *v.i.* to agree, hit it off: to succeed, turn out. [Ety. dub.; not conn. with O.E. *fēgan,* to join.]

fading, *fā′ding, n.* an old dance, probably Irish: the burden of a song (*with a fading*; *Shak.*). [Origin unknown.]

fado, *fä′dō, n.* a type of Portuguese folk song or dance. [Port., fate—L. *fātum.*]

faeces, *fē′sēz, n.pl.* sediment after infusion or distillation: dregs: excrement.—*adj.* **faecal** (*fē′kl*). [L., pl. of *faex, faecis,* dregs, grounds.]

faerie, faery, *fā′(ə)ri,* (*arch.*) *n.* the world of fairies, fairyland: a fairy.—Also *adj.* [A variant of fairy.]

faex populi, *fēks pop′ū-lī, fiks po′po͝o-lē,* (L.) dregs of the people, the mob.

fag, *fag, v.i.* to become weary or tired out: to work hard: to be a fag.—*v.t.* to weary: to use as a fag: —*pr.p.* **fagg′ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **fagged.**—*n.* a schoolboy forced to do menial offices for another: a tiresome piece of work: drudgery: orig. an inferior cigarette (for fag-end; *slang*): hence any cigarette (*slang*).—*n.* **fagg′ery,** drudgery: fagging.—*n.* and *adj.* **fagg′ing.**—**fag′-end′,** the end of a web of cloth that hangs loose: the untwisted

to fall away: to decay: to die: to prove deficient under trial, examination, pressure, etc.: to miss achievement: to be disappointed or baffled: to become insolvent or bankrupt.—*v.t.* to be wanting to: not to be sufficient for: to leave undone, omit: to disappoint or desert: to deceive (*Spens.*): to declare deficient after examination.—*n.* failure (*Shak.*).—*adj.* **failed,** that has failed: decayed, worn out: bankrupt.—*n.* **fail′ing,** a fault, weakness: a foible: failure.—*adj.* that fails.—*prep.* in default of.—*n.* **fail′ure,** a falling short, or cessation: omission: decay: bankruptcy: an unsuccessful person.—*adj.* **fail′-safe,** pertaining to a mechanism incorporated in a system to ensure that there will be no accident if the system does not operate properly. —**fail of,** to come short of accomplishing (a purpose); **without fail,** for certain. [O.Fr. *faillir* —L. *fallĕre,* to deceive; cf. Du. *feilen,* Ger. *fehlen,* O.N. *feila.*]

faille, *fāl, fīl, fä-y′, n.* a soft, closely-woven silk or rayon fabric with transverse ribs. [Fr.]

fain, *fān,* (*arch.* and *poet.*) *adj.* glad or joyful: eager (with *to*): content for want of better: compelled: wont (*Spens.*).—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to delight in: to desire.—*adv.* gladly.—*adv.* **fain′ly,** gladly.—*n.* **fain′ness,** eagerness. [O.E. *fægen,* joyful: cf. O.N. *feginn,* glad.]

fain, faine, *fān,* (*Spens.*) *v.t.* Same as feign.

fainéant, *fen′ā-ã, adj.* and *n.* do-nothing, applied esp. to the later Merovingian kings of France, mere puppets, whose mayors of the palace governed the

[redacted]

conditions; **fair game**, an object for justifiable attack or ridicule.—*adj.* **fair'-haired**, **fair'-headed**, having light-coloured hair.—**Fair Isle**, type of design used in knitwear named from a Shetland island; **fair'-lead(er)**, a ring, (set of) hole(s), etc., or more elaborate device, for guiding rope, etc., so as to reduce friction.—*adj.* **fair'-minded**, judging fairly.—**fair play**, honest dealing: justice.—*adjs.* **fair'-seem'ing**, appearing fair; **fair'-spok'en**, bland and civil in language and address.—**fair trade**, euphemism for smuggling: a mild form of the protective system, in which the basis of economic policy is supposed to be reciprocity or free-trade only with such nations as grant similar privileges—also used adverbially; **fair'way**, the navigable channel or usual course of vessels in a river, etc.: in golf, the smooth turf between tee and putting-green, distinguished from the uncut rough and from hazards.—*adj.* **fair'-weath'er**, suitable only for, or found only in, fair weather or (esp. of friends or supporters) favourable circumstances.—**bid fair** (see **bid**); **fair (be)fall** (*arch.*), good luck to; **fair enough!**, expressing acceptance, though not necessarily full agreement; **in a fair way to** (see **way**); **keep fair with**, to keep on amicable terms with; **speak fair** (see **speak**); **stand fair with**, to be in the good graces of; **the fair**, **the fair sex**, the female sex. [O.E. *fæger*.]

fair, *fār*, *n.* a great periodical market for one kind of merchandise, or for the general sales and purchases of a di

(*fādh*; *Shak.*) to believe.—*adj.* **faith'ful**, full of faith, believing: firm in adherence to promises, duty, friendship, love, etc.: loyal: constant: conformable to truth: worthy of belief: true: exact.—*adv.* **faith'fully**, with confidence: with fidelity: with sincerity: with scrupulous exactitude: solemnly (*coll.*): a meaningless word used in concluding a letter.—*n.* **faith'fulness**.—*adj.* **faith'less**, without faith or belief: not believing, esp. in God or Christianity: not adhering to promises, duty, etc.: inconstant: adulterous: untrustworthy: delusive.—*adv.* **faith'lessly**.—*ns.* **faith'lessness**; **faith'worthiness**, trustworthiness.—*adj.* **faith'worthy**, worthy of faith or belief.—**faith'-heal'er**; **faith'-heal'ing**, or **-cure**, a system of belief based on James v. 15, that sickness may be cured without medical advice or appliances, if the prayer of Christians be accompanied in the sufferer by true faith: cure by suggestion.—**bad faith**, treachery; **Father of the faithful**, Abraham: the caliph; **in good faith**, with sincerity; **the Faithful**, believers, esp. Mohammedans. [M.E. *feith*, *feyth*—O.Fr. *feid*—L. *fīdēs*—*fīdĕre*, to trust.]

faitor, *fā'tər*, (*obs.*) *n.* an imposter.—Often **fai'tour**. [O.Fr. *faitor*—L. *factor*, *-ōris*, doer.]

faix, *fāks*, (*dial.*) *interj.* faith. [Prob. short for *faykins*; see **fay** (2).]

fake, *fāk*, *v.t.* to fold, coil.—*n.* a coil or rope, etc. [Origin obscure.]

fake, *fāk*, *v.t.* to rob or attack: to filch: to doctor, (*fol'dər-ol'*) and **fal de rol.**—**falderal it,** to sing unmeaning sounds.

faldetta, *fäl-det'a, n.* a Maltese woman's combined hood and cape. [It.]

faldstool, *föld'stōōl, n.* a folding or camp stool: a coronation stool: a bishop's armless seat: a small desk in churches in England, at which the litany is to be sung or said.—*n.* **fald'istory** (*obs.*), a bishop's seat within the chancel. [L.L. *faldistolium, faldistorium*—O.H.G. *faldstuol*—*faldan* (Ger. *falten*), to fold, *stuol* (Ger. *stuhl*), stool.]

Falernian, *fa-lûr'ni-ən, adj.* pertaining to a district (*Falernus ager*) in Campania, famous of old for its wine.

fall, *föl, v.i.* to descend, esp. to descend freely and involuntarily by force of gravity: to drop: to drop prostrate: to throw oneself down: to be dropped in birth: to collapse: to become lower literally or figuratively (in position, degree, intensity, value, pitch, etc.): to die away: to subside: to abate: to ebb: to decline: to sink: (of the face) to relax into an expression of dismay: to flow downwards: to slope or incline down: to hang, dangle, or trail down: to be cast or shed: to drop dead or as if dead, esp. in fight: to be overthrown: to come to ruin: to lose power, station, virtue or repute: to be degraded: to be taken or captured: to become a victim: to yield to temptation: to pass into any state or action, to become, to begin to be (as *fall asleep, fall in love, fall a-weeping*): to rush: to become involved: to betake oneself: to come to be: to

fall flat, to fail of effect; **fall for** (*coll.*), to become enamoured of: to be taken in by; **fall foul of** (see **foul**); **fall in,** to (cause to) take places in ranks (*mil.*): to become hollowed: to revert; **fall in with,** to concur or agree with: to comply with: to meet by chance; **fall off,** to become detached and drop: to deteriorate: to die away, to perish: to revolt or apostatise: to draw back; **fall on,** to begin eagerly: to make an attack: to meet (*arch.*); **fall on one's feet,** to come well out of a difficulty: to gain any unexpected good fortune; **fall out,** to quarrel: to happen or befall: to (cause to) quit ranks (*mil.*); **fall over,** to go over to the enemy (*Shak.*): to go to sleep (*Scot.*); **fall over backwards** (see **backwards** under **back**); **fall over oneself** (*coll.*), to put oneself about (to do something); **fall short,** to turn out to be short or insufficient: to become used up: to fail to attain or reach what is aimed at (with *of*); **fall through,** to fail, come to nothing; **fall to,** to begin hastily and eagerly: to apply oneself to: to begin to eat; **fall upon,** to attack: to rush against: to devolve upon: to chance upon; **try a fall,** to take a bout at wrestling. [O.E. *fallan* (W.S. *feallan*); Ger. *fallen*; prob. conn. with L. *fallĕre*, to deceive.]

fall, *föl, n.* a trap.—*n.* **fall'-guy,** a dupe, easy victim: a scapegoat. [O.E. *fealle*—*feallan*, to fall.]

fall, *föl, n.* the cry given when a whale is sighted, or harpooned: the chase of a whale.—**loose fall,** the losing of a whale. [Perh. from the north-eastern Scottish pronunciation of *whale*.]

fallacy, *fal'ə-si, n.* some

the breasts.—*adj*. **fals′ish**, somewhat false.—*ns*. **fals′ism**, a self-evident falsity; **fals′ity**, quality of being false: a false assertion.—**false acacia**, Robinia; **false alarm**, a warning without danger. —*adj*. **false-bedd′ed.**—**false bedding** (*geol*.), irregular lamination running obliquely to the general stratification, due to deposition in banks by varying currents; **false bottom**, a partition cutting off a space between it and the true bottom; **false card**, the card played to deceive. —*v.i*. **false-card′**.—**false conception**, a uterine growth consisting of some degenerate mass instead of a foetus; **false dawn**, deceptive appearance simulating dawn; **false face**, a mask.—*adj*. **false′-faced** (*Shak*.), hypocritical.—**false gallop** (*arch*.), a canter.—*adj*. **false′-heart′ed**, treacherous, deceitful.—**false imprisonment**, illegal detention by force or influence; **false leg**, a proleg; **false pregnancy**, pseudocyesis (see under pseud-); **false quantity**, pronunciation or use of a long vowel as short or short as long; **false relation** (*mus*.), occurrence in different parts together or in succession of a tone and a chromatic derivative; **false rib**, one that does not reach the breastbone; **false shame**, shame for that which is not shameful.—**play one false**, to act falsely or treacherously to a person; **put in a false position**, to bring any one into a position in which he must be misunderstood. [O.Fr. *fals* (mod. *faux*)—L. *falsus*, pa.p. of *fallĕre*, to deceive.]

common, everyday.—*n*. one well or long acquainted: a spirit or demon supposed to attend a person at call: a member of a pope's or bishop's household: the officer of the Inquisition who arrested the suspected.—*v.t*. **famil′iarise, -ize**, to make thoroughly acquainted with: to make easy by practice or study.—*n*. **familiarity** (*-i-ar′i-ti*), intimate acquaintanceship: freedom from constraint: any unusual or unwarrantable freedom in act or speech toward another, act of licence—usu. in *pl*.—*adv*. **famil′iarly**. [O.Fr. *familier*—L. *familiāris*, from *familia*, a family.]

famille jaune, noire, *fam-ē zhōn, nwär*, Chinese porcelain in which the background of the design is respectively yellow, black; **famille rose, verte**, *rōz, vert*, Chinese porcelain with design in which pink, green, is prominent. [Fr., family, yellow, black, pink, green.]

family, *fam′i-li*, *n*. the household, or all those who live in one house (as parents, children, servants): parents and their children: the children alone: the descendants of one common progenitor: race: honourable or noble descent: a group of animals, plants, languages, etc., more comprehensive than a genus: a collection of curves in the equations of which different values are given to the parameter(s) (*math*.).—*adjs*. **famil′ial** (*fəm-*), characteristic of a family; **famil′iar** (see above).—*ns*. **familism** (*fam′*), the family feeling: (*cap*.) the principles of the Familists; **Fam′ilist**, one of the 16th-cen solo dance in nude (or nearly so) in which the performer attempts concealment (or nearly so) by tantalising manipulation of a fan or fans or bunch of ostrich plumes; **fan'-jet'**, (a plane with) an engine in which air is taken in through a fan and some of it, bypassing compressors, combustion chamber and turbines, mixes with the jet formed by the rest; **fan'light**, a window resembling in form an open fan; **fan palm**, any palm with palmate leaves, esp. palmetto.—*adj.* **fan'-shaped**, forming a sector of a circle.—**fan'tail**, tail shaped like a fan: a variety of domestic pigeon with tail feathers spread out like a fan: various other classes of fantailed birds such as the Australian genus *Rhipidura*: an artificially bred goldfish with double anal and caudal fins; **fan tracery**, **fan vaulting** (*archit.*), tracery rising from a capital or a corbel, and diverging like the folds of a fan over the surface of a vault; **fan wheel**, a wheel with fans on its rim for producing a current of air.—**fan out**, to fan, spread as a fan from a centre. [O.E. *fann*, from L. *vannus*, a basket for winnowing; cf. Fr. *van*.]

fan, *fan*, *n.* a devotee or enthusiastic follower of some sport or hobby, or public favourite.—*n.* **fan'dom**.—**fan club**, group united by devotion to a celebrity; **fan mail**, letters from devotees to a celebrity. [From fanatic.]

fanal, *fā'nəl*, (*arch.*) *n*, a lighthouse, a beacon. [Fr.,—Gr. *phanos*, a lantern, *phainein*, to show.]

Fanariot. See **Phanariot.**

fanatic, *fə-nat'ik* (by some *fan'ə-tik*), *adj.* extra-

with love.—*adj.* **fan'cy-sick** (*Shak.*), love-sick.—**fancy stitch**, a more intricate and decorative stitch than *plain stitch*; **fancy woman**, mistress: prostitute; **fan'cywork**, ornamental needlework.—**fancy oneself**, to be conceited; **the fancy**, sporting characters generally, esp. pugilists: pugilism. [Contracted from fantasy.]

fand, *fand* (*Scot.*), *pa.t.* of find.

fand, *fand*, **fond**, *fond*, (*obs.*) *v.i.* to try, attempt: to proceed:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **fanded**, **fonded**, or (*Spens.*) **fond**. [O.E. *fandian*.]

fandangle, *fan-dang'gl*, *n.* elaborate ornament: nonsense. [Perh. from fandango.]

fandango, *fan-dang'gō*, *n.* an old Spanish dance for two or its music in 3-4 time, with castanets: a gathering for dancing, a ball (*U.S.*). [Sp.]

fane, *fān*, (*obs.*) *n.* a flag: a weathercock. [O.E. *fana*, flag; cf. Ger. *fahne*; cf. vane and L. *pannus*, a cloth.]

fane, *fān*, *n.* a temple. [L. *fānum*.]

fanfare, *fan'fār*, *n.* a flourish of trumpets or bugles: an elaborate style of bookbinding.—*ns.* **fanfarade** (*fan-fər-ād'*), a fanfare; **fan'faron**, one who uses bravado: a blusterer, braggart; **fanfarō'na** (*Scott*; Sp. *fanfarrona*, trumpery), a gold chain; **fanfaronade'**, vain boasting: bluster: ostentation.—*v.i.* to bluster. [Fr., perh. from the sound.]

fang, *fang*, *n.* the tooth of a wolf, dog, etc.: a claw or talon (*obs.*): the venom-tooth of a serpent: the embedded part of a tooth, etc.: a tang: a prong: a grip, catch (*Shak.*): grip or a dandy, a fop.—*adjs*. **fantas'tic, -al**, fanciful: not real: capricious: whimsical: wild: foppish (*obs*.): incredible: excellent (*slang*).—*adv*. **fantas'tically**.—*n*. **fantas'ticalness**.—*v.t*. and *v.i*. **fantas'ticate**.—*ns*. **fantas'ticism** (-*sizm*); **fantas'tico** (*Shak*.; It.), a fantastic; **fan'tastry**. [O.Fr. *fantasie*—through L. from Gr. *phantasiā*—*phantazein*, to make visible; cf. fancy, fantasia.]

Fanti, Fantee, *fan'tē*, *n*. a Ghanaian people: their language.—**to go Fanti** (*Kipling*, *G. K. Chesterton*), to adopt the ways of the natives.

fantoccini, *fan-to-chē'nē*, *n.pl*. marionettes: a marionette show. [It., pl. of *fantoccino*, dim. of *fantoccio*, a puppet—*fante*, a boy—L. *īnfāns*, *-antis*.]

fantod, *fan'tod*, **fantad**, -*tăd*, (*slang*) *n*. a fidgety fussy person, esp. a ship's officer: (usu. in *pl*.) fidgets.—*n*. **fantigue, fanteeg** (*fan-tēg'*), anxiety, unpleasant excitement.

fantom. Same as **phantom**.

fap, *fap*, (*Shak*.) *adj*. fuddled, drunk.

faquir, *fäk-ēr'*, *n*. Same as **fakir**.

far, *fär*, *adj*. remote: more distant of two (in *Shak*. as *comp*.): advanced (*obs*.)—*adv*. to, at, or over a great distance or advanced stage: remotely: in a great degree: very much: long (*obs*.): (of an animal) off, right-hand (i.e. the side remote from one leading it).—*v.t*. (*dial*.) to remove to a distance.—*adv*. **far'most**, most distant or remote.—*n*. **far'ness**, the state of being far: remoteness, distance.—*adj*. **far away**, distant: abstracted, absent-minded.—*n*. the distant. —**faraway'ness**; **far cry**, a long distance; **Far**

formed in a long string: music for it, in 6-8 time. [Prov. *farandoula*.]

farborough, *fär'bər-ə*, *n*. Goodman Dull's pronunciation of thirdborough (*Love's Lab. Lost* I, i. 182).—Another reading, **tharborough**.

farce, *färs*, *v.t*. to cram: to stuff, fill with stuffing: to swell out (*Shak*.).—*ns*. stuffing, force-meat: comedy of extravagant humour, buffoonery, and improbability: ridiculous or empty show: a hollow formality.—*n*. **farceur** (*fär-sœr'*; Fr.), a joker, buffoon: one who writes or acts in farces: —*fem*. **farceuse** (-*sœz'*).—*adj*. **far'cical**.—*n*. **farcical'ity**, farcical quality.—*adv*. **far'cically**.—*v.t*. **far'cify**, to turn into a farce.—*n*. **farc'ing**, stuffing.—*adj*. **farci** (*fär-sē*; Fr.), stuffed. [Fr. *farce*, stuffing, from L. *farcīre*, to stuff; the connecting links of meaning seem to be interpolation, theatrical gag, buffoonery; cf. farse.]

farcy, *fär'si*, *n*. chronic glanders.—(*obs*.) **far'cin**. —*adj*. **far'cied**.—**far'cy-bud**, a swollen lymphatic gland, as in farcy. [Fr. *farcin*—L.L. *farciminum*.]

fard, *färd*, *n*. white paint for the face.—*v.t*. to paint with fard: to gloss over: to trick out. [Fr., of Gmc. origin.]

fardage, *fär'dij*, (*naut*. *obs*.) *n*. dunnage. [Fr.]

fardel, *fär'dl*, (*obs*.) *n*. a fourth part. [O.E. *fēortha dǣl*, fourth deal.]

fardel, *fär'dl*, *n*. a pack: anything cumbersome or irksome: the manyplies or omasum.—**far'del-bag**, the omasum.—*adj*. **far'del-bound**, constipated, esp. of cattle and sheep, by the retention of f one who works on a farm.—*n.pl.* **farm'-offices**, outbuildings on a farm.—**farm'-place**, **farm'-stead**, **farm steading**, farmhouse with buildings belonging to it—*Scot*. **farm'-toun** (*-tōōn*); **farm'-yard**, yard or enclosure surrounded by farm buildings.—**farm out**, to board out for fixed payment: to give, e.g. work for which one has made oneself responsible, to others to carry out. [L.L. *firma*, a fixed payment—L. *firmus*, firm.]

farmost. See far.

faro, *fār'ō*, *n.* a game of chance played by betting on the order of appearance of certain cards. [Perh. from *Pharaoh*; reason unknown.]

farouche, *fə-rōōsh'*, *fa-*, shy, ill at ease: sullen and unsociable: socially inexperienced and lacking polish. [Fr., wild, shy, savage.]

farrago, *fə-rā'gō*, *fä-rä'gō*, *n.* a confused mass of objects or persons (*obs.*): a disordered mixture. —*adj.* **farraginous** (*fə-rāj'in-əs*, *-raj'*), miscellaneous, jumbled. [L. *farrāgō*, *-inis*, mixed fodder—*fār*, grain.]

farrand, farrant. See farand.

farrandine. See farandine.

farrier, *far'i-ər*, *n.* one who shoes horses: one who cures horses' diseases: one in charge of cavalry horses.—*n.* **farr'iery**, the farrier's art: veterinary surgery. [O.Fr. *ferrier*—L. *ferrum*, iron.]

farrow, *far'ō*, *n.* a litter of pigs.—*v.i.* or *v.t.* to bring forth (pigs). [O.E. *fearh*, a pig; Ger. (dim.) *ferkel*; L. *porcus*.]

farrow, *far'ō*, *adj.* not with calf for the time being. [Ety. dub.; with *farro*

fascic'ūlus:—*pl.* **fascic'ūli**.—*adjs.* **fasc'icled**, **fascic'ūlar**, **fascic'ūlate**, **-d**. [L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*, bundle.]

fascinate, *fas'i-nāt*, *v.t.* to bewitch, enchant, cast the evil eye upon (*obs.*): to control by the eye like a snake: to entangle the attention of: to charm: to captivate.—*adj.* **fasc'inating**, charming, delightful: binding the attention.—*n.* **fascinā'tion**, the act of charming: power to harm, control, allure, or render helpless by looks or spells: state of being fascinated; **fasc'inātor**, one who fascinates: a woman's light, soft head-covering. [L. *fascināre*, *-ātum*; perh. allied to Gr. *baskainein*, to bewitch.]

fascine, *fas-ēn'*, *n.* a brushwood faggot, used to fill ditches, protect a shore, etc. [Fr.,—L. *fascīna*—*fascis*, a bundle.]

fascio, *fä'shō*, *n.* an organised political group or club:—*pl.* **fasci** (*fä'shē*)—*ns.* **Fascist**, *fas(h)'ist*, **Fascista**, *fä-shēs'tə*, a member of a political party in Italy (and elsewhere in imitation) representing a nationalist reaction against socialism and communism, that came into power by violent means in 1922 and fell in 1943 (*pl.* **Fasc'ists**, **Fascisti**, *fä-shēs'tē*)—**fascist**, without *cap.* when expressing attitude not official party membership.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **Fasc'ism** (also **fascism**), **Fascis'mo**, the policy of forceful methods of the Fascisti. [Ital. *fascio*, bundle, group, with a hint of fasces (q.v.).]

fash, *fash*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to trouble, annoy.—*v.i.* to be vexed: to take trouble or pains: to annoy. —*n.* pains, trouble: annoyance.—*n.* **fash'ery**.

unscrupulous means.—**pull a fast one,** to gain an advantage by trickery. [A special use of fast (1), derived from Scand. sense of urgent.]

fast, *fâst, v.i.* to keep from food: to go hungry: to abstain from food in whole or part, as a religious duty.—*n.* abstinence from food: special abstinence enjoined by the church: the day or time of fasting.—*ns.* **fast′er,** one who fasts; **fast′ing,** religious abstinence.—**fast′-day,** a day of religious fasting: a day for humiliation and prayer, esp. before communion; **Fast′ens,** short for **Fastens-eve** (*Scot.* **Fasten-e′en** and **Fastern's-e′en**), **Fastens Tuesday,** Shrove Tuesday (O.E. *fæstenes*, gen. of *fæsten*, fast). [O.E. *fæstan*, to fast; Ger. *fasten*.]

fast, *fâst* (*Spens.*) a spelling of faced.

fasten, *fâs′n, v.t.* to make fast or firm: to fix securely: to attach.—*v.i.* to admit of being fastened: to remain stationary: to fix: to lay hold: to make assault.—*ns.* **fastener** (*fâs′nər*), a clip, catch, or other means of fastening; **fas′tening** (*fâs′ning*), that which fastens.—**fasten on,** to direct (one's eyes) on: to seize on, e.g. a fact: to fix the blame, responsibility for, on (a person; *slang*). [fast (1).]

fasti, *fas′tī*, L. *fäs′tē, n.pl.* those days among the ancient Romans on which it was lawful to transact legal or public business—opp. to *nefasti*: an enumeration of the days of the year, a calendar: annals. [L.]

fastidious, *fas-tid′i-əs, adj.* affecting superior taste: over-nice: difficult to please: exacting

livestock fattened for market; **fatty acids,** acids which with glycerine form fats; **fatty degeneration,** morbid deposition of fat; **fatty heart,** etc., fatty degeneration of the heart, etc.—*adj.* **fat′-witted,** dull, stupid.—**a fat lot** (*slang*), not much; **the fat is in the fire,** a critical act has precipitated the trouble. [O.E. *fætt*, fatted.]

fat, *fat, n.* a vessel for holding liquids: a vat: a dry measure of nine bushels. [See vat.]

fatal, fatalism, etc. See **fate.**

fata Morgana, *fä′tä mör-gä′nä*, a striking kind of mirage seen most often in the Strait of Messina. [Supposed to be caused by the fairy (It. *fata*) *Morgana* of Arthurian romance.]

fate, *fāt, n.* inevitable destiny or necessity: appointed lot: destined term of life: ill-fortune: doom: final issue: (in *pl.*) the three goddesses of fate, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who determine the birth, life, and death of men—the fatal sisters.—*adj.* **fāt′al,** belonging to or appointed by fate: announcing fate: causing ruin or death: mortal: calamitous.—*ns.* **fāt′alism,** the doctrine that all events are subject to fate, and happen by unavoidable necessity: acceptance of this doctrine: lack of effort in the face of threatened difficulty or disaster; **fāt′alist,** one who believes in fatalism.—*adj.* **fātalist′ic,** belonging to or partaking of fatalism.—*n.* **fatality** (*fə-tal′i-ti*), the state of being fatal or unavoidable: the decree of fate: fixed tendency to disaster or death: mortality: a fatal occurrence.—*adv.* **fāt′ally.**—*adjs.* **fāt′ed,** doomed:

[redacted]

to stimulus, resulting from activity: failure under repeated stress as in metal: fatigue-duty (sometimes allotted as a punishment).—*v.t.* to reduce to weariness: to exhaust the strength or power of recovery of:—*pr.p.* fatigu′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* fatigued′.—*adj.* fatig(u)able (*fat′ig-ə-bl*), capable of being fatigued: easily fatigued.—*n.* fat′ig(u)ableness.—*adj.* fatigate (*fat′i-gāt*; *Shak.*), fatigued.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to fatigue.—*adv.* fatigu′ingly. —fatigue′-dress, working dress; fatigue′-dū′ty, the part of a soldier's work distinct from the use of arms; fatigue′-party. [Fr. *fatigue*—L. *fatigāre*, to weary.]

Fatimid, *fat′i-mid*, *n.* a descendant of Mohammed's daughter, *Fatima*, and his cousin, Ali, esp. one of a dynasty ruling parts of northern Africa from 909 to 1171.—Also *adj.*

fatiscent, *fā-*, *fə-tis′ənt*, *adj.* gaping with cracks. —*n.* fatis′cence. [L. *fatiscēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *fatiscĕre*, to gape.]

fattrels, *fat′rəlz*, *fät′*, (*Scot.*) *n.pl.* ends of ribbon. [O.Fr. *fatraille*, trumpery.]

fatuous, *fat′ū-əs*, *adj.* silly: imbecile.—*adj.* fatū′itous.—*ns.* fatū′ity, fat′ūousness, unconscious stupidity: imbecility.—fatuous fire, ignis fatuus, Will-o'-the-wisp. [L. *fatuus*.]

faubourg, *fō-bōōr*, *n.* a suburb just beyond the walls or a district recently included within a city. [Fr.]

fauces, *fö′sēz*, *n.pl.* the upper part of the throat, from the root of the tongue to the entrance of the gullet: the th

fauxbourdon, *fō-bōōr-dɔ̃.* Same as faburden.

faux pas, *fō pä*, (Fr.) a false step: a mistake.

faveolate, *fə-vē′ō-lāt*, *adj.* honeycombed. [L. *favus*, honeycomb.]

favism, *fä′vizm*, *n.* acute hepatitis caused by eating broad beans, occurring in people with an inherited abnormality of the red blood cells. [L. *fava*, broad bean, and *-ism*.]

Favonian, *fə-vō′ni-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to the west wind, favourable. [L. *Favōnius*, the west wind.]

favour, or (esp. *U.S.*) **favor**, *fā′vər*, *n.* countenance: good-will: a kind deed: an act of grace or lenity: indulgence: partiality: advantage: a concession of amorous indulgence: a knot of ribbons worn at a wedding, election, etc.: a thing given or worn as a token of favour: appearance, face (*arch.*): a letter or written communication (*commercial jargon*): an attraction or grace (*Shak.*): an object of favour (*Milt.*).—*v.t.* to regard with good-will: to be on the side of: to treat indulgently: to give support to: to afford advantage to: to resemble (*coll.*): to choose to wear, etc.—*adj.* fā′vourable, friendly: propitious: conducive: advantageous: satisfactory, promising.—*n.* fā′vourableness.—*adv.* fā′vourably.—*adj.* fā′voured, enjoying favour or preference: wearing favours: having a certain appearance, featured—as in *ill-favoured*, *well-favoured*.—*ns.* fā′vouredness; fā′vourer; fā′vourite (*-it*), a person or thing regarded with marked preference: one unduly loved and indulged, esp.

of fidelity to his feudal lord (*hist.*): loyalty. [O.Fr. *fealte*—L. *fidēlitās*, *-tātis*,—*fidēlis*, faithful —*fidĕre*, to trust.]

fear, *fēr*, *n.* a painful emotion excited by danger: apprehension of danger or pain: alarm: solicitude: an object of alarm: that which causes alarm: reverence (*B.*): piety towards God: risk. —*v.t.* to regard with fear: to expect with alarm: to be regretfully inclined to think: to be anxious or in fear about (*obs.*): to stand in awe of (*B.*): to venerate (*B.*): to terrify (*obs.*): to make afraid (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to be afraid: to be in doubt. —*adjs.* **feared** (*fērd*; *arch.* and *Scot.*), afraid; **fear'ful**, timorous: exciting intense fear: terrible: loosely, very great, very bad.—*adv.* **fear'fully**.—*n.* **fear'fulness**.—*adj.* **fear'less**, without fear: daring: brave.—*adv.* **fear'lessly**.—*n.* **fear'lessness**.—*adj.* **fear'some**, causing fear, frightful.—*adv.* **fear'somely**.—**fear'nought**, dreadnought cloth.—**for fear**, in case, lest; **no fear** (*interj.*; *slang*), definitely not. [O.E. *fǣr*, fear, *fǣran*, to terrify.]

fear(e). Same as fere.

feasible, *fē'zi-bl*, *adj.* practicable, possible: (loosely) probable, likely.—*ns.* **feas'ibleness**, **feasibil'ity**.—*adv.* **feas'ibly**. [Fr. *faisable*, that can be done—*faire*, *faisant*—L. *facĕre*, to do.]

feast, *fēst*, *n.* a day of unusual solemnity or joy: a festival in commemoration of some event—*movable*, of varying date, as Easter; *immovable*, at a fixed date, as Christmas: a rich and abundant repast: rich enjoyment: festivity.—*v.i.* to

dust'er, a brush of feathers, used for dusting; **feath'er-edge**, an edge of a board or plank thinner than the other edge; **feath'er-grass**, a perennial grass (*Stipa*) with feathery awns; **feath'er-palm'**, any palm with pinnate leaves; **feath'er-star**, a crinoid; **feath'er-stitch**, one of a series of stitches making a zigzag line; **feath'er-weight**, lightest weight that may be carried by a racing-horse: boxer (over 8 st. 6 lb., amateur 7. lb., and not over 9 st.), wrestler, etc., below a lightweight: anyone of small moment.—**a feather in one's cap**, a striking distinction; **birds of a feather**, persons of like character; **feather one's nest**, to accumulate wealth for oneself while serving others in a position of trust; **in full or high feather**, greatly elated or in high spirits; **make the feathers fly**, to throw into confusion by a sudden attack; **show the white feather**, to show signs of cowardice—a white feather in a gamecock's tail being considered as a sign of degeneracy. [O.E. *fether*; Ger. *feder*; L. *penna*, Gr. *pteron*.]

featous, *fēt'əs*, **feat'eous**, *-i-əs*, **feat'uous**, *-ū-əs*, (*arch.*) *adjs.* shapely: well-made: handsome: dexterous: neat.—*adv.* **feat'eously** (*Spens.*), dexterously, neatly. [O.Fr. *fetis*—L. *facticius*—*facĕre*, to make; cf. factitious.]

feature, *fē'chər*, *n.* form, outward appearance: beauty (*obs.*): shape, phantom (*arch.*): cast of face: an element or prominent trait of anything: a characteristic: a part of the body, esp. of the face: (*pl.*) the face: a non-news article in fertile: prolific.—*v.t.* **fec′undāte**, to make fruitful: to impregnate.—*ns.* **fecundā′tion**; **fecundity** (*fi-kund′i-ti*), fruitfulness: prolificness. [L. *fēcundus*, fruitful.]

fed, *fed*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of feed (1).

fedarie, foedaire, *fē′dər-i*, **federarie, -ary**, *fed′ər-ər-i*, *ns.* Shakespearian words for a confederate, accomplice. [L. *foedus*, *-eris*, treaty; moulded on feudary.]

fedayee, *fə-dä′yē*, *n.* Arab commando, esp. one involved in the conflict against Israel:—*pl.* **feda′yeen.** [Ar. *fidā′ī*.]

fedelini, *fed-e-lē′nē*, *n.* vermicelli. [It.]

federal, *fed′ər-əl*, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of a treaty or covenant: confederated, founded upon mutual agreement: of a union or government in which several states, while independent in home affairs, combine for national or general purposes, as in the United States (in the American Civil War, *Federal* was the name applied to the states of the North which defended the Union against the *Confederate* separatists of the South).—*n.* a supporter of federation: a Unionist soldier in the American Civil War.—*n.* **fed′eracy.**—*v.t.* **fed′eralise, -ize.**—*ns.* **fed′eralism**, the principles or cause maintained by federalists; **fed′eralist**, a supporter of a federal constitution or union; **fed′erary** (*Shak.*; see fedarie).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **fed′erate**, to join in league or federation.—*adj.* united by league: confederated.—*n.* **federā′tion**, the act of uniting in league: a federal union.—*adj.* **fed′erātive**, united

irresolute. [O.Fr. *foible*, for *floible*—L. *flēbilis*, lamentable, from *flēre*, to weep.]

feed, *fēd*, *v.t.* to give, furnish, or administer food to: to nourish: to furnish with necessary material: to foster: to give as food or as material to be used progressively: to furnish (an actor) with cues or opportunities of achieving an effect: in football, to pass the ball to.—*v.i.* to take food: to nourish oneself by eating:—*pr.p.* **feed′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **fed.**—*n.* an allowance of provender, esp. to cattle: fodder: feeding: pasture: a plentiful meal: material supplied progressively for any operation: the means, channel, motion or rate of such supply: rate of progress of a tool: a theatrical feeder.—*n.* **feeder**, one who feeds: an actor who feeds another: that which supplies (water, electricity, ore, paper, etc.): a tributary: a feeding-bottle: a bib: one who fattens cattle: a shepherd (*obs.*): a dependant, a servant.—*adj.* secondary, subsidiary, tributary.—*n.* **feed′ing**, act of eating: that which is eaten: pasture: the placing of the sheets of paper in position for a printing or ruling machine.—**feed′-back**, return of part of the output of a system to the input as a means towards improved quality or self-correction of error; used also in speaking of biological, etc., self-adjusting systems; **feed′-head**, a cistern that supplies water to a boiler; **feed′-heat′er**, an apparatus for heating water for a boiler; **feed′ing-bott′le**, a bottle for supplying liquid food to an infant; **feed′lot**, a unit in which cattle are a rub (*obs.*): perturbation. [O.E. *fēsian*, to drive away.]

fegary, *fi-gā'ri*, *n.* a variant of vagary.

fegs, *fegz*, *interj.* in faith, truly. [See fay (2), faith, and faix.]

fehmgericht. Same as vehmgericht.

feign (*Spens.* fain, faine, fayne), *fān*, *v.t.* to fashion (*obs.*): to invent: to imagine falsely (*obs.*): to assume fictitiously: to imagine (*arch.*): to make a show or pretence of, to counterfeit, simulate: to dissemble (*Spens.*).—*adj.* **feigned**, pretended: simulating: imagined (*arch.*): fictitious.—*adv.* **feign'edly.**—*ns.* **feign'edness**; **feign'ing.** [Fr. *feindre*, pr.p. *feignant*, to feign—L. *fingĕre*, *fictum*, to form.]

feint, *fānt*, *n.* a false appearance: a pretence: a mock-assault: a deceptive movement in fencing, boxing, etc.—*v.i.* to make a feint. [Fr. *feinte*, see above.]

feint, *fānt*, *adj.* a printers' or stationers' spelling of faint.—*n.pl.* **feints** (same as faints).

feis, *pl.* **feiseanna**, *fesh*, *fesh'ə-nə*, *n.* an ancient Irish assembly for the proclamation of laws and the holding of artistic, intellectual and sports competitions: an Irish festival on the ancient model, including sports events, folk music and dancing. [Ir., festival, assembly.]

feldgrau, *felt'grow*, *n.* and *adj.* field-grey, the colour of German military uniforms. [Ger. *feld*, field, *grau*, grey.]

feldsher, *fel(d)'shər*, *n.* (in Russia and parts of Eastern Europe), a partly trained person who practises medicine: one who assists a doctor.

for the tanner. [O.E. *fell*; cf. Ger. *fell*, L. *pellis*, Gr. *pella*.]

fell, *fel*, (*Spens.*) *n.* gall, bitterness. [L. *fel*.]

fell, *fel*, *adj.* cruel: fierce: dire: ruthless: deadly: keen: doughty: pungent (*Scot.*): great, mighty (*Scot.*).—*adv.* in a fell manner: very (*Scot.*): very much (*Scot.*).—*n.* **fell'ness.**—*adv.* **felly** (*fel'li*).—*adj.* **fell-lurk'ing** (*Shak.*), lurking with treacherous purpose. [O.Fr. *fel*, cruel—L.L. *fellō*, *-ōnis*; see felon.]

fellah, *fel'ə*, *n.* a peasant, esp. in Egypt:—*pl.* **fell'ahs, fellahîn**, *-hēn'*. [Ar. *fellāh*, tiller.]

fellatio, *fə-lā'shē-ō*, *n.* a sexual perversion in which the penis is stimulated orally. [L.,—*fellāre*, to suck.]

felloe. See felly.

fellow, *fel'ō*, *n.* an associate: a companion and equal: one of a pair, a mate: a counterpart: the like: a member of a university who enjoys a fellowship: a member of a scientific or other society: a man generally: a worthless or contemptible person.—*adj.* **fell'owly** (*Shak.*), companionable.—*n.* **fell'owship**, the state of being a fellow or partner: friendly intercourse: communion: an association: an endowment in a college for the support of graduates called Fellows: the position and income of a fellow: reckoning of proportional division of profit and loss among partners.—**fell'ow-cit'izen**, one belonging to the same city; **fell'ow-comm'oner**, at Cambridge and elsewhere, one of a privileged class of undergraduates, dining at the Fellows' and certain kinds of hair to interlace and cling together.—*v.t.* to make into felt: to cover with felt.—*v.i.* to become felted or matted.—*v.t.* **felt'er**, to mat like felt.—*n.* **felt'ing**, the art or process of making felt or of matting fibres together: the felt itself. [O.E. *felt*; cf. Du. *vilt*, Ger. *filz*.]

felucca, *fe-luk'ə* *n.* a small merchant-vessel used in the Mediterranean, with two masts, lateen sails, and often a rudder at each end. [It. *feluca*; cf. Ar. *falūkah*.]

felwort, *fel'wûrt*. *n.* a gentian. [O.E. *feldwyrt*—*feld*, field, *wyrt*, wort.]

female, *fē'māl*, *n.* a woman or girl (sometimes used derogatorily): any animal or plant of the same sex as a woman.—*adj.* of the sex that produces young or eggs, fructifications or seeds: for, belonging to, characteristic of, or fancifully attributed to that sex: womanish (*Shak.*); of the sex characterised by relatively large gametes (*biol.*): of parts of mechanism, hollow and adapted to receive a counterpart (*mach.*).—Also (*Milt.*) **fe'măl**.—*ns.* **fe'māleness**, **femality** (*-mal'i-ti*).—**female screw**, a cylindrical hole with a thread or groove cut on the inward surface. [Fr. *femelle*—L. *fēmella*, a girl, dim. of *fēmina*, woman; the second syllable influenced by association with male.]

feme, *fem*, *fēm*, (*law*) *n.* a woman.—**feme covert** (*kuv'ərt*), a married woman; **feme sole**, a spinster, widow, or married woman legally in the position of an unmarried. [O.Fr. *feme*.]

fen'-crick'et, the mole cricket; **fen'-fire**, the Will-o'-the-wisp; **fen'land**; **fen'man**, a dweller in fen country.—*adj.* **fen'-sucked** (*Shak.*), drawn out of bogs. [O.E. *fenn*; O.N. *fen*.]

fen, *fen*, *v.t.* an exclamation in boys' games, used to bar a right or privilege. [Cf. fend.]

fen, *fen*, *n.* a Chinese coin, 0·1 yuan. [Chin.]

fence, *fens*, *n.* a barrier, esp. of wood or of wood and wire for enclosing, bounding or protecting land: the art of fencing: defence: a receiver of stolen goods, also a receiving-house (*thieves' slang*).—*v.t.* to enclose with a fence: to fortify: to shield: to keep off.—*v.i.* to guard: to practise fencing: to be a receiver or purchaser of stolen goods: to answer or dispute evasively: to leap fences.—*adjs.* **fenced**, enclosed with a fence; **fence'less**, without fence or enclosure, open.—*n.* **fenc'er**, one who practises fencing with a sword.—*adj.* **fenc'ible**, capable of being fenced or defended.—*n.* (*hist.*) a militiaman or volunteer enlisted at a crisis.—*adj.* **fenc'ing**, defending or guarding.—*n.* the act of erecting a fence: material for fences: fences collectively: the leaping of fences: receiving stolen goods (*thieves' slang*): the act or art of attack and defence with a sword or the like.—**fence'-lizard**, a small American lizard (*Sceloporus*); **fence month**, close season; **fenc'ing-master**, one who teaches fencing.—**fence the tables**, in the ancient usage of Scotland, to debar the unworthy from partaking in communion; **sit on the fence**, to avoid comm

[redacted]

distinguished by the cylindrical, strongly-ribbed fruit.—**fenn′el-flower**, Nigella.—**giant fennel**, an umbelliferous plant, *Ferula communis*. [O.E. *finul*—L. *fēniculum*, *fēnuc*(*u*)*lum*, fennel—*fēnum*, hay.]

fent, *fent*, *n*. a slit, crack: a remnant or odd, short, or damaged piece of cloth (*N. Eng*.).—**fent′-merchant**. [O.Fr. *fente*—L. *findĕre*, to cleave.]

fenugreek, *fen′ū-grēk*, *n*. a plant (*Trigonella foenum-graecum*), allied to melilot. [L. *fēnum graecum*, Greek hay.]

feod, **feodal**, **feodary**. Same as **feud**, **feudal**, **feudary**.

feoff, *fef*, *n*. a fief.—*v.t*. to grant possession of a fief or property in land.—*ns*. **feoffee′**, the person invested with the fief; **feoff′er**, **feoff′or**, he who grants the fief; **feoff′ment**, the gift of a fief. [O.Fr. *feoffer* or *fiefer*—O.Fr. *fief*. See **fee**.]

feracious, *fi-rā′shəs*, *adj*. fruitful.—*n*. **feracity** (*fi-ras′i-ti*; *rare*). [L. *ferāx*, *-ācis*—*ferre*, to bear.]

ferae naturae, *fē′rē nə-tū′rē*, *fe-rī na-tōō′rī*, (L.) (of animals) wild, undomesticated.

feral, *fē′rəl*, *adj*. wild: untamed: uncultivated: run wild: brutish.—*adjs*. **fer′alised**, **-ized**, run wild from domestication; **ferine** (*-rīn*, *-rin*), pertaining to or like a wild beast: wild: brutish.—*n*. **ferity** (*fer′i-ti*), wildness: uncultivated state: savagery. [L. *fera*, a wild beast.]

feral, *fē′rəl*, *adj*. deadly: funereal. [L. *fērālis*.]

fer-de-lance, *fer′də-lās*, *n*. the lance-headed or

the element (symbol Fm) of atomic number 100. [Italian physicist Enrico *Fermi* (1901-54).]

fern, *fûrn*, *n*. one of the class of higher or vascular cryptogamous plants, Filices.—*n*. **fern′ery**, a place for rearing ferns.—*adj*. **fern′y**.—**fern′-ally′** (or *-al′*), a pteridophyte other than a fern; **fern′-owl**, the night-jar: the short-eared owl; **fern′-seed**, the spores of ferns, once held to confer invisibility; **fern′shaw**, a thicket of ferns; **fern′tic(k)le** (*obs*. or *dial*.), also **ferni-**, **fairni-**, **ferny-**, **fairny-** (*Scot*.), a freckle.—*adj*. **fern′tic(k)led**. [O.E. *fearn*; Ger. *farn*.]

ferocious, *fə-rō′shəs*, *adj*. savage, fierce: cruel.—*adv*. **ferō′ciously**.—*ns*. **ferō′ciousness**; **ferocity** (*-ros′i-ti*), savage cruelty of disposition: untamed fierceness. [L. *ferōx*, *ferōcis*, wild—*ferus*, wild.]

ferrandine. See **farandine**.

ferrate, *fer′āt*, *n*. a salt of ferric acid.—*adjs*. **ferr′eous**, pertaining to, containing, or like iron; **ferr′ic**, of iron; of trivalent iron (**ferr′ic acid**, a hypothetical acid H_2FeO_4) (*chem*.); **ferrif′erous**, bearing or yielding iron.—*n*. **ferr′ite**, a form of pure iron: any of a number of new magnetic materials (generally mixtures of iron oxide with one or more other metals) which are also electric insulators.—*adjs*. **ferrit′ic**, consisting mainly of ferrite; **ferr′ous**, of bivalent iron: loosely, containing iron.—**ferricy′anide**, a salt of hydroferricyanic acid; **ferricyan′ogen**, the trivalent radical, $Fe(CN)_6$, of the ferricyanides; **ferr′o-all′oy** (or *-oi′*), an alloy of iron and some other metal;

carriage over water: the right of conveying passengers: a ferry-boat.—*n.* **ferr'iage**, provision for ferrying: the fare paid for it.—**ferr'y-boat**; **ferr'y-house**, a ferryman's house: a place of shelter or refreshment at a ferry; **ferr'yman**. [O.E. *ferian*, to convey, *faran*, to go; Ger. *fähre*, a ferry—*fahren*, to go, to carry.]

fertile, *fûr'tīl*, *U.S.* *-təl*, able to bear or produce abundantly: rich in resources: inventive: fertilising: capable of breeding, hatching, or germinating.—*adv.* **fer'tilely**.—*n.* **fertilisa'tion**, **-z-**, (*-ti-lī-zā'shən*), the act or process of fertilising.—*v.t.* **fer'tilise**, **-ize**, to make fertile or fruitful: to enrich: to impregnate: to pollinate.—*ns.* **fer'tiliser**, **-z-**, one who, or that which, fertilises; **fertility** (*-til'i-ti*), fruitfulness: richness: abundance.—**Fertile Crescent**, a crescent-shaped region stretching from Armenia to Arabia, formerly fertile but now mainly desert, considered to be the cradle of civilisation; **fertile material**, an isotope (as uranium-238) that can be readily transformed into fissionable material. [Fr.,—L. *fertilis*—*ferre*, to bear.]

ferule, *fer'o͞ol*, *n.* a cane or rod used for punishment.—*n.* **fer'ula**, a ferule: a staff of command. (*cap.*) the giant fennel genus.—*adj.* **ferulā'ceous**, like a cane, reed, or Ferula. [L. *ferula*, a giant fennel—*ferire*, to strike.]

fervent, *fûr'vənt*, *adj.* hot: ardent: zealous: warm in feeling.—*n.* **fer'vency**, heat: eagerness: emotional warmth.—*adv.* **fer'vently**.—*adjs.* **fervescent** (*-ves'ənt*), growing hot; **fer'vid**, very h

running across its width. [Fr. *feston*, app. conn. with L. *fēstum*, a festival.]

festschrift, *fest'shrift*, *n.* a festival publication, commonly a collection of learned papers of the like, presented by their authors and published in honour of some person. [Ger., festival writing.]

fet, **fett**, *fet*, *v.t.* obsolete form of fetch.

fetal. See foetus.

fetch, *fech*, *v.t.* to bring: to go and get: to obtain as its price: to cause to come: to call forth: to recall from a swoon: to draw (as blood, breath): to achieve the gaining over of, to take: to derive: to strike: to perform, make, take, utter (as a leap, a sigh, a circuit): to achieve: to reach or attain.—*v.i.* to make one's way: to arrive: to be effective.—*n.* the act of bringing: space carried over: a stratagem.—*adj.* **fetch'ing**, fascinating.—**fetch a compass, circuit**, to go round in a wide curve; **fetch and carry**, to perform humble services for another; **fetch a pump**, to pour water in so as to make it draw; **fetch off**, to bring out of danger or difficulty: to make away with (*Shak.*): to fleece (*Shak.*); **fetch out**, to draw forth, develop; **fetch up**, to recover: to come to a stop: to bring up, rear (*U.S.*). [O.E. *feccan*, app. an altered form of *fetian*, to fetch; cf. Ger. *fassen*, to seize.]

fetch, *fech*, *n.* the apparition, double, or wraith of a living person.—**fetch'-can'dle**, a nocturnal light, supposed to portend a death. [Ety. unknown.]

fête, *fet*, *fāt*, *n.* a festival: a holiday: the festival grain or in money: a right to the use of land, houses, etc., in perpetuity, for a stipulated annual payment (**feu′-dū′ty**): a piece of land held in feu.—*v.t.* to vest in one who undertakes to pay the feu-duty.—*n.* **feu′ar**, one who holds real estate in consideration of payment of feu-duty.—*adj.* **feud′al**, pertaining to a feu. [O.Fr. *feu*; see fee.]

feu (*pl.* **feux**) **d'artifice**, *fø dar-tē-fēs*, (Fr.) fireworks; **feu de joie**, *də zhwä*, a bonfire; (in English, *not* in French) a firing of guns in token of joy.

feud, *fūd*, *n.* a war waged by private individuals, families, or clans against one another on their own account: a bloody strife: a persistent state of private enmity.—Also *v.i.*—*n.*, *adj.* **feud′ing.** —**right of feud**, the right to protect oneself and one's kinsmen, and punish injuries. [O.Fr. *faide*, *feide*—L.L. *faida*—O.H.G. *fēhida*; vowel change unexplained; see foe.]

feud, feod, *fūd*, *n.* a fief or land held on condition of service.—*adj.* **feud′al**, pertaining to feuds or fiefs: belonging to feudalism.—*n.* **feudalisā′tion, -z-.**—*v.t.* **feud′alise, -ize.**—*ns.* **feud′alism**, the feudal system or its principles: a class-conscious social or political system resembling the mediaeval feudal system; **feud′alist**; **feudal′ity**, the state of being feudal: the feudal system.—*adv.* **feud′ally.**—*adjs.* **feud′ary, feod′ary, feud′atory**, holding lands or power by a feudal tenure.—Also *ns.*—*n.* **feud′ist**, a writer on feuds: one versed in the laws of feudal tenure.—**feudal system**, the system by which

calamity (chiefly *Scot.*): eccentric, slighty mad: supernatural: fairy-like: elfin. [M.E. *fay*, *fey* —O.E. *fǣge*, doomed; cf. Du. *veeg*, about to die.]

fez, *fez*, *n.* a red brimless truncated conical cap of wool or felt, with black tassel, worn in Egypt, formerly in Turkey—the *tarboosh*:—*pl.* **fezz′es, fez′es.**—*adj.* **fezzed** (*fezd*). [From *Fez* in Morocco.]

fiacre, *fē-ak′r′*, *n.* a hackney-coach: a cab. [Fr., from the Hôtel de St *Fiacre* in Paris, where first used.]

fiancé, fem. **fiancée**, *fē-ã′sā*, *n.* one betrothed.—*n.pl.* **fiançailles** (*fē-ã-sī-y′*), betrothal. [Fr.]

fianchetto, *fyäng-ket′to*, (*chess*) *n.* the early movement of a knight's pawn to develop a bishop on a long diagonal.

Fianna Fáil, *fē′an-ä foil*, the Irish republican party. [Ir., militia of Fál (a stone monument at Tara, hence Ireland); cf. Fenian.]

fiars, *fē′ərz*, (*Scot.*) *n.pl.* the prices of grain legally *struck* or fixed for the year at the *Fiars* Court, so as to regulate the payment of stipend, rent, and prices not expressly agreed upon—usu. **fiars prices.** [O.Fr. *feor*, *fuer*, fixed price, standard—L. *forum*, market.]

fiasco, *fē-as′kō*, *n.* a flask, bottle: a failure in a musical performance: a complete failure of any kind. [It. *fiasco*, bottle, perh. from L. *vasculum*, a little vessel, *vas*, a vessel.]

fiat, *fī′at*, L. *fē′ät*, *n.* a formal or solemn command: a short order or warrant of a judge for makin mineral sillimanite, a fibrous aluminium silicate; fibrō′ma, a tumour composed of fibrous tissue:—*pl.* fibrō′mata.—*v.i.* fibrose (*fi-brōs′*), to form fibrous tissue.—*adj.* fibrose (*fi′brōs*), fibrous.—*ns.* fibro′sis, a morbid growth of fibrous tissue; fibrosi′tis, inflammation (esp. rheumatic) of fibrous tissue.—*adjs.* fibrŏt′ic, pertaining to fibrosis; fi′brous, composed of or like fibres; fibrovas′cūlar, composed of fibres and conducting elements.—fi′breboard, a building-board made from compressed fibrous materials; fi′breglass, a synthetic fibre made of extremely fine filaments of molten glass, used in textile manufacture, in heat and sound insulation, and in reinforced plastics; fibre optics, technique using fibre optic(s) bundles (as *adj.* usu. fibre optic); fibre optic(s) bundle, bundle of extremely thin flexible glass fibres suitably coated, used in optical instruments to transmit maximum light, and images of maximum clarity, and designed, because of their flexibility, for seeing into otherwise inaccessible places. [Fr.,—L. *fibra*, thread, fibre.]

fibula, *fib′ū-lə*, *n.* a brooch: the outer of the two bones from the knee to the ankle.—*adj.* fib′ūlar. [L. *fibula*, brooch.]

fichu, *fi′shōō*, *fē-shü*, *n.* a three-cornered cape worn over the shoulders, the ends crossed upon the bosom: a triangular piece of muslin, etc., for the neck. [Fr.]

fickle, *fik′l*, *adj.* inconstant: changeable.—*v.t.* (*Scot.*) to perplex, puzzle.—*n.* fick′leness. [O.E.

sailor's heaven; fiddler's money, small coins, as sixpences; fidd′lestick, a violin bow: derisively, a mere nothing or anything.—*interj.* fidd′lestick(s), nonsense!—fidd′le-string, a string for a fiddle; fidd′lewood, a tropical American tree (Citharexylum; fam. Verbenaceae) yielding valuable hard wood.—a face like a fiddle, a long or dismal face; as fit as a fiddle, in the best of condition; play first, or second fiddle, to act as a first-violin or a second-violin player in an orchestra: to take a leading, or a subordinate, part in anything; Scotch fiddle, the itch (from the motion of the fingers against the palm). [O.E. *fithele*; Ger. *fiedel*; see viol.]

fiddley, *fid′li*, *n.* iron framework round a hatchway opening. [Origin obscure.]

fide et amore, *fi′dē et a-mö′rē*, *fi′dā et a-mō′re*, (L.) by faith and love; fide et fiducia, *fi-dū′shi-a*, *fi-dōō′ki-ä*, by faith and confidence; fide et fortitudine, *for-ti-tū′di-nē*, *for-ti-tōō′di-ne*, by faith and fortitude; fidei defensor, *fi′dē-ī di-fen′sör*, *fi-dā′ē dā-fen′sōr*, defender of the faith; fide non armis, *non är′mis*, *ar′mēs*, by faith, not arms; fides et justitia, *fi′dēz et jus-tish′i-a*, *fi′dāz et ūs-ti′ti-a*, fidelity and justice; fides Punica, *pū-ni-kə*, *pōō′ni-ka*, Punic faith: treachery.

fidelity, *fi-del′i-ti*, *n.* faithfulness: faithfulness to a husband or wife: honesty: firm adherence: exactitude in reproduction. [L. *fidēlitās*, *-ātis*—*fidēlis*, faithful—*fidĕre*, to trust.]

fidget, *fij′it*, *v.i.* to be unable t multiplication, and division can be performed except that division by 0 is excluded (*math.*).—*v.t.* at cricket and baseball, to catch or stop and return to the fixed place: to put into the field for play, or for military action.—*v.i.* to stand in position for catching or stopping the ball in cricket.—*adj.* **field'ed** (*Shak.*), encamped.—*ns.* **field'er**, one who fields; **field'ing**, the acting in the field at cricket as distinguished from batting.—*advs.* **field'ward, -wards**, toward the fields.—**field ambulance**, medical unit on field of battle; **field allowance**, a small extra payment to officers on active service; **field artillery**, mobile ordnance for active operations in the field; **field battery**, a battery of field artillery; **field bed**, a camp or trestle bedstead: a bed in the open air; **field book**, a book used in surveying fields, etc.; **field'boots**, knee-length boots; **field botany, field geology**, etc., botany, geology, etc., pursued in the open air; **field club**, a club of field naturalists.—*n.pl.* **field colours**, small flags used for marking the position for companies and regiments, also any regimental headquarters' flags.—**field'-cor'net**, the magistrate of a township (*S. African hist.*): rank equivalent to lieutenant, *assistant field-cornet* equal to second-lieutenant (*S. African mil.*); **field day**, a day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises: any day of unusual activity or success; **field'-dew** (*Shak.*); **field event**, an athletic event other than a race; **field'fare** (ety. doubtful), a species of thrush, having a reddish-yellow throat and breast spotted with black; **field glass(es)**, a

to begin warlike operations. [O.E. *feld*; cf. Du. *veld*, the open country, Ger. *feld*.]

fiend, *fēnd*, *n.* a devil: one actuated by the most intense wickedness or hate: an addict: a devotee.—*adj.* **fiend'ish**, like a fiend: devilishly cruel.—*n.* **fiend'ishness**.—*adj.* **fiend'-like**, like a fiend: fiendish. [O.E. *fēond*, enemy, orig. pr.p. of *fēon*, to hate; Ger. *feind*, Du. *vijand*.]

fierce, *fērs*, *adj.* savage: ferocious: violent.—*adv.* **fierce'ly**.—*n.* **fierce'ness**. [O.Fr. *fers* (Fr. *fier*)—L. *ferus*, wild, savage.]

fieri facias, *fī'ə-rī fā'shi-as*, *fi'e-rē fak'i-äs*, (L.L.) cause to be done—the name of a writ commanding the sheriff to distrain the defendant's goods.

fiery, *fīr'i*, *adj.* like or consisting of fire: ardent: impetuous: irritable: of ground in games, dry, hard, fast.—*adv.* **fier'ily**.—*n.* **fier'iness**.—**fiery cross**, a charred cross dipped in blood, formerly carried round in the Scottish Highlands as a call to arms. [fire.]

fiesta, *fē-es'tə*, *n.* saint's day: holiday: festivity. [Sp.]

fife, *fīf*, *n.* a smaller variety of the flute.—*v.i.* to play on the fife.—*n.* **fif'er**, a fife-player.—**fife'-ma'jor** (*obs.*), the chief fifer in a regiment; **fife rail**, the rail round the mainmast, where a fifer sat at heaving of the anchor. [Ger. *pfeife*, pipe, or Fr. *fifre*, fifer, both—L. *pīpāre*, to cheep.]

Fifish, *fīf'ish*, *adj.* cranky: queer: like a **Fif'er**, or inhabitant of *Fife*, Scotland.

fifteen, *fif'tēn*, or *fif-tēn'*, *adj.* and *n.* five and ten: a set, group, or team of fifteen (as formerly the Court of Session).—*n.* **fifteen'er**, a verse of produces figs; **fig'wort**, any species of Scrophularia: pilewort. [Fr. *figue*—L. *ficus*, a fig, fig-tree.]

fig, *fig*, (*coll.*) *n*. figure: dress: form.—*v.t.* to dress, get up (with *out*): (of a horse) to display in an artificially lively condition (with *out* or *up*):—*pr.p.* **figg'ing**; *pa.t.*and *pa.p.* **figged**.—*n.* **figg'ery**, dressy ornament. [Perh. figure.]

fight, *fīt*, *v.i.* to strive: to contend in war or in single combat.—*v.t.* to engage in conflict with: to contend against: to maintain or contend for by combat, action at law, or otherwise: to manipulate in fight: to achieve by struggle: to cause to fight:—*pr.p.* **fight'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **fought** (*föt*).—*n.* a struggle: a combat: a strong disagreement: a battle or engagement: fighting spirit: inclination to fight: a screen to cover the men in a naval fight (*Shak.*).—*n.* **fight'er**, one who fights: a boxer: an aircraft engaged in war.—*adj.* **fight'ing**, engaged in, eager for, or fit for war or strife.—*n.* the act of fighting or contending.—**fighting chance**, a chance of success given supreme effort; **fighting cock**, a gamecock: a pugnacious fellow; **fighting fish** (*Betta pugnax*), a small freshwater fish of Thailand, kept for its extraordinary readiness for fighting, bets being laid on the issue.—*adj.* **fight'ing-fit**, in good condition.—**fight it out**, to struggle on until the end; **fight shy of**, to avoid from mistrust; **fight to the finish, to the ropes, to the last ditch**, to fight until completely exhausted; **live like fighting cocks**, to get the best of meat and drink.

figurate numbers, a series of numbers such that if each be subtracted from the next, and the series so formed be treated in the same way, by a continuation of the process equal differences will ultimately be obtained; **fig'ure-cast'er** (*obs.*), an astrologer; **fig'ure-cast'ing**, the art of preparing casts of animal or other forms; **fig'ure-dance**, a dance consisting of elaborate figures; **figured bass**, a bass with numerals added to indicate chords; **fig'urehead**, the figure or bust under the bowsprit of a ship: a nominal head; **fig'ure-weav'ing**, the weaving of figured fancy fabrics.—**cut a figure**, to make a conspicuous appearance; **figure on**, to count upon: to plan (*U.S.*). [Fr.,—L. *figūra*—*fingĕre*, to form.]

fike, *fīk*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to fidget restlessly.—*n.* restlessness: any vexatious requirement or detail in work; a pernickety, exacting person.—*n.* **fik'ery**, fuss.—*adjs.* **fik'ish**, **fik'y**. [Prob. O.N. *fikja*.]

filabeg. See filibeg.

filacer, *fil'ə-sər*, *n.* formerly an officer who filed writs.—Also **fil'azer**. [O.Fr. *filacier*—*filace*, a file for papers—apparently L. *filum*, a thread.]

filagree. Same as filigree.

filament, *fil'ə-mənt*, *n.* a slender or threadlike object: a fibre: the stalk of a stamen (*bot.*): a chain of cells: a thread of high resistance in an incandescent lamp or thermionic valve (*elec.*).—*adjs.* **filamentary** (-*ment'ə-ri*), like a filament; **filament'ous**, threadlike. [L. *filum*, a thread.]

filander, *fil-and'ər*, threadlike intestinal worm in hawks: (in *pl.*) the disease it causes. [O.Fr.

fil′ing, a particle rubbed off with a file.—**file′-cutter**, a maker of files; **file′-fish**, a fish of Balistes or kindred genus, the skin granulated like a file. [O.E. *fȳl* (W.S. *fēol*); Ger. *feile*; Du. *vijl*.]

file, *fil*, (*Shak.*; *Scot.*) *v.t.* to defile, pollute. [O.E. *gefylan*; cf. foul.]

filemot, *fil′i-mot*, *adj.* of a dead-leaf colour—*n.* the colour itself.—Also **philamot, philomot.** [Fr. *feuillemorte*, dead leaf.]

filet, *fē-le* (Fr.) undercut of beef, tenderloin: a kind of lace consisting of embroidery on a square-mesh net.

filet mignon, *fē-le mē-nyɔ̃*, (Fr.) a small cut of beef from the thick end of an undercut.

filial, *fil′i-əl*, *adj.* pertaining to or becoming a son or daughter: bearing the relation of a child.—*adv.* **fil′ially.** [Fr.,—L.L. *fīliālis*—L. *fīlius*, a son.]

filiate, filiation. Same as **affiliate, affiliation.**

filibeg, filabeg, fillibeg, phil(l)abeg, phil(l)ibeg, *fil′i-beg*, *n.* the kilt, the dress or petticoat reaching nearly to the knees, worn by the Highlanders of Scotland. [Gael. *feileadhbeag*—*feileadh*, plait, fold, *beag*, little.]

filibuster, *fil′i-bus-tər*, *n.* a piratical adventurer, buccaneer: a military adventurer, one who makes unauthorised war: one who obstructs legislation by speeches, motions, etc.: obstruction in a legislative body.—*v.i.* to act as a filibuster.—*ns.* **filibus′terer; filibus′tering; filibus′terism.**—*adj.* **filibus′terous.** [Sp. *filibustero*, through Fr. *flibusti*

information about a situation; **fill the bill**, to be adequate; **fill up**, to fill, or be filled, by addition of more; **fill up with**, to stuff with (*lit.* and *fig.*). [O.E. *fyllan*—*full*, full.]

fill, fil, *fil*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a thill or shaft.—**fill′-horse, p(h)il′-horse** (*Shak.*), a thill-horse. [See thill (1).]

fille, *fē-y′*, (Fr.) girl: daughter; **fille de chambre** (*də shä-br′*), a chambermaid; **fille de joie** (*zhwä*), a prostitute; **fille d'honneur** (*do-nœr*), a maid of honour.

fillet, *fil′ət*, *n.* a narrow piece of wood, metal, etc.: a band for the hair: meat or fish boned and rolled: a piece of meat without bone, esp. the fleshy part of the thigh or the undercut of the sirloin: a thick boneless slice of fish: a small space or band used along with mouldings (*archit.*).—*v.t.* to bind or adorn with a fillet: to make into fillets: to bone:—*pr.p.* **fill′eting**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **fill′eted.**—**fillet weld**, a weld at the junction of two parts at right angles to each other, a fillet of welding material being laid down in the angle created by the intersection of the surfaces of the parts. [Fr. *filet*, dim. of *fil*, from L. *filum*, a thread.]

fillibeg. See **filibeg.**

fillip, *fil′ip*, *v.t.* to strike with the fingernail released from the ball of the thumb with a sudden jerk: to incite, stimulate:—*pr.p.* **fill′iping**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **fill′iped.**—*n.* a jerk of the finger from the thumb: a stimulus. [A form of flip.]

fillipeen. U.S. form of **philop(o)ena.**

fillister, *fil′is-tər*, *n.* a kind of rabbeting plane.

traffic, to move in the direction specified by the filter: to become known gradually (*fig.*).—*adj.* **fil'terable, fil'trable,** able to pass through a filter (see below): capable of being filtered.—*n.* **filt(e)rability.**—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **fil'trate,** to filter or percolate.—*n.* a filtered liquid.—*n.* **filtrā'tion,** act or process of filtering.—**fil'ter-bed,** a bed of sand, gravel, clinker, etc., used for filtering water or sewage; **fil'ter-paper,** porous paper for use in filtering; **fil'ter-passer, filterable virus,** terms used formerly for virus in sense of submicroscopic disease agent; **filter-tip,** a cigarette with a filter at the mouth end. [O.Fr. *filtre*—L.L. *filtrum*, felt.]

filth, *filth*, *n.* foul matter: anything that defiles, physically or morally: obscenity.—*adv.* **filth'ily.** —*n.* **filth'iness.**—*adj.* **filth'y,** foul: unclean: impure. [O.E. *fӯlth*—*fūl*, foul.]

filtre (Fr.). See **café filtre.**

fimble, *fim'bl*, *n.* the male plant of hemp, weaker and shorter in fibre than carl-hemp. [Du. *femel*, female.]

fimbria, *fim'bri-ə*, *n.* a fringing filament.—*adj.* **fim'briate,** fringed: having a narrow border (*her.*).—*v.t.* **fim'briate,** to fringe: to hem.—*adj.* **fim'briated.**—*n.* **fimbria'tion.** [L. *fimbriae*, fibres, fringe.]

fimicolous, *fim-ik'ə-ləs*, *adj.* growing on dung. [L. *fimus*, dung, *colĕre*, to inhabit.]

fin, *fin*, *n.* an organ by which an aquatic animal steers, balances, or swims: a fixed vertical surface on the tail of an aeroplane: a portion of

(*-sēr'*) to finance: to swindle. [Fr.,—O.Fr. *finer*, to settle—L. *finis*, an end.]

finback. See **fin.**

finch, *finch*, *-sh*, *n.* a name applied to many passerine birds, esp. to those of the genus Fringilla or family Fringillidae—bullfinch, chaffinch, goldfinch, etc.—*adj.* **finched, finch-backed.**—*adj.* **finch'-backed,** striped or spotted on the back. [O.E. *finc*; Ger. *fink*.]

find, *find*, *v.t.* to come upon or meet with: to discover or arrive at: to come to perceive: to experience: to supply: to determine after judicial inquiry: to succeed in getting.—*v.i.* to come upon game:—*pr.p.* **find'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **found.**—*n.* an act of finding: something found, esp. of value or interest.—*ns.* **find'er,** one who finds: a small telescope attached to a larger one, or a lens attached to a camera, to facilitate the directing of it upon the object required; **find'ing,** act of one who finds: that which is found: a judicial verdict: (*pl.*) the appliances which some workmen have to supply, esp. of shoemakers—everything save leather: accessories (*U.S.*).—**find'-fault** (*Shak.*), one who finds fault with another.—**finders keepers** (*coll.*), those who find something are entitled to keep it; **find one in,** to supply one with; **find one's account in,** to find satisfactory profit or advantage in; **find one's feet,** to become able to stand, able to cope readily with new conditions; **find oneself,** to feel, as regards health, happiness, etc.: to come to terms with oneself: to discover one's money penalty.—*v.t.* to bring to an end (*Shak.*): to impose a fine on: to punish by fine: to pledge or pawn (*Shak.*).—*adjs.* **fin'able**, liable to a fine; **fine'less** (*Shak.*), endless.—**foot of fine** (see foot). [L. *finis*, an end.]

fine, *fēn*, *n.* ordinary French brandy.—**fine Champagne**, *shā-pany'*, brandy distilled from wine made from grapes grown in the Champagne area of France. [Fr.]

fineer, *fi-nēr'*, an old form of veneer (*n.* and *v.t.*).

fineer, *fi-nēr'* (*obs.*), *v.i.* to get goods on credit by fraudulent artifice. [Prob. Du.; cf. finance.]

Fine Gael, *fē'ne gāl*, (*lit.* United Ireland) the moderate party led orig. by W. T. Cosgrave.

finem respice, *fī'nəm rəs-pi'sē*, *fē'nem re'spi-ke*, (L.) consider the end.

fines herbes, *fēn-zerb*, (Fr.) (*cook.*) a mixture of herbs used as a garnish or, chopped, as a seasoning.

finesse, *fi-nes'*, *n.* subtlety of contrivance: artifice: an endeavour by a player holding a higher card to take the trick with a lower, risking loss.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to play in finesse.—*v.i.* to use artifice.—*ns.* **finess'er**; **finess'ing**. [Fr.]

fingan, *fin-gän'*, *n.* a small coffee-cup without a handle—used with a zarf.—Also **finjan** (*-jän'*). [Egyptian *fingān*, Ar. *finjān*.]

finger, *fing'gər*, *n.* one of the five terminal parts of the hand, or of the four other than the thumb: anything shaped like a finger: part of a glove that covers a finger: a finger-breadth: touch: agency (esp. of God): share, interest: (in *pl.*) grip, control.—

cise in trifles: nice: foppish.—*n.* **finicality** (*-kal'i-ti*), state of being finical: something finical.—*adv.* **fin'ically**.—*ns.* **fin'icalness**, **fin'icking**, fussiness and fastidiousness.—*adjs.* **fin'icking**, **fin'icky**, **fin'ikin**, particular about trifles. [Prob. conn. with fine (1).]

fining. See fine (1).

finis, *fī'nis*, *n.* the end: conclusion. [L. *finis*.]

finish, *fin'ish*, *v.t.* to end: to complete the making of: to perfect: to give the last touches to: to complete the education of, esp. for life in society: to complete the course of a race: to put an end to, to destroy.—Also *v.i.*—*n.* that which finishes or completes: the end of a race, hunt, etc.: last touch, elaboration, polish: last coat of plaster or paint.—*adj.* **fin'ished**, brought to an end or to completion: complete: consummate: perfect.—*n.* **fin'isher**, one who finishes: one who completes or perfects, esp. in crafts.—*n.*, *adj.* **fin'ishing**.—**finishing post**, the post marking the end of a race. [Fr. *finir*, *finissant*—L. *finire*, to end.]

finite, *fī'nit*, *adj.* having an end or limit: subject to limitations or conditions—opp. to *infinite*.—*adv.* **fi'nitely**.—*ns.* **fi'niteness**, **finitude** (*fin'i-tūd*).—**finite verb**, a verb limited by person, number, tense, mood, opp. to infinitive, gerund, participle. [L. *fīnītus*, pa.p. of *fīnīre*, to limit.]

finjan. See fingan.

fink, *fingk*, (*slang*) *n.* a strike-breaker: an informer: loosely, an unpleasant person.—Also *v.i.* [Origin uncertain.]

burning: a mass of burning matter, as of fuel in a grate: flame or incandescence: a conflagration: firing: fuel: a heating apparatus: heat or light due to other causes than burning: lightning (*poet.*): volcanic or plutonic heat: great heat: the heat of fever or inflammation: glowing appearance: a sparkle of light: discharge of fire-arms (also *fig.*): enthusiasm: ardour: passion: spirited vigour or animation. —*v.t.* to ignite: to cause to explode: to expose to heat: to bake: to cauterise: to fuel: to affect as if by fire: to discharge: to drive out: to dismiss (from employment, etc.): to inflame: to animate: to rouse to passion of any kind. —*v.i.* to take fire: to shoot with firearms: to become inflamed: to break out in anger.—*adjs.* **fired**, affected, or having the appearance of having been affected, with fire: baked: ignited: kindled: discharged; **fire′less.**—*ns.* **fir′er**, one who fires, in any sense; **fir′ing**, ignition: discharge of guns, etc.: simultaneous ringing of a peal of bells: fuelling: firewood: fuel: cautery: injury by overheating: subjection to heat.—**fire′-alarm′**, apparatus for giving warning of fire: a warning of fire; **fire′-arm**, a weapon discharged by explosion (usu. in *pl.*); **fire′-arrow**, a dart or arrow carrying a combustible; **fire′-back**, a red-backed Sumatran pheasant: the back wall of a fireplace: an ornamental plate of iron so placed; **fire′ball**, a bolide: ball-lightning: an incendiary or illuminating projectile; **fire′-balloon′**, a balloon carrying fire and raised by the heating and rarefact

protective wire-frame or railing in front of a fireplace; **fire′-hook**, a hook formerly used to tear down burning buildings; **fire′-hose**, hose for extinguishing fires; **fire′house**, a house with a fireplace, a dwelling house; **fire′-insu′rance**, insurance against loss by fire; **fire′-irons**, fireside implements—poker, tongs, shovel—not necessarily of iron; **fire′light**, the light of a domestic fire; **fire′lighter**, a readily inflammable material or other means of lighting a fire; **fire′-lock**, a gun discharged by a lock with flint and steel; **fire′man**, one whose function is to assist in putting out fires and rescuing those in danger: a stoker: a train driver's assistant (stoker on steam engine): one who attends to conditions of safety in a mine: one who explodes charges; **fire′mark**, a metal plate formerly placed by insurance companies to mark an insured building; **fire′-mar′shal** (*U.S.*), **fire′-mas′ter**, head of a fire brigade.—*adj.* **fire′-new**, new from the fire: brand-new.—**fire′-office**, a fire insurance office; **fire′-o′pal**, a flame-coloured variety of opal; **fire′pan**, a metal vessel for holding fire; **fire′-place**, the place in a house appropriated to the fire, as the opening of a chimney into a room; **fire′-plough** (*U.S.* **-plow**; *archaeol.*), a stick rubbed in a wooden groove to make fire; **fire′-plug**, a hydrant for use against fires; **fire′-pol′icy**, a written instrument of insurance against fire; **fire′pot**, an earthen pot full of combustibles, used as a missile; **fire′-power** (*mil.*), the weight of missiles that can be fired with effect in a

fire off, to discharge: to ask, utter in rapid succession; **fire out** (*Shak.*), to expel; **fire up**, to start a fire: to fly into a passion; **hang fire** (see **hang**); **on fire**, in a state of fiery combustion; **play with fire**, to expose oneself to unnecessary risk: to treat lightly a situation which could prove dangerous; **St Anthony's, St Elmo's fire** (see **Saint**); **set on fire, set fire to**, to ignite; **under fire**, exposed to the enemy's fire: exposed to criticism. [O.E. *fȳr*; Ger. *feuer*; Gr. *pȳr*.]

firk, *fûrk*, *v.t.* to drive: to rouse: to whip or beat (*Shak.*). [O.E. *fercian*, to conduct.]

firkin, *fûr'kin*, *n.* a measure equal to the fourth part of a barrel (*brewing*): 9 gallons (*brewing*): 56 lb. of butter. [With dim. suf. *-kin*, from Old Du. *vierde*, fourth.]

firlot, *fûr'lət*, *n.* an old Scottish dry measure, the fourth part of a boll. [Earlier *ferthelot*; cf. O.N. *fiōrthe hlotr*, fourth lot.]

firm, *fûrm*, *adj.* fixed: compact: strong: not easily moved or disturbed: unshaken: resolute: decided.—Also *adv.*—*v.t.* to make firm.—*v.i.* to become firm.—*adj.* **firm'less**, wavering.—*adv.* **firm'ly**.—*n.* **firm'ness**. [O.Fr. *ferme*—L. *firmus*.]

firm, *fûrm*, *n.* the title under which a company transacts business: a business house or partnership. [It. *firma*, from L. *firmus*; see **farm**.]

firmament, *fûr'mə-mənt*, *n.* the solid sphere in which the stars were thought to be fixed: the sky.—*adj.* **firmament'al** (*-ment'l*). [L. *firmāmentum*—*firmus*, firm.]

revenue: one's purse.—*adj.* **fisc'al**, pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.—*n.* a treasurer (*obs.*): a public prosecutor, chief law officer of the crown under the Holy Roman Empire (*hist.*): in Scot. an officer who prosecutes in criminal cases in local and inferior courts—in full, *procurator-fiscal*.—**the fiscal question**, free trade or protection. [L. *fiscus*, a basket, a purse.]

fisgig. See **fizgig**.

fish, *fish*, *n.* a vertebrate that lives in water and breathes through gills: loosely, any exclusively aquatic animal: fish flesh: person:—*pl.* **fish**, or **fish'es**.—*v.i.* to catch or try to catch or obtain fish, or anything that may be likened to a fish (as seals, sponges, coral, compliments, information, husbands; often with *for*): to serve the purpose of fishing.—*v.t.* to catch and bring out of water: to bring up or out from a deep or hidden place, obscurity or the like: to elicit (with *out*): to practise the fisher's craft in: to ransack: to hoist the flukes of.—*adj.* **fish'able**.—*ns.* **fish'er**, one who fishes for sport or gain: the pekan or wood-shock (an inappropriate name); **fish'ery**, the business of catching fish: a place for catching fish: right of fishing.—*adj.* **fish'ful**, abounding in fish.—*v.t.* **fish'ify** (*Shak.*), to turn to fish.—*n.* **fish'iness**.—*adj.* **fish'ing**, used in fishing.—*n.* the art of practice of catching fish.—*adj.* **fish'y**, consisting of fish: like a fish: abounding in fish: dubious, as a story: equivocal, unsafe.—**fish'ball, -cake**, a ball of chopped fish and mashed potatoes, fried.—*adj.* **fish'-**

v.i. to swing the tail of an aircraft from side to side to reduce speed while gliding downward; **fish′-torpē′do**, a self-propelling torpedo; **fish′-way**, fish-ladder; **fish′-weir**, fish-garth; **fish′wife**, **fish′-woman**, a woman who carries fish about for sale; **fish′yback** (*U.S.*), transportation of freight containers and trailers by ship or barge.—**a fish out of water**, a person in an unaccustomed, unsuitable situation which makes him ill at ease; **drink like a fish**, to drink to excess; **fish in troubled waters**, to take advantage of disturbed times to further one's own interests; **have other fish to fry**, to have something else to do or attend to; **make fish of one and flesh (or fowl) of another**, to make invidious distinctions; **neither fish nor flesh (nor good red herring)**, or **neither fish, flesh, nor fowl**, neither one thing nor another; **odd fish** or **queer fish**, a person of odd habits, or of a nature with which one is not in sympathy; **pretty kettle of fish** (see kettle). [O.E. *fisc*; Ger. *fisch*; O.N. *fiskr*; L. *piscis*; Gael. *iasg*.]

fish, *fish*, *n.* a piece of wood placed alongside another to strengthen it (*naut.*): a counter for games.—*v.t.* to strengthen with a fish or fish-plate.—**fish′-joint**, a joining by fish-plates; **fish′-plate**, an iron plate used in pairs to join railway rails. [Prob. Fr. *fiche*, peg, mark.]

fishgig. See fizgig.

fisk, *fisk*, (*obs.*) *v.i.* to frisk, to gad. [Prob. a freq. of O.E. *fȳsan*, to hurry, or of *fȳsian*, to feeze.]

fisnomi

piece together: to be suitable or becoming for to be of such size and shape as to adjust closely to: to be in agreement or correspondence with: to furnish, supply: to drive by fits (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* to be suitable or becoming: to go into place with accurate adjustment to space: to be of such size and shape as to be able to do so:—*pr.p.* **fitt′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **fitt′ed**.—*adv.* **fit′ly** (*comp.* **fit′lier**; *superl.* **fit′liest**).—*ns.* **fit′ment**, due (*Shak.*): something fitted to an end (*Shak.*): an article of furniture or equipment: a fitting; **fit′ness**; **fitt′er**, he who, or that which fits or makes fit: one who fits on clothes: one who assembles the parts of a machine, etc.—*adj.* **fitt′ing**, fit: appropriate.—*n.* anything used in fitting-up, esp. in *pl.*, equipment accessories: a fixture: the work of a fitter.—*adv.* **fitt′ingly**.—**fit′-out**, outfit; **fitt′ing-out**, a supply of things fit and necessary; **fitt′ing-shop**, a shop in which pieces of machinery are fitted together; **fit′-up**, (*theat.*) temporary, improvised stage and properties.—**fit on**, to try on: to try on a garment upon; **fit out**, to furnish, equip; **fit up**, to provide with fittings. [Origin obscure.]

fit, *fit*, *n.* a crisis (*obs.*): the approach of death (*Spens.*): a painful experience (*Spens.*): an attack of illness, esp. epilepsy: a convulsion or paroxysm: an access, temporary attack, or outburst of anything, as laughter: a sudden effort or motion: a mood or passing humour.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*), to wrench, cause to start, as by a fit. —*adj.* **fit′ful**, marked by sudden impulses:

flighty young girl (*slang*); **flapp′erhood.**—*adjs.* **flapp′erish; flapp′ing,** moving with or like a flap: not subject to Jockey Club or National Hunt Committee regulations (*racing*): not registered under the National Greyhound Racing Club (*greyhound racing*).—**flap′doodle,** the food of fools: gross flattery, etc.: nonsense; **flap′-dragon,** a game in which small edibles, as raisins, are snatched from burning brandy, and swallowed.—*adj.* **flap′-eared** (*Shak.*).—**flap′jack,** a kind of broad, flat pancake (*Shak.*): an apple-puff (*dial.*): a biscuit made with rolled oats and syrup: a flat face-powder compact.—*adj.* **flap′-mouthed.** [Prob. imit.]

flare, *flār, v.i.* to spread: to wave: to widen out bell-wise: to burn with a glaring, unsteady light: glitter, flash: blaze up, lit. or in anger (with *up*): display glaringly.—*n.* a widening out, as in the bell of a horn, a bowl, a skirt: an unsteady glare: an unshaded flame: a sudden blaze: a torch: a signalling light.—*adj.* **flār′ing.** —*adv.* **flā′ringly.**—*adj.* **flā′ry.**—**flare′-up; flare′-path,** a path lit up to enable an aircraft to land or take off when natural visibility is insufficient. [Poss. conn. with Norw. *flara*, to blaze.]

flaser, *flä′zər, n.* irregular streaky lenticular structure developed in metamorphic rocks. [Ger., streak.]

flash, *flash, n.* a momentary gleam of light: a sudden burst, as of merriment: a moment, an instant: a sudden rush of water: a board for deepening or directing a stream of water: a

metal vessel for carrying powder.—*n.* **flask′et,** a vessel in which viands are served: a basket (*Spens.*). [O.E. *flasce*; Ger. *flasche*; prob. from L.L. *flascō*—L. *vasculum*, a flask.]

flat, *flat, adj.* smooth: level: wanting points of prominence or interest: monotonous: uniform: vapid, no longer brisk or sparkling: defeated: failing of effect: dejected: downright, out-and-out, sheer: (of feet) having little or no arch: relatively low (*mus.*): below the right pitch (*mus.*): having flats in the key-signature (*mus.*): voiced (*phon.*).—*n.* a level part: a plain: a tract covered by shallow water: something broad: a story or floor of a house, esp. one, or part of one, used as a separate residence: the floor of a particular compartment (*naut.*): a flat piece of scenery slid or lowered on to the stage: an insipid passage: a simpleton: a character (♭) that lowers a note a semitone (*mus.*): a note so lowered (*mus.*): black key on a piano: a punctured tyre.—*adv.* in or to a flat position: evenly: too low in pitch: without qualification: exactly (used in giving time taken for e.g. a race). —*n.* **flat′let,** a small flat of two or three rooms. —*advs.* **flat′ling, flat′lings, flat′long** (*Spens.*, *Shak.*), with the flat side: flat side on: not edgewise: prostrate; **flat′ly.**—*n.* **flat′ness.**—*adj.* **flatt′ed,** made flat: divided into flats.—*v.t.* **flatt′en,** to make flat: to knock to the ground: to knock out: to amaze.—*v.i.* to become flat.—*n.* **flatt′ing,** painting leaving a non-glossy finish.—*adj.* **flatt′ish,** somewhat flat.—*adj.* or *adv.*

flaunt, *flönt*, *v.i.* to wave in the wind: to move ostentatiously: to carry a gaudy or saucy appearance.—*v.t.* to display ostentatiously.—*n.* (*Shak.*) anything displayed for show.—*n.* **flaunt'er.**—*adjs.* **flaunt'ing, flaunt'y.**—*adv.* **flaunt'ingly.** [Prob. Scand.]

flautist, *flöt'ist*, *n.* a flute player. [It. *flautista.*]

flavescent, *flə-*, *flā-ves'ənt*, *adj.* yellowish or turning yellow. [L. *flāvēscēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *flāvēscĕre*, to become yellow—*flāvus*, yellow.]

Flavian, *flāv'i-ən*, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Flavius* Vespasian and his sons Titus and Domitian, the Flavian emperors of Rome (A.D. 69-96).

flavin, *flā'vin*, **flavine**, *flā'vēn*, *n.* a yellow dye made from quercitron bark. [L. *flāvus*, yellow.]

flavour, *flā'vər*, *n.* that quality of anything which affects the smell or taste: a smack or relish: characteristic quality or atmosphere (*fig*).—*v.t* to impart flavour to.—*adj.* **flā'vorous.**—*n.* **flā'vouring**, any substance used to give a flavour.—*adjs.* **flā'vourless; flā'voursome.** [O.Fr. *flaur*; prob. influenced by savour.]

flaw, *flö*, *n.* a gust of wind: a sudden rush: an outburst of passion: uproar. [Cf. Du. *vlaag*, Sw. *flaga.*]

flaw, *flö*, *n.* a flake, fragment, splinter (*Shak.*): a break, a crack: a defect.—*v.t.* to crack or break.—*adjs.* **flawed, flaw'less; flaw'y.** [O.N. *flaga*, a slab.]

***flawn, flaune**, *flön*, **flam, flamm**, *flam*, (*arch.*) *n.* a custard: a pancake. [O.Fr. *flaon*—L.L. *fladō*, *-ōnis*,—O.H.G. *flado.*]

flax, *flaks*, *n.* the fibres of the plant Linum, wh

flecti non frangi, *flek'ti non fran'ji*, *flek'tē non fran'gē*, (L.) to be bent, not broken.

flection, a bad spelling of flexion.

fled, *fled*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of flee.

fledge, *flej*, *v.t.* to furnish with feathers or wings.—*v.i.* to acquire feathers for flying.—*adj.* (*Milt.*) **fledged.**—*adj.* **fledged.**—*n.* **fledg'ling** (*rarely* **fledge'ling**), a bird just fledged: a very immature or inexperienced person.—*adj.* **fledg'y** (*Keats*), feathery. [M.E. *fligge*, *flegge*—an assumed O.E. (Kentish) *flecge*; cf. O.E. *unflycge*, unfledged; see fly.]

flee, *flē*, *v.i.* to run away, as from danger: to disappear.—*v.t.* to keep at a distance from:—*pr.p.* **flee'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **fled.**—*n.* **flē'er.** [O.E. *flēon*; Ger. *fliehen*; not akin to *fly*, but influenced by it, the *f* representing an earlier *th.*]

fleece, *flēs*, *n.* a sheep's coat of wool: the wool shorn from a sheep at one time: anything like a fleece.—*v.t.* to shear: to plunder: to cover, as with wool.—*adjs.* **fleeced**, having a fleece; **fleece'less.**—*n.* **fleec'er**, one who strips or plunders.—*adj.* **fleec'y**, woolly: like a fleece.—**fleece'-wool**, that got at clippings after the first. [O.E. *flēos*; Du. *vlies*, Ger. *fliess*, now *vlies.*]

fleech, *flēch*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to flatter, coax, beg.—*ns.* **fleech'ing, fleech'ment.** [Origin obscure.]

fleer, *flēr*, *v.i.* to make wry faces in contempt: to leer.—*v.t.* to mock.—*n.* mockery.—*n.* **fleer'er.**—*n.* and *adj.* **fleer'ing.**—*adv.* **fleer'ingly.** [Cf. Norw. *flira*, Sw. *flissa*, to titter.]

appetites: the soft substance of fruit, esp. the part fit to be eaten.—*v.t.* to reward with flesh: to train to an appetite for flesh, as dogs for hunting: to inure: to glut: to use upon flesh, as a sword: to use for the first time: to gratify with fleshly indulgence: to put flesh upon: to scrape flesh from.—*adj.* **fleshed** (*flesht*), having flesh: fat.—*ns.* **flesh'er**, an instrument for scraping hides: a butcher (esp. *Scot.*); **flesh'-hood** (*Mrs Browning*), the state of being in the flesh; **flesh'iness**.—*n.pl.* **flesh'ings**, flesh-coloured tights.—*adj.* **flesh'less**, without flesh: lean.—*ns.* **flesh'liness**; **flesh'ling**, a sensualist.—*adj.* **flesh'ly**, corporeal: carnal: not spiritual.—Also *adv.*—*n.* **flesh'ment** (*Shak.*), act of fleshing or initiating, excitement arising from success.—*adj.* **flesh'y**, fat: pulpy: plump.—**flesh'-broth**, broth made by boiling flesh; **flesh'-brush**, a brush used for rubbing the skin to excite circulation; **flesh'-colour**, the normal colour of the skin of a European; **flesh'-eater**; **flesh'-fly**, a fly (esp. Sarcophaga) whose larvae feed on flesh; **flesh'-hook**, a hook for drawing flesh from a pot; **flesh'-market**; **flesh'-meat**, flesh of animals used for food; **flesh'-monger**, one who deals in flesh: a whoremonger (*Shak.*): a procurer, a pimp, a slave-dealer; **flesh'-pot**, a pot or vessel in which flesh is cooked: abundance of flesh, high living (*fig.*); **flesh'-pottery**, sumptuous living; **flesh'-tint**, a tint or colour that represents the human body; **flesh'worm**, a worm or maggot that feeds on flesh; **flesh'-wound**, a wound not

flibbertigibbet, *flib'ər-ti-jib'it*, *n.* a flighty person: an imp. [Most prob. jargon.]

flic, *flēk*, (Fr.) (*slang*) a policeman.

flichter, *flihh'tər*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a flutter.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to flutter, quiver.

flick, *flik*, *v.t.* to strike lightly, as with a lash or a finger-nail.—*n.* a stroke of this kind.—**flick-knife**, a knife the blade of which springs out on pressure of a button in the handle. [Echoic.]

flick, *flik*, (*slang*) *n.* a cinematograph film: (*pl.*) a cinematograph performance. [flicker.]

flicker, *flik'ər*, *v.i.* to flutter and move the wings, as a bird: to burn unsteadily, as a flame.—*n.* an act of flickering, a flickering movement or light.—*adv.* **flick'eringly**.—**flick'ertail** (*U.S.*), a ground-squirrel. [O.E. *flicorian*; imit.]

flicker, *flik'ər*, *n.* an American woodpecker. [Echoic.]

flier, **flies**. See under **fly**.

flight, *flīt*, *n.* a passing through the air: a soaring: distance flown: a sally or digression, e.g. of imagination, fancy: a series of steps: a flock of birds flying together: the birds produced in the same season: a volley: a long-distance arrow (*Shak.*): the power of flying: the art or the act of flying with wings or in an aeroplane or other machine: a unit of the Air Force answering to a platoon in the army: a regular air journey, numbered and at a fixed time.—*v.t.* to cause (birds) to fly up: to shoot (wild-fowl) in flight: to put a feather in (an arrow): to impart a deceptive trajectory to (a cricket ball).

concretion of silica: a piece of flint, esp. one used for striking fire, or one manufactured into an implement before (or after) the use of metals: anything proverbially hard: a tailor or other who refuses low wages (*obs. slang*).—*adj*. made of flint: hard.—*v.t*. **flint′ify**, to turn to flint.—*adv*. **flint′ily**.—*n*. **flint′iness**.—*adj*. **flint′y**, consisting of, abounding in, or like flint: hard: cruel. —**flint′-glass**, a very fine and pure lead glass, originally made of calcined flints.—*adjs*. **flint′-heart, -ed** (*Shak*.), having a hard heart.—**flint′-knapp′er**, one who flakes or chips flints; **flint′-knapp′ing**; **flint′lock**, a gunlock or gun with a flint. [O.E. *flint*; Dan. *flint*; Gr. *plinthos*, a brick.]

flip, *flip*, *v.t*. and *v.i*. to fillip: to flick: to flap.—*n*. a fillip: a flick: a hot drink of beer and spirits sweetened, or similar concoction: a trip in an aeroplane, a pleasure-flight (*coll*.).—*adj*. flippant: pert, over-smart.—*n*. **flipp′er**, a limb adapted for swimming: a hand (*coll*.): a rubber foot-covering imitating an animal's flipper, worn by swimmers.—*adj*. and *adv*. **flipping**, nasty, unpleasant: often used intensively or meaninglessly.—**flip′-dog**, an iron for heating flip.—*adv*. **flip′-flap′, flip′-flop′**, with repeated flapping.—*n*. a coster's dance: a form of somersault: a cracker: the sound of regular footfall: a flighty woman: a revolving apparatus for public amusement.—**flip′flop**, orig., and still in U.S., a bistable pair of valves or transistors, two stable states being switched by pulses: in Britain,

way: to be free from the usual attachment: to drift about aimlessly: to flow (*Milt*.): to be flooded (*Spens*., *Pope*): in weaving, to pass threads without interweaving with them: to use a float.—*v.t*. to cause to float: to cover with liquid: to convey on floats: to levitate: to separate by flotation: to smooth: to pare off (as turf): to launch (e.g. scheme): to circulate (e.g. rumour): to offer for sale (stocks, etc.) to raise capital: to negotiate (a loan).—*n*. state of floating (*Keats*, etc.): a wave (*lit*. and *fig*.; *obs*.): a contrivance for floating or for keeping something afloat, as a raft, the cork or quill of a fishing-line, the ball of a ball-cock, etc.: a tool for smoothing: a plasterer's trowel: a low cart for carrying cattle, etc.: a footlight or the footlights collectively: money in hand for a purpose such as to give change to customers, to provide for expenses.—*adj*. **float′able**.—*ns*. **float′age, flot′age**, buoyancy: that which floats: the part above the water-line; **float′ant**, an agent that causes something to float; **floatā′tion** (see **flotation**); **float′er**, one who or that which floats: a person who is a vagrant, or who drifts from job to job or allegiance to allegiance: a blunder (*slang*).—*adj*. **float′ing**, that floats, in any sense: not fixed: fluctuating: circulating.—*n*. action of the verb: the spreading of plaster on the surface of walls.—*adv*. **float′ingly**.—*adj*. **float′y**. —**float′-board**, a board of an undershot water-wheel or a paddle-wheel; **float glass**, glass hardened floating on the waste wool (also in pl.): a woolly-looking precipitate (also *pl.*).—**flock'-bed,** a bed stuffed with wool; **flock'-pa'per,** a wall-paper dusted over with flock. [O.Fr. *floc*—L. *floccus*, a lock of wool.]

floe, *flō*, *n.* a field of floating ice. [Prob. Norw. *flo*, layer—O.N. *flō*.]

flog, *flog*, *v.t.* to beat or strike: lash: chastise with blows: sell, sometimes illicitly (*slang*):—*pr.p.* **flogg'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **flogged.**—*n.* **flogg'ing.** [Late; prob. an abbrev. of flagellate.]

flong, *flong*, *n.* papier-mâché for stereotyping. [Fr. *flan*.]

flood, *flud*, *n.* a great flow of water: an inundation: a deluge: a condition of abnormally great flow in a river: a river or other water (*poet.*): the rise of the tide: any great inflow or outflow, as of light, tears, visitors: a floodlight (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to overflow: to inundate: to supply in excessive quantity.—*v.i.* to overflow: to bleed profusely, as after parturition.—*adj.* **flood'ed.**—*n* **flood'ing.**—**flood'gate,** a gate for allowing or stopping the flow of water, a sluice or lock-gate; **flood lamp,** a floodlight; **flood'light,** lighting of a large area or surface by illumination from lamps situated at some distance (also **floodlighting**): a floodlight lamp.—Also *v.t.*:—*pa.p.* **flood'lighted, flood'lit.**—**floodlight projector,** housing and support for a floodlight lamp with a reflector for directing the light into a suitable beam; **flood'mark,** the mark or line to which the tide or a flood has risen; **floodtide,** the rising tide; **flood'wa'ter:**

flora, *flō'ra*, *flö'*, *n.* the assemblage of vegetable species of a region, or age: a list or descriptive enumeration of these.—*adj.* **flo'ral** pertaining to the goddess Flora, to floras, or to flowers.—*adv.* **flo'rally.**—*ns.* **Floréal** (Fr.; *flō-rā-äl'*), the 8th month of the French revolutionary calendar, about 20th April—20th May; **florescence** (*flor-es'əns*), a bursting into flower: time of flowering (*bot.*).—*adj.* **floresc'ent,** bursting into flowers.—*n.* **floret** (*flor'it*), a small flower: a single flower in a close-packed inflorescence.—*adjs.* **flo'riated, flo'reated,** decorated with floral ornament.—*adj.* **floricul'tural** (*flōr*, *flör-*).—*ns.* **flor'iculture,** the culture of flowers or plants; **floricul'turist.**—*adj.* **flŏr'id,** abounding in flowers (*obs.*): flowery: bright in colour: flushed with red: characterised by flowers of rhetoric, melodic figures, or other ornament: overadorned: richly ornamental; **flŏrid'ity.**—*adv.* **flŏr'idly.**—*n.* **flŏr'idness.**—*adjs.* **florif'erous,** bearing or producing flowers; **flo'riform,** flower-shaped.—*ns.* **flŏr'igen** (*-i-jən*; Gr. *gennaein*, to produce), a postulated flower-forming hormone; **florilegium** (*-lē'ji-əm*; L. *legĕre*, to gather), an anthology or collection of choice extracts:—*pl.* **florilē'gia; flŏr'ist,** a cultivator or seller of flowers: (*flō'*, *flō'rist*) a student of flowers or of floras.—*adj.* **flŏrist'ic.**—*ns.* **flŏrist'ics,** the study of floras; **flŏr'istry,** the art of cultivating or selling flowers.—*adj.* **flo'ry,** fleury: showy, conceited (*Scott*).—**floral diagram,** a figure showing the arrangement of the parts of a flower in ground-plan. [L. *Flōra*,

flotilla, *flo-til'ə*, *n.* a fleet of small ships. [Sp., dim. of *flota*, a fleet.]

flotsam, *flot'səm*, *n.* goods lost by shipwreck and found floating on the sea (see jetsam). [Anglo-Fr. *floteson* (Fr. *flottaison*)—O.Fr. *floter*, to float.]

flounce, *flowns*, *v.i.* to move abruptly or impatiently.—*n.* an impatient fling, flop, or movement.—*adv.* with a flounce. [Prob. cog. with Norw. *flunsa*, to hurry, Sw. dial. *flunsa*, to plunge.]

flounce, *flowns*, *n.* a hanging strip sewed to the skirt of a dress by its upper edge.—*v.t.* to furnish with flounces.—*n.* **floun'cing,** material for flounces. [See **frounce.**]

flounder, *flown'dər*, *v.i.* to struggle with violent and awkward motion: to stumble helplessly in thinking or speaking.—*n.* an act of floundering. [Prob. an onomatopoeic blending of the sound and sense of earlier words like **founder, blunder.**]

flounder, *flown'dər*, *n.* a name given to a number of species of flatfish of the family Pleuronectidae—in Europe *Platichthys flesus*, in America certain species of Pseudopleurohectes, Limanda, etc. [Anglo-Fr. *floundre*, O.Fr. *flondre*, most prob. of Scand. origin; cf. O.N. *flythra*; Sw. *flundra*.]

flour, *flow(ə)r*, *n.* the finely-ground meal of wheat or other grain: the fine soft powder of any substance.—*v.t.* to reduce into or sprinkle with flour.—*v.i.* to break up into fine globules of mercury in the amalgamation process.—*adj.* **flour'y,** covered with flour: like flour.—**flour**

ness.—**flow chart, a flow sheet:** a chart pictorially representing the nature and sequence of operations to be carried out in a computer programme; **flow'meter,** a device for measuring, or giving an output signal proportional to, the rate of flow of a fluid in a pipe; **flow sheet,** a chart showing the successive stages of an industrial process. [O.E. *flōwan*.]

flow, *flō*, *flow*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a morass: a flat, moist tract of land: a quicksand: a moorland pool: a sea basin or sound. [Cf. Icel. *flōi*, a marshy moor; Norw. dial. *floe*, pool in a swamp; O.N. *flōa*, to flood.]

flower, *flow(ə)r*, *n.* a growth comprising the reproductive organs of seed plants: the blossom of a plant: the flowering state: a flowering plant, esp. one valued for its blossoms: the prime of life: the best of anything: the person or thing most distinguished: the embodiment of perfection: a figure of speech: ornament of style: (in *pl.*) menstrual discharge (*obs.*): (in *pl.*) a sublimate (as flowers of sulphur): (in *pl.*) applied to some fungous growths, as **flowers of tan,** a slime-fungus on tan-bark.—*v.t.* to adorn with figures of flowers.—*v.i.* to blossom: to flourish.—*n.* **flower'age,** flowers collectively: flowering state.—*adj.* **flowered,** decorated with figures of flowers: fleury.—*ns.* **flower'er,** a plant that flowers: embroiderer of floral figures; **flower'et,** a little flower: a floret; **flower'iness.**—*n.* and *adj.* **flowering.**—*adjs.* **flower'less; flower'y,** full of, or adorned with, flowers: highly embellished, florid.—fl

flue, *floo͞*, *n.* light fluff, such as coctlles in unswept places: soft down or fur.—*adj.* **flu′ey.** [Origin doubtful.]

flue, flew, *floo͞*, (*dial.*) *adj.* shallow, flat: flared: splayed. [Origin uncertain.]

fluellin, *floo͞-el′in*, *n.* a name given to various speedwells (esp. *Veronica serpyllifolia* and *V. officinalis*) and toadflaxes (esp. *Linaria Elatine* and *L. spuria*). [W. *llysian Llewelyn*, Llewelyn's herbs.]

fluent, *floo͞′ənt*, *adj.* ready in the use of words: voluble: marked by copiousness: smooth, easy, graceful.—*n.* (*math.*), the variable quantity in fluxions.—*ns.* **flu′ence** (*Milt.*), **flu′ency, flu′entness.**—*adv.* **flu′ently.** [L. *fluēns*, *fluentis*, pr.p. of *fluĕre*, to flow.]

fluff, *fluf*, *n.* a soft down from cotton, etc.: anything downy: faulty acting: a duffed stroke at golf, etc.: a girl (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to make fluffy.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to bungle.—*n.* **fluff′iness.**—*adj.* **fluff′y.** [Perh. conn. with flue, light down.]

flügel, flugel, *flü′hhəl*, *floo͞′gl*, (Ger.) *n.* a grand piano.—*ns.* **flügelhorn, flugelhorn**, a hunting-horn, a kind of keyed bugle; **flugelman** (*floo͞′gl-man*; see fugleman). [Ger., wing.]

fluid, *floo͞′id*, *adj.* that flows: unsolidified: likely to, tending to change: easily changed.—*n.* a substance whose particles can move about with freedom—a liquid or gas.—*adjs.* **flu′idal; fluid′ic.**—*n.* **fluid′ics**, the science and technology of using a flow of liquid or gas for certain

[redacted]

than those received.—*adjs.* **fluoresc′ent; fluoric** (*-or′ik*).—*vs.t.* **flu′oridate, -idise, -ize**, to add a fluoride to (a water or milk supply).—*ns.* **fluoridā′tion; flu′oride**, a compound of fluorine with another element or radical.—*v.t.* **flu′orinate**, to introduce fluorine into a chemical compound.—*ns.* **fluorinā′tion; flu′orine** (*-ēn*), an element (F), a pale greenish-yellow gas; **fluorite** (*floo͞′ər-it*), a mineral, calcium fluoride, commonly purple, also green, colourless, etc., crystallising in cubes and octahedra, found abundantly in Derbyshire. Its coloured varieties may fluoresce strongly in ultraviolet light; **flu′orocarbon**, any of a series of compounds of fluorine and carbon (corresponding to the hydrocarbons) highly resistant to heat and chemical action; **flu′oroscope**, an instrument for X-ray examination by means of a fluorescent screen; **fluoros′copy; fluorō′sis**, chronic poisoning by fluorine; **flu′orotype** (*obs.*), photography by means of fluorides; **fluorspar**, fluorite.—**fluorescent lighting**, brighter lighting obtained for the same consumption of electricity, by using fluorescent material to convert ultraviolet radiation in the electric lamp into visible light. [L. *fluor*, flow, from its use as a flux.]

Fluothane, *floo͞′ō-thān*. See halothane.

flurry, *flur′i*, *n.* a sudden blast or gust: agitation: bustle: the death-agony of the whale: a fluttering assemblage of things, as snowflakes.—*v.t.* to agitate, to confuse:—*pr.p.* **flurr′ying**; *pa.t.*, *pa.p.* **flurr′ied.**—*v.t.* **flurr** (*flûr*), scatter.—

[redacted]

flute-like tone: a longitudinal groove, as on a pillar: a tall and narrow wine-glass: a shuttle in tapestry-weaving, etc.—*v.i.* to play the flute: to make fluty sounds.—*v.t.* to play or sing in soft flute-like tones: to form flutes or grooves in.—*adj.* **flut'ed**, ornamented with flutes, channels, or grooves.—*ns.* **flut'er**; **flutina** (*-tē'*), a kind of accordion; **flut'ing**, flute-playing or similar sounds: longitudinal furrowing; **flut'ist**.—*adj.* **flut'y**, in tone like a flute.—**flute-à-bec** (*flüt-ä-bek*; Fr.), a fipple flute; **flute'-bird**, a piping crow; **flute'mouth**, a fish (*Fistularia*) akin to the sticklebacks. [O.Fr. *fleüte*; ety. dubious.]

flutter, *flut'ər*, *v.i.* to move about nervously, aimlessly, or with bustle: of a bird, to flap wings: of a flag, etc., to flap in the air: to vibrate, e.g. of a pulse, to beat irregularly: to be in agitation or in uncertainty: to be frivolous (*obs.*): to toss a coin (*arch.*).—*v.t.* to throw into disorder: to move in quick motions.—*n.* quick, irregular motion: agitation: confusion: a gambling transaction (*coll.*): a small speculation (*coll.*). [O.E. *flotorian*, to float about, from the root of *flēotan*, to float.]

fluvial, *flōō'vi-əl*, *adj.* of or belonging to rivers.—*n.* **flu'vialist**, one stressing rivers in explanation of phenomena.—*adjs.* **fluviat'ic**, **flu'viatile** (*-tīl*, *-til*), belonging to or formed by rivers.—*adj.* **fluvio-glā'cial**, pertaining to glacial rivers. [L. *fluviālis*—*fluvius*, a river, *fluĕre*, to flow.]

flux, *fluks*, *n.* act of flowing: a flow of matter: a state of flow or continuous change: a discharge generally from a mucous membr

fly ash, a fine ash from the pulverised fuel burned in power stations, used in brick-making and as a partial substitute for cement in concrete.—*adj.* **fly'away**, streaming: flighty.—**fly'bane**, poison for flies: a name for various plants so used; **fly'belt**, a belt of country infested by tsetse fly.—*adj.* **fly'-bitten**, marked as by the bite of flies.—**fly'blow**, the egg of a fly.—*adj.* **fly'-blown**, tainted with flies' eggs or maggots (also *fig.*).—**fly'boat**, a long, narrow, swift boat used on canals; **fly'book**, a case like a book for holding fishing-flies; **fly'-by**, a flight, usu. low-altitude, past a place for observation; **fly'-by-night**, one who gads about at night: an absconding debtor: an irresponsible person.—*adj.* irresponsible, esp. in business matters: unreliable: transitory.—**fly'catcher**, name for various birds that catch flies on the wing; **fly'-fisher**, one who uses artificial flies as lure; **fly'-fishing**; **fly'flap**, device for driving away flies; **fly'-flapp'er**; **fly'-half** (*rugby*), a stand-off half; **flying bedstead**, a testing framework resembling a bedstead in shape, that can be raised vertically from the ground by a jet engine; **flying boat**, a seaplane with boat body; **flying bomb**, a bomb in the form of a jet-propelled aeroplane; **flying bridge**, a ferry-boat moving under the combined forces of the stream and the resistance of a long cable: a pontoon bridge: the highest bridge of a ship; **flying buttress**, an arch-formed prop; **flying camp**, **flying column**, a body of troops for rapid motion from one place to another.—*n.pl.* **flying colours**, another one at an intersection; **fly′paper**, a sticky or poisonous paper for destroying flies; **fly past**, a ceremonial flight analogous to a march past; **fly powder**, a powder used for killing flies; **fly rail**, a flap that turns out to support the leaf of a table; **fly rod**, a light flexible rod used in fly-fishing, usually in three pieces—butt, second-joint, and tip.—*adj*. **fly′-slow** (*Shak*.; doubtful reading and sense), slow-flying.—**fly′-trap**, a trap to catch flies: a plant that traps flies, esp. the American dog-bane, and Venus's flytrap (*bot*.); **fly′-under**, a road or railway-line carried under another one at an intersection; **fly′weight**, a boxer of eight stone or less; **fly′wheel**, a large wheel with a heavy rim applied to machinery to equalise the effect of the driving effort.—**a fly in the ointment**, some slight flaw which corrupts a thing of value (Eccles. x. 1): a minor disadvantage in otherwise favourable circumstances; **fly a kite** (see **kite-flying**); **fly at, upon**, to attack suddenly; **fly in the face of**, to insult: to oppose, defy; **fly off the handle** (*slang*), to lose one's temper; **fly open**, to open suddenly or violently; **fly out**, to break out in a rage; **let fly**, to attack: to throw or send off; **make the feathers fly** (see **feather**); **no flies on**, no want of alertness in. [O.E. *flēogan*, to fly, pa.t. *flēah*; *flēoge*, fly, insect; Ger. *fliegen*, *fliege*.]

flype, *flīp*, *v.t.* to strip back: to turn partly outside in. [Prob. Scand.; cf. Dan. *flip*, a flap.]

Flysch, *flish*, *n*. a great Alpine mass of Cretaceous

a cloth thrown over a photographic camera and the operator's head and shoulders to exclude extraneous light in focusing.—**conjugate foci**, two points such that each is focus for rays proceeding from the other; **focal-plane shutter**, camera shutter in the form of a blind with a slot, which is pulled rapidly across, and as close as is practicable to, the film or plate, speed being varied by adjusting the width of the slot; **in focus**, placed or adjusted so as to secure distinct vision, or a sharp, definite image; **principal focus**, the focus for rays parallel to the axis. [L. *fŏcus*, a hearth.]

fodder, *fod′ər*, *n*. food supplied to cattle: food (*slang*).—*v.t*. to supply with fodder.—*ns*. **fodd′erer**; **fodd′ering**. [O.E. *fōdor*; Ger. *futter*; cf. **food**, **feed**.]

foe, *fō*, *n*. an enemy:—*pl*. **foes**; *Spens*. **fone**, **foen**, *fōn*.—**foe′man**, an enemy in war (*pl*. **foe′men**). [M.E. *foo*—O.E. *fāh*, *fā* (adj.) and *gefā* (noun).]

foedarie. See **fedarie**.

foederatus, *fed-ə-rā′təs*, *foi-de-rä′to͝os* (*pl*. **foederati**, *-rā′tī*, *-rä′tē*; L.) a (conquered) ally of Rome: an auxiliary soldier fighting for the Romans.

foetid, **foetor**. See **fetid**, **fetor**.

foetus, the usual but etymologically unsatisfactory form of fetus, *fē′təs*, *n*. the young animal in the egg or in the womb, after its parts are distinctly formed.—*adj*. **foe′tal**, **fē′tal**.—*n*. **foe′ticide**, **fē′ticide**, destruction of a foetus.—*adj*. **foetici′dal**, **fē-**. [L. *fētus*, offspring.]

fall in wrestling: a blunt fencing sword with a button on the point.—put on the foil, to overcome, bring to naught. [O.Fr. *fuler*, to stamp or crush—L. *fullō*, a fuller of cloth.]

foil, *foil*, *n*, a leaf or thin plate of metal, as tin-foil: a mercury coating on a mirror: metal-coated paper: a thin leaf of metal put under a precious stone to show it to advantage: anything that serves to set off something else: a small arc in tracery.—*adj*. foiled.—*n*. foil'ing. [O.Fr. *foil* (Fr. *feuille*)—L. *folium*, a leaf.]

foin, *foin*, *v.i.* to thrust with a sword or spear.—*n*. a thrust with a sword or spear.—*adv*. foin'ingly. [O.Fr. *foine*—L. *fuscīna*, a trident.]

foison, *foi'zn*, *n*. plenty (*arch*.): plentiful yield (*arch*.): strength, vitality, essential virtue (*Scot*; also fushion, *fo͞ozh'ən*, *fizh'ən*, fizz'en).—*adj*. foi'sonless, weak, feeble (*Scot*; also fush'ionless, fizz'enless). [O.Fr.,—L. *fūsiō*, *-ōnis*—*fundĕre*, *fūsum*, to pour forth.]

foist, *foist*, *v.t.* to bring in by stealth: to insert wrongfully: to pass off (*in* or *into* the thing affected, *upon* the person).—*n*. foist'er. [Prob. Du. dial. *vuisten*, to take in hand; *vuist*, fist.]

fold, *fōld*, *n*. a doubling of anything upon itself: a crease: the concavity of anything folded: a part laid over on another.—*v.t.* to lay in folds, double over: to enclose in a fold or folds, to wrap up: to embrace.—*v.i.* to become folded: to be capable of folding: to yield (*obs*.).—*suff*. -fold (with numerals), times, as in ten'-fold.—*n*. fold'er, the person or thing that folds: a flat knife-like instrument used in folding paper: a

beaten into a thin leaf: decorated with leaf ornaments or foils: consisting of layers or laminae.—*ns*. fō'liātion, the leafing, esp. of plants: the act of beating a metal into a thin plate, or of spreading foil over a piece of glass to form a mirror: the numbering of leaves in a book: the alternation of more or less parallel layers or folia of different mineralogical nature, of which the crystalline schists are composed (*geol*.): decoration with cusps, lobes, or foliated tracery (*archit*.); fō'liature, foliation; fō'liole, a leaflet of a compound leaf (*bot*.): a small leaflike structure.—*adjs*. fō'liolate, fō'liolose, composed of or pertaining to leaflets; fō'liose, leafy: leaflike.—foliage leaf, an ordinary leaf, not a petal, bract, etc.; foliage plant, one grown for the beauty of its foliage. [L. *folium*, a leaf; cf. blade; Gr. *phyllon*.]

folk, *fōk*, *n*. people, collectively or distributively: a nation or people: the people, commons (*arch*.): those of one's own family, relations (*coll*.): now generally used as a pl. (either folk or folks).—*adj*. handed down by tradition of the people (found also in folk-art, folk-craft, folk-medicine, folk-music, etc.).—*adj*. folk'sy (*U.S.*), everyday: friendly: sociable.—*n*. folk'siness.—folk'-dance, a dance handed down by tradition of the people; Folketing (Dan. *fōl'ke-ting*), the lower house of the Danish parliament or Rigsdag; folk'-etymol'ogy, popular unscientific attempts at etymology.—*adj*. folk'-free, having the rights of a freeman.—folk'land (O.E. *folcland*), in old English times, probably land heart: a part of a machine driven by another part; **foll'owing**, body of supporters.—*adj.* coming next after: to be next mentioned.—*prep.* after.—**foll'ow-board**, in moulding, the board on which the pattern is laid; **follow-my-lead'er**, a game in which all have to mimic whatever the leader does; **follow-on', -through'**, an act of following on or through.—**follow home**, to follow to point aimed at, heart of the matter; **follow on**, to continue endeavours (*B.*): in cricket, to take a second innings immediately after one's first, as compulsory result of being short in number of runs: to follow immediately (*coll.*): to start where another left off (*coll.*); **follow out**, to carry out (e.g. instructions): to follow to the end or conclusion; **follow suit**, in card-playing, to play a card of the same suit as the one which was led: to do what another has done; **follow through**, to complete the swing of a stroke after hitting the ball; **follow up**, to pursue an advantage closely: to pursue a question that has been started. [O.E. *folgian*, *fylgan*; Ger. *folgen*.]

folly, *fol'i*, *n.* silliness or weakness of mind: a foolish thing: sin (*obs.*): a monument of folly, as a great useless structure, or one left unfinished, having been begun without a reckoning of the cost.—*v.i.* (*arch.*), to act with folly. [O.Fr. *folie* —*fol*, foolish.]

Fomalhaut, *fō'məl-howt*, *-hōt*, *n.* a first-magnitude star in the constellation of the Southern

opening for discharge. [Fr. dim.,—L. *fōns*, *fontis*, fountain.]

fontange, *fɔ̃-tāzh'*, *n.* a tall head-dress worn in the 17th and 18th centuries. [Fr., from *Fontanges*, the territorial title of one of Louis XIV's mistresses.]

Fontarabian, *fon-tə-rā'bi-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to *Fontarabia* or Fuenterrabia at the west end of the Pyrenees (confused by Milton with Roncesvalles).

fonticulus, *fon-tik'ū-ləs*, *n.* the depression just over the top of the breast-bone. [L. *fonticulus* dim. of *fōns*, fountain.]

Fontinalis, *fon-tin-ā'lis*, *n.* a genus of aquatic mosses allied to *Hypnum*. [L. *fontinālis*, of a spring—*fōns*.]

food, *fōōd*, *n.* what one feeds on: that which, being digested, nourishes the body: whatever sustains or promotes growth (also *fig.*): substances elaborated by the plant from raw materials taken in (*bot.*).—*adjs.* **food'ful**, able to supply food abundantly; **food'less**, without food.—**food'-card**, a card entitling its holder to obtain his quota of rationed food-stuffs; **food chain**, a series of organisms connected by the fact that each forms food for the next higher organism in the series; **food'-controll'er**, an official who controls the storing, sale, and distribution of food in time of emergency; **food poisoning**, gastrointestinal disorder caused by stewed, mixed with cream and sugar, as *gooseberry fool*. [Prob. a use of preceding suggested by *trifle*.]

foolscap, *fo͞olz'kap*, *n*. before metrication, a long folio writing- or printing-paper, generally 17 × 13½ in., originally bearing the watermark of a *fool's cap* and bells.

foot, *fo͝ot*, *n*. the part of its body on which an animal stands or walks: a muscular development of the ventral surface in molluscs: the absorbent and attaching organ of a young sporophyte (*bot*.): the part on which a thing stands: the base: the lower or less dignified end: a measure = 12 in., orig., the length of a man's foot: the corresponding square or cubic unit (sq. ft. 144 sq. inches; cu. ft. 1728 cu. inches): foot-soldiers: a division of a line of poetry:—*pl*. **feet**; also, as a measure, foot; in some compounds and in sense of dregs, or footlights, **foots**.—*v.t*. and *v.i*. to dance: to walk: to sum up.—*v.t*. to kick: to pay: to add a foot to: to grasp with the foot:—*pr.p*. **foot'ing**; *pa.t*. and *pa.p*. **foot'ed**.—*n*. **foot'age**, measurement or payment by the foot: length of organ pipe giving the lowest note.—*adj*. **foot'ed**, provided with a foot or feet: having gained a foothold (*Shak*.).—*ns*. **foot'er** (*slang*), football; **foot'ing**, place for the foot to rest on: standing: terms: installation: an installation fee or treat: foundation: lower part: position: settlement: track: tread: dance: plain cotton lace.—**foot'ball**, a a large ball for kicking about in sport: a game

foot'-soldier, a soldier serving on foot.—*adj*. **foot'sore**, having sore or tender feet, as by much walking.—**foot'stalk** (*bot*.), the stalk or petiole of a leaf; **foot'-stall**, a side-saddle stirrup; **foot'step**, a tread: a footfall: a footprint: a raised step for ascending or descending: (in *pl*., *fig*.) course, example; **foot'stool**, a stool for placing one's feet on when sitting.—*adj*. **foot'stooled**.—**foot'-warm'er**, a contrivance for keeping the feet warm; **foot'way**, a path for passengers on foot: a mine shaft with ladders; **foot'wear**, a collective term for boots and shoes; **foot'work**, use or management of the feet, as in games.—*adj*. **foot'worn**, worn by many feet: footsore.—**at the feet of**, in submission, homage, supplication, or devotion to, under the spell of; **cover the feet** (*B*.), to defecate.—*adj*. **eight'-foot** (*mus*.), having the pitch of an open organ-pipe eight feet long, or having that pitch for the lowest note.—**foot-and-mouth disease**, a contagious disease of cloven-footed animals, characterised by vesicular eruption, esp. in the mouth and in the clefts of the feet; **foot it**, to walk: to dance; **foot of fine**, the bottom part (preserved in the records) of a tripartite indenture in case of a fine of land; **foot the bill**, to pay up; **have one foot in the grave**, to be not far from death; **have one's feet on the ground**, to act habitually with practical good sense; **on foot**, walking or running: in activity or being; **put one's best foot forward**, to make one's best effort; **put one's foot down**, to take a firm decision, usu.

forage, *for'ij*, *n*. fodder, or food for horses and cattle: provisions: the act of foraging.—*v.i.* to go about and forcibly carry off food for horses and cattle: to rummage about for what one wants.—*v.t.* to plunder.—*n*. **for'ager**.—**for'age-cap**, the undress cap worn by infantry soldiers. [Fr. *fourrage*, O.Fr. *feurre*, fodder, of Gmc. origin; cf. fodder.]

foramen, *fō-rā'mən*, *fō-*, *n*. a small opening:—*pl*. **foramina**, *-ram'i-nə*.—*adjs*. **foram'inated**, **foram'inous**, pierced with small holes: porous.—*n*. **foraminifer** (*for-ə-min'i-fər*; L. *ferre*, to bear), any member of the **Foraminif'era** (*-am-*, or *-ăm-*), an order of rhizopods with a shell usu. perforated by pores (*foramina*).—*adjs*. **foraminif'eral**, **foraminif'erous**.—**forāmen magnum**, the great hole in the occipital bone through which the spinal column joins the medulla oblongata. [L. *forāmen*—*forāre*, to pierce.]

forane, *for-ān'*, *adj*. a form of foreign, outlying, rural, as in vicar forane (q.v.).

forasmuch, *fŏr-*, *fər-əz-much'*, *conj*. because, since (with *as*).

foray, *for'ā*, *n*. a raid.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to raid: to forage.—*n*. **for'ayer**. [Ety. obscure, but ult. identical with forage (q.v.).]

forbad(e). See **forbid**.

forbear, *fŏr-*, *fər-bār'*, *v.i.* to keep oneself in check: to abstain.—*v.t.* to abstain from: to avoid voluntarily: to spare, to withhold: to give up (*obs.*):—*pa.t.* **forbore'**; *pa.p.* **forborne'**.—*n*. **forbear'ance**, exercise of patience: command

artificially produced.—*adv*. **forc'edly**.—*n*. **forc'edness**, the state of being forced: constraint: unnatural or undue distortion.—*adj*. **force'ful**, full of force or might: energetic: driven or acting with power.—*adv*. **force'fully**.—*adj*. **force'less**, weak.—*ns*. **forc'er**, the person or thing that forces, esp. the piston of a force-pump.—*adj*. **Forc'es**, of or pertaining to the armed forces, army, navy, or air force.—*adj*. **forc'ible**, having force: done by force.—*n*. **forc'ibleness**.—*adv*. **forc'ibly**.—*v.i.* **force'-land**, to make a forced landing.—**forced landing** (*aero.*), a landing at a place where no landing was orig. planned, necessary because of some mishap; **force'-pump**, **forc'ing-pump**, a pump that delivers liquid under pressure greater than its suction pressure: a pump for cleaning out pipes by blowing air through; **forcible detainer, and entry**, detaining property or forcing an entry into it by violence or intimidation; **forcible feeble**, a weak man with show of valour (in allusion to Francis Feeble in II. Hen. IV, III, ii. 180); **forc'ing-house**, a hothouse for forcing plants; **forc'ing-pit**, a frame sunk in the ground over a hotbed for forcing plants.—**force and fear** (*Scot.*), that amount of constraint or compulsion which is enough to annul an engagement or obligation entered into under its influence; **force the pace**, to bring and keep the speed up to a high pitch by emulation. [Fr.,—L.L. *fortia*—L. *fortis*, strong.]

force, *fōrs*, *fŏrs*, **foss**, *fos*, *n*. a waterfall. [O.N.

Scot.), an ancestor (from be and suff. -er).—*v.t.* forebode′, to prognosticate: to have a premonition of (esp. of evil).—*ns.* forebode′ment, feeling of coming evil; forebod′er; forebod′ing, a boding or perception beforehand; apprehension of coming evil.—*adv.* forebod′ingly.—*ns.* fore′-body, the part in front of the mainmast; fore′-brace, a rope attached to the fore yard-arm, for changing the position of the foresail; fore′-brain, the front part of the brain.—*prep.* foreby′, (*Spens.*; same as forby).—*ns.* fore′cabin, a cabin in a ship's forepart; fore′-caddy, a caddy posted where he may see where the balls go; fore′car, a small car carrying a passenger in front of a motor-cycle; fore′carriage, the front part of a carriage, with arrangement for independent movement of the fore-wheels.—*v.t.* forecast′, to contrive or reckon beforehand: to foresee: to predict.—*v.i.* to form schemes beforehand:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* forecast′, sometimes forecast′ed.—*ns.* fore′cast, a previous contrivance: foresight: a prediction; forecast′er; forecastle, fo'c'sle (*fōk′sl*, sometimes *fōr′käs-l*, *fōr*), a short raised deck at the fore-end of a vessel: the forepart of the ship under the maindeck, the quarters of the crew.—*adjs.* forechos′en, chosen beforehand; fore-ci′ted, quoted before or above.—*ns.* fore′course, a foresail; fore′court, a court in front of a building: an outer court.—*v.t.* foredate′, to date before the true time.—*ns.* fore′-day (*Scot.*), forenoon; fore′deck, the forepart of a deck or ship.—*v.t.* foredoom′, to doom

[redacted]

to hinder; forelay′, *pa.t.* of forelie.—*n.* fore′leg, a front leg.—*vs.t.* forelend′, forlend′, to grant or resign beforehand:—*pa.p.* and *pa.t.*, *Spens.*, forelent′, forlent′: forelie′, to lie before:—*pa.t.* *Spens.*, forelay′; forelift′ (*Spens.*), to raise in front.—*ns.* fore′lock, the lock of hair on the forehead (take time by the forelock, to seize an opportunity betimes); fore′man, the first or chief man, one appointed to preside over, or act as spokesman for, others: an overseer:—*pl.* fore′men; fore′mast, the mast that is forward, or next the bow of a ship; fore′mastman, any sailor below the rank of petty officer.—*v.t.* foremean′, to intend beforehand.—*adjs.* fore′-men′tioned, mentioned before in a writing or discourse; foremost (*fōr′mōst*, *fōr′*, *-məst*; double superl.—O.E. *forma*, first, superl. of *fore*, and superl. suffix *-st*), first in place: most advanced: first in rank or dignity.—*n.* fore′name, the first or Christian name.—*adj.* fore′named, mentioned before.—*ns.* fore′night (*Scot.*), the early part of the night before bedtime, the evening; forenoon (*fōr-nōōn′*, *fōr-*, *fōr′nōōn*, *fōr′*; chiefly *Scot.* and *Ir.*), the part of the day before midday, as opposed to early morning.—*adj.* (*fōr′*, *fōr′*), pertaining to this time.—*n.* fore′no′tice, notice of anything in advance of the time.—*v.t.* fore′-ordain′, to arrange beforehand: to predestinate.—*ns.* fore′-ordinā′tion; fore′part, the front: the early part.—*adj.* fore′past, bygone.—*ns.* fore′pay′ment, payment beforehand; fore′peak, the contracted part of a ship's stand, station), to buy up before reaching the market, so as to sell again at higher prices: to anticipate: to hinder by anticipating: to bar.—*ns.* **forestall'er**; **forestall'ing**; **forestal'ment**; **fore'stay**, a rope reaching from the foremast-head to the bowsprit end to support the mast.—*v.t.* **foretaste'**, to taste before possession: to anticipate: to taste before another.—*n.* **fore'taste**, a taste beforehand: anticipation.—*vs.t.* **foreteach'**, to teach beforehand:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **foretaught'**; **foretell'**, to tell before: to prophesy.—*v.i.* to utter prophecy:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **foretold'**.—*n.* **foretell'er**.—*v.t.* **forethink'**, to anticipate in the mind: to have prescience of:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **forethought'**.—*ns.* **forethink'er**; **fore'thought**, thought or care for the future: anticipation: thinking beforehand.—*adj.* **forethought'ful**.—*n.* **fore'token**, a token or sign beforehand.—*v.t.* **foretō'ken**, to signify beforehand.—*n.* and *adj.* **foretō'kening**.—*ns.* **fore'tooth**, a tooth in the forepart of the mouth:—*pl.* **fore'teeth**; **fore'top**, the platform at the head of the foremast (*naut.*): the forepart of the crown of the head (*obs.*): a lock (usu. upright) over the forehead: an appendage to a shoe (*obs.*); **foretop'mast**, the mast erected at the head of the foremast, at the top of which is the **fore'top-gall'ant-mast**. — *adj.* **forevouched'** (*Shak.*), affirmed or told before.—*n.* **fore'ward**, advance-guard: the front (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* **forewarn'**, to warn beforehand: to give previous

forensis strepitum, *for-en'sis strep'it-əm, -o͝om*, (L.) the clamour of the forum.

forest, *for'ist*, *n.* a large uncultivated tract of land covered with trees and underwood: woody ground and rude pasture: a preserve for big game: a royal preserve for hunting, governed by a special code called the forest law.—*adj.* pertaining to a forest: silvan: rustic.—*v.t.* to cover with trees.—*n.* **for'estage**, an ancient service paid by foresters to the king: the right of foresters.—*adj.* **for'estal**.—*n.* **forestā'tion**, afforestation.—*adj.* **for'ested**.—*n.* **for'ester**, one who has charge of a forest: one who has care of growing trees: a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters or similar friendly society: an inhabitant of a forest.—*adj.* **for'estine**.—*n.* **for'estry**, the art of planting, tending, and managing forests; forest country: an extent of trees.—*adjs.* **for'est-born** (*Shak.*), born in a forest; **for'est-bred**.—**for'est-fly**, a dipterous insect (*Hippobosca equina*) that annoys horses; **Forest Marble**, a Middle Jurassic fissile limestone of which typical beds are found in Wychwood Forest, Oxfordshire; **for'est-oak**, Australian beefwood (*Casuarina*); **for'est-tree**, a tree, esp. a timber-tree, that grows in forests. [O.Fr. *forest* (Fr. *forêt*)—L.L. *forestis* (*silva*), the outside wood, as opposed to the *parcus* (park) or walled-in wood—L. *foris*, out of doors.]

forever, *fər-ev'ər*, *adv.* for ever, for all time to come: eternally: everlasti

forge, *fōrj*, *förj*, *v.i.* in a horse, to click the hind shoe against the fore. [Origin obscure.]

forget, *fər-get′*, *v.t.* to lose or put away from the memory: to fail to remember or think of: to leave behind accidentally: to neglect:—*pr.p.* **forgett′ing**; *pa.t.* **forgot′** (*arch.* **forgat′**); *pa.p.* **forgott′en** (*arch.* **forgot′**).—*adj.* **forget′ful**, apt to forget: inattentive.—*adv.* **forget′fully.**—*n.* **forget′fulness.**—*adj.* **forgett′able.**—*ns.* **forgett′er**; **forgett′ery**, a capacity for forgetting, a bad memory.—*n.* and *adj.* **forgett′ing.**—*adv.* **forgett′ingly.**—*adj.* **forgott′en.**—*n.* **forgott′enness.**—**forget′-me-not**, any plant of the genus Myosotis, regarded as an emblem of loving remembrance.—**forget oneself**, to lose one's self-control or dignity, to descend to words and deeds unworthy of oneself. [O.E. *forgetan* (*forgietan*)—pfx. *for-*, away, *getan* (*gietan*), to get.]

forgive, *fər-giv′*, *v.t.* to pardon: to overlook: to remit a debt or offence (*Shak.*): to give up (*Spens.*).—*v.i.* to be merciful or forgiving:—*pa.t.* **forgave′**, *pa.p.* **forgiv′en.**—*adj.* **forgiv′able**, capable of being forgiven.—*n.* **forgive′ness**, pardon: remission: disposition to pardon.—*adj.* **forgiv′ing**, ready to pardon: merciful: compassionate. [O.E. *forgiefan*—pfx. *for-*, away, *giefan*, to give; cf. Ger. *vergeben*.]

forgo, forego, *fōr-*, *för-*, *fər-gō′*, *v.t.* to leave: to give up: to relinquish: to do without: to forbear the use or advantage of: to forfeit (*arch.*).—*v.i.* to go or pass away.—*pr.p.* **for(e)go′ing**; *pa.p.* **for(e)gone′**; *pa.t.*—**for(e)went.** See

fork-lift truck, a power-driven truck with an arrangement of steel prongs which can lift, raise up high, and carry heavy packages and stack them where required (often used with a pallet); **fork out, over** (*slang*), to hand or pay over. [O.E. *forca*—L. *furca*.]

forlana, *fōr-lä′na*, **furlana**, *fōōr-*, *n.* a Venetian dance in 6-8 time. [It. *Furlana*, Friulian.]

forlend. See **forelend.**

forlorn, *fər-lörn′*, *adj.* quite lost: forsaken: neglected: wretched.—*n.* (*Shak.*) a forsaken person: a forlorn hope.—orig. *pa.p.* of the *obs.* **forlese** (*for-lēz′*), *v.t.* to lose: to forsake (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.*, *Spens.* **forlore**, *-lōr′*, *-lör*).—*adv.* **forlorn′ly.**—*n.* **forlorn′ness.** [O.E. *forloren*, pa.p. of *forlēosan*, to lose—pfx. *for-*, away, and *lēosan*, to lose; Ger. *verloren*, pa.p. of *verlieren*, to lose.]

forlorn-hope, *fər-lörn′-hōp′*, *n.* a body of soldiers selected for some service of uncommon danger: a desperate enterprise of last resort: a vain or faint hope (from association with hope = expectation). [Du. *verloren hoop*, lost troop.]

form, *fōrm*, *n.* shape: a mould: something that holds, shapes, e.g. a piece of formwork: species: pattern: mode of being: mode of arrangement: order: regularity: system, as of government: beauty (*obs.*): style and arrangement: structural unity in music, literature, etc.: a prescribed set of words or course of action: ceremony: behaviour: condition of fitness or efficiency: a schedule to be filled in with details: a specimen criticism that classifies parts of scripture according to literary form and relates literary forms to historical background; **form'work**, shuttering to contain concrete.—**good**, or **bad form**, according to good or recognised social usage, or the opposite. [L. *fōrma*, shape.]

-form, *fōrm*, *suff*. having the form of, having a form. [L. *fōrma*, form.]

formaldehyde, formalin. See under **formic.**

formaliter, *fōr-mal'i-tər*, *-ter*, (L.L.), formerly, in respect of the formal element.

format, *fōr'mat*, *fōr'mä*, *n*. of books, etc., the size, form, shape in which they are issued. [Fr.]

forme (*print.*). See **form.**

former, *fōrm'ər*, *adj*. (*comp*. of **fore**) before in time: past: first mentioned (of two): beforehand, first (of two) (*Shak.*).—*adv*. **form'erly**, in former times: heretofore. [Formed late on analogy of M.E. *formest*, foremost, by adding comp. suff. *-er* to base of O.E. *forma*, first, itself superlative.]

formic, *fōr'mik*, *adj*. pertaining to ants.—*ns*. **formal'dehyde**, a formic aldehyde, formalin; **for'malin**, **for'mol** (*-mol*, *-mōl*), a formic aldehyde used as an antiseptic, germicide, or preservative; **for'mate**, a salt of formic acid.—Also **for'miate.** —*adj*. **for'micant**, crawling like an ant: very small and unequal, of a pulse.—*ns*. **formicā'rium**, **for'micary**, an ant-hill, ants' nest, or colony. —*adj*. **for'micate**, resembling an ant.—*n*. **formicā'tion**, a sensation like that of ants creeping on the skin. **formic acid**, a fatty acid

forren (*Milt.*). Same as **foreign.**

forsake, *fər-sāk'*, *fōr-*, *v.t*. to desert: to abandon: —*pr.p*. **forsak'ing**; *pa.t*. **forsook'**; *pa.p*. **forsāk'en.**—*adj*. **forsāk'en.**—*adv*. **forsāk'enly.**—*ns*. **forsāk'enness**; **forsāk'ing**, abandonment. [O.E. *forsacan*—*for-*, away, *sacan*, to strive.]

forsay, **foresay**, *fōr-sā'*, *v.t*. to forbid (*obs.*): to renounce (*Spens.*): to banish (*Spens.*). [O.E. *forsecgan*—*for-*, against, *secgan*, to say.]

forset-seller. See **fosset-seller.**

forslack, **foreslack**, *fōr-slak'*, *v.i*. (*obs.*) to be or become slack or neglectful.—*v.t*. (*Spens.*) to injure by slackness. [Pfx. for- (1c).]

forslow, **forsloe**, **foreslow**, *fōr-slō'*, *v.t*. (*Spens.*) to delay.—*v.i*. (*Shak.*) to delay. [O.E. *forslāwian* —*for*, intensive, *slāwian*, to be slow.]

forsooth, *fər-sōōth'*, *fōr-*, *adv*. in truth: certainly (now only ironically). [**for sooth.**]

forspeak, **forespeak**, *fər-spēk'*, *fōr-*, *v.t*. to forbid (*obs.*): to speak against (*Shak.*): to bewitch (*Scot.*). [Pfx. for- (1b).]

forspend, **forespend**, *fər-spend'*, *v.t*. to wear out physically: to exhaust (resources):—*pa.t*. and *pa.p*. **forspent'**. [Pfx. for- (1c).]

forswatt, *fōr-swōt'*, (*Spens.*) *adj*. covered with sweat. [Pfx. for- (1c) and *swat*, old pa.p. of **sweat.**]

forswear, *fər-swār'*, *fōr-*, *v.t*. to deny or renounce upon oath.—*v.i*. to swear falsely:—*pa.t*. **forswore'**; *pa.p*. **forswōrn'.**—*adj*. **forsworn'**, perjured, having forsworn oneself.—*n*. **forsworn'ness.**—**forswear oneself**, to swear falsely. [Pfx.

strengthen (esp. certain wines) by adding alcohol: to enrich (a food) by adding e.g. vitamins: —*pr.p.* for'tifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* for'tified.—*adj.* for'tifiable.—*ns.* fortificā'tion, the art of strengthening a military position by means of defensive works: the work so constructed: that which fortifies; for'tifier. [Fr. *fortifier*—L.L. *fortificāre*—*fortis*, strong, *facĕre*, to make.]

fortilage, *fōr'ti-lāj*, *för'*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a variant of fortalice.

fortissimo. See forte.

fortiter et recte, *för'ti-tər et rek'tē*, *for'ti-ter et rek'te*, (L.) bravely and uprightly.

fortitude, *för'ti-tūd*, in *U.S.* -*tōōd*, *n.* courage in endurance: strength (*obs.*).—*adj.* fortitū'dinous. [L. *fortitūdō*, -*inis*—*fortis*, strong.]

fortlet, *fōrt'lət*, *fört'*, *n.* a little fort.

fortnight, *fört'nīt*, *n.* two weeks or fourteen days.—*adj.* and *adv.* fort'nightly, once a fortnight. [O.E. *fēowertȳne niht*, fourteen nights.]

Fortran, *för'tran*, *n.* a problem-orientated computer language widely used in scientific work. [*For*mula *tran*slation.]

fortress, *för'trəs*, *n.* a fortified place: a defence.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to guard. [O.Fr. *forteresse*, another form of *fortelesce* (see fortalice).]

fortuitous, *för-tū'i-təs*, in *U.S.* -*tōō'*, *adj.* happening by chance: fortunate.—*ns.* fortū'itism, belief in evolution by fortuitous variation; fortū'itist.—*adv.* fortū'itously.—*ns.* fort'ūitousness, fortū'ity. [L. *fortuitus*.]

fortune, *för'chən*, *n.* whatever comes by lot or chance: luck: the arbitrary ordering of events: th

towards, in, the front part of a ship.—*ns.* for'ward, in football, etc., a player in the front line; for'warder; for'warding, the act of sending forward merchandise, etc.—*adv.* for'wardly.—*n.* for'wardness.—*adj.* for'ward-looking, having regard to the future: progressive. [O.E. *foreward* (W.S. *foreweard*)—*fore*, and -*ward* (-*weard*) sig. direction; the *s* of *forwards* is a gen. ending (cf. Ger. *vorwärts*).]

forwarn, forewarn, *fər-*, *fōr-wörn'*, *v.t.* to forbid.—See also forewarn. [Pfx. for- (1b), against, and warn.]

forwaste, *fōr-wāst'*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to waste utterly. [Pfx. for- (1c).]

forweary, *fər-*, *fōr-wē'ri*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to weary out. [Pfx. for- (1c).]

forwent, *fər-*, *fōr-went'*. See forgo.

forwhy, *fōr-(h)wī'*, (*arch.*) *conj.* because. [for, and why.]

forworn, *fər-wōrn'*, -*wörn'*, (*Spens.*) *adj.* much worn. [Pfx. for- (1c).]

forzando, forzato. See sforzando.

foss, fosse, *fos*, *n.* a ditch, moat, trench, or canal.—*adj.* fossed.—*ns.* fossette', a small fossa; Foss(e)' Way, the Roman road that runs between Exeter and Lincoln: (without *cap.*) any of the British Roman roads having a fosse on either side. [Fr. *fosse*—L. *fossa*—*fodĕre*, *fossum*, to dig.]

fossa, *fos'ə*, (*anat.*) *n.* a pit or depression.—*ns.* foss'ūla, a small depression or groove.—*adj.* foss'ūlate. [L., a ditch.]

fossa, *fos'a*, **foussa**, *fōōs'a*, *n.* a Madagascan animal more or less akin to the civets. [Mala-

and oakum, as stopping for a leak. [Perh. Du. *voederen* (mod. *voeren*), or L.G. *fodern*, to line.]

fother, *fodh'ər*, *n*. a load, quantity (*dial*.): a cart-load (*dial*.): a definite weight—of lead, 19½ cwt. [O.E. *fōther*; Ger. *fuder*.]

fother, *fodh'ər*, dial. variant of fodder.

fothergilla, *fo-dhər-gil'ə*, *n*. a genus of North American deciduous shrubs of the witch hazel family (*Hamamelis*); also called witch alder. [Dr John *Fothergill*, 18th-century British physician and botanist.]

fou, *fōō*, (*Scot*.) *adj*. full: drunk.

fou, *fōō*, (*obs. Scot*.) *n*. a bushel. [Perh. full.]

fouat, **fouet**, *fōō'ət*, (*Scot*.) *n*. the house-leek.

foud, *fowd*, *n*. a bailiff or magistrate in Orkney and Shetland.—*n*. **foud'rie**, his jurisdiction. [O.N. *fōgeti*; Ger. *vogt*; from L. *vocātus*—*vocāre*, to call.]

foudroyant, *fōō-droi'ənt*, *-drwä'yā*, *adj*. thundering: dazzling: sudden and overwhelming. [Fr., pr.p. of *foudroyer*—*foudre*, lightning.]

fouetté, *fwe'tā*, (Fr.) *n*. ballet-step in which the foot makes a whip-like movement.

fougade, *fōō-gäd'*, **fougasse**, *fōō-gäs'*, (*mil*.) *ns*. a small land mine charged with powder or shells, and loaded with stones. [Fr.]

fought, *föt*, *pa.t*. and *pa.p*., **foughten**, *föt'n*, old *pa.p*., of fight.

foughty, *fow'ti*, *fōō'ti*, (*dial*.) *adj*. musty: mouldy: tainted. [O.E. *fūht*, moist.]

foul, *fowl*, *adj*. filthy: dirty: disfigured: untidy: loathsome: obscene: impure: shameful: gross:

undergarment for supporting or controlling the figure; **foundā'tion-mus'lin**, **-net**, gummed fabrics used for stiffening dresses and bonnets; **foundā'tion-stone**, one of the stones forming the foundation of a building, esp. a stone laid with public ceremony; **foundā'tion-stop**, any organ stop whose sounds are those belonging to the keys, or differing by whole octaves only: a fundamental flue stop; **found'er-member**, one of those members of a society who were instrumental in its foundation; **founders' shares**, same as deferred shares. [Fr. *fonder*—L. *fundāre*, *-ātum*, to found—*fundus*, the bottom.]

found, *fownd*, *v.t*. to merit: to make by melting and allowing to harden in a mould (esp. metals): to cast.—*ns*. **found'er**; **found'ing**; **found'ry**, the art of founding or casting: a place where founding is carried on: articles produced by founding. [Fr. *fondre*—L. *fundĕre*, *fūsum*, to pour.]

founder, *fownd'ər*, *v.i*. (of a building) to subside: to collapse in ruins (also *fig*.): to go to the bottom: (of a ship) to fill with water and sink: to stumble: to go lame: to stick in mud.—*v.t*. to cause to founder.—*n*. a collapse: laminitis.—*adj*. **found'erous**, causing to founder. [O.Fr. *fondrer*, to fall in, *fond*, bottom—L. *fundus*, bottom.]

fount, *fownt*, (*print*.) *n*. a complete assortment of types of one sort, with all that is necessary for printing in that kind of letter.—Also (esp. in U.S.) font. [Fr. *fonte*—*fondre*—L. *fundĕre*, to

(*Shak.*), four inches wide.—**four′-in-hand**, a coach drawn by four horses, two by two, driven by one person: the team drawing it: a necktie tied with a flat slip-knot, with dangling ends.—Also *adj.* and *adv.*—*adjs.* **four′-leaved, four′-leafed, four′-leaf; four′-legged′.**—**four′-oar**, a boat rowed with four oars; **four′-o-clock**, brightly coloured flowering plant *Mirabilis jalapa*, also known as the marvel of Peru: similar red-flowered plant *M. Laevis* found in California: the friar-bird.—*adjs.* **four′-part, four-part′ed**, in four parts: divided into four nearly to the base.—**four′pence**, the value of four pennies; **four′-penny**, an old silver coin worth fourpence.—*adj.* sold or offered for fourpence.—**four′-post′er**, large bed with four curtain posts; **four′-pound′er**, a gun that throws a four-pound shot: a four-pound loaf.—*adjs.* **four′score**, eighty; **four′-scorth** (*obs.*), eightieth.—**four′-seat′er**, a vehicle seated for four.—*adjs.* **four′square′** (also *adv.*), square: presenting a firm bold front; **four′-wheel**, acting on or by means of four wheels; **four′-wheeled.**—**four′-wheel′er**, a cab or other vehicle with four wheels.—**four-letter word**, any of a number of vulgar short words, esp. of four letters, referring to sex or excrement, formerly taboo; **four-stroke cycle**, in an internal-combustion engine, a recurring series of four strokes of the piston—an out-stroke drawing the mixed gases into the cylinder, an in-stroke compressing them, an out-stroke impelled by their explosion

[redacted]

fouter, foutre, *fōō′tər*, **footra** (*Shak.*), **foutra** (*Shak.*), *-trə*, *n.* a fig (as a type of worthlessness): a worthless despicable fellow (*Scot.*). [O.E. *foutre*—L. *futuĕre*, to copulate with.]

fouth, fowth, *fōōth*, (*Scot.*) *n.* abundance. [full, suff. *-th.*]

fovea, *fō′vi-ə*, (*anat.*) *n.* a depression or pit:—*pl.* **foveae**, (*-ē.*)—*adjs.* **fo′veal; fo′veate**, pitted.—*n.* **fovē′ola**, a small depression—also **fo′veole.** [L. *fŏvea.*]

fowl, *fowl*, *n.* a bird: a bird of the barn-door or poultry kind, a cock or hen: the flesh of fowl:—*pl.* **fowls, fowl.**—*v.i.* to kill or try to kill wildfowl.—*ns.* **fowl′er**, one who takes wildfowl; **fowl′ing.**—**fowl′ing-net**, a net for catching birds; **fowl′ing-piece**, a light gun for small-shot, used in fowling; **fowl′-pest**, an acute contagious virus disease of birds (**fowl-plague**): another similar disease. [O.E. *fugol*; Ger. *vogel.*]

fox, *foks*, *n.* an animal akin to the dog having upright ears and a long bushy tail:—*fem.* **vix′en**: extended to other animals, as **black-fox** (pekan), **flying-fox**: anyone notorious for cunning: a kind of sword (*obs.*).—*v.t.* (*coll.*) to baffle, deceive, cheat.—*v.i.* (*coll.*) to act cunningly, to cheat.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* (of paper) to discolour, showing brownish marks.—*adj.* **foxed**, of books, discoloured: drunk: baffled.—*ns.* **fox′iness**, craftiness: decay: a harsh, sour taste: spotted state as in books; **fox′ing**, act of one who foxes; **fox′ship**. (*Shak.*), the character of a fox, craftibread in the Eucharist.—*adj.* **frac′tional**, belonging to a fraction or fractions: of the nature of a fraction.—*v.t.* **fractionalise, -ize**, to break up into parts.—*ns.* **frac′tionalist**, a breaker up of political unity; **frac′tionalism**, state of consisting of discrete units: action of forming a fraction within the Communist party.—*adj.* **frac′tionary**, fractional: fragmentary.—*v.t.* **frac′tionate**, to break up into smaller units: to separate the components of by distillation or otherwise.—*ns.* **fractionā′tion**; **frac′tionator**, plant for carrying out fractional distillation.—*v.t.* **frac′tionise, -ize**, to break up into fractions.—*n.* **frac′tionlet**, a small fraction.—*adj.* **frac′tious**, ready to quarrel: cross.—*adv.* **frac′tiously**.—*ns.* **frac′tiousness**; **frac′ture** (-*chər*), breaking: the breach or part broken: the surface of breaking, other than cleavage: the breaking of a bone.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to break through: to crack.—**fractional distillation**, a distillation process for the separation of the various constituents of liquid mixtures by means of their different boiling points.—**compound fracture**, breaking of a bone, communicating with a co-existing skin wound; **comminuted fracture**, a fracture in which the bone is splintered; **greenstick fracture**, a fracture where the bone is partly broken, partly bent, occurring in limbs of children; **impacted fracture**, a fracture in which the ends of bone are driven into each other; **simple fracture**, a fracture of bone without wound in the skin.

articulate: to direct (one's steps): to set about: to enclose in a frame or border: to make victim of a frame-up.—*v.i.* to make one's way: to resort: to pretend (*dial.*): to make a move: to give promise of progress or success: to contrive (*B.*).—*n.* the body: a putting together of parts: structure: a case made to enclose, border or support anything: the skeleton of anything: the rigid part of a bicycle: a structure on which embroidery is worked: a stocking-making machine: a loom (*obs.*): a structure on which bees build a honeycomb: in gardening, a structure for cultivation or sheltering of plants: state (of mind), mood: act of devising (*Shak.*): unit picture in cinema film: formerly British term for field (*TV*): the total *TV* picture: triangular support in which balls are grouped for the break (*snooker*, etc.): balls so grouped (*snooker*, etc.): in jargon of certain games, a definite part of a game, a game, or a definite number of games.—*ns.* **fram′er**, one who forms or constructs: one who makes frames for pictures, etc.; one who devises: one who formulates (e.g. law); **fram′ing**, the act of constructing: a frame or setting.—**frame′-breaker**, one who broke stocking-frames on their introduction; **frame′-house**, a house consisting of a skeleton of timber, with boards or shingles laid on; **frame′-maker**, a maker of picture-frames; **frame′-saw**, a thin saw stretched in a frame; **frame′-up**, a trumped-up affair,

franc-tireur, *frã tē-rœr*, (Fr.) an irregular or guerrilla fighter.

frangible, *fran'ji-bl*, *adj.* easily broken.—*n.* **frangibil'ity.** [L. *frangĕre*, to break; see fraction.]

frangipani, *fran-ji-pä'nē*, *n.* the red jasmine or other species of *Plum(i)ema*, tropical American apocynaceous shrubs with scented flowers: a perfume from or in imitation of red jasmine: (also **frangipane**, *fran'ji-pān*), a pastry-cake filled with cream, almonds, and sugar. [From the name *Frangipani*.]

Franglais, *frã-gle*, *n.* French with many English words and forms. [Fr. *Français* and Ang*lais*.]

franion, *fran'yən*, *n.* a paramour (*obs.*): a boon-companion (*obs.*): a loose woman (*Spens.*). [Origin obscure.]

Frank, *frangk*, *n.* a German of a confederation in Franconia of which a branch conquered Gaul in the 5th century, and founded France: in the East, Western European.—*adj.* **Frank'ish.** [See frank (1).]

frank, *frangk*, *adj.* free, open: liberal (*obs.*): open or candid in expression: unrestrained (*obs.*): unmistakable, true (*med.*; as *frank pus*, *asthma*).—*v.t.* to sign so as to ensure free carriage: to send thus signed: to mark by means of a franking-machine to show that postage has been paid.—*n.* the signature of a person who had the right to frank a letter: a franked cover.—*adv.* **frankl'y.**—*n.* **frank'ness.**—**frank'-fee**, tenure in fee-simple: **frank'-pledge**, a mutual suretyship

frate, pl. **frati**, *frä'tā*, *-tē*, (It.) a friar, a mendicant Franciscan.

frater, *frā'tər*, *n.* a refectory: sometimes applied in error to a monastic common-room or to a chapter-house (by confusion with next word).—Also **frā'ter-house**, **frā'try.** [O.Fr. *fraitur* for *refreitor*—L.L. *refectōrium*.]

frater, *frā'tər*, *n.* a friar: a comrade.—*n.* **Fratercula** (*fra-tûr'kū-lə*), the puffin genus.—*adj.* **frater'nal** (*frə-tûr'nl*), belonging to a brother or brethren: brotherly.—*adv.* **frater'nally.**—*n.* **fraterni'sā'tion** (*frat-*), the associating as brethern.—*v.i.* **frat'ernise**, **-ize**, to associate as brothers: to seek brotherly fellowship: to come into friendly association.—*ns.* **frat'erniser**; **frater'nity**, the state of being brethren: a brotherhood: a society formed on a principle of brotherhood: an American college association: any set of people with something in common; **fratry** (*frāt'ri*), **frāt'ery**: a fraternity: a convent of friars (see also foregoing article).—**fraternal twins**, dizygotic twins. [L. *frāter*, a brother; cf. brother, Gr. *phrātēr*, a clansman, Sans. *bhrātṛ*.]

fratricide, *frat'ri-sīd*, or *frāt'*, *n.* one who kills his brother: the murder of a brother.—*adj.* **fratrici'dal.** [Fr.,—L. *frāter*, *frātris*, *caedĕre*, to kill.]

frau, **Frau**, *frow*, *n.* a woman: a wife: Mrs.—*n.* **frāulein**, **Frāulein** (*froi'lin*), an unmarried woman: often applied to a German governess: Miss. [Ger.]

fraud, *frōd*, *n.* deceit: imposture: a snare (*Mlit.*): a deceptive trick: a cheat, swindler (*coll.*): a

fredaine, *frə-den*, (Fr.) escapade, prank.

free, *frē*, *adj*. not bound: at liberty: not under arbitrary government: not strict, or bound by rules: not literal: unimpeded: unconstrained: readily cut, separated or wrought: ready (esp. in phrase *free to confess*): guiltless: frank: lavish: uncombined: unattached: exempt (with *from*): having a franchise (with *of*): without payment: bold: indecent:—*compar*. **freer**, *frē′ər*; *superl*. **freest**, *frē′ist*.—*adv*. freely: without payment: without obstruction.—*v.t*. to set at liberty: to deliver from what confines: to rid (with *from*, *of*):—*pr.p*. **free′ing**; *pa.t*. and *pa.p*. **freed**.—*n*. **free′dom**, liberty: frankness: outspokenness: unhampered boldness: separation: privileges connected with a city (often granted as an honour merely): improper familiarity: licence. *adv*. **free′ly**.—*ns*. **free′ness**; **freer** (*frē′ər*), liberator.—**free′-ag′ency**, state or power of acting freely, or without necessity or constraint upon the will; **free′-ag′ent**; **free′-and-eas′y**, an informal public-house club.—*adj*. informal in manners, without ceremonious restraint.—*adj*. **free′-arm**, with unsupported arm.—**free association**, a technique in psychoanalysis based either on the first association called forth by each of a series of words or on a train of thought suggested by a single word; **free atom, radical**, short-lived atom, radical, assumed to exist during certain chemical reactions; **free′-bench**, a widow's right to dower out of her husband's lands; **free′-board**, the distance between water-

sponger; **free′-love**, the claim to freedom in sexual relations, unshackled by marriage or obligation to aliment; **free′man**, a man who is free or enjoys liberty: one who holds a particular franchise or privilege:—*pl*. **free′men**; *fem*. **free′woman**; *pl*. **free′women**; **free′mā′son**, in the Middle Ages, a stone-mason of a superior grade: a member of a secret fraternity, united in lodges for social enjoyment and mutual assistance.—*adj*. **freemason′ic**.—**freemā′sonry**, the institutions, practices, etc. of freemasons: instinctive understanding and sympathy.—*adj*. **free′-mind′ed**, with a mind free or unperplexed: without a load of care.—**free′-port**, a port where no duties are levied on articles of commerce; **free radical**, a free atom.—*adjs*. **free′-range′**, (of poultry) allowed some freedom to move about: (of eggs) laid by free-range hens; **free′-reed** (*mus*.), having a reed that does not touch the side of the aperture.—**free′-rid′er** (*coll*.), one who enjoys benefits obtained for workers by a trade union without being a member of that trade union; **free′-school**, a school where no tuition fees are exacted.—*v.i*. **free′-select** (*Austr*.), to take up crown-land under the Land Laws.—**free′-selec′tion**, the process of doing so: the land so taken; **free′-selec′tor** (also **selec′tion**, **selec′tor**); **free′-shot** (Ger. *freischütz*), a legendary hunter and marksman who gets a number of bullets (*freikugeln*) from the devil, six of which always hit the mark, while the seventh remains at the dev

[redacted]

family, scented greenhouse plants. [E. M. *Fries* (1794-1878), Swedish botanist.]

freeze, *frēz*, *v.i.* to become ice: to become solid by fall of temperature: to be at a temperature at which water would freeze: to be very cold: to become motionless, stiff, attached, or stopped by, or as if by, cold.—*v.t.* to cause to freeze: to fix: to stabilise: to prevent the use of or dealings in:—*pr.p.* **freez'ing**; *pa.t.* **frōze**, (*Milt.*) **freez'd**; *pa.p.* **frōz'en**; *obs.* **frōze**, **frōre**, **frōrn**.—*n.* a frost: a stoppage.—*adj.* **freez'able**.—*ns.* **freez'er**, a freezing apparatus: anything that freezes: a special compartment in a refrigerator designed to freeze fresh foods; **freez'ing**.—**freeze'-dry'ing**, evaporation to dryness in a vacuum for preservation or storage of a substance, e.g. an antibiotic; **freeze'-up**, in U.S. and Canada, the period when ice forms on lakes, etc., at onset of winter; **freez'ing-down**, lowering of the body temperature; **freez'ing-mixture**, a mixture, as of pounded ice and salt, producing cold enough to freeze a liquid by the rapid absorption of heat; **freez'ing-point**, the temperature at which a liquid solidifies—that of water being 32° Fahrenheit, 0° Celsius centigrade.—**freeze down**, to lower the body temperature in preparation for heart and other operations; **freeze out** (*coll.*), to oblige to leave: to exclude. [O.E. *frēosan*, pa.p. *froren*; Du. *vreizen*, Ger. *frieren*.]

freight, *frāt*, *n.* the lading or cargo, esp. of a ship: the charge for transporting goods by water or

French plum, a prune, a dried plum; **French polish**, a varnish for furniture, consisting chiefly of shellac dissolved in spirit.—*v.t.* to treat with French polish.—**French polisher**; **French polishing**; **French pox** (*obs.*), syphilis; **French roof**, a modified mansard roof—really American; **French sash, window**, a doorlike window; **French seam**, seam stitched on right side then on wrong side to cover raw edges; **French toast**, bread dipped in egg (and milk) and fried.—**Free** (from 1942 **Fighting**) **French**, continuers under General de Gaulle of resistance to Germany in World War II after the French capitulation of 1940; **take French leave**, to depart without notice or permission, to disappear suspiciously. [O.E. *Frencisc*—L. *Francus*—O.H.G. *Franko*.]

frenetic, **phrenetic**, *fri-net'ik*, formerly *fren'*, *adj.* delirious: frantic: frenzied: mad: distracted.—*n.* a madman.—*adj.* **frenet'ical**, **phrenet'ical**.—*adv.* **frenet'ically**, **phrenet'ically**. [O.Fr. *frénétique*—L. *phrenēticus*—late Gr. *phrenētikos*—Gr. *phrenītis*, delirium—*phrēn*, heart, mind. See **phrenesiac**.]

frenne, *fren*, (*Spens.*). See **fremd**.

frenum, **fraenum**, *frē'nəm*, *n.* a ligament restraining the motion of a part. [L. *frēnum*, a bridle.]

frenzy, *fren'zi*, *n.* a violent excitement: a paroxysm of madness.—*v.t.* to drive to frenzy.—*adjs.* **fren'zical**, **fren'zied**. [O.Fr. *frenesie*—L. and late Gr. *phrenēsis*—Gr. *phrenītis*; see **frenetic**.]

fresh'erdom; fresh'et, a stream of fresh water: a flood.—*adj*. fresh'ish.—*adv*. fresh'ly, with freshness: newly: anew.—*n*. fresh'ness.—*adj*. fresh'-blown, newly blown, as a flower.—*ns*. fresh'man, a newcomer: a student in his first year; fresh'manship.—*adjs*. fresh'-new (*Shak*.), quite new; fresh'-run, newly come up from the sea, as a salmon; fresh'water, of or pertaining to water not salt: accustomed to sail only on fresh water. —freshwater college (*U.S.*), a small college. [O.E. *fersc*; cf. Ger. *frisch*.]

fret, *fret*, *v.t.* to eat into: to corrode: to wear away by rubbing: to rub, chafe: to ripple, disturb: to vex, to irritate.—*v.i.* to wear away: to vex oneself: to worry: to chafe: of a liquid, to work, ferment (*dial.*):—*pr.p.* frett'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* frett'ed.—*n*. agitation of the surface of a liquid: irritation: worry: a worn or eroded spot: sea fret.—*adj*. fret'ful, peevish. —*adv*. fret'fully.—*n*. fret'fulness.—*adj*. frett'ing, vexing.—*n*. peevishness. [O.E. *fretan*, to gnaw—pfx. *for-*, inten., and *etan*, to eat; Ger. *fressen*.]

fret, *fret*, *v.t.* to ornament with interlaced work: to variegate:—*pr.p.* frett'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* frett'ed.—*n*. ornamental network: an ornament consisting of small fillets meeting usually at right angles—a key pattern (*archit.*): bendlets, dexter and sinister, interlaced with a mascle (*her.*).—*adjs*. frett'ed, frett'y, ornamented with frets.—fret'saw, a saw with a narrow blade and fine teeth, used for fretwork, scrollwork, etc.; fret'-

means of friction, e.g. by rotating one part and forcing the parts together. [L. *fricāre*, *frictum*, to rub.]

Friday, *frī'di*, *n*. the sixth day of the week.—Black Friday, Good Friday, from the black vestments of the clergy and altar in the Western Church: any Friday marked by a great calamity; Good Friday, the Friday before Easter, kept in commemoration of the Crucifixion; Holy Friday, Friday in an Ember-week—also Golden Friday, sometimes put for Good Friday itself; Man, Girl, Friday (see man, girl). [O.E. *Frigedæg*, day of (the goddess) Frīg.]

fridge, *frij*, (*coll.*) *n*. short for refrigerator.

fridge, *frij*, (*Sterne*) *v.t.* rub, fray. [Prob. imit.]

fried. See fry.

friend, *frend*, *n*. one loving or attached to another: an intimate acquaintance: a favourer, well-wisher: one of a society so named; a relative (*Scot.*).—*v.t.* (*arch.*) to befriend.—*adj*. friend'ed (*arch.*), supplied with friends.—*n*. friend'ing (*Shak.*), friendliness.—*adj*. friend'less, without friends: destitute.—*n*. friend'lessness.—*adv*. friend'lily.—*n*. friend'liness.—*adj*. friend'ly, like a friend: having the disposition of a friend: favourable: amicable: of a football match, etc., played for amusement rather than competitively: pertaining to the Friends or Quakers.—*n*. friend'ship, attachment from mutual esteem: friendly assistance.—friendly lead (*arch.*), an entertainment for the benefit of one in need:

unanimated: leaving the imagination untouched: of a woman, sexually irresponsive.—*n.* **frigid′ity**, coldness: coldness of affection: want of animation: sexual irresponsiveness.—*adv.* **frig′idly**.—*n.* **frig′idness**.—**frigid zones**, the parts of the earth's surface within the polar circles. [L. *frīgidus*—*frigēre*, to be cold—*frigus*, cold.]

frigidarium, *frij-i-dār′i-əm*, *frig-i-där′i-o͝om*, (L.) *n.* the cooling room of Roman public baths, often with a swimming bath.

frigorific, *frig-ər-if′ik*, *adj.* causing cold: freezing.—*n.* **frigorif′ico** (Sp.), a slaughtering and meat-freezing establishment. [L. *frīgus*, *-oris*, cold, *facĕre*, to make.]

frigot, *frig′ət*, (*Spens.*) *n.* Same as frigate.

frijol, **frijole**, *frē′hhōl*, *n.* the kidney-bean, or any species of Phaseolus:—*pl.* **frijoles** (*-les*). [Sp. *fríjol*, *fréjol*.]

frill, *fril*, *v.i.* (*arch.*) to ruffle, as a hawk its feathers, when shivering.—*v.t.* to furnish with a frill.—*n.* a ruffle: a ruffled or crimped edging: superfluous ornament: (in *pl.*) affected airs.—*ns.* **frill′ies**, light and pretty women's underwear; **frill′ing**.—*adj.* **frill′y**.—**frilled liz′ard**, a large Australian lizard (Chlamydosaurus) with an erectile frill about its neck. [Origin unknown.]

Frimaire, *frē-mār′*, *n.* the third month of the French revolutionary calendar, about Nov. 21-Dec. 20. [Fr. *frimas*, hoar-frost.]

fringe, *frinj*, *n.* a border of loose threads: hair falling over the brow: a border: anything

frit, *frit*, *n.* the mixed materials for making glass, pottery glazes, etc.—*v.t.* to fuse partially:—*pr.p.* **fritt′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **fritt′ed**.—**frit porcelain**, an artificial soft-paste English porcelain (from its vitreous nature). [Fr. *fritte*—It. *fritta*—L. *frigĕre*, *frictum*, to roast.]

frit, *frit*, *n.* a small fly destructive to wheat. [Ety. unknown.]

frith, *frith*. See firth (1).

frith, *frith*, (*obs.* or *hist.*) *n.* peace: sanctuary.—**frith′borh** (*-borhh*), a surety for keeping the peace, frankpledge; **frith′gild**, a union of neighbours pledged to one another for the preservation of peace; **frith′soken** (O.E. *frithsōcn*) sanctuary, asylum; **frith′stool** (O.E. *frithstōl*) a chair of sanctuary, placed near the altar in a church—as at Hexham and Beverley. [O.E. *frith*, peace; Ger. *friede*.]

frith, **firth**, *frith*, *fûrth*, *n.* wooded country: brushwood: underwood. [O.E. (*ge*)*fyrhthe*.]

fritillary, *frit′il-ər-i*, or *-il′*, *n.* a genus (Fritillaria) of the lily family, the best-known species with chequered purple flowers: a name for several butterflies of similar pattern. [L. *fritillus*, a dice-box.]

fritter, *frit′ər*, *n.* a piece of fruit, etc., fried in batter. [O.Fr. *friture*—L. *frīgĕre*, *frictum*, to fry.]

fritter, *frit′ər*, *n.* a fragment.—*v.t.* to break into fragments: to squander piecemeal.—*n.* **fritt′erer**, one who wastes time. [Perh. O.Fr. *freture*—L. *frāctūra*—*frangĕre*, *frāctum*, to brea

frog′ling, a little frog.—**frog′bit**, a small aquatic plant (*Hydrocharis Morsus-ranae*), allied to the water-soldier, but with floating leaves; **frog′-eater**, one who eats frogs: a Frenchman; **frog′fish**, name for various fishes, esp. the angler; **frog′-hopper**, a froth-fly; **frog′man**, underwater swimmer fitted with webbed froglike feet; **frog′-march**, method of carrying a refractory or drunken prisoner face downwards between four men, each holding a limb.—*v.t.* to carry in such a way.—**frog′mouth**, any bird of the mopoke family or subfamily (Australian and S. Asian) akin to or included in the goatsuckers; **frog′s′-mouth**, antirrhinum, snapdragon; **frog′-spit**, cuckoo-spit.—**frog in the throat**, hoarseness. [O.E. *frogga*; also *frox*; cog. with O.N. *froskr*; Ger. *frosch*.]

frog, *frog*, *n.* a V-shaped band of horn on the underside of a horse's hoof. [Perh. same as frog (1). Gr. *batrachos* means frog in both senses—also influenced by It. *forchetta*, dim. of fork.]

frog, *frog*, *n.* an ornamental fastening or tasselled or braided button: an attachment to a belt for carrying a weapon.—*adj.* **frogged**, having ornamental stripes or workings of braid or lace, mostly on the breast of a coat. [Perh. Port. *froco*—L. *floccus*, a flock, lock.]

froise, *froiz*, **fraise**, *frāz*, *n.* a thick pancake, often with slices of bacon. [Origin unknown.]

frolic, *frol′ik*, *adj.* (*arch.*), merry: pranky.—*n.* gaiety: a prank: a gambol: a merryma

or illicit.—*n.* **front′age**, the front part of a building: extent of front: ground in front.—*adj.* **front′al** (*frunt′l*, also *front′l*), of or belonging to the front, or the forehead.—*n.* the façade of a building: something worn on the forehead or face: a pediment over a door or window (*obs.*): a hanging of silk, satin, etc., embroidered for an altar—now usually covering only the top, the *superfrontal*—formerly covering the whole of the front, corresponding to the *antependium*.—*adjs.* **front′ed**, formed with a front: changed into or towards a front sound; **front′less**, lacking a front: void of shame or modesty (*arch.*).—*adv.* **front′lessly**.—*n.* **front′let**, a band worn on the forehead.—*advs.* **front′ward(s)**, towards the front; **front′ways, -wise**, with face or front forward.—*adj.* **front′-bench**, sitting on a front bench, as a minister, or an opposition member of like standing.—*ns.* **front′-bench′er**; **front door**.—*adj.* **front′-page**, suitable for the front page of a newspaper: important.—*v.t.* to print a story on the front page of a newspaper.—*adj.* **front′-rank**, of foremost importance.—**front′-ranker**; **front′-runner**, in a race, one who runs best while leading the field or one who sets the pace for the rest of the runners: one who leads in any kind of competition.—**come to the front**, to become noticeable: to attain an important position; **in front (of)**, before; **front of the house**, in a theatre, the collective activities such as box-office and programme selling carried on in direct contact with the public. [L.

windows: work resembling frost tracery, etc. [O.E. *frost*, *forst*—*frēosan*; cf. Ger. *frost*.]

froth, *froth*, *n*. foam: chatter (*fig*.): something frivolous or trivial.—*v.t*. to cause froth on.—*v.i*. to throw up froth.—*n*. **froth'ery**, mere froth.—*adv*. **froth'ily**.—*n*. **froth'iness**.—*adjs*. **froth'less**; **froth'y**, full of or like froth or foam: empty: unsubstantial.—**froth'-blower** (*slang*), a beer-drinker; **froth flotation** (see **flotation** at **flote**); **froth'-fly**, **froth'-hopp'er**, a frog-hopper, any insect of the family Cercopidae, whose larvae live surrounded by froth (cuckoo-spit) on plants.—*adj*. **froth-fo'my** (*Spens*.), foaming. [O.N. *frotha*; Dan. *fraade*.]

frottage, *frö-tazh*, *n*. rubbing: use of rubbing(s) to obtain texture effect(s) in a work of art: a work of art made by this means: a type of sexual perversion in which orgasm is obtained by rubbing against someone (*psych*.).—*n*. **frotteur**, one who practises frottage (*psych*.). [Fr.]

frou-frou, *frōō-frōō*, *n*. the rustling of silk: elaborate trimmings, as frills, etc.: fussy decoration. [Fr.]

froughy. Same as **frowy**.

frounce, *frowns*, (*obs*.) *v.t*. to plait: to curl: to wrinkle up.—*v.i*. to wrinkle: to frown.—*n*. a wrinkle, a plait or curl: affected ornament. [O.Fr. *froncier*; see **flounce** (2).]

frounce, *frowns*, (*obs*.) *n*. a disease of the mouth in hawks. [Origin unknown.]

frow, *frow*, *n*. a Dutchwoman. [Du. *vrouw*.]

thrift.—*adv*. **fru'gally**. [L. *frūgālis*—*frūx*, *frūgis*, fruit.]

frugiferous, *frōō-jif'ə-rəs*, *adj*. (L. *ferre*, to bear) fruit-bearing.—*adj*. **frugiv'orous** (L. *vorāre*, to eat), feeding on fruits or seeds. [L. *frūx*, *frūgis*, fruit.]

fruit (*obs*. **fruict**), *frōōt*, *n*. the produce of the earth, which supplies the wants of men and animals: an edible part of a plant, generally sweet, acid, and juicy, esp. a part that contains the seed, but sometimes extended to include other parts (e.g. the leaf-stalk in rhubarb): in bot., a fructification, esp. the structure that develops from the ovary and its contents after fertilisation, sometimes including also structures formed from other parts of the flower or axis: the offspring of animals: (often in *pl*.) product, effect, advantage: a male homosexual (*U.S. slang*).—*v.i*. to produce fruit.—*ns*. **fruit'age**, fruit collectively: fruits; **fruitā'rian**, one who lives on fruit.—Also *adj*.—*ns*. **fruit'erer**, one who deals in fruit—also (now *dial*.) **fruit'er**:—*fem*. **fruit'eress**; **fruit'ery**, a place for storing fruit: fruitage.—*adj*. **fruit'ful**, productive.—*adv*. **fruit'fully**.—*ns*. **fruit'fulness**; **fruit'ing**, process of bearing fruit.—*adj*. **fruit'less**, barren: without profit: useless: in vain.—*adv*. **fruit'lessly**.—*n*. **fruit'lessness**.—*adj*. **fruit'y**, like, or tasting like, fruit: rich: crazy (*U.S. slang*): male homosexual (*U.S. slang*).—**fruit'-bat**, any bat of the suborder Megacheiroptera, large fruit-eating bats of the Old Wo *adj.* **frustrated**, thwarted: having a sense of discouragement and dissatisfaction.—*n.* **frustrā'tion.**—**frustrated export**, an article orig. intended for export which for some reason has to be offered for sale on the home market. [L. *frustrāri.*]

frutex, *froo'teks*, *n.* a shrub:—*pl.* **fru'tices**, *-ti-sēz.*—*adj.* **fru'ticose**, shrubby. [L. *frutex*, *-icis*, shrub.]

frutify, *froo'ti-fī*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* Launcelot Gobbo's blunder for notify or specify.

fry, *frī*, *v.t.* to cook in oil or fat in a pan: to burn or scorch (often *fig.*): to torture with heat (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to undergo frying: to foam (*Spens.*):—*pr.p.* **fry'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **fried**; *3rd pers. pres. indic.* **fries.**—*n.* a dish of anything fried.—*n.* **fri'er (fry'er)**, one who fries (esp. fish): a vessel for frying: a fish suitable for frying.—*n.* and *adj.* **fry'ing.**—**fried'cake** (*U.S.*), a cake fried in deep fat: a doughnut; **fry'ing-pan**, a flat pan for frying with; **fry'-up** (*coll.*), mixed fried foods.—**fry in one's fat**, suffer the consequences of one's behaviour; **out of the frying-pan into the fire**, out of one evil into a greater. [Fr. *frire*—L. *frigĕre*; cf. Gr. *phrȳgein.*]

fry, *frī*, *n.* young, collectively: a swarm of young, esp. of fishes just spawned: a number of small things.—**small fry**, small things collectively, persons or things of little importance. [O.N. *friō*, seed; Dan. and Sw. *fro.*]

fub, *fub*, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to put off: to fob.—*n.* **fubb'ery** (*obs.*), a deception.—**fub off**, (*Shak.*) to

maintains or intensifies emotion, etc. (*fig.*): food, as maintaining bodily processes: fissile material for a nuclear reactor.—*v.t.* to furnish with fuel.—*v.i.* to take or get fuel:—*pr.p.* **fū'elling**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **fū'elled.**—*n.* **fū'eller.**—**fu'el-cell'**, a cell generating electricity for an external circuit as part of a chemical reaction between an electrolyte and a combustible gas or vapour supplied from outside the cell (the reaction taking place at more or less ordinary temperatures). [O.Fr. *fowaille*—L.L. *focāle*—L. *focus*, a fireplace.]

fuero, *fwā'rō*, *n.* a code or body of law or privileges, esp. in the Basque provinces, a constitution. [Sp.,—L. *forum.*]

fuff, *fuf*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a puff: the spitting of a cat: a burst of anger.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to puff: to spit as a cat.—*adj.* **fuff'y**, light and soft. [Imit.]

fug, *fug*, *n.* a very hot close state of atmosphere: one who fugs: dusty fluff.—*v.i.* to sit or revel in a fug.—*v.t.* to cause a fug.—*adj.* **fugg'y.** [Origin unknown.]

fugacious, *fū-gā'shəs*, *adj.* apt to flee away: fleeting: readily shed.—*ns.* **fugā'ciousness**, **fugacity** (*-gas'*). [L. *fugāx*, *-ācis*, from, *fugĕre*, to flee.]

fugato. See **fugue.**

fugitive, *fū'ji-tiv*, *adj.* apt to flee away: fleeing: fleeting: evanescent: occasional, written for some passing occasion.—*n.* one who flees or has fled: one hard to be caught: an exile.—*ns.* **fū'gie** (*Scot.*), a cock that will not fight: a runaway; **fūgitā'tion** (*Scots law*), absconding from

ful′gūrous, resembling lightning. [L. *fulgur*, lightning.]

fulham, *fŏŏl′əm*, *n*. a die loaded at the corner.—Also **full′am**, **full′an**. [Prob. the place-name *Fulham*.]

fuliginous, *fū-lij′i-nəs*, *adj*. sooty: dusky.—*n*. **fūliginos′ity**.—*adv*. **fūlig′inously**. [L., *fūlīgō*, -*īnis*, soot.]

full. *fŏŏl*, *adj*. holding all that can be contained: having no empty space: replete: abundantly supplied or furnished: abounding: copious: filling: containing the whole matter: complete: perfect: strong: clear: intense: swelled or rounded: protuberant: having excess of material: at the height of development or end of course: having thoughts completely engrossed: drunk (*coll.*):—*compar*. **full′er**; *superl*. **full′est**.—*n*. completest extent, as of the moon: highest degree: the whole: time of full moon.—*v.t.* to make with gathers or puckers.—*v.i.* to become full.—*adv*. quite: thoroughly, veritably: directly.—*adj*. **full′ish**, inclined to fullness.—*n*. **full′ness**, **ful′ness**, the state of being full: moment of fulfilment: plenty, wealth (*Shak.*).—*adv*. **full′y**, completely: entirely: quite.—*adjs*. **full′-a′corned** (*Shak.*), full-fed with acorns; **full′-aged**, having reached majority.—**full back** (see back); **full blast**, full operation (*adv*. with maximum energy and fluency); **full′-blood**, an individual of pure blood.—*adjs*. **full′-blood′ed**, having a full supply of blood: vigorous: thoroughbred, of unmixed descent: related through both parents; **full′-** speed and impetus.—**full pitch**, in cricket a ball which does not or would not pitch before passing or hitting the batsman's wicket—also **full toss**.—*adv*. **full′-sail′**.—*adjs*. **full′-sailed**, having all sails set: having sails filled with wind: advancing with speed and momentum; **full′-scale**, of the same size as the original: involving full power or maximum effort.—**full score**, a complete musical score with a staff for every part; **full stop**, a point marking the end of a sentence: an end, a halt.—*adjs*. **full′-summed**, complete in all its parts; **full′-throat′ed**, **full′-voiced**, singing with the whole power of the voice; **full′-time**, occupied during or extending over the whole working day, week, etc.—**full′-tim′er**.—*adjs*. **full′-winged** (*Shak.*), having wide, strong wings; **full′y-fashioned**, **full-fashioned**.—**at the full**, at the height, as of one's good fortune, etc.; **full and by**, closehauled to the wind; **full of years**, old, aged: at a good old age; **full up**, full to the limit; sated, wearied (*slang*); **in full**, without reduction; **in full cry**, in chase together, giving tongue; **in full rig**, with maximum number of masts and sails; **in full swing**, at the height of activity; **in the fullness of time**, at the due or destined time; **to the full**, in full measure, completely. [O.E. *full*; Goth. *fulls*, O.N. *fullr*, Ger. *voll*.]

full, *fŏŏl*, *v.t.* to scour and beat, as a means of finishing or cleansing woollens: to scour and thicken in a mill.—*ns*. **full′age**, the charge for fulling cloth; **full′er**, one who fulls cloth.—

mumble.—*v.t.* to handle, manage, or effect awkwardly or bunglingly: to huddle (*arch.*): to mumble.—*n.* **fum'bler.**—*adv.* **fum'blingly.** [Cf. Du. *fommelen*, to fumble; Dan. *famle*; O.N. *fālma*, to grope about.]

fume, *fūm*, *n.* smoke or vapour, often odorous (often in *pl.*): any volatile matter: heat of mind, rage, fretful excitement: a passionate person (*arch.*): anything unsubstantial, vain conceit.—*v.i.* to smoke: to throw off vapour: to come off or pass in fumes: to be in a rage.—*v.t.* to treat with fumes: to give off: to offer incense to.—*ns.* **fūm'age,** hearth-money; **fūm'atory,** a place for smoking or fumigation; **fūmos'ity** (*arch.*), a fuming condition: an exhalation: breath stinking of food or drink.—*adjs.* **fūm'ous, fūm'y.**—**fume'-cham'ber, -cup'board,** a case for laboratory operations that give off fumes; **fumed oak,** oak darkened by ammonia fumes. [L. *fūmus*, smoke.]

fumet, fewmet, *fū'mit*, (*arch.*, usu. in *pl.*) *n.* the dung of deer, hares, etc. [Appar. Anglo-Fr.,—L. *fimāre*, to dung.]

fumet, fumette, *fū-met'*, *n.* the scent of game when high. [Fr. *fumet*.]

fumigate, *fūm'i-gāt*, *v.t.* to expose to fumes, esp. for purposes of disinfecting, or destroying pests: to perfume (*arch.*).—*ns.* **fūm'igant,** a source of fumes, esp. a substance used for fumigation; **fūmigā'tion, fūm'igātor,** a fumigating apparatus.—*adj.* **fūm'igatory.** [L. *fūmigāre*, *-ātum*.]

fumitory, *fūm'i-tər-i*, *n.* a plant of the genus Fumaria. Also (*Shak.*) fem'iter or fen'itar.

functus officio, *fungk'təs of-ish'i-ō, fo͝ongk'to͝os of-ik'i-ō*, (L.) having fulfilled an office, out of office: no longer having official power to act: (of a power) that can no longer be exercised.

fund, *fund*, *n.* a sum of money on which some enterprise is founded or expense supported: a supply or source of money: a store laid up: supply: (*pl.*) permanent government debts paying interest: money (*pl.*; *slang*).—*v.t.* to form into a stock charged with interest: to place in a fund.—*adj.* **fund'able,** capable of being converted into a fund or into bonds.—*adjs.* **fund'ed,** invested in public funds: existing in the form of bonds; **fund'less,** destitute of supplies or money.—**fund'-holder,** one who has money in the public funds. [L. *fundus*, the bottom.]

fundamental, *fun-də-men'təl*, *adj.* basal: serving as foundation: essential: primary: important.—*n.* that which serves as a groundwork: an essential: the root of a chord or of a system of harmonics (*mus.*).—*ns.* **fund'ament** (*-mənt*), the lower part or seat of the body; **fundamen'talism,** belief in the literal truth of the Bible, against evolution, etc.; **fundamen'talist,** one who professes this belief; **fundamental'ity.**—*adv.* **fundamen'tally.**—**fundamental particle** (same as elementary particle); **fundamental units** (see absolute units). [L. *fundāmentum*, foundation, *fundāre*, to found.]

fundamentum relationis, *fun-də-men'təm ri-lā-shi-ōn'is, fo͝on-dä-men'to͝om re-lä-ti-ōn'is*, (L.L.) ground of relation, princip who funks.—*v.i.* to flinch: to draw back or hold back in fear.—*v.t.* to balk at or shirk from fear.—*n.* funk'iness.—*adj.* funk'y.—funk'hole (*mil. slang*), a place of refuge, dug-out: a coward's place of retreat. [Poss. Flem. *fonck*.]

funk, *fungk*, *n.* touchwood: a spark. [Cf. Du. *vonk*.]

funk, *fungk*, *v.t.* to stifle with smoke.—*v.i.* to smoke and/or cause a strong unpleasant smell. —Also *n.* [Ety. dub.]

Funkia, *fungk'i-ə*, *n.* an E. Asiatic genus allied to the day lilies. [From the German botanist, H. C. *Funck*, 1771-1839.]

funnel, *fun'l*, *n.* a vessel, usually a cone ending in a tube, for pouring fluids into bottles, etc.: a passage for the escape of smoke, etc.—*adj.* funn'elled, with a funnel: funnel-shaped.—funn'el-net, a net shaped like a funnel. [Prob. through Fr. or Port. from L. *infundibulum*—*fundĕre*, to pour.]

funnel, *fun'l*, (*dial.*) *n.* the offspring of a stallion and a she-ass. [Origin unknown.]

funny, *fun'i*, *adj.* full of fun: droll: mirth-provoking: queer, odd (*coll.*).—*n.pl.* funn'ies (*U.S.*), the comic section of a newspaper.—*adv.* funn'ily. —*n.* funn'iness.—funny bone (a punning translation of L. *humerus*), the bone at the elbow with the comparatively unprotected ulnar nerve which, when struck, shoots a tingling sensation down the forearm to the fingers; funny peculiar, or funny ha-ha, funny meaning 'queer, odd'; or funny, meaning 'amusing'. [fun.]

funny, *fun'i*, *n.* a light cl

scurf.—*adj.* furfuraceous (*fūr-fū-rā'shəs*), branny: scaly: scurfy.—*ns.* furfural (*fūr'fū-ral*, *-fə-ral*), in full furfural'dehyde; also called fūr'al, fur'fūrol(e), fūr'ol(e), a liquid ($C_4H_3O \cdot CHO$) got by heating bran with dilute sulphuric acid; fur'furan (also called fūr'an), a colourless liquid (C_4H_4O) got from wood-tar.—*adj.* fur'furous (*fūr'fū-rəs*, *-fə-rəs*), furfuraceous. [L. *furfur*, bran.]

furibund, *fū'ri-bund*, *adj.* raging. [L. *furibundus*—*furia*, rage.]

furious. See fury.

furioso, *fōō-ri-ō'sō*, *n.* a furious person, madman. —*adj.* and *adv.* (*mus.*) with fury. [It.; cf. furious.]

furl, *fūrl*, *v.t.* to roll up. [Perh. fardel.]

furlana, *fōōr-lä'nə*. Same as forlana.

furlong, *fūr'long*, *n.* 40 poles, one-eighth of a mile. [O.E. *furlang*—*furh*, furrow, *lang*, long.]

furlough, *fūr'lō*, *n.* leave of absence.—*v.t.* to grant furlough to. [Du. *verlof*; cf. Ger. *verlaub*.]

furmenty, furmety, furmity. See frumenty.

furnace, *fūr'nis*, *n.* an enclosed structure in which great heat is produced: a time or place of grievous affliction or torment.—*v.t.* to exhale like a furnace: to subject to the heat of a furnace. [O.Fr. *fornais*—L. *fornāx*, *-ācis*—*fornus*, an oven.]

furniment, *fūr'ni-ment*, (*Spens.*) *n.* furnishing.

furnish, *fūr'nish*, *v.t.* to fit up or supply completely, or with what is necessary: to supply, provide: to equip.—*adj.* fur'nished, equipped: stocked with furniture.—*n.* fur'nisher.—*n.pl.*

fury, *fū'ri*, *n.* rage: violent passion: madness: (*cap.*; *myth.*) one of the three goddesses of vengeance, the Erinyes, or euphemistically Eumenides—Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megaera (in *Milt.* a Fate): hence a passionate, violent woman. —*adj.* **furious** (*fū'ri-əs*), full of fury: violent.—*n.* **fūrios'ity,** madness.—*adv.* **fū'riously.**—*n.* **fū'riousness.** [Fr. *furie*—L. *furia*—*furĕre*, to be angry.]

furze, *fûrz*, *n.* whin or gorse.—*adj.* **furz'y,** overgrown with furze. [O.E. *fyrs.*]

fusain, *fū-zān'*, *n.* an important constituent of coal, resembling charcoal and consisting of plant remains from which the volatiles have been eliminated (also *fū'zān*): artists' fine charcoal. [Fr., the spindle-tree, or charcoal made from it.]

fusarole, fusarol, *fū'sə-rōl*, or *-zə-*, (*archit.*) *n.* an astragal moulding. [Fr. *fusarolle*—It. *fusaruolo*, spindle-whorl—L. *fūsus*, spindle.]

fuscous, *fus'kəs*, *adj.* brown: dingy.—Also (*Lamb*) **fusc.** [L. *fuscus.*]

fuse, *fūz*, *v.t.* to melt: to liquefy by heat: to join by, or as if by, melting together: to cause to fail by melting of a fuse (*elect.*):—*v.i.* to be melted: to be reduced to a liquid: to melt together: blend, unite: of electric appliance, to fail by melting of a fuse.—*n.* a bit of fusible metal, with its mounting, inserted as a safeguard in an electric circuit.—*n.* **fūsibil'ity,** the degree of ease with which a substance can be fused.—*adjs.* **fū'sible,** able to be fused or easily

fuss'iness.—*adj.* **fuss'y,** given to making a fuss: finicky: requiring careful attention: over-trimmed.—**fuss'-pot,** one who fusses. [Origin obscure.]

fuss-ball. See **fuzz.**

fust, *fust*, *n.* a mouldy or musty smell: the shaft of a column.—*v.i.* to mould: to smell mouldy: to taste of the cask.—*ns.* **fustilā'rian, fustil(l)ir'ian** (*Shak.*), a term of abuse; **fust'ilugs** (*obs.*), a gross overgrown person, esp. a woman; **fust'iness.**—*adj.* **fust'y,** smelling of the cask: musty: stale: stuffy: wanting in freshness. [O.Fr. *fust* (Fr. *fût*), cask—L. *fūstis*, cudgel.]

fustanella, *fus-tə-nel'ə*, *n.* a white kilt worn by Greek men. [Mod. Gr. *phoustanella*, dim. of *phoustani*, Albanian *fustan*—It. *fustagno*, fustian.]

fustet, *fus'tət*, *n.* Venetian sumach (*Rhus cotinus*), or its wood, source of the dye called young fustic. [Fr.,—Prov. *fustet*—Ar. *fustuq*; see fustic.]

fustian, *fus'chən*, *n.* a kind of coarse, twilled cotton fabric including moleskin, velveteen, corduroy, etc.: a pompous and unnatural style of writing or speaking: bombast: a liquor made of white wine with yolk of eggs, lemon, spices, etc.—*adj.* made of fustian: bombastic.—*v.i.* **fust'ianise, -ize** (*Holmes*), to write bombastically.—*n.* **fust'ianist,** one who writes bombast. [O.Fr. *fustaigne* (Fr. *futaine*)—It. *fustagno*—L.L. *fustāneum*, prob. from *El-Fustāt* (Old Cairo) where it may have been made.]

fustic, *fus'tik*, *n.* formerly, fustet (now called

fuze, *fūz*, *n*. a device used to cause a bomb, shell, mine, rocket, etc., to detonate. [fuse (2).]

fuzz, *fuz*, *n*. light fine particles or fibres, as dust: fluff: blurr: police (*slang*).—*v.i.* disintegrate in fuzz.—*adv*. **fuzz'ily**.—*n*. **fuzz'iness**.—*adj*. **fuzz'y**, covered with fuzz: fluffy: blurred.—**fuzz'-ball**, **fuss'-ball**, a puff-ball. [Origin doubtful.]

fuzzle, *fuz'l*, (*dial*.) *v.t*. to fuddle.

fy, *fi*, *interj*. Same as fie.

fyke. Same as fike.

fyke, *fik*, (*U.S.*) *n*. a bag-net. [Du. *fuik*.]

fyle (*Spens*.). See file.

fylfot, **filfot**, *fil'fot*, *n*. a swastika, esp. one turned counter-clockwise. [Prob. from misunderstanding of a manuscript, *fylfot* = fill-foot, really meaning a device for filling the foot of a painted window.]

fyrd, *fürd*, *fērd*, *n*. the militia of Old English times. [O.E. *fyrd*, army.]

fytte. See fit (3).

Neutral vowels in unaccented syllables:

G

G, g, *jē*, *n.* the seventh letter of our alphabet, and of the Roman; originally a form of C, inserted in the place of the disused Z, its ordinary sound (as in Latin) a voiced guttural stop, but in some words in English the same as J: the fifth note of the diatonic scale of C major—also *sol* (*mus.*): the scale or key having that note for its tonic (*mus.*): a symbol (*g*) for acceleration due to gravity (see gravity): a symbol (*G*) for the constant of gravitation (see gravity): as a mediaeval Roman numeral G = 400, Ḡ = 400,000: symbol for general intelligence.—**G-agents**, highly effective poisonous gases for poss. military use; **G'-clef**, a clef on the second line of the treble stave, marking G, the treble clef; **G'-man** (*U.S.*), an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (for Government-man); **G-string** (same as gee-string); **g'-suit**, a close-fitting suit with cells that inflate to prevent flow of blood away from the head, worn by airman as defence against blackout due to high acceleration and resultant great increase in weight (*g* for acceleration of gravity).

gab, *gab*, (*coll.*) *v.i.* to chatter, prate.—*n.* idle or fluent talk: mouth.—*n.* **gabb'er**, a chatterer.—*adj.* **gabb'y**, garrulous.—**gift of the gab**, a talent

gavl; the southern form *gable* is prob. through O.Fr. *gable*, from O.N. *gafl*.]

gabnash, *gab'nash*, (*Scot.*) *n.* prattle: chatter: a pert prattler. [Cf. nashgab.]

gaby, *gā'bi*, (*dial.*), *n.* a simpleton. [Origin unknown.]

gad, *gad*, *n.* a metal spike or pointed bar (*obs.*): a miner's wedge or chisel: a spear (*obs.*; also **gade, gaid**, *gād*): a stylus (*Shak.*): a rod or stick (*obs.*): a goad (*dial.*): the bar across a Scottish condemned cell, on which the iron ring ran which fastened the shackles (*hist.*).—*n.* **gad'ling** (*obs.*), one of the spikes on the knuckles of a gauntlet.—**upon the gad** (*Shak.*), upon the spur of the moment. [O.N. *gaddr*, a spike; confused with O.E. *gād*; see goad.]

gad, *gad*, *interj.* a minced form of God.—*interj.* (*arch.*) **gad-zooks'**, an obs. minced oath (app. for *God's hooks*; see gadso.

gad, *gad*, *v.i.* to rush here and there in a wayward uncontrolled manner (*obs.*): to wander about, often restlessly, idly or in pursuit of pleasure (often with *about*): to straggle:—*pr.p.* **gadd'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **gadd'ed**.—*n.* wandering, gadding about.—*n.* **gadd'er**.—**gad'about**, one who wanders restlessly from place to place. [Prob. back-a Scottish Highlander.—*adj.* Gaelic (*gāl'ik*, *gal'ik*), pertaining to the Gaels.—*n.* Gadhelic, the language of Ireland and (now *esp.*) that of the Scottish Highlands.—*v.t.* gael'icise, -ize, (-*sīz*).—*n.* gael'icism (-*sizm*).—See also Goidel. [Scottish Gael. *Gaidheal.*]

Gaeltacht, *gāl'tähht*, *n.* the Irish-speaking districts of Ireland. [Ir. *gaedhealtacht.*]

gaff, *gaf*, *n.* a hook used esp. for landing large fish: the spar to which the head of a fore-and-aft sail is bent (*naut.*).—*v.t.* to hook or bind by means of a gaff.—**gaff'-top-sail**, a small sail, the head of which is extended on a small gaff which hoists on the top-mast, and the foot on the lower gaff. [Fr. *gaffe.*]

gaff, *gaf*, (*slang*) *n.* a low theatre: a fair. [Origin obscure.]

gaff, gaffe, *gaf*, *n.* a blunder. [Fr. *gaffe.*]

gaff, *gaf*, (*slang*) *v.i.* to gamble.—*ns.* **gaff'er**; **gaff'ing**. [Origin obscure.]

gaff, *gaf*, (*slang*) *n.* humbug, nonsense.—**to blow the gaff**, to disclose a secret, to blab. [Prob. connected with gab (2) or gaff (3); cf. O.E. *gegaf-spræc*, scurrility.]

gaffer, *gaf'ər*, *n.* originally a word of respect applied to an old man, now familiar (*fem.* gammer): the foreman of a squad of workmen. [grandfather, or godfather.]

gag, *gag*, *v.t.* to stop the mouth of forcibly: to silence: to choke up.—*v.i.* to choke: to retch:—*pr.p.* gagg'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* gagged.—*n.* something put into the mouth or over it to

(see **ground**); **gain on, upon**, to overtake by degrees: to increase one's advantage against: to encroach on. [O.Fr. *gain*, *gaain*, *gaigner*, *gaaignier*, from Gmc., as in O.H.G. *weidenen*, to graze, to seek forage, *weida*, pasture.]

gain, *gān* (*dial.*) *adj.* near, straight: convenient. [O.N. *gegn.*]

gaingiving, *gān'giv-ing*, (*Shak.*) *n.* misgiving.

gainly, *gān'li*, (*dial.*) *adj.* shapely: comely: graceful. [gain (2).]

gainsay, *gān-sā'*, *gān'sā*, *v.t.* to contradict: to deny: to dispute:—*pr.p.* gainsay'ing, or *gān'*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* gainsaid, *gān-sād'*, -*sed'*; *3rd pers. sing. pres. indic.* gainsays, -*sāz.*—*n.* **gain'say** (or -*sā'*), denial.—*ns.* **gainsay'er** (*B.*), an opposer; **gainsay'ing**. [O.E. *gegn*, against, and say.]

gainst, 'gainst, *genst*, a poetic abbreviation of against.

gainstrive, *gān-strīv'*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to strive against.—*v.i.* to resist.

gair, *gār*, (*Scot.*) *n.* gore (of cloth or land). [See gore (2).]

gairfowl. Same as garefowl.

gait, *gāt*, *n.* way of walking: a horse's pace.—*adj.* **gait'ed**, having a particular gait. [gate (2).]

gait, *gāt*, (*dial.*) *n.* a sheaf of corn set on end.

gait(t) (*Scott*), spelling of get, a child, gyte (2).

gaiter, *gāt'ər*, *n.* a covering for the ankle, fitting down upon the shoe. [Fr. *guêtre.*]

gajo. See gorgio.

gal, *gal*, dial. for girl.

gala, *gä'lə*, *gā'*, *n.* festivity.—**ga'la-dress**, gay

[redacted]

and a hurricane: in old poetic diction, a gentle wind: a wafted smell: an outburst. [Origin obscure.]

gale, *gāl*, *n.* (usu. sweet′-gale) bog-myrtle. [Prob. O.E. *gagel*; cf. Ger. *gagel*.]

gale, *gāl*, *n.* a periodic payment of rent: a mining licence. [Perh. gavel.]

galea, *gal′i-ä*, *gāl′i-ä*, (*biol.*) *n.* a helmet-shaped structure.—*adjs.* **gal′eate, -d.** [L. *galea*, a skin helmet.]

galena, *gə-lē′nə*, *n.* lead-glance, native sulphide of lead.—Also **galē′nite.**—*adj.* **galē′noid.** [L. *galēna*, lead-ore.]

Galenic, *gə-len′ik*, *adj.* pertaining to *Galen* (*Galēnos*), the 2nd-cent. Greek physician, or to his methods and theories.—*adj.* **Galen′ical.**—*n.* a remedy such as Galen prescribed, a vegetable simple.—*ns.* **Galenism** (*gā′lən-izm*); **Gā′lenist.**

Galeopithecus, *gā-li-ō-pi-thē′kəs*, *-pith′*, *n.* the so-called flying-lemur.—*adjs.* **galeopithē′cine** (*-sīn*), **galeopithē′coid.** [Gr. *galeē*, weasel, marten, *pithēkos*, ape].

Galilean, *gal-i-lē′ən*, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Galileo*, the great Italian mathematician (1564-1642).

Galilean, *gal-i-lē′ən*, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Galilee* (L. *Galilaea*, Gr. *Galilaiā*), one of the Roman divisions of Palestine.—*n.* a native of Galilee: a Christian.

galilee, *gal′i-lē*, (*archit.*) *n.* a porch or chapel at the west end of some churches, in which penitents were placed, and where ecclesiastics met women who had business with them.—

gallant, *gal′ənt*, *adj.* brave: noble: gay, splendid, magnificent (*rare*): attentive (esp. formally or obsequiously) to ladies: amorous (sometimes *gə-lant′* in the last two senses).—*n.* a gay, dashing person: a man (*arch.*; woman *obs.*) of fashion: a lover (also *gə-lant′* in this sense).—*adv.* **gall′antly.**—*ns.* **gall′antness; gall′antry**, bravery: intrepidity: attention or devotion to ladies, often in a bad sense, amorous intrigue: gallants collectively (*Shak.*).—**the honourable and gallant member**, a mode of referring in parliament to a member who is an officer in the fighting services. [Fr. *galant*—O.Fr. *gale*, a merrymaking; prob. Gmc.; cf. gala.]

galleass, *gal′i-as*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a vessel of the same construction as a galley, but larger and heavier. —Also **gall′iass.** [O.Fr. *galeace*—It. *galeazza*, augmentative from *galea*, galley.]

galleon, *gal′i-ən*, *n.* a large vessel with lofty stem and stern, mostly used formerly by Spaniards for carrying treasure. [Sp. *galeón*; cf. galley.]

gallery, *gal′ə-ri*, *n.* a covered walk: a long balcony: a long passage: an upper floor of seats, esp. in a theatre, the highest: the occupants of the gallery: a body of spectators: a room for the exhibition of works of art: an underground passage, drift, or level.—*v.t.* to tunnel.—*adj.* **gall′eried**, furnished with, or arranged like, a gallery.—*n.* **gall′eryite**, one who frequents the gallery in the theatre.—**play to the gallery**, to play for the applause of the least cultured. [O.Fr. *galerie* (It. *galleria*).]

galley, *gal′i*, *n.* a long, low-built ship with one sistent or absurd medley: a miscellaneous gathering. [Fr. *galimafrée*, a ragout, hash.]

gallinaceous, *gal-in-ā'shəs*, *adj.* akin to the domestic fowl. [L. *gallīna*, a hen—*gallus*, a cock.]

gallinazo, *gal-i-nä'zō*, *n.* a turkey-buzzard or other vulture. [Sp.,—*gallina*—L. *gallīna*, hen.]

gallinule, *gal'i-nūl*, *n.* a water-hen. [L. *gallīnula*, a chicken—*gallīna*, a hen.]

Gallio, *gal'i-ō*, *n.* one who keeps himself free from trouble and responsibility. [From *Gallio*, Acts xviii. 12-17.]

galliot, **galiot**, *gal'i-ət*, *n.* a small galley: an old Dutch cargo-boat. [Fr. *galiote*—L.L. *galea*, galley.]

gallipot, *gal'i-pot*, *n.* a small glazed pot, esp. for medicine. [Prob. a pot brought in galleys.]

gallise, **-ize**, *gal'īz*, *v.t.* in wine-making, to bring to standard proportions by adding water and sugar to inferior must.—Also **gall'isise**, **-ize**. [Ger. *gallisieren*, from the name of the inventor, Dr L. *Gall*.]

gallium, *gal'i-əm*, *n.* a metallic element (symbol Ga; atomic number 31). In the form of gallium arsenide it is an important semiconductor. [L. *gallus*, a cock, from the discoverer's name, *Lecoq* de Boisbaudran, or *Gallia*, Gaul, France, his country.]

gallivant, *gal-i-vant'*, *v.i.* to spend time frivolously, esp. in flirting: to gad about. [Perh. gallant.]

gallivat, *gal'i-vat*, *n.* a large two-masted Malay boat. [Port. *galeota*; see galliot.]

galliwasp, *gal'i-wosp*, *n.* a W. Indian lizard.

galloglass, **gallowglass**, *gal'ō-glas*, *n.* a soldier or

mischievous (*dial.*): in some dialects, a mere intensive.—*adv.* (*dial.*) damnably, confoundedly.—*n.* **gall'owsness** (*slang*), recklessness.—**gall'ows-bird**, one who deserves hanging or has been hanged; **gall'ows-foot**.—*adj.* **gall'ows-free**, free from the danger of hanging.—**gall'ows-lee**, the place of hanging; **gall'ows-maker**.—*adj.* **gall'ows-ripe'**, ready for the gallows.—**gall'ows-tree'**, a gallows.—**cheat the gallows**, to deserve but escape hanging. [M.E. *galwes* (pl.)—O.E. *galga*; Ger. *galgen*.]

Gallup poll, *gal'əp*, a method of gauging public opinion by questioning suitably distributed sample individuals, devised by George Horace *Gallup* (b. 1901).

gallus. An old spelling of gallows.

gally, *gal'i*, (*dial.*) *v.i.* to scare, daze.—**gall'y-bagg'er**, **-begg'ar**, **-crow** (also **galli-**), a scarecrow. [See gallow.]

galoot, *gə-lo͞ot'*, (*slang*) *n.* a soldier: a marine: a clumsy fellow.

galop, *gal'əp*, *gə-lop'*, *n.* a lively dance or dance-tune in duple time.—*v.i.* to dance a galop. [Fr.; cf. gallop.]

galopin, *gal'ə-pin*, *n.* an errand boy (*Scott*): a kitchen boy (*obs.*). [Fr.]

galore, *gə-lōr'*, *-lör'*, *adv.* in abundance. [Ir. *go*, an adverbialising participle, *leōr*, sufficient.]

galosh, **golosh**, **galoche**, *gə-losh'*, *n.* a rustic shoe, sandal, or clog (*obs.*): a piece running round a shoe or boot above the sole: an overshoe.—*v.t.* to furnish with a galosh. [Fr. *galoche*—prob. L.L. *gallicula*, small Gaulish shoe.]

gambado, *gam-bā'dō*, *n.* a leather covering or boot attached to a saddle. [It. *gamba*, leg.]

gambado, *gam-bā'dō*, *n.* a bound or spring of a horse: a fantastic movement, a caper. [Sp. *gambada*; cf. **gambol**.]

gambeson, *gam'bi-sən*, *n.* an ancient leather or quilted cloth coat worn under the habergeon. [O.Fr.,—O.H.G. *wamba*, belly.]

gambet, *gam'bit*, *n.* the redshank. [It. *gambetta*, ruffe, *gambetta fosca*, spotted redshank.]

gambier, **gambir**, *gam'bēr*, *n.* an astringent substance prepared from the leaves of *Uncaria gambir*, a rubiaceous climbing shrub of the East Indies, used in tanning and dyeing. [Malay.]

gambit, *gam'bit*, *n.* the offer of a sacrifice for the sake of an advantage in timing or position in the opening stages of a game (**gam'bit-pawn'**, **-piece'**, one so offered; *chess*): an initial move in anything, esp. one with an element of trickery (*fig.*). [Sp. *gambito*—It. *gambetto*, a tripping up—*gamba*, leg.]

gamble, *gam'bl*, *v.i.* to play for money, esp. for high stakes: to engage in wild financial speculations: to take great risks for the sake of possible advantage.—*v.t.* to squander or lose by staking: to take a chance (with *on*).—*n.* a transaction depending on chance.—*n.* **gam'bler**, one who gambles, esp. one who makes it his business.—**gam'bling-house**, **-hell**, a house kept for the accommodation of people who play at games of hazard for money. [Freq. of **game**.]

gamboge, *gam-bōōzh'*, *-bōj'*, *-bōōj'*, *n.* a yellow

licence, a licence to kill, or to sell, game; **game preserve**, a tract of land stocked with game preserved for sport or with protected wild animals; **game preserver**, one who preserves game on his land; **games'manship** (*facet.*—*Stephen Potter*), the art of winning games by talk or conduct aimed at putting one's opponent off; **game tenant**, one who rents the privilege of shooting or fishing over a particular area; **gam'ing-house**, a gambling-house; **gam'ing-tā'ble**, a table used for gambling.—**big game**, the larger animals hunted; **die game**, to keep up courage to the last; **give the game away**, to disclose a secret; **have a game with**, **make game of**, to make sport of, to ridicule; **play a waiting game** (see **wait**); **play the game**, to act in a fair, sportsmanlike, straightforward manner; **red game**, grouse; **round game**, a game, as at cards, in which the number of players is not fixed; **the game is not worth the candle** (see **candle**); **the game is up**, the game is started: the scheme has failed. [O.E. *gamen*, play; O.N. *gaman*, Dan. *gammen*.]

game, *gām*, *adj.* lame. [Origin obscure.]

gamelan, *gam'ə-lan*, *n.* an instrument resembling a xylophone: an orchestra of S.E. Asia consisting of percussion (chiefly), wind, and stringed instruments. [Javanese.]

gamete, *gam'ēt*, *gamēt'*, *n.* a sexual reproductive cell—an egg-cell or sperm-cell.—*adjs.* **gam'etal** (or *-ēt'*), **gametic** (*et'* or *-ēt'*).—*ns.* **gametangium** (*gam-it-an'ji-əm*), a cell or organ in which

—*adjs.* **gamopet'alous**, with petals united; **gamophyll'ous**, with perianth leaves united; **gamosep'alous**, with sepals united; **gamotrop'ic**.—*n.* **gamot'ropism**, tendency of gametes to attract each other. [Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]

gamp, *gamp*, (*coll.*) *n.* a large, untidy umbrella: an umbrella.—*adj.* **gamp'ish**, bulging. [From Mrs Sarah *Gamp*, in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*.]

gamut, *gam'ət*, *n.* the note G on the first line of the bass stave (*hist. mus.*): Guido of Arezzo's scale of six overlapping hexachords, reaching from that note up to E in the fourth space of the treble (*hist. mus.*): any recognised scale or range of notes: the whole compass of a voice or instrument: the full extent of anything. [From *gamma*, the Greek letter G, adopted when it was required to name a note added below the A with which the old scale began, and *ut*, the Aretinian (q.v.) syllable.]

gan, *gan*, *pa.t.* of gin (5).

ganch, **gaunch**, *gänsh*, *-ch*, *gönsh*, *-ch*, *v.t.* to impale: to lacerate.—*n.* impaling apparatus: a wound from a boar's tusk. [O.Fr. *gancher*—It. *gancio*, a hook.]

gander, *gan'dər*, *n.* the male of the goose: a simpleton: a man living apart from his wife (*U.S. arch.*).—*n.* **gan'derism**.—**gan'der-moon**, **-month**, the month of a wife's lying-in (*U.S. dial.*); **gan'der-mooner**, a husband during his gander-moon (*U.S. dial.*).—**take a gander at** (*slang*), to take a look at. [O.E. *ganra*, *gandra*; Du. and L.G. *gander*.]

gane, *gān*, *pa.p.* of gae.

gangrel. See gang (2).

gangrene, *gang'grēn*, *n.* death of part of the body: the first stage in mortification.—*v.t.* to mortify: to cause gangrene in.—*v.i.* to become gangrenous.—*adj.* **gangrenous** (*gang'grin-əs*), mortified. [Gr. *gangraina*, gangrene.]

gangue, **gang**, *gang*, *n.* rock in which ores are embedded. [Fr.,—Ger. *gang*, a vein.]

gangway. See gang (2).

ganister, **gannister**, *gan'is-tər*, *n.* a hard, close-grained siliceous stone, found in the Lower Coal Measures of N. England. [Origin unknown.]

ganja, *gän'ja*, *n.* an intoxicating preparation, the female flowering tops of Indian hemp. [Hind. *gā̃jā*.]

gannet, *gan'ət*, *n.* a large white sea-bird of the family Sulidae, with black-tipped wings: a greedy person (*coll.*).—Also **solan(d)**. [O.E. *ganot*, a sea-fowl; Du. *gent*.]

ganoid, *gan'oid*, *adj.* (of fish scales) having a glistening outer layer over bone: (of fishes) belonging to an order Ganoid'ei (*-i-ī*) in some classifications, variously defined, having commonly such scales, including many fossil forms.—*n.* a ganoid fish.—*n.* **ganoin** (*gan'ō-in*), a calcareous substance, forming an enamel-like layer on ganoid scales. [Gr. *ganos*, brightness, *eidos*, appearance.]

gant, **gaunt**, *gänt*, *gönt*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to yawn.—*n.* a yawn. [Prob. freq. of O.E. *gānian*, to yawn.]

gantlet. Same as gauntlet (1 and 2).

gantline, *gant'līn*, (*naut.*) *n.* a rope used in a single-block hoist. [Variation of girt or girth and line.]

garam masala, *gar'əm mas-al'a,* a spice mixture used in making curry.

Garamond, *gar'ə-mənd, n.* a form of type-face like that designed by Claude *Garamond* (d. 1561).

Garand rifle, *gar'ənd* or *gə-rand' ri'fl,* a semi-automatic, gas-operated, clip-fed, .30 calibre, U.S. army rifle; also called M1. [After U.S. inventor J. C. *Garand,* b. 1888.]

garb, *gärb, n.* external appearance (*obs.*): fashion of dress: dress: semblance, appearance (*fig.*).—*v.t.* to clothe, array. [It. *garbo,* grace; of Gmc. origin; cf. gear.]

garb, garbe, *gärb,* (*her.*) *n.* a sheaf. [O.Fr. *garbe*; of Gmc. origin.]

garbage, *gär'bij, n.* refuse, as animal offal: any worthless matter: household food and other refuse.—**gar'-bageman** (*U.S.*), a dustman; **garbage can** (*U.S.*), a bin for food-waste, etc. [Of doubtful origin.]

garble, *gär'bl, v.t.* to cleanse, sift (*arch.*): to select what may serve one's own purpose from, esp. in a bad sense (*arch.*): to misrepresent or falsify by suppression and selection: to mangle, mutilate.—*ns.* **gar'bler; gar'bling.** [It. *garbellare*—Ar. *ghirbál,* a sieve, perh.—L.L. *cribellum,* dim. of *cribrum,* a sieve.]

garboard, *gär'bōrd, -börd, n.* first range of planks or plates laid on a ship's bottom next to the keel.—Also **garboard strake.** [Du. *gaarboord.*]

garboil, *gar'boil,* (*Shak.*) *n.* disorder, uproar [O.Fr. *garbouil*—It. *garbuglio,* conn. with L. *bullire,* to boil.]

Garcinia, *gär-sin'i-ə,*

de l'eau for *gare l'eau,* beware of the water; Sterne has *garde d'eau* (*Sent. Journey*), for Paris.]

gare, *gār,* (*Scot.*) *adj.* greedy, miserly. [O.N. *gerr*; cf. yare.]

garefowl, *gār'fowl, n.* the great auk. [O.N. *geirfugl.*]

garfish, *gär'fish, n.* a pike-like fish (Belone) with long slender beaked head: the bony pike, an American ganoid river-fish (Lepidosteus): an Australian half-beak.—Also **gar, gar'pike.** [O.E. *gār,* spear.]

garganey, *gär'gə-ni, n.* a bird akin to the teal, the summer teal. [It. *garganello.*]

Gargantuan, *gär-gan'tū-ən, adj.* like or worthy of Rabelais's hero *Gargantua,* a giant of vast appetite: enormous, prodigious (without *cap.*).—*ns.* **Gargan'tuism; Gargan'tuist.**

gargarism, *gär'gə-rizm,* (*obs.*) *n.* a gargle.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **gar'garise, -ize.**

garget, *gär'git, n.* inflammation of the throat or udder in cows, swine, etc.: pokeweed (*U.S.*).

gargle, *gär'gl, v.t.* and *v.i.* to wash (the throat) preventing the liquid from going down by expelling air against it.—*n.* a liquid for washing the throat. [O.Fr. *gargouiller*—*gargouille,* the throat.]

gargoyle, *gär'goil, n.* a projecting spout, usually grotesquely carved, from a roof-gutter.—Also **gur'goyle.** [O.Fr. *gargouille*—L.L. *gurguliō,* throat.]

garial. See gavial.

garibaldi, *gar-i-böl'di, -bal'di, n.* a woman's loose blouse, an imitation of the red shirts worn by magnesium silicate. [Jules *Garnier*, who discovered it in New Caledonia.]

garnish, *gär'nish*, *v.t.* to adorn: to furnish: to add herbs, etc., to a dish for flavour or decoration: to garnishee.—*n.* a gift of money, esp. that formerly paid to fellow-prisoners on entering prison or sometimes by workmen on starting a new job: something placed round a principal dish at table, whether for embellishment or relish: decoration, embellishment.—*adj.* **garni** (*gär-nē*), garnished.—*n.* **gar'nishee**, a person warned not to pay money owed to another, because the latter is indebted to the garnisher who gives the warning.—*v.t.* to attach in this way: to serve with a garnishment.—*ns.* **garnishee'ment**; **gar'nisher**, one who garnishes; **gar'nishing**; **gar'nishment**, that which garnishes or embellishes: ornament: a garnisheement; **gar'nishry**, adornment; **gar'niture**, that which garnishes or embellishes: trimming: apparel: ornamentation, esp. set of ornaments, e.g. vases: set of armour. [O.Fr. *garniss-*, stem of *garnir*, to furnish (old form *warnir*), from a Gmc. root seen in O.E. *warnian*, Ger. *warnen*; cf. warn.]

garotte. See garrotte.

garpike. See garfish.

garran. Same as garron.

garret, *gar'it*, *n.* a turret or watch-tower (*obs.*): a room just under the roof of a house.—*adj.* **garr'eted**, provided with garrets: lodged in a garret.—*ns.* **garreteer'** (*arch.*), one who lives in a garret, esp. a poor author.—**garr'et-master**, a

garuda, *gur'ōō-dā*, *n.* a Hindu demigod, part man, part bird. [Sans.]

garvie, *gär'vi*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a sprat.—Also **gar'vock.** [Gael. *garbhag* is perh. from Scots.]

gas, *gas*, *n.* a substance in a condition in which it has no definite boundaries or fixed volume, but will fill any space: often restricted to such a substance above its critical temperature: a substance or mixture which is in this state in ordinary terrestrial conditions: esp. coal-gas, or other gas for lighting or heating, or one used for attack in warfare: gaslight: laughing gas (see laughing): empty, boastful, frothy, garrulous, or pert talk (*coll.*): short for gasoline (petrol) (*U.S.*):—*pl.* **gas'es.**—*v.t.* to supply, attack, poison, light, inflate, or treat with gas: to impose on by talking gas (*U.S.*).—*v.i.* to emit gas: to talk gas:—*pr.p.* **gass'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **gassed.** —*ns.* **gasalier'**, **gaselier'**, a hanging frame with branches for gas-jets (formed on false analogy after *chandelier*); **gasē'ity.**—*adj.* **gaseous** (*gāz'*, *gās'*, *gas'*, *gaz'i-əs*), in a state of gas: of gas.—*ns.* **gas'eousness**; **gasificā'tion**, conversion into gas.—*v.t.* **gas'ify**, to convert into gas.—*ns.* **gas'ogene** (see gazogene); **gas'olene**, **-oline** (*-ə-lēn*), a low-boiling petroleum distillate: the ordinary name for petrol (*U.S.*); **gasom'eter**, a storage tank for gas.—*adjs.* **gasomet'ric**, **-al**, pertaining to the measurement of gas.—*ns.* **gasom'etry**; **gass'ing**, poisoning by gas: idle talking.—*adj.* **gass'y**, full of gas: abounding in or emitting gas: gaseous: given to vain and incandescent when heated; **gas'-mask**, a respiratory device (covering nose, mouth, and eyes) as a protection against poisonous gases; **gas'-mē'ter**, an instrument for measuring gas consumed; **gas'-mo'tor**, a gas-engine; **gas'-pipe**, a pipe for conveying gas; **gas'-plant**, dittany (see **burning-bush**); **gas'-po'ker**, a gas-jet that can be inserted among fuel to kindle a fire; **gas'-retort**, a closed heated chamber in which gas is made; **gas'-ring**, a hollow ring with perforations serving as gas-jets; **gas'-shell'**, a shell that gives off a poisonous gas or vapour on bursting; **gas'-stove**, an apparatus in which coal-gas is used for heating or cooking; **gas'-tank**, a reservoir for coal-gas; **gas'-tap**; **gas'-tar**, coal-tar.—*adj*. **gas'-tight**, impervious to gas.—**gas'-trap**, a trap in a drain to prevent escape of foul gas; **gas'-turbine**, a machine consisting of a combustion chamber, to which air is supplied by a compressor and in which the air is heated at constant pressure, and a turbine driven by the hot expanding gases; **gas'-water**, water through which coal-gas has been passed in scrubbing: gas-, or ammoniacal, liquor; **gas'-well**, a boring from which natural gas issues; **gas'-works**, a factory where gas is made.—**gas and gaiters**, nonsense; **gas-discharge tube**, any tube in which an electric discharge takes place through a gas; **natural gas** (see **natural**); **step on the gas** (i.e. gasoline), to press the accelerator pedal of a motor-car: to speed up. [A word invented by

snails, slugs, etc.—*adj*. **gast(e)rop'odous**.—*ns*. **gastraea** (*gas-trē'ə*), Haeckel's hypothetical ancestor of the Metazoa, like a gastrula; **gastraeum** (*gas-trē'əm*), the under surface of the body, esp. in birds; **gastralgia** (*gas-tral'ji-ə*; Gr. *algos*, pain), pain in the stomach.—*adj*. **gastral'gic**.—*n*. **gastrectomy** (*gas-trek'tə-mi*; Gr. *ek*, out, *tomē*, cutting), surgical removal of the stomach, or part of it.—*adj*. **gas'tric**, belonging to the stomach.—*ns*. **gastri'tis**, inflammation of the stomach; **gastrocnemius** (*gas-trok-nē'mi-əs*; Gr. *knēmē*, leg), the muscle that bulges the calf of the leg:—*pl*. -mii.—*adj*. **gastroenter'ic**, **gastrointestinal**.—*ns*. **gastroenteri'tis**, inflammation of the lining of the stomach and intestines; **gastroenterol'ogist**; **gastroenterol'ogy** (*med*.), the study of the stomach and intestines.—*adj*. **gastrointest'inal** (or *-īn'*), of, relating to, consisting of, the stomach and intestines.—*n*. **gastrol'oger**.—*adj*. **gastrolog'ical**.—*ns*. **gastrol'ogy**, cookery, good eating; **gastromancy** (*gas'trō-man-si*; Gr. *manteiā*, sooth-saying), divination by sounds from the belly, i.e. ventriloquism: divination by large-bellied glasses; **gastronome** (*gas'trə-nōm*; Gr. *nomos*, law), **gastronomer** (*-tron'ə-mər*), an epicure.—*adjs*. **gastronomic** (*-nom'ik*), **-al**.—*ns*. **gastron'omist**; **gastron'omy**, the art or science of good eating; **gas'trosoph** (Gr. *sophos*, wise), one skilled in matters of eating; **gastros'opher**; **gastros'ophy**; **gastros'tomy** (Gr. *stoma*, mouth), the making gates through which false and true dreams respectively come; stand in the gate (*B.*), to occupy a position of defence. [O.E. *geat*, a way; Du. *gat*, O.N. *gat*.]

gate, *gāt*, (*Scot.* and *north. dial.*) *n.* a way, path, street (often in street-names, as *Cowgate*, *Kirkgate*): manner of doing. See also gait. [O.N. *gata*; Dan. *gade*, Ger. *gasse*.]

gate, *gāt*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a Northern form of goat.

gâteau, *gät-ō*, *n.* a fancy cake.—**veal gâteau**, minced veal made up like a pudding, and boiled in a shape or mould. [Fr.]

gather, *gadh'ər*, *v.t.* to collect: to assemble: to amass: to cull: to pick up: to draw together: in sewing, to draw into puckers by passing a thread through: to learn by inference: to have increase in (e.g. speed).—*v.i.* to assemble or muster: to increase: to suppurate: to make way (*naut.*): to arrange signatures of a book in correct sequence for binding.—*n.* a plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing threads through: (*pl.*) that part of the dress which is gathered or drawn in.—*ns.* **gath'erer**, one who collects, amasses, assembles, or culls: a workman who collects molten glass on the end of a rod preparatory to blowing; **gath'ering**, the action of one who gathers: a crowd or assembly: a narrowing: a number of leaves of paper folded one within another: the assembling of the sheets of a book: a suppurating swelling.—**gath'ering-coal**, **-peat**, a coal, peat, put into a fire, to keep it alive till morning; **gath'ering-cry**, a summons to assemble

wheels or rails: a means of estimate: relative position of a ship (in this sense usu. gage; see lee, weather).—*v.t.* to measure: to estimate: to adjust to a standard.—*v.i.* to measure the contents of casks.—*adj.* **gauge'able**, capable of being gauged.—*ns.* **gaug'er**, one who gauges: an excise man; **gaug'ing**, the measuring of casks holding excisable liquors.—**gauge'-glass**, a tube to show height of water; **gaug'ing-rod**, an instrument for measuring the contents of casks.—*adjs.* **broad'-**, **narr'ow-gauge**, in railroad construction greater or less than standard gauge, in Britain 56½ inches (1·435 metres). [O.Fr. *gauge* (Fr. *jauge*).]

Gaul, *gōl*, *n.* a name of ancient France: an inhabitant of Gaul.—*adj.* **Gaul'ish**.—*n.* the Celtic (Brythonic) language of the Gauls. [Fr. *Gaule*—L. *Gallia*, *Gallus*; perh. conn. with O.E. *wealh*, foreign.]

Gaullist, *gōl'ist*, *n.* a follower of the French soldier and statesman General Charles A. J. M. de *Gaulle* (President of the Fifth Republic 1958-69).—*n.* **Gaull'ism**, principles and policies of Gaullists.

Gault, *gōlt*, *n.* a series of beds of clay and marl between the Upper and the Lower Greensand; gault. brick earth: a brick of gault clay.—*n.* **gault'er**, one who digs gault. [Origin obscure.]

Gaultheria, *gōl-thē'ri-ə*, *n.* a genus of evergreen aromatic plants of the heath family, including the American wintergreen and salal. [From the Swedish-Canadian botanist winged, having gauzy wings. [Fr. *gaze*, dubiously referred to *Gaza* in Palestine.]

gavage, *gä-väzh'*, *n.* feeding by stomach-tube: cramming of poultry. [Fr. *gaver—gave*, bird's crop.]

gave, *gāv*, *pa.t.* of give.

gavel, *gā'vl*, a dial. form of gable.

gavel, *gav'l*, (*hist.*) *n.* tribute or rent.—**gav'elkind**, a tenure long prevailing in Kent by which lands descended from the father to all sons (or, failing sons, to all daughters) in equal portions, and not by primogeniture; **gav'elman**, a tenant holding land in gavelkind. [O.E. *gafol*, tribute; conn. with *giefan*, to give.]

gavel, *gav'l*, *n.* a mallet: a chairman's hammer.

gavelock, *gav'ə-lək*, *n.* a javelin: a crow-bar. [O.E. *gafeluc.*]

gavial, *gā'vi-əl*, **garial**, **gharial**, *gûr'i-əl*, *n.* an Indian crocodile (Gavialis) with very long slender muzzle. [Hindi *ghaṛiyāl*, crocodile.]

gavotte, *gä-vot'*, *n.* a dance, somewhat like a country-dance, originally a dance of the Gavots, people of the French Upper Alps: the music for such a dance in common time, often occurring in suites.

gawd, *göd*, (*Shak.*) *n.* Same as gaud.

gawk, *gök*, *n.* an awkward or ungainly person, esp. from tallness, shyness, or simplicity: one who stares and gapes.—*v.i.* to stare and gape.—*ns.* **gawk'ihood**; **gawk'iness.**—*adj.* **gawk'y**, awkward: ungainly.—*n.* a tall awkward person: a gawk. [Ety. obscure: prob. not Fr. *gauche*, left.]

—It. *gazzetta*, a small coin; or from It. *gazzetta*, dim. of *gazza*, magpie.]

gazogene, *gaz'ə-jēn*, **gasogene**, *gas'*, *n.* an apparatus for making aerated waters. [Fr. *gazogène—gaz*, gas, Gr. suff. *-genēs*—root of *gennaein*, to generate.]

gazon, **gazoon**, *gə-zōōn'*, *n.* a sod in fortification: used erroneously by Hogg for a compact body of men. [Fr., turf.]

geal, *jēl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to congeal. [Fr. *geler.*]

gealous, **gealousy**, Spenser's spellings of jealous, jealousy.

gean, *gēn*, *n.* the European wild cherry. [O.Fr. *guigne.*]

geanticline, *jē-an'ti-klīn*, *n.* an anticline on a great scale.—*adj.* **geanticli'nal.** [Gr. *gē*, earth, and anticline.]

gear, *gēr*, *n.* equipment: accoutrements: tackle: clothes: armour: harness: apparatus: a set of tools or a mechanism for some particular purpose: household stuff: possessions: stuff: matter: affair, business, doings (often contemptuous): any moving part or system of parts for transmitting motion, e.g. levers, gear-wheels: connection by means of such parts: the actual gear ratio in use, or the gear-wheels involved in transmitting that ratio, in an automobile gear-box, e.g. first gear (low gear), fourth gear (high gear): working connection: working order: the diameter in inches of a wheel whose circumference equals the distance a bicycle would go for one turn of the pedals.—*v.t.* to harness: to vertebrae concave at both ends. [Malay *gēkoq*; imit. of its cry.]

ged, *ged*, (*dial.*) *n.* the pike or luce. [O.N. *gedda*.]

gee, *jē*, *n.* the seventh letter of the alphabet (G, g).

gee, *gē*, (*dial.*) *n.* a fit of perversity.

gee, *jē*, *v.i.* of horses, to move to the right or to move on.—*n.* **gee′-gee**, a child's word for a horse.—*v.i.* **gee up**, **gee hup**, to proceed faster, chiefly used as a command to horses.

gee, *jē*, (*dial.*) *v.i.* to go, to suit, to get on well.

gee, *jē*, *n.* a radio-navigation system in which three ground stations A (master), B and C (slave), give for AB and AC two sets of intersecting hyperbolas which, charted, give an equipped aircraft its geographical position over a few hundred miles' range from A. [*G*round *e*lectronics *e*ngineering.]

gee, *jē*, (*U.S.*) *interj.* expressing surprise, sarcasm, enthusiasm, etc.: sometimes used only for emphasis—**gee whiz**, *interj.* expressing surprise, admiration, etc. [Perh. Jesus.]

geebung, *jē′bung*, *n.* an Australian proteaceous tree (Persoonia) or its fruit. [Native name.]

geese, *pl.* of goose.

gee-string, *jē′string*, *n.* a string or strip worn round the waist and between the legs.—Also **G-string**. [Origin obscure.]

Geëz, *gē-ez′*, *gē′ez*, **Giz**, *gēz*, *n.* the ancient language of Ethiopia, a Semitic tongue closely related to Arabic.

geezer, *gēz′ər*, (*slang*) *n.* a queer elderly person: a man. [guiser.]

gefuffle, *gə-fuf′l*. Form of carfuffle.

to deprive of anything essential, to enfeeble, to deprive: to expurgate:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **gelt**, **geld′ed**.—*ns.* **geld′er**; **geld′ing**, act of castrating: a castrated animal, esp. a horse. [O.N. *gelda*; Dan. *gilde*.]

gelder(s)-rose. Same as guelder-rose.

gelid, *jel′id*, *adj.* icy cold: cold.—*adv.* **gel′idly**.—*ns.* **gel′idness**, **gelid′ity**. [L. *gelidus*—*gelū*, frost.]

gelignite, *jel′ig-nīt*, *n.* a powerful explosive used in mining, made from nitroglycerine, nitrocotton, potassium nitrate, and wood-pulp. [gelatine and L. *ignis*, fire.]

gelliflowre (*Spens.*). Same as gillyflower.

gelly, *jel′i*, (*Spens.*) *adj.* jellied.

gelosy (*Spens.*). Same as jealousy.

Gelsemium, *jel-sē′mi-əm*, *n.* the so-called yellow or Carolina jasmine, an American climbing-plant of the Loganiaceae.—*ns.* **gel′semine** (*-səm-ēn*) and **gelseminine** (*-sem′*), two alkaloids yielded by its rhizome and rootlets. [It. *gelsomino*, jasmine.]

gelt, *gelt*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of geld.

gelt, *gelt*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a madman. [Ir. *geilt*.]

gelt, *gelt*, (*slang*) *n.* money: profit. [Ger. and Du. *geld*.]

gelt, *gelt*, an obsolete erroneous form of geld (1): (*Spens.*) apparently for gilt.

gem, *jem*, *n.* any precious stone, esp. when cut: anything extremely admirable or flawless: a size of type smaller than diamond: a bud (*obs.*).—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to bud: to adorn with gems: to bespangle:—*pr.p.* **gemm′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **gemmed**.—*adj.* **gemm′eous** (*-i-əs*), pertaining to gems: like a gem.—*ns.* **gemm′ery**, gems gener-the body, as a vehicle of heredity: a plumule (*obs.*): an internal bud in sponges.—**gemm'a-cup**, a liverwort cupule. [L. *gemma*, a bud.]

gemman, *jem'ən*, *n.* a corr. of gentleman:—*pl.* **gemmen** (*jem'ən*). [**gentleman.**]

gemmologist, -ology. See **gem.**

gemmy. See **jemmy** (2).

gemot, *gə-mōt'*, *yə-mōt'*, (*hist.*) *n.* a meeting or assembly. [O.E. *gemōt*: cf. **moot.**]

gemsbok, *hhemz'bok* (S. Afr.), *gemz'bok*, *n.* (*Oryx gazella*) S. African antelope, about size of stag, with long straight horns. [Du., male chamois—Ger. *gemsbock*—*gemse*, chamois, *bock*, buck.]

gemütlich, *gə-müt'lēhh*, (Ger.) *adj.* amiable: comfortable.—*n.* **gemütlichkeit** (-*kīt*), kindness: comfort.

gen, *jen*, (*slang*) *n.* **gen**eral information: the low-down or inside information.—**gen up**, to learn.

gena, *jē'nə*, *n.* the cheek or side of the head.—*adj.* **gē'nal.** [L. *gĕna.*]

genappe, *jə-nap'*, *n.* a smooth worsted yarn used with silk in fringes, braid, etc. [*Genappe* in Belgium.]

gendarme, *zhā-därm'*, *n.* originally man-at-arms, horseman in full armour: since the French Revolution one of a corps of French military police: a similar policeman elsewhere: a rock-pillar on a mountain:—*pl.* **gen'darmes'**, occasionally **gens'darmes'.**—*n.* **gendarm'erie** (-*ə-rē*), an armed police force. [Fr. *gendarme*, sing. from pl. *gens d'armes*, men-at-arms—*gens*, people, *de*, of, *armes*, arms.]

make general: to include under a general term: to reduce to a general form: to comprehend as a particular case within a wider concept, proposition, definition, etc.: to represent or endow with the common characters of a group without the special characters of any one member: to bring to general use or knowledge: to infer inductively.—*v.i.* to make general statements: to form general concepts: to depict general character: to reason inductively.—*ns.* **generalиss'imo** (It. *superl.*), supreme commander of a great or combined force; **generalist**, one whose knowledge and skills are not restricted to one particular field: opp. of *specialist*; **general'ity.**—*adv.* **gen'erally**, in a general or collective manner or sense: in most cases: upon the whole.—*n.* **gen'eralship**, the position of a military commander: the art of manipulating armies: tactical management and leadership.—**General Assembly** (see **assembly**); **general election**, an election of all the members of a body at once; **general epistles** (see **catholic**); **general line**, the party line: **general officer**, an officer above rank of colonel: **general post**, formerly, dispatch of mail to all parts, opp. to local *twopenny* or *penny post*: the first morning delivery of letters: a general change of positions, etc. (from a parlour game); **general practitioner**, a physician who devotes himself to general practice rather than to special diseases; **general principle**, a principle to which there are no exceptions within its range of application.—*adj.* **general-purpose**, generally useful, of birth (*arch.*). [L. *generōsus*, of noble birth—*genus*, birth.]

genesis, *jen'i-sis*, *n.* generation, creation, or production: (*cap.*) the first book of the Bible:—*pl.* (L.) gen'esēs.—*adjs.* Genesiac (*ji-nē'si-ək*), -al, Genesit'ic, pertaining to Genesis. [Gr.]

genet. See jennet.

genet, genette, *jen'it, ji-net'*, *n.* a carnivorous animal (Genetta) allied to the civet: its fur, or an imitation. [Fr. *genette*—Sp. *gineta*—Ar. *jarnait*.]

genethliac, *ji-neth'li-ək*, *adj.* relating to a birthday or to the casting of nativities.—*n.* a caster of nativities: a genethliacon.—*adj.* genethliacal (*jen-ith-li'ə-kl*).—*adv.* genethli'acally.—*n.* genethli'acon, a birthday ode.—*adjs.* genethlialog'ic, -al.—*n.* genethlial'ogy (Gr. *genethliālogiā*), the art of casting nativities. [Gr. *genethlē*, birth.]

genetic, -al, *ji-net'ik, əl*, *adjs.* pertaining to origin.—*adv.* genet'ically.—*ns.* genet'icist (*-i-sist*), a student of genetics; genetics (treated as *sing.*), the branch of biology dealing with heredity and variation: inherited characteristics of an organism: origin: development.—genetic code, the system by which genes pass on instructions that ensure transmission of hereditary characters; genetic engineering, a biological science whose ultimate aim is to control heredity defects by the modification or elimination of certain genes; genetic spiral, line through insertions of successive leaves on a stem. [genesis.]

genetrix. See genitor.

flowers—green-weed and petty whin. [L. *genista*, broom.]

genital, *jen'i-təl*, *adj.* belonging to generation or the act of producing.—*n.pl.* gen'itals (also genitā'lia), the organs of generation, esp. external.—*adj.* genito-ūr'inary, pertaining to genital and urinary organs or functions. [L. *genitālis*—*gignĕre*, *genitum*, to beget.]

genitive, *jen'i-tiv*, *adj.* pertaining to generation (*obs.*): of or belonging to case expressing origin, possession, or similar relation (*gram.*).—*n.* (*gram.*) the genitive case: a word in the genitive case.—*adj.* geniti'val.—*advs.* geniti'vally, gen'itively. [L. *genitīvus* (—*gignĕre*, *genitum*, to beget) for Gr. *genikē* (*ptōsis*), properly, generic (case)—*genos*, a class.]

genitor, *jen'i-tər*, *n.* a father: a parent: a progenitor:—*fem.* gen'etrix, gen'itrix.—*n.* gen'iture, engendering: birth. [L.]

genius, *jēn'yəs*, or *jē'ni-əs*, *n.* the special inborn faculty of any individual: special taste or natural disposition: consummate intellectual, creative, or other power, more exalted than talent: one so endowed: a good or evil spirit, supposed to preside over every person, place, and thing, and esp. to preside over a man's destiny from his birth: a person who exerts a power, influence (whether good or bad) over another: prevailing spirit or tendency: type or generic exemplification:—*pl.* ge'niuses; in sense of spirit, genii (*jē'ni-ī*). [L. *genius*—*gignĕre*, *genitum*, to beget.]

snobbery or false refinement.—*adj*. **genteel'ish.**—*n*. **genteel'ism**, a would-be refined substitute for the right word or phrase.—*adv*. **genteel'ly.**—*n*. **genteel'ness.** [Fr. *gentil*—L. *gentīlis*; see gentle.]

gentian, *jen'shən*, any plant of the genus Gentiana, herbs, usually blue-flowered, abounding chiefly in alpine regions, typical of the family Gentianā'ceae (sympetalous dicotyledons with corolla twisted in bud and unilocular ovary): the root and rhizome of the yellow gentian used as a tonic and stomachic.—*n*. **gentianell'a**, a name for several species of gentian, esp. *Gentiana acaulis*, with deep-blue flowers.—**gentian violet**, a mixture of three dyes, methyl rosaniline, methyl violet, and crystal violet, which is antiseptic and bactericidal. [L. *gentiāna*, acc. to Pliny from *Gentius*, king of Illyria, who introduced it in medicine (2nd cent. B.C.).]

Gentile, gentile, *jen'tīl*, *n*. anyone not a Jew (*B*.), or not a Christian (now *rare*), or not a Mormon (*U.S.*).—*adjs*. **gentile**, of or belonging to a *gens* or clan: belonging to the Gentiles: denoting a race or country (*gram*.); **gentilic** (*-til'ik*), tribal; **gen'tīlish**, heathenish.—*n*. **gen'tīlism** (*-tīl-*, or *-til-*), paganism.—*adjs*. **gentilitial** (*jen-ti-lish'l*), **gentili'tian, gentili'tious**, pertaining to a gens. [L. *gentīlis*—*gēns*, a nation, clan.]

gentilhomme, *zhā-tē-yom*, (Fr.) a nobleman: a gentleman.

gentle, *jen'tl*, *adj*. well-born (*arch*.): mild and refined in manners: mild in disposition or action: amiable: soothing: moderate: gradual.—*v.t*. to ennob

fashioned phrase common in the prefaces of books.—*adj*. **gen'tlewomanly**, like a refined and well-bred woman.—*n*. **gen'tlewomanliness.**—**Gentleman of the Chapel Royal**, a lay singer who assists the priests in the choral service of the royal chapel. [O.Fr. (Fr.) *gentil*—L. *gentīlis*, belonging to the same *gens* or clan, later, well-bred; see genteel.]

Gentoo, *jen-tōō'*, *n*. Telugu, a Telugu-speaker, a pagan of India, a Hindu (*hist*.): (without *cap*.) a Falkland Island penguin.—Also *adj*. [Port. *gentio*, a Gentile.]

gentry, *jen'tri*, *n*. the class of people next below the rank of nobility: people of a particular, esp. an inferior, stamp (*coll*.): rank by birth: the rank of gentleman: good manners and courtesy (*Shak*.).—*n*. **gen'trice** (*-tris*), gentle birth: good breeding. [O.Fr. *genterise*, *gentelise*, formed from adj. *gentil*, gentle.]

genty, *jen'ti*, (*Scot*.) *adj*. neat, dainty: graceful.

genuflect, *jen'ū-flekt*, *v.i*. to bend the knee in worship or respect.—*n*. **genūflex'ion** (also **genū-flec'tion**). [L. *genū*, the knee, *flectĕre*, *flexum*, to bend.]

genuine, *jen'ū-in*, *adj*. natural: native: not spurious: real: pure: sincere.—*adv*. **gen'uinely.**—*n*. **gen'uineness.** [L. *genuīnus*—*gignĕre*, to beget.]

genus, *jē'nəs*, *n*. a taxonomic group of lower rank than a family, consisting of closely related species, in extreme cases of one species only (*biol*.): a class of objects comprehending several sub-dynamic processes and forces within the earth.—*adjs.* geodynam'ic(al). [geo-.]

geognosy, *jē-og'nə-si*, *n.* knowledge of the general structure, condition, and materials of the earth.—Also (*rare*) geognosis (*jē-əg-nō'sis*).—*n.* gē'ognost.—*adjs.* gēognostic (*-nos'tik*), -al.—*adv.* gēognost'ically. [Fr. *géognosie*—Gr. *gē*, the earth, *gnōsis*, knowledge.]

geogony, *jē-og'ə-ni*, *n.* the science or theory of the formation of the earth.—Also geogeny (*-oj'*).—*adj.* geogonic (*jē-ō-gon'ik*). [Gr. *gē*, the earth, *gonē*, generation.]

geography, *jē-og'rə-fi*, *n.* the science of the surface of the earth and its inhabitants: a book containing a description of the earth.—*n.* geog'rapher.—*adjs.* geographic (*jē-ō-graf'ik*), -al.—*adv.* geograph'ically.—geographical distribution (see distribution); geographical mile (see mile).—physical, political geography (see physic, politic). [Gr. *geōgraphiā*—*gē*, earth, *graphein*, to write.]

geoid, *jē'oid*, *n.* the figure of the earth's mean sea-level surface assumed to be continued across the land, approximately an oblate ellipsoid of revolution.—*adj.* geoid'al. [Gr. *geōdēs*, *geoeidēs*, earth-like—*gē*, earth, *eidos*, form.]

geolatry, *jē-ol'ə-tri*, *n.* earth-worship. [Gr. *gē*, earth, *latreiā*, worship.]

Geomys, *jē'ō-mis*, *n.* the typical genus of Geomyidae (*-mī'i-dē*), the pouched rats.—*adj.* geomy'oid. [Gr. *gē*, earth, *mȳs*, mouse.]

geophagy, *jē-of'ə-ji*, *n.* earth-eating.—Also geoph'agism.—*n.* geoph'agist.—*adj.* geoph'agous (*-gəs*). [Gr. *gē*, earth, *phagein*, to eat.]

geophilous, *jē-of'il-əs*, *adj.* living in or on the ground: geocarpic: having a short stem with leaves at ground-level.—*adj.* geophil'ic. [Gr. *gē*, earth, *phileein*, to love.]

geophysics, *gē-ō-fiz'iks*, *n.* the physics of the earth.—*adj.* geophys'ical.—*n.* geophys'icist (*-i-sist*). [geo-.]

geophyte, *jē'ō-fīt*, *n.* a plant that survives the winter by subterranean buds.—*adj.* geophytic (*-fit'ik*). [Gr. *gē*, earth, *phyton*, plant.]

geopolitics, *jē-ō-pol'it-iks*, *n.* a science concerned with problems of states, such as frontiers, as affected by their geographical environment: the special combination of geographical and political considerations in a particular state: a Nazi doctrine justifying expansion by necessity for lebensraum, etc. [Ger. *geopolitik*; see geo-.]

geoponic, -al, *jē-ō-pon'ik*, *-əl*, *adjs.* agricultural.—*n.* geopon'ics (treated as *sing.*), the science of agriculture. [Gr. *geōponikos*—*gē*, earth, *ponos*, labour.]

geordie, *jōr'di*, *n.* a guinea, from the figure of St

geotectonic, *jē-ō-tek-ton'ik*, *adj.* relating to the structure of rock masses.—*n.* **geotecton'ics** (treated as *sing.*), structural geology. [Gr. *gē*, earth, *tektōn*, a builder.]

geothermic, *jē-ō-thûr'mik*, **geothermal,** *-əl*, *adjs.* pertaining to the internal heat of the earth.—*n.* **geothermom'eter,** an instrument for measuring subterranean temperatures. [Gr. *gē*, earth, *thermē*, heat.]

geotropism, *jē-ot'rop-izm*, (*bot.*) *n.* geotaxis (positive downwards, negative upwards).—*adj.* **geotrop'ic.**—*adv.* **geotrop'ically.** [Gr. *gē*, earth, *tropos*, a turning.]

gerah, *gē'ra*, (*B.*) *n.* the smallest Hebrew weight and coin, 1/20 of a shekel. [Heb. *gērāh.*]

geraniol. See **geranium.**

geranium, *ji-rān'yəm*, *n.* a plant of a genus (Ger-

the Germans: German-speaking.—*adjs.* **Germanesque',** marked by German characteristics; **Germanic** (*-man'ik*), of Germany: of the linguistic family to which German, English, Norwegian, etc., belong—Teutonic.—*n.* an extinct Indo-Germanic tongue which differentiated into East Germanic (Gothic and other extinct languages), North Germanic or Scandinavian (Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, Icelandic), and West Germanic (English, Frisian, Dutch, Low German, High German).—*adv.* **German'ically.**—*v.t.* **Ger'manise, -ize,** to make German.—*v.i.* to become German: to adopt German ways.—*n.* **Germanisā'tion,** *-z-*.—*adj.* **Ger'manish,** somewhat German.—*ns.* **Ger'manism,** a German idiom: German ideas and ways; **Ger'manist,** one learned in German from a verb and having some of the qualities of a verb, as the possibility of governing an object, etc.; often preceded by a possessive (e.g. *My leaving it was unwise*).—*adjs.* **gerundial** (*ji-rund'i-əl*), **gerundival** (*jer-ən-di'vl*), **gerundive** (*ji-rund'iv*).—*n.* **gerund'ive**, a Latin verbal adjective expressing necessity, as *amandus*, *-a*, *-um*, deserving or requiring to be loved.—**ger'und-grind'er**, a pedantic teacher. [L. *gerundium*—*gerĕre*, to bear.]

gesellschaft, *gə-zel'shäft*, (Ger.) a commercial company.

Gesneria, *jes-nē'ri-ə*, *n.* a tropical American genus typical of the **Gesneriā'ceae**, a family close akin to the Scrophulariaceae. [Named after Konrad von *Gesner* (1516-65), Swiss botanist and scholar.]

gessamine (*Milt.*). Same as **jasmine**.

gesse (*Spens.*). Same as **guess**.

gesso, *jes'ō*, *n.* plaster of Paris: a plaster surface prepared as a ground for painting. [It.,—L. *gypsum*; see **gypsum**.]

gest, *jest*, (*Shak.*) *n.* time fixed for a stay in a place. [O.Fr. *giste*, a stopping-place.]

gest, **geste**, *jest*, *n.* an exploit: a tale of adventure, a romance. [O.Fr. *geste*—L. *gesta*, things done—*gerĕre*, *gestum*, to bear, behave; cf. **jest**.]

gest, **geste**, *jest*, *n.* bearing: gesture.—*adj.* **gest'ic**. [Fr. *geste*—L. *gestus*—*gerĕre*, *gestum*, to bear, behave.]

gestalt, *gə-shtält'*, *n.* form, shape, pattern: organised whole or unit—**gestalt psychology**, revolt from the atomistic outlook of the orthodox

or that which evacuates: a material used, when evaporated by high-frequency induction currents, for evacuation of gas lift in vacuum valves after sealing during manufacture.—*v.t.* to evacuate (a valve) using a getter.—*v.i.* to use a getter.—*ns.* **gett'ering**, evacuation using a getter; **gett'ing**, a gaining: anything gained: procreation.—*adj.* **get-at'-able**, easily accessible.—**get'away**, an escape: a start: breaking cover; **get'-together**, a social gathering: an informal conference; **get'-up'**, (style of) equipment, outfit, make-up.—**get across** (*coll.*), communicate successfully; **get ahead**, **along**, to make progress, advance; **get at**, to reach, attain: to poke fun at (*slang*): to mean: to attack verbally: to influence by underhand or unlawful means; **get away with it**, pull it off: carry a thing through successfully or with impunity; **get by**, to succeed in passing: to elude notice and come off with impunity, manage satisfactorily, be sufficiently good (*coll.*); **get down**, to alight; **get down to**, set to work on, tackle seriously; **get off**, to escape: to learn: to gain the affection of someone of the opposite sex (with *with*; *coll.*); **get on**, to proceed, advance: to prosper: to agree, consort harmoniously: to fare; **get out**, to produce: to extricate oneself: to take oneself off; **get over**, to surmount: to recover from: to make an impression on an audience; **get round**, to circumvent: to persuade, talk over; **get round to**, to bring oneself to do (something); **get there** (*slang*), to achieve one's object, succeed; get through, to pickling. [From an earlier form of Du. *augurk(je)*, a gherkin; app. from Slavonic.]

ghesse (*Spens.*). Same as **guess**:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **ghest, ghessed.**

ghetto, *get'ō*, *n.* Jews' quarter in Italian or other city, to which they used to be confined: a quarter esp. poor, inhabited by any racial group. [It., perh. *borghetto*, borough.]

ghi. See **ghee.**

Ghibeline, *gib'ə-lēn*, *-lin*, *-lin*, *n.* one of a party in Mediaeval Italy, orig. supporters of Hohenstaufen emperors against Guelfs and pope. [It. *Ghibellino*, app.—*Waiblingen*, a Hohenstaufen town.]

ghillie. Same as **gillie.**

ghost, *gōst*, *n.* a spirit: the soul of a man: a spirit appearing after death: a dead body (*Shak.*): one who does another's work for him, as writing speeches or the like (*slang*): a faint or false appearance: a semblance: a duplicated image due to additional reception of a delayed similar signal which has covered a longer path (*TV*).—*v.t.* to haunt as a ghost.—*v.i.* (*slang*) to play the ghost for another.—*adj.* **ghost'-like.**—*n.* **ghost'liness.**—*adjs.* **ghost'ly,** spiritual: religious: pertaining to apparitions: ghost-like: faint; **ghost'y.**—**ghost'-moth,** a moth (*Hepialus humuli*), the male of ghostly white appearance, the caterpillar destructive to hop-gardens; **ghost'-story,** a story in which ghosts figure; **ghost town,** one which once flourished owing to some natural resource in the vicinity but which is now deserted since the natural resource has been

gibberish, *gib'ər-ish*, or *jib'*, *n.* rapid, gabbling talk: unmeaning words.—*adj.* unmeaning. [Imit.]

gibbet, *jib'it*, *n.* a gallows, esp. one on which criminals were suspended after execution: the projecting beam of a crane.—*v.t.* to expose on, or as on, a gibbet. [O.Fr. *gibet*, a stick; origin unknown.]

gibble-gabble, *gib'l-gab'l*, *n.* senseless chatter. [gabble.]

gibbon, *gib'ən*, *n.* an E. Indian anthropoid ape (of several species) with very long arms. [Origin unknown.]

gibbous, *gib'əs*, *adj.* hump-backed: humped: unequally convex on two sides, as the moon between half and full.—Also **gibb'ose.**—*ns.* **gibbos'ity, gibb'ousness.**—*adv.* **gibb'ously.** [L. *gibbōsus*—*gibbus*, a hump.]

gibe, jibe, *jib*, *v.i.* to scoff: to flout.—*v.t.* to scoff at: to taunt.—*n.* a flout: a taunt.—*n.* **gib'er.**—*adv.* **gib'ingly.** [Origin obscure.]

gibel, *gib'əl*, *n.* the Prussian carp, without barbules.

Gibeonite, *gib'i-ən-it*, *n.* a slave's slave—from Josh. ix.

giblets, *jib'lits*, *n.pl.* the internal eatable parts of a fowl, etc.: entrails.—*adj.* **gib'let,** made of giblets. [O.Fr. *gibelet*; origin uncertain.]

Gibraltarian, *jib-röl-tā'ri-ən*, *n.* and *adj.* (an inhabitant) of Gibraltar.

gibus, *ji'bəs*, *n.* an opera-hat. [Fr.]

gid, *gid*, *n.* sturdy, a disease of sheep. [giddy.]

giddy, *gid'i*, *adj.* unsteady, dizzy: causing giddiness: whirling: light-headed: flighty.—Also *v.i.* and *v.t.*—*adv.* **gidd'ily.**—*n.* **gidd'iness**

this kind: something unimportant (*slang*).—*ns.* gigg'ler; gigg'ling.—*adjs.* gigg'lesome, gigg'ly. [Echoic.]

giglet, giglot, *gig'lit, -lət, n.* a giddy girl: a wanton (*arch.*).—*adj.* (*Shak.*) inconstant. [Perh. conn. with gig; later associated with giggle.]

gigolo, *jig'ō-lō, n.* a professional male dancing partner: a young man living at the expense of an older woman. [Fr.]

gigot, *jig'ət, n.* a leg of mutton, etc.: a leg-of-mutton sleeve. [Fr.]

gigue, *zhēg,* (*mus.*) *n.* a lively dance-form in triple time, common in old suites.—Also (It.) giga (*jē'ga*). [Fr.; cf. jig.]

gila, *hhē'lə* (in full **gila monster**), *n.* either of the two *Heloderma* species, the only venomous lizards known. [*Gila* River, Arizona.]

gilbert, *gil'bərt, n.* the C.G.S. unit of magnetomotive force. [From the English physician and physicist William *Gilbert* (1540-1603).]

Gilbertian, *gil'bûrt'i-ən, adj.* whimsically or paradoxically humorous. [Sir W. S. *Gilbert* (1836-1911), librettist, playwright, poet, etc.]

Gilbertine, *gil'bûrt-in, -in, n.* a member of the order of canons and nuns founded (*c.* 1148) by St *Gilbert* of Sempringham.—Also *adj.*

gilcup. See **giltcup.**

gild, *gild, v.t.* to cover or overlay with gold or with any goldlike substance: to smear with blood (*obs.*); to flush (*obs.*): to furnish with gold: to gloss over, give a specious appearance to: to adorn with lustre:—*pr.p.* gild'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* gild'ed or gilt.

[O.Fr. *girofle*—Gr. *karyophyllon,* the clove-tree—*karyon,* a nut, *phyllon,* a leaf.]

gilpy, gilpey, *gil'pi,* (*Scot.*) *n.* a boisterous girl or (formerly) boy.

gilravage, gillravage, galravage, -itch, *gəl-rav'ij, -ich,* or *rāv',* (*Scot.*) *n.* a noisy frolic: riotous merrymaking.—*v.i.* to behave riotously.—*n.* gilrav'ager.

gilt, *gilt, pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **gild.**—*adj.* gilded: gold-coloured.—*n.* gilding: money (*Shak.*).—**gilt'cup, gil'cup,** a butter-cup.—*adj.* **gilt'-edged,** having the edges gilt: of the highest quality (**gilt-edged securities,** those stocks whose interest is considered perfectly safe).—*ns.* **gilt'edged, gilts.**—**gilt'-head,** a name for several fishes, esp. a sparoid fish with a half-moon-shaped gold spot between the eyes; **gilt'-tail,** a yellow-tipped worm (*Dendrobaena subrubicunda*) of old dung-hills.

gilt, *gilt,* (*dial.*) *n.* a young sow (in various conditions locally). [O.N. *gyltr*; cf. O.E. *gilte.*]

gimbal, *jim'bl, n.* a gimmal (*obs.*): (in *pl.*) a contrivance for keeping a hanging object level (*sing.* in composition, as **gimbal ring**). [See **gemel.**]

gimcrack, jimcrack, *jim'krak, n.* a trumpery knick-knack: a paltry, ill-made flimsy article: a trivial mechanism.—*adj.* trumpery.—*n.* gimcrack'ery. [Origin obscure.]

gimlet, *gim'lit, n.* a small tool for boring holes by turning it by hand: half a glass of whisky, gin, or vodka, and lime-juice.—*v.t.* to pierce as with a gimlet: to turn like a gimlet.—*adj.* gim'let-eyed', very sharp-sighted. [O.Fr. *gumbelet,* from Gmc.; cf. wimble (1).]

whose unmatched cards count ten or less may stop the game.—Also **gin rummy.** [Origin uncertain.]

gin, *gin,* (*arch.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to begin:—*pa.t.* **gan,** used poetically in the sense of *did.* [Aphetic from O.E. *beginnan* or *onginnan,* to begin.]

gin, *gin,* (*Scot.*) *prep.* by (the time of). [M.E. *gain,* app.—O.N. *gegn,* against.]

gin, *gin,* (*Scot.*) *conj.* if. [Perh. pa.p. of give as a substitute for gif; perh. from gin, prep.]

ging, *ging,* (*obs.*) *n.* a gang or company. See gang (1).

gingal, gingall. See **jingal.**

gingelly. See **gingili.**

ginger, *jin'jər, n.* the root-stock of *Zingiber officinale,* or other species of the genus (family Zingiberaceae) with a hot taste, used as a condiment or stomachic: ginger beer: stimulation: mettle.—*adj.* (*coll.*) sandy, reddish.—*v.t.* to put ginger into: to make spirited.—*adj.* **gin'gerous,** like ginger.—**gingerāde',** ginger ale, an aerated drink flavoured with ginger; **ginger beer,** an effervescent drink made with fermenting ginger; **ginger cordial,** a cordial made of ginger, lemon-peel, raisins, water, and sometimes spirits; **ginger group,** a group within e.g. a political party seeking to inspire the rest with its own enthusiasm and activity; **ginger nut,** a small thick gingersnap; **ginger pop,** weak ginger beer (*coll.*); **gin'gersnap,** a gingerbread biscuit; **ginger wine,** liquor made by the fer-

gipsy. See **gypsy.**

giraffe, *ji-raf', n.* the camelopard, an African ruminant with remarkably long neck and forelegs.—*adj.* **giraff'ine.** [Ar. *zarāfah.*]

girandole, *jir'ən-dōl, n.* a branched chandelier or similar structure: a pendant, etc., with small jewels attached around it: a rotating firework. [Fr.,—It. *girandola—girare*—L. *gȳrāre,* to turn round—*gȳrus*—Gr. *gȳros,* a circle.]

girasol, girasole, *jir'ə-sol, -sōl, n.* a fire-opal or other stone that seems to send a firelike glow from within in certain lights: the plant heliotrope (*obs.*): the sunflower (*obs.*). [It.,—*girare* (see girandole), and *sole*—L. *sōl,* the sun.]

gird, *gûrd, v.i.* to gibe, jeer (with *at*).—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to taunt.—*n.* (*arch.*) a taunt, dig, gibe. [Origin obscure; not from O.E. *gyrd, gierd,* rod.]

gird, *gird,* (*Scot.*) *n.* a hoop.—Also **girr** (*gir*). [A form of girth.]

gird, *gurd, v.t.* to bind round: to make fast by a belt or girdle: to encompass: to surround: to clothe, furnish:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p* **gird'ed** and **girt.**—*ns.* **gird'er,** a great beam, simple or built up, of wood, iron, or steel, to take a lateral stress, e.g. to support a floor, wall, roadway of a bridge; a strip of strengthening tissue (*bot.*); **gird'ing,** that which girds.—**girder bridge,** a bridge whose load is sustained by girders resting on supports.—**gird oneself,** to tuck up loose garments under the girdle: to brace the mind for any trial or effort. [O.E. *gyrdan*; cf. Ger. *gürten.*]

girt, *gûrt*, *pa.p.* of gird in all senses: of a ship, moored so taut by her cables to two oppositely placed anchors as to be prevented from swinging to the wind or tide.—*v.t.* to gird: to girth.—*v.i.* to girth.

girth. See **grith.**

girth, *gûrth*, *n.* belly-band of a saddle: circumferential measure of thickness.—*v.t.* to put a girth on: to measure the girth of.—*v.i.* to measure in girth.—Also **girt.**—**girthline** or **girtline**, a gantline. [O.N. *gjörth.*]

gist, *jist*, *n.* the main point or pith of a matter. [O.Fr. *gist* (Fr. *gît*)—O.Fr. *gesir* (Fr. *gésir*), to lie—L. *jacēre.*]

gitano, *jē-tän'ō*, *hhē-*, (Sp.) male gypsy:—*fem.* **gitan'a.**

gite, *zhēt*, (*arch.*) *n.* a resting-place. [Fr. *gîte*—O.Fr. *giste*; see gest (1).]

gittern, *git'ərn. n.* a kind of guitar, a cithern.—*v.i.* to play on the gittern. [O.Fr. *guiterne*, conn. Gr. *kitharā*; see cithern, guitar, zither.]

giust, *just*, (*Spens.*, *Scott*) *n.* and *v.i.* Same as **joust.**

giusto, *jōōs'tō*, (*mus.*) *adj.* suitable: regular: strict. [It.,—L. *jūstus*, just.]

give, *giv*, *v.t.* to bestow: to impart: to yield: to grant: to donate: to permit: to afford: to furnish: to pay or render, as thanks: to pronounce, as a decision: to show, as a result: to apply, as oneself: to allow or admit.—*v.i.* to yield to pressure: to begin to melt: to grow soft: to open, or give an opening or view, to lead (with *upon*, *on*, *into*, a gallicism):—*pr.p.* giv'ing; *pa.t.* gāve; *pa.p.* given, *giv'n.*—

to be—L. *gigeria* (pl.), cooked entrails of poultry.]

gizzen, *giz'n*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to shrink from dryness so as to leak: to wither.—*adj.* leaky: shrivelled. [O.N. *gisna.*]

gju. See **gue.**

glabella, *glə-bel'ə*, *n.* part of the forehead between the eyebrows and just above their level.—*adj.* **glabell'ar.** [L. *glaber*, bald, smooth.]

glabrous, *glā'brəs*, *adj.* hairless. [L. *glăber.*]

glacé, *glä'sā*, *adj.* frozen, or with ice: iced with sugar: glossy, lustrous, esp. of a thin silk material or kid leather. [Fr.]

glacial, *glās'yəl*, *glā'si-əl*, or *'shəl*, *adj.* icy: frozen: readily or ordinarily solidified (as glacial acetic acid, practically pure acetic acid): pertaining to ice or its action.—*ns.* **glā'cialist**, **glaciol'ogist**, one who studies the geological action of ice.—*v.t.* **glaciate** (*glās'*, *glāsh'*), to polish by ice action: to subject to the action of land-ice: to freeze. *n.* **glaciā'tion.**—*adj.* **glaciolog'ical.**—*n.* **glaciol'ogy**, the study of the geological nature, distribution, and action of ice.—**Glacial Period**, the Ice Age, or any ice age. [L. *glaciālis*, icy, *glaciāre*, *-ātum*, to freeze—*glaciēs*, ice.]

glacier, *glas'yər* or *i-ər*, *glās'yər* or *glā'shər*, *n.* a mass of ice, fed by snow on a mountain, slowly creeping downhill to where it melts or breaks up into icebergs. [Fr.,—*glace*, ice—L. *glaciēs*, ice.]

glacis, *glās-ē*, *glas'is*, *glās'is*, *n.* a gentle slope, esp. in fortification:—*pl.* glacis (*glās-ē*, *glas'iz*, *glās'iz*), glacises. [Fr., orig. a slippery place—L. *glaciēs*, ice.]

glad, *glad*,

the glaiks in folk's een (*obs. Scot.*), to throw dust in people's eyes, dazzle. [Origin obscure.]

glair, *glār*, *n*. the clear part of an egg used as varnish: any viscous, transparent substance.—*v.t*. to varnish with white of eggs.—*adjs*. **glair'y, glair'eous** (*arch*.), **glār'cous** (*arch*.).—*n*. **glair'in**, organic matter in mineral waters. [Fr. *glaire*, perh.—L.L. *clāra* (*ōvi*), white (of egg)—L. *clārus*, clear.]

glaive, *glāv*, (*obs*.) *n*. a sword: a spear: a long-shafted weapon like a halberd, its edge on the outer curve. [O.Fr. *glaive*.]

glamour, in U.S. glamor, *glam'ər*, *n*. the supposed influence of a charm on the eyes, making them see things as fairer than they are: fascination: enchantment: witchery (*arch*.): groomed beauty and studied charm.—*v.t*. to enchant, bewitch, cast a spell over.—*adjs*. **glam** (*slang*), **glamorous; glam'orous**, full of glamour: bewitching, alluring.—*n*. **glamorisā'tion, -z-**.—*v.t*. **glamor'ise, -ize**, to make glamorous: to romanticise.—**glamour boy, girl** (*coll*.), a man or woman considered to be very glamorous (often *derog*.). [gramary.]

glance, *gläns*, *v.i*. to fly (off) obliquely on striking: to make a passing allusion, esp. unfavourable (with *at*): to dart a reflected ray: to flash: to snatch a momentary view.—*v.t*. (*arch*.), to cause to glance: to direct glancingly: to deflect: to glance at.—*n*. an oblique impact or movement: a stroke by which the ball is allowed to glance off an upright bat to fine leg (*cricket*):

the oxides of silicon, boron, or phosphorus with certain basic oxides (e.g. sodium, magnesium, calcium, potassium), and cooling the product rapidly to prevent crystallisation: an article made of or with glass, esp. a drinking-vessel, a mirror, a lens, the cover of a watch-face, a weather-glass, a telescope, etc.: the quantity of liquid a glass holds: any fused substance like glass, with a vitreous fracture: a rock, or portion of rock, without crystalline structure: (*pl*.) spectacles.—*adj*. made of glass.—*v.t*. to glaze: to polish highly: to put in, under, or behind glass: to furnish with glass: to reflect in glass.—*adj*. **glass'en** (*arch*.), of or like glass.—*n*. **glassful**, as much as a glass will hold:—*pl*. **glass'fulls**.—*adv*. **glass'ily**.—*ns*. **glassine** (*en'*), a transparent paper; **glassiness**.—*adj*. **glass'y**, like glass: of eyes, expressionless.—**glass'-blower; glass'-blowing**, the process of making glassware by inflating a viscid mass: **glass. chin or glass jaw**, a chin or jaw exceptionally vulnerable to punches, used chiefly of boxers; **glass'-cloth**, a cloth for drying glasses: a material woven from glass threads: a polishing cloth covered with powdered glass; **glass'-coach** (*obs*.), a coach (esp. one for hire) having glazed windows; **glass'-crab**, the transparent larva of the spiny lobster; **glass'-cutter**, a tool for cutting sheets of glass: one who does cut-glass work; **glass'-cutting**, the act or process of cutting, shaping, and ornamenting the surface of glass; **glass eye**, an artificial eye made of glass: (*pl*.) spect (*glow'bər*, *glö'bər*), hydrated sodium sulphate, discovered by him.

glaucoma, *glö-kō'ma*, *n.* an insidious disease of the eye, marked by increased tension within the eyeball and growing dimness of vision.—*adj.* **glaucomatous** (*-kōm'ə-təs*, *-kom'*). [Gr. *glaukōma*, cataract; see glaucous.]

glauconite, *glök'ə-nīt*, *n.* a mineral now forming in the sea, a hydrated potassium iron and aluminium silicate, which gives a green colour to some of the beds of the Greensand.—*adj.* **glauconitic** (*-nit'ik*).—*n.* **glauconitisā'tion**, **-ization**, conversion into glauconite. [Gr. *glaukos*, bluish-green.]

glaucous, *glö'kəs*, *adj.* sea-green: greyish-blue: covered with a fine greenish or bluish bloom (*bot.*).—*n.* **glaucescence** (*-ses'əns*).—*adj.* **glaucesc'ent**, somewhat glaucous. [L. *glaucus*—Gr. *glaukos*, bluish-green or grey (orig. gleaming).]

Glaucus, *glö'kəs*, *n.* a genus of translucent blue nudibranch gasteropods of warm seas. [Gr. *glaukos*, bluish-green.]

glaum, *glöm*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to clutch (with *at*).

glaur, *glör*, (*Scot.*) *n.* mire.—*adj.* **glaur'y**. [Origin unknown.]

Glaux, *glöks*, *n.* the generic name of sea-milkwort or black saltwort, a fleshy seaside plant of the primrose family, with pink sepals and no petals, once used in soda-making. [Gr. *glaux*, wart-cress.]

glaze, *glāz*, *v.t.* to furnish or set with glass: to cover with a thin surface of glass or something glassy: to give a glassy sur

gleek, *glēk*, (*obs.*) *n.* (*Shak.*) a jest or gibe, a trick.—*v.i.* to gibe at (*Shak.*): to jest.—*v.t.* to play a trick upon. [Cf. glaik.]

gleek, *glēk*, (*hist.*) *n.* a game at cards for three, each having twelve, and eight being left for the stock. [O.Fr. *glic*, *ghelicque*, possibly—M.Du. *ghelic*, alike.]

gleet, *glēt*, *n.* a viscous, transparent discharge from a mucous surface.—*v.t.* to discharge gleet.—*adj.* **gleet'y**. [O.Fr. *glette*, *glecte*, a flux.]

gleg, *gleg*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* clever: apt: alert: keen. [O.N. *gleggr*, clever; cf. O.E. *glēaw*, wise, Ger. *glau*, clear.]

gleichschaltung, *glīhh'shäl-to͞ong*, *n.* elimination of all opposition, enforcement of strict conformity, in politics, culture, etc. [Ger., co-ordination—*gleich*, like, *schalten*, to govern.]

glen, *glen*, *n.* a narrow valley with a stream, often with trees: a depression, usu. of some extent, between hills. [Gael. *gleann*; cf. W. *glyn*.]

glendoveer, *glen-dō-vēr'*, (*Southey*) *n.* a heavenly spirit. [Fr. *grandouver*.]

glengarry, *glen-gar'i*, *n.* a Highlander's cap of thick-milled woollen, generally rising to a point in front, with ribbons hanging down behind. [*Glengarry* in Inverness-shire.]

Glenlivet, *glen-liv'it*, *n.* proprietary name for a noted whisky [*Glenlivet*, a valley in Banffshire.]

glenoid, **-al**, *glē'noid*, *-əl*, *adjs.* socket-shaped: slightly cupped.—Also *n.* [Gr. *glēnoeidēs*—*glēnē*, a socket.]

glent, *glent*, *v.t.*, *v.i.*, and *n.* an earlier form of glint.

[redacted]

glimmer, *glim'ər*, *n.* mica. [Ger.]

glimpse, *glimps*, *n.* a short gleam: a passing appearance: a momentary view.—*v.i.* to glimmer: to appear by glimpses.—*v.t.* to get a glimpse of. [M.E. *glymsen*, to glimpse.]

glint, *glint*, *v.i.* to flash a glittering light.—*v.t.* to reflect.—*n.* a gleam. [Earlier *glent*; prob. Scand.]

Glires, *glī'rēz*, *n.pl.* a division of mammals including the typical rodents (e.g. the genus *Glis*, Old World dormice), etc. [L. *glis*, *glīris*, dormouse.]

glisk, *glisk*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a glimpse. [Perh. from the same root as O.E. *glisian*, to shine.]

glissade, *glēs-äd'*, *v.i.* to slide or glide down.—*n.* act of sliding down a slope: a gliding movement in dancing. [Fr.]

glissando, *glēs-än'dō*, *n.* effect produced by sliding finger along keyboard or strings: similar effect on trombone, etc.—Also *adj.* and *adv.* [It., sliding.]

glisten, *glis'n*, *v.i.* to shine, as light reflected from a wet or oily surface.—*n.* gleam. [M.E. *glistnen*—O.E. *glisnian*, to shine; cf. Du. *glinsteren.*]

glister, *glis'tər*, (*arch.*) *v.i.* to sparkle, glitter.—*adj.* **glis'tering.** [M.E. *glistren*; cf. glisten, and Du. *glisteren.*]

glit, *glit*, *n.* sticky, slimy or greasy material: gleet. [gleet.]

glitch, *glich*, *n.* an instance of imperfect functioning in a spacecraft, as, e.g. a minute change in voltage on a line.

glitter, *glit'ər*, *v.i.* to sparkle with light: to be

struck by hammers, with or (more usually) without a keyboard. [Ger. *glocke*, bell, *spiel*, play.]

glode, *glōd*, (*Spens.*) *pa.t.* of glide.

gloire, *glwär*, (Fr.) glory.

glomerate, *glom'ər-āt*, *v.t.* (*rare*) to gather into a ball.—*adj.* balled: clustered in heads.—*n.* **glomerā'tion.**—*adj.* **glomerular** (*glom-er'ū-lər*).—*n.* **glomerule** (*glom'ər-ōōl*), a little ball of spores: a cluster of short-stalked flowers. [L. *glomerāre*, *-ātum*—*glomus*, *glomeris*, a clew of yarn.]

gloom, *glōōm*, *n.* partial darkness: cloudiness: a dark place: heaviness of mind: hopelessness: sullenness: a scowl, sullen look (*Scot.*).—*v.i.* to be or look sullen or dejected: to be or become cloudy, dark, or obscure: to scowl: to dusk.—*v.t.* to fill with gloom.—*adj.* **gloom'ful.**—*adv.* **gloom'ily.**—*n.* **gloom'iness.**—*adj.* **gloom'ing** (*Spens.*), shining obscurely.—*n.* twilight: gloaming: scowling.—*adj.* **gloom'y**, dim or obscure: dimly lighted: depressed in spirits: dismal. [M.E. *gloumbe*; see glum.]

gloria, *glō'*, *glö'ri-ə*, *n.* an aureole: a halo. [L.]

gloria, *glō'ri-a*, *glö'ri-ə*, (L.) glory; **gloria in excelsis**, *in ek-*, *ik-sel'sis*, *eks-chel'sis*, *eks-kel'sēs*, glory (to God) on high; **gloria Patri**, *pat'rī*, *'ri*, *pät'rē*, glory (be) to the Father.

glorify, *glō'*, *glö'ri-fī*, *v.t.* to make glorious: to cast glory upon: to honour: to exalt to glory or happiness: to ascribe honour to: to ascribe great charm, beauty, etc., to, usually to a markedly exaggerated extent: to worship:—*pr.p.* **glo'rifying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **glo'rified.**—*n.*

tion: a sophistical explanation: a collection of explanations of words.—*v.t.* to give a gloss on: to explain away.—*v.i.* to comment or make explanatory remarks.—*adj.* **glossā'rial**, relating to a glossary: containing explanation.—*ns.* **gloss'arist** (*-ə-rist*), a writer of a gloss or of a glossary; **gloss'ary**, a collection of glosses: a partial dictionary for a special purpose; **glossā'tor**, **gloss'er**, a writer of glosses or comments, a commentator; **Gloss'ic**, a phonetic alphabet devised by A. J. Ellis (1814-90); **Glossi'na**, the tsetse fly genus; **glossi'tis**, inflammation of the tongue; **glossodynia** (*-din'i-ə*; Gr. *odynē*, pain), pain in the tongue; **glossog'rapher**.—*adj.* **glossograph'ical**.—*ns.* **glossog'raphy**, the writing of glosses or comments; **glossolā'lia** (Gr. *laleein*, to talk), the 'gift of tongues', abnormal utterance under religious emotion.—*adj.* **glossolog'ical**.—*ns.* **glossol'ogist**; **glossol'ogy** (*obs.*), comparative philology (also **glottol'ogy**): terminology.—*n.* **gloss'y** (*coll.*), a glossy magazine.—**glossy magazine**, a woman's magazine of the lusher type, usually printed on glossy paper, and abounding in illustrations and advertisements. [Gr. *glōssa*, *glōtta*, tongue, a word requiring explanation.]

glottis, *glot'is*, *n.* the opening of the larynx or entrance to the windpipe.—*adjs.* **glott'al**, of the glottis; **glott'ic**, pertaining to the glottis or to the tongue: linguistic.—**glottal stop**, a consonant sound produced by opening or shutting the glottis, recognised in Hebrew and Arabic, and

treatment with acids or alkalis, yields glucose or kindred substance; **glucosū'ria**, **glycosuria**. [Gr. *glykys*, sweet.]

glue, *gloo*, *n.* an impure gelatine got by boiling animal refuse, used as an adhesive.—*v.t.* to join with, or as with, glue or other adhesive:—*pr.p.* **glu'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **glued**.—*n.* **glu'er**, one who cements with glue.—*adj.* **glu'ey**, containing glue: sticky: viscous.—*n.* **glu'eyness**.—*adj.* **glu'ish** (*obs.*), having the nature of glue.—**glue'-pot**, a vessel for melting or holding glue: a sticky place.—**marine glue**, not a glue, but a composition of rubber, shellac, and oil, that resists sea-water. [Fr. *glu*—L.L. *glus*, *glūtis*.]

glum, *glum*, *adj.* sullen: gloomy.—*adv.* **glum'ly**.—*n.* **glum'ness**.—*adj.* **glump'ish** (*arch.*), **glum**.—*n.pl.* **glumps** (*arch.*), the sulks.—*adj.* **glump'y** (*arch.*), sulky. [M.E. *glombe*, *glome*, to frown.]

glume, *gloom*, *n.* an outer sterile bract which, alone or with others, encloses the spikelet in grasses and sedges.—*adj.* **glumā'ceous**, like a glume, thin, brownish and papery.—*n.* **glumell'a**, a palea.—*adj.* **glumif'erous**, having glumes.—*n.pl.* **Glumiflō'rae**, an order of monocotyledons consisting of grasses and sedges. [L. *glūma*, husk—*glūbĕre*, to peel.]

glut, *glut*, *v.t.* to gorge: to feed to satiety: to saturate:—*pr.p.* **glutt'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **glutt'ed**.—*n.* a glutting: a surfeit: an over-supply. [L. *gluttīre*, to swallow.]

glutaeus, **gluteus**, *gloo-tē'əs*, *n.* one of the natal or buttock muscles.—*adj.* **glutae'al**, **glutē'al**. [

of an engraved plate by electrotype. [Gr. *glyphē—glyphein*, to carve.]

glyptal resins, *glip'təl rez'inz*, almost colourless, tacky, adhesive resins made by heating glycerol or other polyhydric alcohol with a polybasic acid, used as bonding materials for mica, and (modified) in the paint and varnish trades.

glyptic, *glip'tik*, *adj*. pertaining to carving, esp. gem-carving.—*n*. **glyp'tics** (treated as *sing*.), the art of gem-engraving.—*adj*. **glyptograph'ic**.—*ns*. **glyptog'raphy**, the art of engraving on precious stones; **glyptothē'ca** (Gr. *thēkē*, receptacle), a place for keeping sculpture. [Gr. *glyptos*, carved.]

Glyptodon, *glip'tō-don*, *n*. a gigantic S. American Post-Tertiary fossil member of the Edentata with fluted teeth. [Gr. *glyptos*, carved, *odous*, *odontos*, tooth.]

gmelinite, (*g*)*mel'in-īt*, (*min*.) *n*. a sodium aluminium zeolite. [After C. G. *Gmelin* (1792-1860), German chemist.]

gnamma hole, *nam'ə hōl*, (*Austr*.) *n*. a rock hollow in a desert area, perh. containing water. [Aboriginal.]

Gnaphalium, *na-fā'li-əm*, *n*. the cudweed genus of composites. [Latinised from Gr. *gnaphallion*, cottonweed.]

gnar, *nār*, *v.i*. to snarl or growl.—Also **gnarr**, **knar**, **gnarl**. [Onomatopoeic; cf. O.E. *gnyrran*, to grind the teeth, creak, Ger. *knurren*, Dan. *knurre*, to growl.]

gnarl, **knarl**, *nārl*, *n*. a lump or knot in a tree.—

verb, used in proverbs, etc., for what once happened and is generally true. [Gr. *gnōmē*, an opinion, maxim.]

gnome, *nōm*, *n*. a sprite guarding the inner parts of the earth and its treasures: a dwarf or goblin.—*adj*. **gnōm'ish**.—**the gnomes of Europe, Zürich, etc.**, the big bankers. [Paracelsus's Latin *gnomus*.]

gnomon, *nō'mon*, *n*. the pin of a dial, whose shadow points to the hour: an upright rod for taking the sun's altitude by its shadow: an index or indicator: jocularly, the nose (*obs*.): that which remains of a parallelogram when a similar parallelogram within one of its angles is taken away (*geom*.): a geometrical figure which, added to or subtracted from another, gives a figure similar to the original one.—*adjs*. **gnomonic, -al** (*-mon'*), pertaining to a gnomon or to the art of gnomonics.—*adv*. **gnomon'ically**.—*ns*. **gnomon'ics** (treated as *sing*.), the art of measuring time by the sundial; **gnomonol'ogy**, a treatise on gnomonics. [Gr. *gnōmōn*, a gnomon, a carpenter's square—*gnōnai* (aorist), to know.]

gnostic, *nos'tik*, *adj*. having knowledge: knowing, shrewd: (with *cap*.) pertaining to Gnosticism.—*n*. (with *cap*.) an adherent of Gnosticism.—*ns*. **gnō'sis**, knowledge: mystical knowledge; **Gnos'ticism**, the eclectic doctrines of the Gnostics, whose philosophy, esp. in early Christian times, taught the redemption of the spirit from matter by spiritual knowledge, and believed creation to be a process of emanation gain, deal (*coll.*): a spell, turn, bout (*coll.*): a portion supplied at one time (*coll.*); an attempt (*coll.*): failure to play (*cribbage*): a score for an opponent's failure to play (*cribbage*).—*adj.* ready: in perfect condition.—*interj.* (called to start race, etc.) begin!—*ns.* gō'er; gō'ing (see separate article).—*adj.* go'-ahead, dashing, energetic: enterprisingly progressive.—go'-ahead, permission to proceed.—*adj.* go'-as-you-please, not limited by rules: informal.—go'-between, an intermediary; go'-by', escape by artifice: evasion: any intentional disregard: in coursing, the act of passing by or ahead in motion; go'-cart, a wheeled apparatus for teaching children to walk: a form of child's carriage; go'-gett'er, (*coll.*), forceful aggressive person who sets about getting what he wants; go'-kart, a low racing vehicle consisting of a frame with wheels, engine, and steering gear (now usu. kart); go'-off (*coll.*), start.—adj. go-to-meeting (see under Sunday).—all systems go, everything in the spacecraft operating as it should: everything in readiness; all the go (*coll.*), very fashionable; a pretty go (*coll.*, *iron.*), an awkward turn of events; from the word go, from the very beginning; go about, to pass from place to place: to busy oneself with: to seek, endeavour to (with *pr.p.*): (of rumour, etc.) to circulate: (of a ship) to change course; go about one's business, to attend to one's own affairs: to be off; go abroad, to go to a foreign country or out of do

out, to become extinguished: to become unfashionable: to mingle in society; go over, to pass in review: to recall: to revise; go over to, to transfer allegiance to; go places, to travel widely: to go far in personal advancement; go round, to be enough for all; go slow, (of workers) deliberately to restrict output or effort in order to obtain concessions from employers.—*adj.* and *n.* go'-slow'; go slow with, to be sparing with; go steady, to court; go the whole hog (see hog); go through, to perform to the end, often perfunctorily: to examine in order: to undergo; go through fire and water, to undertake any trouble or risks (from the usage in ancient ordeals); go through with, to carry out; go to (*arch.*), come now (a kind of interjection, like the L. *agedum*, the Gr. *age nyn*); go to pieces (see piece); go to the wall (see wall); go under, to become submerged, overwhelmed, or ruined: to die (*arch.*); go up, to ascend: to be erected: to increase (as e.g. price): to enter a university; go with, to accompany: to agree with: accord with: to court; go without, suffer the want of; go without saying, to be self-evident (a Gallicism; Fr. *cela va sans dire*); great go, at Cambridge University, a degree examination, contrasted with little go, a preliminary examination; I could go (*coll.*), I should enjoy (usu. food or drink); let go (see let); no go, not possible: futile: in vain; on the go, very active; that goes for, that applies to. [O.E. *gān*, to go; cf. Ger.

goatlike antelope, or animal intermediate between goat and antelope, as the chamois, the goral; **goat′-fig**, the wild fig; **goat′fish**, red mullet; **goat′-god**, Pan; **goat′herd**, one who tends goats; **goat′-moth**, a large moth whose larva, feeding on willow-wood, etc., exudes a goatlike smell; **goat′-sall′ow, -will′ow**, the great sallow (*Salix caprea*); **goat's′-beard**, a composite plant of the genus *Tragopogon*, John-go-to-bed-at-noon: a herbaceous perennial of the genus *Aruncus sylvester*; **goat's′-hair**, cirrus clouds; **goat's′-rue**, a papilionaceous border and fodder plant, *Galega officinalis*; **goat′skin**, the skin of the goat: leather, or a wine-skin, made from it; **goat′sucker**, the nightjar, a bird akin to the swift falsely thought to suck goats; **goat's′-thorn**, an Astragalus shrub; **goat′weed**, goutweed.—**get one's goat**, to enrage one: **play (or act) the (giddy) goat** (see giddy). [O.E. *gāt*; Ger. *geiss*, Du. *geit*.]

goatee, *gō-tē′*, *n*. a tuft on the chin, resembling a goat's beard.—*adj*. **goateed′**. [goat and *-ee*, suff. of uncertain meaning.]

gob, *gob*, *n*. the mouth (*slang*): a mouthful, lump (*dial.*): a space left in a mine by extraction of coal: waste packed into it. [O.Fr. *gobe*, mouthful, lump; cf. Gael. *gob*, mouth; perh. partly from goaf (2).]

gob, *gob*, (*U.S. slang*) *n*. a sailor in U.S. Navy. [Origin obscure.]

gobang, *gō-bang′*, *n*. a game played on a board of 256 squares, with fifty counters, the object being

fem. **godd′ess**.—*v.t*. (*Spens.*, *Shak.*), to deify:—*pa.t*. **godd′ed**.—*ns*. **godd′ess-ship**, state or quality of a goddess; **god′head** (M.E. *-hēd*, *-hēde*, variant of *-hōd*), state of being a god: divine nature: (*cap*. with *the*) God; **god′hood** (O.E. *-hād*, M.E. *-hōd*), position or state of being divine: a deity (*obs.*).—*adj*. **god′less**, without a god: living without God.—*adv*. **god′lessly**.—*n*. **god′lessness**.—*adj*. **god′like**, like a god: divine.—*adv*. (*arch.*) **god′lily**.—*ns*. **god′liness**; **god′ling** (*Dryden*), a little god.—*adj*. **god′ly**, like God in character: pious: according to God's laws.—Also *adv*. (*arch.*).—*n*. **god′ship**, the rank or character of a god: a divinity.—*adj*. and *adv*. **god′ward**, towards God.—*adv*. **god′wards**.—*interj*. **God′-a-mercy!** (*arch.*), thank God: many thanks to.—*n*. (*obs.*) an expression of thanks.—*adj*. **god-aw′ful** (*coll.*), very bad: unpleasant, distasteful.—**god′child**, a person to whom one is a godparent.—*adjs*. (*coll.*), **godd′am(n)**, **god′damned**, damned, accursed, hateful: utter, complete.—Also *adv*.—**god′daughter**, a female godchild; **god′father**, a male godparent: a sponsor (*fig.*): one who pays the bill (*slang*).—*adjs*. **God′-fearing**, reverencing God; **god′-forgotten**, **god′-forsaken** (or with *cap.*), remote, miserable, behind the times; **God′-gift′ed**; **God′-given**.—**god′mother**, a female godparent; **god′parent**, one who, at baptism, guarantees a child's religious education; **God's acre**, a burial-ground (imitated from Ger. *Gottesacker*); **god′send**, a very welcome piece of good fortune;

making them: indented tooling on the edge of a book. [O.Fr. *gauffrer*—*goffre*, a wafer.]

gog, *gog*, *n.* obs. for God (in oaths).

Gog and Magog, *gog' ənd mā'gog*, the nations represented in the Apocalypse as the forces of Satan at Armageddon (*Rev.* xx. 8): the last two survivors of a mythical race of giants inhabiting ancient Britain.

go-getter. See go (1).

goggle, *gog'l*, *v.i.* to strain or roll the eyes: (of the eyes) to protrude.—*v.t.* to turn about (the eyes).—*adj.* (of the eyes) rolling: staring: prominent.—*n.* a stare or affected rolling of the eyes: (*pl.*) spectacles with projecting eye-tubes: (*pl.*) protective spectacles: (*pl.*) spectacles, esp. with round lenses (*coll.*): the eyes (*coll.*).—*adj.* **gogg'led**, wearing goggles.—*ns.* **gogg'ler**, a person with goggle eyes (*coll.*): an eye (*slang*): an assiduous television-viewer (*coll.*); **gogg'ling.**—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **gogg'ly.**—**gogg'le-box** (*coll.*), a television-set.—*adj.* **gogg'le-eyed**, having bulging, staring, or rolling, eyes.—Also *adv.* [Poss. related to Ir. and Gael. *gog*, to nod.]

goglet, *gog'lit*, *n.* a water-cooler. [Port. *gorgoleta.*]

go-go, gogo. See à gogo.

Goidel, *goi'dəl*, *n.* a Gael in the general sense (Gadhel, *q.v.*, now has the same meaning).—*adj.* **Goidelic** (*-del'*), Gadhelic. [O.Ir. *Góidel.*]

going, *gō'ing*, *n.* the act of moving: departure: course of life (*B.*): condition of the ground for,

nary past time of innocence and happiness: any time of highest achievement; **gold'enberry**, the Cape gooseberry; **golden bough**, the bough plucked by Aeneas before visiting the underworld; **golden bowler**, dismissal from the Army followed by a job in Whitehall; **golden boy**, a young man of outstanding talents likely to win renown in his career; **golden bull** (L. *bulla aurea*), an edict issued by the Emperor Charles IV in 1356, mainly for the purpose of settling the law of imperial elections; **golden calf** (see calf).—*adj.* **gold'en crest'ed.**—**gold-end'-man** (*obs.*), a dealer in **gold'-ends'** (*arch.*), broken remnants of gold; **golden eagle**, the common eagle, from a slight golden gleam about the head and neck; **gold'en-eye**, a northern sea-duck (*Clangula*): the lace-wing fly; **golden fleece**, in Greek mythology, the fleece of the ram Chrysomallus, the recovery of which was the object of the famous expedition of the Argonauts—it gave its name to a celebrated order of knighthood in Austria and Spain, founded in 1429; **golden goose**, the fabled layer of golden eggs, killed by its over-greedy owner; **golden handshake**, a large sum given to an employee or member forced to leave a firm, etc.; **golden horde**, the Kipchaks, a Turkic people, whose empire was founded in central and southern Russia by Batu in the 13th century; **Golden Legend** (L. *Legenda Aurea*), a celebrated mediaeval collection of saints' lives, by Ja

[redacted]

gold′-of-pleas′ure, a cruciferous plant of the genus *Camelina*; **gold paint**, bronze powders mixed with transparent varnish or amyl acetate; **gold′-plate′**, vessels and utensils of gold collectively: metal esp. silver, plated with gold; **gold′-rush**, a rush to a new goldfield; **gold′-sinny**, a kind of wrasse, the corkwing; **gold′-size**, an adhesive, of various kinds, used to attach gold-leaf to a surface; **gold′smith**, a worker in gold and silver; **gold′smithry**, **-ery**; **gold′spink** (*Scot*., also **gowd′spink**), the goldfinch; **gold standard**, a monetary standard or system according to which the unit of currency has a precise value in gold; **gold′stick**, a colonel of Life Guards who carries a gilded wand before the sovereign; **gold′-thread′**, gold-wire used in weaving: silk wound with gilded wire: a European ranunculaceous plant (*Coptis*) with yellow roots; **gold′-washer**, one who obtains gold from sand and gravel by washing: a cradle or other implement for washing gold; **gold-wasp**, any wasp of a family (*Chrysididae*) with brilliant metallic colouring and telescopic abdomen, whose larvae feed on those of wasps and bees—cuckoo-fly or ruby-tail, ruby-wasp; **gold′-wire′**, wire made of or covered with gold.—**as good as gold**, behaving in an exemplary manner (usu. of children); **gold′-beater's skin**, the outer coat of the caecum of the ox, used to separate the leaves of gold during beating; **goldfish bowl**, a glass aquarium for goldfish: a situation en

gollop, *gol′əp*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to gulp greedily or hastily. [Perh. gulp.]

golly, *gol′i*, *interj.* expressing surprise. [Negro modification of God.]

gollywog, **golliwog**, *gol′i-wog*, *n.* a fantastical doll with black face, staring eyes, and bristling hair: a person who has fuzzy hair or is in some way grotesque. [*Golliwogg*, a doll in certain U.S. children's books, the first of which was published in 1895.]

goloe-shoes. A spelling of galoshes.

golomynka, *go-lo-ming′kə*, *n.* a very oily fish found in Lake Baikal, resembling the gobies. [Russ.]

golosh. Same as galosh.

golp, **golpe**, *golp*, (*her.*) *n.* a rounded purpure. [Perh.—Sp. *golpe*, bruise.]

goluptious, *gol-up′shəs*, **goloptious**, *-op′*, (*jocular*) *adj*. delicious: voluptuous.

gombeen, *gom′bēn′*, (*Ir.*) *n.* usury.—*n.* **gombeen′-man**, a grasping usurer. [Ir. *gaimbín*.]

gombo, **gombro**. Same as gumbo.

gomeril, **gomeral**, *gom′ər-l*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a simpleton: a dunderhead. [Origin obscure.]

gomphosis. *gom-fō′sis*, *n.* an immovable articulation, as of the teeth in the jaw. [Gr. *gomphōsis*—*gomphos*, a bolt.]

gomuti, *gō-mōō′ti*, *n.* a palm, *Arenga saccharifera*: the black fibre it yields.—Also **gomu′to**. [Malay *gumuti*.]

gonad, *gon′ad*, (*biol.*) *n.* an organ that produces sex-cells.—*adjs*. **gonadial** (*-ād′i-əl*), **gonadic** (*-ad′*);

—*pl.* **gonid'ia.**—*adj.* **gonid'ial.** [Gr. *gonē*, generation, seed.]

gonimoblast, *gon'i-mō-bläst*, *n.* in the red seaweeds, a spore-bearing filament that springs from the fertilised carpogonium. [Gr. *gonimos*, productive, *blastos*, a shoot.]

goniometer, *gōn-*, *gon-i-om'i-tər*, *n.* an instrument for measuring angles, esp. between crystal-faces: a direction-finding apparatus.—*adjs.* **goniometric** (*-ə-met'rik*), **-al.**—*n.* **goniom'etry.** [Gr. *gōniā*, an angle, *metron*, measure.]

gonococcus, *gon-ō-kok'əs*, *n.* the bacterium that causes gonorrhoea.—*adj.* **gonococc'al.** [Gr. *kokkos*, a berry.]

gonophore, *gon'ə-fōr*, *-för*, *n.* a prolongation of the axis bearing stamens or carpels (*bot.*): a reproductive zooid of a hydrozoan, answering to a medusa but remaining fixed (*zool.*). [Gr. *gonos*, seed, *phoreein*, to bear.]

gonorrhoea, *gon-ō-rē'ə*, *n.* a contagious infection of the mucous membrane of the genital tract.—*adj.* **gonorrhoe'al.**—U.S. **gonorrhea, gonorrheal.** [Gr. *gonorroiā*—*gonos*, seed, *rheein*, to flow, from a mistaken notion of its nature.]

goo, *gōō*, (*slang*) *n.* a sticky substance: sentimentality.—*adj.* **goo'ey.** [Origin unknown.]

good, *good*, *adj.* having suitable or desirable qualities: promoting health, welfare, or happiness: virtuous: pious: kind: benevolent: well-behaved: not troublesome: of repute: doughty: worthy: commendable: suitable: adequate: thorough: competent: sufficient: valid: sound: serviceable: beneficial: genuine: pleasing: favourable: ample, moderately estimated: considerable, as in *a good deal*, *a good mind*: to be counted on:—*comp.* **bett'er;** *superl.* **best.**—*n.*

(*coll.*); **good'-man** (*arch.*), a yeoman: formerly prefixed to name of a man of yeoman's rank: (*good-man'*, chiefly *Scot.*; also **gude-**) a householder or husband (*fem.* **goodwife'**) or euphemistically the devil; **goodman's croft,** a patch once left untilled in Scotland to avert the malice of the devil from the crop.—*ns.* and *interjs.* **good-morn'ing** or (*arch.*) **good-morr'ow,** a salutation at meeting or parting early in the day.—**good-nā'ture,** natural goodness and mildness of disposition.—*adj.* **good'-nā'tured.**—*adv.* **good'-nā'turedly.**—*n.* and *interj.* **good-night',** a common salutation on parting at night or well on in the day.—*interj.* **good'-now,** an exclamation of wonder, surprise, or entreaty.—**good offices,** mediation; **good people, good folk,** the fairies (euphemistically); **good sailor,** a person not liable to seasickness; **goods'-en'gine,** an engine used for drawing goods-trains; **good'-sense',** sound judgment; **goodsire'** (**gudesire'**, *güd-*, *gid-*; **gutcher,** *gut'shər*; *obs. Scot.*), a grandfather.—*n.* and *interj.* **good'-speed',** a contraction of *I wish you good speed* (i.e. success).—**goods'-train,** a train of goods wagons.—*adj.* **good'-tem'pered,** possessing a good temper.—**Good Templar,** a member of a temperance society, modelled on the Freemasons; **goodwife'** (or *good'*), the *fem.* of goodman; **good'will',** benevolence: well-wishing: the established custom or popularity of any business or trade—often appearing as one of its assets, with a marketable money value.—*adjs.* **good'-will;** (*Scot.*) **good-will'y,** well-wishing: expressive of good-will.—**as good as,** the same as, no less than: virtually; **be as good as one's word,** to fulfil one's promise; **for go**

goop, *gōōp, n.* a fool: a fatuous person.—*adj.* **goop'y.** [Cf. goof.]

goor, Goorkha, gooroo. Alternative spellings of **gur, Gurkha, guru.**

goosander, *gōōs-an'dər, n.* a large duck of the merganser genus. [Perh. goose, and O.N. *önd*, pl. *ander*, duck.]

goose, *gōōs, n.* any one of a group of birds of the duck family, intermediate between ducks and swans: a domesticated member of the group, descended mainly from the grey-lag: the female of such a bird:—*masc.* **gander:** a tailor's smoothing-iron, from the likeness of the handle to the neck of a goose: a stupid, silly person: a game of chance once common in England, in which the players moved counters on a board, with right to a double move on reaching a picture of a goose:—*pl.* **geese,** *gēs,* or, of tailor's goose, **goos'es.**—*v.t.* (*slang*) to hiss off the stage.—*ns.* **goos'ery,** a place for keeping geese: stupidity; **goos'ey,** a goose: a blockhead.—*adj.* like a goose: affected with gooseflesh; **goose'-cap,** a silly person; **goose'-club,** a combination for saving to buy geese for Christmas, or to raffle for a goose; **goose'-egg,** the egg of a goose: a zero score (*U.S.*); **goose'-fish** (*U.S.*), the angler-fish; **goose'-flesh,** a puckered condition of the skin, like that of a plucked goose: the bristling feeling in the skin due to erection of hairs through cold, horror, etc.: **goose'-flower,** the pelican-

supposed to be cypress (*B.*): yellow-wood (Cladastris) (*U.S.*). [Heb.]

gopura, *gō'pōō-rə, n.* in Southern India, a pyramidal tower over the gateway of a temple. [Sans. *gopura.*]

goral, *gō'rəl, gö', n.* a Himalayan goat-antelope.

goramy, gourami, gurami, *gō', gö', gōō'rə-mi,* or *-rä'mi, n.* a large freshwater food-fish (*Osphromenus olfax*) of the Eastern Archipelago. [Malay *gurāmi.*]

gor-belly, *gör'-bel-i, n.* a big belly: a big-bellied person.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) **gor'-bellied.** [Perh. O.E. *gor*, filth, and belly.]

gorblimy, *gö-blī'mi,* (*Cockney*) *interj.* for *God blind me.*

gorcock, *gör'kok, n.* the red grouse cock. [Origin obscure.]

gorcrow, *gör'krō, n.* the carrion-crow. [O.E. *gor*, filth, and crow.]

Gordian, *görd'yən, adj.* pertaining to *Gordium* the capital, or *Gordius* the king, of ancient Phrygia, or to the intricate knot he tied: intricate: difficult.—*v.t.* (*Keats*) to tie up, knot.—*n.* **Gordius,** a genus of hairworms.—**cut the Gordian knot,** to overcome a difficulty by violent measures as Alexander cut the knot with his sword.

gore, *gōr, gör, n.* filth (*obs.*): clotted blood: blood.—*adv.* **gor'ily.**—*adj.* **gor'y,** like gore: covered with gore: bloody.—**gore'-blood** (*Spens.*); **gory dew,** a dark-red slimy film sometimes seen on

[redacted]

gorm, a variant of gaum ((1) and (2)).

gormand, *gör'mənd*, *n*. older form of gourmand.—*v.i.* **gor'mandise, -ize**, to eat hastily or voraciously.—*n*. gourmandise: gluttony: gormandising.—*ns*. **gor'mandiser**; **gor'mandising**; **gor'mandism**, gluttony. [See gourmand.]

gorse, *görs*, *n*. furze or whin, a prickly papilionaceous shrub (Ulex).—Also **gosse** (*Shak.*).—*adj.* **gors'y**. [O.E. *gorst.*]

gorsedd, *gor'sedh*, *n*. a meeting of bards and druids, [W.]

gosh, *gosh*, (*coll.*) *interj*. for God.

goshawk, *gos'hök*, *n*. a short-winged hawk, once used for hunting wild-geese and other fowl, not having a toothed bill like the falcons proper. [O.E. *gōshafoc*—*gōs*, goose, *hafoc*, hawk.]

Goshen, *gō'shən*, *n*. a happy place of light and plenty. [From the abode of the Israelites during the plague of darkness in Egypt, Exod. x. 23.]

goslarite, *gos'lər-it*, *n*. a mineral, hydrated zinc sulphate, found at *Goslar* in Harz Mts.

gosling, *goz'ling*, *n*. a young goose.—*n*. **gos'let**, an Eastern dwarf goose (Nettapus). [O.E. *gōs*, goose, double dim. *-l-ing*.]

gospel, *gos'pəl*, *n*. the teaching of Christ: a narrative of the life of Christ, esp. one of those included in the New Testament, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John: the principles set forth therein: the stated portion of these read at service: any strongly advocated principle or system: absolute truth (*coll.*).—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to instruct in the gospel.—*v.t.* **gos'pel(l)ise, -ize**, to evangelise: to square

language: barbarous: romantic: denoting style of architecture with high-pointed arches, clustered columns, etc. (applied in reproach at time of the Renaissance): black-letter (*print.*): a square-cut type without serifs (*U.S.*): orig. applied to 18th-cent. tales, novels, of mystery with gloomy sinister backgrounds, now denoting psychological horror-tales.—*n*. language of the Goths, an East Germanic tongue: Gothic architecture.—*v.t.* **goth'icise, -ize** (*-sīz*), to make Gothic.—*n*. **Goth'icism** (*-sizm*), a Gothic idiom or style of building: rudeness of manners. [The native names *Gutans* (sing. *Guta*) and *Gutōs* (sing. *Guts*), and *Gutthiuda*, people of the Goths; Latinised as *Gothi*, *Gotthi*; Gr. *Gothoi*, *Gotthoi*; O.E. *Gotan* (sing. *Gota*).]

Gothamite, *gōt'*, *got'əm-it*, **Gothamist**, *-ist*, *ns*. a simpleton: a wiseacre: (*goth'*, *gōth'*) a New Yorker (*U.S.*). [From *Gotham*, a village in Nottinghamshire, with which name are connected many of the simpleton stories of immemorial antiquity.]

gotnite, *gøt'it*, *n*. a mineral, hydrated ferric oxide. [Named in honour of the poet *Goethe*.]

gouache, *gōō-äsh*, *gōō'*, (chiefly *U.S.*) *gwäsh*, *n*. watercolour painting with opaque colours, mixed with water, honey, and gum, presenting a matt surface: work painted according to this method. [Fr.]

Gouda, *gow'də*, *n*. a kind of cheese from *Gouda* in the Netherlands.

gouge, *gowj*, also *gōōj*, *n*. a chisel with a of the great toe: a kindred disease of poultry: a swelling of the stalk in wheat and other grasses. —*n.* gout'iness.—*adj.* gout'y, relating to gout: diseased with or subject to gout.—gout'fly, a fly (Chlorops) whose larvae cause gout by boring in wheat, etc.; gout'weed, -wort, bishopweed or goatweed (*Aegopodium podagraria*), an umbelliferous weed, long supposed to be good for gout. [O.Fr. *goutte*—L. *gutta*, a drop, the disease supposed to be caused by a defluxion of humours.]

gout, *gōō*, *n.* taste: relish. [Fr. *goût*—L. *gustus*, taste.]

goutte, *gōōt*, (Fr.) drop (of liquid); goutte à goutte, drop by drop.

gouvernante, *gōō-ver-nãt*, *n.* a female ruler (*obs.*): a housekeeper: a duenna: a governess. [Fr.]

govern, *guv'ərn*, *v.t.* to direct: to control: to rule with authority: to determine: to determine the case of (*gram.*): to require as the case of a noun or pronoun.—*v.i.* to exercise authority: to administer the laws.—*adj.* gov'ernable.—*ns.* gov'ernall (*Spens.*), government; gov'ernance, government: control: direction: behaviour (*obs.*); gov'ernante (*obs.*), a gouvernante; gov'erness, a female governor (*arch.*; *fig. Milt.*): a lady who has charge of the instruction of the young at home or in school (nursery governess, one having charge of young children only, tending as well as teaching them).—*v.i.* to act as governess. —*v.t.* to be governess to.—*adjs.* gov'ernessy, like a governess, esp. prim; gov'erning, having control.—*n.* government (*guv'ər(n)-mənt*), a ruling or managing: control:

of an English university: a civilian (*arch.*). [O.Fr. *goune*—L.L. *gunna*; origin unknown.]

gowpen, *gowp'ən*, (*Scot.*) *n.* the hollow of the two hands held together: a double handful.—*n.* gow'penful. [O.N. *gaupn.*]

goy, *goi*, *n.* a non-Jew, Gentile:—*pl.* goy'im.—*adj.* goy'ish. [Heb., nation.]

Graafian, *grä'fi-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to the Dutch anatomist Regnier de *Graaf* (1641-73) who discovered the Graafian follicles, in which the ova are contained in the ovary of higher vertebrates.

graal. See grail (3).

grab, *grab*, *n.* an Eastern coasting vessel. [Ar. *ghurāb.*]

grab, *grab*, *v.t.* to seize or grasp suddenly: to lay hands on.—*v.i.* to clutch:—*pr.p.* grabb'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* grabbed.—*n.* a sudden grasp or clutch: unscrupulous seizure: a double scoop hinged like a pair of jaws: a simple card-game depending upon prompt claiming.—*n.* grabb'er, one who grabs: an avaricious person.—grab'-bag, a bag or other receptacle for miscellaneous articles: one from which gifts are drawn (*U.S.*). —Also *fig.*—grabbing crane, an excavator consisting of a crane and a large grab, so hinged as to scoop in to the earth as it is lifted. [Cf. Sw. *grabba*, to grasp.]

grabble, *grab'l*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to grope. [Freq. of grab.]

graben, *grä'ben*, *n.* same as a rift valley. [Ger. ditch.]

Grace, *grās*, *n.* an automatic telephone system whereby all calls, trunk as well as local, can be 'of grace' uncertain); with good (bad) grace, in amiable (ungracious) fashion; year of grace, year of Christian era, A.D. [Fr. *grâce*—L. *grātia*, favour—*grātus*, agreeable.]

grâce à Dieu, *gräs a dyø*, (Fr.) thanks to God.

gracile, *gras'il*, *adj.* slender: gracefully slight in form.—*n.* **gracil'ity**. [L. *gracilis*, slender.]

gracious, gracioso, etc. See grace.

grackle, grakle, *grak'l*, *n.* a myna (hill myna) or kindred bird: an American 'blackbird' of the family Icteridae. [L. *grāculus*, jackdaw.]

gradate, etc. See grade.

graddan, *grad'ən*, (*Scot.*) *n.* parched grain.—*v.t.* to parch in the husk. [Gael. *gradan*.]

grade, *grād*, *n.* a degree or step in quality, rank, or dignity: a stage of advancement: rank: a yearly stage in education (*U.S.*): a pupil's mark of proficiency (*U.S.*): (in *pl.*, *the grades*) the elementary school (*U.S.*): position in a scale: a class, or position in a class, according to value: position in an ablaut series (*philol.*): one-hundredth part of a right angle (*math.*): gradient or slope: an inclined or level stretch of road or railway (*U.S.*): a class of animals produced by crossing a breed with one purer.—*v.t.* to arrange according to grade: to assign a grade to: to adjust the gradients of.—*v.i.* to shade off.—*adj.* of improved stock.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **gradate** (*grə-dāt'*), to shade off imperceptibly.—*adv.* **grădā'tim** (L. *grä-dä'tim*), step by step.—*n.* **grădā'tion**, a degree or step: a rising step by step: progress from one degree or state to another: position attained: state of being arrange

fine.—*adv.* properly: readily: very.—Also **graith'ly**. [See graith.]

Gradgrind, *grad'grīnd*, *n.* one who regulates all human things by rule and compass and the mechanical application of statistics, allowing nothing for sentiment, emotion, and individuality. [From Thomas *Gradgrind* in Dickens's *Hard Times*.]

gradient, etc., **graduand**, etc. See grade.

Graecise, -ize, *grē'sīz*, *v.t.* to make Greek: to hellenise.—*v.i.* to become Greek: to conform to Greek ways or idioms: to use the Greek language.—*n.* **Grae'cism**, a Greek idiom: the Greek spirit: a following of the Greeks.—*adj.* **Graeco-Ro'man** (*grē'kō-*), of or pertaining to both Greece and Rome, esp. the art of Greece under Roman domination: applied to a mode of wrestling imagined to be that of the Greeks and Romans.—Also **Grecise, -ize**, etc. [L. *Graecus*—Gr. *Graikos*, Greek; *graikizein*, to speak Greek.]

graf, *gräf*, *n.* a count, earl:—*fem.* **gräfin** (*gref-in*). [Ger.]

graff, *gräf*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a variant of grave (1).

graff, *gräf*, *n.* and *vb.* an older form of graft (1).

graffito, *gräf-fē'tō*, *n.* a mural scribbling or drawing, as by schoolboys and idlers at Pompeii, Rome, and other ancient cities (*ant.*): (in *pl.*) scribblings or drawings, often indecent, found on public buildings, in lavatories, etc.: sgraffito:—*pl.* **graffiti** (*-fē'tē*). [It.,—Gr. *graphein*, to write.]

graft, *gräft*, *n.* a small piece of a plant or animal red dye made from these: any fast dye—to *dye in grain* is to dye deeply, also to dye in the wool: dye in general: innate quality or character.—*v.t.* to form into grains, cause to granulate: to paint in imitation of grain: to dye in grain: in tanning, to take the hair off.—*n.* **grain'age**, duties on grain.—*adj.* **grained**, granulated: subjected to graining: having a grain: rough: furrowed.—*ns.* **grain'er**, one who grains: a paint-brush for graining; **grain'ing**, specif., painting to imitate the grain of wood: a process in tanning in which the grain of the leather is raised.—*adj.* **grain'y**, having grains or kernels.—**against the grain**, against the fibre of the wood—hence against the natural temper or inclination; **grains of Paradise**, the aromatic and pungent seeds of an African Amomum; **in grain**, in substance, in essence; **with a grain of salt**, with reservation, as of a story that cannot be admitted (L. *cum grānō salis*). [Fr. *grain*, collective *graine*—L. *grānum*, seed and *grāna*, orig. pl.; akin to corn (1).]

grain, *grān*, *n.* a branch, prong, fork (*dial.*): (in *pl.*, used as *sing.*) a kind of harpoon. [O.N. *grein.*]

graine, *grān*, *n.* silkworm eggs. [Fr.]

graining, *grān'ing*, *n.* (in Lancashire) dace—once thought a different species. [Origin unknown.]

graining. See grain (1).

graip, *grāp*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a three- or four-pronged fork used for lifting dung or digging potatoes. [A form of grope; cf. Sw. *grep*, Dan. *greb.*]

graith, *grāth*, (*Scot.*) *n.* apparatus; equipment.—

eous; **graminiv'orous** (*gra-*), grass-eating. [L *grāmen*, *grāminis*, grass.]

grammalogue, *gram'ə-log*, *n.* a word represented by a single sign: a sign for a word in shorthand. [Gr. *gramma*, a letter, *logos*, a word.]

grammar, *gram'ər*, *n.* the science of language, from the points of view of pronunciation, inflexion, syntax, and historic development: the art of the right use of language by grammatical rules: a book that teaches these subjects: any elementary work.—*n.* **grammā'rian**, one versed in grammar, a teacher of or writer on grammar.—*adjs.* **grammat'ic, -al**, belonging to, or according to the rules of, grammar.—*adv.* **grammat'ically**.—*n.* **grammat'icaster** (*arch.*), a piddling grammarian.—*v.t.* **grammat'icise, -ize** (*-sīz*), to make grammatical.—*v.i.* to act the grammarian.—*ns.* **grammat'icism** (*rare*), a point of grammar; **gramm'atist**, a strict grammarian.—**grammar school**, orig. a school in which grammar, esp. Latin grammar, was taught: now a higher school in which academic subjects predominate. [Gr. *gramma*, *-atos*, a letter; partly through O.Fr. *gramaire.*]

gramme. See gram (3).

gramoche, *gra-mosh'*. See gamash.

gramophone, *gram'ə-fōn*, *n.* an instrument for reproducing sounds by means of a needle moving along the grooves of a revolving disk—invented by E. Berliner (trademark in U.S.).—*adj.* **gramophonic** (*-fon'ik*).—*adj.* **gramophon'ically**.—*ns.* **gramophonist** (*gram-of'ə-nist*, *gram'ə-*

mother's father.—*adj.* **grand'fatherly,** like a grandfather, kindly.—**grandfather('s) clock,** an old-fashioned clock (long case clock) standing on the ground—larger than a grandmother('s) clock; **grand juror,** member of a grand jury, a special jury in the U.S. and until 1933 in Britain which decides whether there is sufficient evidence to put an accused person on trial; **grand'mamma, grand'ma,** a grandmother; **grand march,** processional opening of a ball; **Grand Master,** the head of a religious order of knighthood (Hospitallers, Templars, and Teutonic Knights), or of the Freemasons, etc.; **grand'mother,** a father's or mother's mother.—*adj.* **grand'motherly,** like a grandmother, over-anxious, fussy.—**Grand National,** a steeplechase held annually at Aintree in Liverpool; **grand'-neph'ew,** a great-nephew; **grand'-niece,** a great-niece; **grand'-papa, grand'pa,** a grandfather; **grand'parent,** a grandfather or grandmother; **grand piano,** a large harp-shaped piano, with horizontal strings; **grand'son,** a son's or daughter's son; **grand'sire,** a grandfather (*arch.*): any ancestor (*arch.*): a method of ringing changes on bells; **grand slam,** the winning of every trick at bridge: in sports such as tennis, golf, etc., the winning of all major championships in a season; **grand'stand,** an elevated erection on a racecourse, etc., affording a good view; **grandstand finish,** a close and rousing finish to a sporting contest: a supreme effort to win at the close of a sporting contest; **grand style,** a style adapted to lofty or sublime sub

with its stables and other buildings: a country house (*obs.*): an abiding place (*Spens.*): a lodge of the order of Patrons of Husbandry (*U.S.*).—*n.* **gran'ger,** the keeper of a grange: a member of a grange. [O.Fr. *grange,* barn—L.L. *grānea*—L. *grānum,* grain.]

Grangerism, *grān'jer-izm, n.* the practice of cutting plates and title-pages out of many books to illustrate one book.—*v.t.* **gran'gerise, -ize,** to practise Grangerism on. [From James *Granger* (1716-76), whose *Biographical History of England* (1769) gave an impetus to this.]

granite, *gran'it, n.* a coarse-grained igneous crystalline rock, composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica.—*adj.* of granite: hard like granite.—*adj.* **granit'ic,** pertaining to, consisting of, or like granite.—*n.* **granitificā'tion.**—*adj.* **granit'iform.**—*n.* **gran'itite,** muscovite granite; **granitisā'tion, -z-.**—*v.t.* **gran'itise, -ize.**—*adj.* **gran'itoid,** of the form of or resembling granite.—*n.* **granodi'orite,** a rock resembling diorite but containing quartz.—*adj.* **granolith'ic** (Gr. *lithos,* stone), composed of cement and granite chips.—Also *n.*—*n.* **gran'ophyre** (*-fīr*; with *-phyre* after *porphyry*), a quartz-porphyry with graphic intergrowth of quartz and orthoclase for groundmass.—*adj.* **granophyric** (*fir'ik, -fīr'ik*). [It. *granito,* granite, lit. grained—L. *grānum,* grain.]

granivorous, *gran-iv'ər-əs, adj.* grain-eating: feeding on seeds. [L. *grānum,* grain, *vorāre,* to devour.]

granny, -ie, *gran'i, n.* a grandmother: an old clusters of small grapelike flowers; **grape′-louse** (see phylloxera); **grape′seed**, the seed of the vine; **grape′seed-oil**, an oil expressed from it; **grape′shot**, shot that scatters; **grape′stone**, the pip of the grape; **grape sugar**, glucose or dextrose; **grape′tree**, a tropical American tree (*Coccoloba uvifera*) of the dock family, or its edible fruit; **grape′vine**, *Vitis vinifera* or other species of *Vitis*: the bush telegraph: rumour (from its far-stretching branches).—**sour grapes**, things decried because they cannot be attained (from Aesop's fable of the fox and the grapes). See also **Ephedra**. [O.Fr. *grape*, *grappe*, a cluster of grapes—*grape*, a hook; orig. Gmc.]

graph, *grăf*, *n*. a symbolic diagram: a curve representing the variation of a quantity: **-graph**, is used as a terminal in many compounds to denote an agent that writes, records, etc., as *telegraph*, *seismograph*, or the thing written, as in *autograph*, etc.—*n*. **grapheme** (*graf′ēm*), a letter of an alphabet: all the letters or combinations of letters together that may be used to express one phoneme.—*adj*. **graphēm′ic**.—*n*. **graphēm′ics**, study of systems of representing speech sounds in writing.—*adjs*. **graphic** (*graf′ik*), **-al**, pertaining to writing, describing, delineating, or diagrammatic representation: picturesquely described or describing: vivid.—*n*. (**graph′ic**) a painting, print, or illustration or diagram.—*adv*. **graph′ically**.—*ns*. **graph′icness**; **graph′ics**, graphic means of presenting, or means of reproducing, informational material: the art or science

grasp′less, feeble, relaxed. [M.E. *graspen*, *grapsen*, from the root of *grāpian*, to grope.]

grass, *gräs*, *n*. common herbage: any plant of the monocotyledonous family Gramineae, the most important to man in the vegetable kingdom, with long, narrow leaves and tubular stems, including wheat and other cereals, reeds (but not sedges), bamboo, sugar-cane: pasture grasses: pasturage: time of grass, spring or summer: the surface of a mine: an informer (*slang*): temporary or casual work in a printing office: hashish (*slang*).—*v.t*. to cover with grass: to feed with grass: to bring to the grass or ground: to inform on (*slang*).—*v.i*. to inform (*slang*): to do temporary or casual work (*print*.).—*ns*. **grass′er** (*print*.), an extra or temporary worker; **grass′iness**; **grassing**, bleaching by exposure on grass.—*adj*. **grass′y**, covered with or resembling grass, green.—**grass′cloth**, a name for various coarse cloths (rarely made of grass), esp. ramie; **grass′-cloth plant**, ramie; **grass′-cutter**, a mowing machine: in India, one who provides provender for baggage cattle (perh. really Hindustani *ghāskatā*).—*adjs*. **grass′-green**, green with grass: green as grass; **grass′-grown**, grown over with grass.—**grass′hopper**, a name for various saltatorial, orthopterous insects akin to locusts and crickets, that lurk among grass and chirp by rubbing their wing-covers; **grass′land**, permanent pasture; **grass′-moth**, a small light-coloured moth that frequents grass, a veneer-moth; **grass′-**

a harsh sound: to jar, rasp (on, against): to fret, irritate (usually with *on*, *upon*).—*n.* **grat'er**, an instrument with a rough surface for rubbing down to small particles.—*adj.* **grat'ing**, rubbing harshly: harsh: irritating.—*adv.* **grat'ingly.** [O.Fr. *grater*, through L.L., from O.H.G. *chrazzōn* (Ger. *kratzen*), to scratch, akin to Sw. *kratta*.]

grateful, *grāt'f(o͝o)l*, *adj.* causing pleasure: acceptable: thankful: having a due sense of benefits: expressing gratitude.—*adv.* **grate'fully.**—*ns.* **grate'fulness**; **gratificā'tion** (*grat-*), a pleasing or indulging: that which gratifies: delight, feeling of satisfaction: a recompense, tip, or bribe (*arch.*); **grat'ifier.**—*v.t.* **grat'ify**, to do what is agreeable to: to please: to satisfy: to indulge:—*pr.p.* **grat'ifying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **grat'ified.**—*adj.* **grat'ifying**—*adv.* **grat'ifyingly.** [O.Fr. *grat*—L. *grātus*, pleasing, thankful.]

graticule. See grate (1).

gratillity, *grə-til'i-ti*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a small gratuity.

gratis, *grā'*, *grä'tis*, *adv.* for nothing: without payment or recompense.—**gratis dictum** (*dik'təm*, *-to͝om*), mere assertion. [L. *grātis*, contr. of *grātiis*, abl. pl. of *grātia*, favour—*grātus*.]

gratitude, *grat'i-tūd*, *n.* warm and friendly feeling towards a benefactor: thankfulness. [Fr.,—L.L. *grātitūdō*—L. *grātus*.]

grattoir, *grät-wär*, (*archaeol.*) *n.* a scraper. [Fr.]

gratuity, *grə-tū'i-ti*, *n.* a present: an acknowledgment of service, usu. pecuniary: a tip: a bounty: a payment to a soldier, etc., on discharge.—*adj.*

the kidneys or bladder.—*v.t.* to cover with gravel: to run aground on gravel (*obs.*): to puzzle, perplex: to irritate (*coll.*):—*pr.p.* **grav'elling**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **grav'elled.**—*adj.* **grav'elly.**—*adjs.* **grav'el-blind'** (*Shak.* **high'-grav'el-blind'**), after Shakespeare, punningly, in a state somewhere between sand-blind and stone-blind.—**grav'el-pit**, a pit from which gravel is dug.—*adj.* **grav'el-voiced**, *adj.* harsh-voiced.—**grav'el-walk'**, a footpath covered with gravel. [O.Fr. *gravele* (Fr. *gravier*); prob. Celt., as in Bret. *grouan*, sand, W. *gro*, pebbles.]

graven, *grāv'n*, *pa.p.* of grave, to carve, engrave.—**graven image**, an idol: a solemn person.

graveolent, *grəv-ē'ō-lənt*, or *grav'i-*, rank-smelling. [L. *graveolēns*, *-entis*—*gravis*, heavy, *olēns*, pr.p. of *olēre*, to smell.]

Graves, *gräv*, *n.* a white, or red, table wine from the Graves district in the Gironde department of France.

graves. Same as greaves.

gravid, *grav'id*, *adj.* pregnant.—*n.* **gravid'ity.** [L. *gravidus*—*gravis*, heavy.]

gravimeter, *grə-vim'i-tər*, *n.* a kind of hydrometer.—*adjs.* **gravimetric** (*grav-i-met'rik*), **-al**, pertaining to measurement by weight.—*n.* **gravim'etry.** [L. *gravis*, heavy, Gr. *metron*, measure.]

gravity, *grav'i-ti*, *n.* weightiness: gravitational attraction or acceleration: graveness: lowness of pitch.—*v.i.* **gravitāte**, to be acted on by gravity: to tend towards the earth or other body: to be attracted, or move, by force of gravitation: to matter of any kind: condition of fatness: an inflammation in the heels of a horse, marked by swelling, etc.—*v.t.* (in U.K. usu. pron. *grēz*) to smear with grease: to lubricate: to bribe (*slang*): to facilitate.—*n.* greaser (*grēz'ər*, or *grēs'ər*), one who greases: a ship's engineer: a Mexican or a Sp. American (*U.S.*; *not polite*).—*adv.* **greas'ily.**—*n.* **greas'iness.**—*adj.* **greas'y** (in U.K. usu. *grēz'i*), of or like grease or oil: smeared with grease: having a slippery coating: fatty: oily: obscene.—**grease'-gun**, a lubricating pump; **grease'-heels**, grease in horses; **grease'-mon'key** (*U.S.*), a mechanic; **grease paint**, a tallowy composition used by actors in making up.—*adj.* **grease'-proof**, resistant or impermeable to grease.—**grease'wood**, a name for various oily American shrubs of the goosefoot family.—**grease one's palm** (see palm); **grease the wheels** (*fig.*), to make things go smoothly; **hart of grease**, a fat hart. [O.Fr. *gresse*, fatness, *gras*, fat—L. *crassus*.]

great, *grāt*, *adj.* big: large: of a high degree of magnitude of any kind: capital (of letters; *arch.*): elevated in power, rank, station, etc.: pre-eminent in genius: highly gifted: chief: sublime: weighty: outstanding: pregnant, teeming (*arch.*): swelling with emotion: much addicted or given to, or excelling in the thing in question: favourite: habitual: in high favour or intimacy: in a high degree: on a large scale: excellent (*coll.*; often ironic): in composition indicating one degree more remote in the direct line of descent (as great'-grand'father

thought to imitate the pose of a figure such as the Venus of Milo; **Grecian nose**, a straight nose which forms a continuous line with the forehead. [L. *Graecia*, Greece—Gr. *Graikos*, Greek.]

grecise, -ize, grecism, greco-roman. See graecise, -ize, etc.

grecque, *grek*, *n.* a Greek fret. [Fr. (*fem.*), Greek.]

gree, *grē*, *n.* (*Spens.*) good-will, favour.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*, *Scot.*) to agree. [O.Fr. *gré*—L. *grātus*, pleasing; the vb. may be from O.Fr. *gréer* or aphetic from agree.]

gree, *grē*, *n.* degree, rank (*obs.*): a step (*obs.*): superiority (*dial.*): victory (*dial.*): prize (*dial.*). —*n.* **grece** (*grēs*, *obs.* or *dial.*; from the Fr. plur.), a flight of steps: a step: a degree—also spelt **grees, grese, greece, greese, grice, griece, grise, grize** (**grees'ing, gress'ing**, and even **grē'cian**, are obs. forms).—*adj.* **grieced** (*her.*), having steps. [O.Fr. *gré*—L. *gradus*; see grade.]

greedy, *grēd'i*, *adj.* having a voracious appetite: inordinately desirous of increasing one's own share: covetous: eagerly desirous.—*n.* **greed**, an eager desire or longing: covetousness.—*adv.* **greed'ily.**—*n.* **greed'iness.** [O.E. *grǣdig*; Du. *gretig*.]

greegree. See grigri.

Greek, *grēk*, *adj.* of Greece, its people, or its language.—*n.* a native or citizen of Greece, of a Greek state, or of a colony elsewhere of a Greek state: the language of Greece: a member of the Greek Church: a hellenising Jew (*B.*): a metallic green fly (Lucilia); **green′cloth**, a gaming-table: a department of the royal household chiefly concerned with the commissariat—from the green cloth on the table round which its officials sat; **green crop**, a crop of green vegetables, as grasses, turnips, etc.; **green dragon**, a European aroid (Dracunculus): dragon-root (*U.S.*); **green′-drake′**, a mayfly; **green earth**, any green earthy mineral used as a pigment usu. a silicate of iron.—*adjs.* **green′ery-yall′ery**, in or favouring greens and yellows, hence decadently aesthetic; **green′-eyed**, having green eyes: jealous (the green-eyed monster, jealousy).—**green′finch**, **green linnet**, a finch of a green colour, with some grey and brown; **green fingers** (or **thumb**), a knack of making plants grow well; **green flash** or **ray**, a flash of green light sometimes seen at the moment of sunrise or sunset; **green′fly**, a plant-louse or aphis; **green goose**, a young goose: a simpleton; **green gown** (*arch.*), a roll on the grass (sometimes but not always understood to imply loss of virginity); **green′grocer**, a dealer in fresh vegetables; **green′hand**, an inferior sailor; **green′heart**, bebeeru (*Nectandra rodiei*), a S. American tree of the laurel family with very hard wood; **green′horn**, a raw, inexperienced youth; **green′house**, a glasshouse for plants, esp. one with little or no artificial heating: the cockpit of an aircraft—from the transparent sides (*airman's slang*); **Green**, or **Emerald, Isle**, Ireland;

weeping: a spell of weeping.—**greeting meeting**, the last meeting of a town-council before an election. [O.E. (Anglian) *grētan*; Goth. *grētan*.]

greffier, *gref′yā*, *n.* a registrar: a notary. [Fr.]

gregale, *grā-gä′lā*, *n.* a north-east wind in the Mediterranean. [It.,—L. *graecus*, Greek.]

gregarious, *gri-gā′ri-əs*, *adj.* associating in flocks and herds: growing together but not matted (*bot.*): fond of the company of others (*fig.*).—*adj.* **gregā′rian**, of the common rank.—*ns.* **gregā′rianism**, **gregariousness**; **Gregarina** (*greg-ə-ri′nä*), a genus of Protozoa, typical of the **Gregarinida** (*-rin′*), a group of parasites; **greg′arine** (*-rīn*, *-rin*), a member of the Gregarinida.—*adv.* **gregā′riously**.—*n.* **gregā′riousness**. [L. *gregārius*—*grex*, *gregis*, a flock.]

gregatim, *gri-gā′tim*, *gre-gä′tim*, (L.) in flocks.

grego, *grā′gō*, *grē′gō*, *n.* a Levantine hooded jacket or cloak: an overcoat. [Port. *grego* or other deriv. of L. *graecus*, Greek.]

Gregorian, *gri-gō′ri-ən*, *-gö′*, *adj.* belonging to or established by *Gregory*—as the Gregorian chant or tones, introduced by Pope Gregory I (6th cent.), the calendar, reformed by Gregory XIII (1582), the reflecting telescope of James Gregory (1638-75), a wig attributed to a barber Gregory.—*n.* follower of any Gregory: member of an 18th-century English brotherhood.—*n.* **gregory** (*greg′ər-i*; *coll.*), Gregory's mixture or powder, a laxative powder of rhubarb, magnesia, and

[redacted]

grey, gray, *grā, adj.* of a mixture of black and white with little or no hue: dull: dismal: grey-haired, old, mature.—*n.* a grey colour: a grey or greyish animal, esp. a horse: a badger (*obs.*): a middle-aged or old person (*slang*).—*v.t.* to make grey or dull.—*v.i.* to become grey or dull.—*adj.* **grey'ish,** somewhat grey.—*adv.* **grey'ly.**—*n.* **grey'ness.**—**grey'beard,** one whose beard is grey: an old man: a stoneware jar for liquor, a bellarmine; **grey'-coat,** one who wears a grey coat, esp. a pupil in certain schools: a Confederate soldier.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **grey'-coat'ed.**—**grey eminence** (see **eminence grise**).—*adj.* **grey'-eyed.**—**grey-fish,** a dogfish: a young coalfish; **Grey Friar** (also without *caps.*), a Franciscan; **grey'-goose, grey'lag,** the common wild goose (perh. from its lateness in migrating).—*adjs.* **grey'-haired, grey'-headed.**—**grey'hen,** the female of the blackcock; **grey mare** (see **mare**); **grey matter,** the ashen grey active part of the brain and spinal cord; **grey owl,** the tawny owl; **grey parrot,** a red-tailed grey African parrot; **grey squirrel,** a N. American squirrel naturalised in Britain; **grey-weth'er,** a block of sandstone or quartzite, a relic of denudation, looking at a distance like a grazing sheep; **grey wolf,** the N. American timber wolf.—**grey-goose quill, shaft, wing,** an arrow; **the Greys,** the Scots Greys (see **Scots**). [O.E. *græg*; cf. Ger. *grau*.]

greyhound, *grā'hownd, n.* a tall and slender dog with great speed and keen sight. [O.E. *grighund*

grieve, *grēv, v.t.* to cause grief or pain of mind to: to make sorrowful: to vex: to inflict bodily pain on or do bodily harm to (*obs.*): to show grief for (*poet.*).—*v.i.* to feel grief: to mourn.—*ns.* **griev'ance,** cause or source of grief: ground of complaint: condition felt to be oppressive or wrongful: distress: burden: hardship: injury (*obs.*): grief; **griev'er.**—*adv.* **griev'ingly.**—*adj.* **griev'ous,** causing grief: burdensome: painful: severe: hurtful.—*adv.* **griev'ously.**—*n.* **griev'ousness.** [O.Fr. *grever*—L. *gravāre*—*gravis*, heavy.]

grieve, *grēv, n.* a farm overseer (*Scot.*): a governor or sheriff (*hist.*). [O.Northumbrian *grǣfa* (W.S. *gerēfa*); cf. reeve.]

griff, griffe, *grif, n.* a claw: a clawlike architectural ornament: a mulatto, or person of mixed Negro and mulatto or Negro and American Indian blood: a steep narrow valley (*dial.*). [Fr. *griffe*.]

griffin, griffon, gryphon, *grif'in, -ən, n.* an imaginary animal with lion's body and eagle's beak and wings: a newcomer in the East, a novice: a pony never before entered for a race: a watchful guardian, esp. over a young woman, a duenna (*obs.*): a tip, a signal or warning.—*adj.* **griff'inish.**—*n.* **griff'inism.**—**griffon vulture,** a European vulture, *Gyps fulvus*. [Fr. *griffon*—L. *grȳphus*—Gr. *gryps*, a bird, probably the *lämmergeier*, a griffin—*grȳpos*, hook-nosed.]

griffon, *grif'ən, n.* a dog like a coarse-haired terrier.—**Brussels**

broad smile.—*v.t.* to set (the teeth) in a grin (*obs.*): to express by grinning:—*pr.p.* **grinn'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **grinned**.—*n.* an act of grinning. [O.E. *grennian*; O.N. *grenja*, Ger. *greinen*, Du. *grijnen*, to grumble, Scot. girn; allied to groan.]

grin, *grin*, (*dial.*) *n.* a snare or trap.—Also *v.t.* [O.E. *grin*.]

grind, *grind* (*Spens.*). Same as grinned.

grind, *grīnd*, *v.t.* to reduce to powder by friction or crushing: to wear down, sharpen, smooth or roughen by friction: to rub together: to force (in, into; *lit.* and *fig.*): to produce by great effort, or by working a crank (with *out*): to oppress or harass: to work by a crank.—*v.i.* to be moved or rubbed together: to jar or grate: to drudge at any tedious task: to read hard:—*pr.p.* **grind'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **ground**, *grownd*.—*n.* the act, sound, or jar of grinding: drudgery: laborious study for a special examination, etc.: a student who gives all his time to study.—*ns.* **grind'er**, one who, or that which, grinds: a tooth that grinds food: a coach or crammer of students for examination: a hard-working student; **grind'ery**, a place where knives, etc., are ground: shoemakers' materials; **grind'ing**, act or process of the verb to grind: reducing to powder.—*adj.* for grinding: wearing down: very severe: extortionate: (of sound) harsh: giving a harsh sound.—*adj.* (*arch.*) **ground'en**, sharpened. —**grind'stone**, a circular revolving stone for grinding or sharpening tools; **ground glass**, glass

Griqua, *grēk'wä*, *n.* one of a people of Griqualand, South Africa: one of a mixed Hottentot and European race (Hottentot prevailing).

gris, **grise**, *gris*, *adj.* (*obs.*) grey.—*n.* (*arch.*) a grey fur.—*adjs.* **griseous** (*griz'*, *gris'i-əs*), grey: blue-grey or pearl-grey; **grisy** (*Spens.* **griesie**, **gryesy**; all *gri'zi*), grey (*obs.*). [Fr.]

gris. See gree (2).

grisaille, *grē-zāl'*, *-zä'ē*, *n.* a style of painting on walls or ceilings, in greyish tints in imitation of bas-reliefs: a similar style of painting on pottery, enamel, glass: a work in this style.—Also *adj.* [Fr.,—*gris*, grey.]

gris-amber, *gris'-am'bər*, (*obs.*) *n.* ambergris.—*adj.* **gris-amb'er-steam'd'** (*Milt.*), flavoured by steam from melted ambergris.

grise, *grīz*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to shudder at: to affright.—*v.i.* to shudder.—*adj.* **gri'sy** (*Spens.* **griesy**, **grysie**), grim: horrible: grisly. [From the verb of which O.E. *āgrisan* is a compound; cf. agrise.]

grise. See gree (2).

Griselda, *griz-el'də*, *n.* a woman of excessive meekness and patience, from the heroine of an old tale retold by Boccaccio, Petrarch, and Chaucer.

griseofulvin, *griz-i-o-fōōl'vin*, (*med.*) *n.* oral antibiotic used as treatment for fungus infections.

grisette, *gri-zet'*, *n.* a gay young working-class Frenchwoman. [Fr. *grisette*, a grey gown, which used to be worn by that class—*gris*, grey.]

grisgris, **grigri**, **greegree** (also **gris-gris**, etc.), *grē-grē*, *n.* African charm, amulet, or spell. [Fr.;

fret.—*n.* a bout of grizzling.—*n.* **grizz'ler.** [Origin unknown.]

groan, *grōn, v.i.* to utter a deep rumbling or voiced sound as in distress or disapprobation: to be afflicted (*fig.*).—*n.* a deep moan: a grinding rumble.—*adj.* **groan'ful** (*arch.*; *Spens.* **grone'-full**).—*n.* and *adj.* **groan'ing.**—**groaning board,** a table weighed down with very generous supplies of food. [O.E. *grānian.*]

groat, *grōt* (formerly *grŏt*), *n.* an English silver coin, worth fourpence—after 1662 coined only as Maundy money—the silver fourpenny-piece, coined 1836-56, was not officially called a groat: a very small sum, proverbially.—*n.* **groats'worth.** [O.L.G. *grote,* or Du. *groot,* lit, great, i.e. thick.]

groats, *grōts, n.pl.* the grain of oats deprived of the husks. [O.E. *grotan* (pl.).]

Grobian, *grō'bi-ən, n.* a boorish rude sloven.—*n.* **Gro'bianism.** [Ger. *Grobianus,* a character in German satire of the 15th and 16th centuries—*grob,* coarse.]

grocer, *grōs'ər, n.* a dealer in staple foods, general household supplies.—*ns.* **groc'ery,** the trade or business of a grocer: articles sold by grocers (generally used in *pl.*): a grocer's shop or liquor shop (*U.S.*); **grocetē'ria,** a self-service grocery store. [Earlier *grosser,* a wholesale dealer; O.Fr. *grossier*—L.L. *grossārius*—*grossus*; cf. **gross.**]

grog, *grog, n.* a mixture of spirits and water: bricks or waste from a clayworks broken down

servant (*obs.*): one who has the charge of horses: a title of several household officers (groom of the stole, grooms-in-waiting): a bridegroom.—*v.t.* to tend, esp. a horse: to smarten: to prepare for political office, stardom, or success in any sphere.—**grooms'man,** the attendant on a bridegroom. [Origin obscure; cf. Du. *grom,* fry, offspring, O.Fr. *gromet,* boy (see **gourmet, grummet** (2)); encroaching on O.E. *guma* (as in bride*groom*), a man.]

groove, *gro͞ov, n.* a furrow, or long hollow, such as is cut with a tool: the track cut into the surface of a gramophone record along which the needle of the gramophone moves: a set routine: an exalted mood, one's highest form (*jazz slang*).—*adj.* **groov'y** (also **in the groove;** *jazz slang*), in top form, or in perfect condition: up to date in style: a general term of approval: following a set routine.—*v.t.* to grave or cut a groove or furrow in. [Prob. Du. *groef, groeve,* a furrow; cog. with Ger. *grube,* a pit, O.N. *grōf,* Eng. **grave.**]

grope, *grōp, v.i.* to search, feel about, as if blind or in the dark.—*v.t.* to search by feeling (one's way).—*adv.* **grop'ingly.** [O.E. *grāpian*; allied to **grab, gripe.**]

groper. Same as **grouper.**

grosbeak, *grōs'bēk, n.* the hawfinch, or other finch of the same subfamily, with thick, heavy, seed-crushing bill: extended to various more or less related birds, as the cardinal and the rose-breasted grosbeak. [Fr. *grosbec*—*gros,* thick, fantastic:—*pl*. **grott'oes, grott'os.—grott'o-work.** [It. *grotta* (Fr. *grotte*)—L. *crypta*—Gr. *kryptē*, a crypt, vault.]

grotty, *grot'i*, (*slang*) *adj*. ugly, in bad condition, or useless. [grotesque.]

grouch, *growch*, *v.i.* to grumble.—*n*. a grumbling: sulks: a grumbler.—*adv*. **grouch'ily.**—*n*. **grouch'iness.**—*adj*. **grouch'y.** [See **grutch, grudge.**]

grouf. See under **grovelling.**

ground, grounden. See **grind.**

ground, *grownd*, *n*. bottom, esp. sea-bottom (*arch*.): the solid land underlying an area of water (*naut*.): the solid surface of the earth: a portion of the earth's surface: land: soil: the floor, etc.: earth (*elect*.): position: field or place of action: that on which something is raised (*lit*. or *fig*.): foundation: sufficient reason: the surface on which the work is represented (*art*): a first coat of paint: surrounding rock (*mining*): the space behind the popping-crease with which the batsman must be in touch by bat or person if he is not to be stumped or run out (*cricket*): (*pl*.) an area of land attached to or surrounding a building: (*pl*.) dregs or sediment: (*pl*.) basis of justification.—*v.t.* to fix on a foundation or principle: to put or rest on the ground: to cause to run aground: to instruct in first principles: to cover with a layer of plaster, etc., as a basis for painting: to coat with a composition, as a surface to be etched: to put to earth (*elect*.): to keep on the ground, prevent from flying: to attach to the ground-staff

become ivy-like; **gr(o)und mail** (*Scot*.), payment for right of burial; **ground'mass**, the fine-grained part of an igneous rock, glassy or minutely crystalline, in which the larger crystals are embedded; **ground moraine**, a mass of mud, sand, and stones dragged along under a glacier or ice-sheet; **ground'-nut**, the peanut or monkey-nut (Arachis): the earth-nut; **ground'-oak**, a sapling of oak: various species of *Teucrium*; **ground'-off'icer**, one who has charge of the grounds of an estate; **ground'-plan**, plan of the horizontal section of the lowest or ground storey of a building: first plan, general outline; **ground'plot**, the plot of ground on which a building stands: method of calculating the position of an aircraft by relating the ground speed and time on course to the starting position; **ground'-rent**, rent paid to a landlord for the use of the ground for a specified term, usually in England ninety-nine years; **ground'-robin**, the chewink, or towhee; **ground'sel, ground'sell, ground'sill**, the lowest timber of a structure; **ground'sheet**, a waterproof sheet spread on the ground by campers, etc.; **ground'-sloth**, a heavy extinct ground-going sloth; **grounds'man, ground'man**, a man charged with the care of a cricket-ground or a sports-field: an aerodrome mechanic; **ground'speed**, (*aero*.) speed of an aircraft relative to the ground; **ground'-squirr'el**, the chipmunk or hackee; **ground staff, ground crew**, aircraft mechanics, etc., whose work is on the ground: paid staff of players (*cricket*):

figures in a group (*art*); **group'ist**, an adherent of a group.—Also *adj.*—**group'-captain**, an air-force officer answering to a colonel or naval captain; **group dynamics**, the interaction of human behaviour within a small social group; **group insurance**, insurance issued on a number of people under a single policy; **group marriage**, a hypothetical primitive relation by which every man of a group is husband to every woman of a group; **group therapy**, therapy in which a small group of people with the same psychological or physical problems discuss their difficulties under the chairmanship of, e.g., a doctor.—**pop group** (see **pop**). [Fr. *groupe*—It. *groppo*, a bunch, knot—Gmc.; cf. Ger. *kropf*, protuberance.]

grouper, *groōp'ər*, (*Amer.*), **groper**, *grōp'ər* (*Austr.*), *ns.* names given to many fishes, esp. various kinds resembling bass. [Port. *garoupa*.]

grouse, *grows*, *n.* the heathcock or moorfowl (*Lagopus scoticus*; the *red grouse*), a plump bird with a short curved bill, short legs, and feathered feet, found on Scottish moors and hills and in certain other parts of Britain: extended to other birds of the family Tetraonidae, incl. the *black grouse* or blackcock, the *willow-grouse* and various birds of North America:—*pl.* **grouse**.—**grouse'-disease'**, a nematode infection of grouse. [Origin unknown.]

grouse, *grows*, *v.i.* to grumble.—*n.* a grumble.—*n.* **grous'er**. [Cf. grutch.]

pan and develop a bad taste in heating (so prob. Shak. *Merch. of Ven.*, II, ii.); **grow together**, to become united by growth; **grow up**, to advance in growth, become full-grown, mature, or adult: to spring up. [O.E. *grōwan*; O.N. *grōa*.]

growl, *growl*, *v.i.* to utter a deep rough murmuring sound like a dog: to grumble surlily.—*v.t.* to utter or express by growling.—*n.* a murmuring, snarling sound, as of an angry dog: a surly grumble.—*ns.* **growl'er**, one who growls: a N. American river fish, the large-mouthed black-bass, so named from the sound it emits: a small iceberg: a four-wheeled horse-drawn cab (*slang*): a jug or pitcher used for carrying beer (*Amer.*); **growl'ery**, a retreat for times of ill-humour; **growl'ing**.—*adv.* **growl'ingly**.—*adj.* **growl'y**. [Cf. Du. *grollen*, to grumble: allied to Gr. *gryllizein*, to grunt.]

groyne, *groin*, *n.* breakwater, of wood or other material, to check erosion and sand-drifting. [Prob. O.Fr. *groign*, snout—L. *grunnire*, to grunt, but perh. the same as groin (1).]

grub, *grub*, *v.i.* to dig in the dirt: to be occupied meanly: to eat (*slang*).—*v.t.* to dig or root out of the ground (generally followed by *up* or *out*): to supply with victuals (*slang*):—*pr.p.* **grubb'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **grubbed**.—*n.* an insect larva, esp. one thick and soft: food (*slang*): a ball bowled along the ground (*cricket*).—*n.* **grubb'er**, he who, or that which, grubs: an implement for grubbing one of the country party as opposed to the court party, after 1689.—*n.* and *adj.* **grum'bling.**—*adv.* **grum'blingly.**—*adj.* **grum'bly,** inclined to grumble. [Cf. Du. *grommelen,* freq. of *grommen,* to mutter; Ger. *grummeln.*]

grume, *grōōm, n.* a thick fluid: a clot.—*adjs.* **grum'ous, grum'ose,** composed of grains. [O.Fr. *grume,* a bunch—L. *grūmus,* a little heap.]

grummet, grommet, gromet, *grum'it, n.* a ring of rope: a hole edged with rope: a washer of hemp and red-lead putty: a metal ring lining an eyelet: an eyelet: a washer to protect electrical wire passing through a hole.—**grumm'et-hole.** [Perh. 15th-cent. Fr. *gromette,* curb of a bridle.]

grummet, *grum'it, n.* a cabin-boy. [O.Fr. *gromet;* see **gourmet.**]

grumose, -ous. See **grume.**

grumph, *grumf,* (*Scot.*) *n.* a grunt.—*v.i.* to grunt.—*n.* **grumph'ie** (*Scot.*), a swine. [Imit.]

grumpy, *grum'pi, adj.* surly.—*adv.* **grum'pily.**—*n.* **grump'iness.** [Obs. *grump,* snub, sulkiness.]

Grundyism, *grun'di-izm, n.* conventional prudery, from the question 'But what will Mrs *Grundy* say?' in Thomas Morton's play, *Speed the Plough* (1798).

grunt, *grunt, v.i.* to make a sound like a pig.—*v.t.* to utter with a grunt.—*n.* a sound made by a pig: a similar sound: a fish (Haemulon, etc.) of a family akin to the snappers, that grunts when taken from the sea.—*n.* **grunt'er,** one who grunts: a pig: a grunting fish of various kinds.—*n.* and

of nucleic acids. [Sp. *guano, huano*—Peruv. *huanu,* dung.]

guar, *gwär, n.* a legume grown for forage and for its seeds which yield guar gum.

guaraná, *gwä-rä-nä', n.* a Brazilian liana (*Paullinia cupana;* Sapindaceae): a paste of its seeds (guaraná bread): a drink or drug made therefrom. [Tupí.]

Guaraní, *gwä-rä-nē', n.* an Indian of a group of tribes of southern Brazil and Paraguay (*pl.* Guaraní): their language, derived from Tupí: **guarani** (*pl.* **guaranies**), the monetary unit of Paraguay.—Also *adj.*

guarantee, *gar-ən-tē', n.* a person who makes a contract to see performed what another has undertaken: such a contract: surety or warrant: one responsible for the performance of some action, the truth of some statement, etc.—*v.t.* to undertake as surety for another: to secure: to engage, undertake:—*pr.p.* **guarantee'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **guaranteed'.**—*ns.* **guar'antor** (or *-tor'*), one who makes a guaranty; **guar'anty,** a securing, guaranteeing: a written undertaking to be responsible: a person who guarantees: a security.—*v.t.* to guarantee.—**guarantee association, company, society,** a joint-stock company on the insurance principle, which becomes security for the integrity of employees, e.g. cashiers. [Anglo-Fr. *garantie*—*garant,* warrant and prob. Sp. *garante;* see **warrant.**]

guard, *gärd, v.t.* to ward, watch, or take care of: to protect from danger or attack: to escort: to fruit; often made into jelly. [Sp. *guayaba*, guava fruit; of S. Amer. origin.]

guayule, *gwä-ū'lā*, *n.* a Mexican composite plant (*Parthenium argentatum*): the rubber yielded by it. [Sp.; of Nahuatl origin.]

gubernator, *gū'bər-nā-tər*, *n.* a governor.—*n.* **gubernā'tion**, control, rule.—*adj.* **gubernatorial** (*-nə-tō'ri-əl, -tō'*). [L. *gubernātor*, a steersman.]

guddle, *gud'l*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to fish with the hands by groping under the stones or banks of a stream.

gude, **guid**, *güd*, *gid*, Scottish form of good.—**gudesire** (see under good).

gudgeon, *guj'ən*, *n.* an easily caught small carp-like freshwater fish (*Gobio*): a person easily cheated.—*adj.* foolish.—*v.t.* to impose on, cheat. [O.Fr. *goujon*—L. *gōbiō*, *-ōnis*, a kind of fish—Gr. *kōbios*; see goby.]

gudgeon, *guj'ən*, *n.* the bearing of a shaft, esp. when made of a separate piece: a metallic journal-piece let into the end of a wooden shaft: a pin. [O.Fr. *goujon*, the pin of a pulley.]

gue, **gu**, **gju**, *gōō*, *gū*, *n.* a rude kind of violin used in Shetland. [O.N. *gigja*.]

Guebre, **Gueber**, *gā'bər*, *gē'bər*, *n.* a Zoroastrian. [Fr. *guèbre*—Pers. *gabr*; see giaour.]

guelder-rose, *gel'dər-rōz*, *n.* the snowball-tree, a Viburnum with large white balls of flowers. [From *Geldern* or from *Gelderland*.]

Guelf, **Guelph**, *gwelf*, *n.* one of a papal and popular party in mediaeval Italy, opposed to the Ghibellines and the emperors.—*adj.* **Guelf'ic**, pertaining to the Guelf family or party. [*Guelfo*, Italian form of the Gern

[M.E. *gessen*; cog. with Du. *gissen*; Dan. *gisse*, mod. Icel. *giska*, *gizka*, for *gitska*—*geta*, to get, think; see get, forget.]

guess. See othergates.

guest, *gest*, *n.* a visitor received and entertained gratuitously or for payment: an animal inhabiting or breeding in another's nest.—*adj.* and *n.* (an artist, conductor, etc.) not a regular member of a company, etc., or not regularly appearing on a programme, but taking part on a special occasion.—*v.i.* **guest'en** (*Scott*), to stay as a guest.—*adv.* **guest'wise**, in the manner or capacity of a guest.—**guest'-chamber** (*B.*), **guest'-room**, a room for the accommodation of a guest; **guest'-house**, a hospice: a boarding-house; **guest'-night**, a night when non-members of a society are entertained. [O.E. (Anglian) *gest* (W.S. *giest*), perh. influenced by O.N.; allied to Du. and Ger. *gast*, L. *hostis*, stranger, enemy.]

Gueux, *gø*, *n.pl.* the name assumed by the confederation (1565) of nobles and others to resist the introduction of the Inquisition into the Low Countries by Philip II of Spain. [Fr., beggars.]

guff, *guf*, (*slang*) *n.* nonsense, humbug. [Perh. imit.]

guffaw, *guf-ö'*, *v.i.* to laugh loudly.—*n.* a loud laugh. [From the sound.]

guggle, *gug'l*, *v.i.* to gurgle.—*n.* a gurgle. [Cf. gurgle.]

guichet, *gē'shā*, *n.* a small opening in a wall, door, etc.: a ticket-office window. [Fr.; cf. wicket.]

Guicowar. See Gaekwar.

guid. See gude.

the hall of a guild: a town-hall; **Guild Socialism**, a form of socialism that would make trade unions or guilds the authority for industrial matters. [O.E. *gield*, influenced by O.N. *gildi*.]

guilder, gilder, *gild'ər*, *n*. an old Dutch and German gold coin: a modern Dutch gulden: a coin vaguely (*Shak*.). [Du. *gulden*.]

guile, *gīl*, *n*. wile, jugglery: cunning: deceit.—*v.t*. (*Spens*.) to beguile.—*adjs*. **guiled**, armed with deceit: treacherous; **guile'ful**, crafty: deceitful.—*adv*. **guile'fully**.—*n*. **guile'fulness**.—*adj*. **guile'less**, without deceit: artless.—*adv*. **guile'lessly**.—*ns*. **guile'lessness**; **guil'er**, **guyler** (*Spens*.), a deceiver. [O.Fr. *guile*, deceit, perh. Gmc.; cf. wile.]

guillemot, *gil'i-mot*, *n*. a diving bird (Uria) of the auk family. [Fr., dim. of *Guillaume*, William, perh. suggested by Bret. *gwelan*, gull.]

guilloche, *gi-lōsh'*, *n*. an ornament formed of interlacing curved bands enclosing circles.—*v.t*. to decorate with intersecting curved lines. [Fr., a guilloching tool; said to be named from one *Guillot*.]

guillotine, *gil'ə-tēn*, *-tēn'*, *gē'yə-*, *n*. an instrument for beheading by descent of a heavy oblique blade—adopted during the French Revolution, and named after Joseph Ignace *Guillotin* (1738-1814), a physician, who first proposed its adoption: a machine for cutting paper, straw, etc.: a surgical instrument for cutting the tonsils: a specially drastic rule or closure for shortening discussion.—*v.t*. to behead, crop, or

in the region and state of *Gujarat* in north-western India.—Also Gujar (or -er-)athi. [Hind.—Sans. *Gurjara*, Gujarat.]

gula, *gū'lə*, *n*. the upper part of the throat: in some insects a plate on the under side of the head.—*adj*. **gū'lar**. [L. *gūla*, throat.]

gulch, *gulch*, *gulsh*, *n*. (*U.S.*) a ravine or narrow rocky valley, a gully.—*v.t*. (*dial*.) to swallow greedily. [Origin doubtful.]

gulden, *go͞ol'dən*, *n*. a gold or silver coin in Germany in the Middle Ages: the old unit of account in Austria (before 1892): a Dutch coin, the guilder or florin. [Ger., lit. golden.]

gule (*Scot*.). See gold (2).

gules, *gūlz*, (*her*.) *n*. a red colour, marked in engraved figures by perpendicular lines.—*adj*. **gū'ly** (*obs*.). [O.Fr. *gueules*, perh.—L. *gūla*, the throat.]

gulf (*arch*. **gulph**), *gulf*, *n*. an indentation in the coast: a deep place: an abyss: a whirlpool: anything insatiable: in Oxford and Cambridge examinations, the place of those candidates for honours who are allowed a pass without honours.—*v.t*. to engulf.—*v.i*. to flow like a gulf.—*adj*. **gulf'y**, full of gulfs or whirlpools.—**gulf'weed**, a large olive-brown seaweed (*Sargassum*) that floats unattached in great 'meadows' at the branching of the Gulf Stream and elsewhere in tropical oceans. [O.Fr. *golfe*—Late Gr. *kolphos*—Gr. *kolpos*, the bosom.]

gull, *gul*, *n*. a sea-mew, a sea-bird of the family Laridae, esp. of the genus Larus. [Prob. W.

[redacted]

chewing-gum: a hard gelatinous kind of sweet: a gum tree: gummosis: a rubber overshoe (*U.S.*): a beehive, orig. one made from a hollow gum tree (*U.S.*): a humbug (*arch. U.S.*).—*v.t.* to smear, coat, treat, or unite with gum: to humbug (*arch. U.S.*).—*v.i.* to become gummy: to exude gum:—*pr.p.* **gumm'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **gummed**.—*n.* **gumm'a**, a syphilitic tumour:—*pl.* **gumm'ata**.—*adjs.* **gumm'atous**; **gummif'erous**, producing gum.—*ns.* **gumm'iness**; **gumm'ing**, act of fastening with gum: application of gum in solution to a lithographic stone: gummosis: becoming gummy; **gumm'ite**, a hydrated oxide of uranium and lead; **gummo'sis**, pathological conversion of cell walls into gum; **gummos'ity**, gumminess.—*adjs.* **gumm'ous**, **gumm'y**, consisting of or resembling gum: producing or covered with gum.—**gum ammoniac**, **ammoniacum**, a gum resin, inspissated juice of a Persian umbelliferous plant (Dorema), used in medicine and manufactures: that of an African species of Ferula; **gum arabic**, a gum obtained from various acacias; **gum benjamin** (see **benjamin**); **gumboot**, a rubber boot; **gum dragon**, **tragacanth**, tragacanth; **gum elastic**, rubber; **gum juniper**, sandarac; **gum resin**, a resin mixed with gum; **gum'shoe** (*U.S.*), a rubber overshoe: a shoe with rubber sole: a detective or policeman (*slang*).—Also *v.i.* (*slang*), to snoop, pry.—**gum tree**, a tree that exudes gum, or gum resin, kino, etc., esp. a Eucalyptus tree, or an American tree of the cornel family (Nyassa).

gun deck, a deck in old warships carrying guns below the main deck (earlier below spar deck); **gun dog**, dog trained to work with a shooting-party; **gun'fight**, fight involving two or more people with guns, esp. in old American West.—Also *v.i.*—**gun'fighter**; **gun'fire**, the firing of guns: the hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired: an early cup of tea; **gun'flint**, a piece of flint fitted to the hammer of a flintlock musket; **gun'layer**, one who sets the sights of a ship's gun; **gun'maker**; **gun'man**, a man who carries a gun, esp. an armed criminal; **gun'metal**, an alloy of copper and tin in the proportion of about 9 to 1, once used in making cannon: an imitation thereof: the colour of the alloy; **gun moll** (*slang*), a woman who associates with criminals: a gunman's moll; **gun'port**, a porthole or similar opening for a gun; **gun'powder**, an explosive mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal; **gun'room**, a room where guns are kept: on board ship, orig. the gunner's apartment, now a mess-room for junior officers; **gun'runner**; **gun'running**, smuggling guns into a country; **gun'shot**, the shot fired from a gun: the distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun.—*adj.* caused by the shot of a gun.—*adj.* **gun'-shy**, frightened by guns.—**gun'slinger** (*coll.*), a gunfighter; **gun'smith**, a smith or workman who makes or repairs guns or small arms; **gun'stick**, a ramrod; **gun'stock**, the piece on which the barrel of a gun is fixed; **gun'stone** (*Sha* inals' hut: a roughly-made shelter in the bush. [Aboriginal.]

Günz, *günts*, *n.* the first (Pliocene) stage of glaciation in the Alps.—*adjs.* Günz, Günz'ian. [From a Bavarian tributary of the Danube.]

gup, *gup*, (*obs.*) *interj.* expressing remonstrance or derision. [Prob. go up.]

gup, *gup*, (*slang*) *n.* gossip: prattle. [Urdu *gap*.]

guppy, *gup'i*, *n.* a small West Indian fish (*Lebistes*) that multiplies very rapidly and feeds on mosquito larvae; also called *millions*. [From R. J. L. *Guppy*, who sent it to the British Museum.]

gur, **goor**, *gûr*, *gōōr*, *n.* an unrefined sweet cane sugar. [Hindi, coarse sugar—Sans., *guḍa*.]

gurami. Same as **goramy.**

gurdwara, *gûr'dwär-a*, *n.* a Sikh place of worship. [Panjabi *gurduārā*—Sans. *guru*, teacher, *dvāra*, door.]

gurge, *gûrj*, (*Milt.*) *n.* a whirlpool. [L. *gurges*.]

gurgitation, *gûr-ji-tā'shən*, *n.* surging. [L. *gurges*, *-itis*, whirlpool.]

gurgle, *gûr'gl*, *v.i.* to flow in an irregular noisy current: to make a bubbling sound.—*n.* the sound of gurgling. [Cf. It. *gorgogliare*.]

gurgoyle. See **gargoyle.**

gurjun, *gûr'jun*, *n.* an East Indian dipterocarp yielding timber and a balsamic liquid used against leprosy. [Hind. *garjan*.]

Gurkha, **Goorkha**, *gōōr'kə*, *gûr'kə*, *n.* one of the dominant people of Nepal, a broad-chested fighting race claiming Hindu origin, but

gust, *gust*, *n.* sense of pleasure of tasting (*arch.*): relish (*arch.*): gratification (*arch.*): taste, experience (*obs.*): flavour (*arch.*).—*adj.* and *n.* gust'able (*arch.*).—*n.* gustā'tion, the act of tasting: the sense of taste.—*adjs.* gust'ātive, gust'ātory, of or pertaining to the sense of taste; gust'ful (*arch.*), savoury: enjoyable.—*n.* gust'o (It.), taste: zest.—*adj.* gust'y (*Scot.*), savoury: appetisingly flavoured. [L. *gustus*, taste; cf. Gr. *geuein*, to make to taste.]

gut, *gut*, *n.* the alimentary canal: sheep's or other intestines or silkworm's glands prepared for violin-strings, etc.: a narrow passage: a strait: a channel: a lane: (in *pl.*) the viscera: (in *pl.*) the inner or essential parts: (in *pl.*) stamina, toughness of character, tenacity, staying power, endurance, forcefulness (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to take out the guts of: to remove the contents of: to reduce to a shell (by burning, dismantling, plundering, etc.): to extract what is essential from:—*pr.p.* gutt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* gutt'ed.—*n.* guts'iness (*Scot.*), greediness.—*adj.* guts'y, gluttonous (*Scot.*): having pluck or nerve (*slang*): lusty, passionate (*slang*).—*n.* gutt'er.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* gutt'le, to eat greedily.—gut'-scrap'er (*facet.*), a fiddler. [O.E. *guttas* (pl.); cf. *geotan*, to pour; dial. Eng. *gut*, Ger. *gosse*, a drain.]

gutta, *gut'ə*, *n.* a drop: a small drop-like ornament on the under side of a mutule or a regula of the Doric entablature: a small vacuole: a small round colour-spot (*zool.*):—*pl.* gutt'ae (-*ē*).—*adjs.* gutt'ate, -d, containing drops: spotted.—

guy, *gī*, *n.* an effigy of *Guy* Fawkes, dressed up grotesquely on the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot (5th Nov.): an odd figure: a fellow (*coll.*): a joke, lark (*slang*): flight, decamping (*slang*).—*v.t.* to turn to ridicule.—*v.i.* to decamp.

guyle, guyse (*Spens.*), forms of guile, guise.

guyot, *gē-ō*, *n.* a flat-topped submarine mountain. [A. H. *Guyot*, Swiss-born Amer. geologist.]

guzzle, *guz'l*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to swallow (esp. liquor, in Scotland food) greedily.—*n.* a bout of guzzling.—*n.* **guzz'ler.** [Perh. conn. with Fr. *gosier*, throat.]

gwyniad, gwiniad, *gwin'i-ad*, *n.* a whitefish (*Coregonus pennanti*), found in Bala Lake. [W. *gwyniad*—*gwyn*, white.]

gybe, *jīb*, *v.i.* (of a sail) to swing over from one side to the other: to alter course in this way.—*v.t.* to cause to gybe.—*n.* a gybing. [Origin obscure; see jib.]

gyeld, a Spenserian form of guild(hall).

gylden. See gilden.

gym, *jim*, *n.* and *adj.* a familiar abbreviation of gymnasium, gymnastic, gymnastics.—**gym shoe**, a plimsoll; **gym slip, tunic**, a belted pinafore dress worn by schoolgirls.

gymkhana, *jim-kä'nə*, *n.* a public place for athletic games, etc.: a meeting for such sports: now esp., a meeting for equestrian sports. [Hindi *gend-khāna* (ball-house), racket-court, remodelled on *gym*nastics.]

gymmal. Same as gimmal.

gymnasium, *jim-nā'zi-əm*, *n.* a place, hall, building, or school for gymnastics: orig. a public place or

morphē, form), an animal combining male and female secondary characters.—*adjs.* **gynandromorph'ic, gynandromorph'ous.**—*ns.* **gynandromorph'ism, gynan'dromorphy.**—*adj.* **gynodioe'cious**, having hermaphrodite and female flowers on different plants.—*ns.* **gynodioe'cism; gyn(o)ecium** (*jin-*, *jin-ē'si-əm*; *bot.*), U.S. spellings of gynaeceum.—*adj.* **gynomonoe'cious**, having hermaphrodite and female flowers on the same plant.—*ns.* **gynomonoe'cism; gyn'ophore** (Gr. *phoros*, carrying), an elongation of the receptacle of a flower carrying carpels only; **gynostē'mium** (Gr. *stēma*, stamen), a united gynaeceum and androecium, as the column of an orchid. [Gr. *gynē*, *-aikos*, woman.]

gynn(e)y, Shakespearian spellings of guinea(-hen).

gyp, *jip*, *n.* a college servant at Cambridge and Durham. [Perh. gypsy; or perh. obs. *gippo*, a short jacket, a varlet—obs. Fr. *jupeau.*]

gyp, *jip*, (*slang*) *n.* a swindle: a cheat.—*v.t.* to swindle:—*pr.p.* **gypp'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **gypped.**

gyp, *jip*, (*slang*) *n.* pain, torture.—**give one gyp**, to cause one pain, hurt one. [gee up.]

Gypsophila, *jip-sof'i-lə*, *n.* a hardy perennial akin to the pinks, but of more chickweed-like aspect. [Gr. *gypsos*, chalk, *phileein*, to love.]

gypsum, *jip'səm*, *gip'səm*, *n.* a soft mineral, hydrated calcium sulphate, source of plaster of Paris and other plasters.—*adjs.* **gyp'seous; gypsif'erous**, producing or containing gypsum.—**gypsum block**, a building block (usu. hollow) made of a gypsum plaster: (gypsum) fixed in a rigid case.—*adj.* **gyrostat′ic.**—*n.* **gyro′vague** (L. *gyrovagus*:—*pl. gyrovagi*), a wandering monk of the Middle Ages.—**gyromagnetic compass**, a compass used in aircraft in which, in order to eliminate errors caused by changes of course and speed (greater in an aircraft than in a ship), a gyroscope is combined with a magnet system. [L. *gȳrus*—Gr. *gȳros*, a circle, ring.]

gyre-carlin, *gīr-kär′lin*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a witch. [O.N. *gȳgr*, a witch, ogress, and carline.]

gyrfalcon. See gerfalcon.

gyron, giron, *jī′ron*, (*her.*) *n.* two lines drawn from the edge of the escutcheon and meeting at right angles in the fesse-point.—*adj.* **gyronn′y.** [Fr. *giron*, older *geron*; O.H.G. *gēro*; cf. gore (2).]

gyte, *gīt*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* crazy, mad.

gyte, *gīt*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a child (*obs.*): a first-year boy at Edinburgh High School or Academy.—Also **gait, geit.** [get, offspring.]

gytrash, *gī′trash*, (*dial.*) *n.* a ghost.

gyve, *jīv*, earlier *gīv*, *v.t.* to fetter.—*n.* a shackle: a fetter. [M.E. *gives, gyves.*]

H

H, h, *ăch*, sometimes spelt out aitch, *n.* the eighth letter in our alphabet, representing in Old English a guttural sound, gradually softened down to a spirant, and now often silent: in German notation = B natural (*mus.*): in mediaeval Roman notation = 200, H̄ = 200,000.—**H′-bomb** (H for *h*ydrogen), hydrogen bomb.

ha, *hä*, *interj.* denoting surprise, joy, or grief, and, when repeated, laughter: often an involuntary expression of hesitation. [Spontaneous utterance.]

ha′, *hä*, *hə*, a shortened form of have.

ha′, *hö*, *n.* Scots form of hall.

haaf, *häf*, (*Orkney* and *Shetland*) *n.* a deep-sea fishing-ground.—**haaf′-fish′ing.** [O.N. *haf*, sea.]

haanepoot. See **hanepoot.**

haar, *här*, (*East Coast*) *n.* a raw sea-mist. [O.N *hārr*, hoary; cf. **hoar.**]

habanera, (*h*)*ä-bä-nä′ra*, *n.* a Cuban Negro dance or dance-tune in 2-4 time. [*Habana* or Havana, in Cuba.]

habeas-corpus, *hā′bi-as-kör′pəs*, *n.* a writ to a jailer to produce a prisoner in person, and to state the reasons of detention. [L., lit. have the body (*ad subjiciendum*, to be brought up before the judge).]

haberdasher, *hab′ər-dash-ər*, *n.* a seller of small-

condition: habit: relation (*obs.*): familiar acquaintance (*obs.*); **habitué** (*hab-it′ü-ā*, *a-bē-tü-ā*), a habitual frequenter.—**hab′it-cloth,** a light broadcloth.—*adj.* **hab′it-forming,** of a drug, such as a taker will find it difficult or impossible to give up using.—**hab′it-maker,** a maker of riding-habits.—**habit and repute** (*Scots law*), public knowledge that affords strong and generally conclusive evidence of fact. [L. *habitus*, state, dress—*habitāre*, to dwell.]

habitat, *hab′i-tat*, *n.* the normal abode or locality of an animal or plant (*biol.*): the physical environment of any community: the place where a person or thing can usually be found: a capsule on the sea bed, in which men can live for a prolonged period and from which they can explore their surroundings, the capsule being at the same pressure as the water around it. [L., (it) dwells.]

hable, *hā′bl*, (*Spens.*) *adj.* Same as able.

haboob, *hä-bōōb′*, *n.* a sand-storm. [Ar. *habūb.*]

hachis, (*h*)*ä-shē*, *n.* hash. [Fr.]

hachure, *hash′ūr*, *ä-shür*, *n.* a hill-shading line on a map. [Fr.]

hacienda, *as-i-en′də*, (*Sp. Amer.*) *n.* an estate or ranch: establishment: factory. [Sp.,—L. *facienda*, things to be done.]

hack, *hak*, *v.t.* to cut with

[redacted]

neck: (in *pl.*) hair, whiskers: an angler's fly made of a cock's hackle, or its frayed-out part.—*v.t.* to dress with a hackle.—*n.* hack'ler.—*adj.* hack'ly, rough and broken, as if hacked or chopped: jagged and rough (*min.*).—make one's hackles rise, to make one angry. [Cf. hatchel, heckle; Du. *hekel*; Ger. *hechel*; perh. partly from O.E. *hacele*, *hæcele*, cloak, vestment.]

hacklet, *hak'lit*, haglet, *hag'*, *n.* prob. the shearwater: the kittiwake. [Origin unknown.]

hackmatack, *hak'mə-tak*, *n.* an American larch. [Indian word.]

hackney, *hak'ni*, *n.* a horse for general use, esp. for hire: a horse with a high-stepping action, bred to draw light carriages: a person hired for drudgery (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to carry in a hackney-coach: to use overmuch: to make commonplace.—*adjs.* hack'ney, let out for hire; hack'neyed, devoted to common use: trite: dulled by overmuch use.—hack'ney-carr'iage, -coach, a vehicle let out for hire; hack'ney-coach'man; hack'neyman, one who keeps hackney horses. [O.Fr. *haquenée*, an ambling nag: further history unknown.]

hac lege, *hak lē'jē*, *lā'ge*, (L.) with this law, under this condition.

hacqueton. Same as acton.

had, *had*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of have.

had, *häd*, *höd*, *hud*, a Scots form of hold:—*pa.p.* hadden (*häd'n*, *hud'n*).

haddock, *had'ək*, *n.* a sea fish of the cod family—

blood: conversion of venous into arterial blood; haematox'ylin, a dye got from logwood; Haematox'ylon (Gr. *xylon*, wood), the logwood genus; haematū'ria (Gr. *ouron*, urine), presence of blood in the urine; hae'min, the chloride of haematin; haemoco'nia (Gr. *kŏniā*, dust), blood-dust, small colourless granules in the blood; haemocy'anin (Gr. *kuanos*, blue), a blue respiratory pigment with functions similar to haemoglobin, in the blood of Crustacea and Mollusca; haemoglo'bin (L. *globus*, a ball), the red oxygen-carrying pigment in the red blood-corpuscles; haemol'ysis (Gr. *lysis*, dissolution), breaking up of red blood-corpuscles.—*adj.* haemolyt'ic, pertaining to haemolysis.—*ns.* hae'mony (prob. Gr. *haimōnios*, blood-red), a plant with sovereign properties against magic, etc., in Milton's *Comus*; haemophil'ia (Gr. *phileein*, to like), a constitutional tendency to excessive bleeding when any blood-vessel is even slightly injured; haemophil'iac, one who suffers from haemophilia; haemop'tysis (Gr. *ptysis*, a spitting), spitting of blood from the lungs; haemorrhage (*hem'ər-ij*; Gr. *haimorragiā*—*rhēgnynai*, to burst), a discharge of blood from the blood-vessels.—*adj.* haemorrhagic (*-raj'*).—*n.* haemorrhoid (*hem'ər-oid*; Gr. *haimorrois*, *-idos*—*rheein*, to flow), dilatation of a vein about the anus—usu. in *pl.* piles.—*adj.* haemorrhoid'al.—*n.* hae'mostat, an instrument for stopping bleeding.—*n.* and *adj.* haemostat'ic (Gr. *statikos*, *adjs*. Haggad'ic, Haggadist'ic.—*n*. Hagga'dist. [Heb.]

haggard, *hag'ərd*, *n*. an untamed hawk, or one caught when adult, esp. a female.—*adj*. untamed: intractable: lean: hollow-eyed.—*adv*. hagg'ardly. [O.Fr. *hagard*.]

haggis, *hag'is*, *n*. a Scottish dish made of the heart, lungs, and liver of a sheep, calf, etc., chopped up with suet, onions, oatmeal, etc., seasoned and boiled in a sheep's stomach-bag. [Ety. unknown.]

haggle, *hag'l*, *v.t*. to cut unskilfully: to mangle.—*v.i*. to bargain contentiously or wranglingly: to stick at trifles: to cavil.—*n*. hagg'ler. [Freq. of hag, at least in part.]

hagi-, *hag'i-* (sometimes *haj'i-*), in composition, holy: saint.—*ns*. hag'iarchy, rule or order of saints or holy persons; hagioc'racy (Gr. *kratos*, power), government by holy ones.—*n.pl*. Hagiog'rapha, those books which with the Law and the Prophets make up the Old Testament.—*ns*. hagiog'rapher, a writer of the Hagiographa: a sacred writer: a writer of saints' lives.—*adjs*. hagiograph'ic, -al.—*ns*. hagiog'raphist; hagiog'raphy; hagiol'ater, a worshipper of saints; hagiol'atry (Gr. *lateriā*, worship).—*adjs*. hagiolog'ic, -al.—*ns*. hagiol'ogist, a writer of, or one versed in, saints' legends; hagiol'ogy; hag'ioscope, a squint in a church, giving a view of the high altar.—*adj*. hagioscop'ic. [Gr. *hagios*, holy.]

haglet. Same as hacklet.

hah, *hā*, *interj*. Same as ha.

contrivance in a firearm.—*v.t*. to free from hair: to furnish with hair.—*n*. hair'iness.—*adjs*. hair'less; hair'y, of or like hair: covered with hair.—hair'-ball, a concretion of hair in the stomach; hair'bell (same as harebell); hair('s)'-breadth, the breadth of a hair: a minute distance.—*adj*. extremely close or narrow.—hair'-brush, a brush for the hair; hair'cloth, cloth made wholly or partly of hair; hair'cut, a cutting of the hair; hair'-do (*coll*.), act or style of hairdressing; hair'dresser, one whose occupation is the cutting and dressing of hair: a barber; hair'dressing, a dressing of the hair; hair'-eel, a hair-worm; hair'-grass, a genus (Aira) of coarse grasses (perh. only a modification of the generic name); hair'line, a line made of hair: a very fine line in writing, type, etc.: a finely striped cloth: the edge of the hair on the forehead.—*adj*. (of e.g. a crack) very thin: also *fig*.—hair'-net, a net for confining a woman's hair; hair'-oil, a scented oil for dressing the hair; hair'-pen'cil, a fine paint-brush; hair'-piece, a length of false hair, or a wig covering only part of the head; hair'pin, a bent wire or the like used for fastening up the hair.—*adj*. narrowly U-shaped, as a bend on a road.—hair'-powd'er, powdered starch formerly dusted on the hair or wig; hair'-rais'er, a tale of terror.—*adj*. hair'-rais'ing.—hair-restor'er, a preparation claiming to make hair grow on bald places; hair'-seal, a sea-lion, or eared seal with coarse hair only; hair'-shirt, a penitent's garment of haircloth: an

hake, *hāk*, *n.* a gadoid fish resembling the cod. [Prob. Scand.; cf. Norw. *hake-fisk*, lit. hook-fish.]

hakenkreuz, *hä'kən-kroits*, *n.* the swastika. [Ger., hook-cross.]

hakim, *hä-kēm'*, *n.* a physician. [Ar. *hakīm*.]

hakim, *hä'kim*, *n.* a judge, governor, or official in Pakistan. [Ar. *hakim*.]

Halachah, Halakah, Halacha, *hä-lä'hhä*, *-kä*, *n.* the legal element in the Midrash.—*adj.* **Halach'ic.** [Heb.,—*hālak*, to walk.]

halal, *häl-äl'*, *v.t.* to slaughter according to Mohammedan law.—*n.* an animal that may lawfully be eaten as so slaughtered. [Ar. *halāl*, lawful.]

halation, *hə-*, *ha-lā'shən*, *n.* blurring in a photograph by reflection and dispersion of light: a bright area around a bright spot on a fluorescent screen. [halo.]

halberd, *hal'bərd*, *n.* an axe-like weapon with a hook or pick on its back, and a long shaft, used in the 15th and 16th centuries, in the 18th century denoting the rank of sergeant.—Also **hal'bert.**—*n.* **halberdier** (*-dēr'*), one armed with a halberd. [O.Fr. *halebard*—M.H.G. *helmbarde* (Ger. *hellebarde*)—*halm*, handle, or *helm*, helmet; O.H.G. *barta* (Ger. *barte*), axe.]

halbstarker, *halp'shtärk'ər*, (Ger.) a juvenile delinquent.

halcyon, *hal'si-ən*, *n.* the kingfisher, once believed to make a floating nest on the sea, which remained calm during hatching.—*adj.* calm: peaceful: happy.—**halcyon days**, a time of peace

(*Shak.*), a cap only partly taken off, a slight salute; **half'-caste**, a half-breed, esp. a Eurasian.—*adj.* **half'-checked** (*Shak.*), with reins attached halfway up the side-piece of the bit, giving little leverage.—**half'-cheek** (*Shak.*), a face in profile; **half'-close** (*mus.*), an imperfect cadence; **half'-cock'**, the position of the cock of a gun drawn back halfway and retained by the first notch: a stroke made by playing neither forward nor back (*cricket*).—*adv.* in that position.—*adj.* **half'-cocked'.**—**half'-crown'**, a coin worth half'-a-crown', or two shillings and sixpence, from 1970 no longer legal tender: a sum of money equivalent to this; **half'-doll'ar**, an American coin worth 50 cents.—Also *adjs.*—*adj.* **half'-done**, partly done: partly cooked.—**half'-door**, the lower part of a divided door.—*n.* and *adj.* **half'-doz'en**, six.—*adj.* **halfe'-hors'y** (*Spens.*), of the Centaurs, partly of the nature of horses.—**half'-face**, profile.—*adjs.* **half'-faced** (*Shak.*), showing only part of the face: thin-faced; **half'-hard'y**, able to grow in the open air except in winter; **half'-heart'ed**, lacking in zeal.—*adv.* **half'-heart'edly.**—**half'-heart'edness**; **half'-hitch**, a simple knot tied around an object; **half'-hol'iday**, half of a working day for recreation; **half'-kir'tle**, a kind of jacket worn by women in 16th and 17th cent.; **half'-landing**, small landing at the bend of a staircase; **half'-length**, portrait showing the upper part of the body.—*adj.* of half the whole or ordinary length.—**half'-life**, the period of time in which activity of a radioactive substance falls to half its original break halfway through a game (*sport*): in industry, half the time usually worked.—*adj.* **half'time,** at or for half-time.—**half'-tim'er,** one who works half the full time; **half'-tint,** intermediate tone, between light and dark; **half'-ti'tle,** a short title preceding the title page or before a section of a book.—*adj.* **half'-tone,** representing light and shade photographically by dots of different sizes.—*n.* (*mus.*) a semitone.—**half'-track,** a motor vehicle with wheels in front and caterpillar tracks behind.—Also *adj.*—**half'-truth,** a belief containing an element of truth: a statement conveying only part of the truth; **half'-voll'ey** (see volley).—*adv.* **halfway'** (sometimes *häf'wā*), midway: at half the distance: imperfectly.—*adj.* **half'way,** equidistant from two points.—**half'-wit,** a would-be wit (*obs.*): an idiot.—*adj.* **half'-witt'ed,** mentally defective.—**half'-year,** half of a year, six months.—*adj.* **half'-year'ly,** occurring or appearing every half-year.—*adv.* twice a year.—*n.* a half-yearly publication.—**at half-cock,** only partially prepared; **by half,** by a long way; **cry halves,** to claim half; **go halves,** to share equally; **not half** (*slang*), not moderately: not even half: not at all: very much, exceedingly. [O.E. (Anglian) *half* (W.S. *healf*), side, half; cf. Ger. *halb*; Dan. *halv*.]

halfa, alfa, (*h*)*al'fə*, *n.* N. African esparto-grass. [Ar. *halfā*.]

halfpace, *häf'pās*, *n.* a landing or broad step: a raised part of a floor. [O.Fr. *halt* (Fr. *haut*),

coats and umbrellas can be left; **hall'way** (*U.S.*), an entrance hall.—**a hall, a hall** (*arch.*), a cry at a masque for room for the dance, etc.; **bachelor's hall,** a place free from the restraining presence of a wife; **Liberty Hall,** a place where everyone may do as he pleases; **the halls,** music-halls. [O.E. *hall* (*heall*); Du. *hal,* O.N. *höll,* etc.]

hallal. Same as halal.

hallali, *hal'ə-lē*, *n.* a bugle-call.

hallaloo, *hal-ə-lo͞o'*, (*Fielding*) *n.* halloo.

hallan, *häl'ən*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a partition or screen between the door and fireplace in a cottage.—**hallan-shāk'er** (or *-shäk'ər*), a sturdy beggar. [Perh. hall.]

hälleflinta, *hel'ə-flin-tə*, *n.* a very compact rock composed of minute particles of quartz and feldspar. [Sw., hornstone.]

hallelujah, halleluiah, *hal-ə-lo͞o'yə*, *n.* and *interj.* the exclamation 'Praise Jehovah': a song of praise to God: a musical composition based on the word.—Also alleluia. [Heb. *hallelū*, praise ye, and *Jāh*, Jehovah.]

halliard. See halyard.

halling, *hal'ing*, *höl'ing*, *n.* a Norwegian country dance in 2-4 time, or its tune. [Perh. *Hallingdal*, N.W. of Oslo.]

hallion, hallian, hallyon, *hal'yən*, *n.* a lout: a lazy rascal. [Origin unknown.]

hallo, halloa, *hə-lō'*, *hu-lō'*, *interj.* expressing surprise, discovery, becoming aware: used also in greeting, accosting, calling attention.—*n.* a call

halogen, etc. See **haloid.**

haloid, *hal'oid*, *n.* a halide.—*adj.* having the composition of a halide.—*n.* **halogen** (*hal'ə-jen*), of certain elements in the seventh group of the periodic table, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, and astatine (the first four defined in the 19th cent. as forming salts by direct union with metals; astatine discovered in 1940).—*v.t.* **halogenate** (*-oj'*), to combine with a halogen.—*adjs.* **halog'enous; hal'ophile** (*-fil*, *-fīl*; Gr. *phileein*, to like), **haloph'ilous,** tolerant of salt: capable of living in salt water.—*ns.* **haloph'ily,** adaptation to life in the presence of much salt; **halophyte** (*hal'ō-fīt*; Gr. *phyton*, a plant), a plant adapted to life in soil or water containing much salt.—*adj.* **halophytic** (*-fit'*).—*n.* **hal'ōthane,** a general, inhalation anaesthetic known proprietarily as Fluothane. [Gr. *hals*, salt.]

Haloragis, *hal-ə-rā'jis*, *n.* sea-berry, an Australasian genus of plants giving name to the family **Haloragidā'ceae,** a reduced offshoot of the evening primrose family, including mare's-tail and water milfoil. [Gr. *hals*, sea, *rhāx*, *rhāgos*, a berry.]

halothane. See **haloid.**

halse, *höls*, *Scot.* and *Northern* **hause, hawse,** *hös*, (*obs.* or *dial.*) *n.* the neck: the throat: a pass, defile, or connecting ridge.—*v.t.* to embrace:—*pa.t.* **halsed** (*Spens.*), **haulst.—hause'-bane** (*Scot.*), collar-bone; **hause'-lock** (*Scot.*), the wool of a sheep's neck. [O.E. *hals* (*heàls*), neck; Ger. *hals*.]

halse, *hāls*, *hōs*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to salute, greet. [O.E.

hamadry'ades (*-ēz*). [Gr. *hamadryas—hama*, together, *drȳs*, (oak) tree.]

Hamamelis, *ham-ə-mē'lis*, *n.* the American witch-hazel genus, giving name to a family, **Hamamelidā'ceae,** akin to the planes. [Gr. *hamamēlis*, medlar—*hama*, together with, *mēlon*, an apple.]

hamarthritis, *ham-är-thrī'tis*, *n.* gout in all the joints. [Gr. *hama*, together, *arthrītis*, gout.]

hamartia, *ha-mär'tē-a*, *n.* in a literary work, the flaw or defect in the character of the hero which leads to his downfall (orig. and esp. in ancient Greek tragedy; see Aristotle's *Poetics*).—*n.* **hamartiol'ogy,** that section of theology which treats of sin. [Gr. *hamartiā*, failure, error of judgment, sin.]

hamate, *hā'māt*, *adj.* hooked. [L. *hāmātus*—*hāmus*, hook.]

hamble, *ham'bl*, *v.t.* to mutilate, make useless for hunting (by cutting the balls of a dog's feet).—*v.i.* to limp, to stumble (*dial.*). [O.E. *hamelian*.]

Hamburg, Hamburgh, *ham'bûrg*, *'b(ə)-rə*, *n.* a black variety of grape (often *black Hamburg*): a small blue-legged domestic fowl.—*n.* **ham'burg(h)er, Hamburg steak,** finely chopped meat: this shaped into a round flat cake, fried, and put into a bread roll: a large sausage. [*Hamburg* in Germany.]

hame, *hām*, *n.* one of the two curved bars of a draught-horse's collar. [Cf. Du. *haam*, L.G. *ham*.]

hame, *hām*, Scots form of home.—*adv.* **hame'with,** homewards.

hamesucken, *hām'suk-n*, (*Scots law*) *n.* the assault-place of a tie-beam at or near the feet of a pair of rafters; **hamm′er-brace**, a curved brace supporting a hammer-beam; **hamm′erhead**, a shark with hammer-shaped head (also **hamm′er-fish, hamm′er-head′ed shark**): the umbrette (also **hamm′erkop**, Du.).—*adj.* **hamm′er-head′ed**, with a head shaped like a hammer: dull in intellect, stupid.—**hamm′erlock**, a hold in wrestling in which opponent's arm is twisted upwards behind his back; **hamm′erman**, one who wields a hammer, as a blacksmith, goldsmith, etc.; **hamm′er-pond**, an artificial pond at a water-mill; **hamm′er-toe**, a condition in which a toe is permanently bent upwards at the base and doubled down upon itself.—**bring to the hammer**, to sell, or cause to sell, by auction; **(come) under the hammer**, (come up for sale) by auction; **hammer and sickle**, crossed hammer and sickle emblem of the Soviet Union, or of Communism; **hammer and tongs**, with great noise and violence; **hammer home**, to impress (a fact) strongly and effectively on someone. [O.E. *hamor*; Ger. *hammer*, O.N. *hamarr*.]

hammercloth, *ham′ər-kloth*, *n.* a cloth covering a coach-box. [Origin unknown.]

hammerklavier, *ham-ər-kla-vēr′*, (Ger.) pianoforte.

hammock, *ham′ək*, *n.* a cloth or netting hung by the ends, for use as a bed or couch. [Sp. *hamaca*, from Carib.]

hamose, *hā′mōs*, *adj.* hooked—also **hā′mous**.—*adjs.* **hamular** (*ham′ū-lər*), like a small hook;

control: (often *pl.*) keeping, custody: possession: assistance: style of handwriting: sign-manual: pledge: consent to or promise of marriage, or fulfilment of such promise: feel, handle (of a textile): the set of cards held by a player at one deal: the play of a single deal of cards: loosely, a game of cards: a turn, round, or innings in a game: a round of applause: (in *pl.*) skill in handling a horse's reins.—*v.t.* to lay hands on, set hand to, manipulate, handle (*obs.*): to join hands with (*rare*): to pass with the hand: to lead, escort, or help, esp. in entering a carriage: to transfer or deliver (often with *over*).—**hand-**, in composition, by hand, or direct bodily operation (as **hand′-knitt′ed, hand′made, hand′-painted, hand′-set, hand′-sewn, hand′-weed′ed**): operated by hand (as **hand′-or′gan**): held in the hand (as **hand′-bask′et**).—*suffs.* **-handed**, (as **left-handed**); **-handedness**.—*adj.* **hand′ed**, having hands: with hands joined (*Milt.*).—*ns.* **hand′er**, one who hands: a blow on the hand; **hand′ful**, enough to fill the hand: a small number or quantity: a charge that taxes one's powers:—*pl.* **hand′fuls**.—*adv.* **hand′ily**.—*n.* **hand′iness**.—*adjs.* **hand′less**, without hands: awkward; **hand′y**, dexterous: ready to the hand: convenient: near.—**hand′bag**, a bag for small articles, carried in the hand by women: a light travelling-bag; **hand′-ball**, a game between goals in which the ball is struck with the palm of the hand: (**hand′ball**) a game similar to fives in which a ball is struck with the gloved hand *ns*. **hand′play**, dealing of blows; **hand′-post**, a finger-post; **hand′-press**, a printing or other press worked by hand; **hand′-prom′ise** (*Irish*), formerly a solemn form of betrothal; **hand′rail**, a rail to hold by, as on stairs.—*adv*. **hand′-runn′ing** (*dial.*), consecutively.—**hand′saw**, a saw worked by hand, specif. with a handle at one end: perh. heronshaw (*Shak.*); **hand′-screen**, a screen against fire or sun, held in the hand; **hand′-screw**, a clamp: a jack for raising weights; **hand′shake, hand′shaking**, a shaking of hands; **hand′spike**, a bar used as a lever; **hand′spring**, a cartwheel or somersault with hands on the ground; **hand′staff**, a staff-like handle, as of a flail: a staff as a weapon: a javelin:—*pl*. **hand′staves, hand′staffs**; **hand′stand**, act of balancing one's body on the palms of one's hands with one's trunk and legs in the air; **hands′turn**, a single or least act of work; **hand′work**, work done by hand.—*adjs*. **hand′worked, hand′-wrought**, done by hand.—**hand′writing**, writing, script: style of writing; **hand′yman**, a man for odd jobs: a blue-jacket.—**at any hand, in any hand** (*Shak.*), at any rate, in any case; **at first hand**, directly from the source; **at hand**, conveniently near: within easy reach: near in time: at the beginning (*Shak.*); **at the hand of**, by the act of; **bear a hand**, to take part, lend aid; **bloody or red hand**, the arms of Ulster, a sinister hand erect couped at the wrist gules, borne by baronets in a canton or inescutcheon; **by hand**, by use of the hands, or tools worked by the hand,

[redacted]

one; **set or put one's hand to**, to engage in, undertake: to sign; **show of hands**, a vote by holding up hands; **show one's hand**, to expose one's purpose; **sit on one's hands**, to take no action; **slow handclap**, slow rhythmic clapping showing disapproval; **stand one's hand** (*slang*), to pay for a drink for another; **take in hand**, to undertake: to take charge of in order to educate, etc.; **take off one's hands**, to relieve one of; **throw in one's hand**, give up a venture or plan; **tie one's hands**, render powerless; **to one's hand**, in readiness; **try one's hand at**, to attempt: test one's prowess at; **under one's hand**, with one's proper signature attached; **upper hand**, mastery; **wash one's hands (of)**, to disclaim responsibility (Matt. xxvii, 24). [O.E. *hand*; in all Gmc. tongues, perh. rel. to Goth. *hinthan*, to seize.]

handicap, *hand′i-kap*, *v.t.* to impose special disadvantages or impediments upon, in order to offset advantages and make a better contest: to place at a disadvantage (*fig.*).—*n.* any contest so adjusted, or the condition imposed: amount added to or subtracted from one's score in stroke competitions (*golf*): a disadvantage (*fig.*).—*adj.* **hand′icapped**, suffering from some disability or disadvantage.—*n.* **hand′icapper**, one who handicaps. [App. *hand i' cap*, from the drawing from a cap in an old lottery game.]

handicraft, *hand′i-krăft*, *n.* a manual craft or trade.—*n.* **hand′icraftsman**, a man skilled in a manual art:—*fem.* **hand′icraftswoman**. [O.E. *handcræft* *pr.p.* **han(d)'selling;** *pa.p.* and *pa.t.* **han(d)-selled.**—**Handsel Monday** (*Scot.*), the first Monday after New Year's Day, when handsels were given. [O.E. *handselen*, hand-gift, giving; or O.N. *handsal*.]

handsome, *han'səm*, *adj*. convenient, handy (*obs.*): suitable, becoming, gracious (*arch.*): good-looking: well-proportioned: dignified: liberal or noble: generous: ample.—*adv*. **hand'somely.**—*n*. **hand'someness.** [hand and suff. -some; cf. Du. *handzaam*.]

handy. See **hand.**

handy-dandy, *hand'i-dand'i*, *n*. a children's game of guessing which hand a thing is in.—*interj*. (*Shak.*) the formula used in the game. [hand.]

handywork. See **handiwork.**

hanepoot, *hän'ə-po͞ot*, (S.Afr.) *n*. a kind of grape. Also **haanepoot, honeypot.** [Du. *haane-poot*—*haan*, cock, *poot*, foot.]

hang, *hang*, *v.t*. to support from above against gravity: to suspend: to decorate with pictures, tapestry, etc., as a wall: to put to death by suspending by the neck: to suspend (meat and game) until mature: to cause to be brought to justice: to fix, to fit: to fasten, to stick: to exhibit (works of art): to prevent (a jury) from coming to a decision:—(in the *imper*. and *pass.*) a euphemism for damn.—*v.i*. to be suspended, so as to allow of free lateral motion: to be put to death by hanging: to be brought to justice: to weigh down, to oppress (with *on* and *over*): to cling (with *on*): to drape well: to be exhibited:

suspense; **hang off,** to let go: to hold off; **hang on,** to wait; **hang on one's lips or words,** to give close, admiring attention to; **hang one's head,** to look ashamed or sheepish; **hang out,** to display, as a sign: to lodge or reside (*slang*); **hang out for,** to insist on; **hang over,** to project over or lean out from; **hang together,** to keep united: to be consistent: to connect; **hang up,** to suspend: to delay: to replace a telephone receiver, break off communication; **hang up one's hat,** to take up one's abode; **hung up,** obsessed. [O.E. *hangian*, pa.t. *hangode*, pa.p. *hangod* (intrans.) and *hōn*, pa.t. *heng*, pa.p. *hangen* (trans.), and O.N. *hanga* and *hengja*; cf. Du. and Ger. *hangen*.]

hangar, *hang'ər*, *hang'gär*, *n*. a shed for carriages, aircraft, etc. [Fr.]

hangnail, *hang'nāl*. See **agnail.**

hanjar. See **handjar.**

hank, *hangk*, *n*. a coil or skein of a specified length, varying with the type of yarn: a loop: a restraining hold (*dial.*).—*v.t*. to catch, as on a loop.—*v.i*. to catch, be entangled. [O.N. *hanki*, a hasp.]

hanker, *hangk'ər*, *v.i*. to linger about (*dial.*): to yearn (with *after*, *for*).—*n*. a yearning.—*n*. **hank'ering.** [Perh. conn. with hang; cf. Du. *hunkeren*.]

hankie, hanky, *hangk'i*, *n*. a coll. dim. of handkerchief.

hanky-panky, *hangk'i-pangk'i*, *n*. jugglery, underhand trickery. [Arbitrary.]

Hanoverian, *han-ə-vē'ri-ən*, *adj*. pertaining to *Hanover* (Ger. *Hannover*): of the dynasty that came thence to the British in germ-cells (opp. to *diploid*).—*n.* **haploid'y.**—*adj.* **haplostē'monous** (Gr. *stēmōn*, thread; *bot.*), with one whorl of stamens. [Gr. *haploos*, single, simple.]

hap'orth, *hā'pərth*, for halfpennyworth.

happen, *hap'ən*, *v.i.* to fall out: to come to pass: to take place: to chance.—*adv.* (*N. Engl.*) perhaps.—*ns.* **happ'ening,** event: a performance consisting of discrete events, in which elements from everyday life are put together in a non-realistic way, usu. demanding audience participation (*theatre*): one such event in the theatre or in other activities including those of everyday life; **happ'enstance,** chance: a chance circumstance.—**if anything should happen,** in case of death; **happen into, on, upon,** to meet or come across by chance. [hap.]

happy, *hap'i*, *adj.* lucky: fortunate: expressing, or characterised by, content, wellbeing, pleasure, or good: apt: felicitous: mildly intoxicated (*slang*): in combination, delighted by the possession of or use of, as *power-happy*, *bomb-happy*—usu. implying irresponsibility—or dazed as result of.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to make happy.—*adv.* **happ'ily,** in a happy manner: in happiness: by chance: perhaps.—*n.* **happ'iness.**—*adj.* **happ'y-go-luck'y,** easy-going: taking things as they come.—*adv.* in any way one pleases.—**happy dispatch,** a euphemism for hara-kiri; **happy event,** a euphemism for a birth; **happy hunting-ground,** (also in *pl.*) the Paradise of the Red Indian: any place that one frequ

hard, *härd*, *adj.* not easily penetrated or broked: unyielding to pressure: firm, solid: difficult to scratch (*min.*): difficult: strenuous: laborious: vigorous: bodily fit: coarse and scanty: stingy, niggardly: difficult to bear: difficult to please: unfeeling: insensitive: severe: rigorous: stiff: constrained: intractable: obdurate: (of coal) anthracitic: (of water) difficult to lather owing to calcium or magnesium salt in solution: harsh: brilliant and glaring: over-sharply defined: lacking in finer shades: (of drink) (very) alcoholic: (of drug) habit-forming: (of news) definite, substantiated: (of letters) representing a guttural, not a sibilant, sound: voiceless (*obs. phon.*): (of radiation) penetrating.—*n.* **hardship:** hard state: hard ground: a firm beach or foreshore: hard labour.—*adv.* with urgency, vigour, etc.: earnestly, forcibly: uneasily: in excess: severely: to the full extent (as **hard aport**): with difficulty: harshly: close, near, as in **hard by.**—*v.t.* **hard'en,** to make hard or harder or hardy: to make firm: to strengthen: to confirm in wickedness: to make insensitive.—*v.i.* to become hard or harder, *lit.* or *fig.*—*adj.* **hard'ened,** made hard: unfeeling: obdurate.—*n.* **hard'ener.**—*adj.* **hard'ish,** somewhat hard.—*adv.* **hard'ly,** with difficulty: scarcely, not quite: severely, harshly.—*ns.* **hard'ness,** quality of being hard: power of, and resistance to, scratching (*min.*); **hard'ship,** a thing, or conditions, hard to bear: privation: an instance of hard treatment (*obs.*).—*adv.* **hard'-a-lee',** close to insensible to the bit: not easily managed.—**hard pad**, once considered to be a neurotropic virus disease of dogs, now recognised as a symptom of distemper; **hard'-pan**, a hard layer often underlying the superficial soil: the lowest level.—*adjs.* **hard'-paste**, (of porcelain) made of china-clay and altered granite; **hard'-pressed, hard'-pushed**, in difficulties; **hard'-rid'ing**, strenuously riding; **hard'-ruled** (*Shak.*), ruled with difficulty; **hard'-run**, greatly pressed; **hard'-set**, beset by difficulty: rigid.—**hard sell**, aggressive and insistent method of advertising or selling.—*adj.* **hard'shell**, having a hard shell: rigidly orthodox: uncompromising. — **hard swearing**, persistent and reckless swearing (by a witness): (often) perjury; **hard'tack**, ship-biscuit.—*adjs.* **hard'-up**,' short of money, or of anything else; **hard'-vis'aged**, of a hard, coarse, or forbidding visage.—**hard'ware**, goods made of the baser metals, such as iron or copper: mechanical equipment, including war equipment: (computer) equipment used in processing information; **hard'wareman**.—*adj.* **hard'-won**, won with toil and difficulty.—**hard words**, words that give difficulty to a half-educated reader: harsh words: angry words; **hard'wood**, timber of deciduous trees, whose comparatively slow growth produces compact hard wood.—*adj.* **hard'work'ing**.—**die hard**, to die only after a desperate struggle for life: to survive obstinately: to die impenitent (*obs.*); **go hard but**, will not easily fail that: **go hard with**, turn out ill for;

hareld, *har'ld*, *n.* a long-tailed northern sea-duck. [Mod. Icel. *havella*—*hav*, sea.]

harem, *hā'rem*, *hä-rēm'*, *n.* women's quarters in a Mohammedan house: a set of wives and concubines.—Also **haram'**, **harim** (*-ēm'*).—**harem skirt**, an early 20th-century divided skirt in imitation of Turkish trousers. [Ar. *harīm*, *haram*, anything forbidden—*harama*, to forbid.]

haricot, *har'i-kō*, *-kot*, *n.* a kind of ragout or stew of mutton and beans or other vegetables: the kidney-bean or French bean (plant or seed). [Fr. *haricot*.]

harigal(d)s, *har'i-glz*, (*Scot.*) *n.pl.* viscera.

Harijan, *ha'rē-jan*, *n.* one of the caste of untouchables, the name proposed by Gandhi. [Sans. *Hari*, a name of Vishnu, and *jana*, person.]

hari-kari, *här'ē-kär'ē*, an incorrect form of hara-kiri.

harim. See **harem**.

hariolate, *har'i-ō-lāt*, *v.i.* to divine.—*n.* **hariolā'tion**. [L. *hariolārī*, *-ātus*.]

hark, *härk*, *v.i.* to listen: to listen (to; also with *at*): to go (away, forward, etc.): to go in quest, or to follow (with *after*).—*v.t.* to listen to (*arch.*). —*n.* a whisper (*Scot.*).—**hark'-back**, a going back again (*lit.* and *fig.*).—**hark away, back, forward**, cries to urge hounds and hunters; **hark back**, to revert. [See **hearken**.]

harken, *här'kən*, *v.i.* Same as **hearken**.

harl, *härl*, **herl**, *hûrl*, *n.* a fibre of flax, etc.: a barb of a feather, esp. one used in making an artificial fly. [M.E. *herle*—L.G.]

[redacted]

multiple of the fundamental frequency: an overtone: a flutelike sound produced on a violin, etc., by lightly touching a string at a node and bowing: one of the components of what the ear hears as a single sound (in *pl.* form treated as *sing.*) musical acoustics.—*n.* **harmon'ica**, the musical glasses, Benjamin Franklin's instrument, revolving bell-glasses touched on the rim by a wet finger: an instrument composed of a sound-box and hanging strips of glass or metal, struck by a hammer: a mouth-organ.—*adj.* **harmon'ical.** —*adv.* **harmon'ically.**—*ns.* **harmon'ichord**, a keyboard instrument of violin tone, in which the strings are rubbed by rosined wheels; **harmon'icon**, a harmonica: an orchestrion: a pyrophone (*chemical harmonicon*).—*adj.* **harmonious** (*-mō'ni-əs*), in, having, or producing harmony: in agreement: justly proportioned: concordant: congruous.—*adv.* **harmōn'iously.**—*ns.* **harmōn'iousness**; **harmoniphon(e)** (*-mon'i-fon, -fōn*), a keyboard wind instrument with reeds; **harmonisation, -z-** (*här-mən-ī-zā'shən*, or *-i-*).—*v.i.* **har'monise, -ize**, to be in harmony: to agree: to be compatible.—*v.t.* to bring into harmony: to reconcile: to provide parts to (*mus.*).—*ns.* **harmonis'er, -z-**; **har'monist**, one skilled in harmony (in theory or composition): a reconciler: one who seeks to reconcile apparent inconsistencies: (*cap.*) member of a Second Adventist celibate sect (also **Har'monite**) founded by George Rapp (d. 1847), from its settlement at *Harmony*, Pennsylvania; **harmōn'ium**, a reed-organ, esp.

ject city or province.—*n.* **har'mosty**, the office of harmost. [Gr. *harmostēs*.]

harmotome, *här'mo-tōm*, *n.* a zeolite, hydrated silicate of aluminium and barium. [Gr. *harmos*, joint, *tomē*, a cut.]

harn, *härn*, *n.* a coarse linen fabric. [See **harden**, under **hards**.]

harness, *här'nis*, *n.* tackle: gear: equipment, esp. now of a draught animal: armour for man or horse (*arch.*): an arrangement of straps, etc., for attaching a piece of equipment to the body, as a parachute harness, a baby's leading-strings, a seat belt, etc.—*v.t.* to equip with armour: to put harness on: to attach by harness.—**har'ness-cask** (*naut.*), a cask for salt meat for daily use; **harnessed antelope**, any antelope of the striped genus Tragelapas; **har'ness-mak'er**; **harness racing**, trotting or pacing races between specially bred horses harnessed to sulkies; **har'ness-room.** —**in harness**, occupied in the routine of one's daily work, not on holiday or retired. [O.Fr. *harneis*, armour.]

harns, *härnz*, (*Scot.*) *n.pl.* brains.—**harn'-pan**, brain-pan. [O.E. *hærn*, prob.—O.N. *hjarne*; cf. Ger. *hirn*; Gr. *krānion*.]

haro. See **harrow** (2).

harp, *härp*, *n.* a musical instrument played by plucking strings stretched from a curved neck to an inclined sound-board.—*v.i.* to play on the harp: to dwell tediously.—*v.t.* to render on or to the harp: to lead, call, or bring by playing the harp: to give voice to (*arch.*): to guess at (*obs.*).

pa.p. harr'ied.—*n.* harr'ier, one who, or that which, harries: a kind of hawk (Circus) that harries small animals.—harrying of hell (see harrow, 1). [O.E. *hergian*—*here*, army; Ger. *heer*.]

harsh, *härsh*, *adj*. rough: jarring on the senses or feelings: rigorous.—*v.t.* harsh'en.—*adv.* harsh'ly.—*n.* harsh'ness. [M.E. *harsk*, a Northern word; cf. Sw. *härsk* and Dan. *harsk*, rancid, Ger. *harsch*, hard.]

harslet. See haslet.

hart, *härt*, *n.* a male deer (esp. red deer) esp. over five years old, when the crown or surroyal antler begins to appear:—*fem.* hind.—harts'horn, the antler of the red deer: a solution of ammonia in water, orig. a decoction of the shavings of a hart's horn (*spirit of hartshorn*); hart's'-tongue, a fern (*Scolopendrium vulgare*) with strap-shaped leaves. [O.E. *heort*.]

hart, (*Spens.*) for heart.

hartal, *här'tal*, *hûr'täl*, (*India*) *n.* a stoppage of work in protest or boycott. [Hindi *haṛtāl*.]

hartebeest, *här'tə-bēst* (*Afrik.* hartbees, *härt'bēs*), *n.* a large South African antelope.—bastard hartebeest, the sassaby. [S.Afr.Du., hart-beast.]

hartely, harten, hartlesse, (*Spens.*) for heartly, hearten, heartless.

harum-scarum, *hā'rəm-skā'rəm*, *adj.* flighty: rash.—*n.* a giddy, rash person. [Prob. from obs. hare, to harass, and scare.]

haruspex, *ha-rus'peks*, *n.* one (among the Etruscans) who foretold events from inspection of entrails of animals:—*pl.* harus'pices (*-pi-sēz*).—

[redacted]

spindle (*dial.*): a skein of yarn (*dial.*).—*v.t.* to fasten with a hasp. [O.E. *hæpse*; Dan. and Ger. *haspe*.]

hassar, *has'ər*, *n.* a South American nest-building land-walking catfish (in the American sense). [Amer. Indian origin.]

hassock, *has'ək*, *n.* a tuft or tussock of grass, rushes, etc.: a stuffed stool: in Kent a soft calcareous sandstone.—*adj.* hass'ocky. [O.E. *hassuc*.]

hast, *hast*. See have.

hasta, *äs'tä*, (Sp.) until.—hasta la vista (*lä vē'stä*), until we meet again, hasta luego (*lo͞o-ā'gō*), see you later, hasta mañana (*män-yän'ä*), see you tomorrow—all three common terms of farewell.

hastate, -d, *hast'āt*, *-id*, *adjs.* spear-shaped: with basal lobes turned outward (*bot.*). [L. *hastātus*—*hasta*, spear.]

haste, *hāst*, *n.* urgency calling for speed: hurry: inconsiderate speed.—*vs.t.* haste, hasten (*hās'n*), to put to speed: to hurry on: to drive forward.—*vs.i.* to move with speed: to hurry.—*n.* hastener (*hās'n-ər*).—*adv.* hastily (*hāst'i-li*).—*ns.* hast'iness, hurry: rashness: irritability; hast'ings (*dial.*), early fruit or vegetables, esp. peas.—*adj.* hast'y, speedy: quick: rash: eager: irritable.—hasty pudding, flour, milk, or oatmeal and water porridge.—*adj.* hast'y-witt'ed (*obs.*), rash.—make haste, to hasten. [O.Fr. *haste* (Fr. *hâte*), from Gmc.; cf. O.E. *hæst*, Du. *haast*, Ger. *hast*.]

hat, *hat*, *n.* a covering for the head, often with crown and brim: dignity of cardinal, from for-too securely on some uncertain future event; hatches, matches, and dispatches (*coll.*), newspaper announcements of births, marriages, and deaths. [Early M.E. *hacchen*, from an assumed O.E. *hæccean*.]

hatch, *hach*, *v.t.* to mark with fine lines, incisions, or inlaid or applied strips.—*n.* **hatch'ing**, shading in fine lines. [O.Fr. *hacher*, to chop.]

hatchel, *hach'əl*, *n.* and *vb.* Same as **hackle**.

hatchet, *hach'it*, *n.* a small axe for one hand.—*adj.* **hatch'ety**, like a hatchet.—*adj.* **hatch'et-faced**, having a narrow face with profile like a hatchet.—**hatchet man**, a gunman: a militant journalist: one who does shady jobs for a politician or political party.—**bury the hatchet**, to end war, from a habit of North American Indians. [Fr. *hachette*—*hacher*, to chop.]

hatchettite, *hach'it-īt*, *n.* mountain tallow, a natural waxy hydrocarbon. [After Charles *Hatchett* (d. 1847), English chemist.]

hatchment, *hach'mənt*, *n.* the arms of a deceased person within a black lozenge-shaped frame, formerly placed on the front of his house. [achievement.]

hate, *hāt*, *v.t.* to dislike intensely.—*n.* extreme dislike: hatred: object of hatred.—*adjs.* **hāt'able**, **hate'able**, deserving to be hated; **hate'ful**, exciting hate: odious: detestable: feeling or manifesting hate.—*adv.* **hate'fully**.—*n.* **hate'fulness**.—*adj.* **hate'less**.—*ns.* **hate'lessness**; **hāt'er**; **hate'rent** (*Scot.*), hatred.—*adj.* **hate'worthy**.—*n.* **hāt'r**

hänsh, *n.* the expansion of the body at and near the pelvis: the hip with buttock: the leg and loin of venison, etc.: the side or flank of an arch between the crown and the springing: the rear (*Shak.*): a jerked underhand throw (*dial.*).—*v.t.* to throw with an underhand movement (*dial.*).—**haunch bone**, the innominate bone. [O.Fr. *hanche*, prob. of Gmc. origin; cf. O.H.G. *anchâ*, leg.]

haunt, *hönt*, *v.t.* to frequent: to associate much with: to intrude upon continually: to inhabit or visit (as a ghost): to cling, or keep recurring, to the memory of.—*v.i.* to be much about, to visit frequently (with *about*, etc.).—*n.* place much resorted to: resort, habit of frequenting (*Shak.*): a ghost (*U.S. dial.*).—*adj.* **haunt'ed**, frequented, infested, esp. by ghosts or apparitions: obsessed: worried.—*n.* **haunt'er**.—*n.* and *adj.* **haunt'ing**.—*adv.* **haunt'ingly**. [O.Fr. *hanter*.]

haurient, **hauriant**, *hö'ri-ənt*, (*her.*) *adj.* rising as if to breathe. [L. *hauriēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *haurīre*, to draw up, drink.]

hause. See **halse** (1).

hausfrau, *hows'frow*, *n.* a housewife, esp. a woman exclusively interested in domestic matters. [Ger.]

haussmannise, **-ize**, *hows'mən-īz*, *v.t.* to open out, generally rebuild, as Baron *Haussmann*, as prefect of the Seine (1853-70), did Paris.—*n.* **haussmannisā'tion**, **-z-**.

haustellum, *hös-tel'əm*, *n.* a sucking proboscis or its sucking end, as in flies:—*pl.* **haustell'a**.—*adj.*

forming the perfect tenses:—*2nd pers. sing*. **hast**; *3rd* **has**, *arch*. **hath**; *pl*. **have**; *pres. subj*. **have**; *pa.t*. and *pa.p*. **had**, *2nd pers. pa.t*. **hadst**; *pa.subj*. **had**; *pr.p*. **hav'ing**.—*n*. one who has possessions:—*pl*. **haves**.—*ns*. **hav'er**, one who has or possesses, a holder: the person in whose custody a document is (*Scots law*); **hav'ing**, act of possessing: possession, estate: behaviour: (esp. in *pl*. *hāv'ingz*) good manners (*Scot*.).—*adj*. greedy.—**have-at'-him** (*Shak*.), a thrust; **have'-not**, one who lacks possessions:—*pl*. **have'-nots**; **have-on'**, a deception, a hoax: a piece of humbug or chaff.—**had as good** (*arch*.), might as well; **had as lief** (*arch*.), would as willingly; **had better, best**, would do best to; **had like** (see **like**); **have at**, (let me) attack: here goes; **had rather**, would prefer; **have done, have to do with** (see **do**); **have in** (*coll*.), to entertain in one's home; **have it**, to prevail: to exceed in any way: to get punishment, unpleasant consequences; **have it in for** (someone), to have a grudge against (someone); **have it out**, to discuss or express explicitly and exhaustively; **have on**, to wear: to take in, hoax, chaff; **have up**, to call to account before a court of justice, etc.; **have what it takes**, to have the necessary qualities or capabilities to do something; **have with you** (*arch*.), I am ready to go with you; **he's had it** (*slang*), he is ruined: he has missed his opportunities: it's all up with him: he's been killed. [O.E. *habban*, pa.t. *hæfde*, pa.p. *gehæfd*; Ger. *haben*, Dan. *have*.]

or a keen-sighted person: a hawk-moth.—*v.t*. and *v.i*. to hunt with trained hawks: to hunt on the wing.—*ns*. **hawk'er**; **hawk'ing**, falconry.—*adj*. practising falconry: hawklike, keen (*Shak*.).—*adj*. **hawk'ish**.—*adj*. **hawk'-beaked, -billed**, with a beak, or nose, like a hawk's bill.—**hawk'bell**, a small bell attached to a hawk's leg; **hawk'bit**, a plant (Leontodon) close akin to the dandelion.—*adj*. **hawk'-eyed**, sharp-sighted.—**hawk'-moth**, any member of the Sphinx family, heavy moths with hovering flight.—*adj*. **hawk'-nosed**, hook-beaked.—**hawks'beard**, a plant (Crepis) very like hawkweed; **hawks'bill**, a hawk-beaked turtle; **hawk'weed**, a genus (Hieracium) of yellow-headed ligulate-flowered composites.—**doves and hawks** (see **dove**); **know a hawk from a handsaw** (prob. for *heronshaw*), to be able to judge between things pretty well. [O.E. *hafoc*; Du. *havik*, Ger. *habicht*, O.N. *haukr*.]

hawk, *hök*, *v.t*. to force up from the throat.—*v.i*. to clear the throat noisily.—*n*. the act of doing so. [Prob. imit.]

hawk. See **hawker**.

hawk, *hök*, *n*. a plasterer's slab with handle below. [Origin unknown.]

hawked, *hökt*, (*Scot*. **hawk'it**), *adj*. streaked: white-faced.—*ns*. **hawk'ey, hawk'ie**, a cow with white-striped face.

hawker, *hök'ər*, *n*. one who goes about offering goods for sale: now confined to one who uses a beast of burden or vehicle (distinguished from a

[redacted]

fences and enclosures and prevented cattle from breaking through: one who herded the common cattle of a town. [O.E. *hege*—*haga*, a hedge.]

hay, *hā*, (*obs.*) *interj.* used on hitting in fencing.—*n.* (*Shak.*) a hit or home-thrust. [It. *hai*, thou hast (it)—*avere*—L. *habēre*, to have.]

hay. See **hey** (2).

hayle (*Spens.*). See **hale** (1).

hazard, *haz'ərd*, *n.* an old dicing game: chance: accident: risk: the thing risked: the pocketing of the object ball (*winning* hazard), of the player's own ball after contact (*losing* hazard; *billiards*): the side of the court into which the ball is served (*court tennis*): any difficulty on golf links—bunker, long grass, road, water, whins, etc.—*v.t.* to expose to chance: to risk: to venture: to venture to say or utter.—*adj.* **haz'ardable.**—*n.* **haz'ardize** (*Spens.*), hazard.—*adj.* **haz'ardous**, dangerous: perilous: uncertain.—*adv.* **haz'ardously.**—*ns.* **haz'ardousness**; **haz'ardry** (*Spens.*), playing at games of hazard or chance: rashness. [O.Fr. *hasard*; prob. through the Sp. from Arab. *al zār*, the die; according to William of Tyre from *Hasart*, a castle in Syria, where the game was invented during the Crusades.]

haze, *hāz*, *n.* vapour or mist, often shining and obscuring vision: mistiness: lack of definition or precision.—*v.t.* to make hazy.—*v.i.* to form a haze.—*adv.* **haz'ily.**—*n.* **haz'iness.**—*adj.* **haz'y**, thick with haze: ill-defined: not clear: confused (of the mind). [App. not O.E. *hasu*,

v.i. to form a head: to face, front: to shape one's course, make (for).—*adj.* **head'ed**, having a head: come to a head (*Shak.*).—*ns.* **head'er**, one who or a machine which removes heads from or supplies heads for casks, etc.: a dive head foremost: a brick or stone at right angles to the wall surface: the act of heading a ball.—*adv.* **head'ily.**—*ns.* **head'iness**; **head'ing**, the action of the verb head in any sense: a part forming a head: a small passage to be enlarged into a tunnel: words placed at the head of a chapter, paragraph, etc.—*adj.* **head'less.**—*adv.* **head'long**, with the head foremost or first: without thought, rashly: precipitately.—*adj.* rash: precipitate: precipitous.—*adj.* **head'most**, most advanced or forward.—*n.* **head'ship**, the position or office of head or chief.—*adj.* **head'y**, affecting the brain: intoxicating: inflamed: rash: violent.—**head'ache**, a pain in the head: a source of worry (*coll.*).—*adj.* **head'achy.**—**head band**, a band or fillet for the head: a band round the top of trousers, etc.: the band at each end of a book: a thin slip of iron on the tympan of a printing-press; **head'-boom**, a jib-boom or a flying jib-boom; **head'borough** (*hist.*), the head of a frank-pledge, tithing, or decennary: a petty constable; **head boy**, the senior boy in a school; **head'chair**, a high-backed chair with headrest; **head'cheese** (*U.S.*), brawn; **head'cloth**, a kerchief worn instead of a hat; **head'-dress**, a covering for the head: a mode of dressing the hair (*arch.*): **head'fast**, a mooring rope at th

head'rest, a support for the head; **head rhyme**, alliteration; **head'rig** (*Scot.*), a headland in a ploughed field; **head'ring**, a palm-leaf hair ornament worn by S. African native men after marriage; **head'room**, uninterrupted space below a ceiling, bridge, etc.: space overhead; **head'rope**, a rope for tying or leading an animal; **head sea**, a sea running directly against a ship's course; **head'shake**, a significant shake of the head; **head'shrinker**, a headhunter who shrinks the heads of his victims: a psychiatrist (*coll.*); **heads'man**, an executioner who cuts off heads; **head'square**, a square cloth worn as a covering for the head; **head'stall**, the part of a bridle round the head: a choir-stall with back to screen (*obs.*); **head'-sta'tion**, the dwelling-house, etc., on an Australian sheep or cattle station; **head'stick** (*print.*), formerly a straight piece of furniture placed at the head of a form, between the chase and the type; **head'stock** (*mach.*), a device for supporting the end or head of a member or part; **head'stone**, the principal stone of a building: cornerstone: gravestone; **head'stream**, a headwater: a high tributary: the stream forming the highest or remotest source.—*adj.* **head'strong**, obstinately self-willed.—**head'tire** (*obs.*), a head-dress; **head voice**, tones in the head register; **head waiter**, a person placed over the waiters of a restaurant or hotel; **headwat'er**, the highest part of a stream, before receiving affluents; **head'way**, motion ahead,

health'some, healthy, wholesome; **health'y**, in good health: morally or spiritually wholesome: conducive to or indicative of good health.—**health centre**, centre for clinical and administrative health welfare work; **health resort**, a place noted for its health-giving conditions, esp. climatic. [O.E. *hǣlth*—*hāl*, whole.]

heame, *hēm*, (*Spens.*) *adv.* for home.

heap, *hēp*, *n.* a mass of things resting one above another: a mound: a company (*Shak.*): a great number, a great deal (often in *pl.*), a collection: an old dilapidated motor car: a ruin (*B.*).—*v.t.* to throw in a heap: to amass: to load with a heap or heaps: to pile high, or above the rim or brim.—*adj.* **heap'y**, full of heaps.—**heap'stead**, the buildings and works around a mine-shaft.—**knock, strike all of a heap**, to confound utterly. [O.E. *hēap*; cf. O.N. *hōpr*, Ger. *haufe*, Du. *hoop*.]

hear, *hēr*, *v.t.* to perceive by the ear: to accede to: to listen to: to listen to in trial of ability to repeat: to try judicially: to be informed: to be a hearer of: to be called (*Milt.*, a Latinism).—*v.i.* to have or exercise the sense of hearing: to listen: to have news of or from: to be spoken of (*Spens.*, a Graecism):—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **heard** (*hûrd*).—*adj.* **heard** (*hûrd*).—*ns.* **hear'er**; **hear'ing**, power or act of perceiving sound: opportunity to be heard· audience: audition: judicial investigation and listening to evidence and arguments, esp. without a jury: earshot: news: a scolding (*dial.*).—**hear'ing-aid**, any device,

heart'y, full of heart: heartfelt: sincere: cordial: robust: lusty: enthusiastic: unrestrained: in, or indicating, good spirits, appetite, or condition: sound: in good heart.—*n.* a hearty fellow, esp. a sailor: a student who goes in for sports, distinguished from an *aesthete.*—heart'ache, sorrow: anguish; heart'-beat, a pulsation of the heart: a throb: heart'-block, a condition in which the ventricle does not keep time with the auricle; heart('s)'-blood, blood of the heart: life, essence; heart'-bond, in masonry, a bond in which two headers meet in the middle of a wall and one header overlaps them; heart'-break, a crushing sorrow or grief.—*v.t.* (*Burns*) to break the heart of.—heartbrea'ker, a flirt: a curl, lovelock.—*adjs.* heart'brea'king; heart'-broken.—heart'burn, a burning, acrid feeling in throat or breast; heart'burning, discontent: secret grudging; heart cam, a heart-shaped cam in a stop-watch, etc.; heart cockle, heart shell, a mollusc (Isocardia) or its shell, like a cockle coiled at the bosses.—*adj.* heart'-dear (*Shak.*), dear to the heart, sincerely beloved.—heart disease', any morbid condition of the heart.—*adj.* heart'-eas'ing, giving peace to the mind.—heart'-failure, stoppage or inadequate functioning of the heart: shock producing faintness.—*adjs.* heart'felt, felt deeply: sincere; heart'-free, having the affections disengaged.—heart'-grief, deep-seated affliction; heart'-heav'iness, depression of spirits; heart'land, an area of a country that is centrally situated and/or vitally important:

[redacted]

with complete devotion to a cause; heart of heart(s), the inmost feelings or convictions: deepest affections; heart of oak, heartwood of the oak-tree: a brave, resolute heart; in good heart, in sound or fertile condition: in good spirits or courage; lay, take, to heart, to store up in the mind for future guidance: to be deeply moved by something; set the heart at rest, to render easy in mind; set the heart upon, to come to desire earnestly; speak to the heart (*B.*), to comfort, encourage; take heart, to be encouraged; take heart of grace (see grace); take to heart, to come to feel in earnest; wear one's heart on one's sleeve, to show the feelings openly; with all one's heart, most willingly. [O.E. *heorte*; cf. Du. *hart*, Ger. *herz*; L. *cor*, *cordis*; Gr. *kardiā*.]

hearth, *härth*, *n.* the part of the floor on which the fire is made: the fireside: the house itself: the home circle: the lowest part of a blast-furnace: a brazier, chafing-dish, or fire-box.—hearth'-brush, a brush for sweeping the hearth; hearth'-mon'ey, -penn'y, -tax, a tax on hearths; hearth'-rug, a rug laid over the hearth-stone; hearth'-stone, a stone forming a hearth: a soft stone used for whitening hearths, doorsteps, etc. [O.E. *heorth*; Du. *haard*, Ger. *herd*.]

heast, heaste, *hēst* (*Spens.*) *n.* Same as hest.

heat, *hēt*, *n.* that which excites the sensation of warmth: sensation of warmth, esp. in a high degree: degree of hotness: exposure to intense heat: a high temperature: the hottest time:

Ericaceae: a butterfly of the Satyridae.—*adj.* **heath'y**, abounding with heath.—**heath bell**, heather bell: harebell; **heath'bird, heath'-fowl**, the black grouse; **heath'cock**, the male black grouse; **heath'-hen**, the grey-hen or female black grouse: an extinct American bird akin to the prairie-chicken; **heath'-poult**, the black grouse, esp. the female or young. [O.E. *hǣth*; Ger. *heide*, Goth, *haithi*, a waste.]

heathen, *hē'dhn*, *n.* one who belongs to a people of some lower form of religion, esp. polytheistic, or of no religion: any person neither Christian nor Jewish (*arch.*): a pagan: one who is ignorant or unmindful of religion: an uncivilised person (*coll.*):—*pl.* **heath'en** (collectively), **heath'ens** (individually).—*adj.* pagan: irreligious—*ns.* **hea'thendom, heath'enesse** (*arch.*), **heathenism**: the condition of a heathen: those regions of the world where heathenism prevails.—*v.t.* **hea'thenise, -ize**, to make heathen or heathenish.—*adj.* **hea'thenish**, relating to the heathen: rude: uncivilised: cruel.—*adv.* **hea'thenishly**.—*ns.* **hea'thenishness; hea'thenism**, the religious system of the heathens: paganism: barbarism; **hea'thenry**, heathenism: heathendom. [O.E. *hǣthen*; Du. *heiden*.]

heather, *hedh'ər*, *n.* ling, a common low shrub (*Calluna vulgaris*) of the heath family: sometimes extended to the heaths (Erica): an assemblage of heather plants.—*adj.* of the colour of (red) heather: composed of or from heather.—

[redacted]

imagined by the old astronomers: (often *cap.*) the dwelling-place of God or the gods, and the blessed: (often *cap.*) the Deity as inhabiting heaven: supreme happiness.—*interj.* (in *pl.*) expressing surprise, disbelief, dismay, etc.—*n.* **heavenliness** (*hevn'*).—*adj.* **heavenly** (*hevn'*), of or inhabiting heaven: of or from God or the angels or saints: celestial: pure: supremely blessed: excellent (*coll.*).—*adv.* divinely, exceedingly (*arch.*): by the influence of heaven (*Milt.*).—*adj.* **heaven'ward**.—*advs.* **heaven'ward, heaven'wards**.—*adjs.* **heav'en-born**, descended from heaven; **heav'en-bred** (*Shak.*), bred or produced in heaven; **heav'en-direct'ed**, pointing to the sky: divinely guided; **heaven-fallen** (*hevn-föln'*; *Milt.*), fallen from heaven; **heaven-gift'ed**, bestowed by heaven; **heav'en-kiss'ing** (*Shak.*), as it were, touching the sky.—**heavenly bodies**, the sun, moon, planets, comets, stars, etc.; **heavenly host**, a multitude of angels.—*adj.* **heaven'ly-mind'ed**, with mind set upon heavenly things: pure.—**heaven'ly-mind'edness**.—*adj.* **heaven'-sent**, sent by heaven: very timely.—**heaven of heavens** (*B.*), the highest heavens, abode of God; **in the seventh heaven**, in a state of the most exalted happiness—from the Cabbalists, who divided the heavens into seven in an ascending scale of happiness up to the abode of God; **move heaven and earth**, to do everything possible; **tree of heaven**, ailanto. [O.E. *heofon*.]

Heaviside layer. See **Kennelly-Heaviside layer.**

member of a chapter or convent taking weekly turn to officiate.—**hebdomadal council**, an administrative board of Oxford university, meeting weekly. [Gr. *hebdomas, -ados*, a set of seven, a week—*hepta*, seven.]

Hebe, *hē'bē*, *n*. a daughter of Zeus and Hera, cup-bearer of Olympus, a personification of youth.—*n*. **hebephrenia** (*hē-bi-frē'ni-ə*), a form of insanity beginning in late childhood, arresting intellectual development, and ending in complete dementia.—*adjs*. and *ns*. **hebephrē'niac**, **hebephrenic** (*-fren'ik*). [Gr. *hēbē*, youth, puberty (*Hēbē*, the goddess), *phrēn*, mind.]

heben, *heb'n*, (*Spens.*) *n*., *adj*. Obs. form of ebony.

hebenon, *heb'ə-non*, **hebona**, *-nə*, (*Shak.*) *n*. something with a poisonous juice. [Perh. ebony or henbane, or Ger. *eibenbaum*, yew-tree.]

hebetate, *heb'i-tāt*, *v.t*. to dull or blunt.—*v.i*. to become dull.—*adj*. dull: blunt: soft-pointed.—*adj*. **heb'etant**, making dull.—*ns*. **hebetā'tion**, **heb'etude**; **hebetūdinos'ity**.—*adj*. **hebetū'dinous**. [L. *hebetāre, -ātum*—*hebes, -etis*, blunt.]

hebona. See hebenon.

Hebrew, *hē'brōō*, *n*. a Jew:—*fem*. **Hē'brewess** (*B.*): the Semitic language of the Hebrews: unintelligible speech (*coll.*).—*adj*. of the Hebrews or their language.—*adjs*. **Hebraic** (*hē-brā'ik*), **-al**, relating to the Hebrews or to their language.—*adv*. **Hebrā'ically**, after the manner of the Hebrew language: from right to left.—*n*. **Hebrā'icism**.—*v.t*. **Hē'brāise**, **-ize**, to make Hebrew.—*v.i*. to use a Hebrew idiom: to

of long duration. [Gr. *hektikos*, habitual—*hexis*, habit.]

hecto-, *hek'tō*, **hect-**, in composition (esp. in the metric system) 100 times.—*ns*. **hectare** (*hek'tār*), 100 ares or 10,000 sq. metres; **hec'togram(me)**, 100 grammes; **hec'tograph**, a gelatine pad for printing copies.—*v.t*. to reproduce in this way.—*adj*. **hectograph'ic**.—*ns*. **hec'tolitre**, 100 litres; **hec'tometre**, 100 metres; **hec'tostere**, 100 cubic metres or steres. [Fr. contraction of Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred.]

hector, *hek'tər*, *n*. a bully, a blusterer.—*v.t*. to treat insolently: to annoy.—*v.i*. to play the bully: to bluster.—*ns*. **hec'torer**; **hec'torism**.—*adv*. **hec'torly**.—*n*. **hec'torship**. [Gr. *Hektōr*, the Trojan hero.]

heddle, *hed'l*, *n*. a series of vertical cords or wires, each having in the middle a loop (**hedd'le-eye**) to receive a warp-thread, and passing round and between parallel bars.—*v.t*. to draw through heddle-eyes.—Also **heald**. [An assumed O.E. *hefedl*, earlier form of *hefeld*.]

Hedera, *hed'ər-ə*, *n*. the ivy genus of the Aralia family.—*adjs*. **hed'eral**; **hed'erated**, ivy-crowned. [L.]

hedge, *hej*, *n*. a close row of bushes or small trees serving as a fence: a barrier (*fig.*): an act of hedging.—*v.t*. to enclose with a hedge: to obstruct: to surround: to guard: to protect oneself from loss on, by compensatory transactions, e.g. bets on the other side.—*v.i*. to make hedges: to shuffle, as in argument: to be shifty.

[redacted]

attend to.—*v.i.* to mind, care.—*n.* notice: caution: attention.—*adj.* heed'ful, attentive: cautious.—*adv.* heed'fully.—*ns.* heed'fulness; heed'iness.—*adj.* heed'less.—*adv.* heed'lessly.—*n.* heed'lessness.—*adj.* heed'y (*Spens.*), heedful, careful. [O.E. *hēdan*; Du. *hoeden*, Ger. *hüten*.]

heehaw, *hē'hō*, *v.i.* to bray.—*n.* a bray. [Imit.]

heel, *hēl*, *n.* hind part of the foot below the ankle: the whole foot (esp. of beasts): the covering or support of the heel: a spur: the hinder part of anything, as a violin bow: a heel-like bend, as on a golf-club: a knob: the top, bottom, or end of a loaf or a cheese: a cad (*slang*).—*v.t.* to execute or perform with the heel: to strike with the heel: to furnish with a heel: to arm with a spur, as a fighting cock: to seize by the heels: to tie by the heels: to follow at the heels of: to supply with a weapon, money, etc.—*v.i.* to follow well (of a dog): to move one's heels to a dance rhythm: to kick the ball backwards out of the scrum with the heel (*Rugby football*).—*adj.* heeled, provided with a heel, shod: comfortably supplied with money, etc.—*ns.* heel'er, one who heels, in any sense: one who follows at heel, as an unscrupulously faithful follower of a party boss; heel'ing, a heel-piece (*Spens.*): the act of making or attaching a heel.—heel'-ball, a black waxy composition for blacking the edges of heels and soles of shoes and boots, and for taking rubbings; heel'-piece, a piece or cover for the heel; heel'-tap, a layer of material in a

the flight of Mohammed from Mecca, A.D. 622, from which is dated the Mohammedan era: any flight. [Ar. *hijrah*, flight, *hajara*, to leave.]

he-he, *hē-hē*, *interj.* representing a high-pitched or gleeful laugh.—*n.* such a laugh.—*v.i.* to laugh so. [Imit.]

heifer, *hef'ər*, *n.* a young cow. [O.E. *hēahfore*, *hēahfru*, *-fre*; lit. prob. high-goer—*faran*, to go.]

heigh, *hā* (or *hī*), *interj.* a cry of enquiry, encouragement, or exultation—also hey, ha.—*interj.* heigh'-ho, an exclamation expressive of weariness.—*n.* (*Scot.* also heich-how, *hēhh'-how'*) routine: familiar jog-trot. [Imit.]

height, *hīt*, *n.* the condition of being high: degree of highness: distance upwards: angle of elevation: that which is elevated: a hill: a high place: elevation in rank or excellence: utmost degree.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* height'en, to make or become higher: to make or become brighter or more conspicuous, or (*fig.*) stronger or more intense: to elate (*obs.*).—height of land, a watershed, esp. if not a range of hills; height to paper, the standard height (11/12 inch) of type, blocks, etc., from foot to face. [From highth—O.E. *hīehtho*, *hēahthu*—*hēah*, high.]

heil!, *hīl*, (Ger.) hail!

heimweh, *hīm'vā*, (Ger.) home-sickness.

heinous, *hā'nəs*, sometimes *hē'nəs*, *adj.* wicked in a high degree, enormous, odious, atrocious.—*adv.* hei'nously.—*n.* hei'nousness. [O.Fr. *haïnos* (Fr. *haineux*)—*haïr*, to hate.]

could be observed.—*adv.* **heli'acally.**—**heliacal rising,** the emergence of a star from the light of the sun; **heliacal setting,** its disappearance in it. [Gr. *hēliakos*—*hēlios,* the sun.]

Helianthemum, *hē-li-anth'ə-məm, n.* the rock-rose genus. [Gr. *hēlios,* sun, *anthemon,* flower.]

Helianthus, *hē-li-an'thəs, n.* the sunflower genus. [Gr. *hēlios,* sun, *anthos,* flower.]

helical, etc. See **helix.**

Heliconian, *hel-i-kō'ni-ən, adj.* pertaining to *Helicon* (Gr. *Helikōn*), a mountain-range in Boeotia, favourite seat of the Muses, by some modern poets made a fountain.

helicopter. See **heli-.**

helio-, *hē'li-ō-, hē-li-o'-,* in composition, sun.—*adj.* **heliocen'tric** (*-sen'trik*; Gr. *kentron,* centre; *astron.*), referred to the sun as centre.—*adv.* **heliocen'trically.**—*n.* **he'liochrome** (*-krōm*; Gr. *chrōma,* colour), a photograph in natural colours.—*adj.* **heliochrō'mic.**—*ns.* **he'liochrōmy; he'liograph** (Gr. *graphē,* a drawing), an apparatus for signalling by flashing the sun's rays: an engraving obtained photographically: an apparatus for photographing the sun: an instrument for measuring intensity of sunlight.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to communicate by heliograph.—*n.* **heliog'rapher.**—*adjs.* **heliograph'ic, -al.**—*adv.* **heliograph'ically.**—*ns.* **heliog'raphy; heliogravure** (*-grəv-ūr', -grāv'yər*; Fr. *héliogravure*), photo-engraving; **heliol'ater,** a sun-worshipper.—*adj.* **heliol'atrous.**—*ns.* **heliol'atry** (Gr. *latreiā,* worship), sun-worship; **heliol'ogy,** the science of the sun; **heliom'eter,** an instrument for measurin

a very light inert gas, discovered (1868) by Lockyer in the sun's atmosphere, isolated (1895) by Ramsay from cleveite, and found in certain natural gases.—**helium speech,** distorted speech of persons in a helium atmosphere.—**liquid helium,** helium in liquid form (below 4·22°K), which has remarkable qualities, undergoing a striking change at 2·19°K (see **superfluidity**). [Gr. *hēlios,* sun.]

helix, *hē'liks, n.* a screw-shaped coil: in math., a curve on a developable surface (esp. a right circular cylinder) which becomes a straight line when the surface is unrolled into a plane—distinguished from a *spiral,* which is a plane curve: the rim of the ear (*anat.*): a small volute or twist in the capital of a Corinthian column (*archit.*): a screw-propeller: (*cap.*; *zool.*) a genus of molluscs including the best-known land-snails:—*pl.* **hē'lixes** or **helices** (*hel'i-sēz*).—*adj.* **helical** (*hel'ik-əl*).—*adv.* **hel'ically.**—*n.pl.* **Helicidae** (*-is'i-dē*), a large family of terrestrial, air-breathing gasteropods, including the common snails.—*n.* **hel'icograph,** a drawing instrument for describing spirals on a plane.—*adjs.* **hel'icoid, -al,** like a helix, screw-shaped; **helispher'ic, -al,** loxodromic.—**helicoid cyme,** a bostryx. [Gr. *hĕlix,* a spiral—*helissein,* to turn round.]

Hell, *hel, n.* the place of the dead in general: the place or state of punishment of the wicked after death: the abode of evil spirits: the powers of Hell: (the following meanings without *cap.*) any place of vice or misery: a place of turmoil:

of the lily family (*American*, *false*, or *white hellebore*, known also as Indian poke or itchweed): the winter aconite (*winter hellebore*): the rhizome and roots of these prepared as a drug.—*n.* **hell′eborine** (*-īn*, *-in*), an orchid of the genus Epipactis. [Gr. *helleboros*.]

Hellene, *hel′ēn*, *n.* a Greek.—*adj.* **Hellēn′ic** (or *-en′*), Greek.—*v.i.* **hell′enise, -ize** (*-in-īz*), to conform, or tend to conform, to Greek usages.—*v.t.* to make Greek.—*ns.* **Hell′enism,** a Greek idiom: the Greek spirit: Greek nationality: conformity to Greek ways, esp. in language; **Hell′enist,** one skilled in the Greek language: one who adopted Greek ways and language, esp. a Jew.—*adjs.* **Hellenist′ic, -al,** pertaining to the Hellenists: pertaining to the Greeks, the Greek language and Greek culture, affected by foreign influences after the time of Alexander.—*adv.* **Hellenist′ically.** [Gr. *Hellēn*, a Greek: also the son of Deucalion.]

heller, *hel′ər*, *n.* a small coin probably first made at Hall in Swabia, in Austria and Czechoslovakia once worth a hundredth part of a crown.

hellgrammite, hellgramite, *hel′grə-mīt*, *n.* a large American neuropterous larva, used as bait by bass-fishers. [Origin unknown.]

hellicat, *hel′i-kat*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* giddy-headed: flighty.—*n.* a wicked creature. [Origin obscure.]

hellier. See **hell.**

hellion, etc. See **Hell.**

hello. Same as **hallo.**

help off with, to aid in taking off, disposing or getting rid of; **help on with,** to help to put on; **help oneself (to),** to take for oneself without waiting for offer or authority; **help out,** to eke out: to supplement: to assist; **more than one can help,** (illogically but idiomatically) more than is necessary; **so help me (God),** a form of solemn oath: on my word. [O.E. *helpan*, pa.t. *healp* (pl. *hulpon*), pa.p. *holpen*; O.N. *hjālpa*; Ger. *helfen*.]

helter-skelter, *hel′tər-skel′tər*, *adv.* in a confused hurry: tumultuously.—*n.* a confused medley: disorderly motion: a fair-ground spiral slide.—*adj.* confused.—*n.* **hel′ter-skel′teriness.** [Imit.]

helve, *helv*, *n.* the handle of an axe or similar tool.—*v.t.* to furnish with a helve.—**helve′-hamm′er,** a trip-hammer. [O.E. *helfe* (*hielfe*), a handle.]

Helvetic, *hel-vet′ik*, **Helvetian,** *hel-vē′shən*, *adjs.* Swiss.—*n.* **helvē′tium,** a superseded name for astatine.—**Helvetic Confessions,** two confessions of faith drawn up by the Swiss theologians in 1536 and 1566. [L. *Helvētia*, Switzerland.]

hem, *hem*, *n.* an edge or border: a border doubled down and sewed.—*v.t.* to form a hem on: to edge:—*pr.p.* **hemm′ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **hemmed.**—**hem′-stitch,** the ornamental finishing of the inner side of a hem, made by pulling out several threads adjoining it and drawing together in groups the cross-threads by successive stitches.—*v.t.* to embroider with such stitches.—**hem in,** to surround. [O.E. *hemm*, a border.]

hem, *hem*, *hm*, *n.* and *interj.* a sort of half-cough to

3 to 2, as the paeonic foot.—*ns.* **hemionus** (*hi-mī'-on-əs*), **hemione** (*hem'i-ōn*; Gr. *hēmionos*, mule—*onos*, an ass), an Asiatic wild ass, the kiang or the dziggetai; **hemipar'asite**, an organism that is partly parasitic, partly independent: a saprophyte capable of living parasitically.—*adj.* **hemiparasĭt'ic.**—*adv.* **hemiparasĭt'ically.**—*n.* **hemiplegia** (*-plē'ji-a*, or *-gi-a*; Gr. *plēgē*, a blow), paralysis of one side only.—*adj.* **hemiplegic** (*-plej'* or *-plēj'*).—*n.pl.* **Hemip'tera** (Gr. *pteron*, a wing), an order of insects, variously defined, with wings (when present) often half leathery, half membranous—the bugs, cicadas, greenfly, cochineal insect, etc.—*adjs.* **hemip'teral, hemip'teran, hemip'terous.**—*n.* **hem'isphere** (Gr. *hēmisphairion*—*sphaira*, a sphere), a half-sphere divided by a plane through the centre: half of the globe or a map of it: one of the two divisions of the cerebrum.—*adjs.* **hemisphĕr'ic, -al.**—*n.* **hemisphē'roid**, the half of a spheroid.—*adj.* **hemisphēroi'dal.**—*n.* **hemistich** (*hem'i-stik*; Gr. *hēmistichion*—*stichos*, a line), one of the two divisions of a line of verse: half a line, an incomplete or unfinished line: an epodic line or refrain.—*adj.* **hem'istichal** (or *-is'*).—*n.* **hem'itrope** (Gr. *tropos*, a turn), a form of twin crystal in which one twin is as if rotated through two right angles from the position of the other.—*adjs.* **hem'itrope, hemitropal** (*hem-it'rə-pl*), **hemitropic** (*-trop'*), **hemit'ropous.**—**Eastern and Western hemispheres**, the eastern and western halves of the terrestrial

house for fowls; **hen'-huss'y**, a man who meddles with women's affairs; **hen'-pad(d)'le, -paid'le** (see paddle (2)); **hen'-par'ty**, a gathering of women only.—*v.t.* **hen'peck**, to domineer over (said of a wife).—**hen'peck, henpeck'ery; hen'-pen'** (*Scot.*), fowl-house manure; **hen'-roost**, a roosting-place for fowls; **hen'-run**, an enclosure for fowls.—*adj.* **hen'-toed**, with toes turned in.—**hen'-wife**, a woman with charge of poultry.—*adj.* **hen'-witted**, brainless, silly.—**hen on a hot girdle** (chiefly *Scot.*), one who is in a jumpy or nervous state. [O.E. *henn*, fem. of *hana*, a cock; Ger. *henne* (*hahn*, cock).]

hence, *hens*, *adv.* from this place: from this time onward: in the future: from this cause or reason: from this origin.—*interj.* away! begone!—*advs.* **hence'forth, hencefor'ward**, from this time forth or forward. [M.E. *hennes*, formed with genitive ending from *henne*—O.E. *heonan*, from the base of he; Ger. *hinnen*, *hin*, hence: so L. *hinc*, hence—*hic*, this.]

henchman, *hench'*, *hensh'mən*, *n.* a servant: a page: a right-hand man: an active political partisan, esp. from self-interest: a thick-and-thin supporter:—*pl.* **hench'men.** [O.E. *hengest*, a horse (Ger. *hengst*), and *man*; not connected with haunch.]

hend, *hend*, (*obs.*) *adj.* convenient: skilful: gracious: courteous. [App. O.E. *gehende*, handy—*hand*.]

hend, *hend*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to seize, to grasp. [O.E.

hep, *hep*, (*obsolescent slang*) *adj*. knowing, informed, well abreast of fashionable knowledge and taste, esp. in the field of jazz.—**hep′-cat**, **hep′ster** (*slang*), a hipster (*q.v.*).—**be, get, hep to**, to be, become informed about. [Perh. *hep*, left (command in drilling)—with ideas of being in step.]

hepar, *hē′pär*, *n*. old name for liver-coloured compounds of sulphur.—*ns*. **heparin** (*hep′ə-rin*), complex substance formed in tissues of liver, lung, etc., that delays clotting of blood, used in medicine and surgery; **hepatec′tomy**, excision of the liver.—*adj*. **hepatic** (*hi-pat′ik*), pertaining to, or acting on, the liver: pertaining to liverworts: liver-coloured.—*n*. a liverwort: a hepatic medicine.—*n*. **Hepat′ica**, a genus of plants with slightly liver-like leaf once classed as a section of the Anemone genus: the common liverwort *Marchantia polymorpha*: (in *pl*.) **Hepat′icae** (*-sē*), liverworts.—*adjs*. **hepat′ical**; **hepaticolog′ical**.—*ns*. **hepaticol′ogist**, a student of liverworts; **hepaticol′ogy**; **hepatisation**, **-z-** (*-ət-ī-zā′shən*), a liver-like solidification of tissue as of the lungs in pneumonia.—*v.t*. **hep′atise**, **-ize**, to convert into a substance resembling liver: to impregnate with sulphuretted hydrogen (*obs*.).—*ns*. **hep′atite**, a variety of barytes with a sulphureous stink; **hepati′tis**, inflammation of the liver; **hepatol′ogist**, a specialist in liver diseases; **hepatol′ogy**; **hepatos′copy**, divination by inspection of the livers of animals. [Gr. *hēpar*, *hēpătos*, liver.]

hephthemimer, *hef-thi-mim′ər* (Gr. and *Lat. pros.*)

scale, consisting of seven notes. [Gr. *hepta*, seven.]

her, *hûr*, *pron*., *gen*. (or *poss. adj*.), *dat*., and *acc*. of the *pron*. she: herself (*refl*., *poetic* only): she (*coll. nom*.). [O.E. *hire*, gen. and dat. sing. of *hēo*, she.]

her, *hûr*, (*obs*.; *Spens*.) *pron*. or *poss. adj*. their. [O.E. *hiera*, *hira*, *heora*, gen. pl. of he.]

Heraclean, **Heracleian**, *her-ə-klē′ən*, *adj*. pertaining to *Heracles* (Gr. *Hēraklēs*).—*adj*. **Heracli′dan**, **Heraclei′dan**, pertaining to the Heracleidae or descendants of Heracles (Hercules), the aristocracy of Sparta.—*n*. **Her′aclid**, one claiming such descent.

herald, *her′əld*, *n*. in ancient times, an officer who made public proclamations and arranged ceremonies: in mediaeval times, an officer who had charge of all the etiquette of chivalry, keeping a register of the genealogies and armorial bearings of the nobles: an officer whose duty is to read proclamations, to blazon the arms of the nobility, etc.: a proclaimer: a forerunner: a name given to many newspapers: the red-breasted merganser, usually **her′ald-duck**.—*v.t*. to usher in: to proclaim.—*adj*. **heraldic** (*her-*, *hər-al′dik*), of or relating to heralds or heraldry.—*adv*. **heral′dically**.—*ns*. **her′aldry**, the art or office of a herald: the science of recording genealogies and blazoning coats of arms; **her′aldship**. [O.Fr. *herault*; of Gmc. origin.]

herb, *hûrb* (old-fashioned *ûrb*), *n*. a plant with no woody stem above ground, distinguished from a tree or shrub: a (without *cap.*) extremely difficult or dangerous, as the twelve labours of Hercules: (without *cap.*) of extraordinray strength and size.—**Hercules beetle**, a gigantic S. American lamellicorn beetle, 6 inches long, with a long horn on the thorax of the male and a smaller one on the head; **Hercules' choice**, toil and duty chosen in preference to ease and pleasure—from a famous story in Xenophon's *Memorabilia*; **Hercules' club**, a stick of great size and weight: a West Indian tree (Xanthoxylum): a kind of gourd: a species of Aralia.—**Pillars of Hercules**, two rocks flanking the entrance to the Mediterranean at the Strait of Gibraltar.

Hercynian, *hûr-sin'i-ən*, *adj.* of or pertaining to the forest-covered mountain region between the Rhine and the Carpathians or the mountain chains running NW. and SE. between Westphalia and Moravia, of Upper Carboniferous to Cretaceous date.—*n.* **her'cynite**, black spinel, aluminate of iron. [L. *Hercynia* (*silva*), the Hercynian (forest).]

herd, *hûrd*, *n.* a company of animals, esp. large animals, that habitually keep together: a group of domestic animals, esp. cows or swine, with or without a guardian: a stock of cattle: the people regarded as a mass, as acting from contagious impulse, or merely in contempt: the rabble.—*v.i.* to associate as in herds: to live like a beast in a herd.—*v.t.* to put in a herd: to drive together.—**herd'-book**, a pedigree book of cattle or pigs; **herd'-in'stinct**, the instinct that urges men or animals to act up

[redacted]

hered'itary, descending or coming by inheritance: transmitted to offspring: succeeding by inheritance: according to inheritance. [L. *hērēditās*, *-ātis*—*hērēs*, *-ēdis*, an heir.]

Hereford, *her'i-fərd*, *adj.* of a breed of white-faced red cattle, originating in *Hereford*shire.]

Herero, *hə-re'rō*, *he'rə-rō*, *n.* a Bantu people of South West Africa: a member of this people: its language:—*pl.* **Hereros**, **Hereroes**.—*adj.* of or pertaining to the Herero people or their language.

heresy, *her'i-si*, *n.* belief contrary to the authorised teaching of one's natural religious community: an opinion opposed to the usual or conventional belief: heterodoxy.—*ns.* **heresiarch** (*he-rē'zi-ärk*), a leader in heresy; **heresiog'rapher**, one who writes about heresies; **heresiog'raphy**; **heresiol'ogist**, a student of, or writer on, heresies; **heresiol'ogy**; **heretic** (*her'ə-tik*), the upholder of a heresy.—*adj.* **heretical** (*hi-ret'i-kl*).—*adv.* **heret'ically**.—*v.t.* **heret'icate**, to denounce as heretical.—**her'esy-hunt**, vexatious pursuit of a supposed heretic; **her'esy-hunt'er**. [O.Fr. *heresie*—L. *haeresis*—Gr. *hairesis*, the act of taking, choice, set of principles, school of thought—*haireein*, to take.]

heriot, *her'i-ət*, *n.* a fine due to the lord of a manor on the death of a tenant—originally his best beast or chattel.—*adj.* **her'iotable**. [O.E. *heregeatu*, a military preparation—*here*, an army, *geatwe*, equipment.]

herisson, *her'i-sən*, *n.* a spiked beam turning on a

Hermes: a herm. [Gr. *Hermēs*, identified by the Romans with Mercury.]

hermetic, -al, *hûr-met'ik*, *-əl*, *adjs*. belonging in any way to the beliefs current in the Middle Ages under the name of *Hermes*, the Thrice Great: belonging to magic or alchemy, magical: perfectly close.—*adv*. **hermet'ically**.—*n*. (treated as *sing*.) **hermet'ics**, the philosophy wrapped up in the hermetic books, esoteric science: alchemy.—**hermetically sealed**, closed completely: made air-tight by melting the glass. [From *Hermēs Trismegistos*, Hermes the thrice-greatest, the Greek name for the Egyptian Thoth, god of science, esp. alchemy.]

hermit, *hûr'mit*, *n*. a solitary religious ascetic: one who lives a solitary life: a beadsman: a kind of humming-bird: a hermit-crab.—*ns*. **her'mitage**, a hermit's cell: a retired abode: a wine produced near Valence (Drôme) in France, where there was a supposed hermit's cell; **her'mitess**, a female hermit.—*adj*. **hermit'ical**.—**her'mit-crab**, a soft-bodied crustacean that inhabits a mollusc shell. [M.E. *eremite*, through Fr. and L. from Gr. *erēmitēs*—*erēmos*, solitary.]

hern, *hûrn*. Same as heron.

hern, *ûrn*, a dialect form for hers. [App. from her, on the analogy of mine, thine.]

hernia, *hûr'ni-a*, *n*. a protrusion through a weak

with spreading clusters of vesicles on an inflamed base—esp. *herpes zoster* or shingles.—*adj*. **herpetic** (*-pet'ik*), relating to or resembling herpes: creeping. [Gr. *herpēs*—*herpein*, to creep.]

Herpestes, *hər-pes'tēz*, *n*. the ichneumon or mongoose genus. [Gr. *herpēstēs*—*herpein*, to creep.]

herpetology, *hûr-pi-tol'ə-ji*, *n*. the study of reptiles.—*adjs*. **her'petoid**, reptile-like; **herpetolog'ic, -al**.—*adv*. **herpetolog'ically**.—*n*. **herpetol'ogist**. [Gr. *herpeton*, a reptile—*herpein*, to creep.]

herr, *her*, *n*. lord, master, the German term of address equivalent to sir, or (prefixed) Mr:—*pl*. **herr'en**.—*n*. **herrenvolk**, *her'en-fōlk*, master race, fitted and entitled by their superior qualities to rule the world. [Ger.]

herring, *her'ing*, *n*. a common small sea-fish (*Clupea harengus*) of great commercial value, found moving in great shoals or multitudes.—*n*. **herr'inger** (*-ing-ər*), a man or boat employed in herring fishing.—*adj*. **herr'ing-bone**, like the spine of a herring, applied to a kind of masonry in which the stones slope in different directions in alternate rows, to a zigzag stitch crossed at the corners, to a crossed strutting, etc.: in skiing, of a method of climbing a slope, the skis being placed at an angle and leaving tating.—**hesitation waltz**, a kind of waltz into which a pause and gliding step are introduced at intervals. [L. *haesitāre*, *-ātum*, freq. of *haerēre*, *haesum*, to stick.]

hesp, *hesp*, a Scots form of hasp.

Hesper, *hes'pər*, **Hesperus**, *-əs*, *ns*. Venus as the evening star.—*adj*. **Hesperian** (*-pē'ri-ən*), western: Italian (from the Greek point of view): Spanish (from the Roman): of the Hesperides: of the skipper butterflies.—*n*. a westerner: a skipper butterfly.—*ns*. **hes'perid** (*-pər-id*) one of the Hesperides: a skipper butterfly:—*pl*. **Hesperides** (*-per'i-dēz*), the sisters who guarded in their delightful gardens in the west the golden apples which Hera, on her marriage with Zeus, had received from Gaea; **hesperid'ium** (*bot*.), a fruit of the orange type.—*n.pl*. **Hesperiidae** (*-i'i-dē*), a family of moth-like butterflies, the skippers.—*n*. **Hes'peris**, the dame's violet genus of Cruciferae, generally fragrant in the evening. [Gr. *hesperos*, evening, western.]

Hessian, *hes'i-ən*, sometimes *hesh'*(i)*ən*, *adj*. of or pertaining to Hesse: mercenary (from the use of Hessian mercenaries by the British against the Revolutionaries) (*U.S.*).—*n*. a native or citizen of Hesse: (without *cap*.) a cloth made of jute: short for **Hessian boot**, a kind of long boot first worn by Hessian troops.—**Hessian fly**, a midge whose larva attacks wheat stems in America, once believed to have been introduced in straw for the Hessian troops. [*Hesse*, Ger. *Hessen*, in Germany.]

chronist'ic; **heteroch'ronous**.—*n*. **heterochrony** (*ok'rə-ni*; Gr. *chronos*, time; *biol*.), divergence from the normal time sequence in development. —*adj*. **het'eroclite** (*-klīt*; Gr. *heteroklītos*—*klitos*, inflected—*klinein*, to inflect; *gram*.), irregularly inflected: irregular: having forms belonging to different declensions.—*n*. a word irregularly inflected: anything irregular.—*adjs*. **heteroclīt'ic**, **heteroc'lītous**; **heterocyclic** (*-sī'klik*; Gr. *kyklos*, wheel), having a closed chain in which the atoms are not all alike (*chem*.): having different numbers of parts in different whorls (*bot*.).—*n*. **heterodactyl** (*-dak'til*; Gr. *daktylos*, toe), a heterodactylous bird.—*adj*. heterodactylous.—*adjs*. **heterodac'tylous**, having the first and second toes turned backwards (as trogons—not the first and fourth as parrots); **het'erodont** (Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth), having different kinds of teeth; **het'erodox** (Gr. *heterodoxos*—*doxa*, opinion—*dokeein*, to think), holding an opinion other than or different from the one generally received, esp. in theology: heretical.—*n*. **het'erodoxy**, heresy.—*adjs*. **het'erodyne** (*-ō-dīn*; Gr. *dӯnamis*, strength), in radio communication, applied to a method of imposing on a continuous wave another of slightly different length to produce beats; **heteroecious** (*-ē'shəs*).—*n*. **heteroecism** (*-ē'sizm*; Gr. *oikos*, a house), parasitism upon different hosts at different stages of the life-cycle.—*adj*. **heterog'amous**.—*ns*. **heterog'amy** (Gr. *gamos*, marriage), alternation of generations (*biol*.): reproduction by unlike gametes (*biol*.):

[redacted]

development of abnormal tissue or tissue in an abnormal place.—*adj*. **heteroplastic** (*-plas'tik*).—*ns*. **het'eroplasty, heteroplasia**: grafting of tissue from another person; **heteropod**.—*ns.pl*. **Heterop'oda** (Gr. *pous*, *podos*, foot), pelagic gasteropods in which the foot has become a swimming organ; **Heterop'tera** (Gr. *pteron*, a wing), a suborder of insects, the bugs, Hemiptera with fore and hind wings (when present) markedly different.—*adj*. **heterop'terous**.—*n*. **heteroscian** (*het-ər-osh'i-ən*; Gr. *skiā*, a shadow), a dweller in a temperate zone, whose noon-shadow is always thrown one way, either north or south.—*adj*. **heterosex'ūal**, having, or pertaining to, sexual attraction towards the opposite sex.—*ns*. **heterosexual'ity**; **heterō'sis**, cross-fertilisation.—*n.pl*. **Heterosō'mata** (Gr. *sōma*, pl. *sōmata*, a body), the flat-fishes.—*adjs*. **heterosō'matous**; **heterosporous** (*-os'por-əs*, or *-pōr'*, *-pör'*), having different kinds of asexually produced spores.—*n*. **heteros'pory**.—*adj*. **heterostroph'ic** (Gr. *strophē*, a turning), consisting of unequal strophes: coiled contrary to the usual direction.—*n*. **heteros'trophy**.—*adjs*. **het'erostyled, heterosty'lous**, having styles of different length in different flowers.—*ns*. **heterostyl'ism**; **het'erostyly**.—*adj*. **heterotact'ic**.—*ns*. **heterotax'is, het'erotaxy** (Gr. *taxis*, arrangement), anomalous arrangement of, e.g. parts of the body, etc.—*adj*. **heterothall'ic** (Gr. *thallos*, a shoot; *bot*.), having (as certain fungi) two physiologically different types of mycelium, called plus and minus, comparable to male and female.—*ns*. **heterothall'ism, het'ero-**

hewed; *pa.p*. **hewed**, or **hewn**.—*n*. (*Spens*.) hacking.—*n*. **hew'er**, one who hews.—*n*. and *adj*. **hew'ing**.—*adj*. **hewn**. [O.E. *hēawan*; Ger. *hauen*.]

hew (*Spens*.). See **hue** (1).

hewgh, *hū*, (*Shak*.) *interj*. imitating the whistling of an arrow.

hex, *heks*, *n*. a witch: a wizard: a spell: something which brings bad luck. [Ger. *hexe* (*fem*.), *hexer* (*masc*.).]

hex, *heks*, *n*. coll. for *uranium hexafluoride*, a compound used in separating uranium isotopes by gaseous diffusion.

hex-, hexa-, *heks-*, *heks'ə-*, *heks-a'-*, in composition, six.—*n*. **hex'achord** (*-körd*), a diatonic series of six notes having a semitone between the third and fourth.—*adj*. **hex'act** (*-akt*; Gr. *aktis*, *-īnos*, ray), six-rayed.—*n*. a six-rayed sponge spicule.—*adj*. **hexacti'nal** (or *-akt'i-nl*), six-rayed.—*n*. and *adj*. **hexactinell'id**.—*n.pl*. **Hexactinell'ida**, a class of sponges whose spicules have three axes and therefore (unless some are suppressed) six rays.—*n*. **hexad** (*heks'ad*; Gr. *hexas*, *-ados*), a series of six numbers: a set of six things: an atom, element, or radical with a combining power of six units (*chem*.).—*adjs*. **hexad'ic**; **hexadactyl'ic, hexadact'ylous** (Gr. *daktylos*, finger, toe), six-fingered: six-toed.—*n*. **hexaëmeron** (*heks-ə-ē'mer-on*; Gr. *hēmerā*, day), a period of six days, esp. that of the creation, according to Genesis: a history of the six days of creation.—*adj*. **hex'aglot** (Gr. *glōtta*, tongue), in six languages.

unsaturated hydrocarbon (C_6H_{12}) of the ethylene series; **hex′ose**, a sugar (of various kinds) with six carbon atoms to the molecule. [Gr. *hex*, six; cf. L. *sex*, and six.]

hexobarbitone sodium, *heks-ō-bär′bi-tōn*. See **Evipan**.

hey, *hā*, *interj*. expressive of joy or interrogation, or calling attention.—*interjs*. **hey′day** (*arch*.), expressive of frolic, exultation, or wonder; **hey′-go-mad** (*dial*.), expressing a high degree of excitement.—Also *n*., as like hey-go-mad, helter-skelter.—*interjs*. and *ns*. **hey′-pass**, **hey′-pres′to**, a conjuror's command in passing objects.—**hey for**, now for: off we go for. [Imit.]

hey, **hay**, *hā*, *n*. a winding country dance.—*v.i*. to dance the hay.—*n*. **hey′-** or **hay-de-guy** (*-gī*), **-guise**, **-guyes**, a hay popular in the 16th and 17th centuries. [Obs. Fr. *haye*.]

heyday, *hā′dā*, *n*. high spirits (*arch*.): culmination or climax of vigour, prosperity, gaiety, etc.: flush or full bloom. [Origin obscure.]

heyduck. See **haiduck**.

hi!, *hī*, *interj*. calling attention: hey. [Cf. **hey** (1).]

hiant, *hī′ənt*, *adj*. gaping. [L. *hiāns*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *hiāre*, to gape.]

hiatus, *hī-ā′təs*, *n*. a gap: an opening: a break in continuity, a defect: a concurrence of vowel sounds in two successive syllables (*gram*.):—*pl*. **hiā′tuses**.—**hiatus hernia**, one in which a part of a viscus protrudes through a natural opening, esp. through that in the diaphragm intended for

hid, **hidden**. See **hide** (1).

hidage. See **hide** (3).

hidalgo, *hi-dal′gō*, *n*. a Spanish nobleman of the lowest class: a gentleman:—*pl*. **hidal′gōs**; *fem*. **hidal′ga**, *pl*. **hidal′gas**.—*adj*. **hidal′gōish**.—*n*. **hidal′gōism**. [Sp. *hijo de algo*, son of something.]

hiddenite, *hid′ən-īt*, *n*. a green spodumene, discovered by W. E. *Hidden* (1853-1918).

hidder, *hid′ər*; (*Spens*.) *n*. a young male sheep:—*fem*. **shidder**. [Perh. he, and deer.]

hide, *hīd*, *v.t*. to conceal: to keep in concealment: to keep secret or out of sight.—*v.i*. to go into, or to stay in, concealment:—*pa.t*. **hid**, *hid*; *pa.p*. **hidden**, *hid′n*, **hid**.—*n*. a hiding-place: a concealed place from which to observe wild animals, etc.—*adj*. **hidd′en**, concealed: unknown.—*adv*. **hidd′enly**, in a hidden or secret manner.—*n*. **hidd′enness**.—*adj*. **hidd′enmost**, most hidden.—*n*. **hīd′ing**, concealment: a place of concealment.—**hide′-and-(go-)seek**, a game in which one seeks the others, who have hidden themselves; **hide′-away**, a fugitive: a place of concealment: a refuge.—*adj*. that hides away.—**hide′out**, a retreat; **hīd′ing-place**; **hid′y-hole** (*Scot*. and *U.S*.), a hiding-place. [O.E. *hȳdan*; cf. M.L.G.. *hûden*, and (doubtfully) Gr. *keuthein*.]

hide, *hīd*, *n*. the skin of an animal, esp. the larger animals, sometimes used derogatorily for human skin.—*v.t*. to flog or whip: to skin.—*n*. **hīd′ing**, a thrashing.—*adj*. **hide′-bound**, of animals, having the hide attached so closely to the back and ribs that it is taut.

hi'erarchy, the collective body of angels, grouped in three divisions and nine orders of different power and glory; (1) seraphim, cherubim, thrones; (2) dominations or dominions, virtues, powers; (3) principalities, archangels, angels: each of the three main classes of angels: classification in graded subdivisions: a body classified in successively subordinate grades: priestly government. [Gr. *hierarchēs—hieros*, sacred, *archein*, to rule.]

hieratic, *hi-ər-at'ik*, *adj*. priestly: applying to a certain kind of ancient Egyptian writing which consisted of abridged forms of hieroglyphics; also to certain styles in art bound by religious convention.—*n*. **hierat'ica**, the finest papyrus. [L. *hierāticus*—Gr. *hierātikos—hieros*, sacred.]

hierocracy, *hī-ər-ok'rə-si*, *n*. priestly government. —*n*. **hi'erocrat**.—*adj*. **hierocrat'ic**. [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, *krateein*, to rule.]

hierodule, *hī'ər-ō-dūl*, *n*. a temple slave. [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, *doulos*, a slave.]

hieroglyph, *hī'ər-ō-glif*, *n*. a sacred character used in ancient Egyptian picture-writing or in picture-writing in general.—*v.t*. to represent by hieroglyphs.—*adjs*. **hieroglyph'ic, -al**.—*n*. **hierogly-ph'ic**, a hieroglyph: any written character difficult to read.—*adv*. **hieroglyph'ically**.—*n*. **hieroglyphist** (*-og'*), one skilled in hieroglyphics. [Gr. *hieroglyphikon—hieros*, sacred, *glyphein*, to carve.]

hierogram, *hī'ər-ō-gram*, *n*. a sacred or hieroglyphic symbol.—*n*. **hierogramm'at(e)**, a writer

time, e.g. *season*, *summer*): of grave importance: advanced: exalted: excellent: eminent: dignified: chief: noble: haughty: arrogant: extreme in opinion: powerful: angry: loud: violent: tempestuous: acute in pitch: luxurious: elated: drunk: over-excited, nervy: under the influence of a drug: standing out: difficult, abstruse: dear: for heavy stakes: remote in time: of meat, etc., slightly tainted: pronounced with some part of the tongue much raised in the mouth (*phon.*): of latitude, far from the equator: of an angle, approaching a right angle: florid.—*adv*. at or to an elevated degree: aloft: shrilly: arrogantly: eminently: powerfully: luxuriously: dear: for heavy stakes.—*n*. that which is high: an elevated region: the highest card: the maximum, high level.—*adj*. **high'er**, *comp*. of high.—*v.t*. to raise higher: to lift.—*v.i*. to ascend. —*adjs*. **high'ermost** (*rare*), **high'est**, *superl*. of high.—*n.pl*. **High'ers** (*coll.*), school examinations leading to the Scottish Certificate of Education at higher level: passes in these.—*adj*. **high'ish**, somewhat high.—*adv*. **high'ly**, in a high degree: in a high position.—*adj*. **high'most**.—*ns*. **high'ness**, the state of being high: dignity of rank: a title of honour given to princes; **hight** (*hīt*), **highth** (*hīth*), obsolete forms of height.—**high ad'miral**, a high or chief admiral of a fleet; **high altar** (see altar); **high bailiff**, an officer who serves writs, etc., in certain franchises, exempt from the ordinary supervision of the sheriff; **high'ball** (*U.S.*), whisky and soda or the like with

—*adj.* **high′-grade**, superior: rich in metal.—*v.t.* to steal rich ore from.—*adj.* **high′-grown** (*Shak.*), covered with a high growth.—**high hand**, arbitrary arrogance.—*adj.* **high′-hand′ed**, overbearing: arbitrary.—**high′-hand′edness**; **high′-hat′**, orig. a wearer of a top-hat: a snob or aristocrat: one who puts on airs.—*adj.* affectedly superior. —*v.i.* to put on airs.—*v.t.* to adopt a superior attitude towards or to ignore socially.—*adjs.* **high′-heart′ed**, full of courage; **high′-heeled**, having, wearing, high-heels.—**high′jack, -er** (see **hijack, -er**); **high jinks**, boisterous play, jollity: an old Scottish tavern game in which persons played various parts under penalty of a forfeit; **high jump**, (a field event consisting of) a jump for height.—*adj.* **high′-kilt′ed**, having the skirt much kilted up: indecorous.—**high′land**, a mountainous district, esp. (in *pl.* **Highlands**) the north-west of Scotland, bordered geologically by the great fault running from Dumbarton to Stonehaven, or, ethnologically, the considerably narrower area in which Gaelic is or was recently spoken.—*adj.* belonging to or characteristic of a highland, esp. the Highlands of Scotland.—**High′lander**, **High′landman**, an inhabitant or native of a mountainous region, esp. the Highlands of Scotland; **Highland cattle**, a shaggy breed with very long horns; **Highland dress**, or **costume**, kilt, plaid, and sporran; **Highland fling**, a lively dance of the Scottish Highlands, danced by one person.—*adj.* **high′-lev′el**, at a high level, esp. involving very im- looking upwards, supercilious.—**high society**, fashionable, wealthy society.—*adjs.* **high′-souled**, having a high or lofty soul or spirit; **high′-sound′ing**, pompous: imposing; **high′-speed**, working, or suitable for working, at a great speed; **high′-spir′ited**, having a high spirit or natural fire: bold: daring.—**high spot**, an outstanding feature; **high′-stepp′er**, a horse that lifts its feet high from the ground: a person of imposing bearing or fashionable pretensions.—*adjs.* **high′-stepp′ing**; **high′-stom′ached** (*Shak.*), proud-spirited, lofty, obstinate; **high′-strung**, nervously sensitive, excitable.—**High Street**, a common name for the main, or former main street of a town; **high table**, the don's table in a college dining-hall; **high′-ta′per**, hag-taper.—*v.i.* **high′tail**, to hightail it (see below).—*adj.* **high′-tast′ed**, having a strong, piquant taste or relish.—**high tea**, a tea with meat, etc., as opposed to a plain tea.—*adj.* **high-test**, (of petrol) boiling at comparatively low temperature and so of high performance.—**high tide**, **high water**: a tide higher than usual: a great festival (*rare*); **high time**, quite time (that something were done): a time of jollity; **high-to′by** (*thieves' slang*), (see **toby**).—*adj.* **high′-toned**, high in pitch: morally elevated: superior, fashionable. —**high′-top** (*Shak.*), a mast-head; **high treason**, treason against the sovereign or state: **high′-up**, one in high position (also *adj.*).—*adjs.* **high-velocity**, (of shells) propelled at high speed with low trajectory; **high′-viced** (*Shak.*), enormously and bootleggers: one who hijacks.—*v.t.* **hi′jack, high′jack,** to stop and rob (a vehicle): to steal in transit: to force a pilot to fly (an aeroplane) to an unscheduled destination: to force the driver to take (a vehicle) to a destination of the hijacker's choice.—Also *v.i.* [Origin obscure.]

hijinks. Same as **high jinks.**

hijra, hijrah. Same as **hegira.**

hike, *hīk, v.t.* (usually with *up*; *coll.*) to raise up with a jerk: to increase (e.g. prices) sharply and suddenly.—*v.i.* to hitch: to tramp: to go walking and camping with equipment on back: (of shirts, etc.) to move up out of place.—*ns.* **hike,** a walking tour, outing or march; **hi′ker.** [Perh. hitch.]

hilar. See **hilum.**

hilarious, *hi-lā′ri-əs, adj.* gay: extravagantly merry.—*adv.* **hilā′riously.**—*n.* **hilarity** (*hi-lar′*), gaiety: pleasurable excitement. [L. *hilaris*—Gr. *hilaros*, cheerful.]

Hilary, *hil′ər-i, adj.* a term or session of the High Court of Justice in England: also one of the university terms at Oxford and Dublin—from St *Hilary* of Poitiers (d. *c.* 367; festival, Jan. 13).

hilch, *hilsh,* (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to hobble.—*n.* a limp.

hild, *hild* (*Shak., Spens.*). Same as **held.**

Hildebrandism, *hil′də-brand-izm, n.* the spirit and policy of *Hildebrand* (Pope Gregory VII, 1073-1085), unbending assertion of the power of the Church, etc.—*adj.* **Hildebrand′ic.**

hilding, *hild′ing,* (*arch.*) *n.* a mean, cowardly person, a dastard: a worthless beast.—*adj.*

(*-it′ik*). [*Himyar*, a traditional king of Yemen.]

hin, *hin, n.* a Hebrew liquid measure containing about four or six English quarts. [Heb. *hīn.*]

hind, *hīnd, n.* the female of the stag or red-deer.—*n.* **hind′berry,** the raspberry. [O.E. *hind*; Du. and Ger. *hinde.*]

hind, *hīnd,* (now *Scot.*) *n.* a farm-servant, with cottage on the farm, formerly bound to supply a female field-worker (*bondager*): a rustic. [O.E. *hīna, hīwna*, gen. pl. of *hīwan*, members of a household.]

hind, *hīnd, adj.* placed in the rear: pertaining to the part behind: backward—opp. to *fore.*—*adj.* **hinder** (*hīn′dər*; *Scot. hin′ər*), hind: last (*Scot.*; as *this hinder nicht*, last night).—*n.pl.* **hind′erlin(g)s,** less correctly **hinderlan(d)s** (*hin′ər-lənz*; *Scot.*), the buttocks.—*adjs.* **hīnd′ermost, hīnd′most,** superlative of hind, farthest behind.—*adj.* and *adv.* **hind′ward.**—**hind′-brain′,** the cerebellum and medulla oblongata; **hin′der-end** (*Scot. hin′ər-en′, -end′*) the latter end: buttocks; **hind′foot.**—*adv.* **hindfore′most,** with the back part in the front place.—**hind′-gut,** the posterior part of the alimentary canal; **hind′head,** the back of the head, the occiput; **hind′leg.**—*n.pl.* **hind-quar′ters,** the rear parts of an animal.—**hind′sight,** wisdom after the event; **hind′-wheel; hind′-wing.** [O.E. *hinder*, backwards; Goth. *hindar*, Ger. *hinter*, behind; cf. O.E. *hindan* (adv.), back; behind.]

hinder, *hin′dər, v.t.* to keep back: to stop, or prevent the hip-joint: in archit., the external angle formed by the sides of a roof when the end slopes backwards instead of terminating in a gable.—*v.t.* to sprain or hurt the hip of: to throw over the hip: to carry on the hip (*U.S.*): to construct with a hip (*archit.*):—*pr.p.* **hipp′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **hipped, hipt.**—*adj.* **hipped**, having a hip or hips: of a roof, sloping at the end as well as at the sides.—*n.* **hipp′ing** (*Scot.*), a napkin wrapped about an infant's hips.—*adj.* **hipp′y**, having large hips.—*n.* **hip′sters**, trousers (for men or women) from the hips, not the waist.—**hip′-bath**, a bath to sit in; **hip′-belt**, the 14th-century sword-belt, passing diagonally from waist to hip; **hip′-bone**, the innominate bone; **hip′-flask**, a flask carried in a hip-pocket; **hip′-gir′dle**, the pelvic girdle: a hip-belt; **hip′-gout**, sciatica; **hip′-joint**, the articulation of the head of the thigh-bone with the ilium; **hip′-knob**, an ornament placed on the apex of the hip of a roof or of a gable; **hip′-lock**, in wrestling, a form of cross-buttock; **hip′-pock′et**, a trouser pocket behind the hip; **hip′-roof′**, a hipped roof.—*adj.* **hip′-shot**, having the hip out of joint.—**have, catch, on the hip**, to get an advantage over someone (from wrestling); **hip-joint disease**, a disease of the hip-joint with inflammation, fungous growth, caries, and dislocation. [O.E. *hype*; Goth. *hups*, Ger. *hüfte*.]

hip, *hip*, **hep**, *hep*, *n.* the fruit of the dog-rose or other rose. [O.E. *hēope*.]

hip, hyp, *hip*, *n.* (*arch.*) hypochondria.—*v.t.* to render melancholy or annoyed: to offend.

[redacted]

sunken, livid appearance, e.g. near death, described by Hippocrates.—**Hippocratic oath**, an oath taken by a doctor binding him to observe the code of medical ethics contained in it—first drawn up (perhaps by Hippocrates) in the 4th or 5th century B.C.

Hippocrene, *hip-ō-krē′nē*, *hip′ō-krēn*, (*myth.*) *n.* a fountain on the northern slopes of Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses and Apollo, attributed to a kick of Pegasus. [Gr. *hippokrēnē*—*hippos*, a horse, *krēnē*, a fountain.]

hippocrepian, *hip-ō-krē′pi-ən*, *adj.* horseshoe-shaped. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, *krēpis*, a shoe.]

hippodame, *hip′ō-dām*, *n.* (*Spens.*, wrongly) the sea-horse.—*n.* **hippodamist** (*hip-od′ə-mist*), a horse-tamer.—*adj.* **hippod′amous**, horse-taming. [Gr. *hippos*, horse, *damaein*, to tame.]

hippodrome, *hip′ə-drōm*, *n.* a racecourse for horses and chariots (*ant.*): a circus: a variety theatre.—*adj.* **hippodromic** (*-drom′*). [Gr. *hippodromos*—*hippos*, a horse, *dromos*, a course.]

hippogriff, hippogryph, *hip′ō-grif*, *n.* a fabulous mediaeval animal, a griffin-headed winged horse. [Fr. *hippogriffe*—Gr. *hippos*, a horse, *gryps*, a griffin.]

hippomanes, *hip-om′ən-ēz*, *n.* an ancient philtre obtained from a mare or foal. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, *maniā*, madness.]

hippophagy, *hip-of′ə-ji*, *-gi*, *n.* feeding on horse-flesh.—*n.* **hippoph′agist**, an eater of horse-flesh.—*adj.* **hippoph′agous** (*-gəs*), horse-eating. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, *phagein* (aor.), to eat.]

hippopotamus, *hip-ō-pot′ə-məs*, *n.* a large African

hirrient, *hir'i-ənt*, *adj.* roughly trilled.—*n.* a trilled sound. [L. *hirriēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *hirrīre*, to snarl.]

hirsel, *hûr'*, *hir'sl*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a stock of sheep: a multitude: the ground occupied by a hirsel of sheep.—*v.t.* to put in different groups. [O.N. *hirzla*, safe-keeping—*hirtha*, to herd.]

hirsle, *hûr'*, *hir'sl*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to slide, wriggle, or hitch on the hams: to move forward with a rustling sound. [Cf. O.N. *hrista*, to shake.]

hirstie, *hirs'*, *hûrs'ti*, (*obs. Scot.*) *adj.* dry: barren.

hirsute, *hûr'sūt*, or *hər-sūt'*, *adj.* hairy: rough: shaggy: having long, stiffish hairs (*bot.*).—*n.* **hirsute'ness.** [L. *hirsūtus*—*hirsus*, *hirtus*, shaggy.]

hirudin, *hir-ōōd'in*, *n.* a substance present in the salivary secretion of the leech which prevents blood-clotting.—*n. pl.* **Hirudinea** (*-in'i-ə*), a class of worms, the leeches.—*n.* and *adj.* **hirudin'ean.**—*adjs.* **hirud'inoid**; **hirud'inous.** [L. *hirūdō*, *-inis*, a leech.]

hirundine, *hi-run'dīn*, *-din*, *adj.* of or pertaining to the swallow. [L. *hirundō*, *-inis*, a swallow.]

his, *hiz*, *pron.*, *gen.* of he, or (*obs.*) of it (or *possessive adj.*).—**hisn**, **his'n**, dialectal forms on the analogy of mine, thine. [O.E. *his*, gen. of *hē*, *he*, he, and of *hit*, it.]

hish, *hish*, a by-form of hiss.

Hispanic, *his-pan'ik*, *adj.* Spanish.—*adv.* **Hispan'ically.**—*vs.t.* **hispan'icise**, **-ize**, (*-i-sīz*), **hispan'iolise**, **-ize**, to render Spanish.—*n.* **hispan'icism**, a Spanish phrase. [L. *Hispānia*, Spain.]

Hispano-

of the world, a nation, an institution, a science, etc.: the knowledge of past events: a course of events: a life-story: an eventful life, a past of more than common interest: a drama representing historical events.—*v.t.* to record (*Shak.*).—*n.* **historian** (*his-tō'ri-ən*, *-tö'*), a writer of history (usu. in the sense of an expert, an authority, on).—*adjs.* **histo'riāted**, adorned with figures; **historic** (*-tor'ik*), famous or important in history; **histor'ical**, pertaining to history: containing history: derived from history: associated with history: according to history: authentic. (Formerly historic and historical were often used interchangeably.)—*adv.* **histor'ically.**—*v.t.* **histor'icise**, **-ize**, (*-sīz*), to make or represent as, historic.—*n.* **histor'icism**, a theory that all sociological phenomena are historically determined: a strong or excessive concern with, and respect for, the institutions of the past.—*n.* and *adj.* **histor'icist.**—*ns.* **historicity** (*hist-ər-is'i-ti*), historical truth or actuality; **historiette'**, a short history or story.—*v.t.* **histor'ify**, to record in history.—*n.* **historiog'rapher**, a writer of history (esp. an official historian).—*adjs.* **historiograph'ic**, **-al.**—*adv.* **historiograph'ically.**—*ns.* **historiog'raphy**, the art or employment of writing history; **historiol'ogy**, the knowledge or study of history.—**historical method**, the study of a subject in its historical development; **historical novel**, a novel having as its setting a period in history and involving which either success or complete failure is possible; **hard hit**, gravely affected by some trouble, or by love; **hit a blot**, to capture an exposed man in backgammon: to find a weak place; **hit at**, to aim a blow, sarcasm, jibe, etc., at; **hit below the belt** (see **belt**); **hit it**, to find, often by chance, the right answer; **hit it off**, to agree, be compatible and friendly; **hit off**, to imitate or describe aptly (someone, something); **hit on** or **upon**, to come upon, discover, devise: to single out; **hit out**, to strike out, esp. with the fist: to attack strongly (*absol.* or with *at*); **hit the ceiling** or **roof**, to be seized with, express, violent anger; **hit the high spots** (see **high**); **hit the nail on the head** (see **nail**); **hit wicket**, the act, or an instance, of striking the wicket with bat or part of the body, (and thus being out; *cricket*): **make a hit with**, to become popular with: make a good impression on. [O.E. *hyttan*, app. O.N. *hitta*, to light on, to find; Sw. *hitta*, to find, Dan. *hitte*, to hit upon.]

hitch, *hich*, *v.i.* to move jerkily: to hobble or limp: to catch on an obstacle: to connect with a moving vehicle so as to be towed (*orig. U.S.*): to travel by getting lifts.—*v.t.* to jerk: to hook: to catch: to fasten: to tether: to harness to a vehicle: to make fast: to throw into place: to bring in (to verse, a story, etc.), esp. with obvious straining or effort.—*n.* a jerk: a limp or hobble: a catch or anything that holds: a stoppage owing to a small or passing difficulty: a species of knot by which one rope is connected with another, or to some object (*naut.*): a

or take possession of a hive: to take shelter together: to reside in a body.—*adjs.* **hive'less**; **hive'like**.—*n.* **hiv'er**, one who hives.—*adj.* and *adv.* **hive'ward**.—*adv.* **hive'wards**.—**hive'-bee**, common honey-producing bee, *Apis mellifica*; **hive'-hon'ey**; **hive'-nest**, large nest built and occupied by several pairs of birds in common.—**hive off**, withdraw as if in a swarm: to assign (work) to a subsidiary company: to divert (assets or sections of an industrial concern) to other concerns. [O.E. *hȳf*.]

hives, *hīvz*, *n.* a popular term for nettlerash and similar diseases or for laryngitis. [Origin unknown.]

hizz, *hiz*, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) to hiss. [Echoic.]

ho, hoa, *hō*, *interj.* a call to excite attention, to announce destination or direction, to express exultation, surprise, or (repeated) derision: hullo: hold: stop.—*n.* cessation: moderation. *v.i.* (*obs.*) to stop. [Cf. O.N. *hō*, Fr. *ho*.]

hoactzin. See **hoatzin**.

hoar, *hōr*, *hör*, *adj.* white or greyish-white, esp. with age or frost: mouldy (*obs.*)—*n.* hoariness: age.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to become mouldy.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to make hoary.—*adv.* **hoar'ily**.—*n.* **hoar'iness**.—*adj.* **hoar'y**, white or grey with age: ancient: covered with short, dense, whitish hairs (*bot.*).—**hoar'-frost**, rime or white frost, the white particles formed by the freezing of the dew; **hoar'head**, a hoary-headed old man.—*adj.* **hoar'-head'ed**.—**hoar-stone** (*Scot.* **hare'-stane**), an old hoary stone: a standing-stone or ancient boundary stone. [O.E. *hār*, hoary, *Shepheards Calender*); **hob'goblin**, a mischievous fairy: a frightful apparition; **hobgob'linism, hobgob'linry.—play hob, raise hob**, to make confusion. [For *Robert*.]

hob-a-nob, hob-and-nob. Same as **hobnob.**

Hobbesian, *hobz'i-ən*, **Hobbian**, *hob'i-ən*, *adjs.* relating to Thomas *Hobbes* (1588-1679) or his political philosophy.—*ns.* a follower of Hobbes.—*ns.* **Hobbes'ianism, Hobb'ianism, Hobb'ism; Hobb'ist**, a Hobbian.—*adjs.* **Hobb'ist, Hobbist'ical.**

hobble, *hob'l*, *v.i.* to walk with short unsteady steps: to walk awkwardly: (of action, verse, speech, etc.) to move irregularly.—*v.t.* to fasten the legs of (a horse) loosely together: to hamper: to perplex.—*n.* an awkward hobbling gait: a difficulty, a scrape (*arch.*): anything used to hamper the feet of an animal, a clog or fetter.—*ns.* **hobb'ler**, one who hobbles: an unlicensed pilot, a casual labourer in docks, etc.: a man who tows a canal-boat with a rope; **hobb'ling.**—*adv.* **hobb'lingly.—hobble-bush**, the N. American wayfaring-tree (*Viburnum alnifolium*), a small shrub with white flowers and straggling branches that impede movement among them; **hobble skirt**, a narrow skirt that hampers walking. [Cf. Du. *hobbelen, hobben*, to toss: and **hopple.**]

hobbledehoy, *hob'l-di-hoi'*, *n.* an awkward youth, a stripling, neither man nor boy.—*ns.* **hobblede-**

assimilates to already familiar sounds, as in the case of the word Hobson-Jobson itself. [Ar. *Yā Hasan! Yā Hosain!* a typical phrase of Anglo-Indian argot at the time adopted as an alternative title for Yule and Burnell's *Glossary of Anglo-Indian Colloquial Words and Phrases* (1886).]

Hobson's choice. See **choice.**

hoc, *hok*, *hōk*, (L.) this (*adj. pron.*).—**hoc anno** (*an'o*), in this year; **hoc genus omne** (*jēn'əs, gen'ōōs, om'ne*), all that sort; **hoc loco** (*lōk', lok'ō*), in this place; **hoc tempore** (*tem'pə-rē, -po-re*), at this time.

hock, *hok* (*Scot.* **hough**, *hohh*), *n.* joint on hind-leg of a quadruped, between the knee and fetlock, corresponding to the ankle-joint in man: a piece of meat extending from the hock-joint upward: in man, the back part of the knee-joint: the ham.—*v.t.* to hamstring.—*n.* **hock'er.** [O.E. *hōh*, the heel.]

hock, *hok*, (*slang*) *v.t.* to pawn. [Perh. *hawk* (see **hawker**).]

hock, *hok*, *n.* properly, the wine made at *Hochheim*, on the Main, in Germany; now applied to all white Rhine wines. [Obs. *Hockamore*—Ger. *Hochheimer*.]

hock, *hok*, *v.t.* to subject to Hock-tide customs.—*v.i.* to observe Hock-tide.—**Hock'-day (Hock Tuesday)**, an old English festival held on the second Tuesday after Easter Sunday, one of the chief customs being the seizing and binding of up weeds and loosening the earth.—*v.t.* to scrape, remove, or clean with a hoe: to weed. —*v.i.* to use a hoe:—*pr.p.* hoe'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* hoed.—*n.* hō'er.—hoe'-cake (*U.S.*), a thin cake of Indian meal (originally baked on a hoe-blade); hoe'down, a country-dance, esp. a square dance: hillbilly or other music for it: a party at which such dances are performed. [O.Fr. *houe* —O.H.G. *houwâ* (Ger. *haue*), a hoe.]

hoe, *hō*, *n.* a promontory or projecting ridge (now only in place-names). [O.E. *hōh*, heel; cf. heugh.]

hof, *hof*, *hōf*, (Ger.) yard: manor: court.

hog, *hog*, *n.* a general name for swine: a castrated boar: a pig reared for slaughter: a yearling sheep not yet shorn (also hogg): the wool from such a sheep: a yearling of other species: formerly slang for a shilling: a low filthy fellow: a greedy person: an inconsiderate boor: a person of coarse manners.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to eat hoggishly: to arch or hump like a hog's back. —*v.t.* to cut like a hog's mane: to behave like a hog or a road-hog towards: to take or use selfishly:—*pr.p.* hogg'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* hogged. —*adj.* hogged (*hogd*).—*ns.* hogg'erel, a yearling sheep; hogg'ery, hogs collectively: hoggishness of character: coarseness; hogg'et, a yearling sheep or colt.—*adj.* hogg'ish.—*adv.* hogg'ishly.—*ns.* hogg'ishness; hog'hood, the nature of a hog. —hog'back, hog's-back, a hill-ridge, an ancient monument, or other object, shaped like a hog's back, i.e. curving down towards the ends; hog'-

[redacted]

hoginane—16th cent. *agiullanneuf* (*-l'an neuf*) a gift at the New Year.]

hogshead, *hogz'hed*, *n.* a large cask (*Shak.*): a measure of capacity = 52½ imperial gallons, or 63 old wine gallons; *of beer* = 54 gallons; *of claret* = 46 gallons; *of tobacco* (*U.S.*), 750 to 1200 lb. [App. hog's, and head; reason unknown.]

ho-hum, *hō'-hum'*, (*coll.*) *adj.* dull, apathetic: boring, routine.

hoick, **hoik**, *hoik*, *n.* a jerk.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to hitch up: (esp. of aeroplanes) to jerk upwards. [Cf. hike.]

hoicks, *hoiks*, *interj.* a cry to urge hounds.—*v.t.* to urge on with cries.—*v.i.* to shout hoicks: to hark back.

hoiden. See hoyden.

hoi polloi, *hoi'-pə-loi'*, (Gr.) the many: the rabble, the vulgar.

hoise, *hoiz*, (*arch.*) *v.t.* to hoist:—*pa.t.* and *p.p.* hoised, hoist.—hoist with his own petar(d) (*Shak.*), blown up with his own explosive device, caught in his own trap. [Perh. Old Du. *hijssen*, Du. *hijschen*, to hoist.]

hoist, *hoist*, *v.t.* to lift: to heave upwards: to raise or move with tackle.—*n.* act of lifting: the height of a sail: that part of a flag next to the mast: a lift for heavy goods.—hoist'man, one who works a hoist; hoist'way, a hoist shaft. [Pa.t. and p.p. of hoise (q.v.).]

hoisting, *hōst'ing* (*Scott*). Same as hosting.

hoity-toity, *hoi'ti-toi'ti*, *interj.* a hand in production; **hold′-up,** an attack with a view to robbery: a highwayman: an act or state of holding up: a stoppage.—**get hold of,** to obtain: to get in touch with; **hold against** (*coll.*), to remember as a failing or as a misdemeanour on the part of; **hold back,** to restrain: to hesitate: to keep in reserve; **hold by,** to believe in: to act in accordance with; **hold down,** to restrain; to keep (a job) by carrying out its duties efficiently, esp. in spite of difficulties; **hold forth,** to put forward: to show: to speak in public, to declaim; **hold good,** to remain the case; **hold hard!,** stop; **hold in,** to restrain, check: to restrain oneself; **hold it!,** keep the position exactly!; **hold of** (*Pr. Bk.*), to regard; **hold off,** to keep at a distance; **hold on,** to persist in something: to continue: to cling: stop (*imper.*): wait a bit; **hold one in hand,** to amuse in order to gain some advantage; **hold one's own,** to maintain one's position; **hold one's peace, tongue,** to keep silence; **hold out,** to endure, last: to continue resistance: to offer; **hold out on** (*coll.*), to keep information from; **hold over,** to postpone: to keep possession of (land or a house beyond the term of agreement); **hold to, hold one to,** to keep, make one keep (a promise), adhere to (a decision), etc.; **hold together,** to remain united: to cohere; **hold up,** to raise: to keep back: to endure: to bring to, or keep at, a standstill: to stop and rob: to rob by threatening assault; **hold up**

creation of wholes, i.e. complete and self-contained systems from the atom and the cell by evolution to the most complex forms of life and mind.—*n.* **hol′ist.**—*adj.* **holist′ic.** [Gr. *holos*, whole; coined by General Smuts.]

holla, *hol′a, interj.* ho, there! attend! the usual response to *ahoy!* (*naut.*).—*n.* a loud shout.—*interj.* **holl′a-ho(a)!** [Fr. *hola—ho* and *là*—L. *illāc*, there.]

holland, *hol′ənd, n.* a coarse linen fabric, unbleached or dyed brown, which is used for covering furniture, etc.: orig., a fine kind of linen first made in *Holland*.—*n.* **Holl′ander,** a native or citizen of *Holland*: a Dutch ship.—*adj.* **Holl′andish.**—*n.* **holl′ands,** gin made in Holland.—**sauce hallandaise** (*sōs ol-ā-dez*; Fr.), a sauce made of the yolk of an egg with melted butter and lemon juice.

holler, *hol′ər,* (*U.S.* and *dial.*) *n.* and *vb.* hollo.

hollo, *hol′ō, n.* and *interj.* a shout of encouragement or to call attention: a loud shout.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to shout. [Cf. holla, hallo.]

holloa, *hol-ō′.* Same as hallo.

hollow, *hol′ō, n.* a hole: a cavity: a depression: a vacuity: a groove: a channel.—*adj.* having an empty space within or below: concave: sunken: unsound, unreal, fleeting, deceptive: insincere: muffled, as if coming from a hollow.—*v.t.* to make a hole in: to make hollow: to excavate.—*adv.* completely: clean.—*adv.* **holl′owly,** with a hollow sound: in a hollow or insincere m

[redacted]

adj.—*adj.* **holographic** (*-graf'ik*).—*n.* **holog'raphy,** (the technique or process of) making or using holograms.—*adj.* **holohē'dral** (Gr. *hedrā*, base).—*ns.* **holohēd'rism** (*math.*), the property of having the full number of symmetrically arranged planes crystallographically possible; **holohē'dron,** a form possessing this property.—*adj.* **holometabol'ic,**—*n.* **holometab'olism,** complete metamorphosis.—*adj.* **holophōt'al** (Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light).—*ns.* **hol'ophote,** an apparatus by which all the light from a lighthouse is thrown in the required direction; **hol'ophrase,** a single word expressing a sentence or phrase.—*adj.* **holophytic** (*-fit'ik*; Gr. *phyton*, a plant), obtaining nutriment wholly in the manner of a green plant.—*n.* **holophytism** (*-fīt'izm*).—*adj.* **holop'tic,** having the eyes meeting in front.—*n.pl.* Holostei (*hol-os'ti-ī*; Gr. *osteon*, bone), an order of fishes including Lepidosteus.—*adjs.* **holosteric** (*-ster'ik*; Gr. *stereos*, solid), wholly solid: having no liquids (as an aneroid barometer): **holozoic** (*-zō'ik*; Gr. *zōion*, an animal), obtaining nutrition wholly in the manner of an animal, i.e. from other organisms live or dead. [Gr. *holos*, whole.]

holothurian, *hol-ō-thōō'ri-ən*, *n.* any member of the Holothuroid'ea, a class of wormlike unarmoured echinoderms—the sea-cucumbers.—Also *adj.* [Gr. *holothourion*, a kind of sea animal.]

holozoic. See **holo-.**

holp, *hōlp*, **holpen,** *-ən*, old *pa.t.* and *pu.p.* of **help.**

hols, *holz*, (*school slang*) *n.pl.* holidays.

cleaning the decks for Sunday, or from kneeling in using it.—*v.t.* to scrub with a holystone.—**holy terror** (*coll.*), a formidable person, or one given to causing commotion or agitation; **Holy Thursday,** Maundy Thursday: Ascension Day; **holy war,** a war for the extirpation of heresy or a rival religion: a Crusade; **holy water,** water blessed for religious uses; **Holy Week,** the week before Easter; **Holy Willie,** a religious hypocrite (after Burns's poem); **holy writ,** the Scriptures.—**holy of holies,** the inner chamber of the Jewish tabernacle; **Holy Roman Empire,** the official denomination of the German Empire from 962 to 1806. [O.E. *hālig*, lit. whole—*hāl*, sound; conn. with **hail, heal, whole.**]

homage, *hom'ij*, *n.* a vassal's acknowledgment that he is the man of his feudal superior: anything done or rendered as such an acknowledgment: reverence, esp. shown by outward action: a body of vassals or tenants.—*v.t.* to do homage to.—*n.* **hom'ager,** one who does homage. [O.Fr. *homage*—L.L. *homināticum*—L. *homō*, a man.]

homaloid, *hom'əl-oid*, *n.* Euclidean space, analogous to a plane.—*adj.* **homaloid'al,** flat: of the nature of a plane. [Gr. *homalos*, even, *eidos*, form.]

hombre, *ōm-brā*, (Sp.) man.

Homburg (-hat), *hom'bûrg* (*-hat'*), *n.* a man's hat, of felt, with narrow brim and crown, dinted in at the top. [First worn at *Homburg*.]

home, *hōm*, *n.* habitual abode, or the place felt to be such: residence of one's family: the

home′craft, household arts: arts practised at home or concerned with home life; **home′-croft**, a cottage with a small piece of land for an industrial worker to grow his own food; **home′-croft′er**; **home′-croft′ing**; **home′-defence′**, defence of a country by a force of its own people within it; **Home Department**, that part of government which is concerned with the maintenance of the internal peace of England—its headquarters the **Home Office**, its official head the **Home Secretary**; **home′-farm**, the farm attached to and near a great house.—*adj.* **home′felt**, felt in one's own breast: inward: private.—**home′-fire**, the domestic hearth, with its activities and connections.—*adj.* **home′-grown**, produced in one's own country.—**home-guard′**, a member of a volunteer force for home-defence: a force of the kind (first in war of 1939-45, **Home Guard**); **home help**, a woman hired part-time to help with housework.—*adj.* **home′-keeping**, staying at home.—**home′land**, native land, fatherland: mother-country; **home′-life**, domestic life.—*adj.* **home′-made**, made at home: made in one's own country: plain.—**home market**, the market for goods in the country that produces them.—*adj.* **home′-produced′**, produced within the country, not imported.—**Home Rule**, self-government, as that claimed by Irish (*hist.*), Scottish, Welsh Nationalists, including a separate parliament to manage internal affairs; **home′-rul′er**, an advocate of

(*-i-dē*), Chian reciters of the Homeric poems, claiming descent from him.—**Homeric laughter**, loud inextinguishable laughter (see *asbestos gelōs* (Gr.), in the Appendices; **Homeric question**, the question of Homer's authorship of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, disputed by Wolf (1795). [Gr. *hŏmērikos*—*Hŏmēros*, Homer.]

homicide, *hom′i-sīd*, *n.* manslaughter: one who kills another.—*adj.* **homici′dal**, pertaining to homicide: murderous: bloody. [L. *homicīdium*, manslaughter, and *homicīda*, a man-slayer—*homō*, a man, *caedĕre*, to kill.]

homily, *hom′i-li*, *n.* a plain expository sermon, practical rather than doctrinal: a hortatory discourse.—*adjs.* **homilet′ic**, **-al**.—*n.* **homilet′ics**, the art of preaching.—*n.* **hom′ilist**. [Gr. *homīliā*, an assembly, a lecture or sermon—*homos*, the same, *īlē*, a company.]

hominid, *hom′in-id*, (*zool.*) *n.* an animal of the family (**Homin′idae**) comprising man and his ancestors.—*n.* and *adj.* **hom′inoid**. [L. *homō*, *-inis*, man.]

hominy, *hom′i-ri*, *n.* maize hulled, or hulled and crushed, boiled with water—a kind of Indian-corn porridge. [Amer. Ind. origin.]

homme, *om*, (Fr.) man.—**homme d'affaires** (*da-fer*), a business man: an agent, steward; **homme de bien** (*də byɛ̃*), a man of worth, a good man; **homme de lettres** (*də letr'*), a man of letters; **homme d'épée** (*dā-pā*), a military man; **homme d'esprit** (*des-prē*), a man of wit; **homme d'état**

another but essentially different, esp. a different chemical substance with similar crystalline form.—*adj*. **hom(o)eomorph'ic**, of or pertaining to a homoeomorph: of two geometrical figures, such that one can be converted into the other by distortion (*math*.).—*n*. **hom(o)eomorph'ism**.—*adj*. **hom(o)eomorph'ous**.—*ns*. **hom(o)eomorph'y**; **hom(o)eopath** (*hom'* or *hōm'i-ə-path*; Gr. *pathos*, feeling), **hom(o)eopathist** (*-op'ə-thist*), one who believes in or practises homoeopathy.—*adj*. **hom(o)eopathic** (*-path'*).—*adv*. **hom(o)eopath'ically**.—*ns*. **hom(o)eopathy** (*-op'ə-thi*), the system of treating diseases by small quantities of drugs that excite symptoms similar to those of the disease; **hom(o)eosis** (*hom-i-ō'sis*; Gr. *homoiōsis*, a becoming like; *biol*.), assumption of the character of a corresponding member of another whorl or somite; **hom(o)eostasis** (*hom-i-os'tə-sis*; Gr. *stasis*, a standing still), the tendency for the internal environment of the body to remain constant in spite of varying external conditions: a tendency towards stable conditions.—*adj*. **hom(o)eostat'ic**.—*n*. **hom(o)eoteleuton** (*hom-i-ō-tel-ū'ton*; Gr. *homoioteleuton*—*teleutē*, ending), the use, or occurrence, of similar endings.—*adjs*. **hom(o)eotherm'al**, **-ic**, **-ous**, **homothermous**.—Also **homoi'other'mal**, etc.; **homogamic** (*-gam'ik*), **homogamous** (*hom-og'ə-məs*).—*ns*. **homogamy** (*hom-og'ə-mi*; Gr. *gamos*, marriage), breeding of like with like: inbreeding: the condition of having all the flowers of an inflorescence sexually alike (*bot*.): simultaneous ripening of stamens and stigmas

origin, apart from form or use; **hom'omorph** (Gr. *morphē*, form), a thing having the same form as another.—*adjs*. **homomorph'ic**, **homomorph'ous**, alike in form, esp. if essentially different: uniform.—*ns*. **homomorph'ism**; **homomorphō'sis**, regeneration of a lost part in the original form; **hom'onym** (Gr. *homōnymos*—*onyma*, *onoma*, name), a word having the same sound and perhaps the same spelling as another, but a different meaning and origin: a name rejected as preoccupied by another genus or species (*biol*.): a namesake.—*adjs*. **homonym'ic**, pertaining to homonyms; **homon'ymous**, having the same name: having different significations and origins but the same sound: ambiguous: equivocal.—*adv*. **homon'ymously**.—*n*. **homon'ymy**.—*adj*. **homoousian**, **homousian** (*hom-(ō-)ōō'si-ən*, or *-ow'*; Gr. *ousiā*, being), of the same essence: believing the Son to be of the same essence as the Father.—*n*. a holder of such belief (according to the Nicene Creed).—*n*. **homophone** (*hom'ə-fōn*; Gr. *phōnē*, sound), a character representing the same sound as another: a word pronounced alike with another but different in spelling and meaning.—*adjs*. **homophonic** (*-fon'*), sounding alike in unison: in the monodic style of music; **homophonous** (*-of'*).—*n*. **homoph'ony**.—*adj*. **homoplast'ic** (Gr. *plastikos*, plastic, *plasma*, a mould; *biol*.), similar in structure and development owing to parallel or convergent evolution but not descended from a common source.—*ns*. **hom'oplasmy** (*-plaz-mi*), suitable for honing, esp. novaculite. [O.E. *hān*; O.N. *hein*; allied to Gr. *kōnos*, a cone.]

hone, *hōn*, (*dial.*) *v.i.* to pine, moan, grieve. [Perh. Fr. *hogner*, to grumble.]

honest, *on'ist*, *-əst*, *adj.* full of honour: just: fair-dealing: upright: the opposite of thievish: free from fraud: candid: truthful: ingenuous: seemly: respectable (now only patronisingly): chaste (*arch.*): honourable.—*adv.* **hon'estly**, in an honest way: in truth.—*interj.* expressing annoyance, disbelief, etc.—*n.* **hon'esty**, the state of being honest: integrity: candour: a cruciferous garden-plant (*Lunaria biennis*) with shining silvery or satiny white dissepiments: decorum (*obs.*): chastity (*Shak.*).—*adj.* **hon'est-to-God'**, **hon'est-to-good'ness**, genuine, out-and-out.—Also *adv.*—**honest Injun (Indian)**, upon my honour; **make an honest woman of**, to marry, where the woman has first been seduced. [O.Fr. *honeste*—L. *honestus*—*honor*.]

honey, *hun'i*, *n.* a sweet, thick fluid elaborated by bees from the nectar of flowers: nectar of flowers: anything sweet like honey: a term of endearment: anything pleasant or delightful (*coll.*):—*v.t.* to sweeten: to make agreeable.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to talk endearingly:—*pr.p.* **hon'eying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **hon'eyed**, *-id.*—*adj.* (*Shak.*) sweet.—*adjs.* **hon'eyed**, **hon'ied**, covered with honey: sweet: seductive: flattering; **hon'eyless**.—**hon'ey-ant**, one of several types of ant, esp. of the genus *Myrmecocystus*, that feed on honey, and store it in the worker-ants, who disgorge it as necessary; **hon'ey-badg'er**, the ratel; **hon'ey-**

hon'(e)y-seed (*Shak.*; *Henry IV part* 2), the Hostess's blunders for **homicidal**, **homicide**.—*adjs.* **hon'ey-sweet**, sweet as honey; **hon'ey-tongued**, soft, pleasing, persuasive, or seductive in speech: eloquent.—**virgin honey**, honey that flows of itself from the comb; **wild honey**, honey made by wild bees. [O.E. *hunig*; Ger. *honig*; O.N. *hunang*.]

honeypot, *hun'i-pot*. See **honey**, **hanepoot**.

hong, *hong*, *n.* a Chinese warehouse: foreign mercantile house in China. [Chin. *hang*, row, range.]

hong, *hong*, obs. form of **hang**, **hung**.

honied. See **honeyed**.

Honiton, *hon'i-tən*, local *hun'*, *adj.* applied to a kind of pillow lace with sprigs, made at *Honiton*, Devon.

honk, *hongk*, *n.* the cry of the wild goose: the noise of a motor horn.—Also *v.i.* [Imit.]

honky-tonk, *hongk'i-tongk*, (*slang*) *n.* a low drinking haunt: cheap entertainment: jangly piano music. [Ety. dub.]

honorarium, *hon-ə-rā'ri-əm*, *n.* a voluntary fee paid, esp. to a professional man for his services.—*adj.* **honorary** (*on'*(*ə-*)*rə-ri*), conferring honour: holding a title or office without performing services or without reward.—*n.* an honorary fee. [L. *honōrārius*, *honōrārium* (*dōnum*), honorary (gift)—*honor*, *-ōris*, honour.]

honorific, (*h*)*on-ə-rif'ik*, *adj.* attributing or doing honour.—*n.* an honorific form of title, address or mention.—*adj.* **honorif'ical**.—*adv.* **honorif'ically**. [L. *honōrificus*—*honor*, *-ōris*, honour, and *facĕre*, to do, make.]

a court regulating affairs of honour; **debt of honour** (see **debt**); **do the honours**, to render civilities, esp. as host; **honour bright**, a kind of interjectional minor oath or appeal to honour; **honours easy** (see **ease**); **honours of war**, the privileges granted to a capitulating force of marching out with their arms, flags, etc.; **last honours**, funeral rites; **laws of honour**, the conventional rules of honourable conduct, esp. in the conduct of duels; **maid of honour**, a lady in the service of a queen or princess: a kind of cheese-cake: a bridesmaid (*U.S.*); **person of honour** (*obs.*), a titled person; **point of honour**, any scruple caused by a sense of duty: the obligation to demand and to receive satisfaction for an insult, esp. in the duel; **upon my honour**, an appeal to one's honour in support of a statement; **word of honour**, a promise which cannot be broken without disgrace. [A.Fr. (*h*)*onour*—L. *honor*, *honōs*, *-ōris*.]

hoo, *ho͞o*, (*Shak.*) *interj.* expressing boisterous emotion.—Also **hoo-oo′**.

hooch, *ho͞ohh*, *interj.* a Highland dancer's shout.

hooch, *ho͞och*. See **hootch**.

hood, *ho͝od*, *n.* a flexible covering for the head and back of the neck: a covering for a hawk's head: a distinctive ornamental fold worn on the back over an academic gown: a folding roof for a carriage, etc.: a chimney-cowl: an overhanging or protective cover: the expansion of a cobra's neck: a hood-moulding: a motor-car bonnet (*U.S.*).—*v.t.* to cover with a hood: to blind.—

activity, or indulgence.—*ns.* **hook′edness**; **hook′er**, one who hooks: one whose part it is to hook the ball (*rugby*).—*adj.* **hook′y**, full of, or pertaining to, hooks.—**hook′-climber**, a climbing plant that clings to its support by means of hooks.—*adj.* **hook′-nosed**.—**hook′-pin**, an iron pin with hooked head used for pinning the frame of a floor or roof together; **hook′-up**, a connection: a temporary linking up of separate broadcasting stations for a special transmission; **hook′-worm**, a parasitic nematode with hooks in the mouth: the disease it causes, ankylostomiasis or miner's anaemia.—**by hook or by crook**, one way if not another; **hook and eye**, a contrivance for fastening garments by means of a hook that catches in a loop or eye; **hook it** (*slang*), to decamp, make off; **hook, line and sinker**, complete(ly); **off the hook**, ready-made: out of difficulty or trouble; **off the hooks**, out of gear: superseded: dead; **on one's own hook**, on one's own responsibility, initiative, or account; **sling**, or **take, one's hook** (*slang*), to get out, away, make off. [O.E. *hōc*; Du. *hoek*.]

hookah, hooka, *ho͞ok′a*, *n.* the water tobacco-pipe of Arabs, Turks, etc. [Ar. *huqqah*, bowl, casket.]

hooker, *ho͞ok′ər*, *n.* a two-masted Dutch vessel: a small fishing-smack. [Du. *hoeker*.]

hookey, hooky, *ho͞ok′i*, (*U.S.*) *n.* truant (in the phrase *play hookey*).—**blind hookey**, a gambling card-game; **hookey walker** (see under **walk**).

hookey. See **hockey** (1).

hooliga

hoot′er, one who hoots: a factory or mine siren or steam whistle. [Imit., prob. immediately Scand.; cf. Sw. *hut*, begone.]

hootch, hooch, *hōōch*, *n*. a drink made by the Indians of N.W. America from fermented dough and sugar: whisky: liquor, esp. if illicitly got or made. [Said to be from *Hootchino*, an Alaskan tribe.]

hoot(e)nanny, hoota-, -ie, *hōōt′nan-ē*, *n*. thingummy (*U.S.*, *dial.*): a party with folk-singing and sometimes dancing: an informal concert with folk music.

hoove, *hōōv*, *n*. a disease of cattle and sheep, marked by distension of the abdomen by gas—also *wind-dropsy*, *drum-belly*.—*adjs*. **hoov′en, hō′ven.** [Cf. heave.]

hoove. See **hove (2).**

hooves. See **hoof.**

hop, *hop*, *v.i*. to leap on one leg: to move in jumps like a bird: to walk lame: to limp: to fly (in aircraft).—*v.t*. to cause to hop: to jump or fly over: to jump from: to board when in motion (*U.S.*):—*pr.p*. **hopp′ing**; *pa.t*. and *pa.p*. **hopped.**—*n*. a leap on one leg: a jump: a spring: a dance, dancing-party: a stage in a flying journey.—*ns*. **hopp′er**, one who hops: a hopping or leaping animal, esp. (*U.S.*) a grasshopper: a jack or sticker of a piano: a shaking or conveying receiver, funnel, or trough (originally a shaking one) in which something is placed to be passed or fed, as to a mill: a barge with an opening in its bottom for discharging refuse: a vessel in which seed-corn is carried for s

to be hopeful.—*v.t*. to desire with belief in the possibility of fulfilment: to expect, fear (*obs.*).—*n*. a desire of some good, with a certain expectation of obtaining it: confidence: anticipation: that on which hopes are grounded: an embodiment of hope: that which is hoped for.—*adj*. **hope′ful**, full of hope: having qualities which excite hope: promising good or success.—*n*. a promising young person.—*adv*. **hope′fully**, in a hopeful manner: it is hoped, if all goes well (*coll.*).—*n*. **hope′fulness.**—*adj*. **hope′less**, without hope: giving no ground to expect good or success: incurable: unhoped-for (*Spens.*).—*adv*. **hope′lessly.**—*n*. **hope′lessness.**—*adv*. **hōp′ingly.**—**hope′-chest** (*U.S.*), a repository of things stored by a woman for her marriage—a bottom drawer.

hope against hope, to continue to hope when all ground for hoping is gone. [O.E. *hopian*—*hopa*, hope; Du. *hopen*, Ger. *hoffen*.]

hope, *hōp*, *n*. an enclosure: the upper end of a narrow mountain-valley: a combe—common in Border place-names (usu. pron. *-əp*): an inlet. [O.E. *-hop* (in compounds), or O.N. *hōp*.]

hope. See **forlorn hope.**

hoplite, *hop′lit*, *n*. a heavy-armed Greek foot-soldier. [Gr. *hoplītēs*.]

hoplology, *hop-lol′ə-ji*, *n*. the study of weapons.—*n*. **hoplol′ogist.** [Gr. *hoplon*, tool, weapon.]

hopple, *hop′l*, *v.t*. to restrain by tying the feet together.—*n*. (chiefly in *pl.*) a fetter for horses, etc., when left to graze. [Cf. obs. Flem. *hoppelen*; also **hop, hobble.**]

bounding (circle); *horizōn*, *-ŏntos*, pr.p. of *horizein*, to bound—*horos*, a limit.]

horkey. See **hockey** (2).

horme, *hör'mē* (*psychol.*), *n.* goal-directed or purposive behaviour.—**hormic theory**, theory stressing the importance of instinctive impulses and purposive striving. [Gr. *hormē*, animal impulse.]

hormone, *hör'mōn*, *n.* an internal secretion which on reaching some part of a plant or animal body exercises a specific physiological action.—*adjs.* **hor'monal** (or *-mōn'*), **hormon'ic** (or *-mōn'*). [Gr. *hormōn*, contracted pr.p. of *hormaein*, to stir up.]

horn, *hörn*, *n.* a hard outgrowth on the head of an animal, sometimes confined to the hollow structure on an ox, sheep, goat, etc., sometimes extended to a deer's antler, the growth on a giraffe's head, on a rhinoceros's snout, etc.: a beetle's antenna: a snail's tentacle: any projection resembling a horn: a cusp: a crescent tip: an outgrowth visible only to the eye of faith on a cuckold's forehead: the material of which horns are composed, keratin: an object made of or like a horn, as a drinking vessel: a funnel-shaped mouthpiece: a wind instrument orig. made from a horn, now of brass, etc.: a sounding apparatus on motor vehicles: a Jewish symbol of strength.—*adj.* made of horn. —*v.t.* to furnish with horns, real or visionary: to dishorn: to outlaw (*obs. Scots law*): to gore: to butt or push.—*v.i.* to play or blow the horn: to butt.—*adj.* **horned**, having a horn or horns:

a rootless water-plant (Ceratophyllum) with much-divided submerged leaves that turn translucent and horny; **horn'wrack**, the sea-mat.—*adj.* **horn'y-hand'ed**, with hands hardened by toil.—**horn'yhead**, an American cyprinoid fish with hornlike processes on its head.—**horn in**, to interpose, butt in; **horn of plenty** (see **cornucopia**); **horns of a dilemma** (see **dilemma**); **horns of the altar**, the projections at the four corners of the Hebrew altar; **letters of horning** (*Scots law*), letters running in the sovereign's name, and passing the signet, instructing messengers-at-arms to charge the debtor to pay, on his failure a caption or warrant for his apprehension being granted; **make a spoon or spoil a horn**, to attempt something at the risk of failure; **pull, or draw, in one's horns**, to abate one's ardour or pretensions: to curtail or restrict one's activities, spending, etc.; **put to the horn** (*obs. Scots law*), to outlaw by three blasts of the horn at the Cross of Edinburgh. [O.E. *horn*; Scand. and Ger. *horn*, Gael. and W. *corn*, L. *cornū*, Gr. *keras*.]

hornblende, *hörn'blend*, *n.* a rock-forming mineral, one of the amphiboles, essentially silicate of calcium, magnesium and iron, generally green to black, with cleavage angle about 56°. [Ger.; cf. **horn**, **blende**.]

hornet, *hörn'it*, *n.* a large kind of wasp. [O.E. *hyrnet*, app.—*horn*, horn.]

hornito, *hör-nē'tō*, *n.* a low oven-shaped fumarole. [Sp., dim. of *horno*—L. *furnus*, an oven.]

hornpipe, *hōrn'pīp*, *n.* an old Welsh musical the cutaneous muscles causing erection of the hairs and goose-flesh.—*adj.* **horrip'ilant.**—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **horrip'ilate.** [L. *horripilātiō*, *-ōnis*—root of *horrēre*, to bristle, *pilus*, a hair.]

horrisonant, *hor-is'ən-ənt*, *adj.* sounding dreadfully.—Also **horris'onous** (*arch.*). [From root of L. *horrēre*, to bristle, *sonāns*, *-antis*, sounding.]

horror, *hor'ər*, *n.* shagginess, raggedness (*obs.*): a shuddering: intense repugnance: power of exciting such feeling: a source of such feeling: anything mildly objectionable, ridiculous, grotesque, or distasteful (*coll.*).—*adj.* of a comic (i.e. strip cartoon), film, novel, etc., having gruesome, violent, horrifying, or bloodcurdling themes.—*adjs.* **horr'or-stricken**, **-struck.**—**the horrors**, extreme depression: delirium tremens. [L. *horror*, a shudder, bristling, etc.]

hors, *or*, (Fr.) out of, outside; **hors concours** (*kɔ̃-kōōr*), not in competition; **hors de combat** (*də kɔ̃-ba*), unfit to fight, disabled; **hors de saison** (*də se-zɔ̃*), out of season; **hors d'œuvre** (*pl.* **d'œuvre, d'œuvres**; *dœ-vr'*), savoury, e.g. olives, sardines, etc., to whet the appetite before a meal; **hors la loi** (*la lwa*), in outlawry, outlawed; **hors série** (*sā-rē*), excluded from a series, added later; **hors texte** (*tekst*), an illustration inset separately into a book.

horse, *hörs*, *n.* a solid-hoofed ungulate (*Equus caballus*) with flowing tail and mane: any member of the genus Equus (horse, ass, zebra, etc.) or the family Equidae: a male adult of the species: (*collec.*) cavalry: a wooden frame on

horse'flesh, the flesh of a horse: horses collectively.—*adj.* of reddish-bronze colour.—**horseflesh ore**, bornite or erubescite, from its colour; **horse'fly**, the forest-fly or other large fly that stings horses; **horse'-foot**, coltsfoot (*obs.*): a kingcrab; **horse'-god'mother** (*dial.*), a fat clumsy woman; **horse'-gow'an** (*Scot.*), the ox-eye daisy.—*n.pl.* **horse guards**, horse soldiers employed as guards: (*cap.*) the cavalry brigade of the British household troops, esp. the *Royal Horse Guards*, or *Blues*, a regiment raised in 1661: (*cap.*) their headquarters in Whitehall, London, once seat of the departments of the army commander-in-chief: the military authorities.—**horse'hair**, a hair from a horse's mane or tail: a mass of such hairs: a fabric woven from hotsehair.—*adj.* made of or stuffed with horsehair.—**horse'hide**; **horse hoe**, a hoe drawn by horses; **horse'-knack'er**, one who buys and slaughters worn-out horses; **horse latitudes**, two zones of the Atlantic Ocean (about 30°N and 30°S, esp. the former) noted for long calms; **horse'laugh**, a harsh, boisterous laugh; **horse'-leech**, a horse-doctor (*obs.*): a large species of leech, so named from its fastening on horses: a bloodsucker (Prov. xxx. 15); **horseless carriage** (*arch.*), a motor-car; **horse'-litt'er**, a litter or bed borne between two horses: bedding for horses; **horse mackerel**, the scad or allied fish: the tunny: applied to various other fishes; **horse'man**, a rider: one skilled in managing a horse: a mounted soldier: one who has charge on horseback, or who rides well.—**dark horse** (see **dark**); **flog a dead horse**, to try to work up excitement about a threadbare subject; **gift horse** (see **gift**); **high horse** (see **on one's high horse** (under **high**)); **hold your horses**, not so fast: wait a moment; **horse and hattock** (see **hattock**, at **hat**); **horse around** (*slang*), to fool about; **horses for courses**, phrase expressing the view that each racehorse will do best on a certain course which peculiarly suits it: also *fig.*; **horse of a different colour**, another thing altogether; **put the cart before the horse** (see **cart**); **(straight) from the horse's mouth**, from a very trustworthy source; **take horse**, to mount on horseback; **white horse** (see **white**); **willing horse**, a willing, obliging, worker. [O.E. *hors*; O.N. *hross*; O.H.G. *hros* (Ger. *ross*).]

horson (*Shak.*). Same as **whoreson**.

horst, *hörst*, (*geol.*) *n.* a block of the earth's crust that has remained in position while the ground around it has either subsided or been folded into mountains by pressure against its solid sides. [Ger.]

hortative, *hört'ə-tiv*, *adj.* inciting: encouraging: giving advice.—Also **hort'atory**.—*n.* **hortā'tion**. [L. *hortāri*, *-ātus*, to incite.]

horticulture, *hör'ti-kul-chər*, *n.* the art of gardening.—*adj.* **horticul'tural**.—*n.* **horticul'turist**, one versed in the art of cultivating gardens. [L. *hortus*, a garden, *cultūra*—*colĕre*, to cultivate.]

hortus siccus, *hör'təs sik'əs*, *hor'tōōs sik'ōōs*, (L.), a collection of dried plants: a herbarium.

hosanna, *hō-za*

hospodar, *hos'po-där*, (*hist.*) *n.* a prince or governor, esp. of Moldavia or Wallachia.—Also **gos'podar**. [Rum. *hospodár*, of Slav. origin.]

hoss, *hos*, (*U.S.* and *coll.*) *n.* a horse.

host, *hōst*, *n.* one who entertains a stranger or guest at his house without (or with) reward:—*fem.* **host'ess**, an innkeeper:—*fem.* **host'ess**, an organism on which another lives as a parasite.—*v.t.* (*Spens.* and *U.S.*), to receive and entertain as one's guest.—*v.i.* (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) to lodge, to be a guest.—*ns.* **hōst'ess**, see **host**, a paid female partner at a dance-hall, nightclub, etc.:—also *v.t.* (*obs.* and *U.S.*) and *v.i.* (*obs.*); **hōst'ess-ship**, the character or office of a hostess.—*adj.* **hōst'lesse** (*Spens.*), inhospitable.—*n.* **hōst'ry** (*Spens.*), lodging.—**air'-hōstess**, one appointed to look after the comfort of the passengers in an aircraft; **lie at host** (*Shak.*), to be lodged; **reckon, or count, without one's host**, to count up one's bill without reference to the landlord: fail to take account of some important possibility, as the action of another. [O.Fr. *hoste*—L. *hospes*, *hospitis*.]

host, *hōst*, *n.* an army (*arch.*): a great multitude.—*n.* **hōst'ing**, a battle (*Milt.*): a muster, a military expedition (*Spens.*).—**a host in himself**, one of great strength, skill, or resources, within himself; **heavenly host**, the angels and archangels; **Lord of hosts**, a favourite Hebrew term for Jehovah, considered as head of the hosts of angels, the hosts of stars, etc. [O.Fr. *host*—L. *hostis*, an enemy.]

host, *hōst*, *n.* a sacrificial victim (*obs.*): (often *cap.*)

favourable to rapid growth or development, usu. of a bad kind (*fig.*); **hot blast**, a blast of heated air.—*adj.* **hot'-blood'ed**, having hot blood: homothermous: passionate: ardent: high-spirited: irritable.—**hot'-brain** (*arch.*), a hothead.—*adj.* **hot'-brained** (*arch.*).—**hot'-cock'les**, an old game in which one with eyes covered guesses who strikes him; **hot coppers** (see **copper**); **hot dog**, a hot sausage sandwich; **hot flue** (*obs.*), a drying-room.—*adv.* **hot'foot**, in haste.—**hot gospeller**, a revivalist preacher; **hot'head**, an impetuous headstrong person.—*adj.* **hot'head'ed.**—**hot'house**, a house kept hot for the rearing of tropical or tender plants: any heated chamber or drying-room, esp. that where pottery is placed before going into the kiln: a hot-bathing establishment (*obs.*): a brothel (*Shak.*); **hot line**, special telephone and teleprinter link with Kremlin, orig. one from Washington: any line of speedy communication ready for an emergency.—*adj.* **hot'-liv'ered** (*Milt.*), hot-tempered.—**hot money**, funds transferred suddenly from one country to another because conditions make transfer financially advantageous.—*adj.* **hot'-mouthed** (*obs.*), restive, as when the bit hurts.—**hot plate**, the flat top surface of a stove for cooking: a similar plate, independently heated, for keeping things hot; **hot'pot**, a dish of chopped mutton seasoned and stewed in a pot, with sliced potatoes, or similar mixture.—*v.t.* **hot'-press**, to press between hot plates to produce a glossy surface.—**hot rod** (*U.S. slang*) a motor-car conv

nomad, pastoral, pale-brown race in S.-W. Africa (resembling Bushmen and Bantu), calling themselves *khoi-khoin* (men of men): their language: a barbarian: (without *cap.*) a small fish *Pachymetopon blochii.*—Also *adj.*—**Hottentot fig**, the edible fruit of a Mesembrianthemum; **Hottentot's bread**, elephant-foot; **Hottentot's god**, praying mantis. [Du. imit.; the language was unintelligible to them and sounded staccato.]

hotter, *hot'er*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to vibrate: to tremble: to clatter: to totter: to jolt: to swarm.—*n.* vibration: commotion: swarming. [Cf. Flem. *hotteren.*]

houdah. See **howdah.**

houdan, *hōō'dən*, *n.* a black and white five-toed domestic fowl of a breed orig. from *Houdan* in Seine-et-Oise.

hough, *hok* (*Scot.* *hohh*). See **hock** (1).

hound, *hownd*, *n.* a dog (*arch.*, *coll.*): a dog of a kind used in hunting: a pursuer in a paper-chase: a contemptible scoundrel: a hunter, tracker, or assiduous seeker of anything: an addict, devotee—often in composition.—*v.t.* to set on in chase: to drive by harassing.—**hound'-fish**, a dog-fish; **hounds'-berry**, dogwood; **hounds'-foot** (Ger. *hundsfott*, *-futt*, vulva canina), a scoundrel.—*adj.* (*Scott*) scoundrelly.—**hound's'-tongue**, a plant (Cynoglossum) of the borage family (from its leaf); **hound's'-tooth**, a textile pattern of broken checks.—Also *adj.*—**hound'-trailing**, speed competition between hounds trained to follow an aniseed trail.—

an audience, auditorium, or performance: the workhouse (*old. coll.*): (the House) at Oxford, Christ Church (*Aedes Christi*): in London, the Stock Exchange, the Houses of Parliament: a gambling form of lotto, bingo:—*pl.* **houses**, *howz'iz.*—*adj.* domestic.—*v.t.* **house** (*howz*), to protect by covering: to shelter: to store: to provide houses for.—*v.i.* to take shelter: to reside.—*n.* **house'ful** (*pl.* **house'fuls**).—*adj.* **house'less**, without a house or home: having no shelter.—*n.* **housing** (*howz'ing*), houses, accommodation, or shelter, or the provision thereof: a cavity into which a timber fits: housing joint.—Also *adj.*—**house'-a'gent**, one who arranges the buying, selling, and letting of houses; **house'-arrest'**, confinement, under guard, to one's house, or to a hospital, etc., instead of imprisonment; **house'-boat**, a barge with a deck-cabin that may serve as a dwelling-place; **house'-bote**, a tenant's right to wood to repair his house; **house'-break'er**, one who breaks into and enters a house for the purpose of stealing: one whose work is demolishing old houses; **house'-break'ing**; **house'-carl** (*hist.*), member of a king's or noble's bodyguard; **house'-coat**, a woman's long dress, formed like a coat, worn at home; **house'craft**, skill in domestic activities; **house'-dog**, a dog kept in a house: a watch-dog; **house'-dū'ty, -tax**, a tax laid on inhabited houses; **house'-fac'tor** (*Scot.*), a house-agent; **house'-fa'ther**, the male head of a household or community: a m

human beings, well-mannered (*coll.*).—**house'-warm'ing**, an entertainment given after moving into a new house; **housewife** (*hows'wif*, formerly *huz'if*), the mistress and manager of a house: (*huz'if*) a pocket sewing-outfit.—*adj.* **house'-wifely**.—*ns.* **housewifery** (*hows'wif-ri*, *-wif-ri*, *huz'if-ri*).—*ns.* **house'wifeship**, (*Scot.*) **-skep**; **house'work**, domestic work; **house'y-house'y** (*gambling*), house.—**housing estate**, a planned residential area, esp. one built by a local authority; **hous'ing (joint)**, a joint where the end of one board fits into a groove cut across another board; **housing scheme**, a plan for the designing, building, and provision of houses, esp. by a local authority: sometimes applied to an area coming under such a plan.—**bring down the house**, to evoke very loud applause in a place of entertainment; **house longhorn beetle** (see **long**); **house of call**, a house where the journeymen of a particular trade call when out of work: a house that one often visits; **house of correction**, a jail; **house of God, prayer**, or **worship**, a place of worship; **house of ill-fame**, a brothel; **House of Commons, Lords, Peers, Representatives** (see **common, lord, peer, represent**); **House of the People**, the lower house of the Indian parliament; **Inner House**, the higher branch of the Court of Session, its jurisdiction chiefly appellate; **Outer House**, the lower branch of the Court of Session; **keep a good house**, to keep up a plentifully supplied table; **keep house**, to maintain or manage an establishment;

hov'ercraft (a craft able to move at a short distance above the surface of sea or land supported by a down-driven blast of air) **hov'er-barrow, -bus, -car, -train, hover-bed** (which supports patient on film of warm air).—*adv.* **hov'eringly.**—**hov'er-fly**, a syrphid or other wasp-like fly that hovers and darts. [Perh.—**hove** (2).]

how, *how*, *adv.* and *conj.* in what manner: to what extent: by what means: in what condition: for what reason: to what an extent, in what a degree: that.—*n.* manner, method.—**and how** (*U.S. slang*), yes, certainly: very much indeed: I should think so indeed; **how are you**, a conventional greeting to an acquaintance: sometimes specifically referring to his or her state of health; **how about**, what do you think of; **how come**, how does that come about; **how-do-you-do** (see **do**); **how now**, what is this: why is this so; **how's that** (*how-zat'*; *cricket*), the appeal of the fielding side to the umpire to give the batsman out; **the how and the why**, the manner and the cause. [O.E. *hū*, prob. an adverbial form from *hwā*, who.]

how, howe, *how*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a hollow. [**hole.**]

how, *how*, (*dial.*) *n.* a low hill. [O.N. *haugr*; cf. O.E. *hēah*, high.]

howbeit, *how-bē'it*, *conj.* be it how it may: notwithstanding: yet: however—(*Spens.*) **howbe'.** [**how, be, it.**]

howdah, houdah, *how'da*, *n.* a pavilion or seat fixed

huanaco. Same as **guanaco.**

hub, *hub*, *n.* the nave of a wheel: a mark at which quoits, etc. are cast.—**hub'-brake**, a brake acting on the hub of a wheel; **hub'-cap**, a metal covering over the end of an axle.—**hub of the universe**, Boston, U.S.A. [Prob. a form of **hob** (1); origin unknown.]

hubble-bubble, *hub'l-bub'l*, *n.* a bubbling sound: tattle: confusion: a crude kind of hookah. [Reduplic. from **bubble.**]

hubbub, *Shak.* **whoobub**, *hub'ub*, *n.* a confused sound of many voices: riot: uproar.—Also **hubb'uboo.** [App. of Irish origin.]

hubby, *hub'i*, (*coll.*) *n.* a diminutive of **husband.**

hubris, *hū'bris*, **hybris**, *hi'bris*, *n.* insolence: arrogance, such as invites disaster: overweening.—*adj.* **hubris'tic.**—*adv.* **hubris'tically.** [Gr. *hybris*.]

huckaback, *huk'ə-bak*, *n.* a coarse linen or cotton with raised surface, used for towels, etc. [Origin unknown.]

huckle, *huk'l*, *n.* the haunch: the hip.—Also **huck.**—*adjs.* **huck'le-backed, -shoul'dered**, having the back or shoulders round.—**huckle'-bone**, the hip-bone: the astragalus. [Poss. conn. with **hook.**]

huckleberry, *huk'l-bər-i*, *-ber-i*, *n.* a N. American shrub (Gaylussacia) akin to whortleberry: its fruit: extended to species of whortleberry.—*n.* **huck'leberrying.** [App. for **hurtleberry.**]

huckster, *huk'stər*, *n.* a retailer of smallwares, a hawker or pedlar: a mean, haggl *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **hugged.**—*n.* a close embrace: a particular grip in wrestling.—**hug′-me-tight,** a close-fitting knitted garment.—**hug oneself,** to congratulate oneself. [Ety. obscure.]

huge, *hūj*, *adj.* vast: enormous.—*adv.* **huge′ly.**—*n.* **huge′ness.**—*adj.* **huge′ous** (*arch.*), huge.—*adv.* **huge′ously.**—*n.* **huge′ousness.**—*adj.* **hug′y** (*arch.*). [O.Fr. *ahuge.*]

hugger-mugger, *hug′ər-mug′ər*, *n.* secrecy: confusion.—*adj.* secret: disorderly.—*adv.* in secrecy or disorder. [Origin obscure.]

Huguenot, *hū′gə-not*, or *-nō*, (*hist.*) *n.* a French Protestant.—Also *adj.* [Fr.,—earlier *eiguenot*—Ger. *eidgenoss*, confederate, assimilated to the name *Hugues*, Hugh.]

huia, *hōō′yə*, *n.* a New Zealand bird (*Heteralocha acutirostris*) akin to the crows and starlings, now prob. extinct. [Maori; imit.]

huissier, *wē-syā*, (Fr.) a doorkeeper, usher: a bailiff.

huitain, *wē-tān′*, *n.* a group of eight lines of verse. [Fr.,—*huit*, eight.]

hula-hula, *hōō′lə-hōō′lə*, *n.* a Hawaiian women's dance.—Also **hu′la.**—**hu′la-hoop,** a light hoop used in the diversion of keeping the hoop in motion about the waist by swinging movement of the hips. [Hawaiian.]

hule. Same as **ule.**

hulk, *hulk*, *n.* an unwieldy ship: a dismantled ship: a big lubberly fellow: anything unwieldy: often by confusion, a hull:—*pl.* (with

hum, *hum*, *interj.* expressing doubt or reluctance to agree.

huma, *hōō′mə*, *n.* a fabulous restless bird. [Pers. *humā*, phoenix.]

human, *hū′mən*, *adj.* belonging or pertaining to or of the nature of man or mankind: having the qualities of a man or the limitations of man: humane: not invidiously superior: genial.—*n.* (*coll.*) a human being.—*adj.* **humane** (*hū-mān′*), having the feelings proper to man: kind: tender: merciful: humanising, as *humane letters*, classical, elegant, polite.—*adv.* **humane′ly.**—*n.* **humane′ness.**—*v.t.* **humanise, -ize** (*hū′mən-īz*), render human or humane: soften: impart human qualities to, make like that which is human or of mankind.—*v.i.* become humane or civilised.—*ns.* **humanīsā′tion, -z-; hū′manist,** student of polite literature: at the Renaissance, a student of Greek and Roman literature: a student of human nature: advocate of any system of humanism: a pragmatist.—Also *adj.* —*n.* **hū′manism,** literary culture: any system which puts human interests and the mind of man paramount, rejecting the supernatural: pragmatism (*phil.*): a critical application of the logical method of pragmatism to all the sciences. —*adj.* **hūmanist′ic.**—*n.* **hu′mankind,** the human species.—*adj.* **hū′manlike.**—*adv.* **hū′manly,** in a human manner: by human agency: having regard to human limitations: humanely.—*ns.* **hū′manness; hū′manoid,** one of the immediate kindred of man (closer than *anthropoid*).—

ally excellent person or thing: a smooth-running engine: a swift vehicle or aircraft. [Prob. hum, and ding (1).]

humdrum, *hum'drum'*, *adj*. dull: droning: monotonous: commonplace.—*n*. a stupid fellow: monotony: tedious talk. [hum, and perh. drum.]

humdudgeon, *hum-duj'ən*, (*Scot.*) *n*. an unnecessary outcry. [hum and dudgeon (1).]

Humean, Humian, *hū'mi-ən*, *adj*. pertaining to David *Hume*, or his philosophy.—*n*. a follower of Hume.—*ns*. **Hūm'ism, Hūm'ist.**

humect, *hū-mekt'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become moist.—Also **humect'ate.**—*adjs*. and *ns*. **humect'ant, humect'ive.**—*n*. **humectā'tion.** [L. (*h*)*ūmectāre*—*ūmēre*, to be moist.]

humerus, *hū'mər-əs*, *n*. the bone of the upper arm:—*pl*. **hū'meri.**—*adj*. **hū'meral**, belonging to the shoulder or the humerus.—*n*. an oblong vestment worn on the shoulders. [L. (*h*)*umerus*, shoulder.]

humgruffin, *hum-gruf'in*, **humgruffian**, *-i-ən*, *n*. a terrible person. [App. hum and griffin.]

humhum, *hum'hum*, *n*. a kind of plain, coarse cotton cloth used in the East Indies.

humic. See under **humus.**

humid, *hū'mid*, *adj*. moist: damp: rather wet.—*ns*. **humidificā'tion; humid'ifier**, a device for increasing or maintaining humidity.—*v.t*. **humid'ify**, to make humid.—*n*. **humid'ity**, moisture: a moderate degree of wetness.—*adv*. **hu'midly.**—*ns*. **hu'midness: hum'idor**, a chamber, etc., for

apprehends and delights in the ludicrous and mirthful: that which causes mirth and amusement: playful fancy.—*v.t*. to go along with the humour of: to gratify by compliance.—*adj*. **hū'moral**, pertaining to or proceeding from a body fluid.—*ns*. **hū'moralism**, the state of being humoral: the old doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humours; **hū'moralist**, one who favoured the doctrine of humoralism; **hūmoresk', hūmoresque'**, a musical caprice; **hū'morist**, one whose conduct and conversation are regulated by humour or caprice (*arch.*): one who studies or portrays the humours of people: one possessed of humour: a writer of comic stories.—*adjs*. **hūmoris'tic, humorous; hū'morous**, governed by humour (*arch.*): capricious (*arch.*): irregular (*arch.*): full of humour: exciting laughter.—*adv*. **hū'morously.**—*n*. **hū'morousness.**—*adjs*. **hū'mourless; hū'moursome**, capricious, petulant.—*n*. **hū'moursomeness.**—**comedy of humours**, the comedy of Ben Jonson and his school in which the characters instead of being conceived in the round are little more than personifications of single qualities; **out of humour**, out of temper, displeased. [O.Fr. *humor* (Fr. *humeur*)—L. (*h*)*ūmor*—(*h*)*ūmēre*, to be moist.]

humous. See under **humus.**

hump, *hump*, *n*. a hunch on the back: a protuberance: a walk with swag on back (*Austr.*): despondency (*slang*): sulks (*slang*).—*v.t*. to bend in a hump: to exert oneself (*slang*): to hurry inhabitant, of a hundred.—*adj.*, *adv.*, and *n.* **hun'dredfold**, folded a hundred times: in a hundred divisions: a hundred times as much. —*adj.* **hun'dredth**, last of a hundred: equal to one of a hundred equal parts.—*n.* one of a hundred equal parts.—*adj.* **hun'dred-per-cent'**, out-and-out: thorough-going.—*n.* **hun'dred-percent'er** (*U.S.*), an uncompromising patriot. —*n.pl.* **hun'dreds-and-thou'sands**, little sweets used as an ornamental dressing.—**hun'dredweight**, 1/20 of a ton, or 112 lb. avoirdupois (50·80 kg.) orig. and still in U.S., 100 lb., abbrev. *cwt*. (*c* standing for L. *centum*, *wt*. for weight). —**Chiltern Hundreds**, a district of Bucks, whose stewardship is a nominal office under the Crown, the temporary acceptance of which by a member of parliament enables him to vacate his seat; **great, or long hundred**, usually six score: sometimes some other number greater than ten tens (as of herrings, 132 or 126); **Hundred Years' War**, the struggle between England and France, from 1337 down to 1453; **not a hundred miles from**, at, very near; **Old Hundred** (see old); **one, two, etc. hundred hours**, one, two, etc., o'clock, from the method of writing hours and minutes 1.00, 2.00, etc.; **the Hundred Days**, time between Napoleon's return from Elba and his final downfall after Waterloo (the reign lasted exactly 95 days, March 20-June 22, 1815). [O.E. *hundred*—old form *hund*, a hundred, with the suffix *-red*, a reckoning.]

huntsman (*obs.*).—*ns.* **hunt'er**, one who hunts: —*fem.* **hunt'ress**: a horse used in the chase: a watch whose face is protected with a metal case (a half-hunter, if that case has a small circle of glass let in); **hunt'ing**, the pursuit of wild game, the chase.—Also *adj.*—**hunt'-count'er** (*Shak.*), perh. one who hunts counter (q.v.); **hun'ter's-moon**, full moon following harvest-moon; **hunt'ing-box, -lodge, -seat**, a temporary abode for hunting; **hunt'ing-cap**, a form of cap much worn in the hunting-field; **hunt'ing-cog**, an extra cog in one of two geared wheels, by means of which the order of contact of cogs is changed at every revolution; **hunt'ing-crop, -whip**, a short whip with a crooked handle and a loop of leather at the end, used in the hunting-field; **hunt'ing-field**, the scene or sphere of hunting, esp. fox-hunting: the assemblage of huntsmen; **hunt'ing ground**, a place or region for hunting; **hunt'ing-horn**, a horn used in hunting, a bugle; **hunt'ing-knife, -sword**, a knife or short sword used to despatch the game when caught, or to skin and cut it up; **hunt'ing-mass** (*hist.*), hasty and abridged mass said for impatient hunters; **hunt'ing-song**, a song about hunting; **hunt'ing-tide**, the season of hunting; **hunts'man**, one who hunts: one who manages the hounds during the chase; **hunts'manship**, the qualifications of a huntsman; **hunt's'-up** (*Shak.*), a tune or song intended to arouse huntsmen in the morning—hence, anything calculated to arouse; **hunt'-the-gowk**, the have to be cleared; **hur′dle-rac′er**; **hur′dle-rac′ing**. [O.E. *hyrdel*; Ger. *hürde*.]

hurds, hurden. Same as **hards, harden** (see **hards**).

hurdy-gurdy, *hûr′di-gûr′di*, *n*. a musical stringed instrument, whose strings are sounded by the turning of a wheel: a hand-organ. [Imit.]

hurl, *hûrl*, *v.t.* to fling with violence: to wheel (*Scot.*): to convey in a wheeled vehicle (*Scot.*).—*v.i.* to dash: to travel in a wheeled vehicle (*Scot.*): to play hurley.—*n*. act of hurling: a trip or journey in a wheeled vehicle (*Scot.*).—*ns*. **hurl′er**; **hurl′ey**, Irish form of hockey (also **hurl′ing**): a kind of hockey stick for playing it; **hurl′y** (*Scot.*), large two-wheeled barrow.—**hurl′-barrow** (*Scot.*), a wheelbarrow; **hurl′ey-house** (*Scott*), a house in a state of disrepair; **hurl′y-hack′et** (*Scot.*), a carriage, gig: an improvised sledge: sledging. [Cf. L.G. *hurreln*, to hurl, precipitate; influenced by **hurtle** and **whirl**.]

hurly, *hûr′li*, *n*. commotion: tumult.—*n*. **hurly-burly** (*hûr′li-bûr′li*), tumult: confusion.—Also *adj*. and *adv*. [Perh. from **hurl**.]

Huronian, *hū-rō′ni-ən*, (*geol.*) *n*. and *adj*. upper Pre-Cambrian of Canada, well exemplified north of lake *Huron*.

hurrah, hurra, *hōōr-ä′*, *hur-ä′*, **hurray**, *-ā′*, *interj*. an exclamation of approbation or joy.—Also *n*. and *v.i.* [Cf. Norw., Sw., Dan. *hurra*, Ger. *hurrah*, Du. *hoera*.]

hurricane, *hur′i-kin*, *-kān*, *n*. a West Indian cyclonic storm of great violence: a wind of

or commission of a ship's husband.—*adjs*. **hus′bandless**; **hus′bandlike**; **hus′bandly**, frugal, thrifty, pertaining to or befitting a husband.—*n*. **hus′bandry**, the business of a farmer: tillage: economical management: thrift.—**hus′bandland** (*hist.*), a manorial tenant's holding: two oxgangs; **hus′bandman**, a working farmer: one who labours in tillage.—**ship's husband**, an owner's agent who manages the affairs of a ship in port. [O.E. *hūsbonda*, O.N. *hūsbōndi*—*hūs*, a house, *būandi*, inhabiting, pr.p. of O.N. *būa*, to dwell; cf. **boor, bower**, and Ger. *bauen*, to till.]

hush, *hush*, *interj*. or *imper*. silence: be still.—*n*. a silence, esp. after noise: a rush of water or its sound (*dial.*): the washing away of surface soil to lay bare bedrock (*min.*).—*adj*. silent (*arch.*): quiet (*arch.*): for the purpose of concealing information (e.g. *hush money*).—*v.i.* to become silent or quiet.—*v.t.* to make quiet: to calm: to procure silence or secrecy about (sometimes with *up*): to pour in a stream (*dial.*): to wash away or to pour in order to expose bedrock (*min.*).—*n*. **hush′aby** (*-ə-bi*), a lullaby used to soothe babies to sleep.—Also *v.t.* and *interj.*—*adj*. **hushed**, silent, still.—*adj*. **hush′-hush** (*coll.*), secret.—**hush′-boat** (1920s), a mystery-ship.—**hush up**, to stifle, suppress: to be silent. [Imit.; cf. **hist** and **whist**.]

husher, *hush′ər*. Form of **usher**.

husk, *husk*, *n*. the dry, thin covering of certain fruits and seeds: a case, shell, or covering, esp. one that is worthless or coarse: (in temporary dwelling or similar structure.—*v.t.* to quarter in or furnish with a hut or huts.—*v.i.* to dwell in a hut or huts:—*pr.p.* **hutt'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **hutt'ed.**—*ns.* **hut'ment**, an encampment of huts: lodging in huts; **hutt'ing**, material for making huts.—**hut'-cir'cle** (*ant.*), the remains of a prehistoric circular hut, a pit lined with stones, etc. [Fr. *hutte*—O.H.G. *hutta* (Ger. *hütte*); cf. hide.]

hutch, *huch*, *n.* a box, a chest: a coop for rabbits: a baker's kneading-trough: a trough used with some ore-dressing machines: a low wagon in which coal is drawn up out of the pit.—*v.t.* (*Milt.*) to hoard up. [Fr. *huche*, a chest—L.L. *hūtica*, a box; prob. Gmc.]

Hutchinsonian, *huch-in-sōn'i-ən*, *n.* a follower of John *Hutchinson* (1674-1737), who held that the Hebrew Scriptures contain typically the elements of all rational philosophy, natural history, and true religion.

hutia, *hōō-tē'a*, *n.* the hog-rat. [Sp. *hutia*, from Taino.]

Huttonian, *hut-ō'ni-ən*, *adj.* relating to the teaching of James *Hutton* (1726-97), esp. expounding the importance of geological agencies still at work, and the igneous origin of granite and basalt.—*n.* a follower of Hutton.

huzoor, *huz-ōōr'*, *n.* an Indian potentate, or (loosely) any person of rank or importance. [Ar. *hudūr*, the presence.]

huzza, *hōōz-ä'*, *huz-ä'*, *interj.* and *n.* hurrah: a shout of joy or approbation.—*v.t.* to attend with

species, etc.: mongrel.—*adj.* **hybridis'able, -z-.**—*n.* **hybridisā'tion, -z-.**—*v.t.* **hy'bridise, -ize**, to cause to interbreed.—*v.i.* to interbreed.—*ns.* **hybridis'er, -z-; hy'bridism, hybrid'ity**, state of being hybrid. [L. *hibrida*, offspring of a tame sow and wild boar; with associations of Gr. *hybris*, insolence, overweening.]

hybris. Same as **hubris.**

hydathode, *hī'dəth-ōd*, (*bot.*) *n.* an epidermal water-excreting organ. [Gr. *hydōr*, *hydatos*, water, *hodos*, way.]

hydatid, *hī'də-tid*, *n.* a water cyst or vesicle in an animal body, esp. one containing a tapeworm larva: the larva itself.—*adj.* **hydatid'iform**, resembling a hydatid.—**hydatidiform mole** (*med.*), an affection of the vascular tufts of the foetal part of the placenta whereby they become greatly enlarged. [Gr. *hydatis*, *-idos*, a watery vesicle—*hydōr*, *hydatos*, water.]

hydatoid, *hī'də-toid*, *adj.* watery. [Gr. *hydōr*, *-atos*, water, *eidos*, form.]

Hydnocarpus, *hid-nō-kär'pəs*, *n.* a genus of trees akin to the chaulmoogra, yielding an oil containing chaulmoogric acid. [Gr. *hydnon*, a truffle, *karpos*, a fruit.]

hydr-. See **hydro-.**

Hydra, *hī'drə*, *n.* a water-monster with many heads, which when cut off were succeeded by others (*myth.*): any manifold evil: a freshwater hydrozoon remarkable for power of multiplication on being cut or divided: a large southern constellation.—*adj.* **hy'dra-head'ed**, difficult to abundance of moisture.—*adv.* **hy′drically.**—*ns.* **hy′drō**, an abbreviation of hydroelectric (*adj.*) and of hydropathic (establishment); **hydroae′roplane** (in U.S. **hydro-air′plane**), a seaplane; **hy′drocele** (-*sēl*; Gr. *kēlē*, a swelling; *med.*), a swelling containing serous fluid, esp. in the scrotum; **hydrocephalus** (-*sef′ə-ləs*, or -*kef′*; Gr. *kephalē*, head), an accumulation of serous fluid within the cranial cavity, either in the subdural space or the ventricles: water in the head: dropsy of the brain.—*adjs.* **hydrocephal′ic, hydroceph′alous.**—*ns.* **Hydrocharis** (*hī-drok′ə-ris*; Gr. *charis*, -*itos*, grace), the frogbit genus, giving name to the **Hydrocharitā′ceae**, a family of water-plants akin to the pondweeds; **hy′drochore** (-*kōr*, -*kör*; Gr. *chōreein*, to make room, spread about), a plant disseminated by water.—*adj.* **hydrochoric** (-*kor′ik*).—*n.pl.* **Hydrocoralli′nae**, an order of Hydrozoa, massive reef-builders, the millepores, etc.—*n.* and *adj.* **hydrocor′alline.**—*adj.* **hydrodynamic** (-*dīn-am′ik*; Gr. *dynamis*, power), **-al.**—*n.* **hydrodynam′icist.**—*n.* (treated as *sing.*) **hydrodynam′ics**, the science of the motions and equilibrium of a material system partly or wholly fluid (called *hydrostatics* when the system is in equilibrium, *hydrokinetics* when it is not).—*adj.* **hydroelec′tric.**—*ns.* **hydroelectric′ity**, electricity produced by means of water, esp. by water-power; **hydroextract′or**, a drying-machine that works centrifugally; **hy′drofoil**, a device on a boat for raising it from the water as its speed increases: a corresponding

hydrophanous (-*drof′ən-əs*), transparent on immersion.—*n.pl.* **Hydrophidae** (*hī-drof′i-dē*; Gr. *ophis*, snake), a family of venomous sea-snakes.—*n.* **hydroph′ilite**, native calcium chloride (a very hygroscopic substance).—*adjs.* **hydrophil′ic** (*chem.*), attracting water; **hydroph′ilous**, water-loving: pollinated by agency of water (*bot.*).—*ns.* **hydroph′ily** (Gr. *phileein*, to love), water-pollination; **hydrophō′bia** (Gr. *phobos*, fear), horror of water: inability to swallow water owing to a contraction in the throat, a symptom of rabies: rabies itself.—*adjs.* **hydrophobic** (-*fob′ik*), pertaining to hydrophobia: repelling water (*chem.*); **hydrophobous** (-*drof′ə-bəs*) (*obs.*).—*ns.* **hy′drophone** (-*fōn*; Gr. *phōnē*, voice), an apparatus for listening to sounds conveyed by water; **hy′drophyte** (-*fīt*; Gr. *phyton*, plant), a water-plant.—*adj.* **hydrophytic** (-*fit′ik*).—*n.* **hydrophyton** (*hī-drof′i-ton*), the coenosarc of a hydroid colony.—*adjs.* **hydroph′ytous; hydrop′ic** (erroneously **hydrop′tic**, see **hydropsy**), dropsical: thirsty: charged or swollen with water.—*ns.* **hy′droplane**, a light, flat-bottomed motor-boat which, at high speed, skims along the surface of the water: (erroneously) a *hydro-aeroplane* or seaplane; **hydropol′yp**, a hydrozoan polyp.—*n.* (treated as *sing.*) **hydroponics** (*hī-drō-pon′iks*; Gr. *ponos*, toil), the art or practice of growing plants in a chemical solution without soil.—*n.* **hy′dropsy** (Gr. *hydrōps*, dropsy), dropsy.—*n.pl.* **Hydropterid′eae** (-*i-ē*; Gr. *pteris*, -*idos*, male-fern), the water-ferns or heterosporou an endless belt of absorbent material for raising water; **hydraulic jack**, a lifting apparatus in which oil, etc., is pumped against a piston; **hydraulic mining**, hydraulicking; **hydraulic press**, a press operated by forcing water into a cylinder in which a ram or plunger works; **hydraulic ram**, a device whereby the pressure head produced when a moving column of water is brought to rest is caused to deliver some of the water under pressure; **hydraulic seeding**, sowing seed by spraying it, mixed with nutrients, etc., on the ground; **hydrostatic balance**, a balance for weighing bodies in water to determine their specific gravity; **hydrostatic drive, transmission**, in vehicle, drive consisting of system transmitting power through oil, under pressure; **hydrostatic extrusion** (*metallurgy*), form of extrusion in which the metal to be shaped is preshaped to fit a die forming the lower end of a high-pressure container which is filled with a pressure-transmitting liquid; pressure is built up in the liquid by a plunger until the metal is forced through the die; **hydrostatic paradox**, the principle that—disregarding molecular forces—any quantity of fluid, however small, may balance any weight, however great; **hydrostatic press**, a hydraulic press; **hydrostatic transmission** (see **hydrostatic drive**). [Gr. *hydōr*, water.]

hydrogen, *hī'drō-jən*, *n*. a gas (symbol H, atomic number 1) which in combination with oxygen produces water, the lightest of all known substances, and very inflammable, of great importance in the moderation (slowing down) of neutrons.—*adj*. **hy'dric**, of or containing hy-

atom or molecule of hydrogen having a positive charge, esp. an atom formed in a solution of acid in water—strong acids being highly ionised and weak acids only slightly; **hydrogen peroxide** (see **peroxide**); **hydronium ion**, a hydrated hydrogen ion, as H_3O^+.—**heavy hydrogen** (see **heavy**); **hydrogenation of coal**, conversion of coal to liquid fuels by hydrogenation. [Coined by Cavendish (1766) from Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *gennaein*, to produce.]

hydyne, *hī'dīn*, *n*. an American rocket-launching fuel.

hye (*Spens*.) for **hie**, **high**.

hyena, **hyaena**, *hī-ē'nə*, **hyen** (*Shak*.), *hī'en*, *n*. a carrion-feeding carnivore (genus **Hyae'na**, constituting a family **Hyae'nidae**) with long thick neck, coarse mane, sloping body, and hysterical-sounding laugh.—**hyena dog**, an African wild dog, blotched like a hyena. [L. *hyaena*—Gr. *hyaina*—*hȳs*, a pig.]

hyetal, *hī'i-tl*, *adj*. rainy: pertaining to rain or rainfall.—*n*. **hy'etograph**, a rain chart: a self-registering rain gauge.—*adjs*. **hyetograph'ic**, **-al**.—*ns*. **hyetog'raphy**; **hyetol'ogy**, a branch of meteorology dealing with rainfall; **hyetom'eter**, a rain-gauge; **hyetomet'rograph**, a self-registering rain gauge, hyetograph. [Gr. *hȳetos*, rain.]

Hygeian, *hī-jē'ən*, *adj*. relating to Hygieia or to health and its preservation. [Gr. *Hygieia*, later *Hygeia*, goddess of health, daughter of Asklēpios (Aesculapius).]

hygiene, *hī'jēn*, *n*. the science or art of preserving health: sanitary principles.—*adj*. **hygienic** (*hī-jēn'ik*).—*adv*. **hygien'ically**.—*n*. (treated as *sing*.)

Gr. *bainein*, to go); **hylogen'esis**, the origin of matter; **hylop'athism** (Gr. *pathos*, feeling), the doctrine that matter is sentient; **hylop'athist**.—*adj*. **hyloph'agous** (Gr. *phagein*, to eat), wood-eating.—*ns*. **hy'lophyte** (Gr. *phyton*, plant), a woodland plant; **hy'lotheism** (Gr. *theos*, god), the doctrine that there is no God but matter and the universe; **hy'lotheist**.—*adjs*. **hylot'omous** (Gr. *tomē*, a cut), wood-cutting; **hylozō'ical**, **hylozoist'ic**.—*ns*. **hylozō'ism** (Gr. *zōē*, life), the doctrine that all matter is endowed with life; **hylozō'ist**. [Gr. *hȳlē*, wood, matter.]

hyleg, *hī'leg*, *n*. the ruling planet at the hour of birth. [Origin obscure; cf. Pers. *hailāj*, nativity.]

Hymen, *hī'men*, *n*. the god of marriage (*myth*.): marriage (*arch*.).—*adjs*. **hymenē'al**, **hymenē'an** (also **-ae'al**, **-ae'an**).—*n*. **hymenē'al**, wedding hymn: (in *pl*.) nuptials (*arch*.). [Gr. wedding-cry, perh. also a god.]

hymen, *hī'men*, *n*. a membrane: a thin membrane partially closing the virginal vagina.—*adjs*. **hy'menal**, pertaining to the hymen; **hymē'nial**, pertaining to the hymenium.—*n*. **hymē'nium**, the spore-bearing surface in fungi.—*ns.pl*. **Hymenomycetes** (*hī-mən-ō-mī-sē'tēz*), an order of fungi with exposed hymenium from an early stage—toadstools, etc.; **Hymenophyllā'ceae**, the filmy ferns.—*adj*. **hymenophyllā'ceous**.—*n.pl*. **Hymenop'tera**, an order of insects with four transparent wings—ants, bees, wasps, etc.—*adj*. **hymenop'terous**. [Gr. *hȳmēn*, membrane.]

hyper-, *hī'pər-*, *hī-pûr'-*, in composition, over: excessive: more than normal.—*ns*. **hyperacid'ity**, excessive acidity, esp. in the stomach; **hyperacusis** (*-ə-kū'sis*; Gr. *akousis*, hearing), abnormally increased power of hearing.—*adj*. **hyperacute'**.—*ns*. **hyperacute'ness**; **hyperadrē'nalism**, excessive activity of the adrenal gland; **hyperaemia**, in U.S. **hyperemia** (*-ē'mi-ə*; Gr. *haima*, blood), congestion or excess of blood in any part.—*adj*. **hyperae'mic**.—*n*. **hyperaesthesia**, in U.S. **hyperesthesia** (*-ēs-* or *-es-thē'si-ə*, *-zi-ə*; Gr. *aisthēsis*, perception), excessive sensitivity to stimuli: an abnormal extension of the bodily senses assumed to explain telepathy and clairvoyance: exaggerated aestheticism.—*adjs*. **hyperaesthē'sic**, **hyperaesthetic** (*-thet'ik*), overaesthetic: abnormally or morbidly sensitive.—*n*. **hyperalgē'sia** (*si-ə*, *-zi-ə*; Gr. *algēsis*, pain), heightened sensitivity to pain.—*adj*. **hyperalgē'sic**.—*adjs*. **hyperbar'ic**, having specific gravity greater than that of cerebrospinal fluid (*spinal anaesthesia*): pertaining to conditions of high atmospheric pressure with a greater concentration of oxygen than normal, as in a hyperbaric chamber, a chamber containing oxygen at high pressure; **hyperbat'ic**.—*adv*. **hyperbat'ically**.—*ns*. **hyper'baton** (Gr.,—root of *bainein*, to go; *rhet*.), a figure by which words are transposed from their natural order; **hyper'bola** (Gr. *hyperbolē*, overshooting—*ballein*, to throw; *pl*. usu. in -s; *geom*.), one of the conic sections, the int woman of higher social rank; **hyperglyc(a)emia** (*-gli-sē'mi-ə*), abnormal rise in the sugar content of the blood.—*adj.* **hypergolic** (*-gol'ik*), of two or more liquids, spontaneously explosive on mixing.—*ns.* **hyper(h)idrō'sis**, excessive sweating; **hyperinō'sis** (Gr. *is*, *inos*, strength, fibre), excess of fibrin in the blood.—*adj.* **hyperinŏt'ic**; **hyperlydian** (*-lid'i-ən*; Gr. *hyperlȳdios*), above the Lydian mode: applied in ancient Greek music to a mode having as its lower tetrachord the upper tetrachord of the Lydian (as: *g a b c*; *c d e f*; *g*).—**hy'permarket**, a multiple, self-service store on a larger scale than a supermarket.—*adj.* **hypermet'rical**, beyond or exceeding the ordinary metre of a line: having or being an additional syllable.—*n.* **hypermetrō'pia** (Gr. *metron*, measure, *ōps*, eye), long-sightedness.—Also **hyperō'pia**.—*adjs.* **hypermetrŏp'ic**.—*ns.* **hy'peron**, any particle with mass greater than that of a proton or neutron; **hyperphagia** (*-fā'ji-ə*), bulimia.—*adjs.* **hyperphrygian** (*-frij'i-ən*, *-frij'ən*; Gr. *hyperphrȳgios*), above the Phrygian: applied to a mode of ancient Greek music having as its lower tetrachord the upper tetrachord of the Phrygian (as: *a b c d*; *d e f g*; *a*); **hyperphys'ical**, beyond physical laws: supernatural.—*n.* **hyperplasia** (*-plā'zi-ə*, *-zhə*; Gr. *plasis*, a forming; *path.*), overgrowth of a part due to excessive multiplication of its cells.—*adjs.* **hyperplastic** (*-plas'*); **hyperpyretic** (*-pir-et'ik*; Gr. *pyretikos*, feverish).—*ns.* **hyperpyrex'ia**, abnormally high body temperature; **hypersarcō'ma**, **hypersar-**

phenisā'tion, **-z-**, hyphening; **hy'phenism**, state of being a hyphenate. [Gr. *hȳphĕn*—*hypo*, under, *hen*, one.]

hypinosis, *hip-i-nō'sis*, *n.* defect of fibrin in the blood; opposite of *hyperinosis* (under hyper-). [Gr. *hypo*, under, *is*, *inos*, fibre.]

hypnagogic image, **hypnogogic image**. See under Hypnos.

Hypnos, *hip'nos*, *n.* the Greek god of sleep.—*adjs.* **hypnagogic** (*-goj'ik*, *-gog'ik*; Gr. *agōgos*, bringing), sleep-bringing: ushering in sleep; **hyp'nic**, pertaining to or inducing sleep.—*n.* a soporific.—*ns.* **hypno-anaesthē'sia**, hypnotic sleep; **hyp'noanal'ysis**, analysis of a patient's psychological troubles by obtaining information from him while he is in a state of hypnosis; **hypnogen'esis**, **hypnogeny** (*-noj'i-ni*), production of the hypnotic state.—*adjs.* **hypnogenet'ic**, **hypnog'enous**, **hypnogen'ic**, inducing the hypnotic state, or sleep; **hyp'noid**, **-al**, like sleep: like hypnosis: esp. of a state between hypnosis and waking.—*v.t.* **hyp'noidise**, **-ize**, to put in the hypnoidal state.—*ns.* **hypnol'ogy**, the scientific study of sleep; **hyp'none**, an aromatic ketone used in medicine as a hypnotic; **hypnopae'dia**, learning or conditioning, by repetition of recorded sound during sleep (or semiwakefulness).—*adj.* **hypnopomp'ic** (Gr. *pompē*, a sending), dispelling sleep.—*ns.* **hypnō'sis**, a sleeplike state in which the mind responds to external suggestion and can recover forgotten memories; **hypnother'apy**, the treatment of illness by hypnotism.—*adj.*

of the abdomen on either side, under the costal cartilages and short ribs; **hypocist** (*hī'pō-sist*; Gr. *hypokistis—kistos*, cistus), an inspissated juice from fruit of *Cytinus hypocistis* (Rafflesiaceae), a plant parasitic on cistus roots; **hypocorism** (*hip-*, *hīp-ok'ər-izm*), **hypocorisma** (*-iz'mə*; Gr. *hypokorisma—hypokorizesthai*, to use child-talk—*koros*, boy, *korē*, girl), a pet-name: a diminutive or abbreviated name.—*adjs*. **hypocorist'ic, -al.**—*adv*. **hypocorist'ically.**—*n*. **hypocotyl** (*hip-*, *hīp-ō-kot'il*), that part of the axis of a plant which is between the cotyledons and the primary root.—*adj*. **hypocotylē'donary.**—*ns*. **hypocrisy** (*hi-pok'ri-si*; Gr. *hypokrisiā*, acting, playing a part), a feigning to be better than one is, or to be what one is not: concealment of true character or belief (not necessarily conscious): an instance or act of hypocrisy; **hypocrite** (*hip'ə-krit*; Gr. *hypokritēs*, actor), one who practises hypocrisy.—*adj*. **hypocrit'ical** (also **hypocrit'ic**), practising hypocrisy: of the nature of hypocrisy.—*adv*. **hypocrit'ically.**—*n*. **hypocycloid** (*hī-pō-sī'kloid*), a curve generated by a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls on the inside of another circle.—*adj*. **hypocycloid'al.**—*ns*. **hypoderm** (*hip'* or *hīp'ō-dûrm*), **hypoder'ma, hypoder'mis** (Gr. *derma*, skin; *bot*.), the tissue next under the epidermis.—*adjs*. **hypoderm'al**; **hypoderm'ic**, pertaining to the hypodermis: under the epidermis: under the skin, subcutaneous, esp. of a method of injecting a drug in solution under the skin by means of a

acid, an acid (H_3PO_2) with less oxygen than phosphorous acid.—*adj*. **hypophrygian** (*-frij'i-ən*), below the Phrygian mode: applied in ancient Greek music to a mode having its upper tetrachord the lower tetrachord of the Phrygian (as, *g*; *a b c d*; *d e f g*); in old church music to a plagal mode extending from *b* to *b*, with *e* for its final.—*ns*. **hypophysis** (*hip-*, *hīp-of'i-sis*; Gr. *hypophysis*, an attachment underneath—*phyein*, to grow), a down-growth (*zool*.): the pituitary body of the brain: an inflated part of the pedicel under the capsule, in mosses (*bot*.): in flowering plants, a cell between the suspensor and the embryo proper; **hypoplastron** (*hip-*, *hīp-ō-plas'tron*; *zool*.), the plate behind the hyoplastron in a turtle's plastron; **hypostasis** (*hip-*, *hīp-os'tə-sis*; Gr. *hypostasis—stasis*, setting), orig. basis, foundation: substance, essence (*metaph*.): the essence or real personal subsistence or substance of each of the three divisions of the Trinity: sediment, deposit: passive hyperaemia in a dependent part owing to sluggishness of circulation (*med*.).—*adjs*. **hypostatic** (*-stat'ik*), **-al.**—*adv*. **hypostat'ically.**—*v.t*. **hypos'tatise, -ize**, to treat as hypostasis: to personify.—*n*. **hypostrophe** (*hip-*, *hīp-os'trə-fi*; Gr. *hypostrophē*, turning back), relapse (*med*.): reversion after a parenthesis (*rhet*.).—*adj*. **hypostyle** (*hip'*, *hīp'ō-stīl*; Gr. *stȳlos*, a pillar; *archit*.), having the roof supported by pillars.—Also *n*.—*ns*. **hyposul'phate**, a dithionate; **hyposul'phite**, a salt of **hyposul'phurous acid** (H leaf; *bot.*), a bract.—*adj.* **hypsophyll'ary.** [Gr. *hypsos*, height.]

hypural, *hī-pū'rəl, adj.* situated beneath the tail. [Gr. *hypo*, under, *ourā*, tail.]

Hyrax, *hī'raks, n.* a genus (also called Procavia) of mammals superficially like marmots but really closer akin to the ungulates, living among rocks in Africa and Syria—the daman, the dassie or rock-rabbit, the cony of the Bible—constituting the order **Hyracoid'ea.** [Gr. *hŷrax*, a shrew.]

hyson, *hī'son, n.* a very fine sort of green tea.—**hy'son-skin,** the refuse of hyson tea removed by winnowing. [From Chin.]

hyssop, *his'əp, n.* an aromatic labiate (*Hyssopus officinalis*): an unknown wall-plant used as a ceremonial sprinkler (*B.*): a holy-water sprinkler. [L. *hyssōpus, -um*—Gr. *hyssōpos, -on*; cf. Heb.

ial, hysterĕt'ic.—high-hysteresis rubber, rubber with less than normal bounce. [Gr. *hysterēsis*, a deficiency, coming late—*hysteros*, later.]

hysteria, *his-tē'ri-ə, n.* a psychoneurosis in which repressed complexes become split off or dissociated from the personality, forming independent units, partially or completely unrecognised by consciousness, giving rise to hypnoidal states (amnesia, somnambulisms), and manifested by various physical symptoms, such as tics, paralysis, blindness, deafness, etc., general features being an extreme degree of emotional instability and an intense craving for affection: an outbreak of wild emotionalism.—*adjs.* **hysteric** (*his-ter'ik*), **-al,** pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, hysterics or hysteria: like hysterics: fitfully and violen

[redacted]

I

I, i, *ī, n.* the ninth letter of our alphabet, answering to Greek *iōta*, has various sounds (as in *dip*, *mind*, *bird*, *machine*). In Roman numerals I represents one; in mathematics *i* represents the imaginary square root of −1.

I, *ī, pron.* the nominative singular of the first personal pronoun: the word used in mentioning oneself.—*n.* the object of self-consciousness, the ego. [M.E. *ich*—O.E. *ic*; Ger. *ich*, O.N. *ek*, L. *ego*, Gr. *egō*.]

I, *ī, adv.* same as ay.

i', *i, prep.* a form of in.

-ia, *-ē'ə, -yə, suff.* used in naming (1) a pathological condition, (2) a genus of plants or animals, (3) (as L. or Gr. *neut. pl.*) a taxonomic division, (4) (as *pl.*) things pertaining to (something specified).

iambus, *ī-am'bəs, n.* a foot of two syllables, a short followed by a long, or an unstressed by a stressed:—*pl.* **iam'buses, iam'bi.**—Also **i'amb.** —*adj.* **iam'bic,** consisting of iambuses: of the nature of an iambus: using iambic verse: satirical in verse.—*n.* an iambus: (in *pl.*) iambic verse, esp. satirical.—*adv.* **iam'bically,** in the manner of an iambic.—*ns.* **iam'bist, iambo'grapher,** a writer of iambics. [L. *iambus*—Gr.

[redacted]

with concreted sugar.—*v.i.* to freeze: to become covered with ice (with *up*):—*pr.p.* **ic'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **iced.**—*adj.* **iced** (*īst*), covered with or cooled with ice; encrusted with sugar.—*n.* **i'cer,** one who makes icing.—*adv.* **ic'ily.**—*ns.* **ic'iness; ic'ing,** covering with or of ice or concreted sugar.—*adjs.* **ic'y,** composed of, abounding in, or like ice: frosty: cold: chilling: without warmth of affection.—**ice'-action,** the work of land-ice in grinding the earth's surface; **ice age** (*geol.*), any time when a great part of the earth's surface has been covered with ice, esp. that in Pleistocene times; **ice'-anchor,** a one-armed anchor for mooring to an ice-floe; **ice'-ā'pron,** a structure on the up-stream side of a bridge pier to break or ward off floating ice; **ice'-axe,** an axe used by mountain climbers to cut steps in ice; **iceberg** (from Scand. or Du.), a huge mass of floating ice; **ice'-bird,** the little auk or sea-dove; **ice'blink,** a gleam reflected from distant masses of ice; **ice'-boat,** a boat for forcing a way through or sailing or being dragged over ice.—*adj.* **ice'-bound,** bound, surrounded, or fixed in with ice.—**icebox,** the freezing compartment of a refrigerator: a refrigerator (*U.S.*); **ice'-breaker,** ship for breaking channels through (*island'ik*), of Iceland.—*n*. the modern language of the Icelanders: Old Norse.—**Ice'land-dog'**, a shaggy white dog, sharp-eared, imported from Iceland; **Iceland falcon**, a white gerfalcon of Iceland; **Iceland moss**, a lichen of northern regions, used as a medicine and for food; **Iceland poppy**, a dwarf poppy (*Papaver nudicaule*) with grey-green pinnate leaves and flowers varying from white to orange-scarlet; **Iceland spar**, a transparent calcite with strong double refraction.

ich, *ich*, (*Shak*.) *v.t.* Same as eke.

ichabod, *ik'ə-bod*, *interj*. the glory is departed. [From Heb.; see 1 Sam. iv. 21.]

ichneumon, *ik-nū'mən*, *n*. any animal of the mongoose genus (Herpestes) of the civet family, esp. the Egyptian species that destroys crocodiles' eggs: (in full **ichneu'mon-fly**) any insect of a large family of Hymenoptera whose larvae are parasitic in or on other insects. [Gr. *ichneumōn*, lit. tracker, *ichneuein*, to hunt after—*ichnos*, a track.]

ichnography, *ik-nog'rəf-i*, *n*. a ground plan: the art of drawing ground plans.—*adjs*. **ichnographic** (*-nō-graf'ik*), **-al**.—*adv*. **ichnograph'ically**.—*n*. **ichnol'ogy**, footprint lore: the science of fossil footprints. [Gr. *ichnos*, a track, footprint.]

ichor, *ī'kör*, *n*. the ethereal juice in the veins of the gods (*myth*.): a watery humour: colourless matter from an ulcer.—*adj*. **i'chorous**. [Gr. *ichōr*.]

ichthy(o)-, *ik'thi-(ō-)*, in composition, fish.—*adj*.

Church, from the 8th century: one who assails old cherished errors and superstitions.—*adj*. **iconoclast'ic**.—*ns*. **iconog'raphy** (Gr. *graphiā*, a writing), the art of illustration: the study, description, cataloguing, or collective representation of portraits; **iconol'ater**, an image-worshipper; **iconol'atry** (Gr. *latreiā*, worship), image-worship; **iconol'ogist**; **iconol'ogy**, the study of icons: symbolism; **iconomachist** (*-om'ə-kist*), one who contends against the use of icons in worship; **iconom'achy** (Gr. *machē*, fight), opposition to image-worship.—*adj*. **iconomat'ic**, using pictures of objects to represent not the things themselves but the sounds of their names, as in a transition stage between picture-writing and a phonetic system.—*ns*. **iconomat'icism** (*-i-sizm*); **iconom'eter**, an instrument for inferring distance from size or size from distance of an object, by measuring its image: a direct photographic view-finder; **iconom'etry**; **icono'philism**, a taste for pictures, etc.; **iconoph'ilist**, a connoisseur of pictures, etc.; **icon'oscope**, a form of electron camera; **iconos'tasis** (Gr. *eikonostasis*—*stasis*, placing), in Eastern churches, a screen shutting off the sanctuary, on which the icons are placed. [L. *īcōn*—Gr. *eikōn*, an image.]

icosahedron, *ī-kos-ə-hē'drən*, (*geom*.) *n*. a solid with twenty plane faces:—*pl*. **icosahē'dra**.—*adj*. **icosahē'dral**.—*n*. **icositetrahē'dron** (*geom*.), a solid figure with twenty-four plane faces. [Gr. *eikosi*, twenty, *hedrā*, a seat.]

(the Soul, the Universe, and God) transcending the conceptions of the understanding—*transcendental ideas*, in the functions of mind concerned with unification of existence (*Kantian*): the idea realised, the absolute truth of which everything that exists is the expression (*Hegelian*): a subring of a ring, any member of which when multiplied by any member of the ring, whether in the subring or not, results in a member of the subring (*math.*).—*adjs.* **idē'aed, idē'a'd**, provided with an idea or ideas; **idē'al**, existing in idea: conceptual: existing in imagination only: highest and best conceivable: perfect, as opposed to the real, the imperfect: theoretical, conforming absolutely to theory.—*n.* the highest conception of anything, or its embodiment: a standard of perfection: that which exists in the imagination only.—*adj.* **idē'aless**, devoid of ideas.—*n.* **idēalisā'tion, -z-.**—*v.t.* **idē'alise, -ize**, to regard or represent as ideal.—*v.i.* to form ideals: to think or work idealistically.—*ns.* **idē'aliser, -z-**; **idē'alism**, the doctrine that in external perceptions the objects immediately known are ideas, that all reality is in its nature psychical: any system that considers thought or the idea as the ground either of knowledge or existence: tendency towards the highest conceivable perfection, love for or search after the best and highest: the habit or practice of idealising: impracticality: the imaginative treatment of subjects; **idē'alist**, one who holds the doctrine of idealism: one who strives after the ideal: an impractical

sent by, carried out by, two or more governments in dealing with another, others; **identikit** (orig. *U.S. Identi-Kit*), a device for building up a composite portrait from a large number of different features on transparent slips (also *fig.*); **identity card, disk**, a card, disk, etc., bearing the owner's or wearer's name, etc., used to establish his identity; **identity element** (*math.*), an element (e) in a system of elements such that $e{*}x = x{*}e = x$, for every value of x—where * denotes a binary operation. In the ordinary number system, for addition $e = 0$, for multiplication $e = 1$.—**law** or **principle of identity** (*logic*), law stating that A is A, that a thing is the same as itself. [L.L. *identitās, -ātis*—L. *idem*, the same.]

ideogram, *id'i-ō-gram*, or *id'*, **ideograph**, *-grăf*, *ns.* a written character or symbol that stands not for a word or sound but for the thing itself directly.—*adjs.* **ideographic** (*-graf'ik*), **-al.**—*adv.* **ideograph'ically.**—*n.* **ideography** (*-og'rə-fi*). [Gr. *idĕā*, idea, *gramma*, a drawing, *graphein*, to write.]

ideology, *id-*, *id-i-ol'ə-ji*, *n.* the science of ideas, metaphysics: abstract speculation: visionary speculation: body of ideas: way of thinking.—*adjs.* **ideologic** (*-loj'*), **-al**, of or pertaining to an ideology: arising from, concerned with, rival ideologies.—*n.* **ideol'ogist**, one occupied with ideas or an idea: a mere theorist or visionary—also **ideologue** (*i-dē'ō-log*). [Gr. *idĕā*, idea,

idiot, *id′i-ət*, *id′yət*, *n.* a person so defective in mind from birth as to be unable to protect himself against ordinary physical dangers: one afflicted with the severest grade of feeble-mindedness: a flighty fool: a blockhead: a foolish or unwise person.—*adj.* afflicted with idiocy: idiotic.—*ns.* **id′iocy** (*-ə-si*), **id′iotcy** (*rare*), state of being an idiot: imbecility: folly.—*adjs.* **idiotic** (*ot′ik*), **-al**, pertaining to or like an idiot: foolish.—*adv.* **idiot′ically.**—*adj.* **id′iotish**, idiotic.—*n.* **id′iotism**, the state of being an idiot: (see also under idiom).—**idiot board**, a mechanical device used to prompt a speaker on television; **idiot card**, a large card with words, etc., for the same purpose. [Fr.,—L. *idiōta*—Gr. *idiōtēs*, a private person, ordinary person, one who holds no public office or has no professional knowledge—*idios*, own, private.]

idiothermous, *id-i-ō-thûr′məs*, *adj.* warm-blooded, i.e. having a temperature of one's own, independent of surroundings. [*Gr. idios*, own, *thermē*, heat.]

idioticon. See under idiom.

idle, *ī′dl*, *adj.* vain: baseless: trifling: unemployed: averse to labour: not occupied: useless: unimportant: unedifying.—*v.t.* to spend in idleness: to cause to be idle.—*v.i.* to be idle or unoccupied: of machinery, to run without doing work.—*ns.* **i′dlehood** (*arch.*), **i′dleness**; **i′dler**; **id′lesse** (*poet.*), idleness.—*adv.* **i′dly.**—*adj.* **i′dle-head′ed**, foolish.—**i′dle-wheel**, a wheel placed between two others for trans

igad, *i-gad′*. Same as egad.

igapó. Same as gapó.

igarapé, *ē-gä-rä-pā′*, *n.* a canoe waterway in Brazil. [Tupí.]

igloo, *ig′lo͞o*, *n.* orig. a dome-shaped hut of snow: now usu. a dwelling of other materials: a dome-shaped place of storage or container for goods: a hollow in the snow made by a seal over its breathing hole in the ice. [Eskimo.]

ignaro, *ig-nä′rō*, *ēn-yä′rō*, *n.* an ignorant person. [Prob. from Spenser's character (*Faerie Queene*, I, viii) whose only answer is 'He could not tell'—It. *ignaro*—L. *ignārus*, ignorant.]

Ignatian, *ig-nā′shən*, *adj.* of or pertaining to St *Ignatius*, first-century bishop of Antioch (applied to the Epistles attributed to him): or *Ignatius* Loyola.—*n.* a Jesuit.—**Ignatius's bean** (see under Saint).

igneous, *ig′ni-əs*, *adj.* of or like fire: produced by solidification of the earth's internal molten magma (*geol.*).—*adj.* **ignip′otent** (*Pope*), presiding over fire. [L. *ignis*, fire.]

ignescent, *ig-nes′ənt*, *adj.* emitting sparks when struck.—*n.* an ignescent substance. [L. *ignēscēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *ignēscĕre*, to catch fire.]

ignis-fatuus, *ig′nis-fat′ū-əs*, *-fat′o͝o-o͝os*, *n.* Will-o'-the-wisp—the light of combustion of marsh-gas, apt to lead travellers into danger: any delusive ideal that leads one astray:—*pl.* **ignes-fatui** (*ig′nēz-fat′ū-ī*; *ig′nās-fat′o͝o-ē*). [L. *ignis*, fire, *fatuus*, foolish.]

ignite, *ig-nīt′*, *v.t.* to set on fire: to heat to the *el-eng'kē*, (L.) ignoring the point in question; the fallacy of arguing to the wrong point.

ignore, *ig-nōr'*, *-nör'*, *v.t.* wilfully to disregard: to set aside.—*adj.* **ignor'able.**—*ns.* **ignorā'tion**, **ignoring**; **ignor'er.** [L. *ignōrāre*, not to know—*in-*, not, and the root of (*g*)*nōscěre*, to know.]

Iguana, *i-gwä'nə*, *n.* a genus of large thick-tongued arboreal lizards in tropical America: loosely extended to others of the same family (**Iguan'idae**): (without *cap.*) in South Africa a monitor lizard. [Sp., from Carib.]

Iguanodon, *i-gwä'nə-don*, *n.* a large Jurassic and Cretaceous herbivorous dinosaur, with teeth like those of the iguana. [iguana, and Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, tooth.]

Iguvine, *ig'ū-vīn*, *adj.* Eugubine.

ihram, *ē-räm'*, *ēhh'räm*, *n.* the scanty garb worn by Mohammedan pilgrims on drawing near Mecca: the holy state it betokens. [Ar. *ihrām.*]

ikebana, *ē'ke-bä'nə*, *n.* Japanese art of flower arrangement.

ikon. Same as icon.

ilang-ilang. Same as ylang-ylang.

ileac. See ileum, ileus.

ileum, *il'*, *īl'i-əm*, *n.* the posterior part of the small intestine.—*adj.* **il'eac**, **il'iac.**—*n.* **ileitis** (*il-*, *īl-ə-ī'tis*), inflammation of the ileum. [L.L. *ileum*, L. *ilia* (pl.), the groin, flank, intestines.]

ileus, *il'-*, *īl'i-əs*, *n.* obstruction of the intestine with severe pain, vomiting, etc.—Also **ileac** or **iliac passion.**—*adj.* **il'eac**, **il'iac.** [L. *ileos*—Gr. *ileos* or *eileos*, colic.]

ill'-haired' (*Scot.*), cross-grained; **ill'-head'ed** (*Spens.* **-hedd'ed**), not clear in the head; **ill'-hu'moured**, bad-tempered; **ill'-judged'**, not well judged; **ill'-look'ing**, having an evil look: ugly; **ill'-manned'**, provided with too few men; **ill'-mann'ered**, rude: ill-bred; **ill'-nā'tured**, of a bad temper: cross: peevish.—*adv.* **ill'-nā'turedly.**—**ill'-nā'turedness.**—*adjs.* **ill'-off'**, in bad circumstances; **ill'-ō'mened** having bad omens: unfortunate; **ill'-spent**, spent amiss; **ill'-starred'**, born under the influence of an unlucky star: unlucky; **ill'-tem'pered**, having a bad temper: morose: badly tempered, ill-mixed, distempered (*Shak.*); **ill'-timed'**, said or done at an unsuitable time.—*v.t.* **ill-treat'**, to treat ill: to abuse.—**ill-treat'ment**; **ill'-turn'**, an act of unkindness or enmity; **ill-us'age.**—*v.t.* **ill'-use**, to ill-treat.—*adj.* **ill-used'**, badly used or treated.—**ill'-will'**, unkind feeling: enmity; **ill'-wisher**, one who wishes harm to another.—*adj.* **ill'-wrest'ing**, misinterpreting to disadvantage.—**go ill with**, to result in danger or misfortune to; **take it ill**, to be offended. [O.N. *illr*; not connected with O.E. *yfel*, evil but formerly confused with it, so that *ill* is often (esp. in Scots) to be read where *evil* is written.]

illapse, *il-aps'*, *n.* a sliding in.—*v.i.* to glide in. [L. *illābī*, *illāpsus*—*il-* (*in-*), in, *lābī*, to slip, to slide.]

illaqueate, *i-lak'wi-āt*, *v.t.* to ensnare.—*adj.* **illaq'ueable.**—*n.* **illaqueā'tion.** [L. *illaqueāre*, *-ātum*—*il-* (*in-*), into, *laqueus*, a noose.]

illation, *il-*

premise. [L. *illicitus*—*il-* (*in-*), not, *licitus*, pa.p. of *licēre*, to be allowed.]

illimitable, *il-im'it-ə-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be bounded: infinite.—*n.* **illim'itableness.**—*adv.* **illim'itably.**—*n.* **illimitā'tion.**—*adj.* **illim'ited.** [Pfx. il- (in- (2)).]

illinium, *il-in'i-əm*, *n.* a name proposed for element No. 61.—See promethium. [*Illinois* University, where its discovery was claimed.]

illipe, *il'i-pi*, **illupi**, *il-ōō'pi*, *n.* the mahwa tree (Sapotaceae) yielding illipe nuts and oil. [Tamil *illuppai.*]

illiquation, *il-i-kwā'shən*, *n.* the melting of one thing into another. [Pfx. il- (in- (1)).]

illision, *il-izh'ən*, *n.* the act of striking against something. [L. *illisiō*, *-ōnis*—*illīdĕre*—*in*, into, *laedĕre*, to strike.]

illiterate, *il-it'ər-it*, *adj.* unacquainted with literature: without book-learning: uneducated: ignorant: unable to read: of or characteristic of those who are without literary education.—*n.* an illiterate person: one who cannot read.—*adv.* **illit'erately.**—*ns.* **illit'erateness, illit'eracy** (*-ə-si*). [Pfx. il- (in- (2)).]

illogical, *il-oj'i-kəl*, *adj.* contrary to the rules of logic: regardless or incapable of logic.—*adv.* **illog'ically.**—*n.* **illog'icalness.** [Pfx. il- (in- (2)).]

illude, *il-ōōd'*, *-ūd'*, *v.t.* to trick. [L. *illūdĕre*—*in*, on, *lūdĕre*, *lūsum*, to play.]

illume, *il-ūm'*, *ōōm'*, *v.t.* a shortened poetic form of illumine.—*v.t.* **illum'inate** (*in-āt*), to light up: to enlighten: to illustrate: to adorn with coloured lettering or illustrations: to confer

adjs. **illustrā'tional, illustrative** (*il'əs-trā-tiv* or *-trə-*, or *il-us'trə-tiv*), **illus'tratory**, having the quality of making clear or explaining.—*adv.* **ill'ustratively** (or *il-us'*).—*n.* **ill'ustrātor.**—*adj.* **illus'trious**, luminous (*obs.*): highly distinguished: noble: conspicuous.—*adv.* **illus'triously.**—*n.* **illus'triousness.** [L. *illūstris*; *illūstrāre*, *-ātum*, *lūstrāre*, to light up, prob.—*lūx*, light.]

illustrious, etc. See illustrate.

illustrious, *il-us'tri-əs*, (*Shak.*) *adj.* dull. Perh. for *illustrous*, not lustrous.

illustrissimo, *ēl-lōōs-trē'sē-mō*, (It.) most illustrious.

ilmenite, *il'mən-īt*, *n.* a black mineral composed of iron, titanium, and oxygen. [From the *Ilmen* Mountains in the Urals.]

il penseroso, *ēl pen-se-rō'zō*, (It. *pensieroso*) the pensive man.

I'm, *īm*, a contraction of I am.

image, *im'ij*, *n.* likeness: a statue: an idol: a representation in the mind, an idea: a picture or representation (not necessarily visual) in the imagination or memory: an appearance: that which very closely resembles anything: a type: a figure got from another figure by joining every point in it with a fixed point, or dropping a perpendicular from it to a fixed straight line or plane, and producing to the same distance (*geom.*): the figure of any object formed by rays of light reflected or refracted (*real* if the rays converge upon it, *virtual* if they appear to diverge from it) (*opt.*): an analogous figure formed by other rays (*opt.*): a metaphor or between the ocular muscles or between the activities of the endocrines, or between the parts of the involuntary nervous system, or between the elements of a diet (*med.*): temporary lack of balance in a self-adjusting system: lack of balance in a sphere of a nation's economy. [Pfx. im- (in- (2)).]

imbark, *im-bärk'*, *v.t.* to enclose in bark. [Pfx. im- (in- (1)).]

imbecile, *im'bi-sēl*, *-sīl*, *-sil*, formerly *im-bi-sēl'*, *im-bes'il*, *adj.* feeble (now generally in mind): fatuous.—*n.* one who is imbecile: one whose defective mental state (from birth or an early age) does not amount to idiocy, but who is incapable of managing his own affairs: loosely, a foolish, unwise or stupid person.—*n.* **imbecil'ity.** [Fr. *imbécille* (now *imbècile*)—L. *imbēcillus*; perh. *in-*, not and *bēcillus*, variant of *bacillus*, dim. of *baculus*, a stick.]

imbibe, *im-bīb'*, *v.t.* to drink in: to absorb: to receive into the mind.—*v.i.* to drink, absorb.—*ns.* **imbib'er**; **imbibition** (*im-bib-ish'ən*). [L. *imbībĕre*—*in*, in, into, *bibĕre*, to drink.]

imbrast, (*Spens.*) for embraced.

imbrex, *im'breks*, *n.* orig. in Roman buildings, one of a series of usu. curved tiles fixed over the joins of flat tiles:—*pl.* **im'brices** (*-bri-sēz*).—*v.t.* **imbricate**, *im'bri-kāt*, to lay one overlapping another, as tiles on a roof.—*v.i.* to be so placed.—*adj.* (*-kit*, *kāt*) (of fish-scales, bird-scales, layers of tissue, teeth), overlapping like roof-tiles.—*n.* **imbricā'tion.** [L. *imbrex*, a tile,

immanation, *im-ə-nā'shən*, *n.* inflow. [L. *in*, in, *mānāre*, *-ātum*, to flow.]

immane, *im-ān'*, *adj.* huge: cruel, savage.—*adv.* **immane'ly.**—*n.* **immanity** (*im-an'i-ti*), cruelty. [L. *immānis*, huge, savage.]

immanent, *im'ə-nənt*, *adj.* indwelling: pervading: inherent.—*ns.* **imm'anence**, **imm'anency**, the pervasion of the universe by the intelligent and creative principle—a fundamental conception of Pantheism.—*adj.* **immanental** (*-ent'l*).—*ns.* **imm'anentism**, belief in an immanent God; **imm'anentist.** [L. *in*, in, *manēre*, to remain.]

immantle, *im-(m)an'tl*, *v.t.* to envelop in a mantle. [Pfx. im- (in- (1)).]

Immanuel, Emmanuel, *i-man'ū-el*, *n.* a name given to Jesus (Matt. i. 23) in allusion to Is. vii. 14. [Gr. *Emmanouēl*—Heb. '*Immānūēl*, God-with-us.]

immarcescible, *im-är-ses'i-bl*, *adj.* never-fading: imperishable.—Less correctly **immarcess'ible.** [L. *in-*, not, *marcēscĕre*, to languish.]

immarginate, *im-är'jin-āt*, *-it*, *adj.* without distinct margin. [Pfx. im- (in- (2)).]

immask, *im-mäsk'*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to mask, disguise. [Pfx. im- (in- (1)).]

immaterial, *im-ə-tē'ri-əl*, *adj.* not consisting of matter: incorporeal: unimportant.—*v.t.* **immatē'rialise, -ize**, to separate from matter.—*ns.* **immatē'rialism**, the doctrine that there is no material substance; **immatē'rialist**; **immatēriality** (*-al'*), the quality of being immaterial or of not consis immersed in the liquid, used for heating water; immersion lens, a microscope object-glass that works with a drop of oil or water between it and the cover-glass. [See immerge.]

immesh. See enmesh.

immethodical, *im-(m)i-thod'ik-əl*, *adj.* without method or order: irregular.—*adv.* immethod'ically. [Pfx. im- (in- (2)).]

immew. See emmew.

immigrate, *im'i-grāt*, *v.i.* to migrate or remove into a country with intention of settling in it. —*ns.* imm'igrant, one who immigrates; immigrā'tion. [L. *immigrāre—in*, into, *migrāre*, *-ātum*, to remove.]

imminent, *im'i-nənt*, *adj.* overhanging: intent: threatening: impending.—*ns.* imm'inence, fact or state of being imminent: impending evil (*Shak.*); imm'inency.—*adv.* imm'inently. [L. *imminēns*, *-entis—in*, upon, *minēre*, to project, jut.]

immingle, *im-(m)ing'gl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to mingle together, to mix. [Pfx. im- (in- (1)).]

immiscible, *im-(m)is'i-bl*, *adj.* not capable of being mixed.—*n.* immiscibil'ity. [Pfx. im- (in- (2)).]

immit, *im-(m)it'*, *v.t.* to insert: to introduce: to inject:—*pr.p.* immitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* immitt'ed.—*n.* immission (*-ish'ən*). [L. *immittĕre —in*, into, *mittĕre*, *missum*, to send.]

immitigable, *im-it'i-gə-bl*, *adj.* incapable of being mitigated.—*adv.* immit'igably. [Pfx. im- (in- (2)).]

immix, *im-(m)iks'*, (*Milt.*) *v.t.* to mix in: to in-

property.—*ns.* immov'ableness, immovabil'ity.—*adv.* immov'ably. [Pfx. im- (in- (2)).]

immune, *im-ūn'*, *adj.* exempt: not liable to danger, esp. infection: free from obligation.—*n.* one who is immune.—*n.* immunisā'tion, -z-.—*v.t.* imm'unise, -ize, to render immune, esp. to make immune from a disease by injecting disease germs, or their poisons (either active or rendered harmless).—*n.* immun'ity.—immuno-, in composition, immune, immunity, as in immunochem'istry (the chemistry of antibodies, antibody reactions, etc.).—*ns.* immunol'ogist; immunol'ogy, the scientific study of immunity.—*adj.* immunosuppress'ive, applied to drugs which lessen the body's rejection of e.g. transplanted organs.—immune body, antibody. [L. *immūnis —in-*, not, *mūnis*, serving.]

immure, *im-ūr'*, *v.t.* to wall in: to shut up: to imprison (also *fig.*).—*n.* (*Shak.* emure') an enclosing wall.—*n.* immure'ment, imprisonment: walling up. [L. *in*, in, *mūrus*, a wall.]

immutable, *im-ūt'ə-bl*, *adj.* unchangeable.—*ns.* immūtabil'ity, immūt'ableness.—*adv.* immūt'ably. [Pfx. im- (in- (2)).]

imp, *imp*, *n.* a shoot, scion, graft (*obs.*): a scion of a family (*obs.*): a young man (*obs.*): a child: a teasing or taunting mischievous child: a little devil or wicked spirit.—*v.t.* to graft, engraft (*arch.*): to engraft feathers in (to mend a wing; *falconry*).—*adj.* imp'ish, like or characteristic of an imp, teasingly mischievous.—*adv.* imp'ishly.—*n.* imp'ishness. [O.E. *impa—*L.L.

(*im-pān'āt, im'pən-āt*), embodied in bread. [From L.L. *impānāre, -ātum—in*, in, *pānis*, bread.]

impanel, impannel. See empanel.

imparadise, *im-par'ə-dis*, (*Milt.*) *v.t.* to put in a paradise or state of extreme felicity: to make a paradise of.—Also **empar'adise.** [Pfx. im- in- (1)).]

impar(i)-, *im-par-(i-)*, in composition, unequal. —*n.* **imparity,** *im-par'i-ti*, inequality: oddness (*arith.*, *obs.*).—*adjs.* **imparipinn'ate** (*bot.*), pinnate with a terminal leaflet; **imparisyllab'ic,** having a syllable more in the other cases than in the nominative. [L. *impār—in-*, not, *pār*, equal.]

impark, *im-pärk'*, *v.t.* to enclose in, or as, a park. —*n.* **imparkā'tion.** [Pfx. im- (in- (1)).]

imparl, *im-pärl'*, (*arch.* except *law*) *v.i.* to hold a consultation.—*v.t.* to talk over.—*n.* **imparl'ance** (*Spens.* emparlaunce), parleying, conference: delay in pleading, ostensibly for amicable adjustment. [Obs. Fr. *emparler—em-* (L. *in-*), *parler*, to talk.]

impart, *im-pärt'* (*Spens.* empart'), *v.t.* to bestow a part of, or share out (*arch.*): to give (something abstract): to communicate, make known. —*v.i.* to give a part (of).—*ns.* **impartā'tion; impart'er; impart'ment** (*Shak.*). [O.Fr. *empartir*— L. *impartire—in*, on, *pars, partis*, a part.]

impartial, *im-pär'shl*, *adj.* not favouring one more than another: just: partial (*Shak.*).—*ns.* **impartiality** (*-shi-al'i-ti*), **impar'tialness.**—*adv.* **impar'tiall**

offences before the upper house as judges): to turn king's evidence against, peach upon.—*n.* hindrance (*Spens.*): damage, injury, impairment, detriment (*Spens.*): calling in question (*Shak.*). —*adj.* **impeach'able.**—*ns.* **impeach'er; impeach'ment.** [O.Fr. *empech(i)er*, to hinder (Fr. *empêcher*)—L. *impedicāre*, to fetter—*in*, in, *pĕdica*, fetter—*pēs, pĕdis*, foot.]

impearl, *im-pûrl'*, *v.t.* to adorn with or as with pearls: to make like pearls. [Pfx. im- (in- (1)).]

impeccable, *im-pek'ə-bl*, *adj.* not liable to sin: faultless.—*n.* one who is impeccable.—*ns.* **impeccabil'ity, impecc'ancy.**—*adj.* **impecc'ant,** without sin. [Pfx. im- (in- (2)).]

impecunious, *im-pi-kū'ni-əs, -nyəs*, *adj.* without money: short of money.—*n.* **impecunios'ity.** [Pfx. im- (in- (2)).]

impede, *im-pēd'*, *v.t.* to hinder or obstruct.—*n.* **impē'dance,** hindrance: an apparent increase of resistance to an alternating current owing to induction in a circuit (*elect.*).—*n.* **impediment** (*-ped'*), obstacle: a defect preventing fluent speech.—*n.pl.* **impediment'a** (L. *impedimenta*), military baggage: baggage generally: encumbrances.—*adjs.* **impedimen'tal, imped'itive,** hindering. [L. *impedire—in*, in, *pēs, pedis*, a foot.]

impel, *im-pel'*, *v.t.* to urge forward: to excite to action: to instigate:—*pr.p.* **impell'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **impelled'.**—*adj.* **impell'ent,** impelling or driving on.—*n.* an impelling agent or power.—*n.* **impell'er,** one who, or that which, impels: a

imperfection (*-fek'shən*), state of being imperfect: a defect.—*adv*. **imper'fectly**.—*n*. **imper'fectness**. —**imperfect cadence**, any cadence other than a perfect cadence, esp. one passing from tonic to dominant chord. [Pfx. im- (in- (2)).]

imperforate, *im-pûr'fə-rit*, **-d**, *-rā-tid*, *adjs*. not pierced through or perforated: having no opening: abnormally closed (*med*.): without perforations for tearing apart, as a sheet of postage stamps.—*adj*. **imper'forable**.—*n*. **imperforā'tion**. [Pfx. im- (in- (2)).]

imperial, *im-pē'ri-əl*, *adj*. pertaining to, or of the nature of, an empire or emperor: sovereign, supreme: commanding, august.—*n*. an emperor or empress: a supporter of an emperor: tuft of hair on lower lip (earlier than Napoleon III): a pointed dome of ogee section (*build*.): the top of a coach, carriage, or a trunk for carrying on it: a British size of paper before metrication, 22 × 30 in. (a U.S. size 23 × 33): a size of slates, 33 × 24 in. (838 × 610 mm.): an obs. Russian gold coin.—*v.t*. **impē'rialise, -ize**, to make imperial.—*ns*. **impē'rialism**, the power or authority of an emperor: the policy of making or maintaining an empire: the spirit of empire; **impē'rialist**, a soldier or partisan of an emperor: a believer in the policy of developing and utilising the spirit of empire.—*adj*. **impērialist'ic**.—*n*. **impēriality** (*-al'i-ti*), imperial power, right, or privilege.—*adv*. **impē'rially**.—*adj*. **impē'rious**, assuming command: haughty: tyrannical: domineering:

uncoloured by personal feeling.—*v.t*. **imper'sonalise, -ize**.—*n*. **impersonality** (*al'i-ti*).—*adv*. **imper'sonally**. [Pfx. im- (in- (2)).]

impersonate, *im-pûr'sən-āt*, *v.t*. to invest with personality or the bodily substance of a person: to ascribe the qualities of a person to (*obs*.): to personify: to assume the person or character of, esp. on the stage.—*adj*. (*-it*, *-āt*) personified.—*ns*. **impersonā'tion**; **imper'sonātor**. [L. *in*, in, *persōna*, person; see personate.]

impertinent, *im-pûr'ti-nənt*, *adj*. not pertaining to the matter in hand: trifling: intrusive: saucy: impudent.—*n*. an impertinent person: one whose presence is interfering or intrusive.—*ns*. **imper'tinence, imper'tinency**, that which is impertinent: intrusion: impudence, overforwardness: matter introduced into an affidavit, etc., not pertinent to the matter (*law*).—*adv*. **imper'tinently**. [Pfx. im- (in- (2)).]

imperturbable, *im-pər-tûr'bə-bl*, *adj*. that cannot be disturbed or agitated: permanently quiet. —*n*. **imperturbabil'ity**.—*adv*. **impertur'bably**.—*n*. **imperturbā'tion**. [L. *imperturbābilis—in-*, not, *perturbāre*, to disturb; see perturb.]

imperviable, *im-pûr'vi-ə-bl*, **impervious**, *im-pûr'vi-əs*, *adjs*. not to be penetrated: not easily influenced by ideas, arguments, etc., or moved or upset (with *to*).—*ns*. **imper'viableness, imperviabil'ity, imper'viousness**.—*adv*. **imper'viously**. [Pfx. im- (in- (2)).]

impeticos, *im-pe*

hormone, a tube containing a radioactive substance.—*n.* **implantā'tion.** [Pfx. im- (in- (1)).]

implate, *im-plāt',* *v.t.* to put a plate or covering upon: to sheathe. [Pfx. im- (in- (1)).]

implausible, *im-plöz'i-bl,* *adj.* not plausible.—*n.* **implausibil'ity.** [Pfx. im- (in- (2)).]

impleach, *im-plēch',* (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to intertwine. [Pfx. im- (in- (1)).]

implead, *im-plēd',* *v.t.* to sue (a person; *arch.*).—*n.* **implead'er.** [Pfx. im- (in- (1)).]

impledge, *im-plej',* *v.t.* to pledge. [Pfx. im- (in- (1)).]

implement, *im'pli-mənt,* *n.* a piece of equipment, a requisite: a tool or instrument of labour: fulfilment (*Scots law*).—*v.t.* (often *-ment'*) to give effect to: to fulfil or perform.—*adj.* **implemen'tal,** instrumental: effective.—*n.* **implementā'tion.** [L.L. *implēmentum*—L. *in*, in, *plēre*, to fill.]

implete, *im-plēt',* *v.t.* to fill.—*adj.* replete.—*n.* **impletion** (*-plē'shən*), filling: fulness: fulfilment. [L. *implēre*, *-ētum*—*in*, in, *plēre*, to fill.]

implex, *im'pleks,* *adj.* not simple: complicated.—*n.* (*zool.*) in Arthropoda, an in-turning of the integument for attachment of muscles.—*n.* **implexion** (*im-plek'shən*).—*adj.* **implex'ūous.** [L. *implexus*—*in*, into, *plectĕre*, to twine.]

implicate, *im'pli-kāt,* *v.t.* to entwine together: to enfold: to involve: to entangle: to imply: to show to be, to have been, a participator.—*n.* a thing implied.—*adj.* (*-kit*) intertwined.—*n.* **implicā'tion,** the act of implicating or implying:

weighed or estimated: without weight, immaterial: without sensible weight.—Also *n.*—*ns.* **impon'derableness, imponderabil'ity.**—*n.pl.* **impon'derables,** once-supposed fluids without sensible weight, as heat, light, electricity, magnetism: factors in a situation whose influence cannot be gauged.—Also (L.) **imponderabil'ia.**—*adj.* **impon'derous,** weightless: very light. [Pfx. im- (in- (2)).]

impone, *im-pōn',* *v.t.* and *v.i.* to impose: to lay on: to stake, as a wager (*Shak.*—perh. an error for *impawn*).—*adj.* **impōn'ent,** competent to impose an obligation.—*n.* one who imposes. [L. *impōnĕre*—*in*, on, *pōnĕre*, to place.]

import, *im-pōrt',* *-pört',* *v.t.* to bring in: to bring from abroad: to convey, as a word: to signify: to betoken: to portend: (*impers.*; *arch.*) to be of consequence to, also to behove.—Also *v.i.*—*n.* **im'port** (formerly *-pōrt',* *-pört'*), that which is brought from abroad: meaning: importance: tendency.—*adj.* **import'able,** that may be imported or brought into a country.—*ns.* **import'ance,** the fact of being important: extent of value or significance: weight, consequence: appearance of dignity: import, significance (*Shak.*): importunity (*Shak.*); **import'ancy** (*Shak.*).—*adj.* **import'ant,** of great import or consequence: momentous: pompous: urgent, importunate (*Shak.*).—*adv.* **import'antly.**—*ns.* **importā'tion,** the act of importing: a commodity imported; **import'er.**—*adj.* **import'less** (*Shak.*), without consequenc

[redacted]

imposs'ibilist; impossibil'ity. [Pfx. im- (in- (2)).]

impost, *im'pōst*, *n.* a tax, esp. on imports: the weight carried by a horse in a handicap race (*coll.*). [O.Fr. *impost* (Fr. *impôt*)—L. *impōnĕre*, *impŏsitum*, to lay on.]

impost, *im'pōst*, (*archit.*) *n.* the upper part of a pillar in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the building is laid: a horizontal block resting on uprights. [Fr. *imposte*—It. *imposta*—L. *impōnĕre*, *impŏsitum*.]

impostor, *im-pos'tər*, *n.* one who assumes a false character or personates another.—Also impost'er.—*n.* impos'ture (*-chər*), an imposition, fraud. [L.L.,—L. *impōnĕre*, *impŏsitum*, to impose.]

impostume, **imposthume**, *im-pos'tūm*, (*arch.*) *n.* an abscess.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* impos't(h)ūmate.—*n.* impost(h)ūmā'tion.—*adj.* impos't(h)ūmed. [O.Fr. *empostume* from *aposteme*—Gr. *apostēma*, abscess—*apo*, from, and the root of *histanai*, to set; the form due to confusion with *posthumous*, which itself is due to confusion.]

impot, *im'pot*, (*school slang*) *n.* an imposition.

impotent, *im'pə-tənt*, *adj.* powerless: helpless: without sexual power: without self-control (*obs.*): ungovernable (*Spens.*).—*ns.* im'potence, im'potency.—*adv.* im'potently. [Pfx. im- (in- (2)).]

impound, *im-pownd'*, *v.t.* to confine, as in a pound: to restrain within limits: to hold up in a reservoir: to take legal possession of.—*adj.* impound'able.—*ns.* impound'age; impound'er; impound'ment. [Pfx. im- (in- (1)), and poun

impressibil'ity.—*adj.* impress'ible, susceptible.—*ns.* impression (*im-presh'ən*), the act or result of impressing: pressure: a difference produced in a thing by action upon it: a single printing of a book: the effect of anything on the mind: a profound effect on the emotions: a vague uncertain memory or inclination to believe: belief, generally ill-founded; impressionabil'ity.—*adj.* impress'ionable, able to receive an impression: very susceptible to impressions.—*n.* impress'ionism, a nineteenth-century movement in painting, originating in France, aiming at the realistic representation of the play of light in nature, purporting to render faithfully what the artist actually saw, dispensing with the academic rules of composition and colouring: any similar tendency in other arts.—*n.* and *adj.* impress'ionist.—*adj.* impressionis'tic.—*adv.* impressionist'ically.—*adj.* impressive (*-pres'*), exerting or tending to exert pressure: capable of making a deep impression on the mind: solemn.—*adv.* impress'ively.—*ns.* impress'iveness; impressure (*im-presh'ər*; *Shak.*), impression.—be under the impression, to think or believe without certainty. [L. *imprimĕre*, *-pressum*—*in*, *premĕre*; see press (1).]

impress, *im-pres'*, *v.t.* to force into service, esp. the public service.—*ns.* im'press (*Shak.* *im-pres'*); impress'ment, the act of impressing or seizing for service, esp. in the navy. [Pfx. im- (in- (1)), and prest (2); cf. press (2).]

private use: to place (ecclesiastical property) in the hands of a layman.—*adj.* (*-it*) devolved into the hands of a layman.—*ns.* imprōpriā'tion; imprō'priātor, a layman who is in possession of a benefice or its revenues. [L.L. *impropriātus*—L. *in*, in, *proprius*, one's own.]

improve, *im-prōōv'*, *v.t.* to turn to good use (*rare*): to make use of, occupy (*U.S.*): to increase (whether good or ill) (*obs.*): to raise in value (esp. by cultivating or building): to raise in price (*obs.*): to make better.—*v.i.* to increase (*obs.*): to grow in price or value: to grow better: to make progress: to make improvements: to follow up with something better (with *on*).—*ns.* improvabil'ity, improv'ableness.—*adj.* improv'able.—*adv.* improv'ably.—*ns.* improve'ment, the act of improving: a change for the better: a thing changed, or introduced in changing, for the better: a better thing substituted for or following one not so good (often with *on*); improv'er, one who, that which, improves: worker who is in part learner: one who sets himself to the improvement of land: a pad or bustle.—*pr.p.* and *adj.* improv'ing, tending to cause improvement: instructive: edifying: uplifting.—*adv.* improv'ingly.—improve the occasion, to seize an opportunity for edification or other purpose: to draw a moral from what has happened. [A.Fr. *emprower*—O.Fr. *en prou*, *preu*, into profit.]

improvident, *im-prov'i-dənt*, *adj.* not provident or prudent: wanting foresight: thoughtless.—*adj.* improvided (*im-prə-vī'did*), unprovided:

adv. impuls'ively.—*ns.* impuls'iveness; impulsiv'ity.—*adj.* impuls'ory. [L. *impulsus*, pressure—*impellĕre*; see impel.]

impunity, *im-pūn'i-ti*, *n.* freedom or safety from punishment or ill consequences. [L. *impūnitās*, *-ātis*—*in*, not, *poena*, punishment.]

impure, *im-pūr'*, *adj.* mixed with something else: defiled: unholy: unchaste: unclean materially, morally, or ceremonially.—*adv.* impure'ly.—*ns.* impure'ness, impur'ity. [Pfx. im- (in- (2)).]

impurple, *im-pûr'pl*. Same as empurple.

impute, *im-pūt'*, *v.t.* to ascribe (usually evil): to charge: to attribute vicariously (*theol.*): to reckon (*obs.*): to impart (*obs.*).—*adj.* imput'able, capable of being imputed or charged: open to accusation: attributable.—*ns.* imput'ableness, imputabil'ity.—*adv.* imput'ably.—*n.* imputā'tion, act of imputing or charging: censure: reproach: the reckoning as belonging.—*adj.* imput'ative, imputed.—*adv.* imput'atively.—*n.* imput'er. [Fr. *imputer*—L. *imputāre*, *-ātum*—*in*, in, *putāre*, to reckon.]

imshi, imshy, *im'shi*, (*mil. slang*), *interj.* go away! [Ar.]

in, *in*, *prep.* expressing the relation of a thing to that which surrounds, encloses, includes, or conditions it, with respect to place, time, or circumstances, or to that which is assumed, held, maintained, or the relation of a right or possession to the person who holds or enjoys it: at: among: into: within: during: consisting of: by way of: because of: by or through: by the medium or method of: with (*obs.*): among the *in*, O.N. *í*; W. *yn*, L. *in*, Gr. *en*. O.E. also had *innan*, within; cf. O.H.G. *innana*, Sw. *innan*.]

in, *in*, (*Spens.*) *n*. See inn.

in-, *in-*, *pfx.*, (1) in words derived from L. and O.E., used to form verbs with the sense in, into; sometimes used to form other parts of speech with this sense; sometimes used as an intensive or almost meaningless pfx.; (2) in words derived from L., used to form negatives.

inability, *in'ə-bil'i-ti*, *n*. want of sufficient power: incapacity. [Pfx. in- (2).]

in absentia, *in ab-sensh'yə*, *ab-sent'i-ä*, (L.) in absence.

inabstinence, *in-ab'sti-nəns*, *n*. want of abstinence. [Pfx. in- (2).]

in abstracto, *in ab-strak'tō*, (L.) in the abstract.

inaccessible, *in-ak-ses'i-bl*, or *-ək-*, *adj.* not to be reached, obtained, or approached.—*ns.* **inaccessibil'ity**, **inaccess'ibleness**.—*adv.* **inaccess'ibly**. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inaccurate, *in-ak'ūr-it*, *adj*. not accurate: incorrect: erroneous.—*n*. **inacc'uracy** (*-ə-si*), want of exactness: mistake.—*adv*. **inacc'urately**. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inactive, *in-akt'iv*, *adj*. not active: inert: having no power to move: sluggish: idle: lazy: having no effect: not showing any action (*chem.*): not rotating the plane of polarised light.—*n*. **inac'tion**, absence of action: idleness: rest.—*v.t.* **inact'ivate**, to render inactive.—*n*. **inactivā'tion**.—*adv*. **inact'ively**.—*n*. **inactiv'ity**, inaction: inertness: idleness. [Pfx. in- (2).]

priceless (*arch.*).—*n*. **inappreciation** (*-shi-ā'shən*).—*adj*. **inapprē'ciative** (*-shi-ə-tiv*, or *-shi-ā-tiv*), not valuing justly or at all. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inapprehensible, *in-ap-ri-hen'si-bl*, *adj*. not apprehensible or intelligible.—*n*. **inapprehen'sion**.—*adj*. **inapprehen'sive**. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inapproachable, *in-ə-prōch'ə-bl*, *adj*. unapproachable: inaccessible.—*adv*. **inapproach'ably**. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inappropriate, *in-ə-prō'pri-it*, *adj*. not appropriate, not suitable.—*adv*. **inappro'priately**.—*n*. **inappro'priateness**. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inapt, *in-apt'*, *adj*. not apt: unfit, or unqualified.—*ns*. **inapt'itude**, **inapt'ness**, unfitness, awkwardness.—*adv*. **inapt'ly**. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inarable, *in-ar'ə-bl*, *adj*. not arable. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inarch, *in-ärch'*, (*rare*) *v.t.* to graft by uniting without separating from the original stem.—Also **enarch'**. [Pfx. in- (1).]

inarm, *in-ärm'*, *v.t.* to embrace. [Pfx. in- (1).]

inarticulate, *in-är-tik'ū-lit*, *adj*. not jointed or hinged: not uttered with the distinct sounds of spoken language: indistinctly uttered or uttering: incapable of clear and fluent expression.—*n*. **inartic'ulacy**.—*adv*. **inartic'ulately**.—*ns*. **inartic'ulateness**, **inarticulā'tion**, indistinctness of sounds in speaking. [Pfx. in- (2).]

in articulo mortis, *in ärt-ik'ū-lō mōr'tis*, *ärt-ik'ōō-lō*, (L.) at the point of death.

inartificial, *in-ärt-i-fish'əl*, *adj*. not done by art: simple.—*adv*. **inartific'ially**. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inartistic, -al, *ir*

into court:—*pa.p.* and *adj.* inbrought′.—*n.* in′bringing. [Pfx. in- (1).]

inburning, *in-bûrn′ing*, (*Spens.*) *adj.* burning within. [Pfx. in- (1).]

inburst, *in′bûrst*, (*rare*) *n.* an irruption. [Pfx. in- (1).]

inby, inbye, *in-bī′*, (*Scot.*) *adv.* toward the interior: near: near the house: towards the coal face (*mining*).—Also *adj.* [Pfx. in- (1).]

Inca, *ing′kə*, *n.* an Indian of Peru: a member of the old royal family of Peru: a Peruvian king or emperor.—Also *adj.* [Quechua, prince.]

incage, *in-kāj′* (*obs.*). Same as encage.

incalculable, *in-kal′kū-lə-bl*, *adj.* not calculable or able to be reckoned: too great to calculate: unpredictable.—*ns.* incalculabil′ity, incal′culableness.—*adv.* incal′culably. [Pfx. in- (2).]

incalescent, *in-ka-les′ənt*, or *-kə-*, *adj.* growing warm.—*n.* incalesc′ence. [L. *incalēscēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *incalēscĕre—in*, in, *calēscĕre*, inceptive of *calēre*, to be warm.]

in-calf, *in-käf′*, *adj.* pregnant (with calf). [in, calf.]

in camera, *in kam′ər-a*, *kam′er-ä*, (L.L.) in a (judge's private) room: in secret.

incandesce, *in-kan-des′*, *v.i.* to be luminous by heat.—*n.* incandesc′ence, a white heat.—*adj.* incandesc′ent, white-hot.—*n.* incandescent lamp, one whose light is produced by heating something to white heat, as a filament resisting an electric current in a glow-lamp, or a mantle heated by a flame. [L. *in*, in, *candēscĕre—candēre*, to glow.]

incantation, *in-k*

chaining together: linking. [L. *in*, *catēna*, chain.]

incautious, *in-kö′shəs*, *adj.* not cautious or careful.—*ns.* incau′tion, incau′tiousness.—*adv.* incau′tiously. [Pfx. in- (2).]

incave. Same as encave.

incavo, *in-kä′vō*, *n.* the incised part in an intaglio. [It.,—L. *in*, in, *cavus*, hollow.]

incede, *in-sēd′*, (*rare*), *v.i.* to advance majestically.—*adv.* incēd′ingly. [L. *incēdĕre*; see Virg. *Aen.* I, 46.]

incendiary, *in-sen′di-ər-i*, *n.* one who maliciously sets fire to property: one who inflames passions or promotes strife: an incendiary bomb.—*adj.* relating to incendiarism: adapted or used for setting buildings, etc., on fire: tending to excite strife.—*n.* incen′diarism.—incendiary bomb, a bomb containing a highly inflammable substance and designed to burst into flames on striking its objective. [L. *incendiārius—incendium—incendĕre*, to kindle.]

incendivity, *in-sen-div′i-ti*, *n.* power of causing ignition. [L. *incendĕre*, to set on fire.]

incense, *in-sens′*, *v.t.* to kindle (*obs.*): to inflame with anger: to incite, urge.—*ns.* incense′ment (*Shak.*), anger; incens′or, instigator: inciter. [O.Fr. *incenser*—L. *incendĕre*, *incēnsum*, to kindle.]

incense, *in′sens*, *n.* material burned or volatilised to give fragrant fumes, esp. in religious rites—usu. a mixture of resins and gums, etc. (olibanum, benzoin, styrax, cascarilla bark): the fumes so obtained: any pleasant smell: homage, adulation (*fig.*).—*v.t.* to perfume or fumigate with divided into inches; inch′-worm, a looper caterpillar.—at an inch (*Shak.*), ready at hand; by inches, inch by inch, by small degrees; every inch, entirely, thoroughly. [O.E. *ynce*, an inch—L. *uncia*, a twelfth part; cf. ounce.]

inch, *insh*, (*Scot.*) *n.* an island: a low-lying meadow beside a river. [Gael. *innis*, island.]

incharitable, *in-char′it-ə-bl*, (*Shak.*) *adj.* uncharitable. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inchase, *in-chās′*. Same as enchase.

inchoate, *in-kō′āt*, *in′kō-āt*, *adj.* only begun: unfinished, rudimentary: not established.—*v.t.* (*arch.*) (*in′*) to begin.—*adv.* inchoately (*-kō′*, or *in′*).—*n.* inchoā′tion, beginning: rudimentary state.—*adj.* inchoative (*in-kō′ə-tiv* or *in-kō-ā′tiv*), incipient: denoting the beginning of an action, inceptive (*gram.*).—*n.* (*gram.*) an inchoative verb. [L. *inchoāre* (for *incohāre*), *-ātum*, to begin.]

inchpin, *inch′*, *insh′pin*, (*obs.*) *n.* a deer's sweetbread. [Perh. inch, pin.]

incident, *in′si-dənt*, *adj.* falling upon something: liable to occur: naturally belonging (to): consequent.—*n.* that which happens: an event: a subordinate action: an episode: that which naturally belongs to or is consequent on something else: a minor event showing hostility and threatening more serious trouble: a brief violent action, e.g. a raid, a bomb explosion.—*n.* in′cidence, the frequency or range of occurrence: the fact or manner of falling: bearing or onus, as of a tax: the falling of a ray on a surface:

harsh.—*n.* inclem′ency.—*adv.* inclem′ently. [Pfx. in- (2).]

incline, *in-klīn′*, *v.i.* to lean forward or downward: to bow or bend: to deviate or slant: to slope: to tend: to be disposed: to have some slight desire.—*v.t.* to cause to bend downwards: to turn: to cause to deviate: to slope: to tilt: to direct: to dispose.—*n.* (*in′klīn*, *in-klīn′*) a slope: a sloping tunnel or shaft (*min.*).—*adj.* inclīn′able, leaning, capable of being tilted or sloped: tending: somewhat disposed: favourably disposed.—*ns.* inclīn′ableness; inclinā′tion (*in-klin-*), act of inclining: a bend or bow: a slope or tilt: a deviation: angle with the horizon or with any plane or line: tendency: disposition of mind: natural aptness: favourable disposition, preference, affection.—*adj.* inclīnā′tional.—*n.* inclinato′rium, the dipping-needle.—*adjs.* inclīn′atory; inclīned′, bent: sloping: oblique: having a tendency: disposed.—*n.* inclīn′ing, inclination: side, party (*Shak.*).—*n.* inclinom′eter (*-klin-*), an instrument for measuring slopes (clinometer), the magnetic dip (dipping-needle), or the inclination of the axis of an aeroplane.—inclined plane, one of the mechanical powers, a slope or plane up which one can raise a weight one could not lift. [L. *inclīnāre*, to bend towards—*in*, into, *clīnāre*, to lean.]

inclip, *in-klip′*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to embrace, enfold. [Pfx. in- (1).]

inclose, **inclosure**. See enclose.

include

income, *in'kum*, *in'kəm*, *ing'kəm*, *n*. coming in, advent (*Shak*.): that which comes in: profit, or interest from anything: revenue: a disease coming without known cause (*Scot*.).—*n*. **incomer** (*in'kum-ər*), one who comes in: one who takes possession of a farm, house, etc., or who comes to live in a place, not having been born there.—*adj*. **in'coming**, coming in: accruing: ensuing, next to follow.—*n*. the act of coming in: revenue.—**income tax**, a tax directly levied on income or on income over a certain amount. [Pfx. in- (1).]

in commendam. See **commend**.

incommensurable, *in-kəm-en'shə-rə-bl*, *-shŏŏ-*, *adj*. having no common measure: incommensurate.—*n*. a quantity that has no common measure with another, esp. with rational numbers.—*ns*. **incommensurabil'ity**, **incommen'surableness**.—*adv*. **incommen'surably**.—*adj*. **incommen'surate**, disproportionate: not adequate: incommensurable.—*adv*. **incommen'surately**.—*n*. **incommen'surateness**. [Pfx. in- (2).]

incommiscible, *in-kəm-is'i-bl*, *adj*. that cannot be mixed together. [L. *in-*, not, *commiscēre*, to mix.]

incommode, *in-kəm-ōd'*, *v.t*. to cause trouble or inconvenience to.—*adj*. **incommō'dious**, inconvenient: (of e.g. house) rather small: troublesome (*obs*.): unsuitable (with *to*, *for*; *obs*.)—*adv*. **incommō'diously**.—*ns*. **incommō'diousness**; **incommodity** (*-od'*), inconvenience: anything that causes inconvenience. [Fr. *incommoder*—L. *incommodāre*—*in-*, not, *commodus* commodious.]

incomposed, *in-kəm-pōzd'*, (*Milt*.) *adj*. discomposed. [Pfx. in- (2).]

incomposite, *in-kom'pəz-it*, *adj*. simple: ill-constructed.—**incomposite numbers**, prime numbers. [Pfx. in- (2).]

incompossible, *in-kəm-pos'i-bl*, (*rare*), *adj*. incapable of co-existing.—*n*. **incompossibil'ity**. [Pfx. in- (2).]

incomprehensible, *in-kom-pri-hens'i-bl*, *adj*. not capable of being understood: not to be contained within limits (*theol*.).—*ns*. **incomprehensibil'ity**, **incomprehens'ibleness**.—*adv*. **incomprehens'ibly**.—*n*. **incomprehen'sion**, lack of comprehension.—*adj*. **incomprehens'ive**, not comprehensive.—*n*. **incomprehens'iveness**. [Pfx. in- (2).]

incompressible, *in-kəm-pres'i-bl*, *adj*. not to be compressed into smaller bulk *ns*. **incompressibil'ity**, **incompress'ibleness**. [Pfx. in- (2).]

incomputable, *in-kəm-pūt'ə-bl*, or *in-kom'*, *adj*. that cannot be computed or reckoned. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inconceivable, *in-kən-sēv'ə-bl*, *adj*. that cannot be conceived by the mind: incomprehensible: involving a contradiction in terms: physically impossible: taxing belief or imagination (*coll*.).—*n*. an inconceivable thing.—*ns*. **inconceivabil'ity**, **inconceiv'ableness**.—*adv*. **inconceiv'ably**. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inconcinnity, *in-kən-sin'i-ti*, *n*. want of congruousness or proportion.—*adj*. **inconcinn'ous**. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inconclusive, *in-kən-klōōs'iv*, *adj*. not settling a point in debate, indeterminate, indeci *n.* incon′sonance.—*adv.* incon′sonantly. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inconspicuous, *in-kən-spik′ū-əs*, *adj.* not conspicuous.—*adv.* inconspic′uously.—*n.* inconspic′uousness. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inconstant, *in-kon′stənt*, *adj.* subject to change: fickle.—*n.* incon′stancy.—*adv.* incon′stantly. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inconsumable, *in-kən-sūm′ə-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be consumed or wasted.—*adv.* inçonsum′ably. [Pfx. in- (2).]

incontestable, *in-kən-test′ə-bl*, *adj.* too clear to be called in question: undeniable.—*n.* incontestabil′ity.—*adv.* incontest′ably. [Pfx. in- (2).]

incontiguous, *in-kən-tig′ū-əs*, *adj.* not adjoining or touching.—*adv.* incontig′uously.—*n.* incontig′uousness. [Pfx. in- (2).]

incontinent, *in-kon′ti-nənt*, *adj.* not restraining the passions or appetites: unchaste: unable to restrain natural discharges or evacuations (*med.*).—*ns.* incon′tinence, incon′tinency.—*adv.* incon′tinently. [L. *incontinēns*, *-entis*—*in*, not, *continēns*; see continent.]

incontinent, *in-kon′ti-nənt*, (*arch.*) *adv.* straightway.—Also incon′tinently. [Fr.,—L.L. *in continenti* (*tempore*), in unbroken (time).]

incontrollable, *in-kən-trōl′ə-bl*, *adj.* uncontrollable.—*adv.* incontroll′ably. [Pfx. in- (2).]

incontrovertible, *in-kon-trə-vûrt′i-bl*, *adj.* too clear to be called in question.—*n.* incontrovertibil′ity.—*adv.* incontrovert′ibly. [Pfx. in- (2).]

in contumaciam, *in kon-tū-mā′shi-əm*, *in kon-tōō-mä′ki-am*, (L.) as an act of contumacy.

incorpse, *in-körps′*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to incorporate. [Pfx. in- (1).]

incorrect, *in-kər-ekt′*, *adj.* containing faults: not accurate: not correct in manner or character: not regulated (*Shak.*).—*adv.* incorrect′ly.—*n.* incorrect′ness. [Pfx. in- (2).]

incorrigible, *in-kor′i-ji-bl*, *adj.* beyond correction or reform.—Also *n.*—*ns.* incorr′igibleness, incorrigibil′ity.—*adv.* incorr′igibly. [Pfx. in- (2).]

incorrosible, *in-kə-rō′si-bl*, **incorrodible**, *in-kə-rō′di-bl*, *adjs.* incapable of being corroded: not readily corroded. [Pfx. in- (2).]

incorrupt, *in-kər-upt′*, *adj.* sound: pure: not depraved: not to be influenced by bribes.—*adj.* incorrupt′ible, not capable of decay: that cannot be bribed: inflexibly just.—*ns.* incorrupt′ibleness, incorruptibil′ity.—*adv.* incorrupt′ibly.—*ns.* incorrup′tion, incorrupt′ness.—*adj.* incorrupt′ive.—*adv.* incorrupt′ly. [Pfx. in- (2).]

incrassate, *in-kras′āt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*obs.* except in *pharm.*) to thicken.—*adjs.* incrass′ate, -d, thickened.—*n.* incrassā′tion.—*adj.* incrass′ative (*-ə-tiv*). [L.L. *incrassāre*, *-ātum*—L. *in*, in, *crassus*, thick.]

increase, *in-krēs′*, *v.i.* to grow in size, number, or (*arch.*) wealth: to have a syllable more in the genitive than in the nominative (*L. gram.*).—*v.t.* to make greater in size, number, or (*arch.*) wealth.—*n.* in′crease, growth: increment: addition to the original stock: profit: produce: progeny (*arch.*).—*adjs.* increas′able; increase′ful (*Shak.*), abundant of produce.—*n.* increas′er.—*n.* and *adj.* increas′ing.—

[redacted]

leaf-margin overlapping the leaf above. [L. *incubāre*, *-ātum* (usu. *-ĭtum*)—*in*, on, *cubāre*, to lie, recline.]

incubus, *in'* or *ing'kū-bəs*, *n*. the nightmare: a devil supposed to assume a male body and have sexual intercourse with women in their sleep: any oppressive person, thing, or influence:—*pl*. in'cubuses, in'cubi (*-bī*). [L. *incŭbus*, nightmare—*in*, on, *cubāre*, to lie.]

inculcate, *in'kul-kāt* or *-kul'*, *v.t*. to instil by frequent admonitions or repetitions.—*n*. inculcā'tion.—*adj*. inculc'ative (*-ə-tiv*).—*n*. in'culcātor.—*adj*. inculc'atory. [L. *inculcāre*, *-ātum*—*in*, into, *calcāre*, to tread—*calx*, heel.]

inculpable, *in-kul'pə-bl*, *adj*. blameless.—*adv*. incul'pably. [L. *inculpābilis*—*in-*, not, *culpābilis*; see culpable.]

inculpate, *in'kul-pāt*, or *-kul'*, *v.t*. to involve in a charge or blame: to charge.—*n*. inculpā'tion.—*adj*. incul'patory (*-pə-tə-ri*). [L.L. *inculpāre*, *-ātum*—L. *in*, in, *culpa*, a fault.]

incult, *in-kult'*, (*rare*) *adj*. uncultivated.

incumbent, *in-kum'bənt*, *adj*. lying or resting: weighing on something: overlying (*geol*.): leaning over (*arch*.): overhanging (*arch*.): imposed or resting as a duty: lying along a surface, as a moth's wings at rest: of a radicle, lying along the back of one cotyledon (*bot*.).—*n*. one who holds an ecclesiastical benefice.—*n*. incum'bency, a lying or resting on something: the state or fact of being incumbent or an incumbent: a duty or obligation: the holding of an office:

coin.—*adj*. hammered.—*n*. an impression, a stamp. [L. *incūsus*, pa.p. of *incūdĕre*—*in*, on, *cūdĕre*, to strike: to work on the anvil.]

incut, *in'kut*, *adj*. set in by, or as if by, cutting: esp. in printing, inserted in spaces left in the text. [in, cut.]

Ind, *ind*, *īnd*, (*poet*.) *n*. India.

indaba, *in-dä'ba*, *n*. an important tribal conference: international Scout conference: one's affair, business (*S. Afr*.; *coll*.). [Zulu.]

indagate, *in'də-gāt*, (*arch*.), *v.t*. to search out.—*n*. indagā'tion.—*adj*. in'dagātive.—*n*. in'dagātor.—*adj*. in'dagātory. [L. *indāgāre*, *-ātum*, to trace.]

indart. See endart.

indebted, *in-det'id*, *adj*. being in debt: obliged by something received.—*ns*. indebt'edness, indebt'ment. [Pfx. in- (1).]

indecent, *in-dē'sənt*, *adj*. offensive to common modesty: unbecoming: gross, obscene.—*n*. indē'cency, quality of being indecent: anything violating modesty or seemliness.—*adv*. indē'cently. [Pfx. in- (2).]

indeciduous, *in-di-sid'ū-əs*, *adj*. not deciduous.—*adj*. indecid'uate, not deciduate. [Pfx. in- (2).]

indecipherable, *in-di-si'fər-ə-bl*, *adj*. incapable of being deciphered. [Pfx. in- (2).]

indecision, *in-di-sizh'ən*, *n*. want of decision, or resolution: hesitation.—*adj*. indecisive (*-si'siv*), settling nothing, inconclusive: hesitant: uncertain, indistinct.—*adv*. indeci'sively.—*n*. indeci'siveness. [Pfx. in- (2).]

indeclinable, *in-di-klīn'ə-bl*, (*gram*.) *adj*. not varied

indelicate, *in-del'i-kit, adj.* immodest or verging on the immodest: wanting in fineness of feeling or tact: coarse.—*n.* **indel'icacy.**—*adv.* **indel'icately.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

in deliciis, *in dəl-is'i-ēs, dāl-ik'i-ēs,* (L.) as favourites.

indemnify, *in-dem'ni-fī, v.t.* (with *against*) to secure: to compensate: (with *from*) to free, exempt:—*pr.p.* **indem'nifying;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **indem'nified.**—*n.* **indemnification** (*-fi-kā'shən*), act of indemnifying: state of being indemnified: amount paid as compemsation. [L. *indemnis*, unhurt (—*in-*, not, *damnum*, loss), and *facĕre*, to make.]

indemnity, *in-dem'ni-ti, n.* security from damage or loss: compensation for loss or injury: legal exemption from incurred liabilities or penalties.—**Act of Indemnity,** an act or decree for the protection of public officers from any technical or legal penalties or liabilities they may have been compelled to incur. [Fr. *indemnité*—L. *indemnis*, unharmed—*damnum*, loss.]

indemonstrable, *in-dem'ən-strə-bl,* or *in-di-mon', adj.* that cannot be demonstrated or proved.—*n.* **indemonstrabil'ity.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

indene, *in'dēn, n.* a hydrocarbon (H_8C_9) got from coal-tar. [indigo.]

indent, *in-dent', v.t.* to cut into zigzags: to divide along a zigzag line: to notch: to indenture, apprentice: (as a deed, contract, etc.) to draw up in exact duplicate: to begin farther in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph: to impress: to dent or dint.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make

a public school.—**Declaration of Independence,** the document (1776) proclaiming with reasons the secession of the thirteen colonies of America from the United Kingdom, reported to the Continental Congress, 4th July 1776—observed in the U.S. as a national holiday, **Independence Day; Independent Labour Party,** a Socialist party founded by Keir Hardie in 1893. [Pfx. in- (2).]

in deposito, *in də-poz'it-ō, dā-pos'ēt-ō,* (L.L.) for a pledge.

indescribable, *in-di-skrīb'ə-bl, adj.* that cannot be described.—*n.* (*old slang*, in *pl.*) trousers.—*n.* **indescribabil'ity.**—*adv.* **indescrib'ably.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

indesignate, *in-dez'ig-nāt,* (*log.*) *adj.* without any indication of quantification. [Pfx. in- (2).]

indestructible, *in-di-struk'ti-bl, adj.* that cannot be destroyed.—*ns.* **indestructibil'ity, indestruc'tibleness.**—*adv.* **indestruc'tibly.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

indetectable, *in-di-tekt'ə-bl, adj.* not to be detected.—Also **indetect'ible.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

indeterminable, *in-di-tûr'min-ə-bl, adj.* not to be ascertained or fixed: of argument, etc., that cannot be settled.—*n.* **indeter'minableness.**—*adv.* **indeter'minably.**—*n.* **indeter'minacy.**—*adj.* **indeter'minate,** not determinate or fixed: uncertain: having no defined or fixed value.—*adv.* **indeter'minately.**—*ns.* **indeter'minateness, indeterminā'tion,** want of determination: want of fixed direction.—*adj.* **indeter'mined,** not determined: unsettled.—*ns.* **indeter'minism,** the theory that denies dete

[redacted]

(with various boundaries) or its native population, or to the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America: made of maize.—*n*. a member of one of the races of India: form., a European long resident in India: an aboriginal of America.—*v.t*. **In'dianise, -ize,** to make Indian: to assimilate to what is Indian.—*v.i*. to become Indian or like an Indian.—*adj*. **In'dic,** originating or existing in India: of the Indian branch of the Indo-Germanic languages.—*n*. **In'dianist,** one who has a scholarly knowledge of Indian languages, history, etc.—**In'diaman,** a large ship employed in trade with India; **Indian berry,** the fruit of *Anamirta Cocculus* (see **cocculus indicus**); **Indian bread,** a Virginian fungus said to have been eaten by the Indians: maize bread; **Indian club,** a bottle-shaped block of wood, swung in various motions by the arms to develop the muscles; **Indian corn,** maize, so called because brought from the West Indies; **Indian cress,** a garden plant (*Tropaeolum majus*, popularly nasturtium) from Peru, with orange flowers; **Indian fig,** the banyan-tree: the prickly pear; **Indian file** (see **file**); **Indian fire,** a firework used as a signal-light, consisting of sulphur, realgar, and nitre; **Indian gift,** a gift that is asked back or for which a return gift is expected; **Indian hemp,** *Cannabis sativa* (*Cannabis indica* is a variety), source of drug variously known as hashish, marihuana, etc.: a speces of Apocynum (*U.S.*); **Indian ink** (see **ink**); **Indian liquorice,** the jequirity or crab's-eye plant; **Indian meal,** ground maize; **Indian**

presses matter of fact (*gram*.).—*n*. the indicative mood: a verb in the indicative mood.—*adv*. **indic'atively.**—*n*. **in'dicātor,** one who or that which indicates: a pointer: a diagram showing names and directions of visible objects, as on a mountain top: a substance showing chemical condition by change of colour: a measuring contrivance with a pointer or the like: any device for exhibiting condition for the time being: (*cap*.) a genus of birds, the honey-guides.—*adj*. **in'dicatory** (or *dik'*).—**in'dicator-di'agram,** a graphical representation of the pressure and volume changes undergone by a fluid in performing a work-cycle in the cylinder of an engine on compression, the area representing, to scale, the work done during the cycle.—**indicated horse-power,** of a reciprocating engine, the horse-power developed by the pressure-volume changes of the working agent within the cylinder, exceeding the useful or brake horse-power at the crankshaft by the power lost in friction and pumping. [L. *indicāre, -ātum*—*in*, in, *dicāre*, to proclaim.]

indicia, *in-dish'i-a, in-dik'i-a*, (L.) marks, signs (*sing*. **indic'ium**).

indict, *in-dit'*, *v.t*. to charge with a crime formally or in writing.—*adj*. **indict'able.**—*ns*. **indictee',** one who is indicted; **indict'ment,** formal accusation: the written accusation against one who is to be tried by jury: the form under which one is put to trial at the instance of the Lord Advocate (*Scots law*).—**find an indictment,** of a grand

[redacted]

indign, *in-dīn'*, (*arch.*) *adj.* unworthy: disgraceful. [L. *in-*, not, *dignus*, worthy.]

indignant, *in-dig'nənt*, *adj.* feeling or showing justifiable anger (often mixed with scorn).—*n.* **indig'nance** (*arch.*), **indignation**: contemptuous impatience.—*adv.* **indig'nantly.**—*n.* **indignā'tion**, righteous anger at injustice, etc.: feeling caused by an unjustified slight, etc., to oneself: something showing anger (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* **indig'nify**, to treat insultingly (*Spens.*): to disgrace (with inadequate praise; *obs.*).—*n.* **indig'nity**, unworthiness (*obs.*): disgrace: dishonour: unmerited contemptuous treatment: incivility with contempt or insult: indignation (*Spens.*). [L. *indignus*, unworthy—*in-*, not, *dignus*, worthy.]

indigo, *in'di-gō*, *n.* a violet blue dye obtained from the leaves of the indigo plant, from woad, or synthetically: indigotin: the indigo plant, any of various species of **Indigof'era**, a tropical genus of Papilionaceae.—*adj.* deep blue.—*ns.* **in'dican**, a glucoside found in indigo leaves; **in'digotin** (or *in-dig'*), indigo blue, the blue colouring matter of indigo got from indican by hydrolysis; **indirubin** (*in-di-rōō'bin*), indigo red, an isomer of indigotin, got from natural indigo.—**indigo bird**, an American finch, of which the male is blue. [Sp. *índico*, *índigo*—L. *indicum*—Gr. *Indikon*, Indian (neut. adj.).]

indirect, *in-di-rekt'*, or *-dī-*, *adj.* not direct or straight: not lineal or in direct succession: not related in the natural way, oblique: not straight-

indisputable, *in-dis-pū'tə-bl*, also *-dis'*, *adj.* beyond dispute.—*n.* **indisput'ableness.**—*adv.* **indisput'ably.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

indissociable, *in-dis-ō'sh(y)ə-bl*, *adj.* incapable of being separated. [Pfx. in- (2).]

indissoluble, *in-dis-ol'ū-bl*, or *-dis'əl-*, *adj.* that cannot be broken or violated: inseparable: binding for ever.—*ns.* **indissol'ubleness, indissolubility** (*-ol-ū-bil'*).—*adv.* **indissol'ubly.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

indissolvable, *in-di-zol'və-bl*, (*arch.*) *adj.* that cannot be dissolved. [Pfx. in- (2).]

indissuadable, *in-dis-wād'ə-bl*, *adj.* not to be dissuaded.—*adv.* **indissuad'ably.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

indistinct, *in-dis-tingkt'*, *adj.* not plainly marked: confused: not clear to the mind: dim.—*adj.* **indistinct'ive**, not constituting a distinction.—*adv.* **indistinct'ively**, indiscriminately.—*n.* **indistinct'iveness.**—*adv.* **indistinct'ly.**—*ns.* **indistinct'ness; indistinc'tion** (*rare*), confusion: absence of distinction, sameness. [Pfx. in- (2).]

indistinguishable, *in-dis-ting'gwish-ə-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be distinguished.—*n.* **indistin'guishableness.**—*adv.* **indistin'guishably.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

indistributable, *in-dis-trib'ū-tə-bl*, *adj.* not distributable. [Pfx. in- (2).]

indite, *in-dīt'*, *v.t.* to compose or write: to invite (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* to compose.—*ns.* **indite'ment; indit'er.** [O.Fr. *enditer*; see indict.]

indium, *in'di-əm*, *n.* a soft malleable silver-white metallic element (In; at. numb. 49). [From two *ind*igo-coloured lines in the spe disposed to be instructed.—Also **indō'cible**.—*n*. **indocil'ity**. [Pfx. in- (2).]

indoctrinate, *in-dok'trin-āt*, *v.t*. to instruct in any doctrine: to imbue with any opinion.—*ns*. **indoctrinā'tion**; **indoc'trinātor**. [Pfx. in- (1).]

Indo-European, *in'dō-ū-rō-pē'ən*, (*philol.*) *adj*. Indo-Germanic.

Indo-Germanic, *in-dō-jûr-man'ik*, (*philol.*) *adj*. of the family of languages, also called Indo-European and sometimes Aryan, whose great branches are Aryan proper or Indian, Iranian, Armenian, Greek or Hellenic, Italic, Celtic, Tocharian, Balto-Slavonic, Albanian, and Germanic.

indole, *in'dōl*, *n*. a substance (C_8H_7N) related to indigo.—Also **indol**. [indigo and L. *oleum*, oil.]

indolent, *in'dəl-ənt*, *adj*. indisposed to activity: not painful (*med.*).—*ns*. **in'dolence**, **in'dolency**. —*adv*. **in'dolently**. [L. *in-*, not, *dolēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *dolēre*, to suffer pain.]

in Domino, *in dom'i-nō*, (L.L.) in the Lord.

indomitable, *in-dom'it-ə-bl*, *adj*. not to be overcome.—*adv*. **indom'itably**. [Pfx. in- (2).]

Indonesian, *in-dō-nē'zi-ən*, *-zh*(*y*)*ən*, *-sh*(*y*)*ən*, *adj*. of the East Indian or Malay Archipelago, specif. of the Republic of Indonesia, covering much of this territory: of a short, mesocephalic black-haired, light-brown race distinguishable in the population of the East Indian Islands: of a branch of the Austronesian family of languages chiefly found in the Malay Archipelago and Islands (Malay, etc.).—*n*. an Indonesian

[redacted]

out contact: the production by one body of an opposite electric state in another by proximity: production of an electric current by magnetic changes in the neighbourhood: reasoning from particular cases to general conclusions (*log.*).—*adjs*. **induc'tional**; **induct'ive**.—*adv*. **induct'ively**.—*ns*. **inductiv'ity**; **induct'or**.—**induction coil**, an electrical machine consisting of two coils of wire, in which every variation of the current in one induces a current in the other; **induction motor**, electric motor in which currents in the primary winding set up an electromagnetic flux which induces currents in the secondary winding, interaction of these currents with the flux producing rotation; **induction port**, **valve**, a port, valve, by which steam, or an explosive mixture, is admitted to the cylinder of an engine.—**induction by simple enumeration**, logical induction by enumeration of all the cases singly. [See induce.]

inductile, *in-duk'tīl*, or *til*, *adj*. not ductile.—*n*. **inductility** (*-til'i-ti*). [Pfx. in- (2).]

indue. See endue.

indulge, *in-dulj'*, *v.t*. to yield to the wishes of: to favour or gratify: to treat with favour or undue favour: not to restrain: to grant an indulgence to or on: to grant some measure of religious liberty to (*hist.*).—*v.i*. to gratify one's appetites freely, or permit oneself any action or expression (with *in*): to partake, esp. of alcohol (*coll.*).—*n*. **indulg'ence**, gratification: excessive gratification: favourable or unduly steel-making, shipbuilding, etc., involving heavy equipment, *light* industry to smaller factory-processed goods, e.g. knitwear, glass, electronics components, etc.—*adj.* **industrial** (*-dus'*), relating to or consisting in industry.—*n.* an industrial worker: (*pl.*) stocks and shares in industrial concerns.—*n.* **industrialisā'tion, -z-.**—*v.t.* **indus'trialise, -ize,** to give an industrial character, or character of industrialism, to.—*ns.* **indus'trialism,** devotion to labour or industrial pursuits: that system or condition of society in which industrial labour is the chief and most characteristic feature; **indus'trialist,** one who owns, or holds a powerful position in, industrial concern(s).—*adj.* of or characterised by industry.—*adv.* **indus'trially.**—*adj.* **indus'trious,** diligent or active in one's labour: laborious: diligent in a particular pursuit.—*adv.* **indus'triously.**—**industrial action,** a strike or go-slow; **industrial council** (see Whitley Council); **industrial estate,** a planned industrial area, with factories organised to provide varied employment; **industrial melanism,** melanism (e.g. in moths) developed as response to blackening of trees, etc., by industrial pollution; **industrial relations,** relations between management and workers or labour in general; **industrial revolution,** the economic and social changes arising out of the change from industries carried on in the home with simple machines to industries in factories with power-driven machinery—esp. such changes (from about 1760) in Britain, the first country to be industrial-

pressible.—*n.* **inelasticity** (*in-el-əs-tis'i-ti*). [Pfx. in- (2).]

inelegance, *in-el'i-gəns, n.* want of gracefulness or refinement.—Also **inel'egancy.**—*adj.* **inel'egant.**—*adv.* **inel'egantly.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

ineligible, *in-el'i-ji-bl, adj.* not qualified for election: not suitable for choice: not rich enough or of the right social background to be chosen as a husband: unsuitable.—Also *n.*—*n.* **ineligibil'ity.**—*adv.* **inel'igibly.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

ineloquent, *in-el'ə-kwənt, adj.* not eloquent.—*n.* **inel'oquence.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

ineluctable, *in-i-luk'tə-bl, adj.* not to be escaped from. [L. *inēluctābilis*—*in-*, not, *ē*, from, *luctārī*, to struggle.]

inenarrable, *in-en'ər-ə-bl, in-ē-nar'ə-bl, adj.* incapable of being narrated or told. [L. *inēnarrābilis*—*in-*, not, *ē-*, out, *narrāre*, to tell.]

inept, *in-ept', adj.* unfit: irrelevant and futile: fatuous: void (*law*).—*ns.* **inept'itude, inept'ness.**—*adv.* **inept'ly** [L. *ineptus*—*in-*, not, *aptus*, apt.]

inequable, *in-ek'wə-bl, -ēk', adj.* not equable, changeable. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inequality, *in-ē-kwol'i-ti,* or *in-i-, n.* want of equality: difference: inadequacy: incompetency: unevenness: dissimilarity: an uneven place. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inequation, *in-ə-kwā'-shən, n.* a mathematical sentence which expresses an inequality. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inequitable, *in-ek'wi-tə-bl, adj.* unfair, unjust.—

Finnish, place in which.—*n.* the inessive case. [L. *inesse*, to be in, on, or at.]

inestimable, *in-es'tim-ə-bl*, *adj.* not able to be estimated or valued: priceless.—*adv.* **ines'timably.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

inevitable, *in-ev'it-ə-bl*, *adj.* not to be evaded or avoided: certain to happen: exactly right, giving the feeling that the thing could not have been other than it is.—*ns.* **inevitabil'ity; inev'itableness.**—*adv.* **inev'itably.** [L. *inēvitābilis*—*in-*, not, *ē*, from, *vītāre*, to avoid.]

inexact, *in-igz-akt'*, *adj.* not precisely correct or true: lax.—*ns.* **inexact'itude**, lack of exactitude: an example of inexactitude; **inexact'ness.**—*adv.* **inexact'ly.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

in excelsis, *in ek-sel'sis*, *ik-*, *eks-*, *iks-chel'sis*, or *-kel'sis*, *-sēs*, (L.L.) on the heights: on high: in the highest degree.

inexcitable, *in-ek-sit'ə-bl*, *adj.* not excitable: from which one cannot be roused (*obs.*). [Pfx. in- (2).]

inexcusable, *in-iks-kūz'ə-bl*, *adj.* not justifiable: unpardonable.—*ns.* **inexcusabil'ity, inexcus'ableness.**—*adv.* **inexcus'ably.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

inexecrable, *in-eks'i-krə-bl*, *adj.* in Shak., *Merchant of Venice* IV, i. 128, read by some as a misprint for *inexorable*, by some as an intensive form of *execrable*.

inexecutable, *in-igz-ek'ūt-ə-bl*, or *in-eks-ek'*, or *in-eks-i-kūt'ə-bl*, *adj.* incapable of being executed.—*n.* **inexecū'tion**, fact or state of not being executed. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inexhausted, *in-igs-ōs'tid*, *adj.* (*arch.*) unexhausted,

without extension.—*n.* **inextensibil'ity.**—*adj.* **inexten'sible**, that cannot be extended or stretched.—*n.* **inexten'sion.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

in extenso, *in ik-sten'sō*, or *ek-sten'*, (L.L.) at full length.

inextinguishable, *in-iks-ting'gwish-ə-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be extinguished, quenched, or destroyed.—*adv.* **inextin'guishably.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

in extremis, *in ik-strē'mis*, or *ek-strā'mēs*, (L.L.) at the point of death: at the last gasp: in desperate circumstances.

inextricable, *in-eks'tri-kə-bl*, *-trik'*, *adj.* such as one cannot extricate oneself from (*Scott*): not able to be extricated or disentangled.—*adv.* **inex'tricably.** [L. *inextricābilis.*]

infall, *in'fōl*, *n.* an inroad: falling in: confluence, inlet, or junction. [in, fall.]

infallible, *in-fal'i-bl*, *adj.* incapable of error: certain to succeed: inevitable.—*ns.* **infall'ibilism**, the doctrine of the Pope's infallibility; **infall'ibilist; infallibil'ity.**—*adv.* **infall'ibly.**—the doctrine of infallibility in the R.C. Church (defined in 1870) is that the Pope, when speaking *ex cathedra*, is kept from error in all that regards faith and morals. [Pfx. in- (2).]

infame, *in-fām'*, *v.t.* to defame.—*adj.* **infamous** (*in'fə-məs*, formerly *in-fā'məs*), having a reputation of the worst kind: publicly branded with guilt: notoriously vile: disgraceful.—*vs.t.* **infamise, -ize** (*in'fə-mīz*), **infamonise, -ize** (*in-fam'ən-īz*; *Shak.*), to defame, to brand with infamy.—*adv.* **in'famously.**—*n.* **in'famy**, ill re-off.—*n.* **infarc′tion.** [Mediaeval L. *infarctus*—*in*, in, *far*(*c*)*tus*—*farcire*, to cram, stuff.]

infare, *in′fār*, *n.* entrance (*obs.*): ingoing (*obs.*): a house-warming after a wedding (*Scot.* and *U.S.*). [O.E. *innfær*; cf. in, fare.]

infatuate, *in-fat′ū-āt*, *v.t.* to turn to folly: to deprive of judgment: to inspire with foolish passion.—*adj.* **infatuated**:—*pa.p.*, *adj.* **infat′uated**, deprived of judgment: doting: besotted. —*n.* **infatuā′tion.** [L. *infatuāre*, *-ātum*—*in*, in, *fatuus*, foolish.]

infaust, *in-föst′*, *adj.* unlucky: ill-omened. [L. *infaustus*—*in-*, not, *faustus*, propitious.]

infeasible, *in-fēz′i-bl*, *adj.* not feasible.—*n.* **infeasibil′ity.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

infect, *in-fekt′*, *v.t.* to impart some quality to: to taint, especially with disease: to introduce pathogenic micro-organisms into: to corrupt: to spread to: to affect successively.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) tainted.—*n.* **infec′tion** (*-shən*), act of infecting: that which infects or taints: an infectious disease.—*adjs.* **infec′tious** (*-shəs*), **infec′tive** (*-tiv*), having the quality of infecting: corrupting: apt to spread.—*adv.* **infec′tiously.**—*ns.* **infec′tiousness**; **infect′iveness**; **infect′or.**—**infectious mononucleosis**, glandular fever. [L. *inficĕre*, *infectum*—*in*, into, *facĕre*, to make.]

infecundity, *in-fi-kun′di-ti*, *n.* want of fecundity or fertility: unfruitfulness.—*adj.* **infecund** (*-fek′*, *fēk′*). [Pfx. in- (2).]

infeft, *in-feft′*, (*Scots law*) *v.t.* to invest with heritable property:—*pa.p.* **infeft′**, rarely **infeft′ed.** —*n.* **infeft′ment** (*Scots law*), the symbolical giving possession of land in completion of the title. [enfeoff.]

charged with a dangerous explosive. [L. *infernus*—*inferus*.]

infertile, *in-fûr′tīl*, in U.S. *-til*, *adj.* not productive: barren.—*n.* **infertility** (*-til′*). [Pfx. in- (2).]

infest, *in-fest′*, *v.t.* to disturb: to harass: to molest: to haunt, beset, or swarm about, in a troublesome or injurious way.—*adj.* (*obs.*) hostile: troublesome.—*n.* **infestā′tion**, molestation (*Milt.*): attack, or condition of being attacked, esp. by parasites. [L. *infestāre*, from *infestus*, hostile.]

infeudation, *in-fū-dā′shən*, *n.* the putting of an estate in fee: the granting of tithes to laymen. [Pfx. in- (1), and feud (2).]

infibulate, *in-fib′ū-lāt*, *v.t.* to fasten with a clasp. —*n.* **infibulā′tion**, act of confining, esp. the sexual organs. [Pfx. in- (1), and *fibula*, a clasp.]

inficete, *in-fi-sēt′*, (*rare*) *adj.* not facetious: rudely jesting. [L. *inficētus*—*in-*, not, *facētus*, courteous, witty.]

infidel, *in′fi-dl*, *adj.* unbelieving: sceptical: disbelieving Christianity or whatever be the religion of the user of the word.—*n.* one who rejects Christianity, etc.: loosely, one who disbelieves in any theory, etc.—*n.* **infidel′ity**, want of faith or belief: disbelief in Christianity, etc.: unfaithfulness, esp. to the marriage contract: treachery. [O.Fr. *infidèle*—L. *infidēlis*—*in-*, not, *fidēlis*, faithful—*fidēs*, faith.]

infield, *in′fēld*, *n.* in baseball, the space enclosed within the base-lines: formerly, land near the farmhouse, kept constantly manured and under tillage (also *adj.*)—opp. to *outfield* (*Scot.*).—*n.* **in′fielder**, a player on the infield. [in, field.]

infighting, *in′fīt-ing*, *n.* boxing at close quarters part of itself; **infinitesimal calculus**, differential and integral calculus. [Pfx. in- (2).]

infinitive, *in-fin'it-iv*, (*gram.*) *adj.* expressing, in the mood that expresses, the idea without person or number.—*n.* the infinitive mood: a verb in the infinitive mood.—*adj.* **infiniti'val**.—*adv.* **infin'itively**. [L. *īnfīnītīvus—in-*, not, *fīnīre*, to limit.]

infirm, *in-fûrm'*, *adj.* feeble: sickly: weak: frail: unstable.—*ns.* **infirmā'rian**, an officer in a monastery having charge of the quarters for the sick; **infirmary** (*in-fûrm'ər-i*), a hospital or place for the treatment of the sick; **infirm'ity**.—*adv.* **infirm'ly**.—*n.* **infirm'ness**. [L. *infirmus—in-*, not, *firmus*, strong.]

infix, *in-fiks'*, *v.t.* to fix in: to drive or fasten in: to set in by piercing: to insert an element within (a root) (*philol.*).—Also **enfix** (*Shak.*).—*n.* **in'fix** (*philol.*), an element inserted within a root, as *m* in the Gr. *lambanō*, from the root *lab*. [L. *īnfīxus—in*, in, *fīgĕre*, *fīxum*, to fix.]

in flagrante delicto, *in flə-gran'ti di-lik'tō*, *flä-gran'te dā-lik'tō*, (L.) in the very act of committing the crime.

inflame, *in-flām'*, *v.t.* to cause to flame: to cause to burn: to make hot: to make red: to cause inflammation in: to arouse passions in: to excite: exacerbate.—*v.i.* to burst into flame: to become hot, painful, red or excited: to under-

inflorescence, *in-flor-es'əns*, *-flər-*, *n.* mode of branching of a flower-bearing axis: aggregate of flowers on an axis. [L. *īnflōrēscĕre*, to begin to blossom.]

inflow, *in'flō*, *n.* the act of flowing in, influx: that which flows in.—*adj.* **in'flowing**, flowing in. [Pfx. in- (1).]

influence, *in'flo͞o-əns*, *n.* inflow (*obs.*): the power or virtue supposed to flow from planets upon men and things (*astrol.*): a spiritual influx: power of producing an effect, esp. unobtrusively: effect of power exerted: that which has such power: a person exercising such power: ascendency, often of a secret or undue kind: exertions of friends at court, wire-pulling, and the like.—*v.t.* to have or exert influence upon: to affect.—*adj.* **in'fluent**, inflowing: exerting influence.—*n.* a tributary stream.—*adj.* **influential** (*-en'shl*), of the nature of influence: having much influence: effectively active (in bringing something about).—*adv.* **influen'tially**. [O.Fr.,—L.L. *īnfluentia*—L. *in*, into, *fluĕre*, to flow.]

influenza, *in-flo͞o-en'zə*, *n.* an epidemic virus disease attacking esp. the upper respiratory tract.—*adj.* **influen'zal**. [It., influence, influenza (as a supposed astral visitation)—L.L. *īnfluentia*; see influence.]

influx, *in'fluks*, *n.* a flowing in: accession: that which flows in.—*n.* **influxion** (*in-fluk'sh*

infragrant, *in-frā'grənt, adj.* not fragrant. [Pfx. in- (2).]

infrahuman, *in-frə-hū'mən, adj.* lower than human. [L. *infrā*, below.]

Infralapsarian, *in-frə-lap-sā'ri-ən, n.* a believer in Infralapsarianism.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **Infralapsā'rianism,** the common Augustinian and Calvinist doctrine, that God for his own glory determined to create the world, to permit the fall of man, to elect some and leave the rest to punishment—distinct both from *Supralapsarianism* and *Sublapsarianism*: also used as equivalent to Sublapsarianism. [L. *infrā*, below, after *lāpsus*, a fall.]

inframaxillary, *in-frə-mak'si-lə-ri, adj.* situated under the jaw: belonging to the lower jaw. [L. *infrā*, below, *maxilla*, jaw.]

infrangible, *in-fran'ji-bl, adj.* that cannot be broken: not to be violated.—*ns.* **infrangibil'ity, infran'gibleness.** [L. *in-*, not, *frangĕre*, to break.]

infraorbital, *in-frə-ōr'bi-təl, adj.* situated below the orbit of the eye. [L. *infrā*, below.]

infra-red, *in'frə-red', adj.* beyond the red end of the visible spectrum: using infra-red radiation: sensitive to this radiation. [L. *infrā*, below.]

infrasonic, *in-frə-son'ik,* (*acoustics*) *adj.* of frequencies, below the usual audible limit. [L. *infrā*, below.]

infrastructure, *in'frə-struk'chər, n.* inner structure, structure of component parts: a system of communications and services as backing for military or other operations. [L. *infrā*, below.]

infrequent, *in-frē'kwənt, adj.* seldom occurring: rare: uncommon.—*ns.*

ingate, *in'gāt,* (*Spens.*) *n.* a way in: entrance: ingress. [in, gate (2).]

ingathering, *in'gadh-ər-ing, n.* collection: securing of the fruits of the earth: harvest.—**Feast of Ingathering** (see Tabernacles, Feast of). [Pfx. in- (1).]

ingeminate, *in-jem'in-āt, v.t.* to reiterate: to double.—*n.* **ingeminā'tion.** [L. *ingemināre, -ātum*—*in*, in, *geminus*, twin.]

ingener, *in'jən-ər,* (*Shak.*) *n.* Same as engineer.

ingenerate, *in-jen'ər-āt, v.t.* to generate or produce within.—*adj.* (-*it*) inborn: innate. [Pfx. in- (1).]

ingenerate, *in-jen'ər-it, -āt, adj.* not generated, self-existent. [Pfx. in- (2).]

ingenious, *in-jē'nyəs, -ni-əs, adj.* of good natural abilities (*obs.*): skilful in invention or contriving: skilfully contrived.—*adv.* **ingē'niously.**—*ns.* **ingē'niousness,** power of ready invention: facility in combining ideas: curiousness in design; **ingē'nium,** bent of mind. [L. *ingenium*, mother-wit.]

ingénue, *ē-zhā-nü,* (Fr.) a naïve young woman, esp. on the stage.

ingenuity, *in-ji-nū'i-ti, n.* orig., ingenuousness: (by confusion with ingenious) ingeniousness. [L. *ingenuitās, -ātis,*; see next word.]

ingenuous, *in-jen'ū-əs, adj.* free-born (*obs.*): frank: honourable: free from deception.—*adv.* **ingen'uously.**—*ns.* **ingen'uousness; ingenu'ity** (see previous word). [L. *ingenuus*, free-born, ingenuous.]

a compound: a component. [L. *ingrediēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *ingredī—in*, into, *gradī*, to walk.]

in gremio, *in grēm'*, *grem'i-ō*, (L.L.) in the bosom.

ingress, *in'gres*, *n.* entrance: power, right, or means of entrance.—*n.* **ingression** (*in-gresh'ən*). [L. *ingressus—ingredī*; see preceding.]

ingroove. See **engroove.**

ingross, *in-grōs'*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* Same as **engross.**

ingrowing, *in'grō-ing*, *adj.* growing inward: growing into the flesh: growing within.—*adj.* **in'grown.**—*n.* **in'growth**, growth within or inward: a structure so formed. [Pfx. in- (1).]

inguinal, *ing'gwin-əl*, *adj.* relating to the groin. [L. *inguinālis—inguen*, *inguinis*, the groin.]

ingulf, ingulph. See **engulf.**

ingurgitate, *in-gûr'ji-tāt*, *v.t.* to swallow up greedily, as in a gulf.—*n.* **ingurgitā'tion.** [L. *ingurgitāre*, *-ātum—in*, into, *gurges*, *-itis*, a whirlpool.]

inhabit, *in-hab'it*, *v.t.* to dwell in: to occupy—*v.i.* (*arch.*) to dwell.—*adj.* **inhab'itable**, that may be inhabited (see also next word).—*ns.* **inhab'itance, inhab'itancy**, the act of inhabiting: abode; **inhab'itant**, one who inhabits: a resident.—*adj.* resident.—*ns.* **inhabitā'tion**, the act of inhabiting: dwelling-place: population, or perh. the inhabited world (*Milt.*); **inhab'itor**, an inhabitant (*B.*): a colonist, settler (*obs.*); **inhab'itiveness** (*phrenol.*), love of locality and home; **inhab'itress**, a female inhabitant. [L. *inhabitāre —in*, in, *habitāre*, to dwell.]

inhabitable, *in-hab'it-ə-bl*, *adj.* not habitable, uninhabitable. See also under **inhabit.** [L. *inhabitābilis—in-*, not, *habitābilis.*]

inhibit, *in-hib'it*, *v.t.* to hold in or back: to keep back: to check.—*ns.* **inhibi'tion**, the act of inhibiting or restraining: the state of being inhibited: prohibition: a writ from a higher court to an inferior judge to stay proceedings (*obs.*): a restraining action of the unconscious will: the blocking of a mental or psychophysical process by another set up at the same time by the same stimulus: stoppage, complete or partial, of a physical process by some nervous influence; **inhib'itor**, that which inhibits: a substance that interferes with a chemical or biological process. —*adj.* **inhib'itory**, prohibitory. [L. *inhibēre*, *-hibitum—in*, in, *habēre*, to have.]

inholder, *in-hōld'ər*, (*Spens.*) *n.* an inhabitant. [Pfx. in- (1).]

inhoop, *in-hōōp'*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to confine, as in a hoop or enclosure. [Pfx. in (1).]

inhospitable, *in-hos'pit-ə-bl*, *adj.* affording no kindness to strangers: (of place) barren, not offering shelter, food, etc.—*ns.* **inhos'pitableness, inhospital'ity**, want of hospitality or courtesy to strangers.—*adv.* **inhosp'itably.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

inhuman, *in-hū'mən*, *adj.* barbarous: cruel: unfeeling.—*n.* **inhumanity** (*in-hū-man'i-ti*), the state of being inhuman: barbarity: cruelty.—*adv.* **inhū'manly.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

inhumane, *in-hū-mān'*, *adj.* not humane, cruel. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inhume, *in-hūm'*, *v.t.* to bury in the earth.—Also **inhumate** (*in'*, or *-hūm'*).—*n.* **inhumā'tion**, the act of depositing in the ground: burial. [L. *inhumāre—in*, in, *humus*, the ground.]

inject, *in-jekt'*, *v.t.* to throw in or on (*obs.*): to force in: to inspire or instil: to fill by injection.—*ns.* **injec'tion** (*-shən*), act of injecting or forcing in, esp. a liquid: a liquid injected into the body: a magma injected into a rock (*geol.*): see insertion (*space*): the spraying of oil-fuel into the cylinder of a compression-ignition engine by an injection pump; **injec'tor**, one who injects: something used for injecting, especially an apparatus for forcing water into a boiler.—**injection moulding**, moulding of thermoplastics by squirting from a heated cylinder into a water-chilled mould. [L. *injicĕre*, *injectum*—*in*, into, *jacĕre*, to throw.]

injelly, *in-jel'i*, (*Tenn.*) *v.t.* to place as if in jelly. [Pfx. in- (1).]

injoint, *in-joint'*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to join. [Pfx. in- (1).]

injudicious, *in-jōō-dish'əs*, *adj.* not judicious: ill-judged.—*adv.* **injudic'ial**, not according to law-forms.—*advs.* **injudic'ially**, **injudic'iously**.—*n.* **injudic'iousness**. [Pfx. in- (2).]

Injun, *in'jən*, (*coll.*) *n.* an (American) Indian.—Also *adj.*—**honest Injun** (see **honest**).

injunction, *in-jungk'shən*, *n.* act of enjoining or commanding: an order: a precept: exhortation: an inhibitory writ by which a superior court stops or prevents some inequitable or illegal act being done—called in Scotland an *interdict*: conjunction (*Milt.*). [L.L. *injunctiō*, *-ōnis*—*in*, in, *jungĕre*, *junctum*, to join.]

injure, *in'jər*, *v.t.* to wrong: to harm: to damage: to hurt.—*ns.* **in'jurant**, that which causes injury; **in'jurer**.—*adj.* **injurious** (*in-jōō'ri-əs*), tending to injure: wrongf

until it is heated; **mark'ing-ink** (see **mark**); **print'ing-ink** (see **print**); **sling ink** (*slang*), to write: to earn one's bread by writing: to engage in controversy. [O.Fr. *enque* (Fr. *encre*)—L.L. *encaustum*, the purple-red ink used by the later Roman emperors—Gr. *enkauston*—*enkaiein*, to burn in. See **encaustic**.]

inkle, *ingk'l*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a kind of broad linen tape. [Poss. Du. *enkel*, single.]

inkling, *ingk'ling*, *n.* a slight hint: intimation: a dim notion or suspicion.—*v.i.* **ink'le**, to have or give a hint of. [M.E. *inclen*, to hint at; origin unknown.]

in-kneed, *in'-nēd'*, *adj.* bent inward at the knees: knock-kneed. [Pfx. in- (1).]

inlace. Same as **enlace**.

inlaid. See **inlay**.

inland, *in'land*, *in'lənd*, *n.* the interior part of a country: the peopled part, or part near the capital (*arch.*).—*adj.* remote from the sea: carried on, or produced, within a country: confined to a country: refined, polished (*Shak.*).—*adv.* (also *in-land'*) landward: away from the sea: in an inland place.—*n.* **in'lander**, one who lives inland.—**inland navigation**, passage of boats or vessels on rivers, lakes, or canals within a country; **inland revenue**, internal revenue, derived from excise, stamps, income-tax, etc. [O.E. *inland*, a domain—*in* and *land*.]

in-law, *in-lō'*, (*coll.*) *n.* a relative by marriage, e.g. mother-in-law, brother-in-law:—*pl.* **in-laws'**.

inlay, *in'lā'*, *in-lā'*, *v.t.* to insert, embed: to insert for preservation in a larger page, serving as

innards, *in'ərdz,* (*coll.*) *n.pl.* entrails: internal parts of a mechanism: interior. [inwards.]

innate, *in'āt, in-nāt', adj.* inborn: natural to the mind: inherent: of an anther, attached by the base to the tip of the filament (*bot.*).—*adv.* **inn'ately** (or *-nāt'*).—*n.* **inn'ateness** (or *-nāt'*).—*adj.* **innā'tive,** native. [L. *innātus—in-,* in, *nāscī, nātus,* to be born.]

innavigable, *in-nav'i-gə-bl, adj.* unnavigable.—*adv.* **innav'igably.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

inner, *in'ər, adj.* (comp. of in) farther in: interior. —*n.* (a hit on) that part of a target next the bull's eye.—*adjs.* **inn'ermost, in'most** (superl. of in), farthest in: most remote from the outside. —**inner man,** soul: mind: stomach (*facet.*); **inner part, voice,** a voice part intermediate between the highest and the lowest; **inner space,** the undersea region regarded as an environment. [O.E. *in,* comp. *innera,* superl. *innemest* = *inne-m-est*—thus a double superlative.]

innervate, *in'ûr-vāt, in-ûr'vāt, v.t.* to supply with nerves or nervous stimulus.—Also **innerve'.**—*n.* **innervā'tion.** [Pfx. in- (1).]

inning, *in'ing, n.* ingathering, esp. of crops: (in *pl.*; in U.S. sometimes in *sing.*) a team's turn of batting in cricket, etc.: hence, the time during which a person or a party is in possession of anything, a spell or turn: (in *pl.*) lands recovered from the sea.—**a good innings,** a long life. [in or inn.]

innocent, *in'ə-sənt, adj.* not hurtful: inoffensive: blameless: harmless: guileless: simple: ig-

numbered: countless.—*ns.* **innūmerabil'ity; innū'merableness.**—*adv.* **innū'merably.**—*adj.* **innū'merous** (*Milt.*), without number: innumerable. [Pfx. in- (2).]

innumerate, *in-nūm'-ər-it, adj.* having no understanding of mathematics or science.—Also *n.*—*n.* **innum'eracy.** [Coined 1959 by Sir Geoffrey Crowther (on analogy of *illiterate*)—L. *numerus,* number.]

innutrition, *in-(n)ū-trish'ən, n.* want of nutrition: failure of nourishment.—*adjs.* **innū'trient,** not nutrient; **innūtritious** (*-trish'əs*), not nutritious. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inobedient, *in-ō-bē'dyənt, adj.* disobedient.—*n.* **inobe'dience.**—*adv.* **inobe'diently.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

inobservant, *in-əb-zûr'vənt, adj.* unobservant: heedless.—*adj.* **inobser'vable,** incapable of being observed.—*ns.* **inobser'vance,** lack of observance; **inobservā'tion** (*-ob-*). [Pfx. in- (2).]

inobtrusive, *in-əb-trōō'siv, adj.* unobtrusive.—*adv.* **inobtru'sively.**—*n.* **inobtru'siveness.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

inoccupation, *in-ok-ū-pā'shən, n.* lack of occupation. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inoculate, *in-ok'ū-lāt, v.t.* to insert as a bud or graft: to graft: to imbue: to introduce (e.g. bacteria, a virus) into an organism: to give a mild form of (a disease) in this way: to make an inoculation in, esp. for the purpose of safeguarding against subsequent infection.—*v.i.* to practise inoculation.—*n.* **inoculabil'ity.**—*adj.* **inoc'ulable.**—*n.* **inoculā'tion,** act or practice of inoculating: insertion of the buds of one plant

inornate, *in-ör-nāt'*, or *-ör'nit*, *adj.* not ornate: simple. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inosculate, *in-os'kū-lāt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to unite by mouths or ducts, as two vessels in an animal body: to anastomose.—*n.* **inosculā'tion.** [L. *in*, in, and *osculārī*, *-ātus*, to kiss.]

inositol, *in-os'i-tol*, *n.* a member of the vitamin B complex, occurring in practically all plant and animal tissues. [Gr. *is*, *inos*, a sinew, muscle, and suffixes *-ite* and *-ol.*]

in pace, *in pā'sē*, *pä'chā*, *pä-ke*, (L.) in peace.

in partibus infidelium, *in pär'ti-bəs in-fi-dē'li-əm*, *pär'ti-bo͝os ēn-fi-dā'li-o͝om*, (L.) in unbelieving countries—a phrase formerly applied to titular bishops in countries where no Catholic hierachy had been set up.

in-patient. See **in.**

in petto, *ēn*, *in pet'tō*, (It.) within the breast: in one's own mind but not yet divulged.

inphase, *in-fāz'*, *adj.* in the same phase. [in, phase.]

inpouring, *in'pōr-ing*, *-pör-*, *n.* a pouring in: addition. [in, pouring.]

in principio, *in prin-sip'i-ō*, *-kip'*, (L.) in the beginning.

in propria persona, *in prō-pri-ə pûr-sō'nə*, *pro'-pri-ä per-sō'nä*, (L.L.) in person.

in puris naturalibus, *in pū'ris na-tūr-āl'i-bəs*, *po͞o'rēs na-to͞o-räl'i-bo͝os*, (L.L.) quite naked.

input, *in'po͝ot*, *n.* contribution (*Scot.*): amount, material, or energy, that is put in: power, or energy, or coded information, stored or for storage: information available in a computer

[redacted]

who inquires, esp. with undue pertinacity or searchingness: an official inquirer: a member of the Inquisition tribunal.—*adj.* **inquisitō'rial.** —*adv.* **inquisitō'rially.**—*n.* **inquis'itress**, an inquisitorial woman.—*adj.* **inquisitū'rient** (*Milt.*), eager to act as inquisitor.—**Grand Inquisitor**, the chief in a court of Inquisition. [L. *inquisitiō*, *-ōnis*. See **inquire.**]

in re, *in rē*, *rā*, (L.) in the matter (of).

in rerum natura, *in rē'rəm nə-tūr'rə*, *rā'ro͞om na-to͞o'rä*, (L.) in nature: in the natural or physical world: in the order of nature.

inro, *in'rō*, *n.* a small Japanese medicine-chest. [Jap., seal-box.]

inroad, *in'rōd*, *n.* an incursion into an enemy's country: a raid: encroachment. [in, and road, in sense of riding; cf. raid.]

inrush, *in'rush*, *n.* an inward rush. [in, rush.]

in saecula saeculorum, *in sek'yo͞o-lə sek-yo͞o-lōr'-əm*, *si'ko͞o-lä si'ko͞o-lō'ro͞om*, (L.) for ever and ever.

insalivate, *in-sal'i-vāt*, *v.t.* to mix with saliva.—*n.* **insalivā'tion.** [Pfx. in- (1).]

insalubrious, *in-sa-lo͞o'bri-əs*, *-lū'*, *adj.* unhealthy. —*n.* **insalu'brity.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

insalutary, *in-sal'ū-tər-i*, *adj.* unwholesome. [Pfx. in- (2).]

insane, *in-sān'*, *adj.* not sane or of sound mind: crazy: mad: utterly unwise: senseless: causing insanity (*Shak.* insane root, prob. a root mentioned by Plutarch, *Life of Antony*, perh. hemlock, henbane, or belladonna).—*adv.* **insane'ly.** —*ns.* **insane'ness**, **insanity**: madness; **insa'nie** (*Shak.*; an emendation of the reading *infamie*), insanity: **insanity** (*in-san'i-ti*), want of sanity:

subphylum of arthropods sharply divided into head, thorax, and abdomen, with three pairs of legs attached to the thorax, usually winged in adult life, breathing air by means of tracheae, and commonly having a metamorphosis in the life-history.—*ns.* **insectār'ium**, a vivarium for insects; **insec'ticide** (*-i-sīd*), killing of insects: an insect-killing substance: an insect-killer.—*adjs.* **insec'tiform**; **insec'tile**, having the nature of an insect.—*n.* **insec'tifuge**, a substance that drives away insects.—*n.pl.* **Insectiv'ora**, an order of mammals, mostly terrestrial, insect-eating, nocturnal in habit, and small in size—shrews, moles, hedgehogs, etc.—*n.* **insect'ivore**, a member of the Insectivora.—*adj.* **insectiv'orous**, living on insects.—*ns.* **insection** (*in-sek'shən*), an incision: notch: division into segments; **insectol'ogist**; **insectol'ogy**, the study of insects.—*adj.* **in'secty**, abounding in insects.—**in'sect-net**, a light hand-net for catching insects; **in'sect-pow'der**, powder for stupefying and killing insects: an insecticide or insectifuge. [L. *insectum*, pa.p. of *insecāre*—*in*, into, *secāre*, to cut.]

insecure, *in-si-kūr'*, *adj.* apprehensive of danger or loss: in anxious state because not well-adjusted to life: exposed to danger or loss: unsafe: uncertain: not fixed or firm.—*adv.* **insecure'ly**.—*n.* **insecur'ity**. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inseem (*Shak.*). Same as enseam (2).

inselberg, *in'zəl-bûrg*, *in'tsəl-berg*, (*geol.*) *n.* a steep-sided eminence arising from a plain tract; often found in the semi-arid regions of tropical

of other leaves: a small map or figure inserted in a spare corner of another: a piece let in: the setting in of a current.—*v.t.* **inset'**, to set in, to infix or implant. [in, set.]

inseverable, *in-sev'ər-ə-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be severed or separated. [Pfx. in- (2).]

inshallah, *in-shä'lä*, *interj.* (among Mohammedans) if God will. [Ar. *in shā 'llāh.*]

inshell, *in-shel'*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to draw in or withdraw, as into a shell. [Pfx. in- (1).]

inshelter, *in-shel'tər*, *v.t.* to place in shelter. [Pfx. in- (1).]

inship, *in-ship'*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to ship, to embark. [Pfx. in- (1).]

inshore, *in'shōr'*, *-shör'*, *adv.* near or toward the shore.—*adj.* (*in'shōr*, *-shör*) situated, carried on, or operating, near the shore, as fishings, fishing, or fishermen.

inshrine, *in-shrīn'*. Same as enshrine.

inside, *in'sīd'*, *in'sīd*, *in-sīd'*, *n.* the side, space, or part within: (often *pl.*) the entrails: inner nature: that which is not visible at first sight: a passenger in the interior part of a vehicle: (in *pl.*) the inner quires of a ream of paper.—*adj.* being within: interior: indoor: working indoors: from within: from a secret or confidential source: (of a criminal 'job') carried out by, or with the help of, someone trusted and/or employed by the victim (*slang*).—*adv.* in or to the interior: indoors: on the inner side: in or into prison (*slang*).—*prep.* within: into: on inner side of.—*n.* **insi'der**, one who is inside: inside passenger: one within a certain organisatio ator.—*adj.* insin′uatory (*-ə-tər-i*). [L. *īnsinuāre, -ātum*—*in*, in, *sinus*, a curve.]

insipid, *in-sip′id*, *adj.* tasteless: without satisfying or definite flavour: wanting spirit or interest: dull.—*adv.* insip′idly.—*ns.* insip′idness, insipid′ity. [L.L. *īnsipidus*—L. *in-*, not, *sapidus*, well-tasted—*sapĕre*, to taste.]

insipience, *in-sip′i-əns*, *n.* lack of wisdom.—*adj.* insip′ient. [L. *īnsipientia*—*in-*, not, *sapiēns*, wise.]

insist, *in-sist′*, *v.i.* to speak emphatically and at length: to persist in pressing: to persevere (*Milt.*).—*v.t.* to maintain persistently.—*n.* insist′ence.—*adj.* insist′ent, urgent: prominent: (of bird's hind-toe) touching the ground with the tip only.—*adv.* insist′ently.—*n.* insist′ure, persistence: prob., uniformity of motion (*Shak.*). [L. *īnsistĕre*, *in*, upon, *sistĕre*, to stand.]

in situ, *in sī′tū, si′to͞o*, (L.) in the original situation.

insnare. Same as ensnare.

insobriety, *in-sō-brī′ə-ti*, *n.* want of sobriety, drunkenness. [Pfx. in- (2).]

insociable, *in-sō′shə-bl*, *adj.* unsociable: incompatible (*obs.*).—*n.* insociabil′ity. [Pfx. in- (2).]

insofar. See in (1).

insolate, *in′sō-lāt, in-sō′lāt*, *v.t.* to expose to the sun's rays: to treat by exposure to the sun's rays.—*n.* insolā′tion, exposure to the sun's rays: received solar radiation: injury caused by the sun. [L. *īnsōlāre, -ātum*—*in*, in, *sōl*, the sun.]

insole, *in′sōl*, *n.* the inner sole of a boot or shoe—opp. to *outsole*: a [redacted]

ship, the office of inspector; inspec′tress, a female inspector. [L. *īnspectāre*, freq. of *īnspicĕre, īnspectum*—*in*, into, *specĕre*, to look.]

insphere, inspheare. See ensphere.

inspire, *in-spīr′*, *v.t.* to breathe or blow into (*arch.*): to breathe in or blow in (air, etc.): to draw or inhale into the lungs: to infuse into (the mind), esp. with an encouraging or exalting influence: (of divine influence, etc.): to instruct or guide: to instruct or affect with a particular emotion: to bring about, cause to occur: to animate.—*v.i.* to draw in the breath: to blow (*obs.*; *Spens.* inspyre).—*adj.* inspīr′able, able to be inhaled.—*n.* inspīrā′tion (*in-spər-, -spir-, -spīr-*), the act of inspiring or breathing in: a breath: instruction, dictation, or stimulation by a divinity, a genius, an idea or a passion: unacknowledged prompting by authorities: an inspired condition: an object or person that inspires: an inspired thought or idea.—*adjs.* inspīrā′tional; inspirative (*in-spīr′ə-tiv, in′spir-ā-tiv*), tending to inspire.—*n.* inspirator (*in′spir-ā-tər*), apparatus for injecting or drawing in vapour, liquid, etc.—*adj.* inspiratory (*in-spīr′ə-tər-i*, or *in-spīr′*, or *in′spir-*), belonging to or aiding inspiration or inhalation.—*ns.* inspīrā′tionism, inspīrā′tionist, one who maintains the direct inspiration of the Scriptures.—*adj.* inspired′, actuated or directed by divine influence: influenced by elevated feeling: prompted by superior, but not openly declared, knowledge or authority: actually authoritative.—*n.* inspīr′er.—*adv.* inspīr′ingly.

forthwith. [L. *instāns*, *instantis*, pr.p. of *instāre*, to be near, press upon, urge—*in*, upon, *stāre*, to stand.]

instar, *in-stär'*, *v.t.* to adorn with stars: to place as a star (*arch.*). [Pfx. in- (1).]

instar, *in'stär*, *n.* the form of an insect between moult and moult. [L. *instar*, image.]

instar omnium, *in'*, *ēn'stär om'ni-əm*, *-ŏŏm*, (L.) example of all the rest.

instate, *in-stāt'*, *v.t.* to put in possession: to install. [Pfx. in- (1) and state.]

in statu pupillari, *in stāt'ū pū-pi-lā'rī*, *stat'ōō pōō-pi-lā'rē*, (L.L.) in a state of wardship; **in statu quo** (*kwō*), in the former state.

instauration, *in-stör-ā'shən*, *n.* restoration: renewal. [L. *instaurātiō*, *-ōnis*.]

instead, *in-sted'*, *adv.* in the stead, place, or room (of): as an alternative or substitute. [in, stead.]

instep, *in'step*, *n.* the prominent arched part of the human foot near its junction with the leg: the corresponding part of a shoe, stocking, etc.: in horses, the hindleg from the ham to the pastern joint.—**in'step-rais'er**, an arched device to support the instep and counteract a tendency to flat feet. [Origin obscure.]

instigate, *in'sti-gāt*, *v.t.* to urge on, incite: to foment.—*ns.* **instigā'tion**, the act of inciting: impulse, esp. to evil; **in'stigātor**, an inciter, generally in a bad sense. [L. *instigāre*, *-ātum*.]

instil, *in-stil'*, *v.t.* to drop in: to infuse slowly into the mind:—*pr.p.* **instill'ing**; *pa.p.* **instilled'**. —Also **instill**.—*ns.* **instillā'tion**,

[redacted]

nature of an institution: depending on or originating in institution: characterised by the possession of institutions.—*v.t.* **institū'tionalise**, **-ize**, to make an institution of: to confine to an institution.—*ns.* **institū'tionalism**, the system or characteristics of institutions or institution life: belief in the nature of institutions; **institū'tionalist**, a writer on institutes: one who sets a high value of institutionalism.—*adj.* **institū'tionary**, institutional: educational (*obs.*).—*n.* **in'stitūtist**, a writer of institutes or elementary rules.—*adj.* **in'stitūtive**, able or tending to establish: depending on an institution.—*n.* **in'stitūtor**, one who institutes: instructor (*obs.*).—**institutional church**, one that is active through social organisations. [L. *instituĕre*, *-ūtum*—*in*, in, *statuĕre*, to cause to stand—*stāre*, to stand.]

instreaming, *in'strēm-ing*, *n.* an influx.—Also *adj.* [in, streaming.]

instruct, *in-strukt'*, *v.t.* to prepare (*obs.*): to inform: to teach: to direct: (of a judge) to give (a jury) guidance concerning the legal issues of a case: to order or command.—*adj.* (*Milt.*) **instructed**.—*adj.* **instruct'ible**, able to be instructed.—*n.* **instruc'tion**, the art of instructing or teaching: information: direction: command: (in *pl.*) special directions, commands.—*adjs.* **instruc'tional**, relating to instruction: educational; **instruc'tive**, affording instruction: conveying knowledge.—*adv.* **instruc'tively**.—*ns.* **instruc'tiveness**; **instruc'tor**, a teacher: a college lecturer (*U.S.*):—*fem.* **instruc'tress**. [L. *instruĕre*,

insufflation. [L. *īnsufflāre—in*, in, on, *sufflāre*, to blow upon.]

insula, *in'sū-lə* (L. *ēn'sŏŏ-la*), *n.* a block of buildings (*Rom. ant.*): an apartment house (*Rom. ant.*): Reil's island, a small lobe of the cerebrum hidden in the fissure of Sylvius (*anat.*).—*ns.* **in'sūlance,** resistance between electric conductors separated by insulating material; **in'sūlant,** insulating material.—*adj.* **in'sūlar,** belonging to an island: surrounded by water: standing or situated alone: narrow, prejudiced.—*ns.* **in'sūlarism, insūlarity** (*-lar'i-ti*), the state of being insular.—*adv.* **in'sūlarly.**—*v.t.* **in'sūlate,** to place in a detached situation: to cut off from connection or communication: to separate, esp. from the earth, by a non-conductor (*elect.*).—*ns.* **insūlā'tion; insūlā'tor,** one who, or that which, insulates: a non-conductor of electricity: a contrivance for insulating a conductor: a stand for a piano leg; **in'sūlin,** an extract got from the islands or islets of Langerhans in the pancreas of animals, used for treating diabetes and also mental diseases.—**insulating board** (*build.*), fibre-board of low density used for thermal insulation and acoustical control; **insulin shock,** a state of collapse produced by an overdose of insulin. [L. *insula*, island.]

insulse, *in-suls'*, *adj.* insipid: stupid.—*n.* **insul'sity** (*Milt.*), stupidity. [L. *insulsus—in-*, not, *salĕre*, to salt.]

insult, *in-sult'*, *v.t.* to assail (*obs.*): to triumph insolently or exultantly over: to treat with indignity or contempt: to affront.—*v.i.*

Also **insuscep'tive.**—*n.* **insusceptibil'ity.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

inswathe. Same as **enswathe.**

inswing, *in'swing*, *n.* an inward swing or swerve.—*n.* **inswinger** (*in'swing-ər*; *cricket*), a ball bowled so as to swerve to leg. [in, swing.]

intact, *in-takt'*, *adj.* untouched: unimpaired: whole: undiminished.—*n.* **intact'ness.** [L. *intactus—in-*, not, *tangĕre*, *tactum*, to touch.]

intaglio, *in-täl'yō*, *n.* a figure cut into any substance: a stone or gem in which the design is hollowed out—opp. to *cameo*: a countersunk die: a method of printing in which the image area is sunk into the surface of the plate—opp. to *relief*.—Also *v.t.*—*adj.* **intagl'iated,** incised, engraved. (See **cavo-rilievo.**) [It.,—*in*, into, *tagliare*, to cut—L. *tālea*, a cutting, layer.]

intake, *in'tāk*, *n.* that which is taken in: a tract of land enclosed: an airway in a mine: a place where water is taken in: a narrowing in a pipe: decrease in width as in a stocking-leg by knitting two stitches together: the place where contraction occurs: the setting back of a wall-face: a body of people taken into an organisation, as new recruits, or new pupils at a school: the point at which fuel mixture enters the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine: a cheat or cheater (*dial.*). [in, take.]

intangible, *in-tan'ji-bl*, *adj.* not tangible or perceptible to touch: insubstantial: eluding the grasp of the mind.—*n.* something intangible, e.g. a supplementary asset such as goodwill.—*ns.*

meaning (*Shak.*): (in *pl.*) mental powers (*arch.*).—*adj.* **in'tellected** (*Cowper*), endowed with intellect.—*n.* **intellec'tion**, the act of understanding: apprehension or perception (*phil.*).—*adjs.* **intellec'tive**, able to understand: produced or perceived by the understanding; **intellectual** (*-lek'tū-əl*), of or relating to the intellect: perceived or performed by the intellect: having the power of understanding: well endowed with intellect.—*n.* a person of superior intellect or enlightenment (often used to suggest doubt as to practical sagacity): intellect (*obs.*): (in *pl.*) mental powers (*arch.*): (in *pl.*) things of the intellect (*obs.*).—*v.t.* **intellect'ualise, -ize**, to reason intellectually: to endow with intellect: to give an intellectual character to.—*ns.* **intellect'ualism**, the doctrine that derives all knowledge from pure reason: the culture (esp. exclusive or unbalanced) of the intellect; **intellect'ualist**; **intellectuality** (*-al'i-ti*), intellectual power.—*adv.* **intellect'ually**. [L. *intellēctus*, *-ūs*—*intelligĕre*, *intellēctum*, to understand—*inter*, between, *legĕre*, to choose.]

intelligent, *in-tel'i-jənt*, *adj.* having intellect: endowed with the faculty of reason: alert, bright, quick of mind: well-informed: cognisant: bringing intelligence (*obs.*): communicative (*Shak.*).—*ns.* **intell'igence**, intellectual skill or knowledge: mental brightness: information communicated: news: intelligence department: a footing of mutual understanding (*rare*): a spiritual being: **intell'igencer**, a spy: a news-

public officers in France and other countries.—*adj.* **intend'ed**, purposed: stretched (*obs.*).—*n.* (*coll.*) betrothed.—*adv.* **intend'edly**, with intention or design.—*ns.* **intend'iment** (*Spens.*), attentive consideration, understanding, meaning; **intend'ment** (*Shak.*), intention, design: meaning. [O.Fr. *entendre*—L. *intendĕre*, *intentum* and *intēnsum*—*in*, towards, *tendĕre*, to stretch.]

intenerate, *in-ten'ər-āt*, *v.t.* to make tender: to soften.—*n.* **intenerā'tion**. [L. *in*, in, to, *tener*, tender.]

intenible, *in-ten'i-bl*, (*Shak.*) *adj.* irretentive. [L. *in-*, not, *tenēre*, to hold.]

intense, *in-tens'*, *adj.* strained: concentrated, dense: extreme in degree: (of person, manner, etc.) earnestly or deeply emotional, or affecting to have deep feeling: of a photographic negative, opaque.—*v.t.* **intens'ate** (*Carlyle*), to intensify.—*adv.* **intense'ly**.—*ns.* and *adjs.* **intens'ative, intens'itive, intensive**.—*ns.* **intense'ness, intens'ity**; **intensificā'tion**, the act of intensifying; **intens'ifier**.—*v.t.* **intens'ify**, to make more intense.—*v.i.* to become intense:—*pr.p.* **intens'ifying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **intens'ified**.—*n.* **intension** (*-ten'shən*), straining: intentness: intensity: intensification: the sum of the qualities implied by a general name (*logic*).—*adj.* **intens'ive**, concentrated, intense: strained: unremitting: relating to intensity or to intension: intensifying: intensified: giving force or emphasis (*gram.*).—*n.* an intensive word.—*adv.* **intens'ively**.—*n.* in

[redacted]

urchins, a radial band between two ambulacra: —*pl.* interambulā'cra.—*adj.* interambulā'cral. [Pfx. inter-.]

inter-arts, *in'tər-ärts'*, *adj.* belonging to the examination between matriculation and B.A. of London University. [For intermediate arts.]

interbedded, *in-tər-bed'id*, *adj.* interstratified.—*n.* interbedd'ing. [Pfx. inter-.]

interbreed, *in-tər-brēd'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to breed together, esp. of different races:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* interbred'.—*n.* interbreed'ing. [Pfx. inter-.]

intercalate, *in-tûr'kə-lāt*, *v.t.* to insert between others, as a day in a calendar: to interpolate.—*adjs.* inter'calar (*-lər*; *obs.*), inter'calary, inserted between others.—*n.* intercalā'tion.—*adj.* inter'calative (*-lā-tiv*, *-lə-tiv*). [L. *intercalāre*, *-ātum*—*inter*, between, *calāre*, to proclaim; see calends.]

intercede, *in-tər-sēd'*, *v.i.* to act as peacemaker between two: to plead (for one).—*adj.* intercēd'ent.—*n.* intercēd'er. [L. *intercēdĕre*, *-cēssum*—*inter*, between, *cēdĕre*, to go.]

intercellular, *in-tər-sel'ū-lər*, (*biol.*) *adj.* placed among cells. [Pfx. inter-.]

intercensal, *in-tər-sen'səl*, *adj.* between censuses. [Irreg., formed from L. *inter* and census.]

intercept, *in-tər-sept'*, *v.t.* to stop and seize in passage: to cut off: to take or comprehend between (*math.*).—*ns.* in'tercept (*math.*), that part of a line that is intercepted; intercep'ter, intercep'tor, one who or that which intercepts: a light, swift aeroplane for pursuit; intercep'-

intercommune, *in-tər-kə-mūn'*, *v.i.* to commune mutually or together: to hold intercourse, have dealings.—*adj.* intercommun'icable.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* intercommun'icāte, to communicate mutually or together: to have free passage from one to another.—*ns.* intercommunicā'tion; intercommun'ion, mutual communion or relation, esp. between churches; intercommun'ity, state of being or having in common.—letters of intercommuning, an ancient writ issued by the Scottish Privy Council warning persons not to harbour or have any dealings with those named, on pain of being held accessory. [Pfx. inter-.]

interconnect, *in-tər-kə-nekt'*, *v.t.* to connect mutually and intimately, or by a multitude of ways.—*v.i.* to be mutually connected.—*n.* interconnec'tion, interconnex'ion. [Pfx. inter-.]

intercontinental, *in-tər-kon-ti-nen'təl*, *adj.* between or connecting different continents. [Pfx. inter-.]

interconvertible, *in-tər-kən-vûrt'i-bl*, *adj.* mutually convertible: interchangeable: exactly equivalent. [Pfx. inter-.]

intercostal, *in-tər-kost'əl*, *adj.* between the ribs or the leaf-veins. [L. *inter*, between, *costa*, a rib.]

intercourse, *in-tər-kōrs*, *-körs*, *n.* connection by dealings: communication: commerce: communion: coition. [O.Fr. *entrecours*—L. *intercursus*, a running between—*inter*, between, *currĕre*, *cursum*, to run.]

intercrop, *in-tər-krop'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to grow or cultivate in alternate rows:—*pr.p.* intercropp'ing;

premium paid for the use of money: any increase: concern, importance: personal influence: a right to some advantage: claim to participate or be concerned in some way: stake: share: behalf: partisanship or side: the body of persons whose advantage is bound up in anything: regard to advantage: a state of engaged attention and curiosity: disposition towards such a state: power of arousing it: that in which one has interest or is interested.—*v.t.* to concern deeply: to cause to have an interest: to engage the attention of: to awaken concern in: to excite (on behalf of another).—*adj.* in'terested, having an interest or concern: affected or biased by personal considerations, self-interest, etc.—*adv.* in'terestedly.—*n.* in'terestedness.—*adj.* in'teresting (old-fashioned *-est'*), engaging or apt to engage the attention or regard: exciting emotion or passion.—*adv.* in'terestingly.—*n.* in'terestingness.—compound interest (see compound); in an interesting condition, state, situation, old-fashioned euphemisms for pregnant; in the interest(s) of, with a view to furthering or to helping; make interest for, secure favour for. [From interess, influenced by O.Fr. *interest*, L. *interest*, it concerns, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *interesse*—*inter*, between, among, and *esse*, to be.]

interface, *in'tər-fās*, *n.* a surface forming a common boundary: the surface of separation between phases (*chem.*).—*adj.* interfacial (*-fā'shl*), between plane faces: of an

associate.—*v.i.* to fuse together: to blend.—*n.* interfusion (*-fū'zhən*). [Pfx. inter-.]

intergalactic, *in-tər-gal-ak'tik*, *adj.* between, or among, galaxies. [Pfx. inter-.]

intergatory, *in-tûr'gə-tə-ri*, (*obs.*; usu. in *pl.*) *n.* a shortened form of interrogatory. [Pfx. inter-.]

interglacial, *in-tər-glā'sh*(*y*)*əl*, (*geol.*) *adj.* occurring between two periods of glacial action.

Interglossa, *in'tər-glos'ə*, *n.* an international language largely based on well-known Greek roots, devised by Lancelot Hogben (1943). [L. *inter*, between, Gr. *glōssa*, tongue.]

intergrade, *in-tər-grād'*, *v.i.* to merge in or shade off into something else through a series of intermediate forms.—*n.* in'tergrade, an intermediate grade.—*n.* intergradation (*-grə-dā'shən*). [Pfx. inter-.]

intergrow, *in-tər-grō'*, *v.t.* to grow into or among each other.—*adj.* intergrown'.—*n.* in'tergrowth. [Pfx. inter-.]

interim, *in'tər-im*, *n.* the time between or intervening: the meantime: (*cap.*) in the history of the Reformation, the name given to certain edicts of the German emperor for the regulation of religious and ecclesiastical matters, till they could be decided by a general council—as the Augsburg Interim (1548), etc.—*adj.* temporary.—*adv.* (*rare*), meanwhile. [L.]

interior, *in-tē'ri-ər*, *adj.* inner: remote from the frontier or coast: inland: situated within or further in (sometimes with *to*): devoted to

interlobular, *in-tər-lob'ū-lər*, *adj*. between lobes. [Pfx. inter-.]

interlocation, *in-tər-lō-kā'shən*, *n*. a placing between. [Pfx. inter-.]

interlock, *in-tər-lok'*, *v.t.* to lock or clasp together: to connect so as to work together.—*v.i.* to be locked together.—*n*. in'terlock, an interlocked condition: synchronising mechanism. [Pfx. inter-.]

interlocution, *in-tər-lo-kū'shən*, *n*. conference: an intermediate decree before final decision.—*n*. interlocutor (*-lok'ū-tər*), one who speaks in dialogue: a judge's decree (*Scots law*).—*adj*. interloc'utory.—*ns*. interloc'utress, interloc'utrice, interloc'utrix, a female interlocutor. [L. *interlocūtiō*, *-ōnis*—*inter*, between, *loquī*, *locūtus*, to speak.]

interloper, *in'tər-lō-pər*, *n*. one who trades without licence: an intruder.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* interlope' (or *in'*), to intrude into any matter in which one has no fair concern. [Prob. L. *inter*, between, and lope.]

interlude, *in'tər-lōōd*, *-lūd*, *n*. a short piece introduced between the acts of the mysteries and moralities, etc., unconnected with the main theme and light in character: an early form of modern drama: a short piece of music played between the parts of a drama opera, hymn, etc.: an interval, any period of time or any happening different in character from what comes before or after.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to interrupt, as an interlude.—*adj*. interlu'dial. [L. *inter*, between, *lūdus*, play.]

intermingle, *in-tər-ming'gl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to mingle or mix together. [Pfx. inter-.]

intermit, *in-tər-mit'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to stop for a time.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to interpose.—*n*. intermission (*-mish'ən*), act of intermitting: interval: music played during a theatre or similar interval: pause: respite: perh., occupation, recreation interposed, something to do (*Shak.*).—*adj*. intermissive (*-mis'iv*), coming and going: intermittent.—*ns*. intermitt'ence; intermitt'ency.—*adj*. intermitt'ent, intermitting or ceasing at intervals.—*advs*. intermitt'ently; intermitt'ingly. [L. *intermittĕre*, *-missum*—*inter*, between, *mittĕre*, to cause to go.]

intermix, *in-tər-miks'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to mix together.—*n*. intermix'ture, a mass formed by mixture: something added and intermixed. [L. *intermiscēre*, *-mixtum*—*inter*, among, *miscēre*, to mix.]

intermolecular, *in-tər-mol-ek'ū-lər*, *adj*. between molecules. [Pfx. inter-.]

intermundane, *in-tər-mun'dān*, *adj*. between worlds. [Pfx. inter-.]

intermure, *in-tər-mūr'*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to wall in. [L. *inter*, within, *mūrus*, a wall.]

intern, **interne**, *in-tûrn'*, *adj*. internal.—*n*. an inmate, as of a boarding-school: a resident assistant surgeon or physician in a hospital (*U.S.*).—*v.t.* to send into the interior of a country: to confine within fixed bounds without permission to leave the district, camp, port, or like limits.—*ns*. internee', one so restricted; intern'ment, confinement of this kind. [Fr. *interne*—L. *internus*, inward.]

[redacted]

standard atmosphere, a standardised atmosphere adopted internationally for comparing aircraft performance; **international system of units** (see S.I. units); **international temperature scale**, a scale differing slightly from the absolute (thermodynamic) scale, with fixed points ranging from −182·970° Celsius, the boiling-point of oxygen, to 1063·0° Celsius, the freezing-point of gold. [Pfx. inter-.]

internecine, *in-tər-nē'sīn*, *adj*. deadly: murderous: loosely, mutually destructive: involving conflict within a group.—Also **internē'cive**. [L. *internecīnus*, *-īvus*—*internecāre*—*inter*, between (used intensively), *necāre*, to kill.]

internee. See **intern**.

interneural, *in-tər-nū'rəl*, (*anat.*) *adj*. situated between the neural spines or spinous processes of successive vertebrae. [Pfx. inter-.]

internode, *in'tər-nōd*, *n*. the space between two nodes.—*adjs*. **internō'dal**, **internō'dial** (*obs*.). [L. *internōdium*—*inter*, between, *nōdus*, a knot.]

internuncio, *in-tər-nun'shi-ō*, *n*. a messenger between two parties: the Pope's representative at minor courts.—*adj*. **internun'cial**, relating to an internuncio: interconnecting, as the neurone linking the afferent and efferent neurones of the central nervous system. [It. *internunzio*, Sp. *internuncio*, L. *internuntius*—*inter*, between, *nuntius*, a messenger.]

interoceanic, *in-tər-ō-shi-an'ik*, *adj*. between oceans. [Pfx. inter-.]

interocular, *in-tər-ok'ū-lər*, *adj*. between the

that the plaintiff's title is disputed by some other claimant. [Pfx. inter-.]

interpleural, *in-tər-ploo̅'rəl*, *adj*. situated between the right and left pleural cavities. [Pfx. inter-.]

Interpol, *in'tər-pol*, the *Inter*national Criminal *Pol*ice Commission, directed to international co-operation in the suppression of crime.

interpolar, *in-tər-pō'lər*, *adj*. between or connecting the poles. [Pfx. inter-.]

interpolate, *in-tûr'pō-lāt*, *-pə-lāt*, *v.t*. to insert unfairly, as a spurious word or passage in a book or manuscript: to tamper with, to corrupt by spurious insertions: to insert, intercalate, interject: to fill in as an intermediate term of a series (*math.*).—*adj*. **inter'polable**.—*n*. **interpolā'tion**.—*adj*. **inter'polātive**.—*n*. **inter'polātor**. [L. *interpolāre*, *-ātum*—*inter*, between, *polīre*, to polish.]

interpone, *in-tər-pōn'*, (*Scots law*) *v.t*. to interpose. [L. *interpōnĕre*.]

interpose, *in-tər-pōz'*, *v.t*. to place between: to thrust in: to offer, as aid or services: to put in by way of interruption.—*v.i*. to come between: to mediate: to interfere.—*ns*. **interpos'al**; **interpos'er**; **interposition** (*in-tər-poz-ish'ən*), act of interposing: intervention: mediation: in U.S., the right of a state to oppose the federal government for encroachment on the prerogatives of the state: anything interposed. [Fr. *interposer*—L. *inter*, between, Fr. *poser*, to place; see **pose**.]

interpret, *in-tûr'prit*, *v.t*. to explain the meaning of, to elucidate, unfold, show the purport of:

adj. **interr′ogable.**—*ns.* **interr′ogant**, a questioner; **interrogā′tion**, act of interrogating: a question put: the mark placed after a question (?).—*adj.* **interrogative** (*in-tər-og′ə-tiv*), denoting a question: expressed as a question.—*n.* a word used in asking a question.—*adv.* **interrog′atively.**—*ns.* **interr′ogator; interrog′atory**, a question or inquiry.—*adj.* expressing a question. [L. *interrogāre, -ātum—inter*, between, *rogāre*, to ask.]

in terrorem, *in te-rōr′em* or *-rör′*, (L.) as a warning.

interrupt, *in-tər-upt′*, *v.t.* to break in between: to stop or hinder by breaking in upon: to break continuity in.—*v.i.* to make an interruption.—*adj.* **interrupted** (*obs.*): gaping apart (*Milt.*).—*adj.* **interrupt′ed**, broken in continuity: irregular in spacing or size of parts (*biol.*).—*adv.* **interrupt′edly**, with interruptions: irregularly.—*ns.* **interrup′ter** (also **interrup′tor**), one who interrupts: apparatus for interrupting, e.g. for breaking an electric circuit, for preventing the firing of a gun from an aircraft when the screw is in the line of fire; **interrup′tion**, act of interrupting: hindrance: temporary cessation.—*adj.* **interrup′tive**, tending to interrupt.—*adv.* **interrup′tively.** [L. *interrumpěre, -ruptum—inter*, between, *rumpěre*, to break.]

interscapular, *in-tər-ska′pū-lər*, (*anat.*) *adj.* between the shoulder-blades. [Pfx. inter-.]

interscholastic, *in-tər-skə-las′tik*, *adj.* between schools. [Pfx. inter-.]

inter-science, *in-tər-si′əns*, *adj.* belonging to the examination between

things closely set, or between the parts which compose a body: the time interval required by canon law before receiving higher orders (*R.C.*): a space between atoms in a lattice where other atoms can be located.—*adj.* **interstitial** (*-stish′l*), occurring in interstices.—*n.* an extra atom in a crystal lattice, causing a defect. [L. *interstitium—inter*, between, *sistěre, stătum*, to stand, set.]

interstratification, *in-tər-strat-i-fi-kā′shən*, *n.* the state of lying between, or alternating with, other strata.—*adj.* **interstrat′ified.**—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **interstrat′ify.** [Pfx. inter-.]

intertangle, *in-tər-tang′gl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to tangle together.—*n.* **intertang′lement.** [Pfx. inter-.]

intertarsal, *in-tər-tär′sl*, *adj.* between tarsal bones. [Pfx. inter-.]

intertentacular, *in-tər-ten-tak′ū-lər*, *adj.* between tentacles. [Pfx. inter-.]

interterritorial, *in-tər-ter-i-tō′ri-əl*, *-tö′*, *adj.* between territories. [Pfx. inter-.]

intertexture, *in-tər-teks′chər*, *n.* interwoven state. [Pfx. inter-.]

intertidal, *in-tər-tī′dl*, *adj.* between low-water and high-water mark. [Pfx. inter-.]

intertie, *in′tər-tī*, *n.* in roofing, etc., a short timber binding together upright posts. [Origin obscure.]

intertissued, *in-tər-tish′ūd*, *adj.* interwoven.—Also (*Shak.*) **entertiss′ued.** [Pfx. inter-.]

intertraffic, *in-tər-traf′ik*, *n.* traffic between two or more persons or places. [Pfx. inter-.]

intertribal, *in-tər-tri′bl*, *adj.* between tribes. [Pfx.

one who is interviewed; **in'terviewer**, one who interviews. [O.Fr. *entrevue—entre*, between, *voir*, to see.]

intervital, *in-tər-vi'tl*, *adj.* between lives, between death and resurrection. [L. *inter*, between, *vita*, life.]

intervocalic, *in-tər-vō-kal'ik*, *adj.* between vowels. [Pfx. inter-.]

intervolve, *in-tər-volv'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to entwine or roll up one with or within another. [L. *inter*, within, *volvĕre*, to roll.]

interwar, *in-tər-wör'*, *adj.* between wars. [Pfx. inter-.]

interweave, *in-tər-wēv'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to weave together: to intermingle. [Pfx. inter-.]

interwind, *in-tər-wīnd'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to wind together or around and among one another:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **interwound** (*-wownd'*). [Pfx. inter-.]

interwork, *in-tər-wûrk'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to work together: to work into another or one another. —*adj.* **interwrought** (*-röt'*). [Pfx. inter-.]

interwreathe, *in-tər-rēdh'*, *v.t.* to wreathe together or into one another. [Pfx. inter-.]

interzone, *in-tər-zōn'*, **interzonal**, *-zōn'əl*, *adjs.* between zones (as of occupied country).—*n.* **in'terzone**. [Pfx. inter-.]

intestate, *in-tes'tāt*, *-tit*, *adj.* dying without having made a valid will: not disposed of by will.—*n.* a person who dies without making a valid will.—*n.* **intes'tacy** (*-tə-si*), the state of one dying without having made a valid will. [L. *intestātus—in-*, not, *testārī*, *-ātus*, to make a will.]

intestine, *in-tes'tin*, *adj.* internal: contained in the animal body (*obs.*): domestic, not foreign.—*n.*

intolerable, *in-tol'ər-ə-bl*, *adj.* not to be endured. —*ns.* **intolerabil'ity**, **intol'erableness**.—*adv.* **intol'erably**.—*ns.* **intol'erance**, **intolerā'tion**, state of being intolerant.—*adj.* **intol'erant**; not able or willing to endure: not enduring difference of opinion: persecuting.—*n.* one opposed to toleration.—*adv.* **intol'erantly**. [Pfx. in- (2).]

intomb, *in-tōōm'*, obsolete form of entomb.

intonate, *in'tōn-āt*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to thunder. [L. *intonāre*, *-ātum*, to thunder; cf. next word.]

intonate, *in'tōn-āt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to intone.—*ns.* **intonā'tion**, the opening phrase of any plainsong melody, sung usually either by the officiating priest alone, or by one or more selected choristers: pitching of musical notes: modulation or rise and fall in pitch of the voice: intoning; **in'tonātor**, a monochord.—*v.t.* **intone** (*in-tōn'*), to chant, read, or utter in musical tones, singsong, or monotone: to begin by singing the opening phrase: to utter with a particular intonation.—*n.* **intōn'er**.—*n.* and *adj.* **intōn'ing**. —*adv.* **intōn'ingly**. [L.L. *intonāre*, *-ātum*—L. *in*, in, *tonus*, tone.]

intorsion, **intortion**, *in-tör'shən*, *n.* a twist: a twine. —*adj.* **intort'ed**, twisted inwards: involved. [Fr. *intorsion*, L. *intortiō*, *-ōnis—in*, in, *torquēre*, *tortum*, to twist.]

in toto, *in tō'tō*, (L.) entirely.

intown, *in'tōōn*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* infield, near the farmhouse.—**intown multure**, payment to the miller by those who are compelled to have their grain ground at the mill. [in, (*Scot.*) town.]

intoxicate, *in-toks'i-kāt*, *v.t.* to poison (*obs.*): to make drunk:

senting action confined to the agent, i.e. having no object (*gram.*).—*adv.* intran′sitively. [Pfx. in- (2).]

in transitu, *in tran′* or *trän′si-too͞*, (L.) in passage, in transit.

intransmissible, *in-trans-mis′i-bl*, *-tranz-*, *-tränz-*, *adj.* that cannot be transmitted. [Pfx. in- (2).]

intransmutable, *in-trans-mūt′ə-bl*, *-tranz-*, *-tränz-*, *adj.* that cannot be changed into another substance.—*n.* intransmutabil′ity. [Pfx. in- (2).]

intrant, *in′trənt*, *adj.* entering: penetrating.—*n.* one who enters, esp. on membership, office, or possession. [L. *intrāns*, *-antis—intrāre*, to enter.]

intraparietal . . . to . . . intravenous. See intra-.

intreat, etc., *in-trēt′*. Same as entreat, etc.

intrench, intrenchment. See entrench.

intrenchant, *in-trensh′ənt*, *-trench′*, (*Shak.*) *adj.* not able to be cut or wounded, indivisible. [Pfx. in- (2).]

intrepid, *in-trep′id*, *adj.* without trepidation or fear: undaunted: brave.—*n.* intrepid′ity, firm, unshaken courage.—*adv.* intrep′idly. [L. *intrepidus —in-*, not, *trepidus*, alarmed.]

intricate, *in′tri-kit*, *-kāt* (also *-trik′it*), *adj.* involved: entangled: complex.—*ns.* in′tricacy (*-kə-si*; also *-trik′*), intricateness.—*adv.* intricately. [L. *intrīcātus—in-*, in, *trīcāre*, to make difficulties—*trīcae*, hindrances.]

intrigue, *in-trēg′*, *n.* indirect or underhand scheming or plot: a private scheme: the plot of a play or romance: a secret illicit love a

touched by their fate.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* introject′. [L. *intrō*, within, *jacĕre*, to throw.]

introld. See entrold.

intromit, *in-trō-mit′*, or *-trə-*, *v.t.* to send within: to admit: to permit to enter: to insert.—*v.i.* to have dealings (*Scots law*): to interfere, esp. with the effects of another (esp. *Scots law*):—*pr.p.* intromitt′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* intromitt′ed.—*ns.* intromission (*-mish′ən*), sending within: insertion: in Scots law, the assumption of authority to deal with another's property (*legal*, where the party is expressly or impliedly authorised to interfere, *vicious*, where an heir or next of kin, without any authority, interferes with a deceased person's estate): proceeds of such interference.—*adjs.* intromiss′ive, pertaining to intromission: intromitting; intromitt′ent, intromitting: adapted for insertion, esp. (*zool.*) in copulation.—*n.* intromitt′er. [L. *intrō*, inward, *mittĕre*, *missum*, to send.]

introrse, *in-trōrs′*, *adj.* turned or facing inward: (of an anther) opening towards the centre of the flower.—*adv.* introrse′ly. [L. *introrsus*, toward the middle, inward—*intrō*, inward and *versus—vertĕre*, to turn.]

introspect, *in-trō-spekt′*, or *-trə-*, *v.t.* to look into (esp. the mind).—*v.i.* to practise introspection.—*ns.* introspection (*-spek′shən*), a viewing of the inside or interior: the act of observing directly the processes of one's own mind; introspec′tionist.—*adj.* introspec′tive. [L. *intrō*, within, *specĕre*, to look at.]

apprehension.—*adv.* **intu′itively.**—*n.* **intu′itivism.** [L. *in*, into or upon, *tuērī*, *tuitus*, to look.]

intumesce, *in-tū-mes′*, *v.i.* to swell up.—*n.* **intumesc′ence.**—*adj.* **intumesc′ent.** [L. *in*, in, *tumēscĕre*, to swell.]

inturbidate, *in-tûr′bi-dāt*, *v.t.* to render turbid. [L. *in*, in, *turbidāre*, *-ātum*, to trouble.]

intuse, *in′tūs*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a bruise. [L. *in*, in, *tundĕre*, *tūsum*, to thump.]

intussusception, *in-təs-sə-sep′shən*, *n.* the passing of part of a tube (esp. the intestine) within the adjacent part: growth by intercalation of particles.—*v.t.* **intussuscept′**, to receive or take in thus.—*adjs.* **intussuscept′ed, intussuscep′tive.** [L. *intus*, within, *susceptiō*, *-ōnis*—*suscipĕre*, to take up.]

intwine, intwist. Same as **entwine, entwist.**

Inula, *in′ū-lə*, *n.* the elecampane genus of Compositae.—*ns.* **in′ulase** (*-lās*), an enzyme that forms fructose from inulin; **in′ulin**, a carbohydrate got from elecampane roots. [L. *inula*, prob.—Gr. *helenion*, elecampane.]

inumbrate, *in-um′brāt*, *v.t.* to cast a shadow upon: to shade. [L. *inumbrāre*, *-ātum*—*in*, on, *umbrāre*, to shade—*umbra*, a shadow.]

inunction, *in-ungk′shən*, *n.* anointing: smearing or rubbing with an ointment or liniment. [L. *inunctiō*, *-ōnis*—*inunguĕre*, to anoint—*in*, in on, *ung(u)ĕre*, to smear.]

inundate, *in′un-dāt*, formerly *in-un′dāt*, *v.t.* to flow upon or over in waves (said of water): to flood: to overwhelm (*fig.*): to fill with an overflowing

growth.—*n.* **invaginā′tion.** [Pfx. in- (1), and L. *vāgīna*, a sheath.]

invalid, *in-val′id*, *adj.* without validity, efficacy, weight, or cogency: having no effect: void: null.—*adj.* **invalid** (*in′və-lid*, *-lēd*), deficient in health, sick, weak: disabled: suitable for invalids.—*n.* **in′valid** (*-id*, *-ēd*, *-ēd′*), one who is weak: a sickly person: one disabled for active service, esp. a soldier or sailor.—*v.t.* **in′valid** (*-id*, *-ēd*, *-ēd′*), to make invalid or affect with disease: to enrol or discharge as an invalid.—*v.i.* (*arch.*) to become an invalid: to be discharged as an invalid.—*v.t.* **invalidate** (*-val′*), to render invalid: to make of no effect.—*ns.* **invalidā′tion; invalidhood** (*in′və-lid-hŏŏd*, or *-lēd-*, or *-lēd′*); **in′validing**, the sending or return home, or to a more healthy climate, of those rendered incapable of active duty by wounds, sickness, etc.—*adj.* **in′validish** (*-id-*, *-ēd-*, or *-ēd′*).—*ns.* **in′validism** (*-id-*, *-ēd-*, or *-ēd′*); **invalid′ity, inval′idness**, want of cogency or force.—*adv.* **inval′idly.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

invaluable, *in-val′ū-ə-bl*, *adj.* that cannot have a value set upon it: priceless: valueless (*obs.*).—*adv.* **inval′uably.** [Pfx. in- (2).]

Invar, *in′vär*, *in-vär′*, *n.* an alloy of iron, nickel and carbon, very slightly expanded by heat, used in the making of scientific instruments. [Trade-mark, from invariable.]

invariable, *in-vā′ri-ə-bl*, *adj.* not variable: without alteration or change: unalterable: constantly in the same state

[redacted]

articles comprised in an estate, etc.: a catalogue: stock, equipment: stock of a commodity (*U.S.*): stocktaking (*U.S.*): the total quantity of material in a nuclear reactor.—*v.t.* to make an inventory of: to amount to.—*v.i.* to sum up.—*adj.* inventō'rial.—*adv.* inventō'rially. [L.L. *inventōrium* for L. *inventārium*, a list of things found—*invenire*, to find.]

inveracity, *in-vər-as'i-ti*, *n.* want of veracity: an untruth. [Pfx. in- (2).]

Inverness, *in-vər-nes'*, *in'vər-nes*, *adj.* of or named after the town of *Inverness*, as a cloak or overcoat with cape or tippet.

inverse, *in'vûrs*, *in-vûrs'*, *adj.* inverted: upside down: in the reverse or contrary order: opposite—opp. to *direct*: opposite in effect, as subtraction to addition, etc. (*math.*): related by inversion.—*n.* an inverted state: the result of inversion: a direct opposite: a proposition formed by immediate inference from another, its subject being the negative of the original subject (*log.*): a point so related to another point that the rectangle contained by their distances from a fixed point collinear with them is constant, or related in some analogous manner (*geom.*).—*v.t.* inverse', to invert.—*adv.* inverse'ly.—*n.* inver'sion (*-shən*), the act of inverting: the state of being inverted: a change or reversal of order or position: that which is got by inverting.—*adj.* inver'sive.—inverse proportion (*math.*), process by which one quantity decreases while another increases, their product remaining constant; inverse ratio, the ratio of reciprocals. [L.

—investment trust (see trust). [L. *investire*, *-ītum*—*in*, on, *vestire*, to clothe.]

investigate, *in-vest'i-gāt*, *v.t.* to search or inquire into with care and accuracy.—*v.i.* to make investigation.—*adj.* invest'igable, able to be investigated.—*n.* investigā'tion, act of examining: research.—*adjs.* invest'igātive, invest'igātory.—*n.* invest'igātor. [L. *investigāre*, *-ātum*—*in*, in, *vestigāre*, to track.]

inveterate, *in-vet'ər-it*, *adj.* firmly established by long continuance: deep-rooted, confirmed in any habit: stubborn: rootedly hostile.—*adv.* invet'erately.—*ns.* invet'erateness, invet'eracy (*-ə-si*), firmness produced by long use or continuance. [L. *inveterātus*, stored up, long continued—*in*, in, *vetus*, *veteris*, old.]

invexed, *in-vekst'*, (*her.*) *adj.* arched: concave. [L. *in*, in, and the root of *vehĕre*, to carry.]

inviable, *in-vī'ə-bl*, *adj.* not viable: unable to survive.—*n.* inviabil'ity. [Pfx. in- (2).]

invidious, *in-vid'i-əs*, *adj.* likely to incur or provoke ill-will: likely to excite envy, enviable: offensively discriminating.—*adv.* invid'iously.—*n.* invid'iousness. [L. *invidiōsus*—*invidia*, envy.]

invigilate, *in-vij'i-lāt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to supervise, esp. at examinations.—*ns.* invigilā'tion; invig'ilātor. [L. *in*, on, *vigilāre*, *-ātum*, to watch.]

invigorate, *in-vig'ər-āt*, *v.t.* to give vigour to: to strengthen: to animate.—*ns.* invig'orant, an invigorating agent; invigorā'tion; invig'orātor. [Pfx. in- (1).]

invincible, *in-vin'si-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be overcome:

which one is invoked: any formal invoking of the blessing or help of a god, a saint, etc.: an opening prayer in a public religious service or in the Litany: a call for inspiration from a Muse or other deity as at the beginning of a poem: an incantation or calling up of a spirit: a call or summons, esp. for evidence from another case (*law*).—*adj.* invocatory (*in-vok'ə-tə-ri*), making invocation. [See invoke.]

invoice, *in'vois*, *n.* a letter of advice of the despatch of goods, with particulars of their price and quantity.—*v.t.* to make an invoice of. [Prob. pl. of Fr. *envoi*.]

invoke, *in-vōk'*, *v.t.* to call upon earnestly or solemnly: to implore assistance of: to address in prayer: to conjure up: to call to help, resort to. [Fr. *invoquer*—L. *invocāre*, *-ātum*—*in*, on, *vocāre*, to call.]

involucre, *in'və-lōō-kər*, *-lū-*, *n.* an envelope (*anat.*): a ring or crowd of bracts around a capitulum, umbel, etc. (*bot.*).—Also **involū'crum**.—*n.* **involucel** (*in-vol'ū-sel*), the group of bracts below a partial umbel.—*adjs.* **involūcell'ate**, having an involucel; **involu'cral**, of the nature of, pertaining to, an involucre; **involu'crate**, having an involucre. [L. *involūcrum*—*involvĕre*, to involve.]

involuntary, *in-vol'ən-tər-i*, *adj.* not voluntary: not having the power of will or choice: not under control of the will: not done voluntarily.—*adv.* **invol'untarily**.—*n.* **invol'untariness**. [Pfx. in- (2).]

involute, *in'vol-ōōt*, *-ūt*, *adj.* involved: rolled inward at the margins (*bot.*): turned inward:

meaning or significance: intimacy, familiarity (*Shak.*).—*adv.* **in'wards**, same as inward. [O.E. *inneweard* (adv.).]

inweave, *in-wēv'*, *v.t.* to weave in: to complicate:—*pa.t.* **inwove'**; *pa.p.* **inwo'ven** (*Milt.*, etc., **inwove'**). [Pfx. in- (1).]

inwick, *in'wik*, *n.* in curling, a stroke in which the stone glances off the edge of another stone, and then slides close to the tee.—*v.i.* **inwick'**, to make an inwick. [in, wick (4).]

inwit, *in'wit*, (*obs.*) *n.* inward knowledge: conscience. [in, wit.]

inwith, *in'with*, *in-widh'*, (*Scot.*) *prep.* and *adv.* within. [in, with.]

inwork, *in-wûrk'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to work in.—*n.* **in'working**, energy exerted inwardly.—*adj.* **in'wrought** (as pa.p. *in-röt'*), wrought in or among other things: adorned with figures. [Pfx. in- (1).]

inworn, *in'wōrn*, *in-wōrn'*, *-wörn*, *adj.* worn or worked in, inwrought. [Pfx. in- (1).]

inwrap. Same as enwrap.

inwreathe. Same as enwreathe.

inyala, *in-yä'lə*, *n.* a S. African antelope. [Bantu.]

io, *ī'ō*, *interj.* of invocation, or expressing joy or triumph or grief.—*n.* a cry of 'Io':—*pl.* **ī'os**. [Gr. *iō*.]

iodine, *ī'ə-dēn*, *or ī'ō-dēn*, also *-dīn*, *-din*, *n.* a halogen element (I; atomic number 53) giving a violet-coloured vapour.—*n.* **i'odate**, a salt of iodic acid.—*adj.* **iodic** (*ī-od'ik*), pertaining to or caused by iodine: applied to an acid (HIO_3) and its anhydride (I_2O_5).—*n.* **i'odide**, a salt of hydriodic acid.—*v.t.* **i'odise**, **-ize**, to treat with dian), or to an old ecclesiastical mode extending from C to C with C for its final.—*n.* the Ionic dialect: an Ionic foot or verse: an Ionic philosopher.—*adj.* and *n.* **Ionian** (*ī-ō'ni-ən*), **Ionic**: an Ionic Greek.—*vs.t.* and *vs.i.* **Ionicise, -ize** (*ī-on'i-sīz*), **Ionise, -ize** (*ī'ən-īz*), to make or become Ionian: to use the Ionic dialect.—*ns.* **I'onism**; **I'onist.**—**Ionic dialect**, the most important of the three main branches of the ancient Greek language (Ionic, Doric, Aeolic), the language of Homer and Herodotus, of which Attic is a development; **Ionic school**, the representative philosophers of the Ionian Greeks, such as Thales, Anaximander, Heraclitus, Anaxagoras, who debated the question what was the primordial constitutive principle of the cosmic universe. [Gr. *Iōnikos*, *Iōnios*.]

ionium, *ī-ōn'i-əm*, *n.* a radioactive isotope of thorium. [ion.]

ionosphere. See ion.

iota, *ī-ō'tə*, *n.* the Greek letter I, ι, answering to I: as a numeral ι' = 10, ,ι = 10,000: a jot.—*n.* **iot'acism**, excessive use of the Greek letter iota or i or of its sound: the conversion of other vowel sounds into that (Eng. *ē*) of iota, as in modern Gr. of η, υ, ει, η, οι, υι. [Gr. *iōta*, the smallest letter in the alphabet, I, ι; Heb. *yōd*.]

I O U, *ī-ō-ū'*, *n.* a memorandum of debt given by a borrower, requiring no stamp, but holograph, and usually dated, and addressed to the lender, [Pronunciation of *I owe you*.]

ipecacuanha, *ip-i-kak-ū-an'ə*, *n.* a valuable medi-

into a rainbow: to work an iris diaphragm.—*n.* **i'rid**, the iris of the eye: any plant of the iris family.—*n.pl.* **Iridā'ceae** (*-si-ē*), the iris family, distinguished from lilies by their inferior ovary and single whorl of stamens.—Also **Irid'eae.**—*adjs.* **iridaceous** (*-ā'shəs*), **irid'eal**, belonging to the Iridaceae; **i'ridal, irid'ial, irid'ian**, pertaining to the rainbow or the iris of the eye: rainbow-like.—*ns.* **iridec'tomy**, surgical removal of part of the iris; **iridescence** (*ir-i-des'əns*), play of rainbow colours, caused by interference, as on bubbles, mother-of-pearl, some feathers.—*adjs.* **iridesc'ent, i'risated**, coloured like the rainbow: glittering with changing colours.—*n.* **iridisation, -z-** (*ī-rid-iz-ā'shən*, or *ir-id-*, or *-iz-*), iridescence. —*v.t.* **iridise, -ize** (*īr'* or *ir'*), to make iridescent: to tip with iridium.—*ns.* **irid'ium** (*īr-* or *ir-*), a very heavy steel-grey metallic element (Ir; atomic number 77), with very high melting-point; **iridosmine** (*ir-id-oz'min*, or *īr-*, or *-os'*), a native alloy of iridium and osmium used for pen-points, also called *osmiridium*.—*v.t.* **i'risate**, to make iridescent.—*n.* **irisation** (*ī-ri-sā'shən*).—*adjs.* **irised** (*ī'rist*), showing colours like the rainbow; **irit'ic**, having iritis: affecting the iris. —*n.* **irit'is**, inflammation of the iris of the eye. —**iris diaphragm**, an adjustable stop for a lens, giving a continuously variable hole. [Gr. *Īris*, *-idos*, the rainbow goddess.]

iriscope, *ī'ri-skōp*, *n.* an instrument for exhibiting the prismatic colours. [Gr. *iris*, and *skopeein*, to see.]

regarded by them as a third step in degeneracy from the Golden Age (*myth.*): the stage of culture of a people using iron as the material for their tools and weapons (*archaeol.*); **i'ron-bark**, eucalyptus of various species.—*adjs.* **i'ron-bound**, bound with iron: rugged, as a coast; **i'ron-cased**; **i'ron-clad**, clad in iron: covered or protected with iron.—*n.* a ship defended by iron plates.—**i'ron-clay**, clay ironstone; **Iron Cross**, a Prussian war medal instituted in 1813, revived in 1870 and 1914 and reinstated by Hitler as a German war medal in 1939; **Iron Crown**, the crown of Lombardy, so named from a thin band of iron said to be made from one of the nails of the Cross; **iron curtain**, an impenetrable barrier to observation or communication, esp. between communist Russia with its satellites and the West; **i'ron-founder**, one who founds or makes castings in iron; **i'ron-foundry**; **i'ron-glance**, specular iron.—*adj.* **i'ron-gray'**, **-grey'**, of a grey colour like that of iron freshly cut or broken.—*n.* this colour.—**iron hand**, strict, despotic control (the iron hand is sometimes hidden in the *velvet glove*, *q.v.*).—*adjs.* **i'ron-hand'ed**; **i'ron-heart'ed**, having a heart as hard as iron: unfeeling.—**iron horse**, a worn-out circumlocution for a railway engine; **i'roning-board**, a smooth board covered with cloth, on which clothes are ironed; **i'ron-liq'uor**, iron acetate, a dyers' mordant; **iron lung**, an apparatus consisting of a chamber that encloses a patient's chest, the air pressure within the chamber being varied rhythmically so that

irōnia—Gr. *eirōneiā*, dissimulation—*eirōn*, a dissembler, perh.—*eirein*, to talk.]

Iroquoian, *ir-ō-kwoi'ən*, *adj.* of, belonging to, the *Iroquois*, a confederation of American Indian tribes: of the group of languages spoken by these tribes.—Also *n.*

irradiate, *i-rā'di-āt*, *v.t.* to shed light or other rays upon or into: to treat by exposure to rays: to light up: to brighten: to radiate.—*v.i.* to radiate: to shine.—*adj.* adorned with rays of light or with lustre.—*ns.* **irra'diance**, **irra'diancy**.—*adj.* **irra'diant**.—*n.* **irradiā'tion**, act of irradiating: exposure to rays: that which is irradiated: brightness: apparent enlargement of a bright object by spreading of the excitation of the retina, or in a photograph by reflections within the emulsion: spread of a nervous impulse beyond the usual area affected: intellectual light.—*adj.* **irra'diative**. [Pfx. ir- (in- (1)).]

irradicate. *i-rad'i-kāt*, *v.t.* to fix firmly. [Pfx. ir- (in- (1)).]

irrational, *ir-ash'ən-əl*, *adj.* not rational: not commensurable with natural numbers: long treated as short, or having such a syllable (indicated > ; *pros.*).—*n.* an irrational being or number.—*v.t.* **irra'tionalise**, **-ize**, to make irrational.—*ns.* **irra'tionalism**, an irrational system: **irrationality**; **irra'tionalist**.—*adj.* **irrationalist'ic**.—*n.* **irrational'ity**.—*adv.* **irra'tionally**. [Pfx. ir- (in- (2)).]

irrealisable, **-izable**, *ir-ē-ə-līz'ə-bl*, *adj.* not realisable.—*n.* **irreality** (*-al'-i-ti*), unreality. [Pfx. ir- (in- (2)).]

duc'ibly.—*ns.* irreducibil'ity, irreductibility (*-duk-ti-bil'i-ti*); irreduction (*-duk'shən*). [Pfx. ir- (in- (2)).]

irreflective, *ir-i-flek'tiv*, *adj.* not reflective.—*n.* irreflec'tion, irreflex'ion. [Pfx. ir- (in- (2)).]

irreformable, *ir-i-förm'ə-bl*, *adj.* not reformable: not subject to revision or improvement. [Pfx. ir- (in- (2)).]

irrefragable, *ir-ef'rə-gə-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be refuted: unanswerable.—*ns.* irrefragabil'ity, irrefragableness.—*adv.* irrefragably.—the Irrefragable Doctor, Alexander Hales (died 1245) who prepared a system of instruction for the schools of Christendom. [L. *irrefrāgābilis*—*in-*, not, *re-*, backwards, *frangĕre*, to break.]

irrefrangible, *ir-i-fran'ji-bl*, *adj.* incapable of refraction. [Pfx. ir- (in- (2)).]

irrefutable, *ir-ef'ūt-ə-bl*, also *-ūt'*, *adj.* that cannot be refuted.—*adv.* irref'utably (also *-ūt'*). [Pfx. ir- (in- (2)).]

irregular, *ir-eg'ū-lər*, *adj.* not regular: not conforming to rule or to the ordinary rules: disorderly: uneven: unsymmetrical: variable: (of troops) not trained under authority of a government: (of a marriage) not celebrated by a minister after proclamation of banns or of intention to marry.—*n.* an irregular soldier.—*n.* irregularity (*-lar'i-ti*).—*adv.* irreg'ularly.—*adj.* irreg'ulous (*Shak.*), lawless. [Pfx. ir- (in- (2)).]

irrelative, *ir-el'ə-tiv*, *adj.* not relative: irrelevant.—*adj.* irrelated (*ir-i-lā'tid*).—*n.* irrelā'tion.—*adv.* irrel'atively. [Pfx. ir- (in- (2)).]

irreprovable, *ir-i-proōv'ə-bl*, *adj.* blameless.—*n.* irreprov'ableness.—*adv.* irreprov'ably. [Pfx. ir- (in- (2)).]

irresistance, *ir-i-zist'əns*, *n.* want of resistance: passive submission.—*adj.* irresist'ible, not to be opposed with success: resistless: overpowering: overmastering.—*ns.* irresist'ibleness, irresistibil'ity.—*adv.* irresist'ibly. [Pfx. ir- (in- (2)).]

irresoluble, *ir-ez'əl-ū-bl*, *-oŏ-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be resolved into parts: that cannot be solved: that cannot be loosed or got rid of. [Pfx. ir- (in- (2)).]

irresolute, *ir-ez'əl-ūt*, *-ōōt*, *adj.* not firm in purpose.—*adv.* irres'olutely.—*ns.* irres'oluteness, irresolution (*-ū'shən*, *-ōō'shən*), want of resolution. [Pfx. ir- (in- (2)).]

irresolvable, *ir-i-zolv'ə-bl*, *adj.* that cannot be resolved.—*ns.* irresolvabil'ity, irresolv'ableness.

irrespective, *ir-i-spek'tiv*, *adj.* not having regard (with *of*).—Also *adv.*—*adv.* irrespec'tively. [Pfx. ir- (in- (2)).]

irrespirable, *ir-es'pir-ə-bl*, or *-pīr'*, *adj.* unfit for respiration. [Pfx. ir- (in- (2)).]

irresponsible, *ir-i-spons'i-bl*, *adj.* not responsible: without sense of responsibility: free from feeling of responsibility, light-hearted, carefree: done without feeling of responsibility.—*n.* irresponsibil'ity.—*adv.* irrespons'ibly.—*adj.* irrespons'ive, not responding: not readily responding.—*n.* irrespons'iveness. [Pfx. ir- (in- (2)).]

irrestrainable, *ir-i-strān'ə-bl*, *adj.* not restrainable. [Pfx. ir- (in- (2)).]

stimulation: the term applied to any morbid excitement of the vital actions not amounting to inflammation, often, but not always, leading to that condition (*med.*).—*adj.* irr′itātive, tending to irritate or excite: accompanied with or caused by irritation. [L. *irritāre*, *-ātum*.]

irritate, *ir′i-tāt*, (*Scots law*) *v.t.* to make void.—*n.* irr′itancy.—*adj.* irr′itant, rendering void. [L. *irrĭtāre—in-*, not, *ratus*, valid.]

irrupt, *ir-upt′*, *v.i.* to break in: to make irruption.—*n.* irruption (*ir-up′shən*), a breaking or bursting in: a sudden invasion or incursion.—*adj.* irrup′tive, rushing suddenly in.—*adv.* irrup′tively. [L. *irrumpĕre*, *irruptum—in*, in, *rumpĕre*, to break.]

Irvingite, *ûr′ving-īt*, *n.* a popular name for a member of the Catholic Apostolic Church.—Also *adj.*—*n.* Ir′vingism, the doctrine and practice of the Irvingites. [From Edward *Irving* (1792-1834).]

is, *iz*, used as third pers. sing. pres. indic. of be. [O.E. *is*; Ger. *ist*, L. *est*, Gr. *esti*, Sans. *asti*.]

isabel, *iz′ə-bel*, *n.* and *adj.* dingy yellowish-grey or drab.—Also isabell′a, isabell′ine (*-in*, *-īn*). [Origin unknown: too early in use to be from *Isabella*, daughter of Philip II, who did not change her linen for three years until Ostend was taken.]

isagogic, *ī-sa-goj′ik*, *-gog′ik*, *adj.* introductory.—*n.pl.* (treated as *sing.*) isagog′ics, that part of theological study introductory to exegesis. [Gr. *eisagōgē*, an introduction—*eis*, into, *agein*, to

by *Isidore* Mercator, and fathered upon St Isidore.

isinglass, *ī′zing-gläs*, *n.* a material, mainly gelatine, got from sturgeons' air-bladders and other sources. [App. from obs. Du. *huizenblas—huizen*, a kind of sturgeon, *blas*, a bladder; Ger. *hausenblase*; cf. huso.]

Isis, *ī′sis*, *n.* an Egyptian goddess, wife and sister of Osiris.—*adjs.* Ī′siac; Īsi′acal. [Gr. *Īsis*.]

Islam, *iz′läm*, or *is′*, or *-läm′*, Is′lamism, *ns.* the Mohammedan religion: the whole Mohammedan world.—*adjs.* Islamic (*-lam′ik*), Islamitic (*-lə-mit′ik*).—*n.* Is′lamite.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* Islamise′, -ize′, to convert or conform to Mohammedanism. [Ar. *islām*, surrender (to God).]

island, *ī′lənd*, *n.* a mass of land (not a continent) surrounded with water: anything isolated, detached, or surrounded by something of a different nature, e.g. a wood among prairies, a hill in a marsh or plain, a show-case, a building or building-site with a clear space around it: a small raised traffic-free area in a street for pedestrians: tissue or cells detached and differing from their surroundings.—*adj.* of an island: forming an island.—*v.t.* to cause to appear like an island: to isolate: to dot as with islands. *n.* islander (*ī′lənd-ər*), an inhabitant of an island.—island universe, a spiral nebula regarded as forming a separate stellar system.—Reil's island (see insula). [M.E. *iland*—O.E. *iegland*, *īgland*, *ēgland—ieg*, *īg*, *ēg*, island (from a root which depth.—*adj*. isobath′ic. [Pfx. iso-, and Gr. *bathos*, depth.]

isobilateral, *ī-sō-bī-lat′ər-əl*, *adj*. bilaterally symmetrical with upper and under surfaces alike: symmetrical about two planes (*bot.*): having the flanks of the organ flattened surfaces. [Pfx. iso-, and bilateral.]

isobront, *ī′sō-bront*, *n*. a contour line marking simultaneous development of a thunderstorm. [Pfx. iso-, and Gr. *brontē*, thunder.]

isochasm, *ī′sō-kazm*, *n*. a contour line of equal frequency of auroral displays.—*adj*. isochasm′ic. [Pfx. iso-, and Gr. *chasma*, a gap, expanse.]

isocheim, *ī′sō-kīm*, *n*. a contour line of mean winter temperature.—*adjs*. and *ns*. isocheim′al, isocheim′enal.—*adj*. isocheim′ic. [Pfx. iso-, and Gr. *cheima*, winter weather, *cheimainein*, to be stormy.]

isochor, **isochore**, *ī′sō-kōr*, *-kör*, *n*. a curve representing variation of some quantity under conditions of constant volume.—*adj*. isochoric (*-kor′ik*). [Pfx. iso-, and Gr. *chōrā*, space.]

isochromatic, *ī-sō-krō-mat′ik*, *adj*. having the same colour (*optics*): orthochromatic (*phot.*). [Pfx. iso-, and Gr. *chrōma*, *-atos*, colour.]

isochronal, *ī-sok′rən-əl*, **isoch′ronous**, *-əs*, *adjs*. of equal time: performed in equal times: in regular periodicity.—*advs*. isoch′ronally, isoch′ronously.—*ns*. is′ochrone, a line on a chart or map joining points associated with a constant time difference, e.g. in reception of radio signals; isoch′ronism. [Pfx. iso-, and Gr. *chronos*, time.]

tuting a family (Isoetā′ceae) of pteridophytes, with short stem, a bunch of quill-shaped leaves in which the sporangia are sunk, and branching roots. [Gr. *isoetes*, houseleek (an evergreen)—*isos*, equal, *etos*, a year.]

isogamy, *ī-sog′ə-mi*, (*biol.*) *n*. the conjugation of two gametes of similar size and form.—*n*. isogamete (*ī-sō-gam′ēt*, or *-ēt′*).—*adjs*. isogam′ic, isog′amous. [Pfx. iso-, and Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]

isogeny, *ī-sōj′ə-ni*, *n*. likeness of origin.—*adjs*. isogenetic (*ī-sō-ji-net′ik*), isog′enous. [Pfx. iso-, and Gr. *genos*, kind.]

isogeotherm, *ī-sō-jē′ō-thûrm*, *n*. a subterranean contour of equal temperature.—*adj*. isogeotherm′al.—*n*. an isogeotherm. [Pfx. iso-, and Gr. *gē*, the earth, *thermē*, heat—*thermos*, hot.]

isogloss, *ī′sō-glos*, *n*. a line separating one region from another region which differs from it in a particular feature of dialect.—*adjs*. isogloss′al, -glott′al. [Pfx. iso-, and Gr. *glōssa*, tongue.]

isogonic, *ī-sō-gon′ik*, **isogonal**, *ī-sog′ən-əl*, *adj*. of equal angles, esp. of magnetic declination.—*n*. an isogonic line or contour line of magnetic declination. [Pfx. iso-, and Gr. *gōniā*, an angle.]

isogram, *ī′sō-gram*, *n*. a line drawn on a map or diagram showing all points which have an equal numerical value with respect to a given climatic or other variable. [Pfx. iso-, and Gr. *gramma*, a letter.]

isohel, *ī′sō-hel*, *n*. a contour line of equal amounts of sunshine. [Pfx. iso-, and Gr. *hēlios*, sun.]

isomorph, *ī′sō-mörf*, *n*. that which shows isomorphism.—*adj*. **isomorph′ic**, showing isomorphism.—*n*. **isomorph′ism**, similarity in unrelated forms (*biol*.): close similarity in crystalline form combined with similar chemical constitution (*crystal*.).—*adj*. **isomorph′ous**.—**isomorphous mixture**, a mixed crystal or solid solution in which isomorphous substances are crystallised together by vicarious substitution. [Pfx. iso-, and Gr. *morphē*, form.]

isoniazid(e), *ī-sō-nī′ə-zid*, *-zīd*, *n*. a drug, a pyridine derivative, used against tuberculosis; sold under proprietary name Myambutol.

isonomy, *ī-son′ə-mi*, *n*. equal law, rights, or privileges. [Gr. *isonomiā*—*isos*, equal, *nomos*, law.]

isoperimeter, *ī-sō-pər-im′i-tər*, *n*. a figure with perimeter equal to another.—*adj*. **isoperimetrical** (*ī-sō-per-i-met′ri-kəl*).—*n*. **isoperim′etry**. [Pfx. iso-, and Gr. *perimetron*, circumference.]

isopleth, *ī′sō-pleth*, *n*. an isogram, esp. one on a graph showing variations of a climatic element as a function of two variables. [Pfx. iso-, and Gr. *plēthos*, great number.]

isopod, *ī′sō-pod*, *n*. a member of the Isopoda.—*n.pl*. **Isopoda** (*ī-sop′ə-də*), an order of Crustacea with no carapace, depressed body, sessile eyes, seven pairs of nearly equal thoracic legs, and usually `lamellar uropods—woodlice, fishlice, etc.—*adj*. **isop′odous**. [Pfx. iso-, and Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

isopolity, *ī-sō-pol′i-ti*, *n*. reciprocity of rights of

nucleus with differing numbers of protons. [Pfx. iso-, and prob. Gr. *tonos*, tension.]

isotonic, *ī-sō-ton′ik*, *adj*. having the same tone, tension, or osmotic pressure. [Pfx. iso-, and Gr. *tonos*, tension, tone.]

isotope, *ī′sō-tōp*, *n*. one of a set of chemically identical species of atom which have the same atomic number but different mass numbers; a natural element is made up of isotopes, always present in the same proportions.—*adj*. **isotopic** (*-top′ik*).—*n*. **isotopy** (*ī-sot′ə-pi*), fact or condition of being isotopic.—**isotopic number**, the excess number of neutrons over protons in a nuclide.—**stable isotope**, a non-radioactive isotope found in nature. [Pfx. iso-, and Gr. *topos*, place (*scil*. in the periodic table).]

isotron, *ī′sō-tron*, *n*. a device for separating isotopes by accelerating ions by means of an electric field—the velocities attained are in inverse proportion to the masses. [iso(tope) and suff. -tron.]

isotropic, *ī-sō-trop′ik*, *adj*. having the same properties irrespective of direction: without predetermined axes (*biol*.).—Also **isotropous** (*ī-sot′rə-pəs*).—*ns*. **isot′ropism**, **isot′ropy**. [Pfx. iso-, and Gr. *tropos*, turn, direction.]

isotype, *ī′sō-tīp*, *n*. a presentation of statistical information by a row of diagrammatic pictures each representing a particular number of instances. [Pfx. iso-, and Gr. *typos*, form.]

I-spy, *ī′-spī′*, *n*. a children's game of hide-and-seek, so called from the cry when one is spied:

a material issue, one which necessarily involves some part of the rights in controversy; join, or take, issue, to take an opposite position, or opposite positions, in dispute: to enter into dispute: to take up a point as basis of dispute; side issue, a subordinate issue arising from the main business. [O.Fr. *issue—issir*, to go or flow out—L. *exire—ex*, out, *ire*, to go.]

-ist, *-ist*, *suff.* denoting the person who holds a doctrine or practises an art, as Calvin*ist*, chem*ist*, novel*ist*, art*ist*, royal*ist*. [L. *-ista*—Gr. *-istēs*.]

isthmus, *is*(*th*)'*məs*, *n.* a narrow neck of land connecting two larger portions: a constriction.—*adj.* **isth'mian**, pertaining to an isthmus, esp. the Isthmus of Corinth.—**The Isthmian Games** were on that isthmus, near the Saronic Gulf shore. [L.,—Gr. *isthmos*, from root of *ienai*, to go.]

Istiophorus. Same as **Histiophorus** (see under **hist-**).

istle, *ist'li*, **ixtle**, *ikst'li*, *n.* a valuable fibre obtained from Agave, Bromelia, and other plants. [Mexican Sp. *ixtle*—Nahuatl *ichtli*.]

it, *it*, *pron.* the neut. of he, him (and formerly his), applied to a thing without life, a lower animal, a young child, rarely (except as an antecedent or in contempt) to a man or woman: used as an impersonal, indefinite, or anticipatory or provisional subject or object, as the object of a transitive verb that is normally an intransitive, or a noun: as gen., its (*obs.* and *dial.*): in children's games, the player

inated in a revival of the ancient architecture of Rome; **Italianate Englishman**, an Englishman of the Renaissance, full of Italian learning and vices, proverbially equivalent to a devil incarnate; **Italian garden**, a formal garden with statues; **Italian iron**, a smoothing iron for fluting; **Italian sixth**, a chord of a note with its major third and augmented sixth; **Italian warehouseman**, a dealer in such groceries as macaroni, olive oil, dried fruits, etc.; **Italic dialects**, languages of ancient Italy akin to Latin; **Italic version**, or **It'ala**, a translation of the Bible into Latin, based on the 'Old Latin' version, and made probably in the time of Augustine. [L. *Ītaliānus* and Gr. *Ītalikos*—L. *Ītalia*, Gr. *Ītaliā*, Italy.]

italic. See **Italian.**

Italo-, *i-tal'ō*, *i'təl-o*, in composition, Italian.

itch, *ich*, *n.* an irritating sensation in the skin: scabies, an eruptive disease in the skin, caused by a parasitic mite: a constant teasing desire.—*v.i.* to have an uneasy, irritating sensation in the skin: to have a constant, teasing desire.—*n.* **itch'iness.**—*adj.* **itch'y**, pertaining to or affected with itch or itching.—**itching palm**, a greed for gain; **itch'-mite**, a mite that burrows in the skin causing itch or scabies; **itch'weed**, Indian poke. [O.E. *giccan*, to itch; Scot. *youk*, *yuck*, Ger. *jucken*, to itch.]

-ite, *-īt*, *suff.* used to form (1) names of persons, indicating their origin, place of origin, affiliations, loyalties, etc. (e.g. *Semite*, *Durhamite*, *Jacobite*, *Buchmanite*, *Janeite*); (2) names of

ivory, *i'və-ri*, *n*. dentine, esp. the hard white substance composing the tusks of the elephant, walrus, hippopotamus, and narwhal: an object of that material, as a billiard-ball, a piano-key: a tooth or the teeth (*slang*).—*adj*. made of, or resembling, ivory.—*adj*. **i'voried**, made like ivory: furnished with teeth.—*n*. **i'vorist**, a worker in ivory.—**i'vory-black**, a black powder, originally made from burnt ivory, but now from bone; **i'vory-gate'** (*myth*.; see **gate**); **i'vory-nut**, the nut of Phytelephas or other palm, yielding vegetable ivory, a substance like ivory; **i'vory-palm**; **i'vory-por'celain**, a fine ware with an ivory-white glaze; **ivory tower** (*fig*.), a place of retreat from the world and one's fellows;

[redacted]

—*adjs*. **i'vied** (also **i'vy'd**), **i'vy-mant'led**, overgrown or mantled with ivy.—**i'vy-bush**, a bush or branch of ivy, esp. formerly one hung at a tavern-door, the ivy being sacred to Bacchus.—*adjs*. **i'vy-leaved**, having five-lobed leaves like ivy (as the *ivy-leaved* toadflax); **ivy-man'tled**, ivied.—**i'vy-tod'**, a bush of ivy.—**ground-ivy**, **poison-ivy** (see **ground**, **poison**). [O.E. *ifig*, O.H.G. *ebah*.]

iwis, **ywis**, *i-wis'*, (*obs*.) *adv*. certainly—sometimes ignorantly written *I wis*, as if 'I know'. [M.E. *ywis*, *iwis*—O.E. *gewis*, certain; Ger. *gewiss* (adv.).]

ixtle. See **istle**.

iynx. Same as **jynx**.

J

J, j, *jā, n.* the tenth letter in our alphabet, developed from I, specialised to denote a consonantal sound (*dzh* in English, *y* in German and other languages, *zh* in French, an open guttural in Spanish), I being retained for the vowel sound—a differentiation not general in English books till about 1630: as numeral, used in old MSS. and in medical prescriptions instead of *i* final, as *vj*, six: used equally with *i* for $\sqrt{-1}$: J represents the mechanical equivalent of heat.—**J-pen,** a pen with a short broad nib.

jab, *jab, v.t.* and *v.i.* to poke, stab.—*n.* a sudden thrust or stab. [Cf. job (1).]

jabber, *jab'ər, v.i.* to gabble or talk rapidly.—*v.t.* to utter indistinctly.—*n.* rapid indistinct speaking.—*n.* **jabb'erer.**—*n.* and *adj.* **jabb'ering.**—*adv.* **jabb'eringly.** [Imit.]

jabble, *jab'l,* (*Scot.*) *n.* an agitation in liquid: a rippling: a quantity of liquid enough to dash about or splash.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to splash: to ripple: to dash: to jumble (*fig.*). [Imit.]

jabers, *jā'bərz, n.* in the Irish oath *be jabers,* prob. for Jesus.

jabiru, *jab'i-ro͞o, -ro͞o', n.* a large Brazilian stork: extended to other kinds. [Tupí *jabirú.*]

jaborandi, *jab-ə-ran'di, jab-ö-, n.* a Brazilian drug

[redacted]

hammer or carries the quill or tangent: the key itself (*Shak.*): a contrivance for guiding threads in a loom: a saw-horse: a small flag indicating nationality, flown by a ship, usu. at the bow or the bowsprit: a leather pitcher or bottle: a knave in cards: the small white ball aimed at in bowls.—*v.t.* to raise with, or as if with, a jack (with *up*): to act upon with a jack: to throw up or abandon promptly (also with *up* or *in*) (*slang*): to increase (as prices) (with *up*).—*v.i.* to give up (with *up*) (*slang*).—**Jack'-a-dan'dy,** a dandy or fop, esp. if diminutive; **Jack'-a-lan'tern, Jack'-o'-lan'tern,** Will-o'-the-wisp; **Jack'-a-Lent'** (*Shak.*), a boy (for Jack of Lent, a kind of puppet formerly thrown at in sport at Lent); **jack'-block,** a block of pulleys used for raising and lowering topgallant-masts; **jack'-boot,** a large boot reaching above the knee, to protect the leg, orig. covered with iron plates and worn by cavalry: military rule, esp. when brutal (*fig.*); **Jack'-by-the-hedge',** garlic-mustard; **jack'-cross'tree,** the crosstree at the head of a topgallant-mast; **Jack'-fool',** a fool; **Jack Frost,** frost personified; **Jack'-go-to-bed-at-noon',** the plant goat's-beard.—*adj.* and *adv.* **jack'-high,** in bowls, as far as the jack.—Jack'-

can say Jack Robinson, very quickly; **cheap Jack** (see cheap); **every man Jack**, one and all; **hit the jackpot**, to win a jackpot: to have a big success; **jack easy**, indifferent, not caring one way or the other; **poor Jack**, poor-John; **steeplejack** (see steeple); **Union Jack** (not properly a jack; see union); **yellow Jack** (*slang*), yellow fever. [App. Fr. *Jacques*, the most common name in France, hence used as a substitute for *John*, the most common name in England; really = *James* or *Jacob*—L. *Jacōbus*; but possibly partly from *Jackin*, *Jankin*, dim. of *John*.]

jack, *jak*, *n.* a mediaeval defensive coat, esp. of leather.—**jack'man**, a soldier clad in a jack: a retainer. [Fr. *jaque*, perh. from *Jacques*, James.]

jack, jak, *jak*, *n.* a tree of the East Indies of the breadfruit genus (*Artocarpus*): its fruit.—**jack'-fruit**; **jack'-tree**. [Port. *jaca*—Malayalam *chakka*.]

jackal, *jak'ōl*, *n.* a wild, gregarious animal closely allied to the dog—erroneously supposed to act as a lion's provider or hunting scout: hence, one who does another's dirty work: a drudge: one who would share the spoil without sharing the danger.—*v.i.* to play the jackal:—*pa.p.* **jack'alled**. [Pers. *shaghāl*.]

jackanapes, *jak'ə-nāps*, *n.* an ape or monkey (*arch.*): an impudent fellow: a coxcomb: a forward child. [Origin uncertain.]

jackaroo, jackeroo, *jak-ə-rōō'*, (*Austr.*) *n.* a newcomer, or other person, gaining experience on

jacobus, *jə-kō'bəs*, *n.* a gold coin of James I worth 20s. to 25s. [L. *Jacōbus*, James—Gr. *Iakōbos*—Heb. *Ya'aqōb*.]

jaconet, *jak'ə-net*, *n.* a cotton fabric, rather stouter than muslin—different from the fabric orig. so-named which was imported from *Jagannāth* (same word as Juggernaut), Puri in India: a thin material with waterproof backing used for medical dressings.

jacquard, *jak'ärd*, *jak-ärd'*, (*often cap.*) *n.* an apparatus with perforated cards for controlling the movement of the warp threads in weaving a pattern: a fabric so woven.—**Jacq'uard-loom**, a loom with jaquard. [Joseph Marie *Jacquard* (1752-1834), the inventor.]

Jacqueminot, *jak'mi-nō*, *n.* a deep-red hybrid perpetual rose.—Also **Jacque** and **Jack**. [From General *Jacqueminot* of Paris.]

Jacquerie, *zhäk'rē*, *n.* the revolt of the French peasants in 1358: any peasant revolt. [From *Jacques* Bonhomme, Goodman Jack, a name applied in derision to the peasants.]

jactation, *jak-tā'shən*, *n.* act of throwing: extreme restlessness in disease: bodily agitation: boasting. [L. *jactātiō*, *-ōnis*, tossing, boasting—*jactāre*, to throw.]

jactitation, *jak-ti-tā'shən*, *n.* restless tossing in illness: twitching or convulsion: tossing or bandying about (*obs.*): bragging: public assertion, esp. ostentatious and false.—**jactitation of marriage**, pretence of being married to another.

jagged (*jagd*; *U.S.*), drunk.—*n.* **jagg'er**, a carter: a pack-horseman: a pedlar.

Jagannath, *jug-un-ät'*, *n.* a corrected form of Juggernaut.

jäger, *yā'gər*, *n.* a (German) huntsman: a German rifleman or sharpshooter: an attendant upon an important or wealthy person, clad in huntsman's costume: a skua that chases and robs other gulls. [Ger., hunter—*jagen*, to hunt.]

jaggery, *jag'ə-ri*, *n.* a coarse, dark sugar made from palm-sap or otherwise. [Hindi. *jāgrī*; Sans. *śarkarā*; cf. sugar, Saccharum.]

jaghir, **jaghire**, **jagir**, *jä-gēr'*, *n.* the government revenues of a tract of land assigned with power to administer.—*n.* **jaghir'dar**, the holder of a jaghir. [Hind. and Pers. *jāgīr*.]

jaguar, *jag'wär*, or *jag'ū-är*, *n.* a powerful beast of prey, allied to the leopard, found in South America. [Tupí *jaguāra*.]

jaguarundi, **jaguarondi**, *jä-gwə-run'dē*, or *-ron'*, *n.* a South American wild cat. [Tupí—Guaraní.]

Jah, *yä*, *jä*, *n.* Jehovah.—*n.* **Jah'veh** (same as Yahwe). [Heb. *Yah*.]

jai alai, *hī' (ə-)lī*, or *-lī'*, a game resembling handball but played with a long curved basket strapped to the wrist. [Sp.—Basque—*jai*, festival, *alai*, merry.]

jail, **gaol**, *jāl*, *n.* a prison.—*ns.* **jail'er**, **jail'or**, **gaol'er**, one who has charge of a jail or of prisoners: a turnkey:—*fem.* **jail'eress**, etc.—**jail'-bird**, **gaol'-bird**, a humorous name for one who is, has been, or

crowding or squeezing together: a jammed mass (as of logs in a river): a jamming of wireless messages: a difficult or embarrassing situation (*coll.*).—**jam session**, a gathering of jazz musicians (orig. an informal one) at which jazz as described at *v.i.* is played. [Cf. champ.]

jamadar, *jum'ä-där*. Same as jemadar.

Jamaica, *jə-mā'kə*, **Jamaican**, *-kən*, *adjs.* of the island of Jamaica.—*n.* **Jamai'can**, a native or inhabitant of Jamaica.—**Jamaica bark**, Caribbee bark; **Jamaica cedar**, bastard Barbados cedar; **Jamaica ebony**, cocus-wood; **Jamaica pepper**, allspice; **Jamaica plum**, hog-plum; **Jamaica rum**, slowly-fermented, full-bodied pungent rum.

jamb, *jam*, *n.* the sidepiece or post of a door, fireplace, etc.: leg-armour (in this sense also **jambe**, *jam*).—*ns.* **jambeau** (*jam'bō*; *obs.*), leg-armour: legging:—*pl.* **jambeaux**, **jambeux** (*Spens.* giambeux); **jam'ber**, **jam'bier** (*obs.*), leg-armour. [Fr. *jambe*, leg; cf. gamb.]

jambee, *jam-bē'*, *n.* an 18th-century light cane. [*Jambi* in Sumatra.]

jambok. See sjambok.

jambolana. See jambu.

jambone, *jam'bōn*, *n.* a lone hand in euchre, played only by agreement, in which the player lays his cards on the table and must lead one chosen by his opponent, scoring 8 points if he takes all the tricks. [Origin unknown.]

jamboree, *jam-bə-rē'*, *n.* in euchre, a lone hand of the 5 highest cards, by agreement scoring 16

[redacted]

jannock, *jan'ək*, (*dial.*) *adj.* straightforward. [Origin obscure.]

jannock, *jan'ək*, (*N. of England*) *n.* oaten bread: a cake thereof. [Origin obscure.]

Jansenism, *jan'sən-izm*, *n.* a system of evangelical doctrine deduced from Augustine by Cornelius *Jansen* (1585-1638), Roman Catholic Bishop of Ypres, essentially a reaction against the ordinary Catholic dogma of the freedom of the will and that of merely sufficient grace, maintaining that interior grace is irresistible, and that Christ died for all.—*n.* **Jan'senist**, a believer in Jansenism.

jantee, janty. See jaunty.

January, *jan'ū-ər-i*, *n.* the first month of the year, dedicated by the Romans to Janus. [L. *Jānuārius*.]

Janus, *jā'nəs*, *n.* the ancient Italian two-faced god of doors, whose temple in Rome was closed in time of peace.—*adjs.* **Jān'iform** (wrongly **Jān'uform**), two-faced; **Jān'ian, Jān'us-faced**, two-faced. [L. *Jānus*.]

Jap, *jap*, *n.* and *adj.* coll. for *Japanese*.—**Jap'-silk**, a thin kind of silk.

jap. Same as jaup.

japan, *jə-pan'*, *adj.* of Japan: japanned.—*n.* Japanese ware or work: a glossy black varnish or lacquer: japanned work.—*v.t.* to varnish with Japan, esp. in imitation of Japanese work: to make black: to ordain (a clergyman; *old slang*).—*pr.p.* **japann'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **japanned'**.—*adj.* **Japanese** (*jap-ə-nēz'*, or *jap'*), of Japan, of

jar, ajar. [Earlier *char*—O.E. *cerr*; cf. char (3), ajar.]

jararaca or **jararaka**, *jär-ər-äk'ə*, *n.* a venomous South American snake of the family *Crotalidae*. [Tupí—Guaraní.]

jardinière, *zhär'dē-nyer'*, *n.* a vessel for the display of flowers, growing or cut: a dish including a mixture of vegetables: a lappet forming part of an old head-dress. [Fr., gardener (fem.).]

jargon, *jär'gən*, *n.* chatter, twittering: confused talk: slang: artificial or barbarous language: the terminology of a profession, art, group, etc.—*v.i.* to twitter, chatter: to speak jargon.—*ns.* **jargoneer'**, **jar'gonist**, one who uses jargon. [Fr. *jargon*.]

jargonelle. See next word.

jargoon, *jär'gōōn'*, **jargon**, *jär'gən*, *n.* a brilliant colourless or pale zircon.—*n.* **jargonelle'**, an early pear (orig. a gritty kind). [Fr. *jargon*; prob. conn. with zircon.]

jark, *järk*, (*cant*) *n.* a seal on a document (usu. counterfeit document): a pass, safe-conduct.—**jark'man**, a swindling beggar, a begging-letter writer.

jarl, *yärl*, *n.* a noble, chief, earl. [O.N.; conn. with earl.]

jarrah, *jar'ə*, *n.* a Western Australian timber tree, *Eucalyptus marginata*. [From a native name.]

jarta, yarta, *yär'tə*, (*Shetland*) *n.* lit. heart, used as an endearment.—Also *adj.*—Also (*Scott*) **yar'to**. [O.N. *hjarta*, heart.]

jarul, jarool, *jə-rōōl'*, *n.* the Indian bloodwood (*Lagerstroemia*) a lythraceous tree. [Beng.

distaste, or jealousy. [Fr. *jaunisse—jaune*, yellow—L. *galbīnus*, yellowish, *galbus*, yellow.]

jaunt, *jönt* (also *jänt*), *v.i.* to go from place to place, formerly with fatigue, now chiefly for pleasure: to make an excursion.—*n.* an excursion: a ramble.—*adj.* **jaunt'ing**, strolling: making an excursion.—**jaunt'ing-car**, a low-set, two-wheeled, open vehicle used in Ireland, with side-seats usu. back to back. [Origin obscure; cf. jaunce.]

jaunty, janty, *jön'ti* (also *jän'ti*), *adj.* gentlemanly (formerly **jantee, jauntee**) (*obs.*): having an airy or sprightly manner approaching swagger.—*adv.* **jaunt'ily**.—*n.* **jaunt'iness**. [Fr. *gentil.*]

jaunty. See jonty.

jaup, *jöp*, or *jäp*, **jap**, *jäp*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to spatter: to splash.—*n.* a splash: a spattering. [Origin unknown]

Java, *jä'və*, *adj.* of the island of Java.—*adjs.* and *ns.* **Ja'van, Javanese'**.—**Java man**, Pithecanthropus; **Java plum**, the jambolana (*Eugenia jambolana*); **Java sparrow**, a kind of weaver-bird.

javel, *jav'əl*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a worthless fellow. [Origin unknown.]

Javel(le) water, *zha-* or *zhə-vel' wö'tər*, **eau de** (*ō də*) **Javel(le)**, a solution of potassium chloride and hypochlorite used for bleaching, disinfecting, etc. [After *Javel*, former town, now part of the city of Paris.]

javelin, *jav'(ə-)lin*, *n.* a throwing-spear.—**jav'elin-man**, an armed member of a sheriff's retinue or a judge's escort at assizes: a soldier armed with

ness.—*adj.* **jazz'y**.—**jazz age**, the decade following World War I, esp. in America. [Origin uncertain.]

jealous, *jel'əs*, *adj.* suspicious of, or incensed at, rivalry: envious: solicitous: anxiously heedful: mistrustfully vigilant: brooking no unfaithfulness.—*v.t.* **jealouse** (*jə-lo͞oz'*; *obs.* except *Scot.*; see jalouse).—*adv.* **jeal'ously**.—*ns.* **jeal'ousy, jeal'oushood** (*Shak.*), **jeal'ousness**. [O.Fr. *jalous* —L. *zēlus*—Gr. *zēlos*, emulation.]

Jeames, *jēmz*, *n.* a flunkey. [From Thackeray's *Jeames* (James) de la Pluche.]

jean, *jēn*, (esp. formerly) *jān*, *n.* a twilled-cotton cloth (also in *pl.*): (in *pl.*) trousers or overalls of jean: (in *pl.*) close-fitting, sometimes three-quarter length, casual trousers of jean or similar material.—*n.* **jeanette** (*ja-net'*), a light or coarse jean.—**satin jean**, a smooth, glossy fustian. [O.Fr. *Janne*—L. *Genua*, Genoa.]

jeat, *jet* (*Milt.*). Same as jet.

Jebusite, *jeb'ū-zīt*, *n.* one of a Canaanitish people, predecessors of Israelites at Jerusalem: 17th-century nickname for Roman Catholic.—*adj.* **Jebusitic** (*-zit'ik*).

Jeddart, *jed'ərt*, **Jethart**, *jedh'ərt*, *n.* Jedburgh.—**Jethart justice**, hanging first and trying afterwards; **Jethart staff**, a sort of battle-axe with a long head. [O.E. *Gedwearde.*]

jee. Same as gee (1 and 3).

jee, *jē*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to stir: to budge.—*v.t.* to disturb: to set on one side or ajar.—*n.* a displacement to the side: a condition of being ajar.—

fruit boiled with sugar. a gelatinous preparation for the table (in U.S. jell'o, formerly a trademark): a glass for jelly: a jellyfish.—*v.i.* to set as a jelly: to congeal.—*v.t.* to make into a jelly.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* jell, to jelly: to take distinct shape (*coll.*).—*adjs.* jell'ied, in a state of jelly: enclosed in jelly; jell'iform.—*v.t.* jell'ify. to make into a jelly.—*v.i.* to become gelatinous.—jelly bag, a bag through which fruit juice is strained for jelly; jell'yfish, a marine coelenterate with jelly-like body: a person who lacks firmness of purpose; jell'ygraph, a copying appliance that uses a plate of jelly.—*v.t.* to copy by this means. [Fr. *gelée*, from *geler*—L. *gelāre*, to freeze; cf. gel.]

jelutong, *jel'ōō-tong*, *n.* pontianac, a substitute for gutta-percha: the Bornean apocynaceous tree (*Dyera costulata*) yielding it. [Malay.]

jemadar, *jem'ə-där*, *n.* an Indian army officer below a subahdar: an officer of police, customs, etc.—Also jamadar (*jum'*), jem'idar. [Urdu *jama'dār*.]

jemima, *ji-mī'mə*, (*coll.*) *n.* an elastic-sided boot. [An appropriate woman's name.]

jemmy, *jem'i*, *n.* a burglar's short crowbar: a baked sheep's head (*slang*): an overcoat (*dial.*). [A form of the name *James*.]

jemmy, *jem'i*, (*dial.*) *adj.* neat, smart, handy.—Also gemm'y.—*n.* jemm'iness, neatness. [Cf. jimp.]

Jena glass, *yā'nə gläs*, a special type of glass containing borates and free silica, resistant to

a movement in physical exercises: a short burst of bird-song (*obs.*): a useless person (*slang*).—*v.t.* to thrash (*obs.*): to throw or move with a jerk.—*v.i.* to move with a jerk: to utter abruptly.—*ns.* jerk'er, one who jerks: a hornyhead (fish); jerk'iness.—*adj.* jerk'y, moving or coming by jerks or starts, spasmodic.—jerk'inhead (*archit.*), the combination of a truncated gable with a lipped roof. [An imit. word, akin to yerk.]

jerk, etc. See jerque, etc.

jerk, *jûrk*, *v.t.* to make into charqui.—*n.* charqui.—Also jerk'ed-meat, jerk'y. [charqui.]

jerkin, *jûr'kin*, *n.* a jacket, a short coat or close waistcoat.—*n.* jirkinet' (*Scot.*), a woman's bodice. [Origin unknown.]

jeroboam, *jer-ō-bō'əm*, *n.* a very large bowl or bottle. [Allusion to 1 Kings xi. 28.]

jerque, **jerk**, *jûrk*, *v.t.* to search (as a vessel) for concealed or smuggled goods: to examine (as a ship's papers).—*ns.* jerqu'er, jerk'er; jerqu'ing, jerk'ing. [Poss. It. *cercare*, to search.]

jerrican, **jerrycan**, *jer'i-kan*, *n.* a kind of petrol-can, orig. German.

Jerry, **Gerry**, *jer'i*, (*war slang*) *n.* a German.

jerry, *jer'i* (*slang*), *n.* a chamber-pot. [jeroboam.]

jerry, *jer'i*, *n.* (*coll.*) a jerry-builder.—*adj.* hastily made of bad materials.—jerr'y-builder, one who builds flimsy houses cheaply and hastily.—jerr'y-building.—*adj.* jerr'y-built.—jerr'y-come-tum'ble (*dial.*), a tumbler, circus performer; jerr'y-shop, a low dram-shop. [Prob. the personal name.]

jerrymander, a mistaken form of gerrymander.

cinchona (brought to Rome by Jesuit missionaries); Jesuits' drops, friar's balsam.

Jesus, *jē'zəs*, *n.* the founder of Christianity—also (in hymns, etc., esp. in the vocative) Jesu (*jē'zū*). [Gr. *Iēsous* (voc. and oblique cases *Iēsou*)—Heb. *Yēshūa'*, contr. of *Yehōshūa'*, Joshua.]

jésus, *zhā'zü*, *n.* a size of paper in France, approximately super-royal.—grand jésus, imperial size.

jet, *jet*, *n.* a rich black variety of lignite, very hard and compact, taking a high polish, used for ornaments: jet-black.—*adj.* of jet: jet-black.—*n.* jett'iness.—*adj.* jett'y, of the nature of jet, or black as jet.—*adj.* jet'-black, black as jet.—Also *n.* [O.Fr. *jaiet*—L. and Gr. *gagātēs*—*Gagas* or *Gangai*, a town and river in Lycia, where it was obtained.]

jet, *jet*, *n.* a narrow spouting stream: a spout, nozzle or pipe emitting a stream or spray of fluid: a strutting movement (*obs.*): a jet-plane.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to spout.—*v.i.* to jut (*obs.*): to encroach (*Shak.*): to strut (*obs.*): to travel by jet-plane.—jet'-drive.—*adj.* jet'-driven, driven by the backward emission of a jet of gas, etc.—jet'(-)plane, a jet-driven aeroplane.—*adj.* jet'-propelled.—jet'-propulsion; jet'(-)stream, very high winds more than 20,000 feet above the earth: the exhaust of a rocket engine.—the jet set, moneyed social set able to spend much of their time at fashionable resorts all over the world. [O.Fr. *jetter*—L. *jactāre*, to fling.]

jet d'eau, *zhe dō*, (Fr.) jet of water, e.g. in an

harp', -trump', a small lyre-shaped instrument played against the teeth by twitching a metal tongue with the finger; Jews' houses, leavings, in Cornwall, remains of prehistoric miners' dwellings, mine refuse, and tin furnaces; Jew's'-mall'ow, a kind of jute cultivated as a pot-herb in Syria; Jew's'-myr'tle, butcher's broom; Jew's'-pitch, asphaltum; Jew's'-stone, a large fossil sea-urchin spine; Jews' thorn, Christ's thorn.—wandering Jew (see wander). [O.Fr. *Jueu*—L. *Jūdaeus*—Gr. *Ioudaios*—Heb. *Yehūdāh*, Judah.]

jewel, *jōō'əl*, *n.* a precious stone: a personal ornament of precious stones, gold, etc.: a hard stone (ruby, etc.) used for pivot bearings in a watch: an imitation of a gemstone: a glass boss: anything or anyone highly valued.—*v.t.* to adorn with jewels: to fit with a jewel:—*pr.p.* jew'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* jew'elled.—*ns.* jew'eller, one who deals in, or makes, jewels; jewellery (*jōō'əl-ri*), jew'elry, jewels in general.—jew'el-case, a casket for holding jewels; jew'el-house, a room in the Tower of London where the crown-jewels are kept; jewel-weed, any plant of the genus Impatiens. [O.Fr. *jouel* (Fr. *joyau*); either a dim. of Fr. *joie*, joy, from L. *gaudium*, joy—*gaudēre*, to rejoice—or derived through L.L. *jocāle*, from L. *jocārī*, to jest.]

Jewry, *jōō'ri*, *n.* Judaea: a district inhabited by *Jews*: the Jewish world, community, or religion.

jezail, *jez'īl*, *-āl'*, *n.* a heavy Afghan gun. [Pers. *jazā'il*.]

Jeze

esp. formerly, with narrow lofted iron head: old fashioned sloop-rigged boat: a jigger-mast (*naut.*): a sail on a jigger-mast (*naut.*): odd person: odd or despised contrivance: a small measure for drinks.—*v.t.* to jerk or shake: to form with a jigger: to ruin.—*v.i.* to tug or move with jerks.—*n.* **jigg'ing.**—*adj.* **jigg'ish.**—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **jigg'le,** to move with vibratory jerks.—*n.* a jiggling movement.—**jigg'er-mast,** a four-masted ship's aftermost mast: a small mast astern; **jig'saw,** a narrow reciprocating saw: a jigsaw puzzle.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to cut with a jigsaw.—**jigsaw puzzle,** a picture cut up into pieces, as by a jigsaw, to be fitted together.—**jiggered up** (*slang*), exhausted. [Origin obscure.]

jigger, *jig'ər*, *n.* a form of chigoe.

jiggered, *jig'ərd*, (*coll.*) *adj.* confounded. [Origin doubtful.]

jiggery-pokery, *jig'ə-ri-pō'kə-ri*, *n.* trickery: deception. [Cf. **joukery-pawkery.**]

jig-jog, *jig'-jog'*, *adv.* with a jolting, jogging motion.—*n.* a jolting motion: a jog.—Also **jick'ajog', jig'jig', jig'ajig', jig'ajog', jigg'ety-jog'.** [**jig, jog.**]

jigot. Same as **gigot.**

jihad, jehad, *jē-had'*, *n.* a holy war (for the Mohammedan faith): a stunt campaign. [Ar. *jihād*, struggle.]

jill, jillet, etc. See **gill** (3).

jilt, *jilt*, *n.* one, esp. a woman, who encourages and then rejects a lover.—*v.t.* to discard (a

teristic of jingoism.—*n.* **jing'oism,** (British) chauvinism. [Appears first as a conjurer's summoning call; possibly from Basque *Jinkoa, Jainko*, God.]

jingo-ring, *jing'gō-ring*, *n.* a children's game in which the players dance round one of their number singing 'Here we go round the jingo-ring'. [Conn. with **jink.**]

jinjili. See **gingili.**

jink, *jingk*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to dodge nimbly.—*v.t.* to elude: to cheat.—*n.* a quick, illusory turn.—**high jinks** (see **high**). [Perh. a natural expression of the movement.]

jinn, *jin*, *n.pl.* (*sing.* **jinnee, jinni, djinni, genie** (*jin-ē', jēn'i*)) a class of spirits in Mohammedan mythology, formed of fire, living chiefly on the mountains of Káf which encircle the world, assuming various shapes, sometimes as men of enormous size and portentous hideousness.—Also **djinn, ginn.** The *jinn* are often called *genii* by a confusion. A plural **jinns** is sometimes erroneously used. [Ar. *jinn*, sing. *jinni.*]

jinricksha, jinrickshaw, jinrikisha. See **ricksha.**

jinx, *jingks*, *n.* a bringer of bad luck.

jirble, *jir', jûr'bl*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to pour splashingly or unsteadily.

jirkinet. See **jerkin.**

jitney, *jit'ni*, (*U.S. slang*) *n.* five-cent piece: a bus, etc., with low fares: anything cheap or paltry.—*adj.* cheap: paltry. [Perh. Fr. *jeton*, counter.]

jitter, *jit'ər*, (orig. *U.S.*) *v.i.* to behave in a flustered way.—*n.pl.* **jitt'ers,** a flustered state.—

printing-work: buying and selling as a broker: stock-jobbing: jobbery.—**job′-lot**, a collection of odds and ends, esp. for sale as one lot: any collection of inferior quality; **job′-mas′ter**, a livery-stable keeper who jobs out horses and carriages.—**a bad, good, job**, a piece of work ill, or well, done: an unlucky, or lucky, fact; **have a job to** (*coll.*), to have difficulty in; **job of work**, a task, bit of work; **jobs for the boys**, jobs given to or created for associates or adherents; **just the job** (*coll.*), exactly what is wanted; **odd jobs**, occasional pieces of work; **on the job**, at work, in activity. [Origin unknown.]

jobation. See Job.

jobe. See Job.

jobernowl, *job′ər-nōl*, *n.* a dull head: a stupid person. [App. Fr. *jobard*, a noodle, and nowl, noll.]

Jock, *jok*, *n.* Jack (*Scot.*): the jack or knave in cards (*Scot.*): a yokel: a Scottish soldier (*slang*). [Jack.]

jockey, *jok′i*, *n.* a man (orig. a boy) who rides in a horse-race: a horse-dealer: one who takes undue advantage in business.—*v.t.* to jostle by riding against: to manoeuvre: to trick by manoeuvring.—*v.i.* to seek advantage by manoeuvring.—*ns.* **jock′eyism**, **jock′eyship**, the art or practice of a jockey.—**Jockey Club**, an association for the promotion and ordering of horse-racing: a perfume composed of rose, orris, cassia, tuberose, bergamot, etc; jockey

joey, *jō′i* (*Austr.*) *n.* a young animal, esp. kangaroo. [Australian *joè*.]

jog, *jog*, *v.t.* to shake: to push with the elbow or hand: to stimulate, stir up, as the memory.—*v.i.* to move by jogs: to trudge:—*pr.p.* jogg′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* jogged.—*n.* a slight shake: a push or nudge.—*ns.* **jogg′er**, (*Dryden*) one who moves slowly and heavily; **jogg′ing**, exercising by running with a slow bouncing movement.—**jog′-trot′**, a slow jogging trot: humdrum routine.—**be jogging**, to move on: to depart. [Perh. akin to shog.]

joggle, *jog′l*, *n.* a tooth, notch, or pin to prevent sliding of surfaces in contact: a joint so made.—*v.t.* to join with a joggle. [Perh. conn. with jag, a projection.]

joggle, *jog′l*, *v.t.* to jog or shake slightly: to jostle.—*v.i.* to shake:—*pr.p.* jogg′ling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* jogg′led. [App. dim. or freq. of jog.]

johannes, *jō-*(*h*)*an′ēz*, *n.* a gold coin of *John* V of Portugal.—Also **joann′es**.—*adjs.* **Johann′ean**, **Johann′ine**, of or pertaining to John, esp. the Apostle. [L. *Jōhannēs* from *Jōannēs*—Gr. *Iōannēs*—Heb. *Yōchānān*, John.]

Johannisberger, *jō-han′is-bûrg-ər*, *n.* a white Rhenish wine grown at *Johannisberg* ('St John's Mountain'), near Wiesbaden.

John, *jon*, *n.* a proper name of whose diminutives **Johnn′y**, **Johnn′ie**, is sometimes used in slang for a simpleton, an empty-headed man about town or fellow generally: lavatory (*slang*).—*n.* **Johnian** (*jōn′i-ən*), a member of St *John's* College, Cambridge:

a node, or place where a stem bears leaves, esp. if swollen: a segment: a piece of an animal's body as cut up for the table: the flexible hinge of cloth or leather connecting the back of a book with its sides: a crack intersecting a mass of rock (*geol.*): the place where adjacent surfaces meet: condition of adjustment at a joint (in the phrase *out of joint*): a place of resort for tramps: a low resort: a place, esp. a public house or hotel.—*adj.* joined, united, or combined: shared among more than one: sharing with another or others.—*v.t.* to unite by joints: to fit closely: to provide with joints or an appearance of joints: to fill the joints of: to divide into joints.—*v.i.* to fit like or by joints.—*adj.* **joint'ed**, having joints: composed of segments: constricted at intervals.—*n.* **joint'er**, the largest kind of plane used by a joiner: a bricklayer's tool for putting mortar in joints.—*adj.* **joint'less.** —*adv.* **joint'ly**, in a joint manner: unitedly or in combination: together.—*ns.* **joint'ness**; **joint'ure**, property settled on a woman at marriage to be enjoyed after her husband's death.—*v.t.* to settle a jointure upon.—*ns.* **joint'uress, joint'ress**, a woman on whom a jointure is settled.—**join'-hand**, running hand; **jointed cactus**, a plant (*Opuntia pusilla*) of the prickly-pear genus, a serious pest in S. Africa; **joint'-fir**, any plant of the family Gnetaceae; **joint'-heir**, one who inherits jointly with another or others; **joint'ing-rule**, a long straight-edged rule used by bricklayers for keeping their

definite expression of approbation (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to make fun of: put or keep in good humour, beguile.—*adv.* (*coll.*) uncommonly.—*n.* a marine (*slang*): a jollification (*coll.*).—*n.* **jollificā'tion**, a making jolly: noisy festivity and merriment. —*adv.* **joll'ily.**—*ns.* **joll'iment** (*Spens.*), merriment; **joll'iness, joll'ity, joll'yhead** (*Spens.*).—**Jolly Roger**, the pirates' black flag with white skull and crossbones. [O.Fr. *jolif*, *joli*, very doubtfully referred to O.N. *jōl*, Yule.]

jollyboat, *jol'i-bōt*, *n.* a ship's boat. [Origin obscure.]

jolt, *jōlt*, *v.i.* to shake or proceed with sudden jerks.—*v.t.* to shake with a sudden shock.—*n.* a sudden jerk: a shock: a stimulating shock.—*n.* **jolt'er.**—*adv.* **jolt'ingly**, in a jolting manner. [Ety. obscure.]

jolterhead, *jōlt'ər-hed*, **jolthead**, *jōlt'hed*, *ns.* a large clumsy head: a blockhead. [Ety. obscure.]

jomo, or **dsomo.** See zho.

Jonah, *jō'nə*, *n.* a bringer of ill-luck on shipboard or elsewhere. [From the prophet *Jonah*.]

Jonathan, *jon'ə-thən*, *n.* the people of the United states, collectively, or a typical specimen (*Brother Jonathan*): an American variety of apple. [Perh. from the sagacious Governor *Jonathan* Trumbull, 1710-85.]

jongleur, *zhɔ̃-glœr'*, *n.* a wandering minstrel: a mountebank. [Fr.,—O.Fr. *jogleor*—L. *joculātor*; cf. juggler.]

jonquil, *jong'kwil*, formerly *jung-kwil'*, *n.* a name given to certain species of narcissu

jougs, *jōōgz*, *jugz*, *n.pl.* an iron neck-ring—the old Scottish pillory. [Prob. O.Fr. *joug*, a yoke—L. *jugum*.]

jouisance, **jouysaunce**, *jōō'is-əns*, (*Spens.*) *n.* joyousness. [Fr. *jouissance*—*jouir*, to enjoy—L. *gaudēre*, to rejoice.]

jouk, **jook**, *jōōk*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to duck: to dodge: to bow.—*n.* an elusive duck or dodging movement: a bow.—*ns.* jouk'ery, jook'ery, jouk'ery-pawk'ery (*Scot.*), trickery, roguery. [Ety. obscure.]

joule, *jōōl*, *jowl*, *n.* orig. unit of energy, now of energy, work and heat in the M.K.S. system, equal to work done when a force of 1 newton advances its point of application 1 metre (1 joule = 10^7 ergs). [After the physicist J. P. *Joule* (said to be pronounced *jowl*; 1818-89).]

jounce, *jowns*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to jolt, shake. [Origin unknown.]

jour, *zhōōr* (Fr.), a day.—jour de fête (*də fet*), a feast day, esp. a saint's day.

journal, *jûr'nəl*, *n.* a daily register or diary: a book containing a record of each day's transactions: a newspaper published daily (or otherwise): a magazine: the transactions of any society.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) diurnal.—*n.* journalese', the jargon of bad journalism.—*v.i.* jour'nalise, -ize, to write for or in a journal.—*v.t.* to enter in a journal.—*ns.* journ'alism, the profession of conducting or writing for public journals: writing of fleeting interest or hasty character; jour'nalist, one who writes for or conducts a newspaper or magazine: one who keeps a

ceolu, *ceolur*, etc., and the modern forms with *j* are difficult to make out. Fr. *joue*, cheek, or some other word may have added to the confusion.]

jowl, **joll**, **jole**, **joule**, *jōl*, (*dial.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to bump: to beat: to toll.—*n.* a stroke: a knock. [Ety. obscure.]

joy, *joi*, *n.* intense gladness: rapture: mirth: a cause of joy: a beloved one.—*v.i.* to rejoice: to be glad: to exult.—*v.t.* to give joy to: to enjoy (*Milt.*):—*pr.p.* joy'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* joyed.—*n.* joy'ance (*Spens.*), gaiety, festivity.—*adj.* joy'ful, full of joy: feeling, expressing, or giving joy.—*adv.* joy'fully.—*n.* joy'fulness.—*adj.* joy'less, without joy: not giving joy.—*adv.* joy'lessly.—*n.* joy'lessness.—*adj.* joy'ous, joyful.—*adv.* joy'ously.—*n.* joy'ousness.—joy'-ride (*slang*), a pleasure-drive, esp. reckless or surreptitious, often in a stolen car; joy'-riding; joy'-stick (*slang*), the control-lever of an aeroplane; joy'-wheel, a great wheel that carries passengers high in the air in pleasure-grounds.—no joy (*slang*), no news, reply, information, luck. [Fr. *joie* (cf. It. *gioja*)—L. *gaudium*.]

Joycean, *joi'sē-ən*, *adj.* of, or in the manner of, James *Joyce* (1882-1941), Irish writer.—*n.* a student or imitator of James Joyce.

juba, *jōō'bə*, *n.* a Negro breakdown or rustic dance, in which the spectators clap hands, slap their thighs, and sing verses with *juba* as a refrain.

jubate, *jōō'bāt*, *adj.* maned. [L. *jubātus*—*juba*, mane.]

spy-hole in a door.—*adj.* **Ju'das-coloured,** red, of hair (*Judas* traditionally being red-haired).—**Ju'das-hole,** a spy-hole; **Ju'das-kiss,** any act of treachery under the guise of kindness (Matt. xxvi. 48, 49); **Ju'das-tree,** a tree (Cercis) of the Caesalpinia family, with rose-coloured flowers that appear before the leaves (*Judas* having traditionally hanged himself on one): also the elder (for the same reason). [*Judas* Iscariot.]

judder, *jud'ər, n.* a vibratory effect in singing produced by alternations of greater or less intensity of sound: aircraft or other vibration.—Also *v.i.* [Prob. jar and shudder.]

judenhetze, *yōō'den-het-sə* (Ger.), Jew-baiting.

judge, *juj, v.i.* to exercise the office of judge: to point out or declare what is just or law: to try and decide questions of law or guiltiness, etc.: to pass sentence: to compare facts to determine the truth: to form or pass an opinion: to distinguish.—*v.t.* to hear and determine authoritatively: to sit in judgment on: to pronounce on the guilt or innocence of: to sentence: to decide the merits of: to be censorious towards: to condemn (*B.*): to decide: to award: to estimate: to form an opinion on: to conclude.—*n.* one who judges: one appointed to hear and settle causes, and to try accused persons: one chosen to award prizes, to decide doubtful or disputed points in a competition, etc.: an arbitrator: one who can decide upon the merit of anything: in Jewish history, a supreme magistrate having civil and military powers: one capable of discriminating well: (*cap.*: *pl.*)

judgment, judges, or courts of law.—*n.* a body of judges: a system of courts. [L. *jūdiciārius.*]

judicious, *jōō-dish'əs, adj.* according to sound judgment: possessing sound judgment: discreet.—*adv.* **judic'iously.**—*n.* **judic'iousness.** [Fr. *judicieux*—L. *jūdicium.*]

judo, *jōō'dō, n.* a modern variety of ju-jitsu. [Jap. *jiu,* gentleness, *do,* way.]

Judy, *jōō'di, n.* Punch's wife in the puppet-show: a frump, an odd-looking woman: (without *cap.*) a girl (*dial.* or *slang*). [From the name *Judith.*]

jug, *jug, n.* a vessel with a handle and a spout or lip for pouring liquids: a jugful.—*v.t.* to boil or stew as in a closed jar:—*pr.p.* **jugg'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **jugged.**—*n.* **jug'ful,** as much as a jug will hold:—*pl.* **jug'fuls.**—**jugged hare,** hare cut in pieces and stewed with wine and other seasoning. [Origin unknown.]

jug, *jug,* (*slang*) *n.* prison. [Cf. jougs.]

jug, *jug, n.* a note of the nightingale.—*v.i.* to utter the sound.—Also **jug'-jug'.** [Imit.]

jugal, *jōō'gəl, adj.* relating to a yoke, esp. that of marriage: malar.—*n.* the malar bone. [L. *jugālis*—*jugum,* a yoke.]

jugate, *jōō'gāt, adj.* paired (*bot.*): having the leaflets in pairs (*bot.*): joined side by side or overlapping, as heads shown on a coin, etc. [L. *jugāre, -ātum,* to join—*jugum,* a yoke.]

Juggernaut, *jug'ər-nöt,* **Jagannath,** *jug'ə-nät, n.* an incarnation of Vishnu, beneath whose car devotees were supposed by Europeans to immolate themselves; hence the 'car of Juggernaut' mint (also **mint′-julep**). [Fr.,—Sp. *julepe*—Ar. *julāb*—Pers. *gulāb*—*gul*, rose, *āb*, water.]

Julian, *jōōl′yən, adj.* pertaining to *Julius* Caesar (100-44 B.C.).—**Julian year** (see year).

julienne, *jōō-li-en′*, *zhü-lyen*, *n.* a clear soup, with shredded herbs: any foodstuff which has been shredded. [Fr. name.]

July, *jōō-lī′*, formerly and still by some *jōō′li*, *n.* the seventh month of the year. [L. *Jūlius*, from Gaius Julius Caesar, who was born in it.]

July-flower, a mistaken form of gillyflower.

jumart, *jōō′märt*, *-mərt*, *n.* the fabled offspring of a bull and a mare, or stallion and cow. [Fr.]

jumbal, jumble, *jum′bl*, *n.* a thin, crisp, sweet cake, formerly made in the shape of a ring. [Perh. gimmel, gimbal.]

jumble, *jum′bl*, *v.t.* to mix confusedly: to throw together without order: to shake up, jolt.—*v.i.* to be mixed together confusedly: to be agitated: to flounder.—*n.* a confused mixture: confusion: jolting.—*adv.* **jum′blingly,** in a confused or jumbled manner.—*adj.* **jum′bly.**—**jum′ble-sale,** a sale of miscellaneous articles, rubbish, etc., often for charity. [Origin obscure.]

jumbo, *jum′bō*, *n.* anything very big of its kind: an elephant (after a famous large one so named). —*adj.* huge: colossal.—*v.t.* **jum′boise, -ize** (*-bō-īz*), to enlarge (a ship) by adding a prefabricated section, e.g. amidships. [Prob. mumbo-*jumbo*; earlier than Jumbo the elephant.]

jumby, jumbie, *jum′bi*, *n.* a West Indian Negro's word for a ghost or evil spirit. [Congolese *zumbi*.]

prematurely, take an unfair advantage; **jump the queue,** to get ahead of one's turn (*lit.* and *fig.*); **jump to conclusions,** to form inferences prematurely; **jump to it!** hurry! [Prob. onomatopoeic.]

jump, *jump*, *n.* a short coat: (in *pl.*) stays: clothes. —*n.* **jump′er,** an overall, slipped over the head: a woman's knitted upper garment, originally one loose at the waist: a pinafore dress (*U.S.*). [Perh. from Fr. *juppe*, now *jupe*, a petticoat.]

juncate, (*Spens.*) a form of junket.

junco, *jung′kō*, *n.* the reed-bunting (*obs.*): a North American snow-bird. [Sp. *junco*—L. *juncus*, rush.]

junction, *jung′shən*, *jungk′*, *n.* a joining, a union or combination: place or point of union, esp. of railway lines. [L. *junctiō*, *-ōnis*; see join.]

juncture, *jungk′chər*, *n.* a joining, a union: a critical or important point of time. [L. *junctūra*; see join.]

Juncus, *jungk′əs*, *n.* the typical genus of rushes, giving name to the **Juncā′ceae,** the rush family. *adj.* **juncā′ceous.** [L. *juncus*, a rush.]

June, *jōōn*, *n.* the sixth month.—**June′berry,** the fruit of the shad-bush. [L. *Jūnius*.]

juneating, *jōōn′ēt-ing*, an erroneous form of jenneting.

Jungermanniales, *yŏŏng-ər-man-i-ā′lēz*, *n.pl.* one of the main divisions of the Hepaticae, with thallus or leafy stem, and usually capsule opening by four valves. [Ludwig *Jungermann* (1572-1653), German botanist.]

jungle, *jung′gl*, *n.* originally waste ground: a in a convivial entertainment or spree.—*v.t.* to feast, regale, entertain:—*pr.p.* junk′eting; *pa.p.* junk′eted.—*n.* junk′eting, a merry feast or entertainment, picnicking. [A.Fr. *jonquette*, rush-basket—L. *juncus*, a rush.]

Juno, *jo͞o′nō*, *n.* in Roman mythology, the wife of Jupiter, identified with the Greek Hera, special protectress of marriage and guardian of woman from birth to death: a queenly woman.—*adjs.* **Junō′nian,** pertaining to Juno; **Junoesque** (*-esk′*), large, buxom, and (usu.) beautiful. [L. *Jūnō*, *-ōnis*.]

junta, *jun′tə*, *n.* a meeting, council: a Spanish grand council of state: (in the following meanings also **jun′to,** *pl.* **jun′tos**), a body of men joined or united for some secret intrigue: a confederacy: a cabal or faction: a government formed by a usu. small group following a coup d'état. [Sp., L. *jungĕre*, *junctum*, to join.]

jupati, *jo͞o′pə-tē* or *-tē′*, *n.* a species of raphia palm. [Tupi.]

Jupiter, *jo͞o′pi-tər*, *n.* the chief god among the Romans, the parallel of the Greek Zeus—also **Jove**: the largest and, next to Venus, the brightest of the planets.—**Jupiter's beard,** the house-leek: a kidney-vetch: a fungus (*Hydnum barba-jovis*). [L. *Jūpiter*, *Juppiter*, Father (*pater*) Jove.]

upon, *jo͞o′pən*, *n.* a sleeveless jacket or close-fitting coat, extending down over the hips: a petticoat. [Fr.]

ural, *jo͞o′rəl*, *adj.* pertaining to natural or positive right.—*adv.* **ju′rally.** [L. *jūs*, *jūris*, law.]

—*pl.* **ju′rymen, ju′rywomen**).—**ju′ry-box,** the place in which the jury sit during a trial; **ju′ry-pro′cess,** a writ summoning a jury.—**jury of matrons,** a jury of women empanelled to give a decision in a case of alleged pregnancy. [A.Fr. *juree*—*jurer*—L. *jūrāre*, to swear.]

jurymast, *jo͞o′ri-mäst*, *-məst*, *n.* a temporary mast raised instead of one lost.—*adj.* **ju′ry-rigged,** rigged in a temporary way.—**ju′ry-rudd′er,** a temporary rudder for one lost. [Not *injury-mast*, but perh. O.Fr. *ajurie*, aid—L. *adjūtāre*, to aid.]

jus, *jus*, *yo͞os*, (L.) law: legal right.—**jus civile** (*si-vī′lē*, *kē-wē′le*, *-vē′*), civil law; **jus divinum** (*di-vī′nəm*, *di-wē′no͝om*, *-vē′*), divine right; **jus gentium** (*jen′shi-əm*, *gen′ti-o͞om*), law of nations; **jus mariti** (*ma′ri-tī*, *-tē*), right of a husband; **jus naturale,** (*nat′ū-rā′lē*, *nat′o͞o-räl′e*), law of nature: common sense of justice; **jus primae noctis** (*prī′mē*, *prē′mī*, *nok′tis*), formerly alleged right of a feudal superior to deflower a vassal's bride.

jusqu'au bout, *zhüs-kō bo͞o*, (Fr.) to the very end.

jussive, *jus′iv*, *adj.* expressing command.—*n.* a grammatical form of construction expressing command. [L. *jubēre*, *jussum*, to command.]

just, *just*. Same as joust.

just, *just*, *adj.* righteous (*B.*): fair: impartial: according to justice: due: in accordance with facts: well-grounded: accurately true: exact: normal (*obs.*): close-fitting (*obs.*).—*adv.* precisely: exactly: so much and no more: barely:

absolution: a plea of sufficient reason.—*adjs.* **jus'tificātive, justificatory** (*jus-tif'i-kə-tə-ri* or *jus'ti-fi-kā-tə-ri*, or *-kā'*), having power to justify.—*ns.* **jus'tificātor, jus'tifier**, one who defends or vindicates: he who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.—**justifiable homicide**, the killing of a person in self-defence, or to prevent an atrocious crime.—**justification by faith**, the doctrine that men are justified by faith in Christ. [Fr. *justifier* and L. *jūstificāre*—*jūstus*, just, *facĕre*, to make.]

justle. See jostle.

jut, *jut*, *n.* a projection: a jerking movement (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to project:—*pr.p.* **jutt'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **jutt'ed**.—*adj.* **jutt'ing**.—*adv.* **jutt'ingly**.— [A form of jet (2).]

satirist *Juvenal* (Decimus Junius Juvenalis, 1st-2nd cent. A.D.): lurid and denunciatory rather than humorous.

juvenescent, *jōō-vən-es'ənt*, *adj.* becoming youthful.—*n.* **juvenesc'ence**. [L. *juvenēscĕre*, to grow young.]

juvenile, *jōō'və-nil*, *adj* young: pertaining or suited to youth or young people: having or retaining characteristics of youth: childish.—*n.* a young person: a book written for the young: an actor who plays youthful parts.—*n.* **ju'venileness**.—*n.pl.* **juvenilia** (*-il'yə*), writings or works of one's childhood or youth.—*n.* **juvenility** (*-il'i-ti*), juvenile character.—**juvenile delinquent**, a young law-breaker, in Britain under the age of seventeen: **juvenile hormone**, a hormone

K

K, k, *kā, n.* the eleventh letter in our alphabet, derived from Greek kappa, representing a back voiceless stop, formed by raising the back of the tongue to the soft palate: as a mediaeval numeral, K=250: in mathematics *k* often stands for a constant quantity: in thermometry K stands for the Kelvin scale.

ka, *kā, n.* in ancient Egyptian religion, the double or genius, or individuality. [Egypt.]

ka, kae, *kā,* (*obs.*) *v.t.* serve (in the phrase *ka me, ka thee,* one good turn deserves another). [Origin unknown.]

Kaaba, *kä'bə, n.* the holy building at Mecca into which the Black Stone is built. [Ar. *ka'bah—ka'b,* cube.]

kaama, *kä'mə, n.* the hartebeest. [Of Hottentot or Bantu origin.]

kabala. Same as cabbala.

kabaya, *kä-bä'ya, n.* a loose tunic. [Malay, from Pers. or Ar.]

kabeljou, kabeljouw, *kob', kub'l-yō, n.* a large South African fish, *Johnius Hololepidotus.* [Afrik.]

kabob, kebab, kabab, kebob, cabob, *kə-bob', n.* (also used in *pl.*) small pieces of meat cooked with vegetables, etc., esp. (from Turkish shish kebab) when on a skewer. [Ar. *kabāb.*]

kail, *kāl, n.* a ninepin: (in *pl.*) the game of nine-pins: (in *pl.*) skittles. [Cf. Du. and Ger. *kegel.*]

kail, kaim. See kale, kame.

kaimakam, *kī-mä-käm', n.* a Turkish lieutenant-colonel or lieutenant-governor. [Turk. *qāima-qām.*]

kain. Same as cain.

kainite, *kī'nīt, kā'nīt, kā'in-īt, n.* hydrous magnesium sulphate with potassium chloride, found in salt deposits, used as a fertiliser. [Ger. *kainit*—Gr. *kainos,* new, recent.]

Kainozoic. Same as Cainozoic.

kaisar-i-Hind, *kī'sär-i-hind', n.* title from 1876 to 1947 of the British monarch as emperor of India. [Pers. *qaysari-Hind*—L. *Caesar.*]

kaiser, *kī'zər, n.* an emperor, esp. a German Emperor.—Also (as *Spens.*) **kesar, keasar** (*kē'zər*).—*ns.* **kai'serdom; kai'serism; kai'sership.**—**the Kaiser's war,** the war of 1914-18 (Kaiser Wilhelm II). [Ger.,—L. *Caesar.*]

kajawah, *kä-jä'wa, n.* a camel litter or pannier. [Pers.]

kaka, *kä'kə, n.* a New Zealand parrot (*Nestor meridionalis*).—**ka'ka-beak, -bill,** the New Zealand glory-pea (Clianthus); **ka'kapo,** the New Zealand owl-parrot, large-winged but almost flightless. [Maori *kaka,*

[redacted]

Longfellow's *Hiawatha* is imitated) pieced together from oral tradition by Dr. Elias Lönnrot in 1835-49. [Finnish *kaleva*, a hero, *-la*, denoting place.]

kali, *kal'i*, or *kā'li*, *n*. the prickly saltwort or glasswort (*Salsola kali*): its ash (*obs*.): alkali, esp. potash (*obs*.).—*ns*. **kalinite** (*kal'in-it*), native potash alum; **kā'lium**, potassium. [Ar. *qili* as in root of alkali.]

kali, *kä'lē*, *n*. a carpet with long nap: the large carpet covering the centre of a Persian room. [Pers. *kāli*.]

Kali, *kä'lē*, *n*. a Hindu goddess, Durga, wife of Siva, as goddess of destruction. [Sans.]

kalian, *käl-yän'*, *n*. a Persian hookah. [Pers.]

kalif. See caliph.

Kaliyuga, *käl-i-yōō'gə*, *n*. in Hindu mythology, the present (fourth) age of the world, of universal degeneracy. [Sans.]

Kallima, *kal'i-mə*, *n*. an Oriental genus of butterflies, mimicking dead leaves. [Gr. *kallimos*, beautiful.]

kallitype, *kal'i-tīp*, *n*. a photographic process in which ferric are reduced to ferrous salts. [Gr. *kallos*, beauty, *typos*, type.]

Kalmia, *kal'mi-ə*, *n*. a genus of North American evergreen shrubs of the heath family, including the mountain laurel or calico-bush. [From Peter *Kalm*, pupil of Linnaeus.]

Kalmuck, *kal'muk*, *n*. a member of a Mongolian race in China and Russia: their language.—Also *adj*. [Turki and Russ.]

kamila. See **kamala.**

kamis, *ka-mēs'*. Same as camise.

kampong, *kam'pong*, *kam-pong'*, *n*. an enclosed space: a village. [Malay.]

kamsin. Same as khamsin.

kana, *kä'na*, *n*. Japanese syllabic writing, as distinguished from Japanese written in Chinese characters. [Jap.]

kanaka, *kən-ak'a*, *kan'ə-kä*, *n*. a South Sea Islander, esp. an indentured or forced labourer. [Hawaiian, a man.]

Kanarese, **Canarese**, *kan-ər-ēz'*, *adj*. of *Kanara* in western India.—*n*. one of the people thereof: their Dravidian language, akin to Telugu.

kandy, *kan'di*, *n*. Same as candy (2).

kaneh, **caneh**, *kä'ne*, *n*. a Hebrew measure of 6 cubits' length. [Heb. *qāneh*, reed, cane.]

kang, *kang*, *n*. a large Chinese water-jar: a platform (e.g. of brick) for sleeping on that can be warmed by a fire underneath. [Chin.]

kangaroo, *kang-gə-rōō'*, *n*. a large marsupial of Australia, with very long hind-legs and great power of leaping: (in *pl*.) Australian mining shares.—**kangaroo'-app'le**, the edible fruit of a species of Solanum: the plant that yields it; **kangaroo closure**, the method of allowing the chairman to decide which clauses shall be discussed and which passed or leaped over; **kangaroo court**, a court operated by a mob, by prisoners in jail, by any improperly constituted body: a tribunal before which a fair trial is impossible: a comic burlesque court;

kappa, *kap'ə, n.* the tenth (earlier eleventh) letter of the Greek alphabet (Κ, κ): as a numeral κ' =20, ,κ =20,000.

kaputt, *kə-po͞ot',* (*Ger. slang*), ruined: broken: smashed.

karabiner, *ka-rə-bēn'ər,* (*mountaineering*) *n.* a steel link with a spring clip in one side. [Ger.]

karait, *kär-īt'.* Same as **krait.**

Karaite, *kā'rä-īt, n.* one of a stricter sect of Jews who cling to the literal interpretation of Scripture as against oral tradition. [Heb. *qārā,* to read.]

karaka, *ka-ra'ka, kä'rə-kə, n.* a New Zealand tree with edible orange fruit whose seeds are poisonous until treated. [Maori.]

karakul, caracul, *kär'ə-ko͞ol, -ko͞ol', n.* an Asiatic breed of sheep: a fur prepared from the skin of very young lambs of the Karakul or Bukhara breed, or of kids: a cloth imitating it. [Russ. *Kara Kul,* a lake near Bukhara.]

karat, U.S. spelling of **carat.**

karate, *ka-rä'tā, n.* a Japanese combative sport using blows and kicks.—**karate chop,** a sharp downward blow with the side of the hand.

Karen, *kə-ren', n.* (one of) a people of eastern and southern Burma: the language of the Karens.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **Karenn'i,** (one of) a group of eastern Karen peoples whose women stretch their necks by wearing brass collars.

karite, *kar'i-ti, n.* the shea-tree. [Native African name.]

Karling

katabolism, catabolism, *kat-ab'ə-lizm,* (*biol.*) *n.* the disruptive processes of chemical change in organisms—destructive metabolism, opposed to *anabolism*—*adj.* **katabolic** (*kat-ə-bol'ik*). [Gr. *katabolē*—*kataballein,* to throw down—*kata,* down, *ballein,* to throw.]

katabothron, katavothron, *kat-ə-both'ron, kat-av'oth-ron, n.* an underground water-channel. [Mod. Gr. *katabothron*—Gr. *kata,* down, *bothros,* hole.]

katadromous. Same as **catadromous.**

katakana, *kat-ä-kä'na, n.* a Japanese syllabary. [Jap.]

katathermometer, *ka-tə-thər-mom'i-tər, n.* an alcohol thermometer for measuring the cooling power of the air. [Gr. *kata,* down, and thermometer.]

kathakali, *käth-ə-kä'li, n.* a classical dance drama of Southern India. [Malayalam, drama.]

katharsis, kathode, kation. Same as **catharsis, cathode, cation.**

katydid, *kā'ti-did, n.* an American insect akin to the grasshopper. [Imit. of its note.]

katzenjammer, *kat'sən-jam-er,* or *-jam', n.* a hangover: a similar state of emotional distress (*fig.*): an uproar, clamour. [Ger., meaning 'cats' misery'.]

kaugh. See **kiaugh.**

kauri, *kow'ri,* or **kauri-pine,** *n.* a splendid coniferous forest-tree (*Agathis australis*), source of the well-known **kau'ri-gum,** a resin used in making varnish. [Maori.]

spice, shred onion, etc.: a similar European dish made with fish, rice, etc. [Hind. *khichri*.]

keech, *kēch*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a lump of fat. [Perh. conn. with cake.]

keek, *kēk*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to peep.—*n.* a peep.—*n.* **keek'er**, one who peeps or spies: an inspector of coal: an eye: a black eye.—**keek'ing-glass**, a mirror. [M.E. *kyke*; cf. Du. *kijken*, Ger. *kucken*.]

keel, *kēl*, *n.* the part of a ship extending along the bottom from stem to stern, and supporting the whole frame: a longitudinal member running along the under side of an airship's hull or gas-bag: the two lowest petals of a papilionaceous flower, arranged like a ship's keel (*bot.*): any narrow prominent ridge.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* to navigate: to turn keel upwards.—*n.* **keel'age**, dues for a keel or ship in port.—*adj.* **keeled**, keel-shaped (*bot.*): having a ridge on the back.—*v.t.* **keel'haul**, to punish by hauling under the keel of a ship by ropes from the one side to the other: to rebuke severely.—**keel'hauling**. [O.N. *kjölr*.]

keel, *kēl*, *n.* a low flat-bottomed boat: a coal-lighter: a ship.—*ns.* **keel'er**, **keel'man**, one who works on a barge. [Du. *kiel*, ship, prob.—O.E. *cēol*, ship.]

keel, *kēl*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to cool. [O.E. *cēlan*, to chill.]

keel, *kēl*, (*Scot.*) *n.* red ochre, ruddle.—*v.t.* to mark with ruddle. [Origin obscure: Gael. *cíl*, ruddle, may be from this word.]

keelie, *kē'li*, (*Scot.*) *n.* the kestrel or other hawk:

esp. upon the insane, or upon animals in captivity: a custodian: a gamekeeper: the title of certain officials as *Lord Keeper* (*of the Great Seal*), whose office since 1757 has been merged in that of Lord Chancellor: one who keeps a mistress (*obs.*): a wicket-keeper: the socket that receives the bolt of a lock: the armature of a magnet: a guard-ring; **keep'ership**, office of a keeper; **keep'ing**, care: preservation: reservation: retention: observance: custody: charge: maintenance, support (*Shak.*): maintenance of, or as, a mistress: just proportion: harmonious consistency.—**keep'ing-room** (*dial.*), a sitting-room, parlour; **keep'sake**, something given to be kept for the sake of the giver: an annual gift-book (such as *The Keepsake* itself, 1827-56).—*adj.* (also **keep'saky**) sumptuously inane.—**for keeps**, as a permanent possession: for good: permanently: with serious intent: defensively (in cricket, *Austr.*); **how are you keeping?** how are you?; **keep an act**, formerly, to hold an academical disputation; **keep an eye on, keep chapel, company, counsel, distance, hours, house, the peace, a term**, etc. (see the nouns); **keep at it**, to persist in anything; **keep back**, to withhold: to keep down, repress; **keep body and soul together**, to maintain life; **keep down**, to restrain: to repress: to remain low: to set in lower-case type, avoiding capitals; **keep from**, to abstain from: to remain away from: **keep going in** (a thing), to keep one supplied with it;

kellaut. See **killut.**

kelp, *kelp, n.* any large brown seaweed, wrack: the calcined ashes of seaweed, a source of soda, iodine, etc.—Also **kilp.** [M.E. *culp*; origin unknown.]

kelpie, kelpy, *kel'pi,* (*Scot.*) *n.* a malignant water-sprite haunting fords in the form of a horse: a kind of collie (*Austr.*). [Origin uncertain.]

kelson. Same as **keelson.**

kelt, *kelt, n.* a salmon, etc., that has just spawned. [Origin unknown.]

kelt, *kelt,* (*Scot.*) *n.* coarse cloth usu. made of black and white wool mixed and not dyed.—*n.* and *adj.* **kelt'er.** [Origin obscure.]

Kelt, Keltic. Same as **Celt, Celtic.**

kelter, *kelt'ər,* **kilter,** *kilt'ər,* (mainly *dial.* and *U.S.*) *n.* good condition. [Origin unknown.]

keltie, kelty, *kel'ti,* (*Scot.*) *n.* a bumper, esp. one imposed as a penalty on one who does not drain his glass completely.

Kelvin, *kel'vin, adj.* applied to a thermometer scale with absolute zero for zero and centigrade degrees.—*n.* **kel'vin** (SI units), the unit of temperature (formerly 'degree Kelvin'): kilowatt-hour (*rare*). [Sir William Thomson, Lord *Kelvin* (1824-1907), physicist.]

kemb, *kem,* (*obs.* and *dial.*) *v.t.* to comb.—*adj.* **kempt** (*kemt, kempt*), combed. [O.E. *cemban.*]

kembo. Same as **kimbo.**

kemp, *kemp, n.* the coarse, rough hairs of wool: (*pl.*) knotty hair that will not felt. [O.N. *kampr,* beard.]

Kennick, *ken'ik, n.* the jargon of tramping tinkers.

kenning, kenno. See **ken** (1).

kenosis, *ken-ō'sis, n.* the self-limitation of the Logos in incarnation.—*adj.* **kenotic** (*-ot'ik*).—*n.* **kenot'icist** (*-i-sist*), a believer in kenosis. [Gr. *kenōsis,* emptying, from Phil. ii. 7.]

Kensington, *ken'zing-tən, adj.* (of person) interested exclusively in an artificial city life and in material values. [Part of a London borough.]

kenspeckle, *ken'spek-l, adj.* easily recognised: conspicuous.—Also (*N. of England*) **ken'speck.** [Appar. O.N. *kennispeki,* power of recognition.]

kent, *kent,* (*Scot.*) *n.* a leaping or punting pole.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to punt or pole. [Cf. **quant.**]

kent. See **ken** (1).

kent-bugle, *kent'-bū'gl, n.* an obsolete key-bugle. [Supposed to be named after a Duke of Kent.]

kente cloth, *ken'ti,* a silk cloth made in Ghana by sewing together long narrow handwoven strips. [Origin uncertain.]

Kentish, *kent'ish, adj.* of *Kent.*—*n.* the dialect of Kent, Essex, etc.—**Kent'ish-fire',** synchronised volleys of applause—probably from anti-Catholic demonstrations in Kent, 1828-29; **Kent'ish-man,** a native of W. Kent (one born east of the Medway being a *Man of Kent*); **Kent'ish-rag',** a rough limestone in the Lower Greensand of Kent.

kentledge, *kent'lij, n.* pig-iron in a ship's hold for ballast.—Also **kint'ledge.** [Origin unknown.]

kep, *kep,* (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to catch (an approaching object):—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **kep**

kern(e), *kûrn*, *n.* an Irish foot-soldier: a boor.—*adj.* **ker'nish.** [From Ir.—O. Gael; see cateran.]

kern, *kûrn*, *v.i.* to granulate. [Cf. corn.]

kern, *kûrn*, (*print.*) *n.* part of a type that projects beyond the body and rests on an adjoining letter. [Fr. *carne*, a projecting angle—L. *cardō*, *-inis*.]

kernel, *kûr'nl*, *n.* a seed within a hard shell: the edible part of a nut: a gland (*rare*): a nucleus: the important part of anything.—*adj.* **ker'nelly**, full of, or resembling, kernels. [O.E. *cyrnel*—*corn*, grain, and dim. suffix *-el*; Ger. *kern*, a grain.]

kernite, *kûrn'it*, *n.* hydrated oxide of sodium and boron. [*Kern* Co., California, where much is mined.]

kerogen, *ker'ō-jen*, *n.* the organic matter in oil-shale that gives oil on distillation. [Gr. *kēros*, wax, and root of *gennaein*, to generate.]

kerosine, *ker'o-sēn*, *n.* paraffin-oil obtained from shale or by distillation of petroleum. This spelling is now used commercially; ***kerosene*** is the older spelling. [Gr. *kēros*, wax.]

kersantite, *kûr'sən-tit*, *n.* a dyke-rock of black mica and plagioclase. [*Kersanton*, a locality in Brittany.]

kersey, *kûr'zi*, *n.* a coarse woollen cloth. [Perh. from *Kersey* in Suffolk.]

kerseymere, *kûr'zi-mēr*, or *-mēr'*, *n.* twilled cloth of the finest wools. [For cassimere, cashmere.]

kerve, *kûrv'*, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) a form of carve.

kerygma, *kə-rig'mə*, *n.* (preaching of) the Chris-

serted to prevent relative motion: a tapered piece of metal for fixing the boss of a wheel, etc., to a shaft: a spanner: the middle stone of an arch: a piece of wood let into another piece crosswise to prevent warping: in musical instruments, a lever or piston-end pressed to produce the sound required: a similar part in other instruments for other purposes, as in a typewriter or calculating machine: a lever to close or break an electrical circuit: a dry winged fruit, as of ash or maple, often hanging with others in bunches: a fret pattern: preparation of a surface to take plaster, glue, or the like: a keynote (*obs.*): a system of tones definitely related to one another in a scale: that which gives command of anything or upon which success turns: a scheme or diagram of explanation or identification: a set of answers to problems: a crib translation: that which leads to the solution of a problem: a leading principle: general tone of voice, emotion, morals, etc.—*v.t.* to lock or fasten with a key: to furnish with a key: to give an advertisement a feature that will enable replies to it to be identified: to attune (with *to*): to stimulate (to a state of nervous tension and excitement), raise (in pitch or standard), increase (with *up*).—*adj.* vital: essential: crucial.—*adjs.* **keyed**, furnished with a key or keys: set to a particular key: in a state of tension or readiness; **key'less**, without a key: not requiring a key.—**key'board**, a range of keys or levers in a musical or other instrument:

[redacted]

khaddar, *kud'ər*, *n*. in India, hand-spun, hand-woven cloth.—Also **khadi**. [Hind. *khādar*, *khādī*.]

khaki, *kä'ki*, *adj*. dust-coloured, dull brownish or greenish yellow: militaristically imperialist (*hist*.).—*adv*. (*hist*.) with war-spirit.—*n*. a light drab cloth used for military uniforms. [Urdu and Pers. *khākī*, dusty.]

khalat, *kal'ət*. Same as killut.

khalif. See caliph.—*ns*. **khalifa**, **khalifah**, *kä-lē'fä*, a caliph: a Senusi leader: the Mahdi's successor; **khalifat**, **khalifate**, *käl'i-fat*, *-fāt*, the caliphate. [Ar. *khalīfah*.]

khamsin, *kam'sin*, *-sēn'*, *n*. a hot S. or S.E. wind in Egypt, blowing for about fifty days from mid-March. [Ar. *khamsīn—khamsūn*, fifty.]

khan, *kān*, *n*. an Eastern inn, a caravanserai. [Ar. *khān*.]

khan, *kān*, *n*. in N. Asia, a prince or chief: in Persia, a governor.—*ns*. **khan'ate**, a khan's dominion or jurisdiction; **khan'um** (*-ōōm*), lady: Mrs. [Turki (and thence Pers.) *khān*, lord or prince.]

kharif, *kə-rēf'*, (*India*) *n*. crop sown before the monsoon to ripen in autumn. [Hind. *kharīf*—Ar., gathered.]

khat. Same as kat (1).

Khaya, *kā'yə*, *n*. a genus of African trees akin to mahogany. [Wolof *khaye*.]

kheda, **keddah**, *ked'a*, *n*. an enclosure for catching wild elephants: the operation of catching wild elephants. [Hindi *khedā*.]

medans turn in prayer.—Also **keb'lah**. [Ar. *qiblah*.]

kibosh, *ki'bosh*, *ki-bosh'*, (*coll*.) *n*. nonsense, rot. —*v.t*. to dispose of finally.—**put the kibosh on**, to kibosh. [Ety. obscure.]

kick, *kik*, *v.t*. to hit with the foot: to put or drive by blows with the foot: to start or work by foot on a pedal: to achieve by a kick or kicking: to free oneself from (e.g. a habit).—*v.i*. to thrust out the foot with violence: to show opposition or resistance: to recoil violently: to jerk violently: to move as if kicked: to be exposed to kicking, lie around (often with *about*): to flourish (usu. in *pr.p*.).—*n*. a blow or fling with the foot: the recoil of a gun: a jerk: kicking power: resistance: resilience: fashion (*arch. slang*): the depression in the bottom of a bottle: stimulus, pungency (*coll*.): thrill (*coll*.): dismissal (esp. with *the*; *slang*): sixpence (*slang*): an enthusiastic but short-lived interest: a phase of such interest.—*adj*. **kick'able**.—*n*. **kick'er**, one who kicks, esp. a horse.—**kick'back** (*U.S.*), part of a sum received paid to another by confidential agreement for favours past or to come: money paid in return for protection; **kick'ing-strap'**, a strap behind a draught-horse's hindquarters to prevent kicking; **kick'-off'**, the first kick in a game of football; **kick'-start'**, the starting of an engine by a treadle; **kick'-up'**, a disturbance: a dance: a depression in the bottom of a bottle. —**for kicks**, for thrills; **kick around**, move around fr

kidney, *kid'ni*, *n.* one of two flattened glands that secrete urine: temperament, humour, disposition—hence, sort or kind.—**kid'ney-bean'**, the French bean; **kidney machine**, an artificial kidney (q.v.); **kid'ney-ore'**, haematite in kidney-shaped masses; **kid'ney-potā'to**, a kidney-shaped variety of potato; **kid'ney-stone'**, nephrite: a septarian nodule: a hard deposit in the kidney; **kid'ney-vetch**, any plant of the papilionaceous genus Anthyllis, including lady's fingers. [M.E. *kidenei* (pl. *kideneiren*), perh. a comp. of *ei* (pl. *eiren*), egg, confused sometimes with *nere*, kidney.]

kie-kie, *kē'ā-kē-ā*; *kē'kē*, *n.* a New Zealand high-climbing shrub (*Freycinetia banksii*) of the screw-pine family. [Maori.]

kier, keir, *kēr*, *n.* a bleaching vat. [Cf. O.N. *ker*, tub.]

kierie, *kē'rē*, (*S.Afr.*) *n.* a stick. [Prob. Hottentot.]

kieselguhr, *kē'zl-gōōr*, *n.* diatomite. [Ger.,—*kiesel*, flint, *guhr*, fermentation.]

kieserite, *kēz'ər-it*, *n.* a mineral, hydrated magnesium sulphate ($MgSO_4H_2O$), a source of Epsom salts. [After D. G. *Kieser* (1779-1862) of Jena.]

kieve. See **keeve.**

kight (*Spens.*). Same as **kite** (1).

kikumon, *kik'ōō-mon*, *n.* the chrysanthemum badge of the Japanese imperial family. [Jap. *kiku*, chyrsanthemum, *mon*, badge.]

Kikuyu, *ki-*, *kē-kōō'ū*, *n.* an agricultural Negro tribe of Kenya: a member thereof.—**kikuyu** (**grass**), an African grass (*Pennisetum clandes-*

(*coll.*), in an irresistible manner. [M.E. *killen* or *cullen*.]

kill, *kil*, (U.S. *dial.*) *n.* a stream, brook: a river: a channel (used chiefly in place-names, particularly in areas originally settled by Dutch). [Du. *kil* from M.Du. *kille*, a channel.]

killadar, *kil'ə-dār*, *n.* the commandant of a fort or garrison. [Hind. (Pers.) *qil'adār*.]

killas, *kil'əs*, *n.* clay slate. [Cornish miners' term.]

killcrop, *kil'krop*, *n.* an insatiate child: a changeling. [L.G. *kilkrop*; Ger. *kielkropf*.]

killdee, *kil'dē*, *n.* the largest North American ringplover.—Also **kill'deer**. [Imit.]

killick, killock, *kil'ik*, *-ək*, *n.* a small anchor: its fluke. [Origin obscure.]

killogie, *ki-lō'gi*, (*Scot.*) *n.* the space before the fireplace of a kiln. [kiln, logie.]

killut, *kil'ut*, *n.* in India, a robe of honour or other ceremonial present.—Also **kell'aut, khal'at khil'at.** [Hind. and Pers. *khil'at*.]

Kilmarnock, *kil-mär'nək*, *n.* a kind of closely woven broad blue cap originally made at *Kilmarnock*.—**Kilmarnock cowl**, a kind of nightcap.

kiln, *kiln*, *kil*, *n.* a large oven for drying, baking, or calcining corn, hops, bricks, pottery, limestone, etc.—*v.t.* **kiln'-dry**, to dry in a kiln:—*pa.p.* and *adj.* **kiln'-dried.**—**kiln'-hole**, the mouth of a kiln. [O.E. *cyln*, *cylen*—L. *culīna*, a kitchen.]

kilo, *kēl'ō*, *n.* a shortened form of kilogram(me) or sometimes of other

kin, *kin*, *n*. persons of the same family: relatives: relationship: affinity.—*adj*. related.—*adj*. **kin′less**, without relations.—**next of kin**, the relatives (lineal or collateral) of a deceased person, among whom his personal property is distributed if he dies intestate: the person(s) most closely related to an individual by blood or marriage, or a legal ruling; **of kin**, of the same kin. [O.E. *cynn*; O.N. *kyn*, Goth. *kuni*, family, race; cog. with L. *genus*, Gr. *genos*.]

kin, *kin*, *n*. a Japanese and Chinese weight, the catty. [Jap. *kin*, Chin. *chin*.]

-kin, a noun suffix denoting a diminutive, as lamb*kin*, mani*kin*; also in proper names, as Jen*kin* (*John*), Wil*kin* (*William*). [Prob. Du. or L.G.; cf. Ger. *-chen*.]

kina, kinakina. See **quina.**

kinaesthesis, in U.S. **kinesthesis**, *kin-ēs-thē′sis*, *kin-*, *-es-*, *n*. sense of movement or of muscular effort.—Also **kinaesthē′sia** (*-zi-ə*, *-zyə*).—*adj*. **kinaesthetic** (*-thet′ik*), pertaining to kinaesthesis. [Gr. *kīneein*, to move, *aisthēsis*, sensation.]

kinchin, *kin′chin*, *n*. a child in thieves' slang.—**kin′chin-cove** (*obs*.), a boy; **kin′chin-lay**, the robbing of children; **kin′chin-mort** (*obs*.), a girl. [Appar. Ger. *kindchen*, little child.]

kincob, *king′kəb*, *n*. a rich silk fabric embroidered with gold or silver thread made in India. [Hind. and Pers. *kimkhāb*.]

kind, *kind*, *n*. those of kin, a race: sort or species, a particular variety: nature, the material universe (*arch*.): innate character (of a person)

generations; **take it kindly**, feel it as a kindness; **take kindly to**, (often with *neg*.) to take a favourable view of, or to adopt (a practice) with enthusiasm. [O.E. *gecyndelic*; cf. **kind**.]

kindred, *kin′drid* (*Spens*. **kin′red**), *n*. relationship by blood, less properly, by marriage: relatives: a group of relatives, family, clan.—*adj*. akin: cognate: congenial.—*ns*. **kin′dredness**; **kin′dredship**. [M.E. *kinrede*—O.E. *cynn*, kin, and the suffix *-rǣden*, expressing mode or state.]

kine, *kīn*, (*B*.) *n.pl*. cows. [M.E. *kyen*, a doubled plural of O.E. *cū*, a cow, the plural of which is *cȳ*; cf. Scots **kye**.]

kinema, kinematograph. See **cinematograph.**

kinematics, *kin-i-mat′iks*, or *kīn-*, *n*. the science of motion without reference to force.—*adjs*. **kinemat′ic, -al.** [Gr. *kīnēma*, motion—*kīneein*, to move.]

kinesipathy, *kin-ē-sip′ə-thi*, *n*. a mode of treating disease by muscular movements, movement-cure—also **kinesither′apy**.—*adjs*. **kinesiat′ric**, **kinesipath′ic**.—*ns*. **kine′sipath**, **kinesip′athist**. [Gr. *kīnēsis*, movement.]

kinesis, *kī-nē′sis*, or *ki-*, *n*. movement, change of position, *specif*. under stimulus and with direction not precisely determined.—*ns*. **kinē′sics** (*pl*. treated as *sing*.), (study of) body movements which convey information in the absence of speech; **kinesiol′ogist**; **kinesiol′ogy**, scientific study of human movement, relating mechanics and anatomy. [Gr. *kīnēsis*, movement.]

kinesthesis, etc. U.S. spelling of **kinaesthesis, etc.**

art of governing, mostly in a bad sense; **king'-crow**, a kind of drongo; **king'cup**, the buttercup: the marsh-marigold; **king'fish**, the opah; **king'-fisher**, a fish-eating bird with very brilliant plumage, the halycon; **King Log**, a do-nothing king, as opp. to **King Stork**, one who devours his frog-subjects—from Aesop's fable; **king'-maker**, one who has the creating of kings in his power; **king mob**, the vulgar multitude; **king'-of-arms'** (sometimes **-at-arms'**), a principal herald (those of England having the designations Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy and Ulster (includes N. Ireland), of Scotland, Lyon); **king'-penguin**, a large penguin, smaller than the emperor; **king'-pin**, a tall pin, or one prominently placed: a pin on which swivels an axle of the type of that of an automobile front-wheel: the most important person of a group engaged in an undertaking; **king'post**, a perpendicular beam in the frame of a roof rising from the tie-beam to the ridge; **king'-sal'mon**, the largest Pacific salmon, the quinnat; **King's Bench** (**Queen's Bench** in a queen's reign), formerly a court in which the king sat: now a division of the High Court of Justice; **king's'-chair, -cush'ion**, a seat formed by two persons clasping wrists; **king's counsel** (or **queen's counsel**), an honorary rank of barristers and advocates; **king's English**, correct standard speech; **king's'-e'vil**, a scrofulous disease formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of the king; **king's'-hood**, the second stomach of a

kinkajou, *king'kə-jōō*, *n.* a South American animal allied to the raccoon. [App. from a North Amer. Indian word misapplied.]

kinnikinick, *kin-ĭ-kin-ik'*, *n.* a mixture used by American Indians as a substitute for tobacco: a species of cornel or other plant entering into it. [From Algonquin, mixture.]

kino, *kē'nō*, *n.* an astringent exudation from various tropical trees. [App. of W. African origin.]

kinsfolk, *kinz'fōk*, *n.* folk or people kindred or related to one another.—Also **kins'folks**.—*ns.* **kin'ship**, relationship; **kins'man**, a man of the same kin or race with another:—*fem.* **kins'-woman**. [See kin.]

kintledge. See kentledge.

kiosk, *kē'osk*, *ki-osk'*, *n.* an Eastern garden pavilion: a small roofed stall for sale of papers sweets, etc., either out-of-doors or inside a public building: a bandstand: a public telephone box. [Turk. *kiöshk*, *keushk*—Pers. *kūshk*.]

kip, *kip*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to play truant.—Also *n.* in the phrase *to play the kip*, to play truant. [Origin uncertain.]

kip, *kip*, *n.* the skin of a young animal.—**kip'-skin**, leather made from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calfskin and cow-hide. [Obs. Du., bunch of hides, is suggested.]

kip, *kip*, *n.* a level or slight incline at the end of an underground way, on which the tubs of coal stand till hoisted up the shaft with it. [A Northern Eng. form of church.—O.N. *kirkja*—O.E. *cirice*.]

kirn, *kirn*, **kern**, *kern*, *kûrn*, (*Scot.*) *n.* the cutting of the last sheaf or handful of the harvest: a harvest-home.—**kirn′-ba′by, corn′-ba′by, kirn′-doll′ie, corn′-maid′en**, a dressed-up figure made of the last handful of corn cut. [Origin unknown.]

kirn, *kirn*, *n.* a Northern form of churn.—**kirn′-milk′**, buttermilk.

kirschwasser, *kērsh′väs-ər*, *n.* a liqueur made from the wild cherry.—Also **kirsch**. [Ger., cherry water.]

kirtle, *kûr′tl*, *n.* a sort of gown or outer petticoat: a mantle.—*adj.* **kir′tled**. [O.E. *cyrtel*; Dan. *kjortel*; O.N. *kyrtill*; app—L. *curtus*, short.]

kisan, *kē′sän*, (*India*) *n.* a peasant. [Hindi *kisān*.]

Kislev, Chislev, *kis′lef*, **Kisleu**, *kis′li-ōō*, *n.* the third (ecclesiastically ninth) Jewish month, parts of November and December. [Heb.]

kismet, *kiz′met*, or *kis′*, *n.* fate, destiny. [Turk. *qismet*—Ar. *qisma*.]

kiss, *kis*, *v.t.* to caress or salute with the lips: to touch gently.—*v.i.* to salute with the lips: to collide.—*n.* a caress or salute with the lips: a drop of sealing-wax.—*n.* **kiss′er**, one who kisses: the mouth (*pugilistic slang*).—**kiss′-curl**, a small curl at the side of the forehead; **kiss′ing-com′fit**, a perfumed comfit for sweetening the breath; **kissing cousin**, a more or less distant relation with whom one is on terms familiar enough to kiss on meeting; **kissng-crust**, that part of the

(*obs. Scot.*): anything eaten as a relish with other food (chiefly *Scot.*).—*v.t.* to regale in the cook-room (*Shak.*): to serve as relish to (*Scot.*): to make palatable (*Scot.*): to use sparingly, make to last (*Scot.*).—*ns.* **kitch′endom**, the domain of the kitchen; **kitch′ener**, a person employed in the kitchen: a cooking-stove; **kitchenette′**, a tiny kitchen: a compact combined kitchen and pantry.—**kitchen Dutch, kitchen Kaffir** (*arch. S.Afr.*), a mixture of Dutch or Kaffir with English, used in speaking to native servants; **kitch′en-fee**, the fat that falls from meat in roasting—the cook's perquisite; **kitch′en-fur′niture**, the furniture of a kitchen: the percussion instruments of an orchestra; **kitch′en-gar′den**, a garden where vegetables are cultivated for the kitchen; **kitch′en-knave**, a scullion; **kitch′en-maid**, a maid or servant whose work is in the kitchen; **kitch′en-midd′en** (Dan. *kjökkenmödding*), a prehistoric rubbish-heap; **kitchen physic** (*Milt.*), substantial fare; **kitch′en-range**, a kitchen grate with oven, boiler, etc., attached, for cooking.—*adj.* **kitch′en-sink′**, (of plays, etc.) dealing with sordid real-life situations.—**kitch′en-stuff**, material used in kitchens: kitchen refuse, esp. fat from pots, etc.; **kitchen unit**, a set of up-to-date kitchen fitments; **kitch′en-wench**, a kitchen-maid. [O.E. *cycene*—L. *coquīna*—*coquĕre*, to cook.]

kite, *kīt*, *n.* a rapacious bird of the hawk kind: a rapacious person: a light frame covered with paper or cloth for flying in the air: a more

kitty, *kit'i*, (*Northern* and *slang*) *n.* a jail: a pool or fund: the jack (*bowls*).

kiwi, *kē'wi*, *n.* the Apteryx: a New Zealander (*slang*): a non-flying member of an airfield staff (*slang*). [Maori, from its cry.]

klang, *klang*, (*mus.*) *n.* a complex tone, composed of fundamental and harmonics: timbre.—Also **clang**.—**klang'farbe** (*-fär-bə*), tone-colour, timbre. [Ger.]

klavier, *klä-vēr'*, *n.* clavier. [Ger.—Fr. *clavier*.]

klaxon, *klaks'ən*, *n.* orig., a mechanical horn with rasping sound: (*cap.*) electric horn (registered trademark).

Kleig light. Same as Klieg light.

Klein bottle, *klīn*, (*math.*) *n.* a one-sided surface obtained by pulling the narrow end of a tapering cylinder through the wall of the cylinder and then stretching the narrow end and joining it to the larger end. [Felix *Klein*, Ger. mathematician.]

klendusic, *klen-dū'sik*, *adj.* of plants, able to withstand disease by means of some protective mechanism.—*n.* **klendū'sity**. [Gr. *kleidoein*, to lock up—*kleis*, a key.]

klepht, *kleft*, *n.* a Greek or Albanian brigand.—*adj.* **klepht'ic**.—*n.* **klepht'ism**. [Mod. Gr. *klephtēs*—anc. Gr. *kleptēs*, thief—*kleptein*, to steal.]

kleptomania, *klep-tō-mā'ni-ə*, *n.* a mania for stealing: a morbid impulse to secrete things.—*n.* **kleptomā'niac**. [Gr. *kleptein*, to steal, *maniā*, madness.]

noise: to break in pieces with blows, as stones: to pronounce with a snapping effect: to rap: bite off, nibble: to steal:—*pr.p.* **knapp'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **knapped**.—*v.i.* **knapp'le**, to nibble.—*n.* **knapp'er**, one who breaks stones, esp. one who breaks up flint-flakes for gun-flints.—**knap'-bottle**, the bladder-campion; **knapp'ing-hammer** (*Scot.*), a hammer for breaking stones. [Du. *knappen*, to crack or crush.]

knap, *nap*, (*obs.* except *dial.*) *n.* a protuberance: a hillock: a hill-crest. [O.E. *cnæpp*.]

knapsack, *nap'sak*, *n.* a case for necessaries borne on the back: a rucksack. [Du. *knappen*, to crack, eat.]

knapskull, **knapscull**, **knapscal**, *nap'skəl*, (*Scot. obs.*) *n.* a kind of helmet. [Origin unknown.]

knapweed, *nap'wēd*, *n.* a composite plant of the genus Centaurea, like a spineless thistle. [Earlier *knopweed*; see knop.]

knar, **gnar**, *när*, *n.* a knot on a tree.—*adj.* **knarred**, **gnarred**, **gnarled**, knotty. [Cf. L.G. *knarre*, Du. *knar*; also knur.]

knar, *när*. Same as gnar.

knave, *nāv*, *n.* orig., as in *Shak.*, a boy: a serving-boy: a false, deceitful fellow: a playing-card bearing the picture of a servant or soldier.—*ns.* **knav'ery**, dishonesty; **knave'ship** (*Scot.*), a certain quantity of grain, the due of the miller's servant.—*adj.* **knav'ish**, fraudulent: rascally.—*adv.* **knav'ishly**.—*n.* **knav'ishness**.—**knave'-bairn** (*Scot.*), a male child. [O.E. *cnafa*, *cnapa*, a boy, a youth; Ger. *knabe*, *knappe*.]

—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **kneeled, knelt** (*nelt*).—*n.* **kneel′er,** one who kneels: a flat cushion to rest the knees on while kneeling: a hassock. [O.E. *cnēowlian*.]

kneipe, *knī′pə*, (Ger.) a tavern, a student's beer-house or drinking party.

knell, *nel*, *n.* the stroke of a bell: the sound of a bell at a death or funeral.—*v.i.* to sound as a bell: toll.—*v.t.* to summon as by a tolling bell. [O.E. *cnyllan*, to beat noisily; Du. and Ger. *knallen*.]

knelt, *nelt*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **kneel.**

Knesset, *knes′it*, *n.* the one-chamber parliament of Israel. [Heb., assembly.]

knevell, a form of **nevel.**

knew, *nū*, *pa.t.* of **know.**

knicker. Same as **nicker** (3).

knickerbocker, *nik′ər-bok-ər*, (*cap.*) *n.* descendant of one of the original Dutch settlers of New York: (*cap.*) a New Yorker: (in *pl.*) loose breeches gathered in at the knee.—Also *n.pl.* **knick′ers, knicks** (*coll.*), **knickerbockers:** a woman's under-garment of similar form, covering the thigh and not always gathered in.—*adj.* **knick′ered,** clad in knickers. [From the wide-breeched Dutchmen in Knickerbocker's (Washington Irving's) humorous *History of New York*.]

knick-knack, *nik′-nak*, *n.* a small, trifling ornamental or would-be ornamental article—dim. **knick-knack′et.**—*ns.* **knick-knack′atory,** a collection of knick-knacks; **knick-knack′ery,** knick-knacks collectively.—*adj.* **knick′-knacky.** —Also **nick′-nack,** etc. [A doubling of **knack.**]

ance of offences within twelve miles of the king's abode; **knight′-service,** tenure by a knight on condition of military service; **knight's fee,** a holding of land for which knight-service was required; **knight's progress,** a series of moves in which a knight may visit every square on the chess-board; **Knights Templars** (see **temple**).—*The following are jocular titles used formerly* (*excluding* **knight of the shire,** *which is hist.*):—**knight of industry,** a footpad, thief, or sharper; **knight of St Crispin,** a shoemaker; **knight of the pestle,** an apothecary; **knight of the post** (i.e. possibly the whipping-post), a professional false witness and offerer of bail; **knight of the rainbow,** a flunkey (from his livery); **knight of the road,** a highwayman: a commercial traveller: a tramp; **knight of the shears,** a tailor; **knight of the shire,** a member of parliament for a county; **knight of the spigot,** a tapster, a publican; **knight of the stick,** a compositor; **knight of the whip,** a coachman.—**Knights of Labour,** in the United States, a national labour organisation; **Knights of Malta** (see **hospital**). [O.E *cniht*, youth, servant, warrior; Ger. and Du. *knecht*, servant.]

Kniphofia, *nip-hōf′i-ə*, *n.* an African genus of the lily family, otherwise called *Tritoma*, the red-hot poker or torch-lily. [Named after J. H. *Kniphof* (1704-65), German botanist.]

knit, *nit*, *v.t.* to form into a knot (*arch.*): to tie together (*arch.*): to intertwine: to unite into network by needles or machinery: to make by means of knitting-needles or knitt a beating on a door: a rap: a noise as if of something that knocks: knock in an internal-combustion engine: a piece knocked off.—**knock'about**, a boisterous performance with horseplay: a performer of such turns: a doer of odd jobs (*Austr.*): a small yacht without bowsprit: a small motor-car suitable for doing short journeys.—*adj.* of the nature of knock-about: suitable for rough use.—*adj.* **knock'-down**, such as to overthrow: adapted for being taken to pieces: (of prices) very low.—**knock'er-up**, a person employed to rouse workers in the morning; **knock'ing-shop** (*slang*), a brothel; **knock'-knee**, state of being knock-kneed.—*adj.* **knock'-kneed**, having knees that knock or touch in walking: weak (*fig.*).—**knock'out'**, the act of knocking out: a blow that knocks out: a combination among dealers at an auction: any person or thing of outstanding attraction or excellence (*coll.*).—*adj.* (of a competition) eliminating losers at each round.—**knockout auction**, an auction where the bidders are largely swindling confederates; **knockout drops**, a drug put in a drink to render the drinker unconscious; **knock'-rating**, the measurement of freedom from detonation of a fuel in an internal-combustion engine in terms of the percentage of octane in an octane-heptane mixture of equivalent knock-proneness; **knock'-up'**, (in tennis, etc.) practice immediately before a match.—**knock about, around**, to mistreat physically: to saunter, loaf about: to travel

flower-bed (*dial.*): a tangle: a difficulty: the main point or central part of a tangle, intricacy, problem, or difficulty: a complex of lines, mountains, etc.: the base of a branch buried in a later growth of wood: a node or joint in a stem, esp. of a grass: a lump: a concretion: a swelling: a knob: a boss: a bud: a hill: a clump or cluster: a measured quantity of yarn: a division of the knot-marked log-line: a nautical mile per hour, used in navigation and meteorology: (loosely) a nautical mile.—*v.t.* to tie in a knot: to unite closely: to make knotty: to make by knotting: to remove knots from: to cover knots in (before painting wood).—*v.i.* to form a knot or knots: to knit knots for a fringe: —*pr.p.* **knott'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **knott'ed**.—*adjs.* **knot'less**, without knots; **knott'ed**, full of, or having, knots.—*ns.* **knott'er**, a person or contrivance that makes or removes knots; **knott'iness**, the quality of being knotty; **knott'ing**, formation or removal of knots: covering of knots before painting: material for the purpose: fancywork done by knitting threads into knots.—*adj.* **knott'y**, containing knots: hard, rugged: difficult: intricate.—**knot'grass**, a much-jointed species of Polygonum, a common weed: applied also to various grasses; **knot'-hole**, a hole in wood where a knot has fallen out; **knot'work**, ornamental work made with knots: carving or decoration in interlaced forms.—**bowline knot** (see **bowline**); **granny knot** (see **granny**); **porters' knot**, a shoulder-pad with loop for the forehead cognisance (*law*): sexual intimacy (*arch.*).—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to acknowledge.—*adj.* **knowl'edgeable**, possessing knowledge: intelligent.—**knowledge box** (*slang*), the head.—**to one's knowledge**, so far as one knows. [M.E. *knowleche*, where *-leche* is unexplained; see know.]

knub, nub, *nub*, *n.* a knob: a small lump: the waste or refuse of silk-cocoons.—*n.* **knubb'le, nubb'le**, a small lump.—*adjs.* **knubb'ly, nubb'ly, knubb'y, nubby**. [Cf. Low Ger. *knubbe*.]

knubble, nubble, *nub'l*, **knobble**, *nob'l*, *v.t.* to beat with the fists: to knock. [knob.]

knuckle, *nuk'l*, *n.* projecting joint of a finger: the knee-joint of a calf or pig (*cook.*).—*v.i.* (in marbles) to touch the ground with the knuckles (usu. with *down*): to touch the forehead as a mark of respect: to yield (usu. with *down* or *under*): to bend the knuckles or knee.—*v.t.* to touch with the knuckle: to shoot from the thumb knuckle.—**knuck'le-bone**, any bone with a rounded end: (in *pl.*) the game of dibs; **knuck'le-bow**, the curved part of a sword-guard that covers the fingers; **knuck'leduster**, a metal covering for the knuckles, like a cestus, for attack or defence; **knuck'le-joint**, a joint where the forked end of a connecting-rod is joined by a bolt to another piece of the machinery.—**near the knuckle**, on the verge of the indecent. [M.E. *knokel*, not recorded in O.E.; cf. Du. *knokkel* (dim. of *knok*), Ger. *knöchel*, ankle-bone, knuckl

the common language of a larger area. [Gr. *koinē* (*dialektos*), common (dialect).]

kokra, *kok'ra*, *n.* the wood of an Indian tree (Aporosa) of the spurge family, used for making flutes, clarinets, etc.

kok-sagyz, *kok'-sä'gēz*, *n.* a species of dandelion (*Taraxacum kok-saghyz*) from the Tien Shan, grown in Russia, etc., for rubber-making.

kokum, *kō'kəm*, *n.* an East Indian tree (*Garcinia indica*).—**kokum butter**, an edible fat got from its nuts. [Marathi *kokamb*, mangosteen.]

kola. See cola.

Kolarian, *kō-lā'ri-ən*, *n.* and *adj.* Munda (language).

kolinsky, *ko-lin'ski*, *n.* the fur of the polecat or mink. [Russ. *kolinski*, of the Kola Peninsula.]

kolkhoz, *kol-hhoz'*, *n.* a collective or co-operative farm. [Russ. abbrev. of *kollektivnoe khozyaistvo*.]

kolo, *kō'lō*, *n.* a Serbian dance or dance-tune. [Serb., wheel.]

Kominform, Komintern. Russian forms of Cominform, Comintern.

komissar. See commissar.

komitaji, *kō-mē-tä'jē*, *n.* orig. a member of the Bulgarian Revolutionary Committee in Macedonia: any Balkan guerrillero. [Turk. *qomitaji*, committee-man, bandit—*qomite*—Fr. *comité*, committee.]

kommers, *kom-ers'*, *n.* a German students' gathering.—*n.* **kommers'buch** (*-bōōhh*), a songbook for such occasions. [Ger.,—L. *commercium*, com-

kosmos. Same as cosmos.

koto, *kō'tō*, *n.* a Japanese musical instrument consisting of a long box with thirteen silk strings. [Jap.]

kotow, *kō-tow'*, *n.* the Chinese ceremony of prostration.—*v.i.* to perform that ceremony: to abase oneself before (with *to*).—Usually kowtow'. [Chin. *k'o*, knock, *t'ou*, head.]

kottabos, *kot'ə-bos*. Same as cottabus.

kotwal, cotwal, *kōt'wäl*, *n.* a chief constable or magistrate of an Indian town. [Hind. *kotwāl*.]

Kotytto, *kot-it'ō*, or **Kotys,** *kot'is*, *ns.* a Thracian goddess worshipped with wild orgies. [Gr. *Kotyttō*, *Kotys*.]

koulan, koumiss, kourbash, kouskous. See kulan, kumiss, kurbash, couscous.

kowhai, *kō'hī*, -(*h*)*wī*, *n.* a papilionaceous shrub (*Sophora tetraptera*) of New Zealand, etc.: the New Zealand glory-pea (Clianthus). [Maori.]

kowtow, *kow-tow'*, the more usual form of kotow.

kraal, *kräl*, *n.* a S. African native village: loosely, a single hut: a corral.—*v.t.* to pen. [Du. *kraal*—Port. *curral*—L. *currĕre*, to run.]

krait, *krīt*, *n.* a deadly Indian rock snake (*Bungarus caeruleus*). [Hind. *karait*.]

kraken, *krä'kən*, *n.* a fabled sea-monster. [Norw.; the -*n* is the def. art.]

krakowiak. See cracovienne (under Cracovian).

Krameria, *krä-mē'ri-a*, *n.* the rhatany genus of Caesalpiniaceae, or according to some, constituting a family Krameriā'ceae. [J. G. H. and W. H. *Kramer*, 18th-century German botanists.]

krummhorn, krumhorn, *kroŏm'hörn*, *n.* an old double-reed wind instrument with curved end: an organ reed-stop. [Ger., curved horn.]

kryometer, etc. Same as cryometer, etc.

krypsis, *krips'iș*, *n.* the 17th cent. doctrine that Christ secretly exercised divine powers. [Gr., concealment.]

krypton, crypton, *krip'ton*, *n.* an inert gas discovered in the air (where it is present in extremely small quantity) by Sir W. Ramsay in 1898 (Kr; atomic number 36). [Gr. *kryptein*, to hide.]

ksar, *ksär*, *n.* a Miltonic form of tsar.

Kshatriya, *kshat'ri-ya*, *n.* a member of the second or military caste among the Brahmanic Hindus. [Sans.]

k'thibh, *kthēv*, *n.* a textual reading in the Hebrew Scriptures: originally a marginal note calling attention to the textual form. [Heb. *kethībh*, written.]

kuchcha. Same as cutcha.

kuchen, *kōōhh'ən*, (Ger.) cake.

kudos, *kū'dos*, Gr. *kū'dos*, *n.* credit, fame, renown, prestige. [Gr. *kȳdos*, glory.]

kudu, koodoo, *kōō'dōō*, *n.* an African antelope with long spiral horns. [From Hottentot.]

kudzu, *kŏŏd'zōō*, *n.* an ornamental papilionaceous plant of China and Japan (*Pueraria thunbergiana*) with edible root tubers and a stem yielding a fibre. [Jap.]

Kufic, Cufic, *kū'fik*, *adj.* of Al *Kūfa*, south of Babylon: esp. of the lettering of its coins, in-named by Russians (who claimed its discovery in 1966) after a Russian physicist.

Kurd, *kōōrd*, *kûrd*, *n*. one of the people of Kurdistan, Iranian in speech, often blond, Xenophon's *Kardouchoi*.—*adj*. and *n*. **Kurd'ish**.

kurgan, *kōōr-gän'*, *n*. a sepulchral barrow. [Russ. from Tatar.]

kurhaus, *kōōr'hows*, *n*. a building in which a spa is housed. [Ger., lit. cure-house.]

Kuroshio, *kōō-rō'shi-ō*, *n*. a warm current flowing north along the western edge of the Pacific. [Jap., black stream.]

kurrajong, *kur'ə-jong*, *n*. an Australian name for various trees with fibrous bark. [Native name.]

kurre (*Spens*.). Same as cur.

kursaal, *kōōr'zäl*, *n*. the reception-room of a spa. [Ger., lit. cure-saloon.]

kurvey, *kûr-vā'*, (*rare S.Afr.*) *v.i.* to transport goods.—*n*. **kurvey'or**, transport rider. [Du. *karwei*, work—Fr. *corvée*; cf. corvée.]

kutch. Same as cutch (2).

kutcha. Same as cutcha.

kvass, *kväs*, *n*. rye-beer. [Russ. *kvas*.]

kyle, *kīl*, *n*. a narrow strait. [Gael. *caol*.]

kylie, kiley, kyley, *kī'li*, *n*. a boomerang. [Western Australian word.]

kylin, *kē'lin*, *n*. a fabulous animal figured in the decoration of Chinese pottery. [From Chinese *ch'ī lin*.]

kylix, *kil'* or *kīl'iks*. Same as cylix.

kyllosis, *kil-ō'sis*, *n*. club-foot. [Gr. *kyllōsis*.]

kyloe, *kī'lō*, *n*. one of the cattle of the Hebrides. [Origin unknown.]

kymograph, *kī'mō-gräf*, *n*. an instrument for recording the pressure of fluids, esp. of blood in a blood-vessel.—*adj*. **kymographic** (*-graf'ik*). [Gr. *kȳma*, a wave, *graphein*, to write.]

kynd, kynde, *kīnd*, (*Spens*.) *n*., *adj*., and *v.t.* Same as kind (1) and (2).

kyne (*Spens*.). Same as kine.

kyphosis, *kī-fō'sis*, *n*. a hunchbacked condition.—*adj*. **kyphotic** (*-fot'ik*). [Gr. *kȳphōsis*—*kȳphos*, a hump.]

Kyrie eleison, *kēr'i-e el-ā'i-son*, *kir'*, *kīr'i-e el-e-ē'son*, *el-e-ā'son*, etc., abbrev. **Kyrie**, *n*. a form of prayer in all

L

L, l, *el, n.* the eleventh letter in the Roman, the twelfth in our alphabet, representing a lateral liquid sound, the breath passing the side or sides of the tongue: anything shaped like the letter: used as a sign for pound (L. *libra*): as a Roman numeral L = 50, L̄ = 50,000: an elevated railway, or train (*U.S.*).

la, *lä, interj.* lo! see! behold! ah! indeed! [Cf. lo, law (5).]

la, *lä, n.* the sixth note of the scale in sol-fa notation—also spelt lah. [See Aretinian.]

laager, *lä'gər,* Afrik. form laer, not used in S. Afr. Eng., *n.* in South Africa, a defensive ring of ox-wagons: any extemporised fortification: an encampment.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to arrange or camp in a laager. [Cape Du. *lager*—Ger. *lager*, a camp; Du. *leger*; cf. lair, layer, leaguer.]

lab, *lab, n.* a familiar contraction of laboratory.

labanotation, *lāb-ə-nō-tā'shən, n.* the Laban system of ballet notation. [Rudolf von *Laban*, who proposed it.]

labarum, *lab'ə-rəm, n.* orig. a Roman military standard, the imperial standard after Constantine's conversion—with a monogram of the

lablab, *lab'lab, n.* a tropical bean (*Dolichos lablab*) with edible pods. [Ar. *lablāb.*]

laboratory, *lə-bor'-ə-tə-ri, lab'ə-rə-tə-ri, n.* orig. a chemist's workroom: a place for experimental work or research. [L. *labōrāre—labor*, work.]

labor improbus, *lā'bör im-prō'bəs, la'bor im-pro'bōōs,* (L.) persistent, dogged labour.

labour, in U.S. **labor,** *lā'bər, n.* toil: work: bodily work: pains: duties: a task requiring hard work: effort toward the satisfaction of needs: workers collectively: supply or services of workers, esp. bodily workers: the Labour Party or its cause, principles, or interest: the outcome of toil (*arch.*): trouble taken (*arch.*): exertion of influence (*arch.*): the pangs and efforts of childbirth: heavy pitching or rolling of a ship.—*adj.* of labour or the Labour Party.—*v.i.* to undergo labour: to work: to take pains: to be oppressed: to move slowly: to be in travail: to pitch and roll heavily (*naut.*).—*v.t.* to spend labour on (*arch.*): to cultivate (*dial.*): to elaborate, work out in detail: to strain, over-elaborate.—*adj.* **laborious** (*lə-bō', -bō'ri-əs*), involving or devoted to labour:

which it is difficult to find the way out: a maze: a tangle of intricate ways and connections: a perplexity: the cavities of the internal ear (*anat.*).—*adjs*. **labyrinth'al, labyrinth'ian, labyrinth'ic, -al, labyrinth'ine** (*-īn, -in*).—*ns*. **labyrinthi'tis**, inflammation of the inner ear; **labyrinth'odont**, an extinct stegocephalian amphibian of Carboniferous, Permian, and esp. Triassic times, so called from the mazy pattern of a section of the teeth (Gr. *odous, odontos*, tooth) in some. [Gr. *labyrinthos*, perh. conn. with *labrys*, the double axe; see labrys.]

lac. Same as lakh.

lac, *lak*, *n*. a dark-red transparent resin produced on the twigs of trees in the East by coccid insects.—**lac'-dye, lac'-lake**, scarlet colouring matters obtained from it. [Hind. *lākh*—Sans. *lākṣā*, 100,000 hence the (teeming) lac insect.]

laccolite, *lak'ō-līt*, *n*. a mass of igneous rock that has risen in a molten condition and bulged up the overlying strata to form a dome.—Also **lacc'olith** (*-lith*).—*adjs*. **laccolitic** (*-lit'ik*), **laccolith'ic**. [Gr. *lakkos*, a reservoir, *lithos*, a stone.]

lace, *lās*, *n*. a string for passing through holes: an ornamental fabric made by looping, knotting, plaiting, or twisting threads into definite patterns.—*v.t*. to fasten with a lace: to compress or pinch by lacing: to adorn with lace: to streak: to thrash: to reprimand severely: to intermix, as coffee with brandy, etc.: to intertwine.—*v.i*. to have lacing as mode of fastening: to practise tight-lacing.—*adj*. **laced**.—*n*. **lacet**

lachrymal duct, a duct that conveys tear-water from the inner corner of the eye to the nose; **lachrymal gland**, a gland at the outer angle of the eye that secretes tears; **lachrymal urn**, a tear-bottle. [From *lachryma*, a mediaeval spelling of L. *lacrima*, tear; cf. Gr. *dakry*; Eng. tear; Gr. *dakrȳma* may have influenced the spelling.]

lacinia, *lə-sin'i-ə*, *n*. a long narrow lobe in a leaf, etc.: the inner lobe of the maxilla (*entom.*):—*pl*. **lacin'iae** (*-ē*).—*adjs*. **lacin'iate, -d**, cut into narrow lobes, slashed.—*n*. **laciniā'tion**. [L., a lappet, tag.]

lack, *lak*, *n*. want, deficiency: a thing absent or in short supply.—*v.t*. to be without: to be short of or deficient in: to need: to miss (*obs.*).—*v.i*. (now usu. in *pr.p.*) to be wanting, absent: to be deficient: to be in want (*obs.*).—*adj*. **lack'ing**.—**lack'-all**, one who is destitute; **lack'-beard; lack'-brain** (*Shak.*), a fool; **lack'land**.—Also *adj*.—**lack'-Latin** (*obs.*; often *Sir John Lack-Latin*), an ignorant priest.—*adj*. uneducated, ignorant.—*adj*. **lack'-linen** (*Shak.*), wanting linen.—**lack'-love**, one who is deficient in love.—Also *adj*.—*adj*. **lack'-lus'tre**, dull, without brightness, sheen or vitality.—Also *n*. [Cf. M.L.G. and Du. *lak*, blemish.]

lack, *lak*, *n*. See good-lack under good.

lackadaisical, *lak-ə-dā'zi-kl*, *adj*. affectedly pensive: vapidly sentimental: listless: languishing.—*interjs*. (*arch*.) **lack'adai'sy, lack'aday**. [See alack-a-day.]

lactoflavin, *lak-tō-flā′vin*, *n.* an earlier name of riboflavin. [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk, *flāvus*, yellow.]

Lactuca, *lak-tū′kə*, *n.* the lettuce genus of composite plants, with milky juice. [L. *lactūca*—*lac*, *lactis*, milk.]

lacuna, *lə-*, *la-kū′nə*, *n.* a gap or hiatus: an intercellular space (*biol.*): a cavity: a depression in a pitted surface:—*pl.* lacū′nae (*-nē*).—*adj.* lacūn′al, lacunary.—*n.* lacū′nar, a sunken panel or coffer in a ceiling or a soffit: a ceiling containing these:—*pl.* lacū′nars, lacunaria (*lak-ū-nā′ri-ə*).—Also *adj.*—*adjs.* lacūn′ary, lacūn′ate, pertaining to, or including, lacunae; lacū′nose, having lacunae: pitted. [L. *lacūna*, hollow, gap, and *lacūnar*, *-āris*, a fretted ceiling.]

lacustrine, *lə-kus′trīn*, *adj.* pertaining to lakes: dwelling in or on lakes: formed in lakes. [L. *lacus*, a lake.]

lacy. See lace.

lad, *lad*, *n.* a boy: a youth: a stable-man: a dashing fellow: a lover (*Scot.*).—*n.* ladd′ie, a little lad: a boy.—lad's love (*dial.*), southernwood. [M.E. *ladde*, youth, servant; origin obscure.]

lad, obs. form of led.

ladanum, *lad′ə-nəm*, *n.* a resin exuded from Cistus leaves in Mediterranean countries.—Also lab′danum. [L. *lādanum*, *lēdanum*—Gr. *lādanon*, *lēdanon*—*lēdon*, the Cistus plant, prob.—Pers. *lādan*.]

ladder, *lad′ər*, *n.* a contrivance, generally portable, with rungs between two supports, for

or object of chivalric devotion: a size of slates, 16 × 8 inches: used also as a feminine prefix:—*pl.* ladies (*lā′diz*); old genitive la′dy.—*n.* ladies', ladies' public lavatory.—*adj.* la′dyfied, la′dified, inclined to affect the manners of a lady.—*v.t.* la′dyfy, la′dify, to make a lady of: to call My Lady or Your Ladyship.—*n.* la′dyhood, condition, character of a lady.—*adj.* la′dyish, having the airs of a fine lady.—*n.* la′dyism, affectation of the airs of a fine lady.—*n.* la′dykin, an endearing dim. of lady.—*adj.* la′dylike, like a lady in manners: refined: soft, delicate: often implying want of touch with reality and sincerity—genteel.—*n.* la′dyship, the title of a lady.—ladies' companion, a small bag used for a woman's needlework; ladies' gallery, a gallery in the House of Commons, once screened off by a grille; ladies' man, one fond of women's society; la′dybird, any member of the family Coccinellidae, little round beetles, often brightly spotted, preying on greenfly, etc.—also la′dybug, la′dycow, la′dyfly; La′dy-chap′el, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, usually behind the high altar, at the end of the apse; Lady Day, 25th March, the day of the annunciation of the Virgin; la′dy-fern, a pretty British fern (*Athyrium filix-foemina*), with long bipinnate fronds (imagined by the old herbalists to be the female of the male-fern); la′dy-help, one paid to assist in housework, but treated more or less as one of the family; la′dy-in-wait′ing, an attendant to a lady of royal status; la′dy-killer, a man

lagg'ingly.—**lag'-end** (*Shak.*), the last or long-delayed end.—**lag of the tides**, the progressive lengthening of the interval between tides as neap-tide is approached—opp. to *priming*. [Origin unknown.]

lag, *lag*, *n.* a stave: a lath: boarding: a wooden lining: a non-conducting covering: a perforated wooden strip used instead of a card in weaving.—*v.t.* to furnish with a lag.—*n.* **lagg'ing**, boarding, as across the framework of a centre for an arch, or in a mine to prevent ore falling into a passage: a non-conducting covering for pipes, etc. [Prob. O.N. *lögg*, barrel-rim; cf. Sw. *lagg*, stave.]

lag, *lag*, (*slang*) *v.t.* to steal: to carry off: to arrest: to transport or send to penal servitude. —*n.* a convict: an old convict: a term of penal servitude or transportation. [Origin unknown.]

lagan, *lag'ən*, *n.* wreckage or goods at the bottom of the sea: later taken to mean such goods attached to a buoy with a view to recovery.—Also **ligan** (*li'gən*). [O.Fr. *lagan*, perh. Scand. from the root of lay, lie; falsely associated with L. *ligāmen*, a tying.]

lagena, *lə-jē'nə*, (*ant.*) *n.* a narrow-necked bottle. —*adj.* **lage'niform**, flask-shaped. [L. *lagēna*—Gr. *lagȳna*.]

lager, *lä'gər*, *n.* (in full **lager beer**) a light beer kept for up to six months before use. [Ger. *lager-bier*—*lager*, a storehouse.]

laggen, **laggin**, *lag'*, *läg'ən*, (*Burns*) *n.* the angle

laird, *lārd*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a landed proprietor.—*n.* **laird'ship**. [Northern form of lord.]

laisse, *les*, *n.* a tirade or string of verses on one rhyme. [Fr.]

laissez-aller, *les'ā-al'ā*, *n.* unconstraint.—Also **laiss'er-all'er**. [Fr., let go.]

laissez-faire, *les'ā-fer'*, *n.* a general principle of non-interference.—Also **laiss'er-faire'**. [Fr., let do.]

laissez-passer, *les'ā-päs'ā*, *n.* pass, special passport. [Fr., let pass.]

laith, *lāth*, a Scots form of **loth**.—*adj.* **laithfu'** (*lāth'fə*), bashful.

laity. See **lay** (6).

lake, *lāk*, *n.* a reddish pigment originally got from lac: a coloured substance got by combination of a dye with a metallic hydroxide: its colour: carmine.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become lake-coloured.—*adj.* **lak'y**. [lac (2).]

lake, *lāk*, *n.* a large or considerable body of water within land.—*ns.* **lake'let**, a little lake; **lāk'er**, a fish found in lakes: a boat for lakes: one who sails on lakes: a Lake poet: a visitor to the Lake District.—*adjs.* **lāk'ish**, savouring of the Lake school; **lāk'y**.—**lake'-basin**, a hollow now or once containing a lake: the area drained by a lake; **Lake District**, a picturesque and mountainous region in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, with many lakes; **lake'-dweller**; **lake'-dwelling**, a settlement, esp. prehistoric, built on piles in a lake; **lake**

as sheep: to tend at lambing.—*ns.* **lamb'kin, lamb'ling, lamb'ie** (*Scot.*), a little lamb.—*adj.* **lamb'-like,** like a lamb: gentle.—**lamb'-ale,** a feast at lamb-shearing; **lamb'skin,** the skin of a lamb dressed with the wool on: the skin of a lamb dressed as leather: a woollen cloth resembling this: a cotton cloth with raised surface and deep nap; **lamb's'-lett'uce,** corn-salad; **lamb's'-wool,** fine wool: an old English beverage composed of ale and the pulp of roasted apples, with sugar and spices.—**the Lamb, Lamb of God,** applied to Christ, in allusion to the paschal lamb and John i. 29. [O.E. *lamb*; Ger. *lamm*, Du. *lam*.]

lambast, *lam-bast',* *v.t.* to thrash.—Also **lambaste** (*lam-bāst'*). [Perh. lam and baste.]

lambda, *lam'də,* also (more correctly) **labda,** *lab'də,* *n.* the Greek letter (Λ, λ) corresponding to Roman *l*: as a numeral, λ' = 30, ,λ = 30,000: used as a symbol for wavelength: the meeting of the sagittal and lambdoid sutures of the skull.—*ns.* **lamb'dacism, lab'dacism,** a too frequent use of words containing *l*-sounds: faulty pronunciation of the sound of *l*: a defective pronunciation of *r*, making it like *l*.—*adjs.* **lamb'doid, -al,** shaped like the Greek capital Λ —applied in anatomy to the suture between the occipital and the two parietal bones of the skull.—**lambda particle,** a subatomic particle, the lightest of the hyperons. [Gr. *lambda*, properly *labda*—Heb. *lāmedh*.]

(*coll.*).—*adv.* **lam'entably.**—*n.* **lamentā'tion,** act of lamenting: audible expression of grief: wailing: (*cap.*; *pl.*) a book of the Old Testament traditionally attributed to Jeremiah.—*adj.* **lament'ed.**—*n.* and *adj.* **lament'ing.**—*adv.* **lament'ingly.** [L. *lāmentārī*.]

lameter, lamiter, *lām'i-tər,* (*Scot.*) *n.* a cripple. [Obscurely derived from lame.]

lamia, *lā'mi-ə,* *n.* in Greek and Roman mythology, a blood-sucking serpent-witch. [Gr. and L. *lămiă*.]

lamiger, lammiger, *lam'i-jər,* (*dial.*) *n.* a cripple. [Cf. lameter.]

lamina, *lam'i-nə,* *n.* a thin plate or layer: a leaf-blade: a thin plate of bone: a plate of sensitive tissue within a hoof:—*pl.* **laminae** (*-nē*).—*adjs.* **lam'inable,** suitable for making into thin plates; **lam'inar, lam'inary,** consisting of or like thin plates or layers: of or relating to a fluid, streamlined flow.—*n.* **Laminā'ria,** the tangle genus of brown seaweeds, with large expanded leathery fronds.—*adj.* **laminār'ian.**—*v.t.* **lam'inarise, -ize,** to make (a surface, etc.) such that a flow over it will be laminar.—*adj.* **lam'inate, -d,** in laminae or thin plates: consisting of scales or layers, over one another: made by laminating.—*v.t.* **lam'inate,** to make into a thin plate: to separate into layers: to make by putting layers together. —*n.* a laminated plastic, or other material similarly made.—*n.* **laminā'tion,** arrangement in thin layers: a thin layer.—**laminar flow,** viscous flow: a fluid flow in

[redacted]

lighting a lamp (*U.S.*); **lamp'post**, the pillar supporting a street-lamp; **lamp'shade**, a structure for moderating or directing the light of a lamp; **lamp'-shell**, a brachiopod, esp. Terebratula or kindred genus, from its shell like an antique lamp.—**smell of the lamp**, to show signs of great elaboration or study. [Fr. *lampe*, and Gr. *lampas*, *-ados*—*lampein*, to shine.]

lamp, *lamp*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to run wild, to scamper: to go jauntily, stride along.

lampas, *lam'pas*, *n.* a material of silk and wool used in upholstery. [Fr.]

lampas, lampasse, *lam'pas*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a swelling of the roof of the mouth in horses. [Fr. *lampas*.]

lampern, *lam'pərn*, *n.* a river lamprey. [O.Fr. *lamprion*.]

lampion. See **lamp.**

lampoon, *lam-pōōn'*, *n.* a personal satire.—*v.t.* to assail with personal satire.—*ns.* **lampoon'er**; **lampoon'ery**; **lampoon'ist.** [O.Fr. *lampon*, perh. from a drinking-song with the refrain *lampons*, let us drink.]

lamprey, *lam'pri*, *n.* a genus (Petromyzon) of cyclostomes that fix themselves to stones by their mouths:—*pl.* **lam'preys.** [O.Fr. *lamproie*—L.L. *lamprēda*, *lampetra*—explained as from L. *lambĕre*, to lick, *petra*, rock, but found also as *naupreda*, *nauprida*.]

lamprophyre, *lam'prō-fīr*, *n.* a compact intrusive rock with phenocrysts of black mica, hornblende, etc., but not of feldspar.—*adj.* **lamprophyric** (*-fir'ik*). [Gr. *lampros*, bright, and *-phyre* from porphyry.]

and narrow pointed arch; **lancet window**, a tall, narrow, acutely arched window. [O.Fr. *lancette*, dim. of lance; see **lance.**]

lancinate, *län'sin-āt*, *v.t.* to lacerate: to pierce.—*adj.* **lan'cinating**, (of pain) shooting, darting.—*n.* **lancinā'tion**, sharp, shooting pain. [L. *lancināre*, *-ātum*, to tear.]

land, *land*, *n.* the solid portion of the surface of the globe: a country: a district: a nation or people: a constituent part of an empire or federation: real estate: ground: soil: a group of dwellings or tenements under one roof and having a common entry (*Scot.*).—*v.t.* to set on land or on shore: to set down: to deposit, drop, or plant: to cause to arrive: to bring ashore: to capture: to secure: to attach to one's interest: to earth (*up*): to silt, to block with earth.—*v.i.* to come on land or on shore: to alight: to arrive, find oneself, end by being.—*adj.* of or on the land: land-dwelling: terrestrial.—*adj.* **land'ed**, possessing land or estates: consisting in or derived from land or real estate.—*ns.* **land'er**, one who lands: a heavy blow (*coll.*): **land'ing**, disembarkation: a coming to ground: alighting: putting ashore: setting down: a place for getting on shore or upon the ground: the level part of staircase between flights of steps or at the top.—*adj.* relating to the unloading of a vessel's cargo, or to disembarking, or to alighting from the air.—*adjs.* **land'less**; **land'-ward**, lying towards the land: inland: rural (*Scot.*).—*advs.* **land'ward, -s**, towards the land: in the country (*Sco* founded in Ireland in 1879, to procure reduction of rents and to promote peasant-proprietorship—suppressed 1881; **land′-line**, overland line of communication or transport.—*adj.* **land′-locked**, almost or quite shut in by land: cut off from the sea.—**land′lord**, a man who has tenants or lodgers: the master of an inn; **land′lordism**, the authority, policy, behaviour, or united action of the landowning class: the system of land-ownership; **land′-lubber**, (*naut.*; in contempt) a landsman.—*adj.* **land′lubberly**.—**land′man**, a countryman: a landsman; **land′mark**, any land-boundary mark: any conspicuous object on land marking a locality or serving as a guide: an event of outstanding moment in history, thought, etc.; **land′-measure**, a system of square measure used in measuring land; **land′-measuring**, determination of superficial extent of land; **land′-mine**, a mine laid on or near the surface of the ground, to explode when an enemy is over it: a large bomb dropped by parachute; **land′owner**, one who owns land; **land′-ownership**.—*adj.* **land′-owning**.—**land′-pilot** (*Milt.*), one skilled in finding his way by land; **land′-pirate**, a highway robber: one who swindles sailors in port: a piratical publisher (*obs.*); **land′-plane**, an aeroplane that rises from and alights on land; **land′rail**, the corncrake; **land′-rat**, a rat properly so called, not a water-rat: a thief by land, distinguished from a pirate; **land′-reeve**, a land-steward's assistant; **land′-roll**, a clod-crusher; **land′-rover**, a sturdy

viate, the territory of a landgrave. [Ger. *landgraf*—*land*, land, *graf*, count.]

ländler, *lent′lər*, *n.* a South German dance, or its tune, like a slow waltz. [Ger.,—*Landl*, a nickname for Upper Austria.]

land-louper, *land′lowp-ər*, **landloper**, **land-loper**, *-lōp-ər*, *n.* a vagabond or vagrant. [Du. *landlooper*—*land*, land, *loopen*, to ramble; cf. Ger. *landläufer*.]

landscape, *land′skāp*, *n.* the appearance of that portion of land which the eye can view at once: the aspect of a country, or a picture representing it: the painting of such pictures.—*v.t.* to improve by landscape-gardening.—Also *v.i.*—**land′scape-gar′dening**, the art of laying out grounds so as to produce the effect of a picturesque landscape; **land′scape-mar′ble**, a limestone with dendritic markings; **land′scape-paint′er**, **land′scapist**, a painter of landscapes; **land′scape-paint′ing**. [Du. *landschap*, from *land* and *-schap*, suffix = *-ship*.]

landsknecht, *länts′knehht*, (*hist.*) *n.* a mercenary foot-soldier of the 16th century. [Ger.,—*lands*, gen. of *land*, country, *knecht*, servant, soldier.]

Landsmaal, **-mål**, *läns′möl*, *n.* a literary language based on Norwegian dialects by Ivar Aasen (1850), now called Nynorsk, new Norse. [Norw.,—*land*, land, *maal*, speech.]

Landsting, **Landsthing**, *läns′ting*, *n.* the upper house of the Danish Rigsdag or parliament: a Swedish provincial council. [Dan. and Sw.—*land*, land, *t*(*h*)*ing*, parl in or having language; lang′uageless (*Shak.*), speechless, silent.—**language laboratory**, a room in which pupils in separate cubicles are taught a language by means of material recorded on tapes.—**bad language**, swearing; **dead language**, one no longer spoken, as opp. to **living language**; **the language**, Gaelic; **to speak the same language**, to come within one's range of understanding: to have the same tastes or habit of mind. [Fr. *langage*—*langue*—L. *lingua*, the tongue.]

langued, *langd*, (*her.*) *adj.* having a tongue (of this or that tincture). [Fr. *langue*—L. *lingua*, tongue.]

Langue d'oc, *lãg dok*, a collective name for the Romance dialects of southern France—the tongue of the troubadours, often used as synonymous with Provençal, one of its chief branches. The name itself survived in the province *Languedoc*, giving name to a class of wines.—*adj.* **Languedocian** (*lang-gə-dō′shi-ən*).—**Langue d'oil** (*lãg do-ēl*, *doil*), also **Langue d'oui** (*dwē*), the Romance dialect of northern France, the language of the trouvères, the main element in modern French. [O.Fr. *langue*—L. *lingua*, tongue; *de*, of; Prov. *oc*, yes—L. *hōc*, this; O.Fr. *oil*, *oui*, yes—L. *hōc illud*, this (is) that, yes.]

languet, **languette**, *lang′gwet*, *-get*, *-get′*, *n.* a tongue-like object or part. [Fr. *languette*, dim. of *langue*, tongue.]

languid, *lang′gwid*, *adj.* slack: flagging: inert:

cestral form of loo. [Fr. *lanturlu* (a meaningless refrain).]

lantern, *lant′ərn*, *n.* a case for holding or carrying a light: the light-chamber of a lighthouse: a magic lantern: an open structure like a lantern, esp. one surmounting a building, giving light and air.—*v.t.* to furnish with a lantern.—*n.* **lant′ernist**, one who works a magic lantern.—**lantern fly**, any insect of the homopterous family Fulgoridae, with a lantern-like proboscis, formerly thought to give out light.—*adj.* **lan′tern-jawed**, hollow-faced.—**lantern jaws**, thin long jaws; **lantern slide**, a transparent slip with a picture to be projected by a magic lantern or slide projector.—**lantern of the dead**, a lighted tower, once common in French cemeteries. [Fr. *lanterne*—L. *lanterna*—Gr. *lamptēr*—*lampein*, to give light.]

lanthanum, *lan′thə-nəm*, *n.* the metallic element of atomic number 57 (La).—*n.pl.* **lan′thanides**, the rare-earth elements.—**lanthanum glass**, optical glass used for high-quality photographic lenses, etc. [Gr. *lanthanein*, to escape notice, because it lay hid in rare minerals till 1839.]

lanthorn, obs. spelling of lantern, based on folk etymology, from the old use of horn for lanterns.

lantskip, *lant′skip*, (*Milt.*) *n.* Same as landscape.

lanugo, *lan-ū′gō*, *n.* down: an embryonic woolly coat of hair.—*adjs.* **lanū′ginose** (*-jin-*), **lanū′ginous**, downy: covered with fine soft hair. [L. *lānūgō*, *-inis*, down edges.—**lap'stone**, a stone held in the lap to hammer leather on; **lap'streak**, a clinker-built boat.—Also *adj*.—**lap'work**, lap-jointed work. —**lap of honour**, a ceremonial circuit of field, track, show ring, made by the victor(s) in a contest; **the lap of luxury**, luxurious conditions; **in the lap of the gods**, of a situation, such that the result cannot be predicted. [O.E. *læppa*, a loosely hanging part; Ger. *lappen*, a rag.]

lap, *läp* or *lap*, Scots *pa.t.* of leap (1).

lap, lappie, form. **lapje**, *lap*, *lap'i*, (*S.Afr.*) *n.* a rag or clout. [Afrik.,—Du. *lap*, rag, patch.]

laparotomy, *lap-ə-rot'ə-mi*, *n.* surgical cutting of the abdominal wall. [Gr. *laparā*, flank, *tomē*, cutting.]

lapel (*obs.* **lappel**), *la-*, *lə-pel'*, *n.* part of a coat folded back continuing the collar.—*adj.* **lapelled'**. [Dim. of lap (2).]

lapis, *lap'is*, *n.* a stone (the Latin word, used in certain phrases only, as *lapis philosophicus*, the philosophers' stone, *lapis ollaris*, potstone).—*adj.* **lapidār'ian**, pertaining to stones: inscribed on stones: learned in stones.—*ns.* **lap'idarist** (*-ə-rist*), an expert in gems; **lap'idary** (*-ə-ri*), a cutter of stones, esp. gem-stones: a treatise on gems (*obs.*): an expert in gems (*obs.*).—*adj.* pertaining to stones: dwelling in stone-heaps (as a kind of bee): inscribed on stone: suitable for inscription.—*v.t.* **lap'idate** (*arch.*), to pelt with stones.—*n.* **lapidā'tion**, stoning.—*adj.* **lapid'eous**, stony.—*n.* **lapidesc'ence** (*arch.*).—*adj.* **lapidesc'ent** (*arch.*), becoming stone: petri-

lapsus, *lap'səs*, *lap'so͞os*, (L.) a slip.—**lapsus calami** (*kal'ə-mi*, *ka'la-mē*), a slip of the pen; **lapsus linguae** (*ling'gwē*, *'gwi*), a slip of the tongue; **lapsus memoriae** (*me-mōr'i-ē* or *mōr'* or *'ri-i*), a slip of the memory.

Laputa, *lä-pū'tə*, *n.* a flying island in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, inhabited by people who engaged in ridiculous projects.—*ns.* **Lapu'tan, Lapu'tian** (*-shən*), an inhabitant of Laputa.—*adjs.* absurd: chimerical.

lapwing, *lap'wing*, *n.* a bird of the plover family, the peewit. [M.E. *lappewinke*—O.E. *læpewince*, *hlǣpewince*, *hlēapewince*; modified by folk etymology.]

lar, *lär*, *n.* the god of a house (orig. prob. a field god):—*pl.* **lares** (*lā'rēz*; L. *lä'rās*). [L. *lar*.]

larboard, *lär bōrd*, *-bōrd*, *läb'ərd*, (*obs.*) *n.* and *adj.* port or left. [M.E. *laddeborde*, influenced by starboard; origin unknown.]

larceny, *lär'sə-ni*, *n.* the legal term in England and Ireland for stealing: theft.—*ns.* **lar'cener, lar'cenist**, a thief.—*adj.* **lar'cenous**.—*adv.* **lar'cenously**.—**grand larceny**, in England before 1827, larceny of property of the value of one shilling or more, as opposed to **petty larceny**, larceny of property less in value than one shilling; **simple larceny**, as opposed to **compound larceny**, is larceny uncombined with aggravating circumstances. [O.Fr. *larrecin* (Fr. *larcin*)—L. *latrōcinium*—*latrō*, a robber.]

larch, *lärch*, *n.* any tree of the coniferous genus Larix, distinguished from cedar by the deciduous *adv.*—*n.* a movement to be so performed.—*adj.* **larghet'to**, somewhat slow: not so slow as largo.—*n.* a somewhat slow movement. [It.,—L. *largus*.]

lariat, *lar'i-ət*, *n.* a picketing rope, a lasso. [Sp. *la*, the, *reata*, picketing rope.]

lark, *lärk*, *n.* a well-known bird (Alauda) that flies high as it sings: extended to various similar birds.—*v.i.* to catch larks.—*adj.* **lark'-heeled**, having a long hind-claw.—**lark'ing-glass**, an instrument with mirrors used by bird-catchers to dazzle larks; **lark's'-heel**, the Indian cress: the larkspur; **lark'spur**, any plant of the genus Delphinium, from the spurred flowers. [M.E. *laverock*—O.E. *lǣwerce*, *lāwerce*; Ger. *lerche*.]

lark, *lärk*, *n.* a frolic: a piece of mischief.—*v.i.* to frolic.—*ns.* **lark'er**; **lark'iness**.—*adjs.* **lark'ish**; **lark'y** (*coll.*). [Perh. from the preceding (cf. skylarking); some connect it with lake (4).]

larmier, *lär'mi-ər*, *n.* a corona or other course serving as a dripstone (*archit.*): a tear-pit (*zool.*). [Fr.,—*larme*—L. *lacrima*, a tear.]

larrikin, *lar'i-kin*, (*Austr.*) *n.* a rough or hooligan.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **larr'ikinism**. [Origin doubtful.]

larrup, *lar'əp*, (*coll.*) *v.t.* to flog, thrash. [Cf. Du. *larpen*, thresh with flails.]

larum, *lar'əm*, *n.* alarm: a noise giving notice of danger.—**lar'um-bell**. [alarm.]

Larus, *lār'əs*, *lär'əs*, *n.* the principal genus of the gull family (Laridae, *lar'i-dē*).—*adj.* **lar'oid**. [L.,—Gr. *lăros*, a bird, prob. a gull.]

larva, *lär'va*, *n.* a spectre or ghost: an animal in

lash, *lash*, *n.* the flexible part of a whip, or its terminal piece of whipcord: a scourge: an eyelash: a stroke with a whip or anything pliant: a sweep or flick: a stroke of satire.—*v.t.* to strike with, or as if with, a lash: to dash against: to drive, urge, or work by blows of anything flexible, or figuratively: to whisk or flick with a sweeping movement: to secure with a rope or cord: to scourge with sarcasm or satire: to lavish, squander (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to dash: to make a rapid sweeping movement or onset: to use the whip.—*ns.* **lash'er**, one who lashes or whips: a rope for binding one thing to another; **lash'ing**, act of whipping: a rope for making things fast: (colloquial, esp. in *pl.*) an abundance of anything.—**lash'-up** (*slang*), a mess, fiasco: an improvisation.—**lash out**, to kick out, fling out, hit out without restraint. [Perh. several different words, with possible connections with latch, lash (2), and lace.]

lash, *lash*, *adj.* slow, slack (*obs.*): soft: insipid.—*n.* **lash'er**, a weir: a waterfall from a weir: a pool below a weir. [M.E. *lasche*, slack—O.Fr. *lasche* (Fr. *lâche*, cowardly)—L. *laxus*, lax.]

lashkar, *lash'kär*, *n.* a camp of Indian soldiers (*obs.*): a body of armed Indian tribesmen, a force. [Hind., army, camp; cf. lascar.]

Lasiocampidae, *lā-zi-ō-kamp'i-dē*, or *lā-si-*, *n.pl.* a family of moths including eggers and lackey-moths. [Gr. *lasios*, woolly, *kampē*, a caterpillar.]

breaks the camel's back), that beyond which there can be no endurance; last word, final remark in an argument: final decision: the most up-to-date of its kind (*coll.*).—at last, in the end; at long last, after long delay; breathe one's last, to die; die in the last ditch, to fight to the bitter end; first and last, altogether; on one's last legs, on the verge of utter failure or exhaustion; put the last hand to, to finish, put the finishing touch to; see (hear) the last of, see (hear) for last time; the Last Day, the Day of Judgment; the Last Supper, the supper partaken of by Christ and his disciples on the eve of the crucifixion; the last trump, the trumpet that will sound at the Last Day (1 Cor. xv. 52); to the last, to the end: till death. [O.E. *latost*, superl. of *læt*, slow, late.]

lat, *lät*, *n.* in India an isolated pillar. [Hindi *laṭ*.]

Latakia, *lat-ä-kē'a*, *n.* a Syrian tobacco from *Latakia*.

latch, *lach*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) probably to moisten, but possibly to fasten (next word).—*n.* (*Scot.*) a mire: a boggy water-channel. [leach.]

latch, *lach*, *n.* a door catch lifted from without by a lever or string: a light door-lock, opened from without by a key.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to seize, take, receive.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to fasten with a latch.—*ns.* **latch'key**, **latch'-string**, a key, string, for opening a latched door.—**latchkey child**, one who regularly returns home to an empty house; **latch on to** (*coll.*), attach oneself to: gain comprehension of; **on the latch**, not locked, but to be opened by a latch. [O.E. *læccan*, to catch.]

latchet, *lach'it*,

Treaty, restored the papal state (1929). [L. *Lateranus*.]

laterigrade, *lat'ə-ri-grād*, *adj.* running sideways, like a crab. [L. *latus*, *-eris*, side, *gradus*, step.]

laterite, *lat'ə-rīt*, *n.* a clay formed by weathering of rocks in a tropical climate, composed chiefly of iron and aluminium hydroxides.—*n.* **laterisā'tion**, **-izā'tion**, conversion into laterite. [L. *later*, *latĕris*, a brick.]

lateritious, *lat-ə-rish'əs*, *adj.* brick-red. [L. *latericius*—*later*, *latĕris*, a brick.]

latewake, *lāt'wāk*, *n.* a mistaken form of lykewake.

latex, *lā'teks*, (*bot.*) *n.* the milky juice of some plants, e.g. rubber trees.—*adj.* **laticiferous** (*lat-i-sif'ə-rəs*), containing or conveying latex. [L. *lātex*, *lăticis*.]

lath, *läth*, *n.* a thin slip of wood: a substitute for such a slip, used in slating, plastering, etc.: anything long and thin:—*pl.* **laths** (*lädhz*, *läths*).—*v.t.* to cover with laths.—*adj.* **lathen** (*läth'ən*).—*n.* **lath'ing**, the act or process of covering with laths: a covering of laths.—*adj.* **lath'y**, like a lath.—**lath'-splitter**, one who splits wood into laths.—**dagger of lath**, the Vice's weapon in the old morality plays. [O.E. *lætt*.]

lathe, *lādh*, *n.* a machine for turning and shaping articles of wood, metal, etc.: the swing-frame of a loom carrying the reed for separating the warp threads and beating up the weft. [Origin doubtful.]

lathe, *lādh*, *n.* a division of Kent. [O.E. *lǣth*, a district; O.N. *lāth*, landed property.]

lather, *ladh'ər*, *lädh'ər*, *n.* a foam made with water around the Sorbonne (where Latin was spoken in the Middle Ages; Fr. *quartier latin*), famous for its unconventional way of life; **Latin Union**, a monetary union (1865-1926) of France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, with Greece from 1868.—**classical Latin**, the Latin of the writers who flourished from about 75 B.C. to about A.D. 200; **dog Latin**, barbarous Latin; **Late Latin**, the Latin written by authors between A.D. 200 and *c.* 600; **Low Latin**, Mediaeval, or Late and Mediaeval, Latin; **Middle** or **Mediaeval Latin**, the Latin of the Middle Ages between A.D. 600 and 1500; **New, Modern, Latin**, Latin as written between 1500 and the present time, mostly used as a scientific medium; **thieves' Latin**, thieves' cant. [L. *Latinus*, belonging to *Latium*, the district round Rome.]

latirostral, *lat-i-ros'trəl*, *adj.* broad-billed.—Also **latiros'trate**. [L. *lātus*, broad, *rōstrum*, beak.]

latiseptate, *lat-i-sep'tāt*, *adj.* having a broad partition. [L. *lātus*, broad, *saeptum*, a fence (used in pl.).]

latitant, *lat'i-tənt*, *adj.* lurking: lying in wait: hibernating: dormant.—*n.* **lat'itancy**.—*ns.* **lat'itat**, a writ based on the supposition that the person summoned is in hiding; **latitā'tion**. [L. *latitāre*, *-ātum* (3rd pers. sing. *latitat*), freq. of *latēre*, to be in hiding.]

latitude, *lat'i-tūd*, *n.* (now chiefly playful) width: a wide extent: range: scope: allowance: breadth in interpretation: extent of signification:

fissionable and non-fissionable material in an atomic pile: the regular arrangement of atoms in crystalline material: a system of lines for position-fixing overprinted on a navigational chart: a partially-ordered set in which any two elements have a least upper bound and a greatest lower bound (*math.*).—*v.t.* to form into open work: to furnish with a lattice.—**latt'ice-bridge**, a bridge of lattice-girders; **latt'ice-gird'er**, a girder composed of upper and lower members joined by a web of crossing diagonal bars; **latt'ice-leaf**, the lace-leaf or ouvirandra (*Aponogeton fenestrale*), a water-plant of Madagascar with leaves like open lattice-work.—**red lattice** (*Shak.*), the sign of an ale-house. [Fr. *lattis*—*latte*, a lath.]

latus rectum, *lā'təs rek'təm*, *la'tōōs rek'tōōm*, a focal chord parallel to the directrix of a conic. [L. *lătus rectum*, right or perpendicular side.]

Latvian, *lat'vi-ən*, *adj.* Lettish.—*n.* a native or citizen of Latvia or Lettland. [Lettish *Latvija*, Latvia, Lettland.]

lauch, *lōhh*, a Scots form of law (*Scott*) and of laugh, *n.* and *vb.*:—*pa.t.* **leuch**, **leugh** (*lūhh*) *pa.p.* **leuch'en**, **leugh'en**.

laud, *lōd*, *v.t.* to praise: to celebrate.—*n.* praise: (in *pl.*) in the R.C. Church, the prayers immediately following matins.—*adj.* **laud'able**, praiseworthy.—*n.* **laud'ableness**.—*adv.* **laud'ably**.—*n.* **laudā'tion**, praise: honour paid.—*adjs.* **laud'ative**, **laud'atory**, containing praise: expressing praise.—*ns.* (*obs.*) eulogy.—*n.* **laud'er**. [L. *laud-*

to lance (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to rush, dart, plunge, fling oneself: to be launched: to take off: to throw oneself freely or venturesomely into some activity.—*n.* the act or occasion of launching: a lancing (*Spens.*).—*n.* launch'er, a device for launching, esp. for sending off a rocket.—launch'ing-pad, a platform from which a rocket can be launched.—*n.pl.* launch'ing-ways, the timbers on which a ship is launched.—launch vehicle (see vehicle). [O.Fr. *lanchier*, *lancier* (Fr. *lancer*); see lance (1).]

launch, *lönch*, *lönsh*, *länch*, *länsh*, *n.* the largest boat carried by a man-of-war: a large power-driven boat for pleasure or short runs. [Sp. *lancha*, perh. from Malay *lanchār*, swift.]

laund, *lönd*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a glade: a grassy place. [O.Fr. *launde*, *lande*; prob. Celt.; see lawn.]

launder, *lön'dər*, *län'*, *n.* a washerwoman or washerman (*obs.*): a trough for conveying water. —*v.t.* and *v.i.* to wash and iron, as clothes.—*v.i.* to admit of laundering.—*ns.* laund'erer; laun'dress, a woman who washes and irons clothes; laun'dry, a place where clothes are washed and dressed: clothes for or from the laundry, a wash. —laund'ry-maid; laun'dry-man, a male worker in a laundry: one who runs a laundry. [M.E. *lavander*—O.Fr. *lavandier*—L. *lavandārius*, from the ger. of *lavāre*, to wash.]

launderette, *lön-dər-et'*, *n.* a shop where customers wash clothes in washing machines. [Orig. trademark.]

Laundromat, *lön'drō-*

laurustine, **laurustinus**, *lö'rəs-tīn*, *-tī'nəs*, *ns.* a winter-flowering shrub (*Viburnum tinus*). [L. *laurus*, laurel, *tinus*, laurustine.]

laurvikite, **larvikite**, *lör'*, *lär'vik-īt*, *n.* a soda syenite composed mainly of feldspar with schiller structure. [*Laurvik* or *Larvik* in Norway.]

lauryl. See under laurel.

laus Deo, *lös dē'ō*, *lows dā'ō*, (L.) praise to God.

lauwine, *lö'win*, (*Byron*) *n.* an avalanche. [Ger. *la*(*u*)*wine*, perh.—*lau*, tepid.]

lava, *lä'və*, *n.* matter discharged in a molten stream from a volcano or fissure, whether still molten or subsequently solidified:—*pl.* la'vas.—*adj.* la'va-form, in the form of lava. [It., poss.—L. *lavāre*, to wash, or from L. *lābes*, a falling down. —*lābī*, to slide, fall.]

lava-lava, *lä'və-lä'və*, *n.* a rectangular piece of printed cloth worn by both sexes in Polynesia as a kind of skirt. [Samoan, clothing.]

lavallière, **lavaliere**, *la-va-lyer*, *lav'ə-lēr*, *n.* a loosely-tied bow: a jewelled pendant worn round the neck on a chain. [After the Duchesse de *la Vallière* (1644-1710).]

lave, *lāv*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to wash: to bathe.—*ns.* lavabo (*lav-ā'bō*), in the mass, the ritual act of washing the celebrant's fingers while he says *Lavabo inter innocentes*: a monastic lavatory: a fixed basin or washstand; lavage (*lav'ij*, *läv-äzh'*; *med.*), irrigation or washing out; lavation (*lav-ā'shən*), washing; lav'atory, a place, room, fixture, or vessel for washing: a laundry: a

law, *lö*, *n.* a rule of action established by authority: statute: the rules of a community or state: jurisprudence: established usage: that which is lawful: the whole body of persons connected professionally with the law: litigation: a rule or code in any department of action, as morality, art, honour, arms (including heraldry), a game: a theoretical principle educed from practice or observation: a statement or formula expressing the constant order of certain phenomena: the Mosaic code or the books containing it (*theol.*): a start (*sport*): indulgence (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to go to law with: to determine (*Burns*): to expeditate (*obs.*).—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to go to law.—*adj.* **law′ful**, allowed by law: rightful.—*adv.* **law′fully**.—*ns.* **law′fulness**; **law′ing**, going to law (*arch.*): expeditation (*obs.*).—*adj.* **law′less**, not subject to or controlled by law: unruly.—*adv.* **law′lessly**.—*ns.* **law′lessness**; **law′yer**, a practitioner in the law, esp. a solicitor: one learned or skilled in law: an interpreter of the Mosaic law (*N.T.*): a brier, bramble, or other tenacious trailing or climbing plant (see also Penang-lawyer).—*adj.* **law′yerly**.—*adj.* **law′-abiding**, obedient to the law.—**law′-agent** (*Scots law*), a solicitor; **law′-book**, a book treating of law or law cases; **law′-breaker**, one who violates a law; **law′-burrows** (*Scots law*), a writ requiring a person to give security against doing violence to another; **law′-calf**, a book-binding in smooth, pale-brown calf; **law′-court**, court of justice; **law′-day**, a day of open court; **lawful day**, one on which business may be legally done—not a Sunday or

ethical principles regarded as obligatory on all communities; **law of nature**, the invariable order of nature: natural law; **law of octaves** (see octave); **law of the land**, the established law of a country; **laws of motion** (see motion); **lay down the law**, to state authoritatively or dictatorially; **the law** (*coll.*), the police: a policeman; **Verner's law**, a law stated by Karl *Verner* in 1875, showing the effect of accent in the shifting of Indo-Germanic stopped consonants and *s* in Germanic, and explaining the most important anomalies in the application of Grimm's law. [M.E. *lawe*—late O.E. *lagu*, of O.N. origin, from the same root as lie, lay.]

law, *lö*, (*obs.*) *n.* score, share of expense.—*n.* **law′ing** (*Scot.*), a tavern reckoning. [O.N. *lag*, market-price.]

law, *lö*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a hill, esp. rounded or conical. [Northern form of low (3), O.E. *hlāw*.]

law, *lö*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* low.—*n.* and *adj.* **law′land**, lowland. [Northern form of low (2).]

law, *lö*, *interj.* expressing asseveration (*obs.*): expressing surprise (*dial.*). [Partly for la or lo, partly lord.]

lawk, *lök*, **lawks**, *löks*, (*dial.*) *interj.* implying surprise. [lord or lack.]

lawn, *lön*, *n.* a sort of fine linen or cambric: extended to some cottons.—*adj.* made of lawn.—*adj.* **lawn′y**.—**lawn sleeves**, wide sleeves of lawn worn by Anglican bishops. [Prob. from *Laon*, near Rheims.]

lawn, *lön*, *n.* an open space between woods method of operation, esp. in thieving (*slang*): act of sexual intercourse (*slang*): a partner, usually female, in sexual intercourse (*slang*). —*n*. **lay′er**, one who or that which lays—e.g. a hen, a bricklayer: a course, bed, or stratum: a distinctively coloured space between contour-lines on a map: a shoot bent down to earth in order to take root.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to propagate by layers.—*v.t.* to put in layers.—*v.i.* to be laid flat, lodge.—*adj.* **lay′ered**, in or with layers.—*ns*. **lay′ering**; **lay′ing**, the first coat of plaster: the act or time of laying eggs: the eggs laid.—**lay′about**, a lounger, loafer; **lay′away**, goods on which a deposit has been paid, kept for a customer until he completes payment (as *vb*. lay away); **lay′back**, a method of climbing a sharp-edged crack in a horizontal position.—Also *v.i.*—**lay′-by**, an expansion of a roadway to allow vehicles to draw up out of the stream of traffic:—*pl*. **lay′-bys**: a deposit against future purchase (also **lay′-bye**; *S.Afr*.); **lay′er-cake**, a cake built up in layers; **lay′-off**, an act or time of discontinuing work; **lay′-out**, that which is laid out: a display: an outfit. disposition, arrangement, plan, esp. of buildings or ground: the general appearance of a printed page: a set, unit, organisation; **lay′-shaft**, auxiliary geared shaft in a machine, esp. the secondary shaft in automobile gear-box; **lay′-stall**, place for depositing dung, rubbish, etc.; **lay′-up**, time or condition of being laid up.—**lay aboard**, to run alongside, esp. in order to board; **lay about one**, to

laity: a layman (*obs*.).—*adj*. **laic** (*lā′ik*), lay.—*n*. a layman.—*adj*. **lā′ical**.—*v.t*. **laicise, -ize** (*lā′i-sīz*), to make laical: to open to the laity.—*n*. **lā′ity**, the people as distinguished from some particular profession, usu. the clerical.—**lay baptism**, baptism administered by a layman; **lay brother, sister**, one under vows of celibacy and obedience, who serves a religious house, but is exempt from the studies and choir duties of monks or nuns; **lay communion**, the state of being in the communion of the church as a layman; **lay imprōpriator**, an impropriator who is a layman; **lay′man**, one of the laity: a non-professional man: one not an expert; **lay reader**, in the Anglican Church, a layman authorised to read part of the service; **lay vicar**, a layman who is vicar-choral in an Anglican cathedral. [O.Fr. *lai*—L. *lāicus*—Gr. *lāikos*—*lāos*, the people.]

lay-day, *lā′-dā*, *n*. one of a number of days allowed for loading and unloading of cargo. [Perh. delay, and day.]

layer. See **lay** (3).

layette, *lā-et′*, *n*. a baby's complete outfit. [Fr.]

lay-figure, *lā′-fig′ər*, *n*. a jointed model used by painters: a living person or a fictitious character wanting in individuality.—Also (earlier) **lay′man**. [Du. *leeman*—*led* (now *lid*), joint, *man*, man.]

laylock, *lā′lək*, *n*. an obsolete form of lilac.

lazar, *laz′ər*, *n*. one afflicted with a loathsome and pestilential disease like *Lazarus*, the beggar.—*n*. **Laz′arist**, a member of the Roman Catholic letch.—*n*. **leach'ing**.—*adj*. **leach'y**, liable to be leached.—**leach'-trough, -tub**, a trough or tub in which ashes are leached.—**bacterial leaching**, the use of selected strains of bacteria to accelerate the leaching acid of sulphide materials. [O.E. *leccan*, to water, irrigate, moisten.]

leach, leachour (*Spens*.), for leech, lecher.

lead, *lēd*, *v.t.* to show the way by going first: to precede: to guide by the hand: to direct: to guide: to conduct: to convey: to cart (*dial.*): to induce: to live: to cause to live or experience: to adduce (*Scots law*): to have a principal or guiding part or place in: to play as the first card of a round (*cards*).—*v.i.* to be first or among the first: to be guide or chief: to act first: to cart crops to the farmyard (often with *in*): to afford a passage (to), or (*fig.*) tend towards:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **led**.—*n*. first place: precedence: amount by which one is ahead: direction: guidance: indication: precedent or example: chief rôle: the player of a chief rôle: leadership: initiative: the act or right of playing first, or the play of him who plays first: the first player of a side (*curling*, etc.): a leash: a watercourse leading to a mill: a channel among ice: the course of a running rope from end to end: a main conductor in electrical distribution.—*ns*. **lead'er**, one who leads or goes first: a chief: the principal first violin: the head of a party, expedition, etc.: the leading editorial article in a newspaper (also **leading article**): the principal upward-growing shoot of a tree: a horse in a front place in a

lead, *led*, *n*. a heavy soft bluish-grey metal (symb. Pb; at. numb. 82): a plummet for sounding: a thin plate of lead separating lines of type: a pan or cauldron of lead, or of a kind once made of lead: a leaden frame for a window-pane: extended loosely to blacklead: a stick of blacklead for a pencil: (*pl.*) sheets of lead for covering roofs, a flat roof so covered.—*adj*. made of lead.—*v.t.* to cover, weight, or fit with lead: to separate the lines of with leads (*print*.).—*adjs*. **lead'ed**, fitted or weighted with or set in lead: separated by leads (*print*.); **lead'en**, made of lead: lead-coloured: inert: depressing: heavy: dull.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become leaden.—*adv*. **lead'enly**.—*n*. **lead'enness**.—*adjs*. **lead'less**; **lead'y**, like lead.—**lead'-arm'ing**, tallow, etc., placed in the hollow of a sounding-lead to ascertain the nature of the bottom.—*adj*. **lead'en-stepp'ing** (*Milt.*), moving slowly.—**lead'-glance'**, galena; **lead'-line**, a sounding-line; **lead'-paint'**, paint with white lead as base; **lead'-pencil**, a blacklead pencil for writing or drawing; **lead'-poi'soning**, plumbism, poisoning by the absorption of lead into the system, its commonest form **lead colic**, or **painter's colic**: death by shooting (*slang*); **leads'man**, a seaman who heaves the lead.—**red lead, white lead** (see **red, white**); **swing the lead** (*naut*. and *mil. slang*), to invent specious excuses to evade duties; **tree of lead** (see **Saturn**). [O.E. *lēad*; Ger. *lot*.]

leaf, *lēf*, *n*. one of the lateral organs developed from the stem or axis of certain bats.—**leaf′-roll**, a potato disease; **leaf′-scar**, a scar left by the fall of a leaf; **leaf′-sheath**, a leaf-base more or less completely enveloping the stem; **leaf′-stalk**, the petiole of a leaf; **leaf′-trace′**, a branch from the vascular system of the stem destined to enter a leaf.—**take a leaf out of one's book** (see **book**); **turn over a new leaf**, to begin a new and better course of conduct. [O.E. *lēaf*; Ger. *laub*, Du. *loof*, a leaf.]

league, *lēg*, *n*. a nautical measure, 1 20th of a degree, 3 international nautical miles, 3·456 statute miles (5·556 km.): an old measure of length, varying from the Roman league, 1·376 mod. Eng. miles (2·215 km.), to the French, 2·764 miles (4·448 km.), and the Spanish, 4·214 miles (6·781 km.). [L.L. *leuga*, *leuca*, a Gallic mile of 1500 Roman paces; said to be Gaulish.]

league, *lēg*, *n*. a bond or alliance: union for mutual advantage: an association or confederacy: an association of clubs for games: a class or group.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to join in league.—*n*. **lea′guer**, a member of a league, esp. (*cap*.) that against the Huguenots in the time of Henry III of France, the Anti-Corn-Law League, or the Irish Land league.—**league match**, a match between two clubs in the same league.—**League of Nations**, an international body, under a covenant drawn up in 1919, to secure peace, justice, scrupulous observance of treaties, and international co-operation generally—superseded in 1945 by the United Nations; **top, bottom, of the league**, (*fig*.) highest, lowest, in a particular field

[redacted]

bearing concrete of low cement content.—*adjs*. **lean′-faced**, having a thin face: slender and narrow, as letters (*print*.); **lean′-witt′ed**, of little sense. [O.E. *hlǣne*; L.G. *leen*.]

leap, *lēp*, *v.i.* to move with bounds: to spring upward or forward: to jump: to rush with vehemence: to pass abruptly or over a wide inverval.—*v.t.* to bound over: to cause to take a leap: to cover (of male animals):—*pr.p.* **leap′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **leaped**, *lēpt*, or **leapt**, *lept*.—*n*. act of leaping: bound: space passed by leaping: a place of leaping: an abrupt transition: a wide gap or interval.—*n*. **leap′er**, steeplechaser: one who leaps.—**leap′-day**, an intercalary day in the calendar (29th February); **leap′-frog**, a sport in which one places his hands on the back of another stooping in front of him, and vaults over him.—*v.t.* to advance by passing each other alternately.—**leap′ing-house** (*Shak*.), a brothel; **leap′ing-time** (*Shak*.), active youth; **leap′-year**, a year with an intercalary day (perh. because any anniversary after that day misses or leaps over a day of the week).—**leap in the dark**, an act of which we cannot foresee the consequences. [O.E. *hlēapan*; cf. **lope**, **loup**, Ger. *laufen*, to run.]

leap, *lēp*, *n*. a basket: a wicker net. [O.E. *lēap*.]

leaprous, **leaperous**, **leaporous**, old spellings of **leprous**.

lear, **leare**, **lere**, **leir**, *lēr*, *v.t.* to teach (*arch*. and *Scot*.): to learn (*Spens*.).—*n*. that which is learned, a lesson: lore: learning (*Scot*.). [O.E. *lǣran*, to teach.]

beyond all others: smallest.—*adv.* in the smallest or lowest degree.—*n.* the smallest amount: the lowest degree.—*advs.* least′aways, least′ways (*dial.*), -wise (*rare*), at least: however—used to tone down a preceding statement.—at least, or at the least, at the lowest estimate: at any rate. [O.E. *lǣst* (adj. and adv.); compar. *lǣssa* (adj.), *lǣs* (adv.); no positive.]

least, *lēst*, *conj.* (*Spens.*). Same as lest.

leasure, (*Spens.*) an obsolete spelling of leisure.

leat, leet, *lēt*, (*dial.*) *n.* a trench for bringing water to a mill-wheel, etc. [O.E. *gelǣt*.]

leather, *ledh′ər*, *n.* a tanned, tawed, or otherwise dressed skin: a strap or other piece of leather: the ball in certain games: human skin (*slang*): (in *pl.*) riding breeches made from leather.—*adj.* of leather.—*v.t.* to apply leather to: to thrash (*coll.*).—*ns.* leatherette′, cloth or paper made to look like leather; leath′ering (*coll.*), a thrashing.—*adjs.* leath′ern, of or like leather; leath′ery, resembling leather; tough.—leath′er-back, a large variety of sea-turtle; leath′er-cloth, a fabric coated on one face so as to resemble leather—called also *American cloth*; leath′er-coat (*Shak.*), an apple with a rough coat, the golden russet; leath′er-head, a blockhead: an Australian friar-bird with a bare head; leath′er-jacket, one of various fishes: a grub of the crane-fly; leath′er-knife, a curved knife for cutting leather.—*adjs.* leath′er-lunged, strong-lunged, able to shout vigorously; leath′er-mouthed (*-mowdhd*), of certain fish, having a mouth like leather, smooth, and toothless.—leath′er-neck, sailor's

including the edible manna lichen of the steppes and deserts of Asia and Africa. [Gr. *lekanē*, a dish.]

lecher, *lech′ər*, *n.* a man addicted to lewdness.—*v.i.* to practise lewdness.—*adj.* lech′erous, lustful: provoking lust.—*adv.* lech′erously.—*ns.* lech′erousness, lech′ery. [O.Fr. *lecheor*—*lechier*, to lick; O.H.G. *leccôn*, Ger. *lecken*, Eng. lick.]

Lecher wires, *lehh′ər wīrz*, two insulated parallel stretched wires, forming a microwave electromagnetic transmission line. [Ernst *Lecher*, Austrian physicist.]

lecithin, *les′i-thin*, *n.* a very complex substance containing phosphorus, found in yolk of egg, brain, blood, etc. [Gr. *lekithos*, egg-yolk.]

lectern, *lek′tərn*, *n.* a church reading-desk from which the lessons are read.—Also (*obs.*) lec′turn, lett′ern. [L.L. *lectrinum*—*lectrum*, a pulpit—Gr. *lektron*, a couch.]

lection, *lek′shən*, *n.* a reading: a lesson read in Church.—*n.* lec′tionary, a book of church lessons for each day. [L. *lectiō*, *-ōnis*—*legĕre*, *lectum*, to read.]

lectisternium, *lek-ti-stûr′ni-əm*, *n.* an ancient Roman religious observance at which images of gods were placed on couches as at a feast. [L.,—*lectus*, a couch, *sternĕre*, to spread.]

lector, *lek′tör*, *-tər*, *n.* a reader, esp. in a college: an ecclesiastic in one of the minor orders, lowest in the Orthodox, next above doorkeeper in the Roman Catholic.—*ns.* lec′torate, lec′torship; lec′tress, a female reader.—lector benevole (*bī-nev′ə-li*, *be-nev′o-le*), kind reader. [L. *lector*.

weighted; **ledger-line**, a line fixed in one place (*angling*): a short line added above or below the stave where required (often **leger-line**; *mus.*). [App. from O.E. *licgan*, to lie, *lecgan*, to lay.]

Ledum, *lē′dəm*, *n.* the Labrador tea genus of ericaceous plants. [Latinised from Gr. *lēdon*, ladanum.]

lee, *lē*, *n.* shelter; the sheltered side: the quarter toward which the wind blows: tranquillity (*obs.*).—*adj.* (opp. to *windward* or *weather*) sheltered: on or towards the sheltered side.—**lee′-board**, a board lowered on the lee-side of a vessel, to lessen drift to leeward; **lee′-gage**, position to leeward—opp. to *weather-gage*; **lee shore**, a shore on a ship's lee side; **lee side**, the sheltered side; **lee tide**, a tide in the same direction as the wind; **lee′way**, leeward drift.—**lee licht of the mune**, (in Scottish ballads) perh. the pleasant moonlight; **make up leeway**, to make up for lost time, ground, etc. [O.E. *hlēo*(*w*), gen. *hlēowes*, shelter; O.N. *hlé*, L.G. *lee*; see also lew.]

lee, *lē*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a river. [Poss. from the River *Lee*.]

lee. See lea (1), lees, lig (1).—*n.* **leear**, *lē′ər*, Scots form of liar.

leech, *lēch*, *n.* the side edge of a sail. [Cf. O.N. *lik*; Dan. *lig*; Sw. *lik*, a bolt-rope.]

leech, *lēch*, *n.* a blood-sucking worm: a physician (*arch.*): one who attaches himself to another for personal gain.—*v.t.* to apply leeches to: to cling to like a leech: to drain.—*v.i.* (usually with *on*)

at the audience: relatively liberal, democratic, progressive, innovating in politics.—*n.* the left side: the region to the left side: the left hand: a blow with the left hand: a shot on the left side or a bird so killed: a glove, shoe, etc., for the left hand or foot, etc.: the more progressive or actively innovating party or wing (from its sitting in some legislatures to the president's left).—*adv.* on or towards the left.—*ns.* **left′ism**, the principles of the political left; **left′ist.**—*adj.* and *adv.* **left′ward**, towards the left: on the left side.—*advs.* **left′wardly**, **left′wards.**—**Left Bank**, artistic quarter of Paris on the south bank of the Seine.—*adjs.* **left′-bank**; **left′-footed**, performed with the left foot: having more skill or strength in the left foot; **left′-hand**, on the left side: performed with the left hand; **left′-hand′ed**, having the left hand stronger and readier than the right: for the left hand: counter-clockwise: forming a mirror-image of the normal or right-handed form: awkward: unlucky: dubious (as *a left-handed compliment*): morganatic.—*adv.* **left′-hand′edly.**—**left′-hand′edness**; **left′-hand′er**, a blow with the left hand: a left-handed person; **left′-hand′iness**, awkwardness.—*adj.* **left′-wing**, playing on the left wing: belonging to the more leftwardly inclined section.—**left-hand drive**, a driving mechanism on the left side of a vehicle which is intended to be driven on the right-hand side of the road; **over the left** (**shoulder**) (*obs. slang*), contrariwise. [M.E. *lift*, *left*—O.E. (Kentish) *left*, weak, worthless; cf. O.E. *lyftādl*, paralysis.]

legs, to become habituated, to attain ease; **fine, long, short, square leg** (*cricket*), fielding positions respectively fine from, far from, near to, square to, the batsman on the leg side; **in high leg** (*arch.*), in great excitement; **leg before (wicket)**, in cricket, a way of being given out as penalty for stopping with the leg (or any part of the body except the hands) a straight or off-break ball that would have hit the wicket (l.b.w.); **not a leg to stand on**, no case at all; **on one's last legs** (see last); **on one's legs**, standing, esp. to speak; **pull one's leg**, to make a playful attempt -to impose upon one's credulity; **shake a leg** (*coll.*), hurry up; **show a leg**, make an appearance: get up; **upon one's legs**, in an independent position. [O.N. *leggr*, a leg; Dan. *læg*, Sw. *lägg*.]

legacy, *leg'ə-si*, *n.* that which is left to one by will: a bequest of personal property.—*ns.* **leg'atary**, a legatee; **legatee'**, one to whom a legacy is left; **legator** (*li-gā'tər*), a testator.—**legacy duty**, a duty levied on legacies, varying according to degree of relationship, abolished in 1950; **leg'acy-hunter**, one who courts those likely to leave legacies.—**cumulative legacy**, an additional legacy to the same person; **demonstrative legacy**, a general legacy with a particular fund named from which it is to be satisfied; **general legacy**, a sum of money payable out of the assets generally; **residuary legatee**, the person to whom the remainder of the property is left after all claims are discharged; **specific legacy**, a legacy of a definite thing, as jewels, pictures, a sum of

weight in charcoal: one who swindles by scamping work, using bad materials, or the like.—*n.* **leg'ering.** [Poss. Fr. *léger*, light.]

legerdemain, *lej-ər-də-mān'*, *n.* sleight-of-hand: jugglery.—*adj.* juggling: tricky. [Lit. light of hand—Fr. *léger*, light, *de*, of, *main*, hand.]

legerity, *li-jer'i-ti*, *n.* lightness: nimbleness. [Fr. *légèreté*—*léger*, light—assumed L.L. *leviārius*—L. *levis*, light.]

leger-line—better ledger-line. See ledger.

legge, *leg*, (*Shak.*) *n.* dregs of the people. [lag (1).]

leghorn, *leg'hörn*, *li-görn'*, *n.* fine straw plait made in Tuscany: a hat made of it: (*li-görn'*) a small breed of domestic fowl. [*Leghorn* (It. *Legorno*, now *Livorno*, L. *Liburnus*) in Italy.]

legible, *lej'i-bl*, *adj.* clear enough to be deciphered: easy to read: readable (*rare*).—*ns.* **leg'ibleness, legibil'ity.**—*adv.* **leg'ibly.** [L. *legibilis*—*legĕre*, to read.]

legion, *lē'jən*, *n.* in ancient Rome, a body of three to six thousand soldiers: a military force: applied especially to several in French history: a great number—*adj.* (*rare*) multitudinous. —*adj.* **le'gionary**, of, relating to, or consisting of, a legion or legions: containing a great number. —*n.* a member of a legion.—*adj.* **le'gioned**, arrayed in legions.—**British Legion**, ex-servicemen's association; **Foreign Legion**, a body of foreigners, esp. that in the French army organised in 1831; **Legion of Honour**, an order instituted in 1802 by Napoleon I; their name is Legion of long styles from long stamens, short from short. [L.L. *lēgitimāre*, *-ātum*—L. *lēgitimus*, lawful—*lēx*, law.]

leglin, leglan, leglen, *leg'lən*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a milking-pail.—**to cast a leglin girth,** to have an illegitimate child. [Cf. laggen.]

legume, *leg'ūm*, *li-gūm'*, *n.* a pod (as in pea, bean, etc.) of one carpel: a vegetable used as food.—*n.* **legū'min,** a globulin got in peas, beans, etc.—*n.pl.* **Legūminō'sae** (*-sē*), an order of angiosperms characterised by the legume, including Papilionaceae, Mimosaceae, and Caesalpiniaceae.—*adj.* **legū'minous,** pertaining to pulse: of or pertaining to the Leguminosae: bearing legumes. [L. *legūmen*, pulse, prob.—*legěre*, to gather.]

lehr. See lear (2).

lei. See leu.

lei, *lā'ē*, *n.* a garland, wreath. [Hawaiian.]

Leibni(t)zian, *līb-nit'si-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to the great German philosopher and mathematician Gottfried Wilhelm *Leibniz* (1646-1716).—*n.* **Leibni(t)z'ianism,** the philosophy of Leibniz—the doctrine of primordial monads, pre-established harmony, fundamental optimism on the principle of sufficient reason.

Leicester, *les'tər*, *adj.* of a long-woolled breed of sheep that originated in *Leicestershire*.—*n.* a sheep of that breed.—**Leicester(shire) plan,** a comprehensive school system, started in Leicestershire in 1957, which avoids the use of very large schools and also makes full use of free modern methods of learning.

and other genera) near allied to voles. [Norw. *lemming*.]

Lemna, *lem'nə*, *n.* the duckweed genus, giving name to the family **Lemnā'ceae,** free-floating spathifloral monocotyledons. [Gr. *lemna*, water starwort.]

Lemnian, *lem'ni-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to *Lemnos* in the Aegean Sea.—**Lemnian earth,** a bole from Lemnos; **Lemnian ruddle,** a red ochre found in Lemnos.

lemniscate, *lem-nis'kāt*, *n.* the locus of the foot of the perpendicular from the centre of a conic upon the tangent. [L. *lēmniscātus*, ribboned—Gr. *lēmniskos*, a ribbon, bandage.]

lemon, *lem'ən*, *n.* a pale yellow oval citrus fruit with acid pulp: the tree that bears it: a pale yellow colour: something disappointing, worthless, unattractive, unpleasant (*slang*).—*adj.* flavoured with lemon: (coloured) pale yellow.—*v.t.* to flavour with lemon.—*n.* **lemonade',** a drink (still or aerated) made with lemon juice or more or less flavoured with lemon.—*adj.* **lem'ony.**—**lemon cheese, curd,** a soft paste of lemons, eggs, and butter.—*adj.* **lem'on-coloured.**—**lemon drop,** a hard lemon-flavoured sweet; **lem'on-grass,** a fragrant perennial grass (Cymbopogon or Andropogon) of India, etc., smelling like lemon and yielding an essential oil; **lemon peel,** the skin of lemons, candied or not; **lemon squash,** a highly concentrated lemon drink; **lemon squeezer,** a small hand-press for extracting the juice of lemons; **lem'on-weed,** sea-mat.—*n.* and *adj.* **lem'on-yell'ow.**—**hand one a lemon** (*slang*), increase, in length.—*adj.* (*obs.*) **length'ful.**—*adv.* **length'ily.**—*n.* **length'iness.**—*advs.* **length'ways, length'wise,** in the direction of the length.—*adj.* **length'y,** of great or tedious length: rather long. —**at length,** in full: fully extended: at last; **go (to) great lengths, go to all lengths, any length(s)** to do everything possible (sometimes more than is ethical) to achieve a purpose; **length of days,** prolonged life. [O.E. *lengthu*—*lang*, long.]

lenient, *lēn'yənt, -ni-ənt, adj.* softening (*arch.*): soothing (*arch.*): mild: merciful.—*n.* (*med., arch.*) that which softens: an emollient.—*ns.* **lē'nience, lē'niency.**—*adv.* **lē'niently.**—*v.t.* **lenify** (*len', lēn'*), (*arch.*) to mitigate, to assuage.—*adj.* **lenitive** (*len'*), mitigating: laxative.—*n.* any palliative: an application for easing pain (*med.*): a mild purgative (*arch.*).—*n.* **lenity** (*len'*), mildness: clemency. [L. *lēniēns, -entis*, pr.p. of *lēnīre*, to soften—*lēnis*, soft.]

Leninism, *len'in-izm, n.* the political, economic and social principles and practices of the Russian revolutionary leader, *Lenin* (Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov; 1870-1924), esp. his theory of government by the proletariat.—*ns.* **Len'inist, Len'inite.**

leno, *lē'nō, n.* a thin muslin-like fabric. [Perh. Fr. *linon.*]

lenocinium, *lē-nō-sin'i-əm,* (*Scots law*) *n.* connivance at one's wife's adultery. [L. *lēnōcinium*, enticement—*lēnō*, a pander.]

lens, *lenz, n.* a piece of transparent matter causing regular convergence or divergence of rays passing through it (*opt.*): the refracting structure

at the middle and end (prob. from some unknown poet named Leo, Leoninus, or Leonius): (without *cap.*) lionlike. [L. *leō, -ōnis*, lion.]

leontiasis, *lē-ont-ī'ə-sis, n.* a form of leprosy giving a lionlike appearance. [Gr. *leontiāsis*—*leōn, -ontos*, lion.]

leopard, *fem.* **leop'ardess,** *lep'ərd, -es, n.* a large spotted animal of the cat kind found in Africa and Asia: in America, the jaguar: a lion passant gardant (also, *rarely*, **leop'ardess;** *her.*).—**leop'ard-cat,** a spotted wild cat of India; **leop'ard's-bane,** a composite plant, Doronicum; **leop'ard-wood,** letter-wood.—**hunting leopard,** the cheetah; **snow leopard,** the ounce. [O.Fr.,—L. *leopardus*—Gr. *leopardos* (for *leontopardos*)—*leōn*, lion, *pardos*, pard.]

leotard, *lē'o-tärd, n.* a skin-tight garment worn by dancers and acrobats, sleeveless or long-sleeved, legs varying from none at all to ankle-length. [Jules *Léotard*, 19th-century French trapeze artist.]

lep, *lep, v.i.* (*dial.*, esp. *Ir.*) for leap: also *dial.* for the *pa.t.*—*pa.t.* (*Spens.*) **lepp'ed.**

leper, *lep'ər, n.* leprosy (*obs.*): one affected with leprosy: a tainted person (*fig.*): an outcast.—*n.* **lep'ra,** leprosy: a scurfy, mealy substance on some plants (*bot.*).—*adj.* **lep'rose** (*-rōs*), scaly: scurfy.—*ns.* **leprosā'rium,** a hospital for lepers; **leprosity** (*-ros'i-ti*), scaliness; **lep'rosy** (*-rə-si*), a name formerly widely applied to chronic skin diseases: now to one caused by a bacillus and occurring in two forms, tubercular, beginning phloem or bast.—*adjs.* **lep'torrhine** (Gr. *rhis*, *rhīnos*, nose), narrow-nosed; **lep'tosome** (Gr. *sōma*, body), slender-bodied: asthenic.—*n.* **leptospirō'sis** (Gr. *speira*, a coil), a disease of animals or man caused by bacteria of the genus Leptospira.—*adj.* **leptosporan'giate**, having each sporangium derived from a single cell (opposed to *eusporangiate*). [Gr. *leptos*, neut. *lepton*, slender.]

lere. Same as lear (1).

Lerna, *lûr'nə*, **Lerne**, *lûr'nē*, *n.* a swamp near Argos, supposed to be the home of the Hydra killed by Hercules.—*adjs.* **lernaean**, **lernean** (*lûr-nē'ən*).

Lesbian, *lez'bi-ən*, *adj.* of the island of *Lesbos*, Mitylene, or Mytilene, home of Alcaeus and Sappho: amatory, erotic: (of women) homosexual.—*n.* a woman homosexual.—*n.* **Les'bianism.**—**Lesbian rule**, an adaptable standard, from the pliable leaden rule of Lesbian masons.

lese-majesty, **leze-majesty**, *lēz'-maj'is-ti*, *n.* an offence against the sovereign power, treason.—**lese**, **leze**, treated as if it had verbal force, has also been used to form compounds such as **lese'-human'ity**, **leze-liberty**. [Fr. *lèse majesté*, transl. of L. *laesa mājestās*, injured majesty—*laedĕre*, to hurt.]

lesion, *lē'zhən*, *n.* a hurt: an injury or wound (*med.*). [Fr. *lésion*—L. *laesiō*, *-ōnis*—*laedĕre*, *laesum*, to hurt.]

less, *les*, *adj.* (used as *comp.* of little) smaller (not now used of material things): in smaller quantity: minor: fewer (*arch.* and *coll.*): inferior, lower

failure to take advantage of an opportunity; **lett'er-gae'** (*Scot.*), one who lets go, a precentor; **let'-up**, cessation: abatement: alleviation.—**let alone**, not to mention, much less: to refrain from interference with: (*imper.*) trust (*arch.*); **let be** (*dial.* **let-a-be**), to leave undisturbed: not to mention, to say nothing of (*Scot.*); **let blood**, to bleed; **let down**, to allow to fall: to lower: to leave in the lurch, fail to back up at need; **let drive**, to aim a blow: to discharge a missile; **let fall**, to drop; **let fly**, to fling, discharge, shoot; **let go**, to cease holding: to slacken (*naut.*); **let in**, to allow to enter: to take in or swindle: to betray into or involve in (*for*) anything vexatious: to insert: to leak inwards; **let into**, to admit to the knowledge of: to throw into one with; **let off**, to allow to go free or without exacting all: to fire off, discharge; **let on** (*dial.*), to allow to be believed, to pretend: to betray awareness: to reveal, divulge; **let one know**, to inform one; **let oneself loose**, to let go restraint, to indulge in extravagant talk or conduct; **let out**, to allow to get free, or to become known: to strike out or kick out: to widen, slacken, enlarge: to put out to hire: to leak outwards; **let up**, to become less: to abate; **let up on**, to cease to have to do with; **let well alone**, to let things remain as they are from fear of making them worse. [O.E. (Anglian) *lētan* (W.S. *lǣtan*), to permit, pa.t. *lēt*; pa.p. *lǣten*; Ger. *lassen*.]

let, *let*, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to hinder: to prevent:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **lett'ed**, **let.**—*ad* post; **lett′er-card**, a card folded and gummed like a letter, with perforated margin for opening; **letter-carrier**, postman: mail-carrier; **lett′er-clip**, an appliance for gripping letters or papers to keep them together; **lett′er-file**, arrangement for holding letters for reference; **lett′er-founder**, one who casts type; **letterhead**, a printed heading on notepaper, etc.: a piece of notepaper with such heading.—*adj*. **lett′er-perfect**, (of actor, etc.) having the words of the part committed accurately to memory.—**lett′erpress**, printed reading matter: a copying-press.—*ns.pl*. **lett′ers-pat′ent**, a writing conferring a patent or privilege, so called because written on open sheets of parchment; **letters requisitory**, or **rogatory**, an instrument by which a court of one country asks that of another to take certain evidence on its behalf.—**lett′er-stamp**, an instrument for cancelling postage-stamps: a stamp for imprinting dates, etc.; **lett′er-weight**, a paper-weight; **lett′er-wood**, leopard-wood, a South American tree of the bread-nut genus, with dark brown mottled heart-wood; **lett′er-writer**, one who writes letters, esp. for hire: a book of forms for imitation in writing letters.—**letter of credit**, a letter authorising credit or cash to a certain sum to be given to the bearer; **letter of indication**, a banker's letter requesting foreign bankers to accept the bearer's circular notes; **letter of the law**, literal interpretation of the law. [Fr. *lettre*—L. *littera*, *litera*.]

lettern, *let′ərn*. Same as lectern.

lettre, *le*

product of a dye that can be converted back to the dye by oxidation. [Gr. *leukos*, white.]

leuch. See **lauch.**

leucin(e), *lū′*, *lōō′sin*, *-sēn*, *n*. a decomposition product of proteins. [Gr. *leukos*, white.]

Leuciscus, *lū-*, *lōō-sis′kəs*, *n*. a genus of fresh-water cyprinoid fishes, including the roach, dace, chub, minnow, etc. [Gr. *leukiskos*, white mullet.]

leucite, *lū′*, *lōō′sit*, *n*. a whitish mineral (silicate of aluminium and potassium).—*adj*. **leucitic** (*-sit′ik*).—*ns*. **leucitohē′dron**, the cubic icositetrahedron, simulated by typical leucite crystals. [Gr. *leukos*, white.]

Leucojum, *lū-*, *lōō-kō′jəm*, *n*. the snowflake genus of amaryllids. [Gr. *leukoīon*, snowdrop, etc.—*leukos*, white, *ion*, violet.]

leucoma, *lū-*, *lōō-kō′mə*, *n*. a white opacity of the cornea. [Gr. *leukōma*—*leukos*.]

leuk(o)-. Alternative form of **leuc(o)-**. See **leuc-**.

lev, **lew**, *lef*. *n*. the monetary unit or franc of Bulgaria:—*pl*. **leva** (*lev′ä*). [Bulg., lion.]

Levant, *li-vant′*, *n*. the East (*obs*.): the eastern Mediterranean and its shores: (without *cap*.) the levanter wind: (without *cap*.) a kind of morocco leather.—*adj*. (without *cap*.) (*lev′ənt*), eastern.—*n*. **Levant′er**, an inhabitant of the Levant: (without *cap*.) a boisterous easterly wind in the Levant.—*adj*. **Levant′ine** (or *lev′ən-tīn*), of the Levant. [Fr. *levant* or It. *levante*, east, lit. rising—L. *levāre*, to raise.]

levant, *li-vant′*, *v.i*. to decamp.—*n*. **levant′er**, one who absconds, esp. with bets unpaid. [Sp.

to the same level or status; **level off**, to make flat or even: to reach and maintain equilibrium; **find one's level**, come to equilibrium in one's natural position or rank; **on the level**, fair: honestly speaking. [O.Fr. *livel*, *liveau* (Fr. *niveau*)—L. *libella*, a plummet, dim. of *libra*, a balance.]

level-coil, *lev'l-koil*, (*arch.*) *n.* an old Christmas game in which the players changed seats: a hubbub. [Fr. *lever le cul*, to lift the buttocks.]

lever, *lē'vər*, *n.* a bar turning on a support or fulcrum for imparting pressure or motion from a source of power to a resistance.—*v.t.* to move with a lever.—*n.* **le'verage**, the mechanical power gained by the use of the lever: advantage gained for any purpose.—**le'ver-watch**, a watch having a vibrating lever in the mechanism of the escapement. [O.Fr. *leveor*—*lever*—L. *levāre*, to raise.]

lever de rideau, *lə-vā də rē-dō*, (Fr.) curtain-raiser.

leveret, *lev'ə-rit*, *n.* a hare in its first year. [O.Fr. *levrette* (Fr. *lièvre*)—L. *lepus*, *lepŏris*, a hare.]

leviable. See levy.

leviathan, *le-vi'ə-thən*, *n.* a water animal, in Job xli, apparently a crocodile (*B.*): a huge sea-monster: anything of huge size, esp. a ship or a man: (after Hobbes's book, 1651) the state: Satan (*obs.*).—*adj.* gigantic, formidable. [Heb. *livyāthān*.]

levigate, *lev'i-gāt*, *v.t.* to smooth: to grind to fine powder, esp. with a liquid.—*adj.* smooth.—*adj.* **lev'igable.**—*n.* **levigā'tion.** [L. *lēvigāre*, *-ātum*—*lēvis*, smooth: Gr. *leio*

blocks of stone (also **lew'isson**): a freemason's son. [Ety. dub.]

Lewis gun, *lōō'is gun*, a light machine-gun invented by Col. Isaac Newton *Lewis*.

Lewisian, *lōō-iz'i-ən*, or *-is'*, *adj.* of *Lewis* in the Outer Hebrides: Pre-Cambrian (*geol.*).

lewisite, *lōō'is-it*, *n.* a yellow cubic mineral, calcium titanium antimonate. [Named after W. J. *Lewis* (1847-1926), English mineralogist.]

lewisite, *lōō'is-it*, *n.* a vesicant liquid, an arsine derivative, used in chemical warfare. [Named after W. L. *Lewis*, American chemist.]

lex, *leks*, (L.) law.—**lex non scripta** (*non skrip'tə*, *nōn skrēp'ta*), unwritten law—i.e. the common law; **lex scripta** (*skrip'tə*, *skrēp'ta*), statute law; **lex talionis** (*ta-li-ō'nis*, *tā-li-ō'nis*), the law of talion.

lexicon, *leks'i-kən*, *n.* a word-book or dictionary.—*adj.* **lex'ical**, belonging to a lexicon: pertaining to the words of a language as distinct from its grammar and constructions.—*adv.* **lex'ically.**—*n.* **lexicographer** (*-kog'rə-fər*).—*adjs.* **lexicographic** (*kə-graf'ik*), **-al.**—*ns.* **lexicog'raphist; lexicog'raphy**, dictionary-making; **lexicol'ogist; lexicol'ogy**, the study of the history and meaning of words.—**lexical meaning**, the meaning of the base word when not inflected. [Gr. *lexikon*, a dictionary—*lexis*, a word, *legein*, to speak.]

lexigraphy, *leks-ig'rə-fi*, *n.* a system of writing in which each sign represents a word.—*adjs.* **lexigraphic** (*-graf'ik*), **-al.** [Gr. *lexis*, word, *graphein*, to write.]

word, app.—O.Fr. *liois* (Fr. *liais*), a kind of limestone.]

lib, *lib*, (now *dial.*) *v.t.* to geld. [Cf. Du. *lubben*.]

libation, *li-bā'shən*, *li-*, *n.* the pouring forth of wine or other liquid in honour of a god, or (*facet.*) for other purpose: the liquid poured.—*adj.* **li'bant**, sipping: lightly touching.—*v.t.* **li'bate** (*rare*), to make a libation to.—*adj.* **li'batory.** [L. *lībāre*, *-ātum*, to pour, sip, touch; Gr. *leibein*, to pour.]

libbard, *lib'ərd*, (*arch.*) *n.* Same as leopard.

libeccio, *li-bet'chō*, *n.* the south-west wind.—Also (*Milt.*) **libecchio.** [It.,—L. *Libs*; Gr. *Lips*, *Libos*.]

libel, *lī'bl*, *n.* a written accusation: any malicious defamatory publication or statement: written defamation (*English law*; distinguished from *slander* or spoken defamation; in Scots law both are slander): the statement of a plaintiff's grounds of complaint.—*v.t.* to defame by libel: to satirise unfairly: to proceed against by producing a written complaint (*law*):—*pr.p.* **li'belling**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **li'belled.**—*ns.* **li'bellant**, one who brings a libel; **li'beller**, a defamer; **li'belling.**—*adj.* **li'bellous**, containing a libel: defamatory.—*adv.* **li'bellously.** [L. *lĭbellus*, dim. of *lĭber*, a book.]

liber, *lī'bər*, *n.* bast. [L. *lĭber*, bast, book.]

liberal, *lib'ə-rl*, *adj.* befitting a freeman or a gentleman: directed towards the cultivation of the mind for its own sake, disinterested (opposed to *technical* and *professional*): gener-

—**lib'erty-boat**, a boat for liberty-men; **liberty cap** (see cap); **Liberty Hall**, a place where one may do as one likes; **liberty horse**, a circus horse that, as one of a group and without a rider, carries out evolutions on command; **liberty-man**, a sailor with permission to go ashore; **liberty ship**, a prefabricated all-welded cargo-ship mass-produced in the U.S.A. during World War II. —**at liberty**, free: unoccupied: available; **civil liberty**, freedom of an individual within the law: individual freedom as guaranteed by a country's laws; **liberty of indifference**, freedom of the will; **liberty of the press**, freedom to print and publish without government permission; **take liberties with**, to treat with undue freedom or familiarity, or indecently: to falsify; **take the liberty**, venture, presume. [Fr. *liberté*—L. *lībertās*, *-ātis*, liberty: L. *lībertinus*, a freedman—*līber*, free.]

libido, *li-bē'dō*, *li-bi'dō*, *n.* vital urge, either in general or as of sexual origin (*psych.*): sexual impulse.—*adjs.* **libidinal** (*-bid'*), pertaining to the libido; **libid'inous**, lustful, lascivious, lewd.—*ns.* **libid'inist**, a lewd person; **libidinos'ity**, **libid'inousness.**—*adv.* **libid'inously.** [L. *libīdō*, *-inis*, desire—*libet*, *lubet*, it pleases.]

libken, *lib'ken*, (*old slang*) *n.* a place of abode. [Old slang *lib*, to sleep, ken (2).]

libra, *lī'brə*, L. *lē'*, *n.* a Roman pound (*ant.*; used in contraction lb. for the British pound, and £ for a pound in money): (*cap.*) the Balance, a constellation between the Virgin and the Scorpion: the seventh sign of the zodiac in various kinds: in some European universities, a graduate ranking between bachelor and doctor. —*adj.* **licentious** (*-sen'shəs*), indulging in excessive freedom: given to the indulgence of the animal passions: dissolute. — *adv.* **licen'tiously.** — *n.* **licen'tiousness.**—**licensed victualler**, a victualler who holds a licence to sell intoxicating liquors.—**special licence**, licence given by the Archbishop of Canterbury permitting the marriage of two specified persons without banns, and at a place and time other than those prescribed by law—loosely used in Scotland in speaking of marriage by consent registered by warrant of the sheriff. [Fr. *licence*—L. *licentia*—*licēre*, to be allowed.]

licentia vatum, *li-sen'shyə vā'təm*, *li-ken'ti-a wä'to͞om*, *vä'*, (L.) poetic licence.

lich, *lich*, (*Spens.*) *adj.* a Southern form of like.

lich, *lich*, *n.* a body, living or dead (*obs.*).—**lich'-gate**, a roofed churchyard gate to rest the bier under; **lich'-owl**, a screech-owl, deemed a death-portent; **lich'wake** (see **lykewake**); **lich'way**, a path by which the dead are carried to burial. [M.E. *lich*, *liche* (Southern), *like* (Northern)—O.E. *lic*; Ger. *leiche*, corpse.]

lichanos, *lik'a-nos*, (*anc. Gr. mus.*) *n.* the string or the note struck by the forefinger. [Gr. *lichanos*, forefinger, lichanos—*leichein*, to lick.]

lichee. Same as **litchi.**

lichen, *li'kən*, *lich'ən*, *n.* a compound plant consisting of a fungus and an alga living symbiotically, forming crusts and tufts on stones, trees, and soil: an eruption on the skin.—*adj.* **li'chened**,

lidger. See **ledger.**

lido, *lē'dō*, *n.* a bathing beach: an open-air swimming-pool. [From the *Lido* at Venice—L. *litus*, shore.]

lie, *lī*, *n.* a false statement made with the intention of deceiving: anything misleading or of the nature of imposture: (with *the*) an accusation of lying.—*v.i.* to utter falsehood with an intention to deceive: to give a false impression:—*pr.p.* **ly'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **lied.**—(*Scot.*) **lee** (*lē*), *n.* and *v.i.* often of an unintentional false statement.—(*dial.*) **lig.**—**lie detector**, an instrument claimed to detect lying by recording abnormal involuntary bodily reactions in a person not telling the truth.—**give one the lie (in one's throat)**, to charge one to one's face of lying; **give the lie to**, to charge with lying: to prove false; **lie in one's throat**, to lie shamelessly; **white lie**, a conventional phrase not strictly true: a well-meant falsehood. [O.E. *lyge* (noun), *lēogan* (strong vb.): Du. *liegen*, Goth. *liugan*, Ger. *lügen*, to lie.]

lie, *lī*, *v.i.* to be in a horizontal or nearly horizontal posture: to assume such a posture: to lean: to press: to be situated: to have a position or extent: to remain: to be or remain passively: to abide: to be still: to be incumbent: to depend: to consist: to be sustainable (*law*): to be imprisoned (*Shak.*): to lodge, pass the night (*arch.*):—*pr.p.* **ly'ing**; *pa.t.* **lay**; *pa.p.* **lain**, (*B.*) **li'en**—erroneously **laid**, by confusion with **lay.**—*n.* mode

[redacted]

willingly.—Also *adj.* and *adv.* lieve, leve (*lēv*):—*compar.* lief′er, liev′er (*Scot.* loor); *superl.* lief′est, liev′est.—had as lief, should like as well to; had liefer, liever, had rather; leeze me, (*Scot.*) for *lief is me*, an expression of affection (usu. with *on*). [O.E. *lēof*; Ger. *lieb.*]

liege, *lēj*, *adj.* free except as within the relations of vassal and feudal lord: under a feudal tenure.—*n.* one under a feudal tenure: a vassal: a loyal vassal, subject: a lord or superior (also in this sense, **liege′-lord**).—*n.* **liege′dom**, allegiance.—*adj.* **liege′less**, not subject to a superior. —**liege′man**, a vassal: a subject. [O.Fr. *lige*, prob. from O.H.G. *ledic*, free, *lidan*, to depart.]

lien, *lē′ən*, *lēn*, (*law*) *n.* a right to retain possession of another's property until the owner pays a debt. [Fr.,—L. *ligāmen*, tie, band.]

lien, *lī′ən*, (*B.*) *pa.p.* of lie (2).

lien, *lī′ən*, *n.* the spleen.—*adj.* **li′enal.** [L. *liēn.*]

lientery, *lī′ən-tə-ri*, *n.* a form of diarrhoea with liquid evacuations of undigested food.—*adj.* **lienteric** (*-ter′ik*). [Gr. *leios*, smooth, *enteron*, an intestine.]

lierne, *li-ûrn′*, *n.* a cross-rib or branch-rib in vaulting.

lieu, *lū*, *lōō*, *n.* place, stead, chiefly in the phrase 'in lieu of'. [Fr.,—L. *locus*, place.]

lieutenant, *lef-*, *lif-*, *ləf-ten′ənt*, also *le-*, *lə-*, *arch.* naval, *lōō-ten′-*, *lōōt′nənt*, in U.S., *lōō-*, *n.* one representing, or performing the work of a superior (form. also *fig.*): an officer holding the place of another in his absence: a commissioned

life; **life′-assur′ance**, **life′-insur′ance**, insurance providing a sum of money for a specified beneficiary in the event of the policy-holder's death, and for the policy-holder if he reaches a specified age; **life′belt**, a buoyant belt for sustaining a person in the water; **life′-blood**, the blood necessary to life: that which gives strength or life: a twitching, as of the eyelid; **life′boat**, a boat for saving shipwrecked persons; **life′-buoy**, a buoy for supporting a person in the water till he can be rescued; **life′-cycle** (*biol.*), the round of changes in the life and generations of an organism, from zygote to zygote; **life′-estate′**, an estate held during the life of the possessor; **life′-force′**, a directing principle supposed to be immanent in living things, turning their activities to nature's own purposes.—*adj.* **life′-giving**, imparting life: invigorating.—**life′guard**, a bodyguard: one employed to rescue bathers in difficulties: (*cap.*, *pl.*,) two horse regiments formed in 1660; **life′-his′tory**, the history of a life: the succession of changes from zygote to maturity and death: the life-cycle.—*adj.* **life′hold**, held for life.—**life′-in′terest**, an interest lasting during a life; **life′-jack′et**, a buoyant jacket, a lifebelt; **life′-line**, a rope for saving or safeguarding life: a vital line of communication.—*adj.* **life′-long**, lasting throughout life.—**life′manship** (*facet.*—*Stephen Potter*), the art of making the other fellow feel inferior; **life′-mor′tar**, a mortar for throwing a line to a ship in distress; **life′-peer**, a peer whose title is not hereditary;

moving in a well to carry persons or goods up and down: the well in which it works: one of the layers of material in a shoe heel: a contrivance for raising or lowering a vessel to another level of a canal: a step in advancement: help on one's way by taking upon a vehicle.—*adj.* **lift'able.**—*n.* **lift'er,** one who, or that which, lifts: a thief (*Shak.*).—**lift'ing-bridge,** a bridge whose roadway can be raised bodily; **lift'-off,** the take-off of an aircraft or rocket: the moment when this occurs; **lift'-pump,** any pump that is not a force-pump.—**lift one's hand,** to raise it in hostility; **have one's face lifted,** to undergo an operation for smoothing and firming it. [O.N. *lypta*—*lopt*, the air.]

lig, ligge, *lig*, (*Spens.* and *Northern dialect*) *v.i.* a form of lie (2).—*infin.* and *pl.* (*Spens.*) also **ligg'en.** Lig is also a dialect form of lie (1).

ligament, *lig'ə-mənt*, *n.* anything that binds: the bundle of fibrous tissue joining bones or cartilages (*anat.*): a bond of union.—*adjs.* **ligamental** (*-ment'l*), **ligament'ary, ligament'ous.**—*v.t.* **ligate** (*li'gāt*), to tie up.—*ns.* **ligā'tion,** act of binding: state of being bound; **ligature** (*lig'ə-chər*), anything that binds: a bandage: a tie or slur (*mus.*): a type of two or more letters (e.g. ff, ffi) (*print.*): a cord for tying the blood-vessels, etc. (*med.*): impotence produced by magic.—*v.t.* to bind with a ligature. [L. *ligāre*, to bind.]

ligan. See lagan.

liger, *li'gər*, *n.* cross between *li*on and female ti*ger*.

ligger, *lig'ər*, *n.* the horizontal timber of a scaffold-

lights, under cover of darkness; **bring to light,** to reveal; **come to light,** to be revealed; **fixed light,** in lighthouses, an unchanging light; **floating light,** a light at the masthead of a lightship; **inner light,** spiritual illumination, light divinely imparted; **in one's, the, light,** between one and the source of illumination or chance of success, etc.; **light of nature,** intellectual perception or intuition: man's capacity of discovering truth unaided by revelation (*theol.*); **lights out** (*mil.*), bugle or trumpet call for extinction of lights; **light up,** to light one's lamp, pipe, etc.: to turn on the light: to make or become light or bright; **lit (up),** drunk; **northern (southern) lights,** aurora borealis (australis); **see the light,** to come into view or being: to be converted; **stand in one's own light,** to hinder one's own advantage. [M.E. *liht*—O.E. (Anglian) *leht*, *lēht* (W.S. *lēoht*); Ger. *licht*.]

light, *lit*, *adj.* not heavy: of short weight: easily suffered or performed: easily digested: well risen, as bread: containing little alcohol: not heavily armed: active: not heavily burdened: unimportant: not dense or copious or intense: slight: scanty: gentle: delicate: nimble: facile: frivolous: unheeding: gay, lively: amusing: unchaste: loose, sandy: giddy, delirious: idle: worthless: delivered of a child (in *compar.*; *obs.*): short of contract (*bridge*).—*adv.* lightly.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to lighten (see also next article).—*v.t.* **light'en,** to make lighter.—*v.i.* to become lighter.—*ns.* **light'er,** a large open boat used in unloading and loading ships; **light'erage,** unloading by lighters:

—Also (*Pr. Bk.*) **light'en.**—**light out,** to decamp. [O.E. *lihtan*, to dismount, lit. make light; see preceding.]

lighten, *līt'n*, *v.t.* to make light or lighter, or brighter: to illuminate.—*v.i.* to become light, lighter, or brighter: to flash as lightning.—*ns.* **light'ening,** a making or becoming lighter or brighter; **light'ning,** the electric flash usually followed by thunder: a revival or exhilaration supposed to precede death (*Shak.*).—*adj.* characterised by speed and suddenness.—**light'ning-arrest'er,** apparatus for protecting electrical apparatus in thunderstorms; **light'ning-bug,** a firefly; **light'ning-conduc'tor, -rod,** a metallic rod for protecting buildings from lightning; **lightning strike,** an industrial strike without warning; **light'ning-tube',** a fulgurite. [light (1).]

lighten. See light (2 and 3).

lightsome. See light (1 and 2).

lignage, *līn'ij* (*Spens.*). Same as lineage.

lign-aloes, lignaloes, *līn-al'ōz*, *lig-nal'ōz*, (*B.*) *n.* aloes-wood. [L. *lignum*, wood, and *aloēs*, gen. of L. and Gr. *aloē*, aloe.]

ligne, *līn*, (Fr. *lēn-y'*), *n.* a measure of watch movement (Swiss ligne = 2·256 mm.). [Fr.]

lignocaine, *lig'nō-kān*, *n.* a local anaesthetic much used in dentistry.

lignum, *lig'nəm*, *n.* wood.—*adj.* **lig'neous,** woody: wooden.—*n.* **lignificā'tion.**—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **lig'nify,** to turn into wood or woody:—*pr.p.* **lig'nifying;**

promise of success or of future excellence; **like'liness, likelihood:** likeness (*Spens.*).—*adj.* **like'ly,** similar (*Spens.*): like the thing required: promising: probable: credible: pleasing (*dial.*): comely (*dial.*).—*adv.* probably.—*v.t.* **lik'en,** to represent as like or similar: to compare.—*n.* **like'ness,** resemblance: semblance: guise: one who or that which has a resemblance: a portrait.—*adv.* **like'wise,** in the same or similar manner: moreover: too.—**feel like,** to be disposed or inclined towards; **had like,** was likely, came near to; **look like,** to show a likelihood of: to appear similar to; **something like a,** a fine specimen, a model of what the thing should be; **such like,** of that kind; **the likes of (them),** people like (them). [O.E. *lic*, seen in *gelic*; O.N. *likr*, Du. *gelijk*, Ger. *gleich* (= *geleich*).]

like, *līk*, *v.t.* to please (*obs.*): to be pleased with: to approve: to enjoy.—*n.* a liking, chiefly in phrase 'likes and dislikes'.—*adj.* **lik(e)'able,** lovable: amiable.—*ns.* **lik'er,** one who likes; **lik'ing,** affection, inclination: taste: satisfaction: beloved (*Milt.*): condition, plight (*obs.*).—*adj.* (*obs.*) pleasing: in good condition (also **good'-liking, well'-liking**).—**on liking** (*arch.*), on approval. [Orig. impersonal—O.E. *lician*, to please, to be suitable—*lic*, like, suitable, likely.]

like, *līk*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a corpse: a lykewake.—*n.* **like'-wake, -walk** (see lykewake). [Northern form of lich.]

likin, *lē-kēn'*, *n.* formerly, a Chinese transit duty.

li-mās'), slug-like.—*n.* limacon (*lim'ə-son*; Fr. *lē-mä-sɔ̃*), a curve whose polar equation is $r = a \cos \theta + b$. [L. *limāx*, a slug.]

limb, *lim*, *n.* a member or organ of the body, now only an arm, leg, or wing: a prudish euphemism for leg: a projecting part: a main branch of a tree or of anything else: a member of a body of people, as 'a limb of the law': an imp, scapegrace, as 'a limb of Satan'.—*v.t.* to supply with limbs (*Milt.*): to dismember.—*adjs.* **limbed**, furnished with limbs; **limb'less**.—*adv.* **limb'meal** (*Shak.*), limb by limb.—**limb'-girdle**, a bony arch with which a limb articulates.—**out on a limb**, in a hazardous position on one's own (*fig.*). [O.E. *lim*; O.N. *limr*, Sw. *lem*.]

limb, *lim*, *n.* an edge or border, as of the sun, etc.: the edge of a sextant, etc.: the free or expanded part of a floral or other leaf (*bot.*).—*adjs.* **lim'bate**, bordered; **lim'bous**, overlapping. [L. *limbus*, a border.]

limbeck, limbec, *lim'bek*, (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) *n.* aphetic for alembic.

limber, *lim'bər*, *n.* the shaft of a vehicle (*dial.*): the detachable fore-part of a gun-carriage (*mil.*).—*v.t.* to attach to the limber. [Poss. Fr. *limonière*.]

limber, *lim'bər*, *adj.* pliant, flexible.—*v.t.* to make limber.—**lim'ber-neck**, botulism in birds.—**limber up**, to tone up the muscles in preparation for physical effort of some sort.

limber, *lim'bər*, (*naut.*) *n.* (usu. *pl.*) channel or hole on either side of the keelson for drainage. [Fr. *lumière*, L. *lūmināria*, windows.]

British person.—**lime'-juice**, the acid juice of the lime. [Fr.,—Sp. *lima*; cf. lemon.]

lime, *lim*, *n.* the linden tree (*Tilia europaea*), or other of the genus.—**lime'-tree**; **lime'-wood**. [lind.]

lime. See lyam.

limen, *li'men*, (*psych.*) *n.* the threshold of consciousness: the limit below which a stimulus is not perceived.—*adj.* **liminal** (*lim'*, *lim'in-əl*). [L. *līmen*, *-inis*, threshold.]

limerick, *lim'ə-rik*, *n.* a form of humorous verse in a five-line jingle. [Said to be from a refrain formerly used, referring to *Limerick* in Ireland.]

limes, *li'mēz*, *lē'mes*, *n.* a boundary or boundary work, esp. of the Roman Empire:—*pl.* **limites** (*li'mit-ēz*, *lē'mi-tās*). [L. *līmes*, *-itis*.]

limicolous, *li-mik'ə-ləs*, *adj.* living in mud.—*adj.* **lim'ous** (*arch.*), muddy: slimy. [L. *līmus*, mud, *colĕre*, to dwell.]

limit, *lim'it*, *n.* boundary: that which may not be passed: restriction: a value, position, or figure, that can be approached indefinitely (*math.*): a prescribed time (*Shak.*): that which is bounded, a region or division: the unspeakable extreme of endurability (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to appoint, specify (*Shak.*): to confine within bounds: to restrict.—*adj.* **lim'itable**.—*n.* **limitā'rian**, one who limits salvation to part of mankind.—*adj.* **lim'itary** (*-ə-ri*), of a boundary: placed at the boundary: confined within limits: licensed as a limiter (*hist.*).—*n.* **limitā'tion**.—*adjs.* **lim'itā-tive**, tending to limit; **lim'ited**, within limits: narrow: restricted.—*n.* a limited company.—

(orig. with the driver's seat outside but covered by the roof) which has a partition separating driver and passengers: loosely, any large motor-car (sometimes used ironically). [*Limousin*, a district in France.]

limp, *limp*, *adj*. wanting stiffness: flaccid: drooping. [Origin obscure.]

limp, *limp*, *v.i.* to halt: to drag a leg: (of damaged ship, aircraft) to proceed with difficulty.—*n*. a limping gait: a halt.—*n*. and *adj*. **limp'ing**.—*adv*. **limp'ingly**. [There is an O.E. adj. *lemphealt*, halting.].

limpet, *lim'pit*, *n*. a gasteropod (Patella, etc.) with conical shell, that clings to rocks: one not easily ousted. [O.E. *lempedu*, lamprey.]

limpid, *lim'pid*, *adj*. clear: transparent.—*n*. **limpid'ity**.—*adv*. **lim'pidly**. [L. *limpidus*.]

Limulus, *lim'ū-ləs*, *n*. the king-crab genus. [L. *līmulus*, dim. of *līmus*, looking sideways.]

lin, *lin*, *v.i.* (*Spens.*) to cease, to give over.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to cease from. [O.E. *linnan*, to cease.]

lin. See **linn**.

linac. Abbrev. for *lin*ear *ac*celerator.

linage. See **lineage** under **line** (2).

linch, *linch*, *linsh*, (*dial.*) *n*. a boundary ridge or unploughed strip: a terrace or ledge.—Also **linch'et**, **lynch'et**. [O.E. *hlinc*, ridge; cf. link (3).]

linchpin, *linch'*, *linsh'pin*, *n*. a pin used to keep a wheel on its axle. [O.E. *lynis*, axle, and pin.]

Lincoln-green, *lingk'ən-grēn*, *n*. a bright green cloth once made at *Lincoln*: its colour.

linctus, *lingk'təs*, *n*. a syrup-like medicine:—*pl*.

ficate: words of an actor's part: lot in life (*rare*): outlines: military field-works: rows of huts (*mil.*): a school imposition: fits of bad temper (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* to mark out with lines: to cover with lines: to put in line: to form a line along: to give out for public singing, as a hymn, line by line: to delineate, sketch (sometimes verbally): to measure with a line (*arch.*).—*v.i.* to take a place in line.—*ns*. **linage**, **lineage** (*līn'ij*), aligning (*arch.*): measurement or payment by the line; **lineage** (*lin'i-ij*), earlier **linage**, **lignage**, **lynage** (*lin'ij*), ancestry.—*adj*. **lineal** (*lin'i-əl*), of or belonging to a line or lines or one dimension: composed of lines: in the direction of a line: in, of, or transmitted by direct line of descent, or legitimate descent.—*n*. **lineality** (*-al'i-ti*).—*adv*. **lin'eally**.—*n*. **lineament** (*lin'i-ə-mənt*), feature: distinguishing mark in the form, esp. of the face.—*adj*. **linear** (*lin'i-ər*), of or belonging to a line: of one dimension: consisting of, or having the form of, lines: long and very narrow, with parallel sides: capable of being represented on a graph by a straight line: of a system, in which doubling the cause doubles the effect.—*n*. **linearity** (*lin-i-ar'i-ti*).—*adv*. **lin'early**.—*adjs*. **lin'eate**, **-d**, marked with lines.—*n*. **lineā'tion**, marking with lines: arrangement of or in lines.—*adj*. **lined** (*līnd*), marked with lines: having a line.—*adj*. **lineolate** (*lin'i-ə-lāt*), marked with fine lines.—*ns*. **lin'er**, one who makes, marks, draws, paints, or writes lines: a paint-brush for making lines: a line-fisher:

order to secure at last; **in line**, in a straight line: in agreement or harmony: **in the running**; **line of battle**, arrangement in line to meet the enemy; **line of beauty** (Hogarth's), a curve like a drawn-out S; **line up**, to bring into alignment: to make a stand (in support of, or against): to gather together in readiness: to secure, arrange (for a person); **one's line of country**, one's field of study or interest; **on the line** (*paint.*), hanging on the level of the eyes; **read between the lines**, infer what is not explicitly stated; **shoot a line** (see **shoot**); **toe the line** (see **toe**). [Partly from O.E. *line*, cord (from or cognate with L. *linum*, flax), partly through Fr. *ligne*, and partly directly from L. *linea*; cf. preceding word.]

line, *lin*, *v.t.* (esp. of a dog or wolf) to copulate with. [Fr. *ligner*.]

line, *lin*, *n.* a form of lind.—*n.* (*Shak.*) **line-grove**.

lineage, lineal, linear, etc. See **line** (2).

lined. See **line** (1 and 2).

linen, *lin'ən*, *n.* cloth made of lint or flax: underclothing, orig. of linen: articles of linen, or of other materials as cotton, rayon, etc.—**table-linen, bed-linen, body-linen.**—*adj.* of or like linen.—**lin'en-draper**, a dealer in linens; **lin'en-fold, lin'en-scroll'**, a decoration in mouldings like parallel folds of linen.—**wash one's dirty linen at home, in public**, to keep secret, to expose, sordid family affairs. [O.E. *linen* (adj.)—*lin*, flax; see **line** (1).]

-ling, noun suffix denoting a diminutive as duck*ling*, hence expressing affection as dar*ling*

jargon used in the Levant: any international jargon; **linguistic philosophy**, a term loosely used to cover methods of analysis of philosophically puzzling concepts by meticulous assembly and scrutiny of the widely-varying expressions of these concepts in ordinary discourse; later extended to a systematic study of the working of language itself.—Also **linguistic analysis.** [L. *lingua* (for *dingua*), the tongue.]

linhay, linny, *lin'i*, (*dial.*) *n.* a shed, open in front. [Origin obscure.]

liniment, *lin'i-mənt*, *n.* a thin ointment: an embrocation. [L. *linimentum*—*linire*, *linĕre*, to smear.]

linin, *lī'nin*, *n.* a substance which forms the network of a cell nucleus. [L. *linum*, thread, net.]

lining. See **line** (1 and 2).

link, *lingk*, *n.* a ring of a chain, chain-mail, etc.: anything connecting (also *fig.*): a unit in a communications system: the 1/100th part of the surveyor's chain, 7·92 inches: a segment or unit in a connected series: a winding of a river (*Scot.*).—*v.t.* to connect.—*v.i.* to be or become connected: to go arm-in-arm.—*ns.* **link'age**, an act or mode of linking: the fact of being linked: a system of links: a chemical bond: product of magnetic flux by number of coils (*elect.*): a system of lines pivoted together, describing definite curves (*math.*): a tendency of certain characters to be inherited together (*biol.*).—**linked verse**, a form of Japanese verse alternating three lines of respectively 3, 7, 5 syllables with two lines of 7, 7 syllables, different poets supplying succeed-

linsang, *lin'sang*, *n.* a civet-like animal of Borneo and Java: applied also to kindred animals of the Himalayas, Burma, and West Africa. [Javanese *linsan*.]

linseed, *lin'sēd*, *n.* lint or flax seed—also **lint'seed.**—**lin'seed-cake**, the cake remaining when the oil is pressed out of lint or flax seed, used as a food for sheep and cattle; **lin'seed-meal**, the meal of linseed, used for poultices and as a cattle-food; **lin'seed-oil**, oil from flax seed. [O.E. *līn*, flax, *sǣd*, seed.]

linsey, *lin'zi*, *n.* cloth made of linen and wool.—Also *adj.*—**lin'sey-woolsey** (*-wŏŏl'zi*), a thin coarse stuff of linen and wool mixed, or inferior wool with cotton: gibberish (*Shak.*).—*adj.* of linen and wool: neither one thing nor another. [Perh. line (1), wool, and possibly say (3).]

linstock, *lin'stok*, *n.* a staff to hold a lighted match for firing cannon.—Also **lint'stock.** [Du. *lontstok*—*lont*, a match (cf. lunt), *stok*, a stick.]

lint, *lint*, *n.* flax (*Scot.*): scraped linen or a cotton substitute for dressing wounds: cotton fibre: raw cotton.—*n.* **lint'er** (*U.S.*), a machine for stripping off short cotton fibre from the ginned seeds: (in *pl.*) the fibre so removed.—**lint'seed** (*Scot.*), flax seed for sowing.—*adj.* **lint'-white**, flaxen. [M.E. *lynt*, *lynet*, perh.—L. *linteus*, of linen—*līnum*, flax.]

lintel, *lint'l*, *n.* a timber or stone over a doorway or window.—*adj.* **lint'elled.** [O.Fr. *lintel* (Fr. *linteau*)—a dim. of L. *limes*, *-itis*, border.]

lintie, *lin'ti*, **lintwhite**, *lint'(h)wit*, (now chiefly

[redacted]

or worship; **lip'stick**, colouring for the lips in the form of a stick.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to paint with lipstick.—in **Lipsburie pinfold** (*Shak.*), perh. between the teeth; (**keep**) **a stiff upper lip**, (to show) a face of resolution, with no yielding to emotion; **make a lip** (*Shak.*), to pout in sullenness or derision. [O.E. *lippa*; Du. *lip*, Ger. *lippe*, L. *labium*.]

liparite, *lip'ə-rīt*, *n.* rhyolite. [From the *Lipari* Islands, where it occurs.]

lip-, **lipo-**, *lip-*, *līp-(ō-)*, in composition, fat.—*ns.* **lip'ase** (*-ās*, *-āz*), an enzyme that breaks up fats; **lipochrome** (*-krōm*; Gr. *chrōma*, colour), a pigment of butter fat, etc.—*adj.* **lip'oid**, fat-like.—*n.* a fat-like substance: a lipid.—*ns.* **lip'id(e)**, a fat or wax, etc., found in living cells; **lipō'ma**, a fatty tumour:—*pl.* **lipō'mata**; **lipomatō'sis**, the excessive growth of fat.—*adj.* **lipō'matous.** [Gr. *lipos*, fat.]

Lipizzaner, *lip-it-sä'nər*, *n.* a breed of horses (usu. grey or white in colour) particularly suited for displays of haute école.—Also **Lippizaner**, **Lippizzaner**, **Lippizana** (*-nə*), **Lippizzana.** [*Lipizza* (*Lippiza*, *Lippizza*), near Trieste, where orig. bred.]

lipogram, *lip'ō-gram*, or *līp'*, *n.* a writing, esp. in verse, from which all words are omitted which contain a particular letter.—*adj.* **lipogrammat'ic.**—*ns.* **lipogramm'atism**; **lipogramm'atist**; **lipog'raphy**, accidental omission of a letter or letters in writing. [Gr. *leipein*, to leave, *gramma*, a letter, *graphein*, to write.]

found in North America and Asia. [L. *liquidus*, liquid, L.L. *ambar*, amber.]

liquor, *lik'ər*, *n.* anything liquid, esp. the product of cooking or other operation: a liquid secretion: a beverage, esp. alcoholic: strong drink: a strong solution: any prepared solution.—*v.t.* to apply liquor or a solution to: to rub with oil or grease (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* (*slang*) to drink (esp. with *up*).—in liquor, also liquored (*slang*), drunk; liquor laws, laws controlling the sale of intoxicating drinks. [O.Fr. *licur*, *licour* (Fr. *liqueur*)—L. *liquor*, *-ōris*.]

liquorice, licorice, *lik'ə-ris*, (in U.S. also *-rish*), *n.* a papilionaceous plant (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*, or other species) of Europe and Asia: its long sweet root used in medicine: an extract from the root: confectionery made from it.—Indian liquorice, Abrus (also *liquorice-vine*); wild liquorice, a kind of milk-vetch (*Astragalus glycyphyllus*—also *liquorice-vetch*): rest-harrow. [A.Fr. *lycorys*—L.L. *liquiritia*, a corr. of Gr. *glykyrriza*—*glykys*, sweet, *rhiza*, root.]

liquorish, another spelling of lickerish: also used to mean inclined towards liquor.

lira, *lē'ra*, *n.* Italian monetary unit (coins of 5, 10, etc., lire being in circulation):—*pl.* lire (*lē'rā*), lir'as. [It.,—L. *libra*, a pound.]

Liriodendron, *lir-i-ō-den'dron*, *n.* the tulip-tree genus. [Gr. *leirion*, a lily, *dendron*, a tree.]

liripoop, *lir'i-pōōp*, (*obs.*) *n.* the long tail of a graduate's hood: a part or lesson committed to memory: a silly person.—Also lir'ipipe (*-pip*).

active service. [O.F. *liste*, of Gmc. origin, ultimately same word as above, from the sense of a strip of paper.]

list, *list*, *n.* a fillet (*archit.*): a division of parted hair.—*n.* list'el, a small fillet. [It. *lista*, *listello*; ult. the same as list (1 and 2).]

list, *list*, *v.t.* to please (*impers.*, *arch.*): to have pleasure in (*pers.*): to desire: to like or please: to choose: to cause to heel over (*naut.*).—*v.i.* to heel over:—*pa.t.* list'ed, list; *pa.p.* list'ed; *3rd pers. sing. pr.t.* list, lists, listeth.—*n.* joy (*obs.*): desire: inclination: choice: heeling over.—*adj.* list'less, having no desire or wish: uninterested: languid.—*adv.* list'lessly.—*n.* list'lessness. [O.E. *lystan*, impers., to please—*lust*, pleasure.]

list, *list*, (*arch.* or *poet.*) *v.i.* to listen.—*v.t.* to listen to.—*adj.* list'ful, attentive. [O.E. *hlystan*.]

listen, *lis'n*, *v.i.* to give ear or hearken: to follow advice.—*n.* act of listening.—*n.* listener (*lis'nər*), one who listens or hearkens.—list'ener-in (*pl.* list'eners-in); list'ening-in; list'ening-post, a post where men are stationed to hear what the enemy is doing.—listen in, to listen to a wireless broadcast: to overhear intentionally a message intended for another. [O.E. *hlysnan*, recorded in the Northumbrian form *lysna*.]

Listerism, *lis'tər-izm*, *n.* antiseptic treatment of surgical wounds introduced by the English surgeon Lord *Lister* (1827-1912).—*adj.* Listerian (*-tē'ri-ən*), pertaining to Lister or his system.—*v.t.* Lis'terise, -ize, to treat by Listerism.

lit, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of light (1 and 3).

write.—*n.* one who is literate: an educated person without a university degree, esp. a candidate for orders, or formerly a woman holding a certificate from St Andrews University (*L.L.A.*, *Lady Literate in Arts*).—*n.* lit′eracy, condition of being literate.—*n.pl.* literā′ti (L., *obs.* It., *-ä′tē*), men of letters, the learned:—*sing.* literā′tus (L.), literato (*-ä′tō*; It.).—*adv.* literā′tim (L. *-ä′*), letter for letter: without the change of a letter.—*n.* lit′erātor, a dabbler in learning: a man of letters, a literary man.—*adj.* lit′erose, affectedly or spuriously literary.—*n.* literos′ity. [L. *lītera*, *līterātus*, *līterātim*, *līterōsus*—*lītera* (*littera*), letter.]

literature, *lit′(ə-)rə-chər*, *n.* the art of composition in prose and verse: the whole body of literary compositions universally, or in any language, or on a given subject, etc.: literary matter: printed matter: humane learning: literary culture or knowledge.—*adj.* lit′eratured (*Shak.*), learned, having literary knowledge. [L. *līterātūra*—*lītera* (*littera*), a letter.]

lith, *lith*, (*arch.* and *Scot.*) *n.* a joint or segment. [O.E. *lith*, a member; Ger. *glied*.]

lith-, **litho-**, *lith-*, *-ō-*, *-ə-*, *-o-*, in composition, stone: calculus.—*ns.* lith′ate (*obs.*), a urate; lithī′asis (Gr. *lithiāsis*), formation of calculi in the body.—*adj.* lith′ic, pertaining to or got from stone or calculi.—*ns.* lithist′id, any of the Lithist′ida, hard stony sponges; lith′ite, a calcareous body secreted in an animal cell, esp. with a sensory function.—*adj.* lithochromatic (*-ə-krō-mat′ik*, or *-krə-*).—*n.* (treated as *sing.*)

cuts for stone in the bladder.—*adj.* lithot′omous, boring in rocks, as some molluscs.—*n.* lithot′omy, cutting for stone in the bladder. [Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

litharge, *lith′ärj*, *n.* lead monoxide, such as is got in refining silver. [Fr.,—Gr. *lithargyros*—*lithos*, a stone, *argyros*, silver.]

lithe, *līdh*, *adj.* supple, limber.—*adv.* lithe′ly.—*n.* lithe′ness.—*adj.* lithe′some.—*n.* lithe′someness. [O.E. *lithe*, soft, mild; Ger. *lind* and *gelinde*.]

lithe, *līdh*, (*obs.*) *v.i.* to listen. [O.N. *hlȳtha*, to listen.]

lither, *lidh′ər*, *adj.* bad (*obs.*): lazy (*obs.*): soft, yielding (*Shak.*).—*adj.* lith′erly, mischievous.—*adv.* idly. [O.E. *lȳthre*, bad; influenced by lithe.]

lithia, *lith′i-ə*, *n.* oxide of lithium (from its mineral origin, unlike soda and potash).—Also *adj.*—*adj.* lith′ic, pertaining to or got from lithium.—*n.* lithium (*i-əm*), the lightest metallic element (Li; at. numb. 3). [Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

Lithospermum, *lith-ō-spûr′məm*, *n.* a genus of plants of the borage family. [Gr. *lithospermon*, gromwell—*lithos*, stone, *sperma*, seed.]

lithotrity, *lith-ot′ri-ti*, **lithotripsy**, *lith′ō-trip-si*, *ns.* the operation of crushing a stone in the bladder, so that its fragments may be removed through the urethra.—*ns.* lith′otrite, lithotri′tor, lithotrip′tor, lithontrip′tor, an instrument for the purpose.—*adjs.* lithotritic (*-trit′ik*), lithotrip′tic, lithontrip′tic, lithonthryp′tic.—*ns.* a medicine producing the like result.—*v.t.* lithot′ritise, -ize.—*ns.* lithot′ritist, lithotrip′tist, lithon much.—less, least, serve as comp. and superl. to the adv. and to some extent, along with lesser, to the adj.—*ns.* litt'leness; litt'ling (*Scot.* litt'lin, litt'leane; O.E. *lȳtling*), a child.—litt'le-ease, a confined space in which a prisoner can neither sit, stand nor lie: the pillory: the stocks; Litt'le-end'ian, one of the Lilliputian party who opposed the *Big-endians*, maintaining that boiled eggs should be cracked at the little end; little Englander, an opponent of British imperialism and empire-building; litt'le-go (see go); little magazine, a small high-brow magazine; little man, a man of no importance, an underdog; little Mary (*J. M. Barrie*), the stomach; little office, a short service of psalms, hymns, collects, etc.; little people, the fairies, or a traditional race of pygmies; little theatre, a small theatre in which experimental plays, and other plays not likely to be a great commercial success, are produced.—*adj.* litt'leworth, worthless.—by little and little, little by little, by degrees; in little, on a small scale; little green men, type of men imagined as originating in parts of the universe other than our earth; make little of, to treat as of little consequence, belittle: to comprehend only slightly. [O.E. *lȳtel*.]

littoral, *lit'ər-əl*, *adj.* belonging to the seashore, to lands near the coast, the beach, the space between high and low tidemarks, or water a little below low-water mark.—*n.* the strip of land along it. [L. *littorālis* for *litorālis*—*lītus*, *litoris*, shore.]

—*v.i.* to become lively.—live'-ax'le, driving-axle; live'-bait, a living animal as bait; live'-birth', birth in a living condition (opposed to *still-birth*).—*adj.* live'-born.—live'-box, a glass box for examining living objects under the microscope: a box for live fish; live cartridge, one containing a bullet, opposed to a *blank* or a *spent* cartridge; live circuit, a circuit through which an electric current is flowing.—*n.pl.* live'-feath'ers, those plucked from the living fowl; live'-oak, an American evergreen oak, with durable wood; live'-rail, live'-wire, one carrying electric current; live'-wire (*fig.*) a person of intense energy or alertness; live shell, a shell still capable of exploding; live'stock, domestic animals, esp. horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs: domestic or body vermin (*slang*); live'-weight, weight of living animals; live'-well, the well in a fishing-boat where fish are kept alive. [alive.]

livelihood, *liv'li-ho͞od*, *n.* means of living: support.—Also (*Spens.*) live'lod, live'lood. [O.E. *liflād*—*lif*, life, *lād*, course.]

livelong, *liv'long*, also *liv'long*, *adj.* very long: protracted: enduring. [lief, used intensively, long.]

livelong, *liv'long*, *n.* the orpine, a plant difficult to kill. [live (vb.), long.]

lively, *liv'li*, *adj.* vital (*obs.*): lifelike: oral (*obs.*): brisk: active: sprightly: spirited: vivid.—*adv.* vivaciously: vigorously.—*n.* live'lihead (*obs.*), liveliness: life: living form: livelihood.—*adv.* live'lily.—*n.* live'liness. [O.E. *liflic*—*lif*, life.]

livid, *liv'id*, *adj*. black and blue: of a lead colour: discoloured: pale, ashen: extremely angry (*coll*.).—*ns*. livid'ity, liv'idness, livor (*lī'vər*, *-vör*). [L. *līvidus*—*līvēre*, to be of a lead colour.]

living, *liv'ing*, *adj*. live: alive: having vitality: lively: in present life, existence, activity, or use. —*n*. means of subsistence: manner of life: a property: a benefice.—**liv'ing-room**, a sitting-room for all-round use; **living memory**, the memory of anybody or somebody still alive; **living rock**, rock still in its natural position; **living wage**, a wage on which it is possible for a workman and his family to live fairly. [Pr.p. of live (1).]

livraison, *lē-vrez-ɔ̃*, *n*. a number of a book published in parts. [Fr.,—L. *līberātiō*, *-ōnis*, delivery.]

livre, *lēvr'*, *n*. an old French coin, superseded by the franc in 1795: an old French weight about 1 lb. avoirdupois. [Fr.,—L. *lībra*, a pound.]

lixiviation, *liks-iv-i-ā'shən*, *n*. leaching.—*adjs*. lixiv'ial, lixiv'ious.—*v.t*. lixiv'iate.—*n*. lixiv'ium, lye. [L. *lixīvium*, lye.]

lizard, *liz'ərd*, *n*. any member of the Lacertilia, an order of scaly reptiles, usually differing from snakes in having four legs, movable eyelids, and non-expansible mouths: (*cap*.) the constellation Lacerta. [O.Fr. *lesard* (Fr. *lézard*)—L. *lacerta*.]

llama, *lä'ma*, *n*. a S. American transport animal of the camel family, a domesticated guanaco: its wool: cloth made thereof. [Sp., from Quechua.]

llano, *lyä'nō*, or *lä'nō*, *n*. one of the vast steppes or

[redacted]

success. [O.E. *lād*, course, journey, conveyance; meaning affected by the unrelated lade; cf. lode, lead.]

loadstar, **loadstone**. Same as lodestar, lodestone.

loaf, *lōf*, *n*. bread (formerly, still *Scot*.): a portion of bread baked in one mass, esp. of standard weight: a moulded portion of food, esp. bread or meat: a conical mass of sugar: any lump (*obs*.): a cabbage-head: the head, or brains (*slang*):—*pl*. loaves (*lōvz*).—*v.i*. loaf, loave (*lōv*), to form a head, as a cabbage.—**loaf'-bread** (*Scot*.), ordinary plain bread; **loaf'-cake** (*U.S*.), a plain cake like a loaf in form; **loaf'-sug'ar**, refined sugar moulded in the form of a great cigar.—**half loaf**, a loaf of half the standard weight; **loaves and fishes**, temporal benefits, the main chance (John vi. 26). [O.E. *hlāf*, bread.]

loaf, *lōf*, *v.i*. to loiter or stand idly about, pass time idly.—*n*. loaf'er, one who loafs: a casual shoe, often resembling a moccasin.—*adj*. loaf'erish.—*n*. and *adj*. loaf'ing. [Origin obscure.]

loam, *lōm*, *n*. a soil consisting of a natural mixture of clay and sand, with animal and vegetable matter: a composition basically of moist clay and sand used in making bricks.—*v.t*. to cover with loam.—*adj*. loam'y. [O.E. *lām*; Ger. *lehm*; cf. lime.]

loan, *lōn*, (*Scot*.) *n*. a lane: an open space for passage left between fields of corn: a place for milking cows.—Also loan'ing. [O.E. *lone*, *lane*; see lane.]

[L.L. *lobia*—M.H.G. *loube* (Ger. *laube*), a portico, arbour—*laub*, a leaf; cf. lodge.]

lobe, *lōb*, *n.* a broad, esp. rounded, segmental division, branch, or projection: the soft lower part of the ear: a division of the lungs, brain, etc.: a division of a leaf.—*adjs.* **lōb′ar**, **lōb′ate**, **lōbed**, **lōb′ose.**—*n.* **lōbā′tion**, **lobing.**—**lōbe′-foot**, a phalarope.—*adjs.* **lōbe′-foot′ed**, **lō′bíped**, having lobate feet, i.e. with lobes along the sides of the toes, as a coot.—*ns.* **lōbe′let**, **lobule** (*lob′ūl*), small lobe; **lōb′ing**, division into lobes: formation of, possession of, or provision with, lobes; **lobot′omy**, leucotomy.—*adjs.* **lŏb′ular**, **-ulate(d).**—*ns.* **lŏbulā′tion**; **lŏb′ulus**, a small lobe or lobe-like structure:—*pl.* **lŏb′uli** (*-ī*); **lō′bus**, a lobe:—*pl.* **lō′bi.**—**lobar pneumonia**, inflammation of a whole lobe of the lungs, as distinguished from lobular pneumonia, which attacks the lungs in patches. [Gr. *lobos*, lobe.]

Lobelia, *lō-bē′lya*, *n.* a genus of plants giving name to a family, **Lobeliā′ceae**, differing from Campanulaceae in having two carpels and zygomorphic flowers, twisted upside-down, including favourite blue-flowered garden plants; **lobeline** (*lō′bə-lēn*, *-lin*), a poisonous alkaloid obtained from *Lobelia inflata*, used as a respiratory stimulant and to discourage tobacco-smoking. [Named after the botanist Matthias de *Lobel* (1538-1616).]

loblolly, *lob′lol-i*, *n.* thick gruel, hence ship's medicine (*dial.*): a lout (*dial.*): a puddle (*U.S.*): a name for various American pines (also loblolly

art and fiction; **local examinations**, examinations of school pupils held in various local centres by universities; **local government**, self-administration (in local affairs) by towns, counties, and the like, as opp. to *national* or *central government*; **local option**, the right of a town or district to decide whether liquor licences shall be granted within its bounds, or to decide whether or not to enforce (locally) permissive laws and regulations; **local preacher**, a Methodist layman authorised to preach in his district; **local time**, the time of a place as shown by the sun; **local veto**, the power of a district to prohibit the sale of liquors in its own area. [L. *locālis*—*locus*, a place.]

locellate, *lō-sel′āt*, *adj.* divided into small compartments. [L. *locellus*, dim. of *locus*, a place.]

loch, *lohh*, *n.* a lake: an arm of the sea.—*n.* **loch′an** (*Gael.*), a lakelet. [Gael. *loch*; O.E. (Northumbrian) *luh*.]

Lochaber-axe, *lohh-ä′bər-aks*, *n.* a long-handled Highland variety of halberd. [*Lochaber* district in Inverness-shire.]

lochia, *lok′i-a*, or *lōk′*, *n.pl.* a discharge after childbirth.—*adj.* **lō′chial.** [Gr. *lochia* (pl.).]

lock, *lok*, *n.* a fastening device, esp. one in which a bolt is moved by mechanism, with or without a key: an enclosure for raising or lowering boats: the part of a firearm by which it is discharged: a grapple in wrestling: a state of being jammed, or immovable: an assemblage of things mutually engaged: a lockful: a lock-keeper: any narrow, confined place: a lock-hospital: locking up: th lovelock (*Shak.*). [O.E. *locc*; O.N. *lokkr*, Ger. *locke*, a lock.]

Lockian, *lok'i-ən*, *adj*. pertaining to the philosophy of John *Locke* (1632-1704).—*ns*. **Lock'ian**, **Lock'ist**.

lockram, *lok'rəm*, *n*. a coarse linen said to have been made at *Locronan* (Ronan's cell) in Brittany.

loco, *lō'kō*, (*U.S.*) *adj*. mad.—*n*. (also **lo'co-plant**, **-weed**) Astragalus or other leguminous plant.—*adj*. **locoed** (*lō'kōd*), poisoned by loco: mad. [Sp. *loco*, mad.]

loco citato, *lō'kō si-tā'tō*, *ki-tä'tō*, (L.) in the passage cited—abbrev. **loc. cit.**

locofoco, *lō-kō-fō'kō*, (*U.S.*) *n*. a friction match: (usu. *cap*.) one of the extreme section of the Democratic party of 1835, known as the Equal Rights Party. [Origin unknown.]

locomotive, *lō-kə-mō'tiv*, *adj*. moving from place to place: capable of, or assisting in, locomotion. —*n*. a locomotive machine: a railway engine.—*adj*. **locomo'bile** (*-bil*), having power of changing place: self-propelling.—*n*. a locomobile vehicle. —*v.i*. **lo'comote**, to move from place to place (back formation).—*ns*. **locomotion** (*-mō'shən*); **locomotiv'ity**; **locomo'tor**.—*adjs*. **locomo'tor**, **locomo'tory**.—**locomotor ataxy**, tabes dorsalis, a chronic degenerative disease of the nervous system of which want of power to co-ordinate the muscles is a characteristic symptom. [L. *lŏcus*, a place, *movēre*, *mōtum*, to move.]

locorestive, *lō-kō-res'tiv*, (*Lamb*) *adj*. staying in

locution, *lok-ū'shən*, *n*. act or mode of speaking: expression, word, or phrase.—*n*. **loc'utory**, a room for conversation, esp. in a monastery. [L. *loqui*, *locūtus*, to speak.]

lode, *lōd*, *n*. a vein containing metallic ore: a reach of water: an open ditch.—**lodes'man**, a pilot; **lode'star**, **load'star**, the star that guides, the Pole Star—often used figuratively; **lode'stone**, **load'stone**, a form of magnetite which exhibits polarity, behaving, when freely suspended, as a magnet: a magnet—often figuratively. [O.E. *lād*, a course; cf. load.]

lodge, *loj*, *n*. an abode, esp. if secluded, humble, small, or temporary: a house in the wilds for sportsmen: a gate-keeper's cottage: a college head's residence: a porter's room: the meeting-place of a branch of some societies, as freemasons: the branch itself: an American Indian's abode: the dwelling-place of a beaver, otter, etc.: a retreat: often, a villa (as part of its name): an accumulation (*obs*.): a loggia: a box in a theatre.—*v.t*. to furnish with a temporary dwelling: to place: to deposit: to infix: to vest: to settle: to drive to covert: to lay flat, as grain. —*v.i*. to dwell, esp. for a time, or as a lodger: to pass the night: to take covert: to come to rest in a fixed position: to lie flat, as grain.—*ns*. **lodg'er**, one who lodges: one who lives in a hired room or rooms; **lodg'ing**, temporary habitation: (often in *pl*.) a room or rooms hired in the house of another: harbour; **lodg'ment** (also **lodge'ment**) act of to punish.—*n.* **logg'at**, a small log or piece of wood: a stake: (in *pl.*) old game of throwing loggats at a stake.—*adj.* **logged** (*logd*), reduced to the inactivity or helplessness of a log: waterlogged: cleared of logs.—*ns.* **logg'er**, a lumberman: (also **data logger**) a device which automatically records data; **logging**.—**log'board**, a hinged board for noting particulars for the log-book; **log'-book**, a book containing an official record of a ship's progress and proceedings on board, or of a journey made by an aircraft or car, or of any progress: a headmaster's record of attendances, etc.; **log'-cab'in**, a hut built of hewn or unhewn logs; **log'-canoe'**, a boat made by hollowing out the trunk of a tree; **log'-chip**, the quadrant-shaped board attached to a log-line; **logg'erhead**, a blockhead: a dunce: a round piece of timber in a whale-boat, over which the line is passed (*naut.*): a large sea-turtle: a round mass of iron with a long handle, heated for various purposes.—*adj.* **logg'erheaded**.—**log'-glass**, a 14- or 28-second sand-glass, used with the logline to ascertain the speed of a ship; **log'-head**, a blockhead; **log'-house**, a log-cabin: a prison (*U.S.*); **log'-hut'**; **log'-jam**, jamming that brings floating logs to a standstill; **log'-juice** (*slang*), bad port wine, as if coloured with logwood; **log'line**, the line fastened to the log, and marked for finding the speed of a vessel; **log'-man**, a man who carries logs (*Shak.*): one who cuts and removes logs; **log'-reel**, a reel on

designed and effected in a computer, comprising logical elements, which perform specified elementary arithmetical functions.—*adj.* **log'ical**, of or according to logic: rightly reasoning.—*ns.* **logical'ity**, **log'icalness**.—*adv.* **log'ically**.—*n.* **logician** (*loj-ish'ən*), one skilled in logic.—*v.i.* **log'icise**, **-ize** (*-sīz*), to argue.—**logical analysis**, (*phil.*) analysis, the process of stating clearly what our concepts comprise and imply; **logical designer**, one engaged in the scientific construction of computers; **logical positivism** (or **empiricism**)—see **positive**; **logic diagram** (*computers*), a diagram showing logical elements and interconnections without engineering details.—**chop logic** (see **chop**). [Gr. *logikē* (*technē*), logical (art)—*logos*, speech, reason.]

logie, *lō'gi*, (*Scot.*) *n.* the space before a kiln fire. [Origin unknown; cf. **killogie**.]

logistic, **-al**, *loj-is'tik*, *-əl*, *adjs.* pertaining to reasoning, to calculation, or to logistic: proportional.—*n.* **logis'tic**, the art of calculation: sexagesimal arithmetic: (in *pl.*) art of movement and supply of troops.—**logistics vessel**, a ship designed for the transport of troops and vehicles, and for their landing directly on to beaches. [Gr. *logistikos*—*logizesthai*, to compute; influenced by Fr. *loger*, to lodge.]

loglog, *log'log*, *n.* the *log*arithm of a *log*arithm.—Also **lō'log**.

logodaedalus, *log-ō-dē'də-ləs*, *n.* an artificer in words.—*n.* **logodae'daly**, verbal legerdemain (*lol-i-jin'i-dē*) including the common squid. [L. *lōligō*, *-inis*.]

Lolium, *lō'li-əm*, *n.* a genus of grasses including darnel and rye-grass. [L. *lōlium*, darnel, 'tares'.]

loll, *lol*, *v.i.* to lie lazily about, to lounge, sprawl: to dangle, hang (now mainly of the tongue).—*v.t.* to let hang out.—*n.* **loll'er.**—*adv.* **loll'ingly.**—*v.i.* **loll'op**, to lounge, idle: to bound clumsily along. [Perh. imit.; cf. Du. *lollen*, to sit over the fire.]

Lollard, *lol'ərd*, *n.* a follower of Wycliffe: an idler.—*ns.* **Loll'ardy, Loll'ardry, Loll'ardism.** [M.Du. *lollaerd*, mutterer, droner—*lollen*, to mew, bawl, mutter; combined with loller (see loll).]

lollipop, *lol'i-pop*, *n.* a sweetmeat made with sugar and treacle: a large hard sweetmeat impaled on a stick: (usu. in *pl.*) a sweetmeat in general (also *fig.*).—Also **loll'y**—as *slang*, money.—**lollipop man, woman**, one appointed to conduct children across a busy street, distinguished by carrying a pole with a disk on the end. [Perh. Northern dial. *lolly*, tongue.]

lollop. See **loll.**

loll-shraub, loll-shrob, *lol'-shrōb'*, *-shrob'*, (*India*) *n.* claret. [Hind. *lāl sharāb*—Pers. *lāl*, red, Ar. *sharāb*, wine.]

lolly. See **lollipop.**

loma, *lō'mə*, (*zool.*) *n.* a membranous fringe or flap. [Gr. *lōma*, *-atos*.]

Lombard, *lom'bərd*, *lum'bərd*, *n.* an inhabitant of *Lombardy* in Italy: one of the Langobardi, or Long

specified) length: extended in space in the direction of greatest extension: far-extending: extended in time: of extended continuance: distant in time (*rare*): of distant date: requiring much time in utterance or performance: loosely, accented: loosely, in a long syllable: numerically extensive: of more than average number (as a suit of cards): exceeding the standard value (see dozen, hundred): tedious:—*comp.* **longer** (*long'gər*), *obs.* **leng'er**; *superl.* **longest** (*long'gist*), *obs.* **leng'est.**—*n.* a long time: a long syllable (*pros.*): the long summer university vacation (*coll.*): an obsolete note equal to two (in 'perfect' time three) breves (*mus.*; L. *longa*): (in *pl.*) long trousers.—*adv.* for, during, or by, a great extent of time: throughout the whole time: far in space (*rare*):—*comp.* and *superl.* as for *adj.*—*v.i.* to yearn.—*ns.* **long'a** (*mus.*), a long; **long'ing**, an eager desire, craving.—*adj.* yearning.—*adv.* **long'ingly.**—*adj.* **longish** (*long'ish*, *-gish*).—*adv.* **long'ly** (*Shak.*), long.—*n.* **long'ness** (*rare*).—*adj.* **long'some**, long and tedious.—*advs.* **long'ways, -wise**, lengthwise.—*adj.* **long'-ago'**, of the far past.—*n.* the far past.—**long'boat**, the largest and strongest boat of a ship; **long'bow**, a bow drawn by hand—opp. to *crossbow*.—*adj.* **long'-breathed** (*bretht'*), able to continue violent exercise of the lungs for a long time.—**long'-cloth**, a cotton made in long pieces.—*ns.pl.* **long'-clothes**, (*obs.*) **-coats**, long garments for a baby.—*adjs.* **long'-descend'ed**, of ancient lineage; **long'-dist'ance**, going or extending to or over a long

long-wooled sheep; long'ship (*hist.*), a long vessel of the old Norsemen; long shot, (a bet, entry, venture, etc., with) a remote chance of success.—*adj.* long'-sight'ed, able to see far but not close at hand: hypermetropic: presbyopic: having foresight: sagacious.—long'-sight'edness.—*n.pl.* long'-six'es, candles weighing six to a pound.—long'-slip (*cricket*), a fielder some distance behind the batsman on the off side.—*adjs.* long'-spun, long-drawn, tedious; long'-stand'ing, of long existence or continuance; long'-sta'ple, having a long fibre.—long'-stop (*cricket*), one who stands behind the wicket-keeper to stop balls missed by him.—*v.i.* to field as long-stop.—*adj.* long'-suff'ering, enduring long and patiently.—*n.* long endurance or patience.—long'-tail, an animal, esp. a dog, with uncut tail: a greyhound.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* long'-term, extending over a long time: of a policy, concerned with time ahead as distinct from the immediate present.—long Tom, long ton (see Tom, ton).—*adjs.* long'-tongued, having a long tongue: talkative, babbling; long'-vis'aged, long-faced: of rueful countenance; long'-waist'ed, having a long waist: long from the armpits to the hips.—long'wall, a long working face in a coal-mine.—*adj.* long'-wave (*radio*), of, or using, wavelengths over 1000 metres.—long whist (see whist).—*adj.* long'-wind'ed, long-breathed: tediously wordy and lengthy.—long'-wind'edness.—a long figure (*slang*), a high price or rate; a long purse, abundance of money:

stevedore: one who makes a living along the shore. [alongshore.]

longueur, *lɔ̃-gœr*, (Fr.) a tedious passage, e.g. in a book: prolixity:—often in *pl.*

Lonsdale belt, *lonz'dāl*, award (see belt) for gaining the same boxing title three times in succession. [Lord *Lonsdale*.]

loo, *lōō*, (*coll.*) *n.* a lavatory. [Ety. dub.]

loo, *lōō*, *n.* a card game.—*v.t.* to subject to a forfeit at loo.—loo'-table, a form of round table, orig. one for playing loo. [See lanterloo.]

loo, *lōō*, Scots form of love (verb).

looby, *lōōb'i*, *n.* a clumsy, clownish fellow.—*adv.* loob'ily. [Cf. lob.]

loof, *lōōf*. Same as luff.

loof, *lōōf*, *Scot.* *lüf*, *n.* the palm of the hand:—*pl.* loofs, looves.—*n.* loof'ful (*Scot.* *lüf'fə*), an open handful. [O.N. *lōfi*.]

loofa, loofah. See luffa.

look, *lōōk*, *v.i.* to direct the sight with attention: to give attention: to face: to seem: to seem to be: to have an appearance: to tend.—*v.t.* to make sure: to see to it: to ascertain by a look: to look at: to expect: to seem likely: to render by a look: to express by a look: to refer to, turn up (with *up*): give (a look, as cognate object).—*n.* the act of looking: view: air: appearance: (in *pl.*) beauty, comeliness (also *good looks*).—*imper.* or *interj.* see: behold.—*ns.* look'er, one who looks: an observer: one who has good looks; look'ing.—*adj.* (in composition) having the appearance of.—look'er-in', a tele-fringes: anything of like form, as an element in fingerprints: a branch of anything that returns to the main part.—*v.t.* to fasten in or with a loop: to ornament with loops: to make a loop of.—*v.i.* to travel in loops.—*adj.* looped.—*n.* **loop′er**, a geometrid caterpillar, from its mode of walking by forming the body in a loop and planting its hinder legs close behind the six 'true' legs: one who loops the loop in an aeroplane.—*n.* and *adj.* **loop′ing**.—*adj.* **loop′y**, having loops: crafty (*Scot.*): slightly crazed (*slang*).—**loop′-line**, a branch railway that returns to the main line.—**loop the loop**, to move in a complete vertical loop or circle, head downwards at the top of the curve. [Ety. dub.]

loop, *lo͞op*, **loophole**, *lo͞op′hōl*, *n.* a slit in a wall: a means of escape or evasion.—*adjs.* **looped** (*Shak.*), full of small openings.—*v.t.* **loop′hole**, to make loopholes in.—**loop′-light**, a small narrow window. [Perh. M.Du. *lûpen*, to peer.]

loor. See lief.

loord, *lo͞ord*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a lout. [Fr. *lourd*, heavy.]

loos (*Spens.*). See los.

loose, *lo͞os*, *adj.* slack: free: unbound: not confined: not compact: unattached: untied: not close-fitting: not tight: relaxed: inexact: indefinite: vague: not strict: unrestrained: lax: licentious: inattentive: dispersedly or openly disposed: not serried.—*adv.* loosely.—*n.* an act or mode of loosing, esp. an arrow: the loose state: unrestraint: freedom: abandonment: an outbreak of self-indulgence: a course or rush

lophobranch, *lōf′* or *lof′ō-brangk*, *n.* any fish of the seahorse and pipefish group, characterised by tufted gills.—Also *adj.*—*adjs.* **lophobranch′iate**; **loph′odont**, having transversely ridged molar teeth. [Gr. *lophos*, a crest, *branchia*, gills, *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.]

lopper, *lop′ər* (*dial.*; *Scot.* **lapper**, *läp′ər*), *v.i.* to curdle.—*v.t.* to curdle: to clot.—*n.* a clot: slush.—*n.* (*Scot.*) **lapp′er(ed)-milk′**. [O.N. *hlöypa*, to curdle.]

lopper, lopping. See lop (2).

loquacious, *lō-kwā′shəs*, *adj.* talkative.—*adv.* **loquā′ciously**.—*ns.* **loquā′ciousness**, **loquacity** (*-kwas′*). [L. *loquāx*, *-ācis*—*loquī*, to speak.]

loquat, *lō′kwot*, *-kwat*, *n.* a Chinese and Japanese tree (*Eriobotrya japonica*) of the rose family: its fruit. [Chinese *luh kwat*.]

loran, *lō′*, *lö′rän*, *n.* a long-range radio-navigation system. [*Long-range navigation.*]

lorcha, *lör′chə*, *n.* a light vessel of European build, but rigged like a Chinese junk. [Port.]

lord, (**Lord**, when prefixed), *lörd*, *n.* a master: a feudal superior (also **lord′-supe′rior**; *hist.*): a ruler: the proprietor of a manor (*hist.*): an owner (*arch.*): a dominant person: a husband (*arch.*, or *facet.*): a titled nobleman—duke (not prefixed), marquess, earl, viscount or (esp.) baron: a peer: by courtesy the son of a duke or marquis, or the eldest son of an earl: a bishop, esp. if a member of the House of Lords: a judge of the Court of Session: used as part of various official titles: God: Christ.—*v.t.* to make a lord (*arch.*): to address church of their district in Paris, Notre Dame de *Lorette*.]

lorgnette, *lörn-yet'*, *n*. eyeglasses with a handle: an opera-glass.—*n*. **lorgnon** (*lörn'yɔ̃*), an eyeglass: eyeglasses. [Fr. *lorgner*, to look sidelong at, to ogle.]

lorica, *lō-*, *lö-*, *lə-rī'kə*, *n*. a leather corslet: the case of a protozoan, rotifer, etc.:—*pl*. **lori'cae** (*-sē*).—Also **loric** (*lō'*, *lö'rik*).—*v.t*. **loricate** (*lor'i-kāt*), to coat or armour protectively.—*adj*. armoured with plates or scales.—*n*. **loricā'tion**. [L. *lōrica*, a leather corslet—*lōrum*, a thong.]

lorikeet, *lor-i-kēt'*, *n*. a small lory. [From lory, on analogy of para*keet*.]

lorimer, *lor'i-mər*, **loriner**, *-nər*, *n*. a maker of the metal parts of horse-harness. [O.Fr. *loremier*, *lorenier*—L. *lōrum*, a thong.]

loriot, *lō'ri-ət*, *lö'*, *n*. the golden oriole. [Fr. *loriot*—*l'*, the, O.Fr. *oriol*—L. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden—*aurum*, gold.]

loris, *lō'*, *lö'ris*, *n*. the slender lemur of Ceylon: an East Indian lemur (*Nycticebus* or *Bradycebus tardigradus*, the *slow loris*). [Fr. *loris*; said to be from Du.]

lorn, *lörn*, (*arch*.) *adj*. lost: forsaken: left (*Spens*.). [O.E. *loren*, pa.p. of *lēosan* (found in compounds), to lose; see leese.]

lorrell. See losel.

lorry, *lor'i*, *n*. a long wagon without sides, or with low sides.—*v.i*. (or *v.t*. with *it*) **lorr'y-hop**, to proceed by help of lifts on lorries.—**lorr'y-hopping**. [Origin uncertain.]

lory, *lō'*, *lö'ri*, *n*. any [redacted]

drawn or thrown out from among a number in order to reach a decision by chance: decision by this method: sortilege: a prize so to be won: destiny: that which falls to any one as his fortune: a separate portion: a parcel of ground: a set: a set of things offered together for sale: the whole: a plot of ground allotted or assigned to any person or purpose, esp. for building: a turn (*obs*.): a tax or due (*hist*.; see scot): a large quantity or number.—*v.t*. to allot: to separate into lots: to cast lots for (*obs*.):—*pr.p*. **lott'ing**; *pa.t*. and *pa.p*. **lott'ed**.—**across lots** (*U.S.*), by short cuts; **bad lot**, a person of bad moral character; **cast, or throw, in one's lot with**, share the fortunes of; **cast, or draw, lots**, to draw from a set alike in appearance in order to reach a decision; **lots of** (*coll*.), many; **lots to blanks** (*Shak*.), any odds. [O.E. *hlot*, lot—*hlēotan*, to cast lots.]

lota, **lotah**, *lō'tä*, *n*. in India, a small brass or copper pot. [Hindi *loṭā*.]

lote. See lotus.

loth, **loath**, *lōth*, *adj*. hateful, repulsive, ugly (*obs*.): reluctant, unwilling.—**nothing loth**, not at all unwilling. [O.E. *lāth*, hateful; cf. loathe.]

Lothario, *lō-thä'ri-ō*, *-thā'*, *n*. a gay seducer. [From *Lothario*, in Rowe's play, *The Fair Penitent*.]

lotion, *lō'shən*, *n*. a washing (*obs*.): a liquid preparation, medicinal or cosmetic. [L. *lōtiō*, *-ōnis*, a washing—*lavāre*, *lōtum*, to wash.]

lottery, *lot'ər-i*, *n*. an arrangement for distribution of prizes by lot: a matter of chance: a card game and one raised end: an easy chair suitable for lolling in.—*n.* **loung'er.**—*n.* and *adj.* **loung'ing.**—*adv.* **loung'ingly.**—**lounge'-liz'ard,** one who loafs with women in hotel lounges. etc.; **lounge'-suit',** a suit worn on informal occasions. [Origin doubtful.]

loup, *lowp,* (*Scot.*) *n.* a leap.—*v.i.* to leap: to dance: to flee: to burst:—*pa.t.* **loup'it;** *pa.p.* **loup'en, loup'it**—for *pa.t.* **lap** and *pa.p.* **lapp'en** see **leap.**—**loup'ing-ill,** a disease causing sheep to spring up in walking, due to a virus transmitted by ticks; **loup'ing-on'-stane',** a stone to mount a horse from; **loup'-the-dyke,** runaway: flighty: wayward. [O.N. *hlaup*; cf. **lope, leap.**]

loup, a variant (*Scott*) of **loop** (1), and (*Spens.*) of **loop** (2).

lour, lower, *lowr, low'ər, v.i.* to look sullen or threatening: to scowl.—*n.* a scowl, glare: a gloomy threatening appearance.—*n.* and *adj.* **lour'ing, lower'ing.**—*adv.* **lour'ingly, lower'ingly.**—*adj.* **lour'y, lower'y.** [M.E. *louren*; cf. Du. *loeren.*]

loure, *lo͞or, n.* an old slow dance, or its tune, usu. in 6-4 time, sometimes included in suites. [Fr., bagpipe.]

louse, *lows, n.* a wingless parasitic insect (Pediculus), with a flat body, and short legs: extended to similar animals related and unrelated (see **bird-louse, fish-louse,** etc.): a person worthy of contempt (*slang*; *pl.* in -es):—*pl.* **lice,** *lis.*—*v.t.* (*lowz*) to remove lice from: to spoil, make a mess of (with *up*; *slang*).—*adv.* **lou'sily** (*-zi-*).—*n.* **lous'iness.**—*adj.* **lousy** (*low'zi*), infested with

esp. showgirl, model.—*n.* **lover,** one who loves, esp. one in love with a person of the opposite sex (in the singular usually of the man): a paramour: one who is fond of anything: a friend (*Shak.*).—*adjs.* **lov'ered** (*Shak.*), having a lover; **lov'erless; lov'erly,** like a lover; **love'some,** lovely: loving; **love'worthy,** worthy of being loved.—*n.* and *adj.* **lov'ing.**—*adv.* **lov'ingly.**—*n.* **lov'ingness.**—**love'-affair',** an amour, honourable or dishonourable; **love'-apple,** the tomato; **love'-arrow,** a hair-like crystal of rutile enclosed in quartz: a calcareous dart protruded by a snail, supposed to have a sexual function; **love'bird,** a small African parrot (Agapornis), strongly attached to its mate: extended to other kinds; **love'-bro'ker** (*Shak.*), a go-between in love-affairs; **love'-charm,** a philtre; **love'-child,** a bastard; **love'-day** (*Shak.*), a day for settling disputes; **love'-drug,** dagga; **love'-favour,** something given to be worn in token of love; **love'-feast,** the agape, or a religious feast in imitation of it; **love'-feat,** an act of courtship; **love'-game** (*lawn-tennis*), a game in which the loser has not scored (poss. from Fr. *l'œuf*, egg—cf. duck, in cricket); **love'-in-a-mist',** a fennel-flower (*Nigella damascena*): a West Indian passion-flower; **love'-in-i'dleness,** the pansy; **love'-juice,** a concoction dropped in the eye to excite love; **love'-knot, lover's-knot,** an intricate knot, used as a token of love; **love'-letter,** a letter of courtship; **love'-lies-bleed'ing,** a kind of amaranth with drooping red spike; **love'light,** value, intensity, quantity, or rank: weak in vitality or nutrition: scanty, deficient: attributing lowness: for stakes of no great value: dejected: debased: base: mean: vulgar: humble: socially depressed: little advanced in organisation or culture: of latitude, near the equator: of dates, comparatively recent (*arch.*): attaching little value to priesthood, sacraments, etc.:—*comp.* lower (*lō'ər*); *superl.* lowest (*lō'ist*), low'ermost.—*n.* that which is low or lowest: an area of low barometrical pressure: a low or minimum level: low gear.—*adv.* in or to a low position, state, or manner: humbly: with a low voice or sound: at low pitch: at a low price: late (*arch.*): in small quantity or to small degree.—*v.t.* low'er, to make lower: to let down: to lessen: to dilute (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to become lower or less.—*n.* low'ering, the act of bringing low or reducing.—*adj.* letting down: sinking: degrading.—*adj.* low'ermost, lowest.—*n.* low'lihead (*arch.*), humility.—*adv.* low'lily (*-li-li*).—*n.* low'liness.—*adj.* low'ly, humble: modest: low in stature or in organisation.—*n.* low'ness.—*adj.* low'-born, of humble birth.—low'boy, a low-churchman (*obs.*): a short-legged dressing-table with drawers (*U.S.*).—*adj.* low'-bred, ill-bred: unmannerly.—low'-brow, one who is not intellectual or makes no pretensions to intellect.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* Low Church, of a party within the Church of England setting little value on sacerdotal claims, ecclesiastical constitutions, ordinances, and forms, holding evangelical views of theology—opp. to *High Church*.—Low-

short of money; lay low, to overthrow, fell, kill; lie low (see lie (2)); low side window, a narrow window (or lower part of a window) near the ground, sometimes found in old churches, esp. in the chancel; low temperature physics, study of physical phenomena at temperatures near absolute zero. [O.N. *lāgr*, Du. *laag*, low; allied to O.E. *licgan*, to lie.]

low, *lō*, (*arch.* except in place-names) *n.* a hill: a tumulus. [O.E. *hlāw*; cf. law (3).]

low, lowe, *low*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a flame.—*v.i.* to blaze.—low-bell (*low'*, *lō'*, *lo͞o'bel*; *dial.*), a small bell: a bell used by night along with a light, to frighten birds into a net. [O.N. *logi*; cf. Ger. *lohe*.]

lower, *lowr*. See lour. lower, *lō'ər*. See low (2).

lown, lowne, *lown*, *n.* variants of loon (1).

lown, lownd, loun, lound, *lown*(*d*), (*Scot.*) *adj.* sheltered: calm: quiet.—*adv.* quietly.—*n.* calm: quiet: shelter.—*v.i.* to calm. [O.N. *logn* (noun).]

Lowrie, *low'ri*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a nickname for the fox.—Also Low'rie-tod, Tod-low'rie. [Laurence.]

lowse, *lows*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* loose.—*v.t.* (*lows*, or *lowz*) to loose: to unyoke: to redeem.—*v.i.* to unyoke the horses: to knock off work:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lows'it. [See loose.]

lox, *loks*, *n.* *l*iquid *ox*ygen, used as a rocket propellant.—Also loxygen.

loxodrome, *loks'ə-drōm*, *n.* a line on the surface of a sphere which makes equal oblique angles with all meridians, a rhumb-line—also loxo-

lucarne, *lo͞o-*, *lū-kärn′*, *n.* a dormer-window, esp. in a church spire. [Fr. (of unknown origin).]

luce, *lo͞os*, *lūs*, *n.* a freshwater fish, the pike. [O.Fr. *lus*—L.L. *lūcius*.]

lucent, *lo͞o′*, *lū′sənt*, *adj.* shining: bright.—*n.* **lu′cency.** [L. *lūcēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *lūcēre*, to shine—*lūx*, *lūcis*, light.]

lucerne, *lo͞o-*, *lū-sûrn′*, *n.* purple medick (in U.S. called alfalfa), a valuable forage-plant.—Also **lucern′** (*Browning* **lu′zern**); formerly often **la lucerne.** [Fr. *luzerne*.]

lucid, *lo͞o′*, *lū′sid*, *adj.* shining: transparent: easily understood: intellectually bright: not darkened with madness.—*ns.* **lucid′ity**, **lu′cidness.**—*adv.* **lu′cidly.**—**lucid intervals**, times of sanity in madness, of quietness in fever, turmoil, etc. [L. *lūcidus*—*lūx*, *lūcis*, light.]

Lucifer, *lo͞o′*, *lū′si-fər*, *n.* the planet Venus as morning-star: Satan: (without *cap.*) a match of wood tipped with a combustible substance to be ignited by friction—also **lu′cifer-match′.**—*adj.* **Lucifē′rian**, pertaining to Lucifer.—*ns.* **lucif′erase**, an oxidising enzyme in the luminous organs of certain animals that acts on luciferin to produce luminosity; **lucif′erin**, a protein-like substance in the luminous organs of certain animals.—*adj.* **lucif′erous**, light-bringing: light-giving. [L. *lūcifer*, light-bringer—*lūx*, *lūcis*, light, *ferre*, to bring.]

lucifugous, *lo͞o-*, *lū-sif′ū-gəs*, *adj.* shunning light. [L. *lūx*, *lūcis*, light, *fugĕre*, to flee.]

lucigen, *lo͞o′*, *lū′si-jen*, *n.* a lamp burning oil mixed

composition that smells of the lamp; **lu′cūbrātor.** [L. *lūcubrāre*, *-ātum*—*lūx*, light.]

luculent, *lo͞o′*, *lū′kū-lənt*, *adj.* bright: clear: convincing.—*adv.* **lu′culently.** [L. *lūculentus*—*lūx*, light.]

Lucullan, *lo͞o-*, *lū-kul′ən*, *adj.* in the style of the Roman L. Licinius Lucullus, famous for his banquets.—Also **Lucullē′an**, **Lucull′ian**, **Lucull′ic.**

Lucuma, *lo͞o′kū-ma*, *n.* genus, mostly S. American, of sapotaceous trees with edible fruit. [Quechua.]

lucumo, *lo͞o′*, *lū′kū-mō*, *n.* an Etruscan prince and priest. [L. *lŭcŭmō*, from Etruscan.]

lud, *lud*, *n.* a minced form of lord (trivial and forensic).—*n.* **lud′ship.**

Luddite, *lud′īt*, *n.* one of a band of destroyers of machinery in northern England about 1812-18.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **Ludd′ism.** [Said to be from one Ned *Ludd*, who had smashed stocking-frames at a slightly earlier date.]

ludicrous, *lo͞o′*, *lū′di-krəs*, *adj.* sportive (*obs.*): humorous (*obs.*): adapted to excite laughter: laughable.—*adv.* **lu′dicrously.**—*n.* **lu′dicrousness.** [L. *lūdicrus*—*lūdĕre*, to play.]

ludo, *lo͞o′*, *lū′dō*, *n.* a game in which counters are moved on a board according to the fall of dice. [L. *lūdō*, I play.]

lues, *lo͞o′*, *lū′ēz*, *n.* a pestilence: now confined to syphilis.—*adj.* **luetic** (*-et′ik*; a bad formation). [L. *lŭēs*.]

luff, *luf*, *n.* the windward side of a ship: the act of sailing a ship close to the wind: the loof, or the after-p

luit, *lüt*, *lit*, **luit'en**, *Scots*. *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of let (1).

luke, *lo͞ok*, (*dial.*) *adj*. moderately warm: tepid.—*adjs*. **luke'warm**, **luke**: half-hearted; **luke'-warmish**.—*adv*. **luke'warmly**.—*ns*. **luke'warmness**, **luke'warmth**. [M.E. *luek*, *luke*; doubtful whether related to lew, or to Du. *leuk*.]

lull, *lul*, *v.t.* to soothe: to compose: to quiet.—*v.i.* to become calm: to subside.—*n*. an interval of calm: a calming influence.—*n*. **lull'aby** (*-ə-bi*), a song to lull children to sleep, a cradle-song.—*v.t.* to lull to sleep. [Cf. Sw. *lulla*.]

lulu, *lo͞o'lo͞o*, (*slang*) *n*. thing, person, that is remarkable, wonderful.

lum, *lum*, (*Scot.*) *n*. a chimney: a chimney-pot hat (also **lum'-hat**).—**lum'-head'**, the top of a chimney. [Origin obscure; O.Fr. *lum*, light, and W. *llumon*, chimney, have been suggested.]

lumbago, *lum-bā'gō*, *n*. a rheumatic affection of the muscles or fibrous tissues in the lumbar region.—*adjs*. **lumbaginous** (*-baj'i-nəs*); **lumbar** (*lum'bər*), of, or near, the loins. [L. *lumbāgō*, lumbago, *lumbus*, loin.]

lumbang, *lo͞om-bäng'*, *n*. the candle-nut tree or other species of Aleurites, whose nuts yield **lumbang'-oil'**. [Tagálog.]

lumber, *lum'bər*, *n*. furniture stored away out of use: anything cumbersome or useless: timber, esp. sawed or split for use (*U.S.* and *Canada*).—*v.t.* to fill with lumber: to heap together in confusion: to cumber: to cut the timber from.—*v.i.* to work as a lumberman.—*ns*. **lum'berer**, a lumberjack; **lum'bering**, felling, sawing and

light.—*ns*. **lu'minist**, a luminarist; **luminosity** (*-os'i-ti*), luminousness: quantity of light emitted.—*adj*. **lu'minous**, giving light: shining: lighted: clear: lucid.—*adv*. **lu'minously**.—*n*. **lu'minousness**.—**luminous paint**, a paint that glows in the dark, those that glow continuously having radioactive additives. [L. *lūmen*, *-inis*, light—*lūcēre*, to shine.]

luminaire, *lü-mēn-er*, *n*. light-fitting. [Fr.]

lumme, **lummy**, *lum'i*, *interj*. (Lord) love me.

lummy, *lum'i*, (*slang*; *Dickens*) *adj*. excellent.

lump, *lump*, *n*. a shapeless mass: a protuberance: a swelling: a feeling as if of a swelling in the throat: a considerable quantity: the whole together: the gross: an inert, dull, good-natured, or fair-sized person: a lumpfish.—*v.t.* to throw into a confused mass: to take in the gross: to include under one head: to endure willy-nilly: to put up with: to be lumpish about: to dislike.—*v.i.* to be lumpish: to gather in a lump: to stump along.—*ns*. **lump'er**, a labourer employed in the lading or unlading of ships: a militiaman (*dial.*): one inclined to lumping in classification—opp. to *hair-splitter*.—*adv*. **lump'ily**.—*n*. **lump'iness**.—*adjs*. **lump'ing**, in a lump: heavy: bulky; **lump'ish**, like a lump: heavy: gross: dull: sullen.—*adv*. **lump'ishly**.—*ns*. **lump'ishness**; **lump'kin**, a lout.—*adj*. **lump'y**, full of lumps: like a lump.—**lump'fish**, **lump'sucker**, a clumsy sea-fish (Cyclopterus) with pectoral fins transformed into a sucker; **lump'-su'gar**, loaf-sugar broken in small pieces or cut in cubes; **lump sum**, a single sum of money in lieu of several:

decoration: an arched opening in a vault: a detached bastion (*fort.*): a small horseshoe: a watch-glass flattened more than usual in the centre: in the R.C. Church, a moon-shaped case for the consecrated host.—*adj*. luniso'lar, pertaining to the moon and sun jointly.—*n*. lu'nūla, a lunule: a crescent-like appearance, esp. the whitish area at the base of a nail.—*adjs*. lu'nūlar; lu'nūlate, -d (*bot.*), shaped like a small crescent.—*n*. lu'nule, anything in form like a small crescent: a geometrical figure bounded by two circular arcs.—lunar caustic, fused crystals of silver nitrate, applied to ulcers, etc.; lunar cycle (see metonic cycle); lunar distances, a method of finding the longitude by comparison of the observed angular distance of the moon from a star at a known local time, with the tabulated angular distance at a certain Greenwich time; Lunar Excursion Module (LEM, lem), module for use in the last stage of the journey to land on the moon; lunar month (see month); lunar theory, the *a priori* deduction of the moon's motions from the principles of gravitation; lunar year (see year); lunatic fringe, the more nonsensical, extreme-minded, or eccentric members of a community or of a movement. [L. *lūna*, the moon—*lūcēre*, to shine.]

lung, *lung*, *n*. a respiratory organ in animals that breathe atmospheric air: an open space in a town (*fig.*).—*adj*. lunged.—lung'-book, a breathing organ in spiders and scorpions, constructed like the leaves of a book; lung'

gammon: in various games, a situation in which one side fails to score at all, or is left far behind: a discomfiture.—*v.t.* to defeat by a lurch: to outdo so as to deprive of all chance (*Shak.*): to leave in the lurch.—leave in the lurch, to leave in a difficult situation without help. [O.Fr. *lourche*.]

lurch, *lûrch*, *n*. wait, ambush.—*v.i.* to lurk, prowl about.—*v.t.* to get the start of, forestall (*arch.*): to defraud, to overreach (*arch.*): to filch (*arch.*).—*n*. lurch'er, one who lurches: a glutton (*obs.*): a dog with a distinct cross of greyhound, esp. a cross of greyhound and collie. [Connection with lurk difficult; influenced apparently by foregoing.]

lurch, *lûrch*, *v.i.* to roll or pitch suddenly forward or to one side.—*n*. a sudden roll or pitch. [Origin obscure.]

lurdan, lurdane, lurden, *lûr'dən*, *n*. a dull, heavy, stupid or sluggish person.—Also *adj*. [O.Fr. *lourdin*, dull—*lourd*, heavy.]

lure, *lōōr*, *lūr*, *n*. any enticement: bait: decoy: a bunch of feathers used to recall a hawk.—*v.t.* to entice: decoy. [O.Fr. *loerre* (Fr. *leurre*)—M.H.G. *luoder* (Ger. *luder*), bait.]

lure, lur, *lōōr*, *n*. a long curved Bronze Age trumpet still used in Scandinavian countries for calling cattle, etc. [O.N. *lūthr*; Dan. and Norw. *lur*.]

Lurgi, *lōōr'gi*, *adj*. pertaining to a German plant that enables coal-gas to be made from low-grade

—*adjs*. lust′-breathed (-*brēdh′id*; *Shak*.), animated by lust; lust′-di′eted (*Shak*.), pampered by lust. [O.E. *lust*, pleasure.]

lustre, *lus′tər*, *n*. characteristic surface appearance in reflected light: sheen: gloss: brightness: splendour: renown (*fig*.): a candlestick, vase, etc., ornamented with pendants of cut-glass: a dress material with cotton warp and woollen weft, and highly finished surface: a metallic pottery glaze.—*v.t*. to impart a lustre to.—*v.i*. to become lustrous.—*adj*. lus′treless.—*n*. lus′tring.—*adj*. lus′trous, bright: shining: luminous. —*adv*. lus′trously. [Fr.,—L. *lūstrāre*, to shine on.]

lustre, *lus′tər*, **lustrum**, *lus′trəm*, *n*. a purification of the Roman people made every five years, after the taking of the census: a period of five years:—*pl*. lus′tres, lus′tra, lus′trums.—*adj*. lus′tral.—*v.t*. lus′trate, to purify by sacrifice: perambulate (*obs*.).—*n*. lustrā′tion, purification by sacrifice: act of purifying. [L. *lūstrum*, prob. —*luĕre*, to wash, to purify.]

lustring, *lus′tring*, *n*. a glossy silk cloth.—Also lus′trine, lutestring (*lōōt′*, *lūt′string*). [Fr. *lustrine*—It. *lustrino*.]

lusty. See lust.

lusus naturae, *lōō′səs na-tū′rē*, *lōō′sōōs na-tōōr′i*, (L.) a sport or freak of nature.

lute, *lōōt*, or *lūt*, *n*. an old stringed instrument shaped like half a pear.—*v.i*. to play on the lute. —*v.t*. and *v.i*. to sound as if on a lute.—*ns*. lut′anist, lut′enist, lut′er, lut′ist, player on lute; luthier (*lūt′i-ər*), maker of lutes, etc.—lute′-

growth: rankness.—*adj*. luxu′riant, exuberant in growth: overabundant: profuse: erroneously, for luxurious.—*adv*. luxu′riantly.—*v.i*. luxu′riate, to be luxuriant (*obs*.): to live luxuriously: to enjoy luxury: to enjoy free indulgence.—*n*. luxuriā′tion.—*adj*. luxu′rious, of luxury: given to luxury: ministering to luxury: furnished with luxuries: softening by pleasure: luxuriant (*Milt*.): lustful (*Shak*.).—*adv*. luxu′riously.—*ns*. luxu′riousness; luxurist (*luk′shə-rist*, -*sū*-), one given to luxury. [O.Fr. *luxurie*—L. *luxuria*, luxury—*luxus*, excess.]

luz, *luz*, *n*. a bone supposed by Rabbinical writers to be indestructible, probably the sacrum.

Luzula, *lōō′*, *lū′zū-lə*, *n*. the woodrush genus, with flat generally hairy leaves. [Old It. *luzziola* (mod. *lucciola*), firefly, glow-worm, from its shining capsules.]

lyam, *lī′əm*, **lime**, **lyme**, *līm*, *n*. a leash: a lyam-hound.—*n*. ly′am-hound, lime′-hound, lyme′-hound, a bloodhound. [O.Fr. *liem* (Fr. *lien*)—L. *ligāmen*—*ligāre*, to tie.]

lyart. See liard.

Lycaena, *lī-sē′na*, *n*. a genus of butterflies giving name to the family Lycae′nidae, usu. small and blue or coppery. [Gr. *lykaina*, she-wolf.]

lycanthropy, *lī*-, *li-kan′thrə-pi*, *n*. power of changing oneself into a wolf: a kind of madness, in which the patient fancies himself to be a wolf. —*ns*. lycanthrope (*lī′kan-thrōp*, or -*kan′*), lycan′thropist, a wolf-man or werewolf: one affected with lycanthropy.—*adj*. lycanthropic (-*throp′*). [Gr. *lykos*, a wolf, *anthrōpos*, a man.]

of two tetrachords with a semitone between the two highest notes in each and a whole tone between the tetrachords (as: *c d e f*; *g a b c*; but reckoned downwards by the Greeks): in old church music, an authentic mode, extending from *f* to *f*, with *f* for its final; Lydian stone, touchstone. [Gr. *Lȳdiā*, Lydia.]

lye, *lī*, *n.* a short side-branch of a railway. [lie (2).]

lye, *lī*, *n.* a strong alkaline solution: a liquid used for washing: a solution got by leaching. [O.E. *lēah*, *lēag*; Ger. *lauge*; allied to L. *lavāre*, to wash.]

lying, *lī'ing*, *adj.* addicted to telling lies.—*n.* the habit of telling lies.—*adv.* **ly'ingly.** [lie (1).]

lying, *lī'ing*, *adj.* being in a horizontal position. —**ly'ing-in'**, confinement during child-bearing.—Also *adj.*—**take it lying down**, to make no resistance or protest. [lie (2).]

lyke-wake, *līk'-wāk*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a watch over the dead, often with merrymaking. [Northern form of lich, and wake.]

lym, *lim*, *n.* a conjectural Shakespearian form of lyme, a lyme-hound. See lyam.

Lymantriidae, *lī-man-trī'i-dē*, *n.pl.* the tussock-moths, a family akin to the eggers. [Gr. *lȳmantēr*, destroyer.]

lyme-grass, *līm'-gräs*, *n.* a coarse sand-binding grass, *Elymus arenarius* or other of the genus. [Origin unknown.]

lymiter (*Spens.*). Same as limiter.

Lymnaea. See Limnaea.

of a colloid, readily dispersed in a suitable medium.—*n.* **lyophilisā'tion**, **-z-**, freeze-drying.—*v.t.* **lyoph'ilise**, **-ize**, to dry by freezing.—*adjs.* **ly'ophobe** (*-fōb*), **lyophobic** (*-fob'*), of a colloid, not readily dispersed. [Gr. *lȳē*, separation, *phileein*, to love, *phobeein*, to fear.]

lyre, *līr*, *n.* a musical instrument like the harp, anciently used as an accompaniment to poetry —a convex sound-chest with a pair of curved arms connected by a cross-bar, from which the strings were stretched over a bridge to a tail-piece.—*n.* **Ly'ra**, one of the northern constellations.—*adjs.* **ly'rate**, **-d**, lyre-shaped: having the terminal lobe much larger than the lateral ones (*bot.*).—*advs.* **ly'ra-way**, **ly'ra-wise**, according to lute tablature.—*adjs.* **lyric**, **-al**, (*lir'*), pertaining to the lyre: fitted to be sung to the lyre: of poetry, expressing individual emotions: song-like: that composes lyrics: effusive.—*ns.* **lyric** (*lir'*), a lyric poem: a song: (*pl.*) the words of a popular song: a composer of lyric poetry (*obs.*); **lyricism** (*lir'i-sizm*), a lyrical expression: lyrical quality; **lyr'ism** (*līr'*, *lir'*), lyricism: singing; **lyrist** (*līr'* or *lir'*), a player on the lyre or harp: (*lir'*) a lyric poet.—**ly'ra-vi'ol**, an obsolete instrument like a viola da gamba adapted for playing from lute tablature; **lyre'-bird**, an Australian passerine bird about the size of a pheasant, having the 16 tail-feathers of the male arranged in the form of a lyre. [L. *lyra*—Gr. *lyrā*.]

M

M, m, *em, n.* the twelfth letter of the Roman, the thirteenth of our alphabet, representing a labial nasal consonant: an object or figure shaped like the letter: as a Roman numeral M = 1000; $\overline{M}$ = 1,000,000; in chem. *m* = *meta-*, or *meso-*, and it is used as a symbol in chem. and other sciences, with a number of meanings.—**M'-roof,** a roof formed by the junction of two common roofs, so that its section is like the letter M. See also em.

ma, *mä, n.* a childish contraction for mamma.

ma'am, *mäm, mam, məm, n.* a colloquial contraction of madam—vulgarly marm (*mäm*), mum.

Mab, *mab, n.* the name of a female fairy, bringer of dreams: the queen of the fairies.

Mabinogion, *mab-i-nō'gi-on, n.* a title applied to four tales in the *Red Book of Hergest*, a Welsh MS. of the 14th century: extended to the whole collection in Lady Charlotte Guest's edition and translation in 1838. [W., juvenilities.]

Mac, *mak, mək,* a Gaelic prefix in names, meaning *son* (of). [Gael. and Ir. *mac*, son; W. *mab*, O.W. *map*.]

macabre, *ma-, mə-kä'br',*

the Hasmonaeans or *Macc'abees*, who freed the Jewish nation from the persecutions of Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, about 166 B.C.—as related in two *Books of Maccabees* of the Apocrypha.

McCarthyism, *mə-kär'thi-izm, n.* the hunting down and removal from public employment of all suspected of Communism. [From Joseph *McCarthy* (1909-1957), U.S. politician.]

macchie, *mak'kyā, n.pl.* Italian form of maquis (in sense (1), i.e. thicket).

mace, *mās, n.* a metal or metal-headed war-club, often spiked: a somewhat similar staff used as a mark of authority: a mace-bearer: a light, flat-headed stick formerly used in billiards: a mallet used by a currier in dressing leather.—*n.* **mac'er,** a mace-bearer: in Scotland, an usher in a law-court.—**mace'-bearer,** one who carries the mace in a procession, or before men in authority. [O.Fr. *mace* (Fr. *masse*)—hypothetical L. *matea*, whence L. dim. *mateola*, a kind of tool.]

mace, *mās, n.* spice ground from the dried aril, or crimson coat immediately within the nutmeg drupe and outside shell and kernel.—**mace'-ale,**

contrivance: any instrument for the conversion of motion: an engine: a vehicle (*obs.* or *Scot.*): one who can do only what he is told: a contrivance by which a god might descend upon the stage: a supernatural agent employed in carrying on the action of a poem: an organised system: a political party organisation (*U.S.*).—*v.t.* to use machinery for: to print, sew, or make by machinery.—*ns.* **machin′ery**, machines in general: the working parts of a machine: combined means for keeping anything in action, or for producing a desired result: supernatural agents in a poem: **machin′ist**, a constructor of machines: one well versed in machinery: one who works a machine.—**machine′-gun**, an automatic quick-firing gun on a stable but portable mounting.—*v.t.* to shoot at with a machine-gun; **machine′-gunner**.—*adj.* **machine′-made**, made by machinery.—**machine′man**, a man who manages the working of a machine; **machine′-rul′er**, an instrument for ruling lines on paper; **machine′-shop**, a workshop where metal, etc., is machined to shape; **machine′-tool**, a power-driven machine, as lathe, milling machine, drill, press, for shaping metal, wood, or plastic material; **machine′-work**, work done by a machine. [Fr., —L. *māchina*—Gr. *mēchanē*, akin to *mēchos*, contrivance.]

Mach number, *mähh*, *mahh*, *num′bər*, the ratio of the air speed (i.e. speed in relation to the air) of an aircraft to the velocity of sound under the

[redacted]

trimming of knotted thread: knotted thread-work. [App. Turk. *maqrama*, towel.]

macro-, *mak-rō-*, *-ro-*, in composition, long, great, sometimes interchanging with *mega-*.—*n.* **macroaxis** (*mak′rō-aks′is*; *crystal.*), the longer lateral axis.—*adj.* **macrō′bian** (Gr. *bios*, life), long-lived. —*n.pl.* **macrobiō′ta**, the larger organisms in the soil.—*n.* **macrobiote** (*-bī′ōt*), a long-liver.—*adj.* **macrobiotic** (*-bi-ot′ik*), prolonging life: long-lived: (of a seed) able to remain alive in dormant state for years: relating to longevity, or to macrobiotics.—*n.* (*pl.* in form) **macrobiot′ics**, the art or science of prolonging life: a cult partly concerned with diet, foods regarded as pure being vegetable substances grown and prepared without chemicals or processing.—*adjs.* **macrocephalic** (*-si-fal′ik*), **macrocephalous** (*-sef′ə-ləs*).—*ns.* **macrocephaly** (*-sef′ə-li*; Gr. *kephalē*, head), largeness, or abnormal largeness, of head; **mac′rocopy**, an enlarged copy of printed material for use by people with weak sight; **mac′rocosm** (*-kozm*; Gr. *kosmos*, world), the great world: the whole universe—opp. to *microcosm*. —*adj.* **macrocos′mic**.—*n.* **mac′rocyte** (*-sīt*; Gr. *kytos*, a vessel), a large uninuclear leucocyte with great powers of mobility and phagocytosis. —*adjs.* **macrodactyl** (*-dak′til*), **macrodactylic** (*-til′ik*), **macrodactylous** (*-dak′til-əs*; Gr. *daktylos*, finger, toe), long-fingered, long-toed.—*ns.* **macrodac′tyly**, condition of being macrodacty-

[redacted]

merry action.—**mad′-doc′tor**, formerly, one who studied and treated diseases of mad people; **mad′house**, formerly, a house for mad persons, an asylum: a place where there is noise, confusion, and unpredictable behaviour; **mad′man**, a man who is mad: a foolish and reckless man; **mad′wort**, a plant believed to cure canine madness—Alyssum, Asperugo, etc.—**go mad**, to become demented; **like mad**, madly, furiously. [O.E. *gemǣd(e)d*; O.Sax. *gimēd*, foolish.]

madam, *mad′əm*, *n.* a courteous form of address to a lady, esp. an elderly or a married one: word of address to a woman in a formal letter: a woman of rank, station, or pretension: the mistress of a household (*arch.*): a formidable woman: a general term of opprobrium for a woman: a concubine (*obs.*): the woman in charge of a brothel: prefixed to a name instead of Mrs or Miss (in U.S. to distinguish mother-in-law from daughter-in-law) (*obs.*):—*pl.* **mad′ams**; in sense (2) above, **mesdames**, *mā-däm′*.—*v.t.* to address as madam.—*n.* **madame** (*ma-däm′*, *mad′əm*; usu. *cap.*), prefixed instead of Mrs to a French or other foreign woman's name: used also of palmists, milliners, and musicians:—*pl.* **mesdames**. [Fr. *ma*, my, *dame*, lady—L. *mea domina*.]

mad-apple, *mad′-ap-l*, *n.* the fruit of the egg-plant: the Dead Sea apple: a gall produced by a gall-wasp (*Cynips insana*) on an oak in the East. [From some form of mod. L. *melongēna*, It. *melanzana*; *mālum insānum*, transl. as mad

fashion of the Madonna, esp. in the arrangement of a woman's hair.—**Madonn′a-lil′y**, the white lily. [It., lit. my lady—L. *mea domina*.]

madoqua, *mad′ō-kwa*, *n.* a very small Abyssinian antelope. [Amharic *midaqua*.]

madras, *mə-dräs′*, *n.* a large, usu. bright, handkerchief worn on the head by Negroes, formerly exported from *Madras*: a fine cotton fabric: sunn.

madrasa, **madrasah**, **madrassah**, **medresseh**, *ma-dras′a*, *mə-dres′ə*, *n.* a Mohammedan college: a mosque school. [Ar. *madrasah*.]

madrepore, *mad′ri-pōr*, *-pör*, *n.* a coral of the common reef-building type.—*adj.* **madreporic** (*-por′ik*).—*n.* **mad′reporite**, or **madreporic plate**, in echinoderms, a perforated plate serving as opening to the stone canal. [It. *madrepora*—*madre*, mother—L. *māter*, and Gr. *pōros*, a soft stone, stalactite, etc., or L. *porus*, a pore.]

madrigal, *mad′ri-gəl*, *n.* an unaccompanied song in several parts in counterpoint (*mus.*): a lyrical poem suitable for such treatment.—*adj.* **madrigā′lian**.—*n.* **mad′rigalist**. [It. *madrigale*, perh. from *mandr(i)a*, a cattle-shed—Gr. *mandrā*.]

madroño, *ma-drō′nyō*, *n.* a handsome evergreen Arbutus tree of North California.—Also **madrō′ña**. [Sp. *madroño*.]

Maecenas, *mē-sē′nas*, *n.* a Roman knight who befriended Virgil and Horace: any rich patron of art or literature. [L. *Maecēnās*, *-ātis*.]

maelstrom, *māl′strom*, *n.* a fabled whirlpool off the coast of a place for military stores: a ship's powder-room: a compartment in a rifle for holding extra cartridges: a periodical publication or broadcast containing articles, stories, etc., by various people.—magazine'-gun, -rifle, one from which a succession of shots can be fired without reloading. [Fr. *magasin*—It. *magazzino*—Ar. *makhāzin*, pl. of *makhzan*, a store-house.]

Magdalen, Magdalene, *mag'də-lən*, *-lēn* (in the names of Oxford and Cambridge colleges, *möd'lin*) *n.* (without *cap.*) a repentant prostitute: an institution for receiving such persons (abbrev. for *Magdalene hospital*, *asylum*). [From Mary *Magdelene*, i.e. (Gr.) *Magdalēnē*, of Magdala (Luke viii. 2), on the assumption that she was the woman of Luke vii. 37-50.]

Magdalenian, Madelenian, *ma*(*g*)*d-ə-lē'ni-ən*, *adj.* belonging to an upper Palaeolithic culture that succeeded the Solutrean and preceded the Azilian. [La *Madeleine*, a cave on the Vézère.]

Magdeburg hemispheres, *mag'de-bûrg hem'i-sfērz*, two hemispherical cups held together by atmospheric pressure when the air is pumped out from between them. [Invented at *Magdeburg* in Germany.]

mage, *māj*. See **Magus**.

Magellanic clouds, *mag-el-an'ik*, or *maj-*, two galaxies in the southern hemisphere, appearing to the naked eye like detached portions of the Milky Way, the nearest galaxies to the earth.

magenta, *mə-jen'ta*, *n.* the dyestuff fuchsin: its colour, a reddish purple.—*adj.* reddish purple.

magilp, megilp, *mə-gilp'*, *n.* a vehicle used by oil-painters, consisting of linseed-oil and mastic varnish. [Origin unknown.]

Maginot-minded, *mä'zhē-nō-mīnd'id*, *adj.* over-concerned with the defensive (*mil.*): static in ideas. [From the abortive French Maginot Line fortifications (1927-35) along the German border (war minister André *Maginot*; 1877-1932).]

magister, *mə-jis'tər*, *n.* one licensed to teach in a mediaeval university: still used in the degree titles of *Magister Artium*, etc.—*adj.* **magisterial** (*maj-is-tē'ri-əl*), pertaining or suitable to, or in the manner of, a teacher, master artist, or magistrate: of the rank of a magistrate: authoritative: dictatorial: of a magistery.—*adv.* **magistē'rially**.—*ns.* **magistē'rialness**; **magistē'rium**, the philosopher's stone: teaching authority or function; **magistery** (*maj'is-tə-ri*), in alchemy, a transmuting agent, as the philosopher's stone: a product of transmutation: a precipitate: any sovereign remedy: magisterium; **mag'istracy** (*-trə-si*), the office or dignity of a magistrate: a body of magistrates.—*adj.* **magistral** (*mə-jis'trəl*, or *maj'is-*), of or pertaining to a master: masterly: authoritative: specially prescribed for a particular case as a medicine: effectual: guiding or determining the other positions (*fort.*).—Also *n.*—*ns.* **magistrand** (*maj'*), at Scottish universities, an arts student ready to proceed to graduation, now only at St Andrews and Aberdeen; **mag'istrate**, one who has power of putting the law in force, es

magnetic (*mag-net'ik*), **-al**, pertaining to the magnet: having, or capable of acquiring, the properties of the magnet: attractive: strongly affecting others by personality: hypnotic.—*adv.* **magnet'ically.**—*n.* **magnetician** (*-ish'ən*), one versed in magnetism.—*n.pl.* (or *sing.*) **magnet'ics**, the science of magnetism.—*adj.* **magnetis'able, -iz'able.**—*n.* **magnetisā'tion, -izā'tion.**—*v.t.* **mag'netise, -ize**, to render magnetic: to attract as if by a magnet: to hypnotise.—*ns.* **mag'netiser, -z-**; **mag'netism**, the cause of the attractive power of the magnet: the phenomena connected with magnets: the science which treats of the properties of the magnet: attraction: influence of personality; **mag'netist**, one skilled in magnetism; **mag'netite**, magnetic iron ore (Fe_3O_4), called lodestone when polar; **magneto** (*mag-nē'tō*; for *magneto-electric machine*), a small generator with permanent magnet, used for ignition in an internal-combustion engine, etc.—**magneto-**, in composition, magnetic: pertaining to magnetism: **magneto-electric.**—*adjs.* **magnē'to-elec'tric, -al**, pertaining to magneto-electricity.—*ns.* **magnē'to-electric'ity**, electricity produced by the action of magnets: the science thereof; **magnē'tograph**, an instrument for recording the variations of the magnetic elements; **magnē'to-hydrodynam'ics**, a branch of mathematical physics dealing with interactions between an electrically-conducting fluid (such as an ionised gas) and a magnetic field: the practical application of such interactions to

light bar in the mariner's compass which, because it is magnetised, points always to the north; **magnetic north**, the direction indicated by the magnetic needle; **magnetic poles**, two nearly opposite points on the earth's surface, where the dip of the needle is 90°; **magnetic storm**, a disturbance in the magnetism of the earth; **magnetic tape**, flexible plastic tape, coated on one side with magnetic material, used to register for later reproduction television images, or sound, or computer data; **permanent magnet**, a magnet that keeps its magnetism after the force which magnetised it has been removed; **personal magnetism**, power of a personality to make itself felt and to exercise influence; **terrestrial magnetism**, the magnetic properties possessed by the earth as a whole. [Through O.Fr. or L., from Gr. *magnētis* (*lithos*), Magnesian (*stone*), from *Magnēsiā*, in Lydia or Thessaly.]

magnific, *mag-nif'ik*, **magnifical**, *-əl*, *adjs.* magnificent: exalted: pompous.—*adv.* **magnif'ically.**—*n.* **magnif'ico** (It. *adj.*), a Venetian noble: a grandee. [L. *magnificus*; cf. magnify.]

Magnificat, *mag-nif'i-kat*, *n.* the song of the Virgin Mary, Luke i. 46-55, beginning in the Vulgate with this word. [L. '(my soul) doth magnify', 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *magnificāre.*]

magnificence, *mag-nif'i-səns*, *n.* well-judged liberality (*arch.*): the quality of being magnificent.—*adj.* **magnif'icent**, great in deeds or in show: noble: pompous: displaying greatness of size or extent: very fine (*coll.*).—*adv.* **magnif'icently.** [L.

who hoards or steals trifles (*fig.*): a halfpenny (*obs. slang*).—(*Shak.*) **mag′ot-pie, magg′ot-pie.—magpie moth**, the moth of the gooseberry caterpillar. [*Mag*, *Magot*, shortened forms of *Margaret*, and pie (1).]

magsman. See mag (2).

maguey, *mag′wā, mä-gā′i*, *n.* agave. [Sp.]

Magus, *mā′gəs*, *n.* ancient Persian priest or member of a priestly class: an Eastern magician: (without *cap.*) a magician: a Wise Man of the East:—*pl.* **Ma′gi** (*-jī*).—*ns.* **mage** (*māj*), a magus or sorcerer; **mage′ship.**—*adj.* **Ma′gian**, pertaining to the Magi or to a sorcerer.—*n.* a magus: a sorcerer.—*ns.* **Ma′gianism, Ma′gism**, philosophy or teaching of the Magi. [L.,—Gr. *magos*—O.Pers. *magus*.]

Magyar, *mag′yär, mod′yor*, *n.* one of the prevailing people of Hungary: the Finno-Ugric speech of Hungary.—*adj.* (without *cap.*) of a garment, cut with the sleeves in a piece with the rest.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **Mag′yarise, -ize**, to make or become Magyar.—*n.* **Mag′yarism**, Hungarian national spirit. [Magyar.]

Mahabharata, *mu-hä-bä′ru-tu*, *n.* one of the great epics of ancient India. [Sans.]

Mahadeva, *mu-hä-dā′vu*, *n.* Siva. [Sans. *mahat*, great, *deva*, god.]

maharaja, maharajah, *mä-hä-rä′jä, mu-hä-rä′ju*, *n.* a great Indian prince:—*fem.* **maharani, maharanee** (*-rä′nē*). [Hind., from Sans. *mahat*, great, *rājan*, king, *rānī*, queen.]

mahatma, *mə-hät′mä, -hat′*, *n.* one skilled in mysteries or religious secrets: an adept: a wise

left unmarried: a card game. [Shortened from maiden.]

maidan, *mī-dän′*, *n.* an open plain: an open space, an esplanade or parade-ground near a town, in Persia and India. [Pers. *maidān*.]

maiden, *mād′n*, *n.* a maid: a corn-maiden (*Scot.*): washing dolly: clothes-horse: Scottish beheading machine (*hist.*).—*adj.* unmarried: virgin: female: pertaining to a virgin or young woman: consisting of maidens: unpolluted (*fig.*): fresh: new: unused: in the original or initial state: grown from a seed: that has never been captured, climbed, trodden, penetrated, pruned, etc.: that has never won a race (of a horse): first.—*ns.* **maid′enhead** (pron. *-hed*; M.E. suff. *-hēd*(*e*), -hood), virginity: the first assay, experience, or use of anything (*obs.*): the hymen; **maid′enhood**, the state or time of being a maiden: maidenhead.—*adjs.* **maid′enish** (*depreciatorily*), like a maiden; **maid′enlike.**—Also *adv.*—*n.* **maid′enliness.**—*adj.* **maid′enly**, maidenlike: becoming a maiden: gentle: modest.—Also *adv.*—**maiden assize**, an assize at which there are no criminal cases; **maiden battle**, a first contest; **maiden castle**, a common name for a prehistoric earthwork (term prob. orig. having some other meaning): a castle never taken; **maiden fortress**, a fortress that has never been captured; **maid′enhair**, a fern (*Adiantum*), with fine footstalks: extended to species of spleenwort (**maid′enhair-spleenwort**); **maid′enhair-tree**, the ginkgo.—*adj.* **maid′en-meek**, meek as a maiden.—**maiden name**, the mail′man, also mail′-carrier, a postman; mail order, an order for goods to be sent by post (also *adj*. as in *mail-order firm*, *house*); mail′-plane, mail′-train, one that carries the public mails. [O.Fr. *male*, a trunk, a mail—O.H.G. *malha*, *malaha*, a sack.]

mail, *māl*, (*Scot.*) *n*. payment: rent.—*ns*. mail′er, one who pays rent: a cottager; mail′ing, a rented farm: rent. [Late O.E. *māl*—O.N. *māl*, speech, agreement; cf. O.E. *mǣl*.]

mail, maile, *māl*, (*obs.*) *n*. a halfpenny. [A.Fr. *mayle*—assumed L.L. *metallea*; see medal.]

mail, *māl*, (*Scot.*) *n*. a spot, esp. one caused by ironing cloth.—*v.t*. to spot. [O.E. *māl*; see mole (1).]

mail, *māl*, (*Shak.*) *v.t*. to wrap up (a hawking word).

maillot, *mä-yō*, *n*. tights for ballet-dancer, etc.: one-piece close-fitting swimsuit. [Fr., *lit*. swaddling-clothes.]

maim, *mām*, *n*. serious bodily injury: a lameness: the loss of any essential part.—*v.t*. to disable: to mutilate: to lame or cripple: render defective. —*adj*. maimed.—*adj*. maimed.—*ns*. maimedness (*māmd′* or *mām′id-nis*); maim′ing. [O.Fr. *mahaing*.]

main, *mān*, *n*. might: strength: the principal part: the mainland: the high sea: a great expanse (*Shak.*, *Milt.*): a principal pipe or conductor in a branching system: that which is essential: the most part: purpose (*obs.*).—*adj*. strong (*Milt.*): sheer (as in *main force*): great: extensive: important: chief, principal: first in

main, *mān*, *n*. in hazard, a number (5 to 9) called before throwing the dice: a game of hazard: a cockfighting match: a set of cocks engaged in a match: a match in some other sports. [Perh. same as preceding.]

main, *mān*, (*dial.*; *Shak.*) *v.t*. to lame, maim.

mainor, mainour, manner, *mān′ər*, *man′ər*, (*arch.*; *hist.*) *n*. act or fact, esp. of theft: that which is stolen.—in, with, the manner, in the act: in possession of the thing stolen. [A.Fr. *meinoure*, *mainoure*, *mainoevere*; see manoeuvre.]

mainprise, *mān′prīz*, (*arch.*; *law*) *n*. suretyship, esp. for the appearance of a prisoner.—*n*. mainpernor (-*pûr′nər*), one who gives mainprise. [A.Fr. *mainprise*, *mainpernour*—*main*, hand, *prendre*, to take.]

mains, *mānz*, (*Scot.*) *n.pl*. a home farm. [demesne, domain.]

maintain, *mān-tān′*, *mən-*, *men-*, *v.t*. to observe or practise: to keep in existence or in any state: to preserve from capture, loss, or deterioration: to uphold: to carry on: to keep up: to support: to make good: to support by argument: to affirm: to defend: to support in an action in which one is not oneself concerned (*law*).—*adj*. maintain′able.—*ns*. maintain′er; maintenance (*mān′tən-əns*), the act of maintaining, supporting, or defending: continuance: the means of support: defence, protection: illegal outside interference in a lawsuit, etc., in favour of one of the parties (*law*).—*v.t*. to keep in working order. —main′tenance-man, one keeping machines, etc., in working order.—cap of maintenance, a cap of colonel: by courtesy, a sergeant-major: anything that is major opposed to minor: a student's special subject (*U.S.*): a kind of wig (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to play the major, strut: to specialise at college (*U.S.*).—*ns.* **majorat** (*mä-zhō-rä*; Fr.), primogeniture; **majorette′**, drum majorette; **majority** (*mə-jor′i-ti*), pre-eminence: the greater number: the difference between the greater and the less number: full age (see major, above): the office or rank of major.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **mā′jorship.**—**major axis**, in conic sections, that passing through the foci; **mā′jor-dōmō** (Sp. *mayor-domo*, L. *mājor domūs*), an official who has the general management in a large household: a general steward; **mā′jor-gen′eral**, an officer in the army next in rank below a lieutenant-general; **mā′jor-gen′eralcy, mājor-gen′eralship**; **major key, mode, scale**, one with its third a major third above the tonic; **major premise** (*log.*), that in which the major term occurs; **major suit** (*bridge*), spades or hearts, valued more highly than diamonds or clubs; **major term**, the term which is the predicate of the conclusion; **major third**, an interval of four semitones; **major tone**, an interval of vibration ratio 8:9.—**go over to, or join, the majority**, to die. [L. *mājor*, comp. of *magnus*.]

majoritaire, *mä-zhor-ē-ter*, (Fr.) a member of a majority section of a party, esp. of socialists.

majuscule, *mə-jus′kūl*, or *maj′əs-kūl*, (*palaeog.*) *n.* a large letter whether capital or uncial.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **majus′cūlar.** [L. (*littera*) *mājuscula*, somewhat larger (letter).]

or the ingredients in its constitution: one's character, temperament, mental qualities: an actor's materials for personating a part or a woman's, esp. cosmetics, for self-beautification: the effect produced thereby: the arrangement of composed types into columns or pages (*print.*); **make′-weight**, that which is thrown into a scale to make up the weight: something of little value added to supply a deficiency.—**make account of** (see account); **make a face**, to grimace, contort the features; **make a figure**, to be conspicuous; **make after**, to follow or pursue; **make a fool of** (see fool); **make against**, to militate, tell, against; **make a (good) meal, dinner, etc.**, to dine, etc. (plentifully or heartily); **make amends**, to render compensation or satisfaction; **make an ass of oneself**, to behave like a fool; **make a night (day) of it**, to pass a night (day) in enjoyment; **make as if, or though**, to act as if, to pretend that; **make at**, to make a hostile movement against; **make away (with)**, to put out of the way, get rid of, destroy, kill; **make believe** (see make-believe above); **make bold** (see bold); **make do (with)**, to manage (with the means available—usually inferior or inadequate); **make down**, to refashion so as to fit a smaller person: to turn down the sheets and blankets of (*Scot.*); **make eyes at** (see eye); **make for**, to set out for, seek to reach: to favour; **make free with** (see free); **make friends**, to become friendly: to acquire friends; **make good, make light of, make little** *mer*), sea-sickness; mal du pays (*dü pā-ē*), home-sickness, nostalgia; mal du siècle (*dü syekl'*), depression about the state of the world; used by Sainte-Beuve (1833) and current in the 20th cent.

mal-, *mal-*, *pfx*. bad, badly. [Fr.,—L. *male*, badly.]

Malabar-rat, *mal'ə-bär-rat'*, *n*. the bandicoot rat. [*Malabar* in India.]

Malacca-cane, *məl-ak'ə-kān*, *n*. a brown walking-cane made from a rattan. [*Malacca*, a centre of the trade.]

malachite, *mal'ə-kīt*, *n*. a green mineral, basic copper carbonate. [Gr. *malachē*, mallow, as of the colour of a mallow leaf.]

malacia, *mal-ā'shi-ə*, *n*. pathological softening: perverted appetite. [Gr. *malakiā*, softness.]

malacology, *mal-ə-kol'ə-ji*, *n*. the study of molluscs.—*adj*. **malacological** (*-kə-loj'*).—*n*. **malacol'ogist**. [Gr. *malakos*, soft, *logos*, discourse.]

malacophilous, *mal-ə-kof'i-ləs*, (*bot.*) *adj*. pollinated by snails. [Gr. *malakos*, soft, *phileein*, to love.]

Malacopterygii, *mal-ə-kop-tər-ij'i-ī*, *n.pl*. a soft-finned suborder of bony fishes—herrings, salmon, etc.—*adj*. and *n*. **malacopteryg'ian**. [Gr. *malakos*, soft, *pteryx*, *pterygos*, a wing, fin.]

Malacostraca, *mal-ə-kos'trə-ka*, *n.pl*. the best-known class of crustaceans—crabs, lobsters, shrimps, prawns, etc.—*adj*. and *n*. **malacos'tracan**.—*adj*. **malacos'tracous**. [Gr. *malakos*, soft, *ostrakon*, a shell.]

maladaptation, *mal-ad-ap-tā'shən*, *n*. faulty adaptation.—*adjs*. **maladap'ted**; **maladap'tive**. [Pfx. mal-.]

cheek-bone. [L. *māla*, the cheek—*mandĕre*, to chew.]

malaria, *mə-lā'ri-ə*, *n*. poisonous air arising from marshes, once believed to produce fever: miasma: the fever once attributed thereto, actually due to a protozoan parasite transmitted by mosquitoes.—*adjs*. **malā'rial**, **malā'rian**, **malā'rious**.—*ns*. **malario'logist**; **malario'logy**, the study of malaria. [It. *mal' aria*—L. *malus*, bad, *āēr*, *āĕris*, air.]

malark(e)y, *ma-lär'ki*, (*U.S.*) *n*. unfounded story: nonsense.

malassimilation, *mal-ə-sim-i-lā'shən*, *n*. imperfect assimilation or nutrition. [Pfx. mal-.]

malate. See malic.

malax, **malaxate**, *mal'aks*, *-āt*, *vs.t*. to soften by kneading, rubbing or mixing.—*ns*. **mal'axage**; **malaxā'tion**; **mal'axator**. [L.L. *malaxāre*, to soften.]

Malay, **-an**, *mə-lā'*, *-ən*, *ns*. a member of a race inhabiting Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia (formerly known as the Malay Archipelago): the language of the Malays.—*adjs*. of the Malays, their language, or their countries.—*adj*. **Malay'sian** (*-si-ən*, *-zhən*, *-shən*), relating to the Malay Archipelago or esp. to Malaysia.—Also *n*. [Malay *malāyu*.]

Malayalam, *mā-lā-yā'lām*, *n*. the Dravidian language of Malabar.—Also *adj*.

malconformation, *mal-kon-fōr-mā'shən*, *n*. bad conformation or form. [Pfx. mal-.]

malcontent, *mal'kən-tent*, *adj*. discontented, dissatisfied, esp. in political

malfeasance, *mal-fē'zəns*, *n.* evil-doing (*rare*): the doing of what one ought not to do (*rare*): an illegal deed, esp. of an official (*law*).—*adj.* **malfea'sant.** [Fr. *malfaisance*—L. *male*, ill, *facĕre*, to do.]

malformation, *mal-fōr-mā'shən*, *n.* faulty structure: deformity.—*adj.* **malformed'.** [Pfx. mal-.]

malfunction, -ing, *mal-fungk'shən, -ing*, *ns.* act or fact of working imperfectly. [Pfx. mal-.]

malgrado, *mal-grä'dō*, (*obs.*) *prep.* in spite of. [It.]

malgre. Same as maugre.

malgré, *mal-grā*, (Fr.) in spite of.—**malgré lui, moi**, etc., in spite of his, my, etc., efforts: willy-nilly; **malgré tout** (*tōō*), nevertheless, all things considered.

mali, mallee, *mä'lē*, *n.* one of the gardener class in India. [Hindi *mālī*.]

Malibu board, *mal'i-bōō*, *n.* a long, light surfing board equipped with fins. [*Malibu*, California.]

malic, *mā'lik*, *mal'ik*, *adj.* obtained from apple juice—applied to an acid ($H_6C_4O_5$) found in unripe fruits.—*n.* **ma'late**, a salt of malic acid.—*adj.* **maleic** (*mə-lē'ik*).—**maleic acid**, an acid, isomeric with fumaric acid, got from malic acid; **maleic hy'drazide**, a chemical used in retarding plant growth; **malon'ic acid**, a white crystalline acid $CH_2(COOH)_2$. [L. *mālum*, an apple; Gr. *mēlon*.]

malice, *mal'is*, *n.* ill-will: spite: disposition or intention to harm another or others: a playfully mischievous attitude of mind.—*v.t.* to have ill-will against: to wish to injure (*pa.p.* in *Spens.* **mal'ist**).—*adj.* **malicious** (*mə-lish'əs*), bearing

small bones of the middle ear in mammals. [L. *malleus*, a hammer.]

mallecho, an editorial emendation of malicho (*Shak.*).

mallee, *mal'ē*, *n.* dwarf Eucalyptus, esp. *E. dumosa.* —**mall'ee-bird, -fowl, -hen**, an Australian mound-bird; **mall'ee-scrub'**, a thicket formation of mallee. [Australian word.]

mallee. Same as mali.

mallemaroking, *mal'i-mə-rō'king*, *n.* carousing of seamen in icebound ships. [Obs. Du. *mallemerok*, a romping woman—*mal*, foolish, *marok*—Fr. *marotte*, a favoured object.]

mallemuck, *mal'i-muk*, *n.* the fulmar or similar bird. [Du. *mallemok*—*mal*, foolish, *mok*, gull; Ger. *mallemuck*.]

malleolus, *mə-lē'ə-ləs*, *n.* a bony protuberance on either side of the ankle.—*adj.* **mallē'olar** (or *mal'i-*). [L. *malleolus*, dim. of *malleus*, hammer.]

mallet, *mal'it*, *n.* a small wooden hammer: a long-handled hammer for playing croquet or polo. [Fr. *maillet*, dim. of *mail*, a mall.]

Mallophaga, *mal-of'ə-ga*, *n.pl.* an order of wingless parasitic insects, bird-lice or biting-lice.—*adj.* **malloph'agous.** [Gr. *mallos*, a flock of wool, *phagein*, to eat.]

mallow, *mal'ō*, *n.* any plant of the genus Malva, from its emollient properties or its soft downy leaves: extended to other genera of Malvaceae: a mauve colour. [O.E. *m(e)alwe*—L. *malva*; Gr. *malachē*—*malassein*, to soften.]

malm, *mäm*, *n.* calcareous loam, earth specially good for brick: an artificial mixture of clay and a perforated floor in the chamber of a malt-kiln, through which heat rises; malt'-horse, a heavy horse, such as is used by brewers—hence (*Shak.*) a dull, stupid person; malt'-house, malt'-kiln; malt liquor, a liquor, as ale or porter, formed from malt; malt'-mill, a mill for grinding malt; malt'man, one whose occupation it is to make malt; malt tea, the liquid infusion of the mash in brewing; malt'worm (*Shak.*), a lover of malted liquors, a tippler. [O.E. *m(e)alt*; cf. Ger. *malz.*]

Malta, *mol'*, *möl'tə*, *adj.* of the island of Malta.—*adj.* Maltese (-*tēz'*), of Malta, its people, or language.—*n.* one of the people of Malta (*pl.* Maltese): an official language of Malta—Arabic with a strong Italian infusion.—Malta fever, undulant fever, once common in Malta (see also brucellosis); Maltese cross, the badge of the Knights of Malta, a cross with two-pointed expanding limbs; Maltese dog, a very small spaniel with long silky hair. [L. *Melita*, Gr. *Melitē.*]

maltalent, *mal'tal-ənt*, (*Spens.*) *n.* ill-will. [Fr. *mal*, ill, *talent*, disposition; see talent.]

maltha, *mal'thə*, *n.* a thick mineral pitch: an ancient cement. [Gr.]

Malthusian, *mal-thūz'i-ən*, *adj.* relating to Thomas Robert *Malthus* (1766-1834), or to his teaching that the increase of population tends to outstrip that of the means of living.—*n.* a disciple of Malthus.—*n.* Malthus'ianism.

maltreat, *mal-trēt'*, *v.t.* to use roughly or unkindly.—*n.* maltreat'ment. [Fr. *maltraiter*—L.

—*adjs.* mammif'erous, having mammae; mamm'iform, having the form of a breast.—*n.* mammill'a (see mamilla).—*adj.* mammogen'ic, of hormones, promoting growth of the duct and alveolar systems of the milk gland.—*n.* mammog'raphy, radiological examination of the breast. [L. *mamma.*]

mammal, *mam'əl*, *n.* a member of the Mammalia (*mə-mā'li-ə*), the class of animals that suckle their young.—*adjs.* mammā'lian; mammalif'erous (*geol.*), bearing remains of mammals; mammalog'ical.—*ns.* mammalogist (-*al'ə-jist*); mammal'ogy, the scientific knowledge of mammals. [L. *mammālis*, of the breast—*mamma*, the breast.]

mammee, *mam-ē'*, *n.* a highly esteemed fruit (also mammee apple) of the West Indies, etc., having a sweet taste and aromatic odour: the tree producing it (*Mammea americana*; family Guttiferae).—mammee'-sapo'ta, the marmalade tree or its fruit. [Sp. *mamey*, from Haitian.]

mammer, *mam'ər*, (*Shak.*) *v.i.* to hesitate, to stand muttering and in doubt. [Prob. imit.]

mammet, *mam'it*, maumet, mawmet, *mōm'it*, mommet, *mom'it*, *n.* an idol: a puppet, a figure dressed up (*Shak.*).—*ns.* mamm'etry, maum'etry, maw'metry, idolatry: idols collectively: Mohammedanism. [Mohammed; cf. Mahound.]

mammilla. Same as mamilla.

mammock, *mam'ək*, *n.* a shapeless piece, shred.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to tear to pieces, to mangle. [Origin obscure.]

mammon, *mam'ən*, *n.* riches: (*cap.*) the god of day's work of one man:—*pl.* man'-days; man'-eater, a cannibal: a tiger or other animal that has acquired the habit of eating men.—*adj.* man'-en'tered (*Shak.*), entered upon manhood. —*v.t.* man'handle, to move by manpower: to handle, treat, roughly (orig. *slang*).—man'-hole, a hole large enough to admit a man, esp. to a sewer, cable-duct, or the like; manhood suffrage, right to vote accorded to male citizens; man'-hour', an hour's work of one man:—*pl.* man'-hours; man'-jack', man jack', individual man (as *every man-jack*).—*adj.* man'-made, made by man: humanly made or originated.—man'-mill'iner, a man engaged in millinery—often in contempt.—*adj.* man'-mind'ed, having the mind or qualities of a man.—man'-of-war', a warship: a soldier (*arch.* or *facet.*): (in full man-of-war bird) the frigate-bird: (Portuguese man-of-war, see Physalia); man'-of-war's'-man, a man who serves on board a warship; man'-or'chis, an orchid (*Aceras anthropophora*) whose flowers are like little men; man'power, the agency or energy of man in doing work: the rate at which a man can work: available resources in population or in able-bodied men; man'-queller (*Shak.*), a man-killer, a murderer; man'-servant, a male servant:—*pl.* men'-servants.—*adjs.* man'-size(d), suitable for, or requiring, a man.—man'-slaughter, the slaying of a man: criminal or culpable homicide—without malice aforethought (*law*); man'-slayer, one who kills a man; man'-

a domestic contriver: a party leader (*U.S.*):—*fem.* man'ageress; man'agership.—*adjs.* managē'rial, of or pertaining to a manager, or to management; man'aging, handling: controlling: administering: contriving: domineering.—management consultant, one who advises firms on the most efficient procedures applicable to particular businesses or industries. [It. *maneggio*—L. *manus*, the hand.]

manakin, *man'ə-kin*, *n.* a small tropical American bird of various species of or akin to the Cotinga family: a manikin. [See manikin.]

mañana, *män-yä'nä*, (Sp.) tomorrow: an unspecified time in the future (*n.* and *adv.*).

manatee, manati, *man-ə-tē'*, *n.* a sirenian (*Manatus* or *Trichechus*) of the warm parts of the Atlantic and the rivers of Brazil. [Sp. *manatí*—Carib *manatoui*; not connected with L. *manus*, hand.]

mancando, *mangk-an'dō*, (*mus.*) *adj.* and *adv.* fading away. [It., lacking.]

manche, *mänsh*, (*her.*) *n.* a sleeve. [Fr.]

Manchester, *man'chis-tər*, *adj.* belonging to or made in *Manchester*, or similar to goods made in Manchester, applied esp. to cotton cloths.—Manchester school, the followers of Bright and Cobden, advocates of free-trade and of individual freedom of action.

manchet, *man'chit*, (*arch.*) *n.* the finest bread of wheat: a loaf of manchet. [Origin obscure.]

manchineel, *manch-i-nēl'*, *n.* a tropical American tree (*Hippomane*) of the spurge family, with language: a man in office, bureaucrat: a person of standing in the literary world, often one who tends to be reactionary or pedantic or express himself *ore rotundo*: (also man′darine) a small kind of orange (of Chinese origin): its colour: a liqueur.—*adj.* pertaining to a mandarin: of style or language, formal and ornate.—*n.* man′darinate, office of mandarin: mandarins as a group.—mandarin collar, a high, narrow, stand-up collar the front ends of which do not quite meet; mandarin duck, a crested Asiatic duck (*Aix galericulata*); mandarin orange, a mandarin (mandarine). [Port. *mandarim*—Malay (from Hind.) *mantrī*, counsellor—Sans. *mantra*, counsel.]

mandate, *man′dāt*, *n.* a charge: a command from a superior official or judge to an inferior, ordering him how to act, esp. from the Pope to a legate, etc.: a right given to a person to act in name of another: a rescript of the Pope: the sanction held to be given by the electors to members of parliament to deal with a question that was before the country at the election: power conferred upon a state by the League of Nations in 1919 to govern a region elsewhere.—*v.t.* to assign by mandate.—*ns.* man′datary, man′datory (*-də-tə-ri*), the holder of a mandate: a mandate; mandā′tor, the giver of a mandate.—*adj.* man′datory, containing a mandate or command: of the nature of a mandate: bestowed by mandate: compulsory: allowing no

manes, *mā′nēz*, (*Roman myth.*) *n.pl.* the spirits of the dead. [L. *mānēs*.]

manet, *ma′net* (L.) remains (on the stage):—*pl.* manent.

maneuver. U.S. spelling of manoeuvre.

mangabeira, *mang-ga-bā′rə*, *n.* a Brazilian apocynaceous rubber tree (*Hancornia speciosa*). [Port.,—Tupi *mangaba*.]

mangabey, *mang′gə-bā*, *n.* the white-eyelid monkey, any species of the mainly West African genus *Cercocebus*, esp. the sooty mangabey. [From a district in Madagascar, where, however, they are not found.]

mangal, *mang-gäl′*, *n.* a brazier. [Turk.]

manganese, *mang-gə-nēz′*, *mang′*, *n.* a hard brittle greyish-white metallic element (Mn; at. numb. 25): (originally and commercially) its dioxide (*black manganese*) or other ore.—*n.* mang′anate, a salt of manganic acid.—*adjs.* manganic (*-gan′ik*), of manganese of higher valency; manganif′erous, containing manganese.—*ns.* mang′anin, an alloy of copper with manganese and some nickel; mang′anite, a salt of manganous acid (*chem.*): a grey ore, hydrated oxide of manganese (*min.*).—*adj.* mang′anous, of manganese of lower valency.—manganese bronze, a bronze or brass with a little manganese; manganese spar, rhodochrosite. [Fr. *manganèse*—It. *manganese*—L. *magnēsia*.]

mange. See mangy.

mangel-wurzel, **mangold-wurzel**, *mang′gl-wûr′zl*, *n.*

[redacted]

excessive or unreasonable desire: a craze.—*n*. **mā'niac**, a person affected with mania: a madman.—*adj*. raving mad.—*adj*. **maniacal** (*mə-nī'ə-kl*).—*adv*. **mani'acally**.—*adj*. **manic** (*mān'ik* or *man'ik*), of or affected by mania.—**man'ic-depress'ive**, one suffering from manic-depressive psychosis.—Also *adj*.—**manic-depressive psychosis**, a form of mental illness characterised by phases of depression and elation, either alone or alternately, with lucid intervals. [L.,—Gr. *maniā*.]

Manichaean, Manichean, *man-i-kē'ən*, *adj*. pertaining to followers of *Manes* or *Manichaeus*, a native of Ecbatana (*c*. A.D. 216-*c*. 276), who taught that everything sprang from two chief principles, light and darkness, or good and evil.—*n*. a believer in Manichaeanism—also **Man'ichee**.—*ns*. **Manichae'anism, Man'ichaeism, Maniche'anism, Man'icheism**.

manicure, *man'i-kūr*, *n*. the care of hands and nails: professional treatment for the hands and nails: one who practises this.—*v.t*. to apply manicure to.—*n*. **man'icurist**. [L. *manus*, hand, *cūra*, care.]

manifest, *man'i-fest*, *adj*. that may be easily seen by the eye or perceived by the mind.—*v.t*. to make clear or easily seen: to put beyond doubt: to reveal or declare.—*n*. an open or public statement: a list or invoice of the cargo of a ship or aeroplane to be exhibited at the custom-house: a list of passengers carried by an aeroplane.—*adj*. **manifest'able, manifest'ible**,

(*mə-nip'ū-lər*). [L. *manipulus*—*manus*, the hand, *plēre*, to fill.]

maniplies. Same as manyplies.

manipulate, *mə-nip'ū-lāt*, *v.t*. to work with the hands: to handle or manage: to give a false appearance to: to turn to one's own purpose or advantage.—*n*. **manipulā'tion**.—*adjs*. **manip'ul(at)able**, capable of being manipulated; **manip'ular, manip'ulative, manip'ulatory**.—*n*. **manip'ulātor**, one who manipulates: a mechanical device for handling small, remote, or radioactive objects.—See also **master-slave manipulator**. [L.L. *manipulāre*, *-ātum*; see maniple.]

Manis, *mā'nis*, *n*. the pangolin or scaly ant-eater. [App. intended as sing. of manes.]

manito, *man'i-tō*, *n*. a spirit or object of reverence among American Indians.—Also **manitou** (*-tōō*). [Algonkin.]

manjack, *man'jack*, *n*. a West Indian boraginaceous tree (*Cordia macrophylla*): its fruit.

mankind, manly. See man.

manna, *man'ə*, *n*. the food miraculously provided for the Israelites in the wilderness (*B*.): delicious food for body or mind: anything advantageous falling one's way as by divine bounty: a sugary exudation from the **mann'a-ash** (*Fraxinus ornus*), **-larch** (Briançon manna), and other trees, from a species of tamarisk, from Alhagi, etc.: edible fragments of the **mann'a-li'chen** (*Lecanora*): float-grass seeds: honey-dew.—*adj*. **mannif'erous**.—*ns*. **mann'ite, mann'itol**, a sweet alcohol, C H (OH) , got from manna, and *v.t.* to perform a manoeuvre: to manage with art: to change the position of troops or of ships: to effect or to gain by manoeuvres.—*ns.* manoeu'vrer; manoeuvrabil'ity.—*adj.* manoeu'vrable.—In U.S. maneuverer, etc. [Fr. *manœuvre*—L. *manū*, by hand, *opera*, work; cf. manure.]

manometer, *man-om'i-tər*, *n.* an instrument for measuring the pressure of fluids.—*adjs.* manometric (*man-ō-met'rik*), -al. [Gr. *manos*, rare, thin, *metron*, measure.]

manor, *man'ər*, *n.* the land belonging to a nobleman, or so much as he formerly kept for his own use: the district over which the court of the lord of the manor had authority (*hist.*): a tract of land in America for which a fee-farm rent was paid: a police district (*slang*).—*adj.* manorial (*ma-nō'ri-əl*, *-nö'*), pertaining to a manor.—man'or-house, -seat, the house or seat belonging to a manor. [O.Fr. *manoir*—L. *manēre*, *mānsum*, to stay.]

manqué, *mā-kā*, (Fr.) unsuccessful, not having realised promise or hope—placed after the noun.

manred, *man'red*, (*obs.*) *n.* homage: a body of vassals.—(*Scot.*) man'rent. [O.E. *mannrǣden*; man and suff. *-rǣden*, expressing mode or state.]

mansard, *man'särd*, *n.* a roof having the lower part steeper than the upper.—Usually man'sard-roof'. [Employed by François *Mansard* or *Mansart* (1598-1666).]

manse, *mans*, *n.* an ecclesiastical residence, esp. that of a parish minister of the Church of Scot-

crustacean with claws like the mantis. [Gr. *mantis*, *-eōs*, prophet.]

mantissa, *man-tis'ə*, *n.* the fractional part of a logarithm. [L., make-weight.]

mantle, *man'tl*, *n.* a cloak or loose outer garment: a covering: symbol of the spirit or authority (of; in allusion to Elijah, 1 Kings xix. 19 ff.): a fold of the integument of a mollusc or a brachiopod secreting the shell: the back and folded wings of a bird: a scum on a liquid (*arch.*): a hood or network of refractory material that becomes incandescent when exposed to a flame: the part of the earth immediately beneath the crust, constituting the greater part of the earth's bulk, and presumed to consist of solid heavy rock.—*v.t.* to cover: to obscure: to form a scum upon (*arch.*): to suffuse: to disguise.—*v.i.* to spread like a mantle: to develop a scum (*arch.*): to froth: to be suffused: to stretch the wings over the legs, as a hawk.—*ns.* man'tlet, man'telet, a small cloak for women: a movable shield or screen (*fort.*); man'tling, cloth suitable for mantles: the drapery of a coat-of-arms (*her.*).—mantle rock, loose rock at the earth's surface. [Partly through O.E. *mentel*, partly through O.Fr. *mantel* (Fr. *manteau*)—L. *mantellum*.]

manto. See manteau.

mantra, *man'trə*, *n.* a Vedic hymn: a sacred text used as an incantation: extended to music having mystical effect.—Also mantram. [Sans., instrument of thought.]

mantua, *man'tū-ə*, *n.* (17th-18th cent.) a woman's occupy (*obs.*): to manage (*obs.*): to cultivate (*obs.*): to enrich with any fertilising substance.—*n.* any substance applied to land to make it more fruitful.—*ns.* **manur'ance** (*arch.*), cultivation; **manur'er.**—*adj.* **manur'ial.**—*n.* **manur'ing.** [A.Fr. *maynoverer* (Fr. *manœuvrer*); see manoeuvre.]

manus, *mā'nəs*, *mä'nŏŏs*, *n.* the hand or corresponding part of an animal. [L. *mănus*, pl. *-ūs*.]

manuscript, *man'ū-skript*, *adj.* written by hand or typed, not printed.—*n.* a book or document written by hand before invention of printing: copy for a printer, in handwriting or typed: handwritten form.—Abbrev. MS. [L. *manū* (abl.), by hand, *scrībĕre*, *scriptum*, to write.]

Manx, *mangks*, *n.* the language of the Isle of *Man*, belonging to the Gadhelic branch of Celtic.—*adj.* pertaining to the Isle of Man or to its inhabitants.—**Manx cat**, a breed of cat with only a rudimentary tail; **Manx'man**:—*fem.* **Manx'woman.**

many, *men'i*, *adj.* (*comp.* more, *mōr*, *mör*; *superl.* most, *mōst*) consisting of a great number: numerous.—*n.* many persons: a great number (usu. with omission of *of*): company, retinue (*Spens.*; perh. for meinie).—*adjs.* **man'y-coloured**, **man'y-eyed'**, having many colours, eyes; **man'y-fold'ed** (*Spens.*), having many layers: having many folds; **man'y-head'ed**, having many heads: consisting of many.—**man'y-root**, Ruellia.—*adj.* **man'y-sid'ed**, having many qualities or aspects: having wide interests or varied abilities.—**man'y-sid'edness.**—*adj.* **man'y-tongued'.**—**many a**, many

of the world (*hist.*): the world itself (*obs.*). [L.L. *mappa mundi*.]

mapstick. See **mopstick.**

maquette, *ma-ket'*, *n.* a small model of something to be made, esp. a model in clay or wax of a piece of sculpture. [Fr.]

maqui, *mä'kē*, *n.* a Chilean evergreen shrub (*Aristotelia maqui*; fam. Elaeocarpaceae) whose berry yields a medicinal wine. [Araucan.]

maquillage, *ma-kē-yäzh*, *n.* (art of using) cosmetics, make-up. [Fr.]

maquis, *mä'kē'*, *n.sing.* and *pl.* a thicket formation of shrubs, as in Corsica and on Mediterranean shores (*bot.*): (often *cap.*) French guerrilla bands (1940-45), or a member of one.—*n.* (often *cap.*) **maquisard** (*mä-kē-zär*), a member of the maquis. [Fr.,—It. *macchia*—L. *macula*, mesh.]

mar, *mär*, *v.t.* to interfere with (*obs.*): to spoil: to impair: to injure: to damage: to disfigure:—*pr.p.* **marr'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **marred** (*Spens.* **mard**).—*n.* **mar'dy** (*dial.*), a spoilt child: a timid or petulant cry-baby.—Also *adj.* and *v.t.*—**mar'plot**, one who defeats or mars a plot by unwarranted interference; **mar'-sport**, a spoil-sport; **mar'-text**, an ignorant preacher. [O.E. *merran*.]

mara, *mä'rä*, *n.* the so-called Patagonian hare or Dolichotis.

marabou(t), *mar'ə-bōō(t)*, *n.* an adjutant bird, esp. an African species: its feathers: a plume or trimming of its feathers: a feather necklet: a

—*v.t.* to harry.—*n.* raiding: plundering.—*n.* **maraud'er.** [Fr. *maraud*, rogue; origin obscure.]

maravedi, *mar-ə-vä'di, n.* an obsolete Spanish copper coin of little value. [Sp. *maravedí*—Ar. *Murābitīn*, the dynasty of the Almoravides (11th and 12th cent.).]

marble, *mär'bl, n.* a granular crystalline limestone: loosely, any rock of similar appearance taking a high polish: a slab, work of art, tombstone, tomb, or other object made of marble: a little hard ball (originally of marble) used by boys in play: marbling: anything hard, cold, polished, white, or otherwise like marble (*fig.*): (in *pl.*) a game played with little balls.—*adj.* composed of marble: shining: unyielding: hard: insensible: marbled.—*v.t.* to stain or vein like marble.—*adj.* **mar'bled,** irregularly mottled and streaked like some kinds of marble: wrought in marble: furnished with marble.—*ns.* **mar'bler; mar'bling,** a marbled appearance or colouring: the act of veining or painting in imitation of marble.—*adv.* **mar'bly,** like marble.—*adjs.* **mar'ble-breast'ed,** hard-hearted, cruel; **mar'ble-con'stant,** constant or firm as marble, immovable. —**mar'ble-cutter,** one who hews marble: a machine for cutting marble; **mar'bled-white',** a butterfly of the Satyridae.—*adjs.* **mar'ble-edged,** having the edges marbled, as a book; **mar'ble-heart'ed,** hard-hearted, insensible.—**mar'ble-paper,** paper coloured in imitation of variegated marble.—**Elgin marbles,** a collection of marbles obtained chiefly from the Parthenon by Lord

riding the marches, a ceremony of riding round the bounds of a municipality. [Fr. *marche*; of Gmc. origin; cf. mark, O.E. *mearc.*]

march, *märch, v.i.* to walk in a markedly rhythmical military manner, or in a grave, stately, or resolute manner: to advance steadily or irresistibly.—*v.t.* to cause to march: to force to go. —*n.* a marching movement: an act of marching: distance traversed at a stretch by marching: regular advance: a piece of music fitted for marching to, or similar in character and rhythm, usu. with a trio.—**marching orders,** orders to march: (as from employment, etc.) dismissal (*coll.*); **marching regiment,** one without permanent quarters; **march past,** the march of a body in front of one who reviews it.—**forced march,** a march vigorously pressed forward for combative purposes; **on the march,** afoot and journeying; **rogue's march,** music played in derision of a person expelled; **steal a march on,** to gain an advantage over, esp. in a sly or secret manner. [Fr. *marcher*, to walk, prob.—L. *marcus*, a hammer.]

Marchantia, *mär-kan'shi-a, -ti-a, n.* a genus of liverworts with flat, lobed and branched thallus, growing in damp places, giving name to the family **Marchantiā'ceae.** [Named after Nicolas *Marchant* (d. 1678), French botanist.]

märchen, *mer'hhyən, n. sing.* and *pl.* a story or fable, a folk-tale. [Ger.]

marchioness, *mär'shən-es, -is, n.* the wife of a marquis, marquess: a woman who holds a mineral sometimes reckoned a lime-alumina mica.—*adjs*. margaric (*-gar'*); margarit'ic; margaritif'erous, pearl-bearing.—margar(it)ic acid, an acid intermediate between palmitic and stearic. [Gr. *margaritēs*, a pearl.]

margay, *mär'gā*, *n*. a spotted S. American tiger-cat. [Fr. (or Sp.),—Tupi *mbaracaïa*.]

marge, *märj*, *n*. margin, brink. [Fr.,—L. *margō*, *-inis*.]

margin, *mär'jin*, *poet*. **margent**, *mär'jənt*, *n*. an edge, border: the blank edge on the page of a book: something allowed more than is needed: a deposit to protect a broker against loss: difference between selling and buying price.—*v.t.* to furnish with margins: to enter on the margin.—*adj*. mar'ginal, pertaining to a margin: in or on the margin: barely sufficient.—*n*. margina'lia, notes written on the margin.—*v.t*. mar'ginalise, -ize, to furnish with notes.—*adv*. mar'ginally.—*adjs*. mar'ginate, -d, having a well-marked border; mar'gined.—marginal constituency, a constituency that does not provide a safe seat for any of the political parties; marginal land, less fertile land which will be brought under cultivation only if economic conditions justify it; marginal seat. [L. *margō*, *marginis*; cf. mark, march (2).]

margosa, *mär-gō'sa*, *n*. the tree that yields nim oil. [Port. *amargosa* (fem.), bitter.]

margrave, *mär'grāv*, *n*. a German nobleman of rank equivalent to an English marquis:—*fem*. margravine (*mär'grə-vēn*).—*ns*. mar'gravate, mar-

flavour.—*vs.t*. mar'inade, mar'inate, to steep in wine, oil, herbs, etc.—*n*. mar'iner, a sailor.—marine acid, hydrochloric acid; marine boiler, a steamship boiler; marine engine, a ship's engine; marine glue (see glue); marine insurance, insurance of ships or cargoes; marine soap, a coconut-oil soap, for washing with sea-water; marine store, a place where old ships' materials are dealt in; marine stores, old ships' materials: supplies for ships; marine trumpet, the tromba marina.—tell that to the marines, a phrase expressive of disbelief and ridicule, from the sailor's contempt for the marine's ignorance of seamanship. [Fr.,—L. *marinus*—*mare*, sea.]

Marinist, *mə-rē'nist*, *n*. a follower or imitator of the Italian poet Giambattista *Marini* (1569-1625).—*n*. Marin'ism, his manner, full of strained conceits.

Mariolatry, *mā-ri-ol'ə-tri*, *n*. (excessive) worship of the Virgin *Mary*—the veneration duly paid to her being properly *hyperdulia*.—*n*. Mariol'ater, one who practises Mariolatry.—*adj*. Mariol'atrous. [Gr. *Maria*, Mary, *latreiā*, worship.]

marionette, *mar-i-ə-net'*, *n*. a puppet moved by strings. [Fr., dim. of the name *Marion*, itself a dim. of *Marie*, Mary.]

Mariotte's law. See law.

marischal, a Scots spelling of marshal.

marish, *mar'ish*, *n*. and *adj*. Same as marsh.

Marist, *mar'ist*, *n*. a member of a modern R.C. congregation for teaching, preaching, and foreign missions.—*adj*. devoted to the service of the and suspected: doomed.—*adv.* **mark'edly,** noticeably.—*ns.* **mark'er,** a person or tool that marks: something that marks a position, as a stationary light, a flare: one who marks the score at games, as at billiards: a counter or other device for scoring: a bookmark: a recorder of attendances: a kind of school monitor: a memorial tablet (*U.S.*): the soldier who forms the pivot round which a body of soldiers wheels; **mark'ing,** act of making a mark: (esp. in *pl.*) disposition of marks.—Also *adj.*—**mark'er-bea'con, -bomb, -flag; mark'ing-ink,** indelible ink, used for marking clothes; **mark'ing-nut,** the fruit of an East Indian tree (Semecarpus) of the cashew family, yielding a black juice used in marking clothes; **mark'man,** one of the community owning a mark: a marksman; **marks'man, marks'woman,** one good at hitting a mark: one who shoots well; **mark'-white** (*Spens.*), the centre of a target.—**beside the mark** (see under **beside**); **(God) bless,** or **save, the mark,** a phrase expressing ironical astonishment or scorn, from the usage of archery; **make one's mark,** to make a notable impression: to gain great influence; **mark down,** set down in writing: to label at a lower price: lower the price of: to note the position of: to destine for one's own; **mark off,** to lay down the lines of: to graduate: to mark as attended to, disposed of; **mark of the Beast** (see under **beast**); **a mark on** (*arch. slang*), (one having) a preference for; **mark out,** to lay out the plan or outlines of: to destine; **mark t**

can afford to buy; **mar'ket-town,** a town having the privilege of holding a public market; **mar'ket-woman.**—**in the market for,** desirous of buying; **on the market,** available for buying: on sale. [Late O.E. *market*—O.N.Fr. *market* (Fr. *marché*; It. *mercato*), from L. *mercātus*, trade, a market—*merx*, merchandise.]

markhor, *mär'kör*, *n.* a wild goat of the mountains of Asia. [Pers. *mārkhōr.*]

marl, *märl*, *n.* a limy clay often used as manure: the ground (*poet.*).—*v.t.* to cover with marl.—*adj.* **mar'ly,** like marl: abounding in marl.—**marl'-pit,** a pit where marl is dug; **marl'stone,** a Middle Lias series of argillaceous limestones with ironstones, etc. [O.Fr. *marle* (Fr. *marne*)—L.L. *margila*, a dim. of L. *marga*, marl.]

marl, *märl*, *v.t.* to bind with marline. [Du. *marlen*, app. a freq. of *marren*, to bind.]

marl, marle, *märl*, an obs. form of marvel.

marl, *märl*, a dial. form of marble.—*adj.* mottled.—*adj.* **marled,** marbled.—*n.* **marl'ing.**—*adj.* **marl'y, mirl'y,** marbled.

marlin, *mär'lin*, *n.* a large oceanic fish of the genus *Makaira* akin to the swordfishes. [marlinespike.]

marline, *mär'lin*, *n.* a small rope for winding round a larger one to keep it from wearing.—**mar'linespike,** a spike for separating the strands of a rope in splicing.—Also spelt **marlin, marlinspike.** [Du. *marling*, vbl. n. from *marlen* (see marl (2)), or *marlijn*—*marren*, and *lijn*, rope (cf. moor, line).]

letter(s)-of-marque, a privateer's licence to commit acts of hostility. [Fr.]

marque, *märk*, (Fr.) a brand, mark.

marquee, *mär-kē'*, *n.* a large tent. [From marquise, as if pl.]

marquess, etc. See **marquis**.

marquetry, marqueterie, *märk'i-tri*, *n.* work inlaid with pieces of various-coloured wood. [Fr. *marqueterie—marqueter*, to inlay—*marque*, a mark.]

marquis, or (spelling used by some holders of the title) **marquess**, *mär'kwis*, *n.* a title of nobility next below that of a duke:—*fem.* **marchioness** (*mär'shən-es*, *-is*).—*ns.* **mar'quisate, -quessate**, the lordship of a marquis; **marquise** (*mär-kēz'*), in France, a marchioness: a style of parasol about 1850: entrance canopy: marquee: ring set with gems arranged to form a pointed oval; **mar'quisette**, a woven clothing fabric, used also for curtains and mosquito nets. [O.Fr. *marchis*, assimilated later to Fr. *marquis*—L.L. *marchēnsis*, a prefect of the marches.]

marram, marrum, *mar'əm*, *n.* a seaside grass (*Ammophila*, or *Psamma*, *arenaria*), a binder of sand-dunes. [O.N. *marr*, sea, *halmr*, haulm.]

marriage, *mar'ij*, *n.* the ceremony, act, or contract by which a man and woman become husband and wife: the union of a man and woman as husband and wife: a declaration of king and queen in bezique, etc.: a close union (*fig.*).—*adj.* **marr'iageable**, suitable for marriage.—*n.* **marr'iageableness.—marr'iage-bed**, the bed of a married couple: marital

marry.—*n.* and *adj.* **marr'ying**. [Fr. *marier*—L. *maritāre*, to marry, *maritus*, a husband—*mās*, *maris*, a male.]

marry, *mar'i*, (*arch.*) *interj.* indeed! forsooth!—**marry come up**, an exclamation of defiant protest. [By *Mary*.]

Mars, *märz*, *n.* the Roman god of war: the planet next after the earth in the order of distance from the sun: iron (*old chem.*). [L. *Mārs*, *Mārtis*.]

Marsala, *mär-sä'lə* (It. *mär-sä'lä*), *n.* a light wine resembling sherry, from *Marsala* in Sicily.

Marseillaise, *mär-sə-lāz'*, *-sā-ez'*, *n.* French revolutionary hymn composed by Rouget de Lisle in 1792, sung by the volunteers of *Marseilles* as they entered Paris, 30th July, and when they marched to the storming of the Tuileries.

marsh, *märsh*, *n.* a tract of wet land: a morass, swamp, or fen.—*adj.* inhabiting or found in marshes.—*n.* **marsh'iness**.—*adj.* **marsh'y**, of the nature of marsh: abounding in marshes.—**marsh'-fe'ver**, malaria; **marsh'-gas**, methane; **marsh'-harr'ier**, a harrier frequenting marshes; **marsh'land**, marshy country; **marsh'lander**; **marsh'locks**, a marsh-growing species of cinquefoil (Potentilla or Comarum)—also **marsh'-cinq'uefoil**; **marsh'-mall'ow**, a maritime marsh-growing plant (*Althaea officinalis*) close akin to hollyhock: a gelatinous sweetmeat, originally made from its root; **marsh'-man**, a marsh-dweller; **marsh'-mar'igold**, the kingcup (*Caltha palustris*), a marsh plant of the buttercup family with flowers like big buttercups; **marsh'-**

whose young are born in a very imperfect state and are usually carried in a pouch by the female. [L. *marsūpium*—Gr. *marsip(p)ion*, *marsyp(p)ion*, a pouch.]

mart, *märt*, *n.* a place of trade.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to traffic.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to vend. [Du. *markt*, mart; cf. market.]

mart, *märt*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a cow or ox fattened, killed (usu. about Martinmas), and salted for winter use. [Gael. *mart*, cow, ox.]

martagon, *mär'tə-gən*, *n.* the Turk's-cap lily. [Turk. *martagān*, a kind of turban.]

martel, *mär'təl*, *n.* a war-hammer.—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) to hammer:—*pa.t.* mar'telled. [O.Fr. *martel.*]

martellato, *mär-tel-lä'tō*, (*mus.*) *adj.* played with a hammering touch, or with short quick detached strokes of the bow.—Also *adv.* [It., hammered.]

martello, *mär-tel'ō*, *n.* (in full martello tower) a circular fort for coast defence. [From Cape *Mortella* in Corsica, where one resisted for some time a British cannonade in 1794.]

marten, *mär'tən*, *n.* an animal (pine-marten) close akin to the weasels, or other species of *Mustela*. [Fr. *martre*, from the Gmc. root seen in Ger. *marder*, and O.E. *mearth*, marten.]

martenot, *mär'tən-ō*, *n.* an electronic musical instrument resembling a spinet in appearance, invented by the Frenchman Maurice *Martenot* (born 1898).

martial, *mär'shl*, *adj.* belonging to Mars, the god of war, or to the planet Mars: of or belonging to war, or to the army and navy: warlike.—*ns.* mar'tialism: mar'tialist, a soldier.—*adv.* mar'-

at (*obs.*):—*pr.p.* mar'velling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* mar'velled. — *adj.* mar'vellous, astonishing: almost or altogether beyond belief: improbable, very good, extremely pleasing (*coll.*).—*adv.* mar'vellously.—*n.* mar'vellousness.—marvel of Peru (*pə-rōō'*), a showy garden flower (*Mirabilis jalapa*; family Nyctaginaceae) from Mexico, open and scented in the evening. [Fr. *merveille* —L. *mīrābilis*, wonderful—*mīrārī*, to wonder.]

Marxian, *märks'i-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to Karl *Marx* (1818-83) or his socialism, esp. as interpreted in Russia.—*n.* a follower of Marx.—*ns.* Marx'ianism, Marx'ism.—*n.* and *adj.* Marx'ist.

marybud, *mā'ri-bud*, *n.* a marigold bud.

marzipan, *mär-zi-pan'*, *n.* a sweet almond paste, formerly called marchpane. [Ger.,—It. *marzapane.*]

Masai, *mä'sī*, *n.*, an African people of the highlands of Kenya and Tanzania.—Also *adj.*

mascara, mascaron. See mask.

mascle, *mas'kl*, *n.* a bearing, lozenge-shaped and perforated (*her.*): a lozenge-shaped plate for scale-armour.—*adjs.* mas'cled, mas'cūly. [App. O.Fr. *mascle*—L.L. *mascula*—L. *macula*, mesh, influenced by O.H.G. *masca*, mesh.]

mascon, *mas'kon*, *n.* any of several mass concentrations of dense material, of uncertain origin, lying beneath the moon's surface. [*mass concentration.*]

mascot, *mas'kət*, *n.* a talisman: a supposed bringer of good luck. [Fr. *mascotte.*]

masculine, *mäs'*, *mas'kū-lin*, *-līn*, *adj.* male (*rare*): characteristic of a face worn in the ancient drama, or used as an architectural ornament, etc.: a fox's (or other beast's) face or head: a mould of a face: a masque: a disguise, pretence, or concealment (*fig.*): any means of screening or disguising: a screen to cover part of a sensitive surface (*phot.*).—*v.t.* to cover the face of with a mask: to hide, cloak, screen, or disguise.—*v.i.* to masquerade: to be disguised in any way.—*ns.* mascara (*mas-kä′ra*; Sp. *máscara*), colouring for the eyelashes; mas′caron (*archit.*), a grotesque face on a keystone, door-knocker, etc. —*adj.* masked, wearing a mask: concealed: personate (*bot.*).—*n.* mask′er, one who wears a mask: a masquerader.—masked′-ball, a ball in which the dancers wear masks. [Fr. *masque*—Sp. *máscara* or It. *maschera*, of doubtful origin, app. conn. in some way with L.L. *mascus*, *masca*, a ghost, and with Ar. *maskharah*, a jester, man in masquerade.]

mask, *mäsk*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to steep, infuse.—*v.i.* to be infusing. [See mash.]

maslin, *mas′lin*, *n.* a mixed grain, esp. rye and wheat.—Also (*Scot.*) mash′lam, mash′lim, mash′lin, mash′loch (*-lohh*), mash′lum. [O.Fr. *mesteillon*—L.L. *mistiliō*, *-ōnis*—L. *mistus*, mixed —*miscēre*, to mix.]

masochism, *maz′ə-kizm*, *n.* a sexual perversion with pleasure in being dominated or treated cruelly by the other sex: (*loosely*) morbid gratification in suffering pain, physical or mental. —*n.* mas′ochist.—*adj.* masochist′ic. [From the

bulky: weighty: giving an impression of weight: not separated into parts or elements: without crystalline form: (*loosely*) great in quantity: on a very large scale, or of great size or power (*fig.*). —*adv.* mass′ively.—*ns.* mass′iveness, mass′iness. —*adj.* mass′y, massive, made up of masses.—mass defect, the difference between the sum of the masses of the neutrons and protons in a nucleus and the mass of the nucleus itself; mass medium, any medium of communication (e.g. newspapers, television) reaching very large numbers of people:—pl. mass media; mass′-meet′ing, a large meeting for a public protest or assertion; mass number, the atomic weight of an isotope, the number of nucleons in the nucleus; mass observation, study of the habits, opinions, etc., of the general body of a community.—*v.t.* mass′-produce′, to produce in great quantity by standardised process.—*adj.* mass′-produced′.—mass′-produc′tion; mass radiography, taking of large numbers of chest X-ray photographs by mobile units; mass spectrograph, an instrument by means of which a positive ray spectrum can be obtained, the images due to particles of different masses being spaced according to the masses, so that the atomic weights of the particles can be deduced; mass spectrometer, an instrument like the mass spectrograph but measuring not the masses of particles but the relative number of particles of each mass present; mass spectrometry.—in mass, as a body: all together; in the mass, in the aggr

[redacted]

massicot, *mas'i-kot, n.* yellow lead monoxide. [Fr.]

massif, *ma-sēf', mas'if, n.* a central mountain-mass: an orographic fault-block. [Fr.]

Massora(h). See **Masora.**

massymore, *mas-i-mōr', -mör',* (*Scott*) *n.* a subterranean prison. [Perh. Sp. *mazmorra.*]

mast, *mäst, n.* a long upright pole, esp. one for carrying the sails of a ship.—*v.t.* to supply with a mast or masts.—*adjs.* **mast'ed; mast'less.—mast'head,** the top of a mast: the name of a newspaper or periodical in the typographical form in which it normally appears, or a similar block of information regularly used as a heading.—*v.t.* to raise to the masthead: to punish by sending to the masthead.—**mast'house,** the place where masts are made or stored.—**before the mast,** as a common sailor (whose quarters are in the forecastle). [O.E. *mæst*; Ger. *mast.*]

mast, *mäst, n.* the fruit of the oak, beech, chestnut, and other forest trees, on which swine feed: nuts, acorns.—*adjs.* **mast'ful; mast'less; mast'y,** of the nature of mast: as if well fed on mast.—*adj.* **mast'-fed.** [O.E. *mæst*; Ger. *mast,* whence *mästen,* to feed.]

mastaba, *mas'tə-bə, n.* an ancient Egyptian tomb in which offerings were made in an outer chamber communicating with an inner one where was the figure of the dead man, with a shaft descending to the actual grave. [Ar. *mastabah,* a bench.]

mastectomy. See **mastoid.**

master, *mäs'tər, n.* one who commands or con-

[redacted]

inactivity, the position or part of a neutral or a Fabian combatant, carried out with diplomatic skill, so as to preserve a predominant influence without risking anything; **mas'ter-mar'iner,** the captain of a merchant-vessel or fishing-vessel; **mas'ter-ma'son,** a freemason who has attained the third degree; **mas'ter-mind,** a mind, or a person having a mind, of very great ability: the person conceiving or directing a project.—*v.t.* to originate, think out, and direct.—**mas'ter-pass'ion; mas'terpiece,** piece of work worthy of a master: one's greatest achievement; **master race** (see **herrenvolk**); **mas'terstroke,** a stroke or performance worthy of a master: superior performance: an effective, well-timed act; **master-switch,** a switch for controlling the effect of a number of other switches or contactors; **mas'ter-wheel,** the wheel in a machine which imparts motion to other parts: **mas'ter-work,** work worthy of a master: masterpiece; **mas'terwort,** a plant (*Peucedanum,* or *Imperatoria, ostruthium*) akin to parsnip, once used as a pot-herb and in medicine: applied also to Astrantia, etc.—**little masters,** 16th-17th cent. group of followers of Dürer, notable for fine work on wood and copper; **master of ceremonies, of the rolls,** etc. (see **ceremonies, rolls,** etc.); **master of the horse,** the Roman *Magister Equitum,* an official appointed by the dictator to act next under himself: an equerry, esp. a high official of the British court; **Master of the Temple,** the preacher of the Temple Church in London:

[redacted]

masti'tis, inflammation of the mammary gland. —*adj*. mastoid'al.—*n*. mastoidi'tis, inflammation of the air cells of the mastoid processes. [Gr. *mastos*, a nipple.]

masturbation, *mas-tər-bā'shən*, *n*. stimulation, usually by oneself, of the sexual organs by manipulation, etc., so as to produce orgasm.—*v.i*. mas'turbate.—*n*. mas'turbator. [L. *masturbāri*.]

masu, *mä'sōō*, *n*. a Japanese salmon (*Oncorhynchus masou*). [Jap.]

masula. See masoolah.

masurium, *mə-sōō'ri-əm*, *-sū'*, *n*. a name proposed for element No. 43 when its discovery was prematurely claimed—see technetium. [*Masurenland*, in East Prussia.]

mat, *mat*, *n*. a piece of fabric of sedge, rushes, straw, coarse fibre, etc., or of rubber, wire, or other material, for cleaning shoes, for covering a floor, hearth, threshold, for protection, packing, for standing, sleeping, etc., on, or for other purpose: a rug: a small piece of strawplait, cloth, slab of cork or wood, etc., for placing under a vase, dish, or other object: a sack of matting used to cover a chest of tea, coffee, etc.: a certain weight held by such a sack: a closely interwoven or tangled mass, as of hair, of vegetation, of brushwood protecting a river-bank: a web of rope-yarn.—*v.t*. to cover with mats: to interweave: to tangle closely.—*v.i*. to become tangled in a mass:—*pr.p*. matt'ing; *pa.t*. and *pa.p*. matt'ed.—*n*. matt'ing, mat-making: becoming matted: covering with mats: material

to: to pit or set against another in contest or as equal: to treat as equal: to fit in with: to suit: to join in marriage.—*adj*. match'able.—*n*. match'er.—*adj*. match'less, having no match or equal: superior to all: peerless: not matching (*Spens*.).—*adv*. match'lessly.—*n*. match'lessness. —**match'board,** a board with a tongue cut along one edge and a groove in the opposite edge; **matchboard'ing; match'-joint,** the junction of matchboards; **match'maker,** one who plans to bring about marriages; **match'making; match'-point,** the stage at which another point wins the match: the point that wins the match.—to match, in accordance, as in colour. O.E. *gemæcca*; cf. make (3).]

match-maker. See match (1).

matchmaker. See match (2).

mate, *māt*, *n*. a companion: an equal: a fellow-workman: a friendly or ironic form of address: a husband or wife: an animal with which another is paired: one of a pair: a ship's officer under the captain or master: in the navy, formerly a rank to which a warrant-officer might be promoted: an assistant, deputy (as *plumber's mate*). —*v.t*. to be equal to, to rival (*arch*.): to marry: to pair (esp. animals): to couple: to fit.—*v.i*. to claim equality (*arch*.): to marry: to pair: to consort (*arch*.).—*adjs*. mate'less, without a mate or companion; mat(e)'y (*coll*.), friendly and familiar, esp. in a studied or overdone manner. [Prob. M.L.G. *mate* or earlier Du. *maet* (now *mac* tions, or material cause: in a considerable or important degree.—*ns.* mate′rialness, materiality (*-al′i-ti*).—**material distinction**, the distinction between individuals of the same species; **material evidence**, evidence tending to prove or to disprove the matter under judgment; **material fallacy**, a fallacy in the matter or thought, rather than in the logical form.—**dialectical materialism**, Karl Marx's view of history as a conflict between two opposing forces, thesis and antithesis, which is resolved by the forming of a new force, synthesis; present conditions are due to a class struggle between the capitalists, whose aim is private profit, and the workers, who resist exploitation. [L. *māteriālis*—*māteria*, matter.]

materia medica, *mə-tē′ri-ə med′i-kə*, substances used in medicine: the science of their properties and use. [L.L., medical material.]

matériel, *ma-tā-ri-el′*, *-ryel′*, *n.* material: equipment: the baggage and munitions of an army. [Fr.]

maternal, *mə-tûr′nəl*, *adj.* of a mother: motherly: on the mother's side: of the nature, or in the person, of a mother.—*adv.* mater′nally.—*n.* mater′nity, the fact of being in the relation of mother: motherhood: maternal nature: a maternity hospital.—*adj.* of or for women at or near the time of childbirth. [Fr. *maternel* (It. *maternale*) and *maternité*—L. *māternus*—*māter*, mother.]

matfelon, *mat′fel-ən*, *n.* the greater knapweed. [O.Fr. *matefelon*; cf. mate (2) and felon.]

society; **matriar′chate**, the position of a matriarch: a matriarchal condition or community. [Formed on the analogy of patriarchy—L. *māter*, mother.]

matrice, *mā′tris*, *mat′ris*, *n.* Same as matrix.

matricide, *māt′* or *mat′ri-sīd*, *n.* a murderer of his (or her) own mother: the murder of one's own mother.—*adj.* matrici′dal. [L. *mātricīda*, *mātricidium*—*māter*, mother, *caedere*, to kill.]

matricula, *mə-trik′ū-lə*, *n.* a register of members, students, etc.—*adj.* matric′ular, pertaining to a register: contributed to the federal fund (as formerly by German states).—*v.t.* matric′ulate, to admit to membership by entering one's name in a register, esp. in a college.—*v.i.* to become a member of a college, university, etc., by being enrolled.—*n.* one admitted to membership in a society.—*n.* matriculā′tion, act of matriculating: state of being matriculated: an entrance examination (familiarly matric′). [L.L. *mātricula*, a register, dim. of L. *mātrix*.]

matrilineal, *mat-ri-lin′i-əl*, **matrilinear**, *-ər*, *adjs.* reckoned through the mother or through females alone.—*adv.* matrilin′eally.—*n.* mat′riliny (*or -li′ni*). [L. *māter*, a mother, *linea*, a line.]

matrilocal, *mat-ri-lō′kl*, *adj.* of a form of marriage, in which the husband goes to live with the wife's group. [L. *māter*, mother, *locālis*—*locus*, place.]

matrimony, *mat′ri-mən-i*, *n.* wedlock: a card game of chance in which one of the winning combinations is that of king and queen: the material: subject or material of thought, speech, writing, dispute, etc.: substance (opp. to *form*): good sense (*Shak.*): anything engaging the attention: affair: subject: thing: that with which one has to do: cause or ground: thing of consequence: something that is amiss: that with which a court is concerned, something to be tried or proved: importance: an approximate amount: material for work, type set up, copy, etc. (*print.*): that which may be sent by post (*postal matter*): pus.—*v.i.* to be of importance: to signify: to form or discharge pus.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to mind, concern oneself about.—*adjs.* **matt'erful**, full of matter, pithy; **matt'erless**; **matt'ery**, purulent: containing, discharging, or covered with pus.—**matter'-of-fact'**, adhering to literal, actual or pedestrian fact: not fanciful: prosaic.—**as a matter of fact**, really; **for that matter**, as for that: indeed; **matter of course**, a thing occurring in natural time and order, as to be expected; **no matter**, it does not matter: it makes no difference. [O.Fr. *matiere*—L. *māteria*, matter.]

matting. See **mat** (1).

mattins. Same as **matins**, *pl.* of **matin**.

mattock, *mat'ək*, *n.* a kind of pickaxe for loosening the soil, with cutting end instead of a point. [O.E. *mattuc*.]

mattoid, *mat'oid*, *n.* a person on the borderline between sanity and insanity. [It. *mattoide*—*matto*, mad.]

mattress, *mat'ris*, *n.* a bed made of a stuffed bag, or a substitute or supplementary structure of

when carried across the goal-line, but not yet touched down (*Rugby football*).—*v.t.* to beat with a maul or heavy stick: to handle roughly, batter, maltreat: to split with a maul (*U.S.*).—*v.i.* to thrust forward in a close mass. [**mall**.]

maulstick, *möl'stik*, *n.* a stick used by painters as a rest for the hand.—Also **mahl'stick**. [Du. *maalstok*—*malen*, to paint, *stock*, stick, assimilated to stick.]

maumet, mawmet. Same as **mammet**.

maun, *mön*, *män*, *mun*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* must.—**maunna** (*mön'a*, *mun'ə*), must not. [See **mun**.]

maund, *mönd*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a basket. [O.E. *mand*.]

maund, *mönd*, *n.* a measure of weight in India, its value varying in different places from about 25 to 85 pounds avoirdupois. [Hind. and Pers. *man*.]

maund, *mönd*, (*obs. slang*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to beg.—*n.* **maund'er**, a beggar.—*v.i.* to beg. [Poss. Fr. *mendier*, to beg—L. *mendicāre*.]

maunder, *mön'dər*, *v.i.* to grumble: to mutter: to drivel: to wander idly.—*ns.* **maun'derer**; **maun'dering**, drivelling talk. [Origin unknown.]

maundy, *mön'di*, *n.* the religious ceremony of washing the feet of the poor, in commemoration of Christ's washing the disciples' feet (John xiii)—long practised by some monarchs.—**maundy money**, the dole given away on Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday, by the royal almoner, usu. a silver penny for each year of sovereign's age—the small silver coins specially minted since 1662. [Fr. *mandé*—L. *mandātum*,

[redacted]

maw, *mö*, *n.* an old card-game. [Origin unknown.]

mawk, *mök*, (now *dial.*) *n.* a maggot.—*adj.* mawk'ish, (orig.) maggoty: loathesome, disgusting: squeamish: insipid: sickly: sickly-sentimental, maudlin.—*adv.* mawk'ishly.—*n.* mawk'ishness. [O.N. *mathkr*, maggot.]

mawkin. Same as malkin.

mawmet, mawther. See mammet, mauther.

mawseed, *mö'sēd*, *n.* poppy seed as cage-bird food, etc. [Ger. *mahsaat*—*mah*, poppy.]

max, *maks*, (*obs.*) *n.* gin. [Origin obscure.]

maxilla, *maks-il'a*, *n.* a jawbone, esp. the upper: in arthropods an appendage close behind the mouth, modified in connection with feeding:—*pl.* maxill'ae (*-ē*).—*adj.* maxill'ary (or *maks'*), pertaining to a jaw or maxilla.—*n.* a bone forming the posterior part of the upper jaw.—*ns.* maxill'iped, -pede (*-ped*, *-pēd*), in Crustacea, a jaw-foot, an appendage behind the mouth, adapted to help in passing food to the mouth; maxill'ūla, in crustaceans, a maxilla of the first pair:—*pl.* maxill'ūlae (*-lē*). [L. *maxilla*, jawbone.]

maxim, *maks'im*, *n.* a general principle, serving as a rule or guide: a pithy saying: a proverb.—*ns.* max'imist, max'im-mong'er, maker of maxims. [Fr. *maxime*—L. *maxima* (*sententia*, or some other word), greatest (opinion, etc.), fem., superl. of *magnus*, great.]

Maxim, *maks'im*, *n.* often put for Max'im-gun', an automatic machine-gun invented by Hiram *Maxim* (1840-1916).

maxima cum laude, *maks'i-ma kum lōd'ē*, *kŏŏm lowd'e*, (L.) with distinction, with the greatest praise (of attainment of high standard in degree examinations).

maximal, etc. See maximum.

maximum, *maks'i-məm*, *adj.* greatest.—*n.* the greatest number, quantity, or degree: the highest point reached: the value of a variable when it ceases to increase and begins to decrease (*math.*):—*pl.* max'ima.—opp. to *minimum*.—*adj.* maxi'mal, of the highest or maximum value.—*n.* max'imalist, one who makes the fullest demands: a Bolshevik: one who demands the maximum programme.—*adv.* max'imally.—*v.t.* max'imise, -ize, to raise to the highest degree.—*v.i.* to give greatest scope to a doctrine.—maximum and minimum thermometer, a thermometer that

to whiten linen, and beautify faces; may'-duke, a variety of sour cherry; May'fair, the aristocratic West End of London, at one time scene of a fair in May; may'flower, the hawthorn or other flower that blooms in May; may'fly, a short-lived plectopterous insect (Ephemera) that appears in May: the caddis-fly; May'-game, sport appropriate to Mayday: frolic generally; May'-lā'dy, the queen of the May; May laws, Prussian laws passed in three successive Mays (1873-75) restricting the power of the Church; may'-lil'y, the lily of the valley; May'-lord', a youth directing May-games: one enjoying transitory dignity.—*n.pl.* May'-meet'ings, meetings of various religious and philanthropic societies held in London in May.—May'-morn', -morn'ing, a morning in May: youthful freshness as of May (*Shak.*); may'pole, a pole erected for dancing round on Mayday; May'-queen', a young woman crowned with flowers as queen on Mayday; May'-time, the season of May. [O.Fr. *Mai*—L. *Māius* (*mēnsis*), prob. (month) sacred to *Māia*, mother of Mercury.]

may, *mā*, *n.* a maid. [Prob. O.E. *mǣg*, a kinswoman.]

maya, *mä'ya*, *n.* illusion. [Sans. *māyā*.]

Maya, *mä'ya*, *n.* one of an Indian people of Central America and Southern Mexico who developed a remarkable civilisation.—*adjs.* Ma'ya, Ma'yan.—*ns.* Mayol'ogist, Mayol'ogy.

mayday, *mā'dā*, the international radiotelephonic distress signal for ships and aircraft. [Fr. *m'aidez*, pron. *mā-dā*, help me.]

Mayday. See May.

mayhem, *mā'hem*, *mā'əm*, *n.* maiming: malicious damage (*legal* and *U.S.*). [maim.]

mayonnaise, *mā-ə-nāz'*, or *mā'*, *n.* a sauce composed of the yolk of eggs, salad-oil, and vinegar or lemon-juice, seasoned: any cold dish of which it is an ingredient. [Fr.]

mayor, *mā'ər*, *mār*, *n.* the chief magistrate of a city or borough in England, Ireland, etc., whether man or woman.—*adj.* may'oral.—*ns.* may'oralty, may'orship, the office of a mayor; may'oress, a mayor's wife, or other lady who performs her social and ceremonial functions.—Lord Mayor, the chief magistrate of certain English, Welsh, Irish and Australian cities and boroughs; Mayor of the Palace, in Merovingian from a lost O.E. word; the compound *āmasod*, amazed, occurs.]

maze, *māz*. Same as mease (of herrings).

mazer, *mā′zər*, *n.* a hard wood, probably maple: a cup of maple wood (*Spens.*): a similar cup of other material. [O.Fr. *masere*, of Gmc. origin; cf. O.H.G. *masar*, O.N. *mösurr*, a maple-tree.]

mazurka, *mə-zo͞or′ka*, or *-zûr′*, *n.* a lively Polish dance: music for it, in triple time. [Pol., Masurian woman.]

mazut, mazout, *mə-zo͞ot′* *n.* petroleum residue after distillation. [Russ. *mazat′*, to daub, smear.]

me, *mē*, *mi*, *pers. pron.* the accusative and dative of I. [O.E. *mē*.]

me, an anglicised spelling of mi.

meacock, *mē′kok*, (*Shak.*) *adj.* timorous, effeminate, cowardly.—*n.* a milksop. [Origin unknown.]

mea culpa, *mē′ə kul′pə*, *mā′a ko͝ol′pa*, (L.) by my own fault.

mead, *mēd*, *n.* honey and water fermented and flavoured. [O.E. *meodu*; Ger. *met*, W. *medd*.]

mead, *mēd*, (*poet.*), and **meadow**, *med′ō*, *ns.* a level tract producing grass to be mown down: a rich pasture-ground, esp. beside a stream.—*adj.* **mead′owy.**—**mead′ow-brown′**, a butterfly of the Satyridae; **mead′ow-grass**, any grass of the genus Poa (floating meadow-grass, manna-grass, float-grass); **mead′ow-lark′** (*U.S.*), a name for various species of birds of the genus *Sturnella* (family Icteridae); **mead′ow-rue′**, a genus (*Thalictrum*) of the buttercup family with

leaves and shoots; **meal′-worm**, the larva of a beetle (Tenebrio) abounding in granaries and flour-stores; **meal′y-bug**, a hothouse pest, a coccus insect with a white powdery appearance.—*adj.* **meal′y-mouthed** (*-mowdhd*), smooth-tongued: over-squeamish in choice of words.—**meal′y-mouth′edness.** [O.E. *melu*, *melo*; Ger. *mehl*, Du. *meel*, meal.]

meal, *mēl*, (*Shak.*, in *pa.p.* **meal'd**) *v.t.* to stain, spot. [O.E. *mǣlan*.]

mealie, *mēl′i*, (*S.Afr.*) *n.* an ear of maize: esp. in *pl.*) maize. [S.Afr. Du. *milie*, millet.]

mean, *mēn*, *adj.* low in rank or birth: base: sordid: low in worth or estimation: of little value or importance: poor, humble: low: inconsiderable: despicable: shabby: paltry: small-minded: ungenerous: stingy: malicious: out of sorts, uncomfortable (*U.S.*).—*n.* **mean′ie, -y**, (*coll.*) an ungenerous, ungracious, small-minded, or malicious person.—*adv.* **mean′ly.**—*n.* **mean′ness.**—*adjs.* **mean′-born**; **mean′-spir′ited.**—**mean′-spir′itedness.** [O.E. *gemǣne*; Ger. *gemein*; L. *commūnis*, common.]

mean, *mēn*, *adj.* intermediate: average: moderate (*obs.*).—*n.* that which is between or intermediate: an average amount, or value: a middle state or position: an intermediate term in a progression: meantime (*Spens.*): a middle or intermediate part (*mus.*): an instrument or medium: a mediator or intercessor (*obs.*):—*pl.* in form **means**, that by whose instrumentality anything is caused or brought to pass: (treated as *sing.* or *plur.*) way to an end: (t

[L. *Maeander*—Gr. *Maiandros*, a winding river in Asia Minor.]

meant, *ment*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of mean (*vb.*).

meare, *mēr*, Spenser's spelling of mere (2 and 3).—**mear'd** (*Spens.*) *pa.t.* of mere (3).

mease, *mēz*, **maze**, **maize**, **maise**, *māz*, (*dial.*) *n.* a measure of five 'hundreds' of herrings—varying from 500 to 630. [O.Fr. *meise*, receptacle for herrings; O.N. *meiss*, box, basket; O.H.G. *meisa*.]

mease, *mēz*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to assuage: to mitigate. [O.Fr. *amesir*—L. *ad*, to, *mītis*, mild.]

measles, *mē′zlz*, *n.* (*pl.* in form, treated as *sing.*) an infectious fever accompanied by eruptions of small red spots upon the skin: a disease of swine and cattle, caused by larval tapeworms: a blister or a disease of trees (*obs.*).—*n.* **mea′sle**, a tapeworm larva.—*v.t.* (*arch.*) to infect with measles.—*v.i.* (*arch.*) to take measles.—*adj.* **mea′sled**, **measly**.—*n.* **meas′liness**.—*adj.* **mea′sly**, infected with measles, or with tapeworm larvae: spotty: paltry, miserable.—**German measles**, rubella. [M.E. *maseles*; cf. Du. *mazelen*, measles, O. H. G. *masala*, blister; Ger. *masern*, measles.]

measure, *mezh′ər*, *n.* ascertainment of extent by comparison with a standard: a system of expressing the result of such ascertainment: amount ascertained by comparison with a standard: that by which extent is ascertained or expressed: size: a standard or unit: a quantity by which another can be divided without remainder: an instrument for finding the extent of anything, esp. a

mēnsūra, a measure—*mētīrī*, *mēnsum*, to measure.]

meat, *mēt*, *n.* anything eaten as food: a meal (*obs.*): the edible part of anything (now chiefly *U.S.*): the flesh of animals used as food—sometimes beef, mutton, pork, veal, etc., as opposed to poultry, fish, etc.: proleptically, game, destined prey: food for thought, substance, pith (*fig.*).—*n.* **meat′iness**.—*adjs.* **meat′less**, foodless: without butcher's meat; **meat′y**, full of meat: fleshy: flesh-like in taste or smell: pithy.—**meat′-eater**, one who eats butcher's meat; **meat′-fly**, a blowfly: a flesh-fly; **meat′man**, a seller of butcher's meat; **meat′-mar′ket**, a flesh-market; **meat′-off′ering**, a Jewish sacrificial offering of fine flour or first-fruits with oil and frankincense; **meat′-pie′**; **meat′-safe**, a receptacle for storing meat; **meat′-sales′man**, one who sells meat, esp. to the retail butchers; **meat′screen**, a metal screen behind roasting meat, to throw back the fire's heat upon it; **meat′-tea′**, a high tea with meat; **meat′-tub**, a pickling-tub. [O.E. *mete*.]

meath(e), *mēdh*, *n.* an obs. form of mead (1).

meatus, *mi-ā′təs*, (*anat.*) *n.* a passage or canal:—*pl.* **mea′tuses**.—*adj.* **mea′tal**. [L. *meātus* (pl. *-ūs*)—*meāre*, to go.]

meawes, a Spenserian spelling of (sea-) mews (see mew (1)).

meazel. See mesel.

mebos, *mā′bos*, (*S.Afr.*) *n.* salted or sugared dried apricots. [Perh. Japanese *umeboshi*, a kind of plum.]

Mechlin, *mek'* or *mehh'lin*, *adj*. produced at *Mechlin* or Malines.—*n*. lace made at Mechlin.

meconic, *mi-kon'ik*, *adj*. denoting an acid obtained from poppies.—*ns*. meconate (*mek'ən-āt*, or *mēk'*), a salt of meconic acid; mec'onin, a white, fusible, neutral substance ($C_{10}H_{10}O_4$) existing in opium; mecō'nium, the first faeces of a new-born child, or of a newly emerged insect imago: opium; Meconops'is (Gr. *opsis*, appearance). a genus of largely Asiatic poppies. [Gr. *mēkōn*, the poppy.]

Mecoptera, *mē-kop'tə-ra*, *n.pl*. an order of insects linking the Hymenoptera with the Trichoptera—the scorpion-flies. [Gr. *mēkos*, length, *pteron*, wing.]

medaewart, *med'ē-wärt*, *n*. meadow-sweet (*Spens*.). [O.E. *meduwyrt*; see meadow-sweet.]

medal, *med'l*, *n*. a piece of metal in the form of a coin bearing some device or inscription, struck or cast usually in commemoration of an event or as a reward of merit.—*v.t*. to decorate with a medal:—*pr.p*. med'alling; *pa.t*. and *pa.p*. med'alled.—*n*. med'alet, a small medal, esp. the representation of saints, worn by Roman Catholics.—*adj*. medallic (*mi-dal'ik*).—*n*. medallion (*mi-dal'yən*), a large medal: a bas-relief of a round (sometimes a square) form: a round ornament; panel, tablet, or design of similar form. —*v.t*. to ornament, decorate, with medallions: to make in the form of a medallion.—*n*. med'allist, one with expert knowledge of medals, or a collector of medals: a designer or maker

Median.—*n*. Me'dism, the adoption of Persian interests—to a Greek, treachery.—law of the Medes and Persians, the type of 'that which altereth not' (Dan. vi. 12). [Gr. *Mēdos*, a Mede.]

mediant, *mē'di-ənt*, *n*. the third tone of a scale, about midway between tonic and dominant. [L.L. *mediāns*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *mediāre*, to be in the middle.]

mediastinum, *mē-di-as-tī'nəm*, *n*. a membranous septum, or a cavity, between two principal portions of an organ, esp. the folds of the pleura and the space between the right and left lungs.—*adj*. mediasti'nal. [Neut. of L.L. *mediastinus*, median (in classical L. *mediastinus* is a drudge)—*medius*.]

mediate, *mē'di-it*, *adj*. middle: intervening: indirect: related or acting through something intervening.—*v.i*. (*-āt*) to interpose between parties as a friend of each: to act as intermediary: to intercede: to be or act as a medium: to hold a mediate position.—*v.t*. to bring about, end, promote, obtain, or communicate by friendly intervention, or by intercession, or through an intermediary: to be the medium or intermediary of: to transmit, convey, pass on.—*n*. me'diacy, mediateness.—*adv*. me'diately.—*ns*. me'diateness, state of being mediate; mediā'tion, the act of mediating or coming between: entreaty for another; mediatisā'tion, -z-.—*v.t*. me'diatise, -ize, to cause to act in a subordinate position or through an agent: to reduce from immediate to mediate vassal (of the empire) without loss of tossed and caught for exercise; med′icine-bott′le; med′icine-chest, a chest for keeping a selected set of medicines; med′icine-dropp′er; med′icine-man, among savages, a witch-doctor or magician; med′iciner (*arch.*), a physician. [L. *medicina—medicus*.]

medick, *med′ik*, *n.* any species of *Medicago*, a genus distinguished from clover by its spiral or sickle-shaped pods and short racemes—including lucerne. [L. *mēdica*—Gr. *Mēdikē* (*poā*), Median (herb), i.e. lucerne.]

medico, *med′ik-ō*, (*slang*) *n.* a medical practitioner or student. [It. *medico*, or Sp. *médico*—L. *medicus*, a physician.]

medieval. Same as mediaeval.

medio-, *mē′di-ō-*, (in compounds) middle. [L. *medius*, middle.]

mediocre, *mē′di-ō-kər*, or *-ō′*, *adj.* of middling goodness (usu. disparagingly).—*n.* medioc′rity (*-ok′*), a middling degree: a mediocre person. [Fr. *médiocre*—L. *mediocris—medius*, middle.]

Medise, Medism. See Median (2).

meditate, *med′i-tāt*, *v.i.* to consider thoughtfully (with *on*, *upon*): to engage in contemplation, esp. religious.—*v.t.* to consider deeply, reflect upon: to revolve in the mind: to intend.—*adj.* med′itated.—*n.* meditā′tion, the act of meditating: deep thought: serious continuous contemplation esp. on a religious or spiritual theme: a meditative discourse: a meditative treatment of a literary or musical theme.—*adj.* med′itātive.—*adv.* med′itātively.—*n.* med′itātiveness.—meditate the muse (Latinism, after Milton), to give one's

yarn of different colours: a mêlée, fight (*obs.*). [O.Fr. *medler*, *mesler*, to mix.]

Médoc, *mā-dok′*, *n.* a French wine produced in the district of *Médoc*, department of Gironde.

medulla, *me-dul′ə*, *n.* the inner portion of an organ, hair, or tissue: bone-marrow: pith: a loose or spongy mass of hyphae.—*adjs.* medull′ar, -y, consisting of, or resembling, marrow or pith; medull′ate, having medulla; med′ullated, provided with a medullary sheath.—medulla oblongā′ta, that part of the brain that tapers off into the spinal cord; medullary ray (*bot.*), a band of cells (appearing as a ray in cross-section) cutting radially through wood and bast; medullary sheath, a thin layer surrounding the pith (*bot.*): a whitish fatty membrane covering an axis-cylinder (*anat.*). [L. *medulla*, marrow.]

Medusa, *me-dū′zə*, *n.* one of the three Gorgons, whose head, with snakes for hair, turned beholders into stone, but was cut off by Perseus, and placed in Athena's aegis: (without *cap.*) a jellyfish: (without *cap.*) an individual of the free-swimming sexual generation of jellyfishes and Hydrozoa:—*pl.* medu′sae (*-zē*).—*adj.* medu′san.—*n.* a medusa.—*adjs.* medu′siform, like a jellyfish; medu′soid, like a medusa.—*n.* a sexual hydrozoan that remains attached to the parent hydroid colony. [L. *Medūsa*—Gr. *Medousa*, the Gorgon Medusa (lit. ruler).]

meed, *mēd*, *n.* wages (*arch.*): reward: what is bestowed for merit: measure, portion. [O.E. *mēd*; Ger. *miete*.]

meek, *mēk*, *adj.* mild and

readily apparent; meet with, to come to or upon, esp. unexpectedly: to undergo, chance to experience: to obviate (as an objection) (*Bacon*); well met, an old complimentary greeting. [O.E. *mētan*, to meet—*mōt*, *gemōt*, a meeting.]

meg(a)-, **megalo-**, *meg-ə-(lō-)*, in composition, big: in names of units, a million.—**megamega-**, *pfx*. a million million (better tera-).—*adj*. **megacephalous** (*-sef'ə-ləs*; Gr. *kephalē*, head), large-headed.—*n.pl*. **Megacheiroptera** (*-kīr-op'tər-a*), the fruit-bats.—*ns*. **meg'acycle**, a million cycles; **meg'adeath**, death of a million people, unit in estimating casualties in nuclear war; **megafar'ad**, a million farads; **meg'afog**, a fog-signal with megaphones pointing in several directions; **meg'alith** (Gr. *lithos*, stone), a huge stone, as in prehistoric monuments.—*adj*. **megalith'ic**.—*n*. **megaloma'nia**, the delusion that one is great or powerful: a mania, or passion, for big things.—*n*. and *adj*. **megaloma'niac**.—*ns*. **megalop'olis**, a wide-spreading, thickly-populated urban area.—**meg'alosaur** (Gr. *sauros*, a lizard), a gigantic Jurassic and Cretaceous dinosaur (Megalosaurus), carnivorous in mode of life.—*adj*. **megalosau'rian**.—*ns*. **meg'anewton**, **meg'awatt**, etc., a million times a newton, watt, etc.; **meg'aphone** (Gr. *phōnē*, voice), a funnel-shaped device for directing, or increasing volume of, sound.—*v.t*. and *v.i*. to communicate by megaphone.—*ns*. **meg'apode** (Gr. *pous*, *podos*, foot), a mound-bird; **meg'aron** (Gr. *megaron*), the principal hall of an ancient Greek house;

Mekhitarist, **Mechitharist**, *mehh-*, *mek-i-tär'ist*, *n*. an Armenian Uniat monk of a congregation founded by *Mekhitar* (1676-1749) at Constantinople in 1701, since 1717 with headquarters near Venice.—Also *adj*.

mekometer, *mə-kom'ə-tər*, *n*. device for accurate measurement of distances by means of a light beam. [Gr. *mēkos*, length.]

melaconite, *mel-ak'ən-it*, *n*. tenorite. [Gr. *melās*, black, *konis*, dust.]

melamine, *mel'ə-mēn*, *n*. a white crystalline organic substance used in forming melamine resins, thermosetting plastics used as adhesives, coatings, etc. [Ger. *melamin*.]

melampode, *mel-am'pōd*, *mel'*, (*Spens*.) *n*. the black hellebore. [Gr. *melampodion*.]

melanaemia, *mel-ən-ē'mi-ə*, *n*. presence of melanin in the blood. [Gr. *melās*, *-ănos*, black, *haima*, blood.]

melancholy, *mel'ən-kol-i*, *-kəl-i*, formerly *mel-ang'-kol-i*, *n*. black bile, an excess thereof, or the mental condition or temperament supposed to result (*obs*.): surliness (*obs*.): continued depression of spirits: dejection: melancholia: indulgence in thoughts of pleasing sadness: pensiveness.—*adj*. prone to, affected by, expressive of, or causing, melancholy: depressed: pensive: deplorable.—*ns*. **melanchō'lia**, a mental state characterised by dejection and misery; **melanchō'liac**, a sufferer from melancholia.—Also *adj*.—*adj*. **melancholic** (*-kol'ik*), affected with or

mêlée, *mel'ā*, *n.* a fight in which the combatants are mingled together: a confused conflict: an affray. [Fr.,—*mêler*, to mix; cf. meddle, mell.]

Melia, *mē'li-a*, *n.* the nim tree genus, giving name to the family Meliā'ceae (mahogany, *Cedrela*, etc.).—*adj.* meliā'ceous (-*shəs*). [Gr. *meliā*, ash-tree (from a resemblance in leaves).]

Meliboean, *mel-i-bē'ən*, *adj.* in poetry, amoebaean. [From *Meliboeus*, in Virgil's first eclogue.]

melic, *mel'ik*, *adj.* to be sung: lyric: strophic. [Gr. *melikos*—*melos*, song.]

melic, *mel'ik*, *n.* a grass (*Melica*) of the fescue tribe.—Also mel'ic-grass'. [Origin obscure.]

melicotton. See melocoton.

melilite, *mel'i-līt*, *n.* a tetragonal mineral, calcium aluminium magnesium silicate, often honey-yellow. [Gr. *meli*, honey, *lithos*, stone.]

melilot, *mel'i-lot*, *n.* a genus (*Melilotus*) of clover-like plants with racemes of white or yellow flowers and a peculiar sweet odour. [Gr. *melilōtos*—*meli*, honey, *lōtos*, lotus.]

melinite, *mel'in-īt*, *n.* an explosive made from picric acid. [Fr. *mélinite*—Gr. *mēlinos*, quince yellow—*mēlon*, quince.]

meliorate, *mē'li-ə-rāt*, *v.t.* to make better.—*v.i.* to grow better.—*n.* meliorā'tion.—*adj.* me'liorātive, tending towards improvement.—*ns.* me'liorātor; me'liorism, the doctrine that the world is capable of improvement, as opposed to *optimism* and *pessimism*; me'liorist; meliority (-*or'i-ti*), betterness. [L.L. *meliōrāre*, -*ātum*—L. *melior*, better.]

meliphagous, *mel-if'ə-gəs*, *adj.* feeding upon honey.

accordion.—*adj.* melodic (*mi-lod'ik*).—*n.* melod'ics, the branch of music concerned with melody.—*adj.* melō'dious, full of melody: agreeable to the ear.—*adv.* melō'diously.—*n.* melō'diousness.—*v.i.* mel'odise, -ize, to make melody: to perform a melody.—Also *v.t.*—*n.* mel'odist.—melodic minor, a minor scale with major sixth and seventh ascending and minor sixth and seventh descending. [Fr., through L.L.,—Gr. *melōidiā*.]

melomania, *mel-ō-mā'ni-ə*, *n.* a craze for music.—*n.* meloma'niac.—*adj.* melomanic (-*man'*). [Gr. *melos*, song, *maniā*, madness.]

melon, *mel'ən*, *n.* any of several juicy gourds: the plant bearing it: profits to be divided (*slang*). [Fr.,—L. *mēlō*, -*ōnis*—Gr. *mēlon*, an apple.]

Melpomene, *mel-pom'i-nē*, *n.* the Muse of tragedy. [Gr. *Melpomĕnē*, lit. songstress.]

melt, *melt*, *v.i.* to become liquid from the solid state, esp. by heat: to fuse: to dissolve: to stream with liquid: to lose distinct form: to blend: to shade off: to become imperceptible: to be dispersed or dissipated: to be softened emotionally.—*v.t.* to cause to melt in any sense: —*pa.t.* melt'ed, *arch.* mōlt; *pa.p.* melt'ed, *arch.* mōlt'en, ymōlt'en, ymōlt'.—*n.* the act of melting: state of being melted: molten material: quantity melted.—*n.* and *adj.* melt'ing.—*adv.* melt'ingly.—*n.* melt'ingness.—*adj.* molt'en, melted: made of melted metal.—*adv.* molt'enly.—melt'ing-point, the temperature at which a given solid begins to become liquid; melt'ing-pot

[redacted]

memoir, *mem'wär*, *-wör*, *n.* (usu. *pl.*) a written record set down as material for history or biography: a biographical sketch: a record of a study of some subject investigated by the writer: (in *pl.*) the transactions of a society.—*ns.* mem'oirism, the act or art of writing memoirs; mem'oirist, a writer of memoirs. [Fr. *mémoire*—L. *memoria*, memory—*memor*, mindful.]

memorabilia, memorable, etc. See memory.

memorandum, *mem-ə-ran'dəm*, *n.* something to be remembered: a note to assist the memory: a brief note of some transaction (*law*): a summary of the state of a question (*diplomacy*): —*pl.* memoran'dums, memoran'da. [L., a thing to be remembered, neut. gerundive of *memorāre*, to remember.]

memory, *mem'ə-ri*, *n.* the power of retaining and reproducing mental or sensory impressions: an impression so reproduced: a having or keeping in the mind: time within which past things can be remembered: commemoration: a religious service in commemoration: remembrance: of computers, a store.—*n.pl.* memorabil'ia (L.), things worth remembering: noteworthy points. —*adj.* mem'orable, deserving to be remembered: remarkable.—*adv.* mem'orably.—*adjs.* mem'orative (*obs.*), pertaining to memory: aiding the memory; memorial (*-ōr'*, *-ör'*), serving or intended to preserve the memory of anything: pertaining to memory: remembered (*obs.*).—*n.* that which serves to keep in remembrance: a monument: a note to help the memory: a

place: an act of mending: (in *pl.*) amends (*arch.*).—*ns.* mend'er; mend'ing, the act of repairing: a repair: things requiring to be mended.—mend one's pace, to go quicker; mend one's ways, to reform one's behaviour; on the mend, improving, recovering. [amend.]

mendacious, *men-dā'shəs*, *adj.* lying.—*adv.* menda'ciously.—*n.* mendacity (*-das'i-ti*), lying: a falsehood. [L. *mendāx*, *-ācis*, conn. with *mentiri*, to lie.]

mendelevium, *men-de-lē'*, *-lā'vi-əm*, *n.* the element (symbol Md) of atomic number 101, artificially produced in 1955 and named after the Russian D. I. *Mendeleev* (1834-1907), who developed the periodic table of elements.

Mendelian, *men-dēl'i-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to the Austrian-German Gregor *Mendel* (1822-84), or his teaching on heredity.—*n.* a believer in Mendel's theory.—*n.* Men'delism (*-də-lizm*).

mendicant, *men'di-kənt*, *adj.* begging.—*n.* a beggar: a begging friar (*hist.*).—*ns.* men'dicancy, mendicity (*-dis'i-ti*), the condition of a beggar: begging. [L. *mendicāns*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *mendicāre*, to beg—*mendicus*, a beggar.]

mene, obs. form of mean.

Menevian, *men-ē'vi-ən*, (*geol.*) *adj.* and *n.* Middle Cambrian. [L.L. *Menevia*, St David's, in Pembrokeshire.]

meng, menge. See ming.

menhaden, *men-hā'dn*, *n.* an oily fish (*Brevoortia tyrannus*) of the herring family, found off the east c its persistent gill-aperture. [Gr. *menein*, to remain, *pōma*, lid.]

Mensa, *men'sə*, *n.* one of the southern constellations, the Table. [L. *mēnsa*, table.]

mensal, *men'səl*, *adj.* monthly.—Also men'sual. [L. *mēnsis*, month.]

mensal, *men'səl*, *adj.* belonging to the table. [L. *mēnsa*, table.]

mense, *mens*, (*Scot.*) *n.* propriety: ornament: credit.—*v.t.* to grace or set off (something).—*adjs.* mense'ful (*Scot.*), decorous: respectable: gracious: generous; mense'less (*Scot.*), graceless, uncivil. [O.N. *mennska*, humanity; cf. O.E. *menniscu*, humanity, *mennisc*, human.]

menses, *men'sēz*, *n.pl.* the monthly discharge from the uterus. [L. *mēnsēs*, pl. of *mēnsis*, month.]

Menshevik, *men'shə-vik*, *n.* (*hist.*) a moderate or minority socialist in Russia—as opp. to *Bolshevik*. [Russ. *menshye*, smaller, -(*v*)*ik*, agent suffix.]

menstruum, *men'stro͞o-əm*, *n.* a solvent (from a fancy of the alchemists):—*pl.* men'strua, the menses.—*adj.* men'strual, monthly: pertaining to the menses.—*v.i.* men'struate, to discharge the menses.—*n.* menstruā'tion.—*adj.* men'struous. [L. neut. of *mēnstruus*, monthly—*mēnsis*.]

mensur, *men-so͞or'*, *n.* a German students' duel, a form of sport:—*pl.* mensur'en. [Ger., measurement (from the measured distance of the participants)—L. *mēnsūra*.]

mensurable, *men'sh*(*y*)*ər-ə-bl*, or *-sūr-*, *adj.* measurable: having a fixed relative time-value for each note (*mus.*).—*n.* mensurabil'ity.—*adj.* mens'ural, pertaining to measure: measurable (*mus.*).

mentorial (*-tōr'*, *tör'ri-əl*). [Gr. *Mentōr*, the tutor by whom (or Athena in his form) Telemachus was guided.]

mentum, *men'təm*, *n.* the chin: the central part of the labium in insects.—*adj.* men'tal (*anat.*), pertaining to the chin. [L. *mentum*, the chin.]

menu, *men'ū*, *n.* a bill of fare. [Fr.,—L. *minūtus*, small.]

menuisier, *mə-nwē-zyā*, (Fr.) a joiner.

meo periculo, *mē'ō pe-rik'ū-lō*, *mā'ō pe-rēk'o͞o-lō*, (L.) at my own risk.

mepacrine, *mep'ə-krēn*, *n.* a bitter yellow powder derived from acridine dye compounds, formerly used against malaria—also *atabrin*, *atebrin*.

Mephistopheles, *mef-is-tof'i-lēz*, *n.* the devil in the *Faust* story.—Also Mephistoph'ilis, Mephostoph'ilus, etc.: abbrev. Mephis'tō.—*adjs.* Mephistophelē'an, Mephistophē'lian, Mephistophelic (*-fel'*), cynical, scoffing, fiendish. [Ety. unknown; prob. influenced by Gr. *mē*, not, *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, *philos*, loving.]

mephitis, *me-fī'tis*, *n.* a poisonous exhalation: a foul stink.—*adjs.* mephitic (*-fit'*), -al.—*n.* meph'itism (*-it-izm*), mephitic poisoning. [L. *mephītis*.]

meprobamate, *mep-rō-bam'āt*, *n.* a drug used as a muscle relaxant and as a sedative.

mercantile, *mûr'kən-til*, *adj.* pertaining to merchants: having to do with trade: commercial: mercenary.—*ns.* mer'cantilism; mer'cantilist.—mercantile agency, a means of getting information about the circumstances of merchants for those who sell to them; mercantile law, the law relating to the dealings of merchants with advertising of, selling campaign for.—Also *v.i.* (also -ize).—*n.* mer′chandising, -z-.—*adj.* mer′chantable, fit or ready for sale: marketable.—*adj.* and *adv.* mer′chantlike (*Shak.*), like a merchant.—*n.* mer′chantry, the business of a merchant: merchants collectively.—merchant bank (see bank (3)); mer′chantman, a trading ship: a merchant (*B.*):—*pl.* mer′chantmen; merchant prince, a merchant of great wealth, power, and consequence; merchant service, mercantile marine; merchant ship, a ship that carries merchandise; merchant tailor, a tailor who supplies the cloth for the clothes which he makes.—speed merchant (*slang*), one whose main interest in driving is in moving fast. [Fr. *marchand.*]

merchet, *mûr′chit*, (*hist.*) *n.* a fine paid to a lord for the marriage of a daughter. [A.Fr. *merchet*; see market.]

mercury, *mûr′kū-ri*, *n.* a silvery metallic element (Hg; atomic number 80) liquid at ordinary temperatures, also called *quicksilver*: the column of mercury in a thermometer or barometer: a plant (dog's mercury, Mercurialis) of the spurge family: the plant Good King Henry: a preparation of mercury: a messenger: a common title for newspapers: mercurial character (*obs.*): (*cap.*), the Roman god of merchandise, theft, and eloquence, messenger of the gods, identified with the Greek Hermes: (*cap.*) the planet nearest the sun.—*adj.* mercu′rial, containing mercury: of or like mercury: caused by mercury:

simply: only: without being more or better. [L. *merus*, unmixed.]

mere, *mēr*, (*dial.*) *n.* a boundary.—*v.t.* to bound: to mark off.—meres′man (*dial.*), a man appointed to ascertain boundaries; mere′stone (*dial.*), a boundary stone. [O.E. *gemǣre.*]

mere, **meri**, *mer′i*, *n.* a war-club: a greenstone trinket in the form of a war-club. [Maori.]

merel, **merell.** Same as meril.

meretricious, *mer-i-trish′əs*, *adj.* of the nature of harlotry: characteristic or worthy of a harlot: flashy: gaudy.—*adv.* meretric′iously.—*n.* meretric′iousness. [L. *meretrix*, *-icis*, a harlot—*merēre*, to earn.]

merganser, *mûr-gan′sər*, *n.* any bird of the genus Mergus (goosander, smew, etc.). [L. *mergus*, a diving bird, *ānser*, a goose.]

merge, *mûrj*, *v.t.* to dip or plunge (*arch.*): to cause to be swallowed up or absorbed in something greater or superior: to cause to coalesce, combine, or amalgamate.—*v.i.* to be swallowed up, or lost: to coalesce: to lose identity in something else: to combine or amalgamate.—*n.* mer′ger (*law*), a sinking of an estate, title, etc., in one of larger extent or of higher value: a combine or absorption. [L. *mergĕre*, *mersum.*]

mericarp, *mer′i-kärp*, *n.* a separating one-seeded part of a schizocarp, esp. half of a cremocarp. [Gr. *meros*, a part, *karpos*, fruit.]

meridian, *mə-rid′i-ən*, *adj.* of or at midday: on the meridian: pertaining to a meridian or the sun or other body on the meridian: at culminamerino. [Sp., a merino sheep, also a governor —L. *mājōrīnus*, greater, also (L.L.) a head-man—L. *mājor*, greater.]

merism, *mer'izm*, (*biol.*) *n.* repetition of parts.—*adj.* **merist'ic.** [Gr. *meros*, part.]

meristem, *mer'is-tem*, *n.* the formative tissue of plants, distinguished from the permanent tissues by the power its cells have of dividing and forming new cells.—*adj.* **meristematic** (*-sti-mat'ik*). [Gr. *meristos*, divisible, *merizein*, to divide—*meros*, a part.]

merit, *mer'it*, *n.* excellence that deserves honour or reward: worth: value: desert: that which one deserves, whether reward or punishment (*arch.*): (in *pl.*, esp. in *law*) the intrinsic right or wrong.—*v.t.* to earn: to have a right to claim as a reward: to deserve.—*v.i.* (*obs.*), to acquire merit.—*n.* **meritoc'racy**, (government by) the class of persons who are in prominent positions because of their ability, real or apparent.—*adj.* **meritorious** (*tōr'*, *tör'*), possessing merit or desert: deserving of reward, honour, or praise.—*adv.* **meritor'iously.** —*n.* **meritor'iousness.**—**order of merit**, arrangement in which the best is placed first, the next best second, and so on: (*caps.*) a strictly limited British order (O.M.), instituted in 1902, for eminence in any field. [L. *meritum*—*merēre*, *-ītum*, to obtain as a lot, to deserve.]

merk, *merk*, *n.* the old Scots mark or 13s. 4d. Scots, 13⅓d. sterling. [mark (2).]

merle, *mûrl*, *n.* the blackbird. [Fr.,—L. *merula.*]

merlin, *mûr'lin*, *n.* a species of small falcon. [A.Fr.

merry England, idealistically jovial picture of life in England in the past, esp. in Elizabethan times; **merr'y-go-round**, a revolving ring of hobby-horses, etc.; **merr'y-make**, a merry-making.—*v.i.* to make merry.—**merr'ymaker; merr'ymaking**, a merry entertainment: a festival; **merr'yman**, a zany: a jester: (in *pl.*; **merry men**) followers, in arms or in outlawry; **merr'y-night'**, a village festival; **merr'ythought**, a fowl's furcula or wishbone, in playful divination pulled apart, the longer part indicating the first to be married or fulfilment of a wish.—**make merry**, to hold festival: to indulge in enjoyment: to turn to ridicule (with *with* or *over*); **the merry monarch**, Charles II. [O.E. *myr*(*i*)*ge.*]

merry, *mer'i*, *n.* a gean. [Fr. *merise.*]

mersalyl, *mər-sal'il*, *n.* a diuretic drug. [*mercury*, *salicyl.*]

mersion, *mûr'shən*, *n.* dipping. [L. *mersiō*, *-ōnis*; cf. merge.]

Merulius, *mə-rōō'li-əs*, *n.* the dry-rot fungus genus.

merum sal, *mer'əm*, *mer'ōōm sal*, (L.) pure salt, genuine Attic wit.

merveilleux, *mer-vā-yø*, *fem.* **merveilleuse**, *mer-vā-yœz*, (Fr.) marvellous.—*n.* a fantastic extremist in fashion in France during the Directorate, the women aping classical modes.

mercyism, *mer'i-sizm*, *n.* rumination, a disease symptom in man. [Gr. *mērȳkismos.*]

mesa, *mā'sa*, *n.* a table-shaped hill. [Sp.,—L. *mēnsa*, table.]

mesail, mezail, *mes'*,

[redacted]

—*n*. **mesh′ing**.—*adj*. **mesh′y**, formed like network.—**mesh′-work**, a network, web. [Perh. M.Du. *maesche*; cf. O.E. *max*, net; Ger. *masche*.]

mesial, *mē′zi-əl*, *adj*. middle: in or towards the median plane or line—also **me′sian**.—*adv*. **me′sially**. [Gr. *mesos*, middle.]

mesic. See **meson**.

mesic, *me′zik*, *mē′*, *-sik*, *adj*. pertaining to, or adapted to life with, a moderate supply of moisture. [Gr. *mesos*, middle.]

mesmerise, -ize, *mez′mər-iz*, *v.t*. to hypnotise: loosely, to fascinate, dominate the will or fix the attention of.—*adjs*. **mesmeric** (*-mer′ik*), **-al**.—*ns*. **mesmerisā′tion, -z-**; **mes′meriser, -z-, mes′merist**; **mes′merism**, hypnotism as expounded, with some fanciful notions, from 1775 by Friedrich Anton or Franz *Mesmer*, a German physician (1734-1815): hypnotic influence.

mesne, *mēn*, (*law*) *adj*. intermediate. [Law Fr. *mesne*, middle; cf. mean (2).]

mes(o)-, *mes(-ō)-*, in composition, middle.—*n*. **mes′oblast** (Gr. *blastos*, shoot), the middle germinal layer.—*adj*. **mesoblas′tic**.—*n*. **mes′ocarp** (Gr. *karpos*, fruit), middle layer of a pericarp.—*adjs*. **mesocephalic** (*-si-fal′ik*), **-cephalous** (*-sef′ə-ləs*) mesaticephalic: mesencephalic—*ns*. **mesoceph′alism, mesoceph′aly**; **mes′oderm** (Gr. *derma*, skin), mesoblast or tissues derived from it; **mesogloea** (*-glē′a*; Gr. *gloiā*, glue), in coelenterates and sponges, a structureless gelatinous layer between ectoderm and endoderm; **mes′olite** (Gr. *lithos*, stone), a zeolite

pulpy or smeary dirt: a mixture disagreeable to the sight or taste: a medley: disorder: confusion: embarrassment: a bungle.—*v.t*. to supply with a mess: to make a mess of: to muddle: to befoul.—*v.i*. to eat of a mess: to eat at a common table: to belong to a mess: to make a mess: to potter (often with *about*; *coll*.).—*adv*. **mess′ily**.—*n*. **mess′iness**.—*adj*. **mess′y**, confused, untidy (also *fig*.): involving, or causing, dirt or mess: bungling.—**mess deck** (*naut*.), crew's living-quarters on board ship: crew's dining-hall (*U.S.*); **mess′mate**, a member of the same mess: a commensal; **mess′-room**; **mess′-tin**, a soldier's utensil serving as plate, cup, and cooking-vessel; **mess′-up′**, a mess, muddle, bungle, or confusion.—**mess of pottage**, a material advantage accepted in exchange for something of higher worth, as by Esau (Gen. xxv. 29 ff.); **mess or mell** (*Scot*.), to associate, have to do. [O.Fr. *mes* (Fr. *mets*), a dish—L. *mittĕre*, *missum*, to send, in L.L. to place.]

mess, *mes*, *n*. obs. form of mass (2 and 3).

message, *mes′ij*, *n*. any communication sent from one person to another: an errand: an official communication of a president, governor, etc., to a legislature or council: the teaching that a poet, sage, prophet, has to communicate to the world: domestic shopping, a journey for the purpose, or the goods bought (*Scot*.).—*v.t*. to send as a message: to transmit as by signalling.—*v.i*. (*Dickens*) to carry a message.—*n*. **mess′enger** (*-ən-jər*), one who carries messages or a message:

after, later: often implies change, as *metamorphose*: beyond, above, as *metamathematics*. In *chem*. meta- indicates (1) a derivative of, or an isomer or polymer of, the substance named, or (2) an acid or hydroxide derived from the ortho- form of the substance by loss of water molecules, or (3) a benzene substitution product in which the substituted atoms or groups are attached to two carbon atoms which are themselves separated by one carbon atom (in this sense commonly represented by *m*).—*adj*. **metacarp'al** (Gr. *karpos*, wrist).—*ns*. **metacarp'us**, the part of the hand (or its bones) between the wrist and the fingers, or its corresponding part, e.g. the foreleg of a horse between 'knee' and fetlock; **met'acentre** (Gr. *kentron*, point), the point of intersection of a vertical line through the centre of gravity of a body floating in equilibrium and that through the centre of gravity of the displaced liquid when the body is slightly displaced.—*adj*. **metacen'tric**.—*ns*. **metachro'sis** (*-krō'sis*; Gr. *chrōsis*, colouring), ability to change colour in animals; **metagal'axy**, the whole universe outside our own galaxy; **metagen'esis** (Gr. *genesis*, generation; *biol*.), alternation of generations.—*adjs*. **metagenet'ic**; **metagnathous** (*met-ag'nə-thəs*; Gr. *gnathos*, jaw), of birds, having crossed mandibles: of insects, having biting jaws in the larvae, sucking in the adult state.—*ns*. **metalang'uage**, a language or a system of symbols used to discuss another language or symbolic system; **metal'dehyde**, a polymer of acetaldehyde.—*ns.pl*. (treated as

metazo'ic; **metempiric, -al** (*met-em-pir'ik, -əl*), beyond the scope of experience.—*ns*. **metempir'icism** (*-i-sizm*); **metempir'icist**. [Gr. *meta*, among, with, beside, after.]

metabasis, *met-ab'ə-sis*, *n*. a transition.—*adj*. **metabatic** (*met-ə-bat'ik*). [Gr. *metabasis*—*bainein*, to go.]

metabolism, *met-ab'əl-izm*, *n*. the sum-total of chemical changes of living matter: metamorphosis.—*n.pl*. **metab'ola**, insects that undergo metamorphosis.—*adj*. **metabolic** (*-bol'ik*), exhibiting or relating to metabolism.—*v.t*. **metab'olise, -ize**.—*n*. **metab'olite**, a product of metabolism. [Gr. *metabolē*, change.]

metacarpus, etc., metacentre, etc. See **met(a)-**.

metachronism, *met-ak'ron-izm*, *n*. the error of dating an event too late. [Gr. *metachronios*, *metachronos*, anachronistic, out of date—*chronos*, time.]

metachrosis. See **met(a)-**.

metage, *mēt'ij*, *n*. official weighing of coal, grain, etc.: charge for such weighing. [**mete**.]

metagenesis, -etic, metagnathous. See **met(a)-**.

metagrobolise, -ize, *met-ə-grob'əl-īz*, **metagrabolise, -ize**, *-grab'*, *v.t*. to mystify: to puzzle out. [Obs. Fr. *metagraboulizer* (Rabelais).]

métairie, *mā-ter-ē*, *n*. a piece of land cultivated for a share of the produce. [Fr.; see **métayer**.]

metal, *met'l*, *n*. an opaque elementary substance, possessing a peculiar lustre, fusibility, conductivity for heat and electricity, readiness to form positive ions, etc., such as gold, etc.: an alloy: that which behaves chemically like a true metal:

which some living beings undergo in the course of growth, as caterpillar to butterfly, tadpole to frog:—*pl.* metamor′phoses (*-sēz*, or *-fō′sēz*).—*adj.* metamor′phic, showing or relating to change of form: formed by alteration of existing rocks by heat, pressure, or other processes in the earth's crust (*geol.*).—*ns.* metamor′phism, transformation of rocks in the earth's crust (*contact metamorphism*, by contact with or neighbourhood of igneous material; *regional*, owing to general conditions over a wide region); metamor′phist, one who believes that Christ's body merged into the Deity at the Ascension.—*v.t.* metamor′phose (*-fōz*, *-fōs*), to transform: to subject to metamorphism or metamorphosis: to develop in another form. [Gr. *metamorphōsis—morphē*, form.]

metaphase. See met(a)-.

metaphor, *met′ə-fər*, *n.* a figure of speech by which a thing is spoken of as being that which it only resembles, as when a ferocious man is called a tiger.—*adjs.* metaphoric (*-for′ik*), -al.—*adv.* metaphor′ically.—*n.* met′aphorist.—mixed metaphor, an expression in which two or more metaphors are confused, as *to take arms against a sea of troubles*. [Gr. *metaphorā—pherein*, to carry.]

metaphosphoric, -phosphate. See met(a)-.

metaphrase, *met′ə-frāz*, *n.* a turning of prose into verse or verse into prose: a rendering in a different style or form: an altered wording: a word for word translation—also metaphrasis (*-af′rə-sis*).—*n.* met′aphrast (*-frast*), one who produces a meta

metcast. See met (2).

mete, *mēt*, *v.t.* to measure: to apportion (*pa.t.* mēt′ed, in Spens. mott).—*n.* measure.—mete′-stick, mete′wand, mete′yard, a measuring-rod. [O.E. *metan*; Ger. *messen*.]

mete, *mēt*, *n.* a boundary or limit. [L. *mēta*, a goal or boundary.]

metempiric, etc. See met(a)-.

metempsychosis, *met-emp-si-kō′sis*, *n.* the passing of the soul after death into some other body:—*pl.* metempsychō′sēs. [Gr. *metempsȳchōsis—en*, in, *psȳchē*, soul.]

meteor, *mē′tyər*, *mē′ti-ər*, *n.* orig., now rarely, any atmospheric phenomenon: a luminous appearance: one of numberless small bodies travelling through space, revealed to observation when they enter the earth's atmosphere as aerolites, fireballs, or shooting-stars: anything brilliant or dazzling but short-lived.—*adj.* meteoric (*mē-ti-or′ik*), above the earth's surface: atmospheric: influenced by weather: of or pertaining to meteors in any sense: of the nature of a meteor: transiently flashing like a meteor.—*adv.* meteor′ically, in manner of a meteor.—*ns.* me′teorist, one versed in meteors; me′teorite, a fallen meteor: a meteor.—*adj.* meteorit′ic, me′teorital (*-it-l*).—*ns.* meteorit′ics, science of meteors; me′teorogram, a meteorograph record; me′teorograph an instrument by which several meteorological elements are recorded in combination; me′teoroid, a meteor that has not reached the earth's atmosphere; me′teorolite (Gr. *lithos*, stone), a meteoric stone.—*adjs.*

in due order.—*ns.* Meth′odism, the principles and practice of the Methodists; meth′odist, one who observes method: (*cap.*) a follower of the Wesleys—a name given first to a group of students at Oxford 'for the regularity of their lives as well as studies'.—*adjs.* Methodist′ic, -al, resembling the Methodists, esp. as viewed by opponents: strict in religious matters.—*adv.* Methodist′ically.—*ns.* methodol′ogy, a system of methods and rules applicable to research or work in a given science or art: evaluation of subjects taught and principles and techniques of teaching them; Meth′ody, a disrespectful nickname for a Methodist.—method acting, acting as a personal living of a part, contrasted with mere technical performance (also called the method). [Gr. *methodos—meta*, after, *hodos*, a way.]

methomania, *meth-ō-mā′ni-ə*, *n.* an intermittent morbid craving for alcohol. [Gr. *methē*, strong drink, *maniā*, madness.]

methought. See methinks.

methoxamine hydrochloride, *meth-oks′ə-mēn hi-drō-klōr′īd, -klör′*, a drug used in slowing down the action of the heart.

meths. Abbrev. for methylated spirit.

Methuselah, *mi-thū′zə-la, -thōō′*, *n.* a patriarch said to have lived 969 years (Gen. v. 27): any very aged person: a very large wine-bottle (holding about 6½ quarts).

methyl, *meth′il*, (*chem.*) *n.* the radical (CH_3) of wood (or methyl) alcohol ($CH_3{\cdot}OH$).—*n.* methylamine (*-a-mēn′*), an inflammable gas

Doric frieze. [Gr. *metŏpē—meta* and *ŏpē*, an opening for a beam-end.]

metope, *met′ōp*, *n.* the face, forehead, frontal surface generally.—*adj.* metopic (*mit-op′ik*).—*ns.* metopism (*met′ə-pizm*), the condition of having a persistent metopic or frontal suture; metoposcopy (*met-ə-pos′kə-pi*; Gr. *skopeein*, to look), the study of character from the physiognomy.—*adjs.* metoposcop′ic, -al.—*n.* metopos′copist. [Gr. *metōpon*, forehead, lit. between the eyes—*meta*, and *ōps*, eye.]

metopon, *met′ō-pon*, *n.* a pain-relieving drug derived from opium but less habit-forming than morphine.

metopryl. *met′ō-pril*, *n.* an anaesthetic related to ether, but more powerful and less disturbing in after-effects.

metre, *mē′tər*, *n.* that regulated succession of certain groups of syllables (long and short, stressed and unstressed) in which poetry is usually written: verse, or poetry generally: a scheme of versification, the character of a stanza as consisting of a given number of lines composed of feet of a given number, arrangement, and kind: musical time.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to versify.—*adjs.* metred (*mē′tərd*), rhythmical; metric (*met′rik*), -al, pertaining to metre: in metre: consisting of verses.—*adv.* met′rically.—*n.* metrician (*me-trish′ən*), a metricist.—*v.t.* met′ricise, -ize (*-sīz*), to analyse the metre of.—*ns.* met′ricist (*-sist*), one skilled in metres: one who writes in metre; met′ric(s), the art or inverted pendulum that can be set to beat so many times a minute, the loud ticking giving the right speed of performance for a piece of music. —*adj.* **metronomic** (-*nom'ik*). [Gr. *metron*, measure, *nomos*, law.]

metronymic, *met-rə-nim'ik*, *adj.* derived from the name of one's mother or other female ancestor: indicating the mother: using such a system of naming.—*n.* an appellation so derived (cf. *patronymic*).—Also **matronymic** (prob.—L. *māter*, though Doric Greek is *mātēr*). [Gr. *mētēr*, *-tros*, mother, *onyma* = *onoma*, name.]

metropolis, *mi-trop'ə-lis*, *n.* the capital of a country, county, etc.: the chief cathedral city, as Canterbury of England: the mother-city of an ancient Greek colony: a chief centre, seat or focus: the main habitat (*biol.*):—*pl.* **metrop'olises**.—*adj.* **metropolitan** (*met-rə-pol'i-tən*), of a metropolis: of the mother-church.—*n.* the bishop of a metropolis, presiding over the other bishops of a province: an archbishop.—*n.* **metropol'itanate**.—*adj.* **metropolit'ical**. [Gr. *mētropolis*—*mētēr*, mother, *polis*, a city.]

metrostyle, *met'rə-stil*, *n.* a device for regulating speed in a player-piano. [Gr. *metron*, measure, *stȳlos*, a pillar.]

mettle, *met'l*, *n.* temperament: ardent temperament: spirit: sprightliness: courage.—*adj.* (*Scot.*) mettlesome.—*adjs.* **mett'led**, **mett'lesome**, high-spirited: ardent.—*n.* **mett'lesomeness**.—**put on his mettle**, to rouse (a person) to put forth

mezza voce, *met'sa vō'chā*, *med'zä*, (*mus.*) *adj.* and *adv.* with medium volume, tone. [It.]

mezzo-forte, *met'sa-*, *med'zō-fōr'tā*, *adj.* and *adv.* rather loud. [It.]

mezzo-rilievo, *met'sō-*, *med'zō-ril-yā'vō*, *n.* a degree of relief in figures half-way between high and low relief. [It.]

mezzo-soprano, *met'sō-*, *med'zō-so-prä'nō*, *n.* a voice between soprano and contralto: low soprano: a part for such a voice: a person possessing it. [It. *mezzo*, middle, and *soprano*.]

mezzotint, *met'sō-*, *med'zō-tint*, **mezzotinto**, *-tint'ō*, *n.* a method of copperplate engraving giving an even gradation of tones by roughening a plate and removing the bur for lights: an impression from a plate so produced. [It. *mezzotinto*—*mezzo*, middle, half, *tinto*, tint—L. *tingĕre*, *tinctum*, to dye.]

mho, *mō*, *n.* formerly a unit of electric conductance, that of a body with a resistance of one ohm (now siemens). [ohm spelt backwards.]

mhorr, *mör*, *n.* a West African gazelle. [Ar.]

mi, *mē*, *n.* the third note of the scale in sol-fa notation—also anglicised in spelling as me. [See Aretinian.]

miaow, *mi-ow'*, *myow'*. Same as mew (2).

miarolitic, *mi-ə-rō-lit'ik*, (*geol.*) *adj.* having irregular cavities into which the constituent minerals of the rock project with perfectly terminated crystals. [It. *miarolo*, local name of a granite.]

miasma, *mi-* or *mi-az'mə*, *n.* an unwholesome

[redacted]

great quantity.—*adv.* much.—*Scot.* muck'le.—**many a little (or pickle) makes a mickle** (*often absurdly* **many a mickle makes a muckle**), every little helps. [O.E. *micel*, *mycel*.]

micky. See **mick.**

Micmac, *mik'mak*, *n.* an Indian tribe of eastern Canada: a member of it: its language.

mico, *mē'kō*, *n.* a marmoset, esp. the black-tailed. [Port.,—Carib *meku*, monkey.]

micr(o)-, *mī-kr(ō)-*, *mī-kr(ə)-*, in composition, (1) (a) abnormally small: (b) using, or used in, or prepared for, microscopy: (c) dealing with minute quantities, objects or values: (d) dealing with a small area: (e) magnifying, amplifying: (f) reducing, or reduced, to minute size: (2) a millionth part, as in **mi'croampere**, a millionth part of an ampere, **mi'crobar**, one-millionth of a bar of pressure, **mi'crofarad**, **mi'crogram**, and others, including those listed below but not defined. [Gr. *mikros*, little.]

microanalysis, *mī-krō-ə-nal'i-sis*, *n.* chemical analysis of minute quantities.—*adj.* **microanalyt'ical.** [micro- (1c).]

microbalance, *mī'krə-bal-əns*, *n.* balance for measuring very small weights. [micro- (1c).]

microbar, *mī-krə-bär*. See **micro- (2).**

microbe, *mī'krōb*, *n.* a microscopic organism, esp. a disease-causing bacterium.—*adjs.* **micrō'bial, micrō'bian, micrō'bic.**—*ns.* **mi'crobiology**, biology of microscopic or ultramicroscopic organisms, as bacteria, viruses, fungi; **mi'crobiota**, the smallest soil organisms. [Fr.,—Gr. *mikros*, little, *bios*, life.]

cosmic salt, sodium ammonium hydrogen phosphate, used as a blowpipe flux (orig. got from human urine). [Gr. *mikros*, small, *kosmos*, world.]

microcrystalline, *mī-krə-kris'təl-īn*, *-in*, *adj.* having a crystalline structure visible only under the microscope. [micro- (1a).]

microcyte, *mī'krə-sīt*, *n.* a small red blood corpuscle. [Gr. *kytos*, a container (used as if = cell).]

microdetector, *mī-krō-di-tekt'ər*, *n.* an instrument for detecting minute amounts or changes.—*n.* **microdetec'tion.** [micro- (1c).]

microdissection, *mī-krō-di-sek'shən*, *n.* dissection under the microscope. [micro- (1b).]

microdot, *mī'krə-dot*, *n.* photograph of usu. secret material reduced to size of large dot. [micro- (1f).]

microelectronics, *mī-krō-i-lek-tron'iks*, *n.pl.* (treated as *sing.*) the technology of electronic systems involving microminiaturisation. [micro- (1f).]

microencapsulation. See **microcapsule.**

microfarad, *mī-krə-far'ad*, *n.* one millionth of a farad.—*n.* **mi'cromicrofarad**, one millionth of a microfarad, a picofarad. [micro- (2).]

microfelsitic, *mī-krə-fel-sit'ik*, *adj.* of the cryptocrystalline texture of a quartz-felsite groundmass. [micro- (1a).]

microfiche, *mī'krə-fēsh*, *n.* a sheet of microfilm suitable for filing. [micro- (1f), and Fr. *fiche*, slip of paper, etc.]

microfilm, *mī'krə-film*, *n.* a photographic film for preserving a

micro-manipulation, *mī-krō-mə-nip-ū-lā'shən*, *n.* the technique of using delicate instruments, as microneedles and micropipettes, to work on cells, bacteria, etc. under high magnifications, or of working with extremely small quantities in microchemistry. [micro- (1b, c).]

micrometer, *mī-krom'i-tər*, *n.* an instrument for measuring minute distances or angles.—*adjs.* **micrometric** (*mī-krə-met'rik*), **-al**.—*n.* **microm'etry**, measuring with a micrometer. [micro- (1c).]

micro-meteorite, *mī-krō-mē'tē-ə-rīt*, *n.* a particle of meteoric dust too small to be consumed by friction in the atmosphere.—*n.* **micro-meteorol'ogy**, the study of atmospheric conditions over a small area, and usu. to a very limited height above the ground. [micro- (1d).]

micromicr(o)-, *mī-krō-mī-kr(ō)-* (better **pico-**), in composition, a millionth of a millionth part, as in **micromicrocurie** (used in measuring the quantity of a radioactive substance present in stable material) **micromicrofarad**, etc. [micro- (2).]

micromillimetre, *mī-krə-mil'i-mēt-ər*, *n.* one millionth of a millimetre: one thousandth of a millimetre, or one micron (*bot.*). [micro- (2).]

microminiature, *mī-krō-min'i-ə-chər*, *adj.* made on an extremely small scale.—*n.* **mi'crominiaturisā'tion, -z-**, reduction to extremely small size of scientific or technical equipment or any part of it.—*v.t.* **mi'cromin'iaturise, -ize**. [micro- (1f).]

micron, mikron, *mī'kron*, *n.* one millionth of a

[redacted]

enter an ovum (*zool.*).—*adj.* **micropy'lar**. [Gr. *mikros*, little, *pylē*, gate.]

microscope, *mī'krə-skōp*, *n.* an instrument for magnifying minute objects.—*adjs.* **microscopic** (*-skop'ik*), **-al**, pertaining to a microscope or to microscopy: magnifying: able to see minute objects: invisible or hardly visible without the aid of a microscope: minute.—*adv.* **microscop'ically**.—*ns.* **microscopist** (*mī-kros'kop-ist*, *mī-krə-skō'pist*); **micros'copy**.—**acoustic microscope**, one in which ultrasonic waves passed through the specimen are scanned by a laser beam; **compound microscope, simple microscope**, microscopes with respectively two and a single lens; **electron, proton, ultraviolet microscope**, one using a beam of electrons, protons, or ultraviolet rays; **phase-contrast, phase-difference, microscope** (see **phase**); **reflecting microscope** (see **reflect**). [Gr. *mikros*, little, *skopeein*, to look at.]

microsecond, *mī'krə-sek-ənd*. See **micro-** (2).

microseism, *mī'krə-sizm*, *n.* a slight earth-movement detectable only instrumentally.—*adjs.* **microseis'mic, -al**.—*ns.* **microseis'mograph**, an instrument for recording microseisms and distant earthquakes; **microseismom'eter**, an instrument for measuring microseisms; **microseismom'etry**. [Gr. *mikros*, little, *seismos*, earthquake.]

microsome, *mī'krə-sōm*, *n.* a minute granule or drop in cytoplasm. [Gr. *mikros*, little, *sōma*, body.]

microspore, *mī'krə-spōr*, *-spör*, *n.* the smaller of two for at, or pertaining to, noon.—**mid'-gut**, that part of the alimentary canal formed from the original gastrula cavity and lined with endoderm: also, the small intestine; **mid'-heav'en**, the middle of the sky or of heaven: the meridian; **mid'-hour**, the middle time: an intervening hour.—*adj.* **mid'land**, in the middle of, or surrounded by, land: distant from the coast: inland.—*n.* the interior of a country: (*pl.*) esp. (*cap.*) the central parts of England.—**mid'-leg'**, the middle of the leg.—*adv.* as high or deep as the middle of the leg.—**mid'-Lent'**, the middle of Lent: the fourth Sunday in Lent; **mid'night**, the middle of the night: twelve o'clock at night: pitch darkness.—*adj.* of or at midnight: dark as midnight.—**midnight sun**, the sun visible at midnight in the polar regions; **mid'noon'**, noon; **mid-off'**, **mid-on'** (*cricket*), a fieldsman on the *off*, or *on*, side nearly in line with the bowler: his position; **mid'rib**, the rib along the middle of a leaf; **mid'-sea'**, the open sea; **mid'-seas'on** (also *adj.*).—*adj.* **mid'ship**, in the middle of a ship.—**mid'shipman**, once the title of a young officer (orig. quartered *amidships*) entering the navy, thereafter a junior ranking below a sub-lieutenant, but above a naval cadet, now, since 1957, only a shore ranking during training—abbrev. (by landsmen) **mid**, **midd'y**, jocularly **mid'shipmite**.—*adv.* **mid'-ships**, amidships.—**mid-sky'**, the middle of the sky; **midstream'**, the middle of the stream.—*adv.* in the middle of the stream.—**mid'summer** (also -*sum'*), the middle of the summer

board: the first line below the treble or above the bass stave; **middle class**, that part of the people which comes between the aristocracy and the working-class.—Also *adj.*—**middle distance** (same as middle ground); **midd'le-earth'**, the earth, considered as placed between the upper and lower regions; **Middle East**, the countries of Asia west of India (or of China); **Middle English** (see English); **middle ground**, the part of a picture between the foreground and background; **Middle Kingdom**, China; **midd'leman**, one occupying a middle position: an intermediary, esp. between producer and consumer: in Ireland, one who rents land in large tracts, and lets it in small portions.—*adjs.* **middl'emost**, nearest the middle; **middle-of-the-road**, midway between extremes.—**middle passage**, the voyage across the Atlantic from Africa to the West Indies on board a slave-ship.—*adj.* **midd'le-sized**, of average size.—**Middle States**, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware; **midd'le-stitch'ing**, monk's-seam; **middle term** (*log.*), that term of a syllogism which appears in both premises but not in the conclusion; **middle watch**, that from midnight to 4 a.m.; **midd'le-weight**, a boxer (over 10 st 7 lb. and not over 11 st. 6 lb.—professional only) or jockey of intermediate weight (light-middleweight, a boxer, amateur only, not over 11 st. 2 lb.); **Middle West**, the Mississippi basin as far south as Kansas, Missouri, and the Ohio River; **midd'le-world**, middle-earth. [O.E. *middel* (adj.); Du.

take offence or to wither away: touchy.—Also (*obs.*) **mift'y.** [Cf. Ger. *muffen*, to sulk.]

might, *mīt*, *pa.t.* of may (1).—**might'-have-been,** one who, or that which, might have been, or might have come to something.

might, *mīt*, *n.* power: ability: strength: energy or intensity of purpose or feeling.—*adj.* **might'ful** (*Shak.*), mighty: powerful.—*adv.* **might'ily.** —*n.* **might'iness,** state of being mighty: power: greatness: great amount: a title of dignity: excellency.—*adj.* **might'y,** having greater power: strong: valiant: very great: important: exhibiting might: wonderful.—*adv.* (now *coll.*, usu. with a tinge of irony) very.—**might and main,** utmost strength. [O.E. *miht*, *meaht*; Ger. *macht*; cf. may (1).]

mignon, *mē-nyɔ̃*, (Fr.) small and dainty:—*fem.* **mignonne** (*mē-nyon*).

mignonette, *min-yə-net'*, *n.* a sweet-scented Reseda: a fine kind of lace. [Fr. *mignonette*, fem. dim. of *mignon*, daintily small, a darling.]

migraine (from 18th cent.), *mē'grān*, **megrim** (from 14th cent.), *mē'grim*, *n.* a pain affecting only one half of the head or face and usu. accompanied by nausea: a condition marked by recurring migraines: (for the fol. meanings, megrim) vertigo: (*pl.*) lowness of spirits: a caprice (*arch.*). [Fr. *migraine*—Gr. *hēmikrāniā*—*hēmi*, half, *krānion*, skull.]

migrate, *mī-grāt'*, *v.i.* to pass from one place to another: to change one's abode to another country, college, etc.: to change habitat

adj. **mil'dewy.** [O.E. *meledēaw*, *mildēaw*, from a lost word for honey and *dēaw*, dew; influenced by *melu*, meal.]

mile, *mīl*, *n.* a Roman unit of length, 1000 (double) paces (*mille passūs* or *passuum*; about 1611 English yards): applied to various later units, now in Britain and U.S. to one of 1760 yards or 5280 feet (1.61 km.)—*statute mile.*—*ns.* **mil'age, mile'age,** length in miles: travelling allowance at so much a mile; **mil'er,** runner of a mile race.—**mile-castle,** a castellum, one of a series placed at intervals along a Roman wall; **mile'stone,** a stone or mark showing distance in miles: a stage or reckoning point.—**geographical** or **nautical mile,** one minute of longitude measured along the equator—6082·66 feet: in British practice, *Admiralty measured mile*, 6080 feet (1·85 km.); *international nautical mile*—official unit in U.S. since 1954—6076·1033 feet, or 1·852 km; **Irish mile** (*obs.*), 2240 yards; **Scots mile** (*obs*), about 1976 yards. [O.E. *mīl*—L. *mīlia*, pl. of *mille* (*passuum*), a thousand (paces).]

Milesian, *mi-lē'zyən*, *-zhyən*, *-zhən*, or *mī-*, *adj.* of *Miletus*, an Ionian Greek city of Asia Minor.—*n.* a native or citizen of Miletus.—**Milesian tales,** witty voluptuous tales, from a lost book so called, by Aristides 'of Miletus' (2nd cent. B.C.). [Gr. *Mīlēsios*—*Mīlētos*.]

Milesian, *mi-lē'shyən*, *-shən*, *-zhyən*, *-zhən*, or *mī-*, *adj.* of *Milesius* or *Miledh*, a mythical king of Spain, or his sons and their followers who seized Ireland: Irish.—*n.* (usu. jocular) an again called militia, 1921): the National Guard and its reserve (*U.S.*): a general levy: a territorial force: troops of the second line.—milit'iaman. [L. *militia*, military service or force—*miles*, a soldier.]

milk, *milk*, *n.* a white liquid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young: a milklike juice or preparation: lactation.—*v.t.* to squeeze or draw milk from: to supply with milk: to extract money, venom, etc., from: to extract: to manipulate as if milking a cow.—*v.i.* to yield milk.—*adj.* milk'en (*rare*), of or like milk.—*n.* milk'er, one who milks: a machine for milking cows: a cow that gives milk.—*adv.* milk'ily.—*ns.* milk'iness, cloudiness: mildness; milk'ing, the act or art of obtaining milk (*lit.* or *fig.*): the amount of milk drawn at one time.—Also *adj.*—*adjs.* milk'less; milk'like; milk'y, made of, full of, like, or yielding, milk: clouded: soft: gentle.—*adj.* milk'-and-wa'ter, insipid: wishy-washy.—milk'-bar, a shop where milk, milk-shakes, and the like are sold for drinking on the spot; milk'-choc'olate, eating chocolate made from cocoa, cocoa-butter, sugar, and condensed or dried milk; milk'-cow, a milch-cow; milk-denti'tion, the first set of teeth; milk'en-way (*Bacon*), the Milky Way; milk'-fe'ver, a fever accompanying the secretion of milk shortly after childbirth: in cows, a congestion of the brain (without fever) after calving; milk'-float, vehicle in which milk-bottles are carried; milk'-gland, a mammary gland; milk'-house

(commonly mull), orig. one with grinding apparatus (*Scot.*): a contest at boxing (*slang*).—*v.t.* to grind: to press, stamp, roll, cut into bars, full, furrow the edges of, or otherwise treat in a mill: to froth up: to beat severely with the fists (*slang*): to revolve in the mind.—*v.i.* to move round in a curve: to practise the business of a miller: to box (*slang*): (often with *about*, *around*; of crowd) to move in an aimless and confused manner.—*adj.* milled, prepared by a grinding-mill or a coining-press: transversely grooved on the edge (as a coin or screw-head): treated by machinery, esp. smoothed by calendering rollers in a paper-mill.—*ns.* mill'er, one who owns or works a mill; mill'ing, the business of a miller: the act of passing anything through a mill: the act of fulling cloth: the process of turning and ridging the edge of a screw-head or coin: a gruelling: aimless and confused movement of a crowd; milloc'racy (*obs.*), a governing class of mill-owners, or their rule; mill'ocrat.—mill'-board, stout pasteboard, used esp. in binding books; mill'dam, the dam of a millpond: a millpond: a millrace or tail-race (*Scot.*); miller's dog, tope (3); mill'er's-thumb', the bull-head; mill'-eye', the opening by which meal comes from a mill; mill'-girl; mill'-hand', a factory worker; mill'-horse, a horse that turns a mill; mill'-owner; mill'pond, a pond to hold water for driving a mill (proverbially smooth): the Atlantic Ocean (*facet.*); mill'race, the current of water that turns a mill-wheel, or the channel *adj.* millenn′ial.—*ns.* millenn′ialist, a believer in the millennium; millenn′ianism, millenn′iarism. [L. *mille*, a thousand, *annus*, a year.]

millepede. See millipede.

millepore, *mil′i-pōr*, *-pör*, *n.* a hydrozoan coral with many pores or polyp-cells. [L. *mille*, a thousand, *porus*—Gr. *poros*, a passage.]

Millerian, *mil-ēr′i-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to W. H. *Miller* (1801-80), mineralogist, or to the crystallographic notation used by him, by which a plane is represented by indices which are the reciprocals of its intercepts on the axes (expressed as fractions of the parameters).—*n.* mill′erite, native nickel sulphide, crystallising in needles, named in his honour.

millesimal, *mil-es′im-əl*, *adj.* thousandth: consisting of thousandth parts.—*adv.* milles′imally. [L. *millēsimus*—*mīlle*, a thousand.]

millet, *mil′it*, *n.* a food-grain (*Panicum miliaceum*): extended to other species and genera (Setaria, Panicum, etc.).—mill′et-grass, a tall panicled woodland grass (*Milium effusum*); mill′et-seed′.—*adj.* of the size or appearance of seeds of millet: miliary. [Fr. *millet*—L. *milium*.]

milli-, *mil′i-*, in composition, in names of units, a thousandth part.—*ns.* mill′iampere, mill′iare (*-ār*), mill′ibar, etc., a thousandth part of an *ampere*, *are*, *bar*, etc.—millimicro-, in composition, nano- (the preferred term); millimilli-, in composition, (better) micro-. [L. *mille*, a thousand.]

milliard, *mil′yärd*, *n.* a thousand millions. [Fr.,—

Miltown, *mil′town*, *n.* meprobamate. [Trademark.]

Milvus, *mil′vəs*, *n.* the kite genus.—*adj.* mil′vine. [L. *milvus*, a kite.]

mim, *mim*, (*Scot.* and *dial.*) *adj.* demure, prim.—*adj.* mim′-mou′d′ (*-mōōd*; Scots form of mouthed). [Imit.]

mimbar, *mim′bär*, **minbar,** *min′*, *ns.* a mosque pulpit. [Ar. *minbar*.]

mime, *mīm*, *n.* an ancient farcical play of real life, with mimicry (esp. in its Latin form): an actor in such a farce: a play without dialogue, relying solely on movement, expression, etc.: an actor in such a play: mimicry without words: a mimic: a buffoon.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to act as a mime: to act with mimicry; to mimic.—*ns.* mim′er; mimesis (*mim-* or *mīm-ē′sis*), imitation or representation in art: the rhetorical use of a person's supposed or imaginable words: simulation of one disease by another (*med.*): mimicry (*biol.*); mime′ster.—*adjs.* mimet′ic, -al (*mim-* or *mīm-*), imitative: mimic: pertaining to, showing mimicry or miming.—*adv.* mimet′ically.—*ns.* mimetite (*mim′*, *mīm′*), a mineral, lead arsenate and chloride (from its resemblance to pyromorphite); mimic (*mim′ik*), a mime-actor (*obs.*): one who imitates, esp. one who performs in ludicrous imitation of others' speech and gestures: an unsuccessful imitator or imitation: a plant or animal exemplifying mimicry.—*adj.* miming (*obs.*): imitative: mock or sham.—*v.t.* to imitate, esp. in ridicule or so as to incur pie made with mincemeat, esp. in latter sense. —make mincemeat of, destroy utterly (esp. *fig.*); mince matters, words, to speak of things with affected delicacy, or to soften an account unduly. [O.Fr. *mincier*, *minchier*—L. *minūtus*; cf. minute.]

mind, *mīnd*, *n.* memory: commemoration (*arch.* or *R.C.*): record, mention (*obs.*): thought: judgment: opinion: purpose (*Shak.*, *Milt.*): inclination: attention: direction of the will: state of thought and feeling: wits, right senses, sanity: consciousness: intellect: that which thinks, knows, feels, and wills: soul: personality: a thinking or directing person.—*v.t.* to remind (*arch.* and *Scot.*): to bring to mind (*Spens.*): to remember (*Scot.*): (*refl.*) to remember (with *of*; *arch.*): to attend to: to tend, have care or oversight of: to be careful about: to beware of: to purpose (*Shak.*): to have a mind to (*dial.*): to apply oneself to: to be troubled by, object to, dislike: to notice (*obs.* or *dial.*).—*v.i.* to remember (with *of*; *dial.*): to attend: to care: to look out, take heed: to be troubled, object.—*adj.* mind'ed, inclined: disposed: (in composition) having a mind of such-and-such a kind or inclined towards this or that.—*ns.* mind'edness, (in composition) inclination; mind'er, one who minds a machine, child, etc.: a child left to be minded (*arch.*).—*adj.* mind'ful, bearing in mind: taking thought or care: attentive: observant: having memory (*arch.*): inclined (*obs.*).—*adv.* mind'fully.—*n.* mind'fulness.—*adj.* mind'less, without mind: stupid: unmindful.—*adv.* mind'lessly.—*n.* mind'l

death or burial. [O.E. *gemynd*—*munan*, to think; Dan. *minde*, memorial, L. *mēns*, the mind.]

Mindel, *min'dl*, (*geol.*) *n.* the second glaciation in the Alpine region.—*adjs.* Min'del, Mindelian (-*dē'li-ən*). [*Mindel*, a tributary of the Danube, in Bavaria.]

Mindererus, *min-dər-ē'rəs*, *n.* Latinised name of the German physician R. M. *Minderer* (*c.* 1570-1621).—Mindererus spirit, ammonium acetate solution, a diaphoretic.

mine, *mīn*, *pron.*, genitive of I, used predicatively or absolutely, belonging to me: my people: that which belongs to me: (adjectivally, esp. before a vowel or *h* or after its noun) my (*arch.*). [O.E. *mīn*.]

mine, *mīn*, *n.* a place from which minerals are dug —not usually including building-stone, and legally distinguished from a quarry by being artificially lighted: a cavity in the earth (*arch.*): a burrowing animal's gallery, as an insect's in a leaf: an excavation dug under a position to give secret ingress, to subvert it, or to blow it up (*mil.*): an explosive charge therefor: a submerged or floating charge of explosives in a metal case to destroy ships: a land-mine: a rich source.—*v.t.* to excavate, tunnel, make passages in or under: to obtain by excavation: to work as a mine: to bring down or blow up by a mine: to beset with mines: to lay mines in or under.—*v.i.* to dig or work a mine or mines: to tunnel: to burrow: to lay mines: to proceed secretly, insidiously (*fig.*).—*n.* mi'ner, one who resembling soft soap, got from the less volatile residue of petroleum; **mineral kingdom**, that department of nature which comprises substances that are neither animal nor vegetable; **mineral oil**, any oil of mineral origin; **mineral pitch**, natural asphalt; **mineral spring, well**, a spring of mineral water; **mineral tallow**, a soft yellowish natural hydrocarbon; **mineral tar**, pissasphalt; **mineral water**, spring water impregnated with minerals: an artificial imitation thereof: loosely, an effervescent non-alcoholic beverage; **mineral wax**, ozokerite; **mineral wool**, a mass of fibres got by blowing steam through molten slag. [Fr. *minéral—miner*, to mine; cf. mine (2).]

Minerva, *min-ûr'va*, *n.* the Roman goddess of wisdom, identified with the Greek Athena.—**Minerva Press**, a London printing-house that issued sentimental novels about 1800. [L., prob. from root of *mēns*, the mind.]

minestrone, *min-i-strōn'ē*, *n.* a thick vegetable soup with pieces of pasta, etc. [It.]

minette, *min-et'*, *n.* an intrusive rock of orthoclase and biotite in a close-grained ground-mass. [Fr.]

ming, *ming*, **meng**, *meng*, **menge**, *menj*, (*arch.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to mix: to unite, couple: to work up:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **minged, menged**, older forms **meint, meynt** (*ment, mānt*), **ment.** [O.E. *mengan*; Ger. *mengen*.]

Ming, *ming*, *n.* a Chinese dynasty (1368-1643).—*adj.* of the dynasty, its time, or esp. its pottery

dainty: affected: mincing. [Obs. Du. *minneken*, dim. of *minne*, love; cf. minnesinger.]

minim, *min'im*, *n.* a least part: a note, formerly the shortest, equal to two crotchets (*mus.*): apothecaries' measure, one-sixtieth of a fluid drachm: apothecaries weight, a grain: a short down-stroke in handwriting: a diminutive creature (*Milt.*): a friar, sister, or lay member of any of three orders founded by St Francis of Paula (1416-1507)—so called as if humbler than even the Friars Minor.—*adj.* extremely minute.—*adj.* **min'imal**, of least, or least possible, size, amount, or degree: of the nature of a minimum.—*ns.* **min'imalist**, a Menshevik; **minimisā'tion.**—*v.t.* **min'imise, -ize**, to reduce to the smallest possible amount: to make as light as possible: to estimate at the lowest possible: loosely, to lessen, diminish: loosely, to belittle.—*ns.* **min'imism**, inclination to reduce a dogma to the least possible; **min'imist**; **min'imum**, the least quantity or degree, or the smallest possible: the lowest point or value reached: in math., a value of a variable at which it ceases to diminish and begins to increase—opp. of *maximum*:—*pl.* **min'ima.**—*adj.* smallest or smallest possible.—*n.* **min'imus**, a being of the smallest size (*Shak.*): in boys' schools, youngest of the surname.—**minimal art**, art whose practitioners reject such traditional elements as composition and interrelationship between parts of the whole; **minimising glass**, a diminishing glass; **minim rest**, a rest of the duration of a minim; **minimum**

—*v.t.* to paint with minium: to illuminate.—*n.* **miniā'tion.** [L. *minium*, red-lead, also cinnabar.]

miniver, minever, *min'i-vər*, *n.* white fur, orig. a mixed or variegated fur: the ermine in winter coat. [O.Fr. *menu*, small—L. *minūtus*, and *vair*, fur—L. *varius*, particoloured.]

minivet, *min'i-vet*, *n.* a brightly coloured shrike-like bird (Pericrocotus of several species) of India, etc. [Etymology unknown.]

mink, *mingk*, *n.* a small animal (of several species) of the weasel kind: its fur. [Perh. from Sw. *mänk*.]

Minkstone, *mink'stōn*, *n.* a cast concrete with a very smooth finish.

minnesinger, *min'i-sing-ər*, Ger. *-zing-ər*, *n.* one of a 12th-13th cent. school of German amatory lyric poets, mostly of noble birth. [Ger. *minne*, love, *singer*, singer.]

minnick, *min'ik*, **minnock,** *-ək*, **mimmick,** *mim'*, (*dial.*) *n.* an affected person.—*v.i.* to be over-dainty in eating: to behave with affected primness.—In Shak. *Mid. N.D.*, III, ii. 19 by some amended to *mimic*.

minnie, *min'i*, (*Scot.*; *hypocoristic*) *n.* mother.

minnie. See under **mine** (2).

minnow, *min'ō*, *n.* a very small freshwater fish (*Phoxinus phoxinus*) close akin to chub and dace: loosely extended to other small fish. [Prob. an O.E. form related to extant *myne*.]

mino, *mē'nō*, *n.* a raincoat of hemp, etc. [Jap.]

Minoan, *min-ō'ən*, *min-*, *adj.* pertaining to prehistoric Crete and its culture.—*n.* a prehistoric Cretan. [Gr. *Mīnōs*, a legendary king of Crete.]

[redacted]

entertainers with blackened faces.—*n.* **min'strelsy** (*-si*), the art or occupation of a minstrel: music: a company or body of minstrels: a collection of songs. [O.Fr. *menestrel*—L.L. *ministeriālis*—L. *minister*, attendant.]

mint, *mint*, *n.* a place where money is coined, esp. legally: a source or place of fabrication: a vast sum of money.—*v.t.* to coin: to invent: to stamp.—*adj.* in mint condition.—*ns.* **mint'age,** coining: coinage: stamp: duty for coining; **mint'er.**—**mint condition, state,** the condition of a new-minted coin: of books, etc., perfect condition, as if unused; **mint'-man,** one skilled in coining or coinage; **mint'-mark,** a mark showing where a coin was minted; **mint'-master,** the master of a mint: one who invents. [O.E. *mynet*, money—L. *monēta*; see **money**.]

mint, *mint*, *n.* any plant of the aromatic labiate genus Mentha, as spearmint, peppermint, pennyroyal: any labiate (*U.S.*).—*adj.* **mint'y.**—**mint'-ju'lep** (see **julep**); **mint'-sauce',** chopped spearmint or other mint mixed with vinegar and sugar, used as a sauce for roast lamb: punningly, money. [O.E. *minte*—L. *mentha*—Gr. *minthē*, *mintha*.]

mint, *mint*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to purpose: to attempt: to aim: to threaten by movement: to venture: to aspire (with *at*): to hint.—*n.* attempt: aim: threatening gesture: an incipient movement. [O.E. *myntan*, to mean.]

minuend, *min'ū-end*, *n.* the number from which another is to be subtracted. [L. *minuendus* (*numerus*)—*minuere*, to lessen.]

quickly; **min'ute-watch**, a watch that marks minutes; **min'ute-while** (*Shak.*), a minute's time.—**up to the minute**, right up to date. [Same word as foregoing.]

minutia, *mi-nū'shi-ə*, *n.* a minute particular or detail:—*pl.* **minū'tiae** (*-ē*).—*adj.* **minū'tiose** (*-shi-ōs*). [L. *minūtia*, smallness.]

minx, *mingks*, *n.* a pert young girl: a jade. [Poss. from minikin; or L.Ger. *minsk*, *minske*, a wench, jade, cognate with Ger. *mensch*, man, human being.]

Miocene, *mī'ō-sēn*, (*geol.*) *adj.* of the Tertiary period preceding the Pliocene and having a smaller proportion of molluscan fossils of species now living.—*n.* the Miocene system, period, or strata. [Gr. *meiōn*, smaller, *kainos*, recent.]

miosis, *mī-ō'sis*, *n.* Same as meiosis.

mir, *mēr*, *n.* a Russian village community. [Russ.]

Mira, *mī'rə*, *n.* a variable star in the constellation Cetus. [L. *mīra* (fem.), wonderful.]

mirable, *mir'ə-bl*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) wonderful.—*n.pl.* **mirabi'lia** (L.), wonders.—*n.* **Mirabilis** (*mir-* or *mīr-ab'il-is*), the marvel of Peru genus: (without *cap.*), short for aqua mirabilis. [L. *mīrābilis*, wonderful.]

miracle, *mir'ə-kl*, *n.* a supernatural event: hyperbolically, a marvel, a wonder: a miracle play.—*adj.* **miraculous** (*-ak'ū-ləs*), of the nature of a miracle: done by supernatural power: very wonderful: able to perform miracles.—*adv.* **mirac'ulously**. — *n.* **mirac'ulousness**. — **mir'acle-**

writing as seen in a mirror. [O.Fr. *mireor*, *mirour*—L. *mīrārī*, *-ātus*, to wonder at.]

mirth, *mûrth*, *n.* merriness: pleasure: delight: noisy gaiety: jollity: laughter.—*adj.* **mirth'ful**, full of mirth: causing mirth: merry: jovial.—*adv.* **mirth'fully**.—*n.* **mirth'fulness**.—*adj.* **mirth'less**.—*adv.* **mirth'lessly**.—*n.* **mirth'lessness**. [O.E. *myrgth*—*myrige*, merry.]

MIRV, *mûrv*, *n.* a missile containing many thermonuclear warheads, able to attack separate targets. [*M*ultiple *I*ndependently Targeted *Re*-entry *V*ehicle.]

Mirza, *mûr'zə*, *mēr'zə*, *n.* as a Persian title (after a name) Prince: (before) official or learned man. [Pers. *mirzā*, *mīrzā*.]

mis-, *mis-*, *pfx.* wrong, ill, e.g. *misbehave*, *misdeed*, *mislead*. [O.E. *mis-*; O.N. *mis-*, Goth. *missa-*, Ger. *miss-*; cf. miss (1).].

mis, *mis*, (*Spens.*) *v.i.* to do amiss: to fail. [miss (1).]

misacceptation, *mis-ak-sep-tā'shən*, *n.* understanding in a wrong sense. [Pfx. mis-.]

misadventure, *mis-əd-ven'chər*, *n.* ill-luck: mishap: accidental killing.—*adjs.* **misadvent'ured** (*Shak.*), unfortunate: **misadvent'urous**.—*n.* **misadvent'urer**. [M.E.—O.Fr., *mesaventure*.]

misadvertence, *mis-əd-vûrt'əns*, *n.* inadvertence. [Pfx. mis-.]

misadvise, *mis-əd-vīz'*, *v.t.* to advise ill.—*adj.* **misadvised'**.—*adv.* **misadvi'sedly**.—*n.* **misadvis'edness**. [Pfx. mis-.]

misaim, *mis-ām'*, *v.t.* to aim ill. [Pfx. mis-.]

(*Shak.*), badly behaved: ill-bred.—*n.* misbehav′iour. [Pfx. mis-.]

misbelieve, *mis-bi-lēv′*, *v.t.* to believe wrongly or falsely.—*ns.* misbelief′ (or *mis′*), belief in false doctrine; misbeliev′er.—*adj.* misbeliev′ing. [Pfx. mis-.]

misbeseem, *mis-bi-sēm′*, *v.t.* to suit ill. [Pfx. mis-.]

misbestow, *mis-bi-stō′*, *v.t.* to bestow improperly, or on the wrong person.—*n.* misbestow′al. [Pfx. mis-.]

misborn, *mis′börn*, or *mis-börn′*, *adj.* abortive: deformed from birth: base-born.—*n.* misbirth′, an abortion. [Pfx. mis-.]

miscalculate, *mis-kal′kū-lāt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to calculate wrongly.—*n.* miscalculā′tion. [Pfx. mis-.]

miscall, *mis-köl′*, *v.t.* to call by a wrong name: (*Spens.*; now mainly *Scots*—also misca′) to call by an ill name: to abuse or revile. [Pfx. mis-.]

miscarriage, *mis-kar′ij*, *n.* an act or instance of miscarrying: failure: failure to reach the intended result or destination: ill-conduct (*obs.*): act of bringing forth prematurely, esp. of expelling a fetus between the third and seventh months.—*v.i.* miscarr′y, to be unsuccessful: to fail of the intended effect: to bring forth before the proper time: to be born prematurely.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to lead astray.—miscarriage of justice, failure of the courts to do justice. [Pfx. mis-.]

miscast, *mis-käst′*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to cast (in any sense) amiss or blameworthily. [Pfx. mis-.]

miscegenation, *mis-i-jin-ā′shən*, *n.* mixing of race: interbreeding, intermarriage, or sexual inter-

miscible, *mis′si-bl*, *adj.* that may be mixed.—*n.* miscibil′ity. [L. *miscēre*, to mix.]

miscolour, *mis-kul′ər*, *v.t.* to colour falsely: to give a wrong meaning to: to misrepresent. [Pfx. mis-.]

miscomprehend, *mis-kom-pri-hend′*, *v.t.* to misunderstand.—*n.* miscomprehen′sion. [Pfx. mis-.]

miscompute, *mis-kəm-pūt′*, *v.t.* to reckon wrongly.—*n.* miscomputā′tion (*-kom-*), wrong computation: false reckoning. [Pfx. mis-.]

misconceit, *mis-kən-sēt′*, (*Spens.*) *n.* misconception.—*v.t.* to have wrong conception of. [Pfx. mis-.]

misconceive, *mis-kən-sēv′*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to conceive wrongly: to mistake: to suspect (*obs.*).—*n.* misconcep′tion. [Pfx. mis-.]

misconduct, *mis-kon′dukt*, *n.* bad conduct: wrong management: adultery.—*v.t.* misconduct (*-kən-dukt′*). [Pfx. mis-.]

misconjecture, *mis-kən-jek′chər*, *n.* a wrong conjecture or guess.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* to guess or conjecture wrongly. [Pfx. mis-.]

misconster, *mis-kon′stər*, obs. form of misconstrue.

misconstruction, *mis-kən-struk′shən*, *n.* wrong construction, construing, or interpretation: faulty construction.—*v.t.* misconstruct′. [Pfx. mis-.]

misconstrue, *mis-kən-strōō′*, or *-kon′strōō*, *v.t.* to construe or to interpret wrongly. [Pfx. mis-.]

miscontent, *mis-kən-tent′*, (*arch.*) *n.*, *adj.*, and *v.t.*, discontent.—*adj.* miscontent′ed.—*n.* miscontent′ment. [Pfx. mis-.]

miscopy, *mis-kop′i*, *v.t.* to copy wrongly or imper-

misdid. See misdo.

misdiet, *mis-dī'ət,* (*Spens.*) *n.* improper feeding. [Pfx. mis-.]

misdight, *mis-dīt',* (*Spens.*) *adj.* ill-arranged: in sorry plight. [Pfx. mis-.]

misdirect, *mis-di-rekt',* *v.t.* to direct wrongly.—*n.* **misdirec'tion.** [Pfx. mis-.]

misdo, *mis-dōō',* *v.t.* to do wrongly or badly: to injure (*obs.*): to kill (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to act amiss: —*pa.t.* **misdid';** *pa.p.* **misdone';** old *infin.* (*Spens.*) **misdonne'.**—*ns.* **misdo'er; misdo'ing.** [Pfx. mis-.]

misdoubt, *mis-dowt',* *v.t.* to have a doubt, suspicion, misgiving, or foreboding of or about: to suspect.—*n.* suspicion: hesitation: misgiving.—*adj.* **misdoubt'ful.** [Pfx. mis-.]

misdraw, *mis-drö',* *v.t.* to draw or draft badly.—*n.* **misdraw'ing.** [Pfx. mis-.]

misdread, *mis-dred',* (*Shak.*) *n.* dread of evil to come. [Pfx. mis-.]

mise, *mēz, mīz,* *n.* expenditure, outlay (*obs.*): in Wales and the county palatine of Chester, a payment to a new king, prince, Lord of the Marches, or earl, to secure certain privileges: the issue in a writ of right: the adjustment of a dispute by agreement (*hist.*): a stake in gambling: the lay-out of cards.—**mise(-)en(-)scène** (*mē-zã-sen*), act, result, or art, of setting a stage scene or arranging a pictorial representation. [O.Fr. *mise*, placing or setting—L. *mittĕre, missum*.]

misease, *mis-ēz',* (*arch.*) *n.* distress: uneasiness. [O.Fr. *mesaise*.]

miseducation, *mis-ed-ū-kā'shən,* *n.* improper or hurtf

to fare ill.—*n.* **misfar'ing** (*Spens.*), wrong-doing. [O.E. *misfaran*.]

misfeasance, *mis-fēz'əns,* (*law*) *n.* the doing of a lawful act in a wrongful manner, as distinguished from *malfeasance*.—*n.* **misfeas'or.** [O.Fr. *mesfaisance*—pfx. *mes-* (from L. *minus*, less) *faisance*—*faire*—L. *facĕre*, to do.]

misfeature, *mis-fē'chər,* *n.* ill feature, trait, or aspect: deformity.—*adjs.* **misfeat'ured,** ill-featured; **misfeat'uring,** distorting the features. [Pfx. mis-.]

misfeign, *mis-fān',* *v.i.* to feign with bad design. [Pfx. mis-.]

misfire, *mis-fīr',* *v.i.* to fail to go off, explode, or ignite, at all or at the right time: to fail to have the effect intended (*fig.*).—*n.* a failure to fire, or to achieve effect. [miss, fire.]

misfit, *mis'fit,* *n.* a bad fit: a thing that fits badly: a person who cannot adjust himself to his social environment, or his job, etc.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*mis-fit'*) to fit badly. [Pfx. mis-.]

misform, *mis-förm',* *v.t.* to form or shape badly or improperly.—*n.* **misformā'tion.** [Pfx. mis-.]

misfortune, *mis-för'tūn,* *n.* ill-fortune: an evil accident: calamity: an illegitimate child, or the having of one (*coll.*).—*adj.* **misfor'tuned** (*arch.*), unfortunate. [Pfx. mis-.]

misgive, *mis-giv',* *v.t.* to suggest apprehensions to fill with forebodings: to give amiss.—*v.i.* to have, apprehensive forebodings: to fail (*Scot.*).—*pa.t.* **misgave';** *pa.p.* **misgiv'en.**—*n.* **misgiv'ing,** mistrust: a feeling that all is not well. [Pfx. mis-.]

misinstruct, *mis-in-strukt'*, *v.t.* to instruct amiss.—*n.* misinstruc'tion, wrong instruction. [Pfx. mis-.]

misintelligence, *mis-in-tel'i-jəns*, *n.* wrong or false information: misunderstanding: want of intelligence. [Pfx. mis-.]

misintend, *mis-in-tend'*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to intend or aim in malice. [Pfx. mis-.]

misinterpret, *mis-in-tûr'prit*, *v.t.* to interpret wrongly: to explain wrongly.—*ns.* misinterpretā'tion; misinter'preter. [Pfx. mis-.]

misjoin, *mis-join'*, *v.t.* to join improperly or unfitly.—*n.* misjoin'der (*law*), an incorrect union of parties or of causes of action in a suit. [Pfx. mis-.]

misjudge, *mis-juj'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to judge wrongly.—*n.* misjudg'ment—also misjudge'ment. [Pfx. mis-.]

misken, *mis-ken'*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to be, or to appear, ignorant of: to fail or refuse to recognise. [Pfx. mis-.]

misknow, *mis-nō'*, *v.t.* to misapprehend.—*n.* misknowledge (*mis-nol'ij*). [Pfx. mis-.]

mislay, *mis-lā'*, *v.t.* to place amiss: to lay in a place not remembered: to lose:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* mislaid'. [Pfx. mis-, and lay (3).]

mislead, *mis-lēd'*, *v.t.* to draw into error: to cause to mistake:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* misled'.—*n.* mislead'er.—*adj.* mislead'ing, deceptive.—*adv.* mislead'ingly. [Pfx. mis-.]

misleared, *mis-lērd'*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* mistaught: unmannerly: ill-conditioned. [Pfx. mis-.]

misleeke, *mis-lēk'*, (*Spens.*) *v.i.* for mislike.

misletoe. A former spelling of mi

misobserve, *mis-ob-zûrv'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to fail to observe: to observe amiss or incorrectly.—*n.* misobserv'ance. [Pfx. mis-.]

misocapnic . . . to . . . misoneistic. See miso-.

misorder, *mis-ör'dər*, *n.* and *v.t.* disorder. [Pfx. mis-.]

mispersuasion, *mis-pər-swā'zhən*, (*rare*), *n.* a wrong persuasion or notion: a false opinion.—*v.t.* mispersuade'. [Pfx. mis-.]

mispickel, *mis'pik-əl*, *n.* arsenical pyrites, a mineral composed of iron, arsenic, and sulphur. [Ger.]

misplace, *mis-plās'*, *v.t.* to put in a wrong place: to mislay: to set on an improper object (*fig.*), or indulge in in unsuitable circumstances (*fig.*).—*n.* misplace'ment. [Pfx. mis-.]

misplay, *mis-plā'*, *n.* a wrong play.—Also *v.t.* and *v.i.* [Pfx. mis-.]

misplead, *mis-plēd'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to plead wrongly.—*n.* misplead'ing, an error in pleading. [Pfx. mis-.]

misplease, *mis-plēz'*, *v.t.* to displease. [Pfx. mis-.]

mispoint, *mis-point'*, *v.t.* to punctuate wrongly. [Pfx. mis-.]

mispraise, *mis-prāz'*, *v.t.* to praise amiss: to dispraise. [Pfx. mis-.]

misprint, *mis-print'*, *v.t.* to print wrong.—*v.i.* to make footprints in unusual positions.—*n.* (*mis'print*, *mis'print'*) a mistake in printing. [Pfx. mis-.]

misprise, **misprize**, *mis-prīz'*, *v.t.* to scorn: to slight: to undervalue.—*n.* (*Spens.* mesprise, mesprize, misprize) scorn: slighting: failure to value. [O.Fr. *mespriser*—pfx. *mes-* (from L.

remember wrongly or imperfectly: to forget (*dial.*). [Pfx. mis-.]

misreport, *mis-ri-pōrt′, -pört′, v.t.* to report falsely, misleadingly, or wrongly: to speak ill of (*Shak.*).—*n.* false reporting or report: ill repute (*obs.*). [Pfx. mis-.]

misrepresent, *mis-rep-ri-zent′, v.t.* to represent falsely: to give a misleading interpretation to the words or deeds of: to be an unrepresentative representative of.—*n.* **misrepresentā′tion.** [Pfx. mis-.]

misrule, *mis-rōōl′, n.* disorder: bad or disorderly government.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to govern badly.—**Lord of Misrule,** a leader of Christmas revels. [Pfx. mis-.]

Miss, *mis, n.* a title prefixed to the name of an unmarried (formerly, and now *dial.* and *U.S. illit.*, also a married) woman or girl (at first less respectful than *Mrs*): also prefixed to a representational title, esp. in beauty contests, e.g. *Miss World*: (without the name) an eldest daughter, young lady of the house (*obs.*): vocatively used alone in displeasure, real or assumed, otherwise *coll.* (esp. in addressing a waitress): (without *cap.*) a schoolgirl, or girl or woman with the faults attributed to schoolgirls: person between a child and a woman: a kept mistress (*obs.*):—*pl.* **miss′es**—either 'the Miss Hepburns' or 'the Misses Hepburn' may be said, but the latter is more formal.—*n.* **miss′hood.**—*adj.* **miss′ish,** schoolgirlish: having the faults attributed to schoolgirls—sentimental,

(*Bellucia aubletii*) of northern South America, with edible berries.

missend, *mis-send′, v.t.* to send by mistake: to send to the wrong person or place:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **missent′.** [Pfx. mis-.]

misset, *mis-set′, v.t.* to set or place wrongly or unfitly: to put out of humour (*Scot.*). [Pfx. mis-.]

misshape, *mis-shāp′, v.t.* to shape ill: to deform.—*n.* deformity.—*adjs.* **misshap′en, misshaped′** (*Spens.* **mishapt**), ill-shaped.—*n.* **misshap′enness.** [Pfx. mis-.]

missheathed, *mis-shēdh′id,* (*Shak.*) *adj.* wrongly sheathed. [Pfx. mis-.]

missile, *mis′il, mis′l, adj.* capable of being thrown or projected: pertaining to a missile.—*n.* a weapon or object for throwing by hand or shooting from a bow, gun, or other instrument, esp. a rocket-launched weapon, often nuclear-powered. [L. *missilis*—*mittĕre, missum,* to throw].

missing. See **miss** (*vb.*).

mission, *mish′ən, n.* an act of sending, esp. to perform some function: a flight with a specific purpose, as a bombing raid or a task assigned to an astronaut or astronauts: the errand or purpose for which one is sent: that for which one has been or seems to have been sent into the world, vocation: a sending out of persons on a political or diplomatic errand, for the spread of a religion, or for kindred purpose: an organisation that sends out missionaries: its activities:

missummation, *mis-sum-ū'shən, n.* wrong addition. [Pfx. mis-.]

missus. See missis.

mist, *mist, n.* watery vapour seen in the atmosphere: cloud in contact with the ground: thin fog: rain in very fine drops: a suspension of liquid in a gas: a dimness or dim appearance: anything that dims or darkens the sight or the judgment.—*v.t.* to obscure or veil with mist or as with mist.—*v.i.* to become misty or veiled.—*adj.* mist'ful, misty.—*adv.* mist'ily.—*ns.* mist'iness; mist'ing, mist.—*adj.* misty: hazy: dimming.—*adj.* mist'y, full of, covered with, obscured by, mist: like mist: dim: obscure: clouded: vague: not perspicuous.—mist'-flower, a North American hemp-agrimony, with clusters of blue or violet flowers.—Scotch mist, a thick wetting mist: a drizzle. [O.E. *mist*, darkness, dimness; Ice. *mistr*, Du. *mist*.]

mistake, *mis-tāk', v.t.* to remove wrongfully (*obs.*): (app.) to take or come upon to his loss (*Spens.*): to understand wrongly: to take for another thing or person: to be wrong about: to think wrongly: to believe wrongly to be (*Spens.*).—*v.i.* to err in opinion or judgment: to do amiss: —*pa.t.* mistook'; *pa.p.* mistak'en, also mista'en'. —*n.* a taking or understanding wrongly: an error: (*mis'*) a faulty shot in cinematography. —*adjs.* mistak'able; mistak'en, understood wrongly: guilty of or under a mistake: erroneous: incorrect: ill-judged.—*adv.* mistak'enly.—*ns.*

white viscous fruits, growing on the apple, apricot, etc. (very rarely on the oak): extended to other species of its genus or family (Loranthaceae). [O.E. *misteltān*—*mistel*, *mistil*, mistletoe, *tān*, twig; see missel.]

mistook, *mis-to͝ok', pa.t.* of mistake.

mistral, *mis'tral, n.* a violent cold dry north-west wind in southern France. [Fr.,—Prov. *mistral*—L. *magistrālis*, masterful, *magister*, master.]

mistranslate, *mis-trans-lāt', v.t.* and *v.i.* to translate incorrectly.—*n.* mistranslā'tion. [Pfx. mis-.]

mistrayned, *mis-trānd'*, (*Spens.*) *pa.p.* drawn away, misled. [Pfx. mis-; see train (1).]

mistreading, *mis-tred'ing*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a false step, misdeed. [Pfx. mis-.]

mistreat, *mis-trēt', v.t.* to treat ill.—*n.* mistreat'ment. [Pfx. mis-.]

mistress, *mis'tris, n.* (*fem.* of master) a woman employer of servants or head of a house or family: a woman (or anything personified as a woman) having power of ownership: a woman teacher, esp. in a school: a woman well skilled in anything: a woman loved and courted: a concubine: vocatively madam (*arch.* and *dial.*): the jack at bowls (*Shak.*): (*cap.*; *mis'iz*; now usu. written Mrs; *fem.* of Mister, Mr), a title prefixed to the name, once of any woman or girl, now ordinarily of a married woman, sometimes also prefixed to a designation.—*adj.* principal: leading: ruling.—*v.t.* to make a mistress of, pay court to as a mistress: to address as mistress:

mite, *mīt, n.* a very small acaridan arachnid.—*adj.* **mīt'y,** infested with mites. [O.E. *mīte.*]

mite, *mīt, n.* orig. an old Flemish coin of very small value: used to translate the Gr. *lepton* of which two make a *kodrantēs* or 'farthing' (Mark xii. 42) (*B*): vaguely, a very small amount: a small contribution proportionate to one's means: a minute portion or fragment: a jot: a diminutive person: a small child. [M.Du. *mite* (Du. *mijt*); perh. ult. the same as the preceding.]

miter, American spelling of **mitre.**

Mithras, *mith'ras,* **Mithra,** *-rä, n.* the ancient Persian light-god, whose worship became popular in the Roman Empire.—*n.* **Mithraeum** (*-rē'əm*), a grotto sacred to Mithras:—*pl.* **Mithrae'a.**—*adj.* **Mithrā'ic.**—*ns.* **Mithrā'icism, Mith'raism** (*-rā-izm*); **Mith'raist.** [L. and Gr. *Mithrās*—O.Pers. *Mithra.*]

mithridate, *mith'ri-dāt, n.* an antidote to poison, *Mithridates* (better, *Mithradātēs*), king of Pontus (reigned *c.* 120-63 B.C.), having traditionally made himself proof against poisons.—*adj.* **Mithridatic, Mithradatic** (*-dat'ik*), pertaining to Mithridates, esp. of his wars against Rome.—*n.* **mith'ridatism** (*-dāt-izm*), acquired immunity to a poison.—**mithridate mustard,** field penny-cress (*Thlaspi arvense*); **mithridate pepperwort,** field cress (*Lepidium campestre*).

mitigate, *mit'i-gāt, v.t.* to mollify, appease: to make more easily borne: to lessen the severity, violence, or evil, of: to temper.—*adjs.* **mit'igable;**

mitten (*slang*), to be dismissed, esp. as a suitor. [O.Fr. *mitaine*; origin obscure.]

mittimus, *mit'i-məs, n.* a warrant granted for sending to prison a person charged with a crime (*law*): a writ by which a record is transferred out of one court to another (*law*): dismissal, discharge (*coll.*): a nickname for a magistrate. [L., we send—*mittěre*, to send.]

Mitty (Walter Mitty), a nobody who lives a life of imaginary roles as a somebody: an intrepid day-dreamer. [From the hero of a short story by James Thurber.]

mitzvah, *mits'və, mits-vä', n.* a good deed:—*pl.* **-voth** (*-vōt'*), **-vahs.** [Heb., (lit.) commandment.]

miurus, *mī-ū'rəs, n.* a hexameter with short penultimate syllable. [Latinised from Gr. *meiouros,* curtailed—*meiōn*, less, *ourā*, a tail.]

mix, *miks, v.t.* to combine so that the parts of one thing or things of one set are diffused among those of another: to prepare or compound in like manner: to blend: to mingle: to join: to combine in one film (*cinematography*): to confound: to associate: to interbreed, cross: to involve.—*v.i.* to become mixed: to be joined: to associate: to have intercourse.—*n.* a mixing: a mixture, esp. a standard mixture: a formula giving constituents and proportions: a jumble, a mess.—*adj.* **mixed** (*mikst*), mingled: promiscuous: of or for both sexes: miscellaneous: confused: not select: combining characters of two or more kinds: between front and back (*phon.*).—*adv.* **mix'edly** (or *mikst'li*).—*ns.* **mixed'-**

[redacted]

the hindmost of the fore-and-aft sails: the spanker or driver.—*adj*. belonging to the mizzen: nearest the stern.—mizz'en-course; mizz'en-mast; mizz'en-sail. [Fr. *misaine*, foresail, foremast—It. *mezzana*, mizzen-sail—L.L. *mediānus*, middle—L. *medius*, middle; the development of meaning is puzzling.]

mizzle, *miz'l*, *v.i.* to rain in small drops.—*n*. fine rain.—*n*. mizz'ling.—*adj*. mizz'ly. [Cf. L.Ger. *miseln*, mist.]

mizzle, *miz'l*, (*slang*) *v.i.* to decamp. [Origin obscure.]

mizzle, *miz'l*, *v.t.* to confuse. [Origin obscure.]

mizzonite, *miz'ən-īt*, *n*. a scapolite richer in sodium than meionite. [Gr. *meizōn*, greater, from its longer vertical axis.]

Mjöllnir, **Mjölnir**, *myœl'nir*, *n*. Thor's terrible hammer. [O.N.]

mna. See mina (1).

mneme, *nē'mē*, *n*. a memory-like capacity of living matter for after-effect of stimulation of the individual or an ancestor.—*adj*. mnē'mic, pertaining to the mneme.—*ns*. mne'mon, a hypothetical unit of memory; mnemonic (*ni-mon'ik*), a device, e.g. verse, to help memory: (in *pl*., treated as *sing*.) art of assisting memory. —*adj*. pertaining to the mneme.—*adj*. mnemon'ical.—*ns*. mnē'monist, a teacher or practitioner of mnemonics: one from whose memory nothing is erased; Mnemosyne (*nē-mos'i-nē*, or *-moz'*), the Greek Goddess of memory, mother of the Muses.—*adj*. mnemotechnic (*nē-mō-tek'nik*),

cap, a woman's indoor morning cap with puffy crown, a broad band, and frills (*hist*.).—mob it (*obs*.), to go unobtrusively to an unfashionable part of the theatre. [Perh. *Mab*, for *Mabel*; but cf. O.Du. *mop*; mod. Du. *mopmuts*, a woman's nightcap.]

mobby, **mobbie**, *mob'i*, *n*. a spirituous beverage made from sweet-potatoes (*West Indies*): fruit-juice for brandy-making, or brandy made therefrom (*U.S. arch*.). [Carib *mabi*.]

mobile, *mō'bīl*, *-bēl*, *-bil*, *adj*. movable: able to move about: easily, speedily moved: not fixed: changing rapidly: of a liquid, characterised by great fluidity.—*n*. with *great*, *principal*, etc., translation of primum mobile (*obs*.): a moving or movable body or part: an artistic structure, orig. consisting of dangling forms, now sometimes having a base, in which movement is caused by air currents.—*ns*. mobile (*mō'bi-li*; see mob (1)); mobilisation. -z- (*mō-* or *mo-bil-ī-zā'shən*, or *-i-*).—*v.t*. mō'bilise, -ize, to make movable, mobile, or readily available: to put in readiness for service in war: to call into active service, as troops.—*v.i*. to make armed forces ready for war: to undergo mobilisation.—*n*. mobility (*mō-bil'i-ti*), quality of being mobile: description of the drift of ions (including electrons and holes in semiconductors) under applied electric fields, additional to thermal agitation (*electronics*): the mob (*slang*).—mobile shop, one set up in a motor vehicle, driven to customers' homes. [Fr.,—L. *mōbilis*—*movēre*, to move moon, due to refraction from ice crystals floating vertically; **mock′-or′ange**, a tall shrub (Philadelphus, commonly called syringa) of the saxifrage family with strong-scented flowers: a kind of cherry-laurel (*U.S.*); **mock′-priv′et**, a shrub (Phillyrea) akin to privet; **mock sun**, a parhelion or spot in the sun's halo; **mock′-up**, a full-size dummy model: a fabrication.—**mocks the pauses** (*Shak.*, *Ant. and Cleo.*, V, i. 2), perh. throws away the opportunities given by the pauses; **mock turtle soup**, an imitation of turtle soup, made of calf's head or veal. [O.Fr. *mocquer*; origin uncertain.]

mockado, *mok-ä′dō*, (*obs.*) *n.* an inferior cloth of Flemish origin: trumpery. [Prob. It. *mocaiardo*, haircloth.]

mocker-nut, *mok′ər-nut*, *n.* a kind of hickory-nut with kernel difficult to extract.

mocock, *mō-kok′*, **mocuck**, *mō-kuk′*, *n.* an American Indian birch-bark box or basket. [Of Algonquian origin.]

mod, *mod*, *mōd*, *mōd*, *n.* a Highland literary and musical festival. [Gael, *mòd*—O.N. *mōt*; cf. moot.]

Mod, *mod*, *n.* a member of a teenage faction in the 1960s distinguished by special dress (typically neat), etc., from their rivals, the Rockers.

mod. con., *mod kon*, *mod*ern *con*venience, any item of up-to-date plumbing.

mode, *mōd*, *n.* way or manner of acting, doing, happening, or existing: kind: form: manifestation: state of being: that which exists only

material, to be followed in construction: something to be copied: a pattern: an imitation of something on a smaller scale: a person or thing closely resembling another: one who poses for an artist: one who exhibits clothes for a shop by wearing them: a pattern of excellence: an article of standard design or a copy of one: structural type: a medal (*obs.*): a close covering or mould (*Shak.*).—*adj.* of the nature of a model: set up for imitation: completely suitable for imitation, exemplary.—*v.t.* to form after a model: to shape: to make a model or copy of: to form in some plastic material: of a mannequin, to display (a garment) by wearing it.—*v.i.* to practise modelling:—*pr.p.* **mod′elling**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **mod′elled**.—*ns.* **mod′eller**; **mod′elling**, the act or art of making a model of something, a branch of sculpture: rendering of solid form. [O.Fr. *modelle*—It. *modello*, dim. of *modo*—L. *modus*, a measure.]

modena, *mod′i-na*, *n.* a shade of crimson. [*Modena* in Italy.]

moderate, *mod′ə-rāt*, *v.t.* to keep within measure or bounds: to regulate: to reduce in intensity: to make temperate or reasonable: to pacify: to preside as moderator over or at: to decide as an arbitrator (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to become less violent or intense: to preside or act as a moderator.—*adj.* (*-rit*) kept within measure or bounds: not excessive or extreme: temperate: of middle rate.—*n.* one whose views are far from extreme: one of a party in the Scottish Church in the 18th century and early 19th, broad in matters

modest, *mod′ist*, *adj.* restrained by a sense of seemliness: unobtrusive: unpretentious: unassuming: diffident: decent: chaste: pure and delicate, as thoughts or language: not excessive or extreme: moderate.—*adv.* mod′estly.—*n.* mod′esty, the quality or fact of being modest: a slight covering for a low neck. [L. *modestus*—*modus*, a measure.]

modicum, *mod′i-kəm*, *n.* a small quantity: a small person (*obs.*): (disrespectfully) a woman (*obs.*): —*pl.* modicums. [L. neut. of *modicus*, moderate —*modus*.]

modify, *mod′i-fī*, *v.t.* to moderate: to determine the mode of (*philos.*): to change the form or quality of: to alter slightly: to vary: to differentiate: of an adverb, to limit or qualify the sense of (*gram.*): to subject to umlaut (*philol.*): to assess, decree, or award (a payment) (*Scots law*):—*pr.p.* mod′ifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* mod′ified.—*adj.* mod′ifiable.—*n.* modification (*-fi-kā′shən*), act of modifying or state of being modified: result of alteration or change: changed shape or condition: a change due to environment, lasting only as long as the operative conditions (*biol.*).—*adjs.* mod′ificātive, mod′ificātory, tending to modify: causing change of form or condition.—*adj.* mod′ified (*-fīd*), altered by modification: homologous but developed in a different direction (*biol.*).—*n.* mod′ifier (*-fī-ər*), one who modifies: a modifying agent: a diacritic indicating modification, esp. umlaut. [Fr. *modifier*—L. *modificāre*, *-ātum*—

[redacted]

(*op-ər-an′dī*, *-an′dē*), mode of operation, way of working; **modus vivendi** (*vi-ven′dī*, *dē*, *wē-wen′dē*), way of life or living: an arrangement or compromise by means of which those who differ may get on together for a time: such an arrangement between states or between a state and the Pope. [L. *mŏdus*, manner.]

moe, *mō* (*Shak.*). See mo (1), mow (1).

moellon, *mō′ə-lon*, *n.* rubble in mason-work. [Fr.]

Moeso-gothic, *mē-sō-goth′ik*, *adj.* relating to the *Goths* who settled in *Moesia*.—*n.* their language.

mofette, *mō-fet′*, *n.* an opening in the earth giving out carbon dioxide with some nitrogen and oxygen—the last stage of volcanic activity. [Fr., —It. *mofeta*, perh. L. *mephitis*, foul exhalation.]

mofussil, *mō-fus′l*, *n.* in India, all outside the capital or great towns.—*adj.* provincial: rural. [Hind. *mufassil*—Ar. *mufassal*, distinct, separate, pa.p. of *fassala*, to separate.]

moggan, *mog′ən*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a footless stocking. [Origin unknown.]

moggy, mog, *mog′i*, *mog*, *ns.* a cat (*slang*): a pet name for a cow, etc. (*dial.*). [Perh. *Maggie*.]

Mogul, *mō′gul*, *mō-gul′*, *n.* a Mongol or Mongolian, esp. one of the followers of Baber, the conqueror of India (1483-1530): a name applied to the best quality of playing-cards: (without *cap.*) an influential person, magnate.—*adj.* pertaining to the Mogul Empire, architecture, etc.—Great Mogul, the title by which Europeans knew the Emperors of Delhi. [Pers. *Mughul*, properly a Mongol.]

moidore, *moi'dōr*, *-dör*, *n.* a disused gold coin of Portugal. [Port. *moeda d'ouro*, lit. money of gold—L. *monēta*, *dē*, *aurum*.]

moiety, *moi'ə-ti*, *n.* half: one of two parts or divisions: a small share (*Shak.*). [O.Fr. *moite*—L. *medietās*, *-tātis*, middle point, later half—*medius*, middle.]

moil, *moil*, (*arch.*) *v.t.* to wet: to bedaub: to defile.—*v.i.* (*dial.*) to toil: to drudge.—*n.* (*dial.* and *arch.*) a spot: a defilement: labour: trouble: turmoil.—*n.* **moil'er.** [O.Fr. *moillier* (Fr. *mouiller*), to wet—L. *mollis*, soft.]

moineau, *moi'nō*, *n.* a small flat bastion to protect a fortification while being erected. [Fr.]

Moira, *moi'ra*, *n.* a Fate (goddess): fate, destiny.—*pl.* **Moirai** (*-rī*). [Gr. *Moirā.*]

moire, *mwär*, also *mwör*, *mōr*, *moir*, *n.* orig. watered mohair: now watered silk or other fabric with watered appearance.—*adj.* **moiré** (*mwär'ā*, *moi'ri*), watered.—*n.* a watered appearance on cloth or metal surface: sometimes for moire, the material. [Fr., from English mohair.]

moist, *moist*, *adj.* damp: humid: rainy: watery: juicy (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to moisten.—*vs.t.* **moisten** (*mois'n*), to make moist: to wet slightly; **moist'ify**, (jocular) to make moist.—*adv.* **moist'ly.**—*ns.* **moist'ness**; **moist'ure**, moistness: that which makes slightly wet: liquid, esp. in small quantity.—*adj.* **moist'ureless.**—*v.t.* **moist'urise**, **-ize**, to add or restore moisture to.—Also *v.i.*—*n.* **moist'uriser.** [O.Fr. *moiste* (Fr. *moite*).

extended to kindred or similar animals: one who works in darkness or underground (*fig.*): one who sees badly (*fig.*).—**mole'cast**, a molehill; **mole'catcher**, one whose business it is to catch moles; **mole'-crick'et**, a burrowing insect (Gryllotalpa) of the cricket family, with forelegs like a mole's; **mole drainer** (*agri.*), a pointed cylinder on the lower edge of a blade, which is drawn longitudinally through soil to form a drainage channel.—*adj.* **mole'-eyed**, having eyes like those of a mole: seeing imperfectly.—**mole'hill**, a little hill or heap of earth cast up by a mole; **mole'rat**, a name for several burrowing rodents (Spalax, Bathyergus, etc.); **mole'skin**, the skin of a mole: mole's fur: a superior kind of fustian, double-twilled, cropped before dyeing: (in *pl.*) clothes, esp. trousers, made of this fustian; **mole'-spade**, a small spade used by molecatchers.—**make a mountain out of a molehill**, to magnify a trifling matter; **mole out**, to seek, or elicit, bit by bit, as if by burrowing. [M.E. *molle*, *mulle*; cf. Du. *mol*, L.G. *mol*, *mul*; poss. shortened from mouldwarp.]

mole, *mōl*, *n.* a massive breakwater: an ancient Roman mausoleum. [Fr. *môle*—L. *mōlēs*, mass.]

molecule, *mol'i-kūl*, or *mōl'*, *n.* the smallest particle of any substance that retains the properties of that substance: a gram-molecule.—*adj.* **molecular** (*mol-ek'ū-lər*).—*n.* **molecularity** (*mol-ek-ū-lar'i-ti*).—*adv.* **molec'ularly.**—**molecular biology**, study of the molecules of the substances involved in the proc groups: a person of inert habit.—*adjs.* mollus'can, mollus'cous, of or belonging to the Mollusca.—*n.* mollus'cicide (*-ki-sīd*), an agent for destroying molluscs, e.g. snails responsible for spread of disease.—*adj.* mollus'cicidal.—*n.* mollus'coid, a member of a now abandoned division of invertebrates of the Molluscoid'ea, Polyzoa and brachiopods.—*adj.* of the Molluscoidea: like a mollusc. [L. *molluscus*, softish—*mollis*, soft.]

molly, *mol'i*, *n.* (with *cap.*) dim. of *Mary*: a milksop.—*n.* moll'ycoddle, an effeminate fellow. *v.t.* to coddle.—Molly Maguire, a member of an Irish society formed in 1843 to resist government evictions, who disguised themselves as women: a member of a Pennsylvanian secret society formed to resist oppressive conditions in the mines, and crushed in 1877.

mollymawk, *mol'i-mök*. Same as mallemuck.

Moloch, *mō'lok*, *n.* a Semitic god to whom children were sacrificed (also Mo'lech): any cause to which dreadful sacrifice is made or destruction due: an exceedingly spiny harmless Australian lizard.—*v.t.* mo'lochise, -ize, to sacrifice as to Moloch. [Gr. and L. *Moloch*—Heb. *Mōlek*.]

Molossian, *mol-os'i-ən*, *adj.* of *Molossia* or *Molossis* in Epirus, famous in ancient times for its great dogs, a kind of mastiff.—*n.* moloss'us, a metrical foot of three long syllables:—*pl.* moloss'i.

Molotov cocktail, *mol'ə-tof*, a crude form of hand-grenade consisting of a bottle with inflammable liquid, and a wick to be ignited just before the

the bullfight: a moment when, suddenly and dramatically, one is face to face with stark reality—often a testing moment (*fig.*). [L. *mōmentum*, for *movimentum*—*movēre*, *mōtum*, to move.]

mommet. See mammet.

Momus, *mō'məs*, *n.* the god of ridicule. [Latinised from Gr. *mōmos*, blame, reproach, personified.]

mon-. See mon(o)-.

mona, *mō'nə*, *n.* a West African monkey, *Cercopithecus mona*. [It., Sp., or Port. *mona*, monkey.]

monachism, *mon'ək-izm*, *n.* monasticism.—*adjs.* mon'achal, mon'achist.—*n.* Mon'achus, the monk-seal genus. [Gr. *monachos*, solitary—*monos*, single, alone.]

monacid, *mon-as'id*, **monoacid**, *mon-ō-as'id*, *adj.* having one replaceable hydrogen atom: capable of replacing one hydrogen atom of an acid. [mon(o)-.]

monact, *mon'akt*, *adj.* one-rayed.—*adjs.* monact'inal (*-i-nəl* or *-ī'nəl*), monact'ine (*-in*). [Gr. *monos*, single, alone, *aktis*, *-inos*, a ray.]

monad, *mon'ad*, *n.* the number one: a unit: an ultimate unit of being, material and psychical: a spirit: God: a hypothetical primitive living organism or unit of organic life: a flagellate of the genus Monas or akin to it: a univalent element, atom, or radical.—Also *adj.*—*adjs.* monad'ic, -al; monad'iform, like a monad.—*ns.* mon'adism, monadol'ogy, a theory or doctrine of monads, esp. Leibniz's; mon'as, a monad: (with *cap.*), a genus of flagellates. [Gr. *monas* *-ados*, a unit—*monos*, single, alone.]

Monastral blue, green, tradename for certain phthalocyanine pigments.

monatomic, *mon-ə-tom'ik*, *adj.* consisting of one atom: having one replaceable atom or group: univalent. [mon(o)-.]

monaul, monal, *mon'ōl*, *n.* a magnificent Himalayan pheasant (Lophophorus). [Nepali *munāl.*]

monaural, *mon-ō'rəl*, *adj.* having or using only one ear: pertaining to one ear: of a gramophone record, giving the effect of sound from a single direction—not stereophonic. [mon(o)-.]

monaxial, *mon-aks'i-əl*, *adj.* having only one axis.—*adj.* **monax'on,** monaxial.—*n.* a monaxonic sponge spicule.—*adj.* **monaxon'ic.**—*n.pl.* **Monaxon'ida,** an order of sponges with monaxon spicules only. [mon(o)-.]

monazite, *mon'əz-īt*, (*min.*) *n.* a phosphate of cerium, lanthanum, neodymium, praseodymium, and usually thorium, a source of thorium. [Gr. *monazein*, to be solitary—on account of its rarity.]

monchiquite, *mon'shi-kīt*, *n.* a fine-grained lamprophyric rock, composed of olivine and augite with little or no feldspar, in an analcite groundmass. [From the Serra de *Monchique*, in S.W. Portugal.]

Monday, *mun'di*, *n.* the second day of the week.—*adj.* **Mon'dayish,** having the feelings normal after Sunday's activities or inactivities with the prospect of the week's work.—**black Monday, Handsel Monday, Meal Monday, Plough Monday** (see **black,** etc.). [O.E. *mōnan-*

mon'ey-spinner, a money-spider: a successful speculator: anything that brings much money: **mon'ey's-worth,** something as good as money: full value; **mon'ey-taker,** one who receives payments of money, esp. at an entrance-door: one who can be bribed; **mon'eywort,** a round-leaved loosestrife, creeping Jenny.—**for my, our, money,** if I, we, were to choose, express an opinion, etc.; **hard money,** coin; **in the money,** among the prize-winners (*racing*, etc.): well-off; **make money,** to acquire wealth: to make a profit; **money down,** money paid on the spot; **money for jam, old rope,** etc., money obtained without effort; **money of account,** a monetary unit (not represented by current coins) used in keeping accounts; **money talks,** the wealthy have much influence; **pot(s) of money,** a large amount of money; **ready money,** money paid for a thing at the time at which it is bought: money ready for immediate payment. [O.Fr. *moneie* (Fr. *monnaie*)—L. *monēta*, money, a mint, *Monēta* (the reminder) being a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined.]

mong, *mung*, (now *dial.*) *n.* a mixture: a crowd.—**mong'corn, mung'corn,** maslin. [O.E. *gemang.*]

'mong, 'mongst, aphetic for among, amongst.

monger, *mung'gər*, *n.* (chiefly in composition) a dealer—except in a few instances, as *ironmonger*, one who trafficks in a petty, or discreditable way.—*ns.* **mong'ering, mong'ery.** [O.E. *mangere*—L. *mangō*, *-ōnis*, a furbisher, slave-dealer—Gr. *manganeuein*, to use trickery.]

monism, *mon'izm*, *n.* a philosophical theory that all being may ultimately be referred to one category; thus *idealism*, *pantheism*, *materialism* are monisms—as opposed to the dualism of matter and spirit.—*n.* **mon'ist**.—*adjs.* **monist'ic**, **-al**. [Gr. *monos*, single, alone.]

monition, *mon-ish'ən*, *n.* a reminding or admonishing: warning: notice: a summons to appear and answer (*law.*).—*adj.* **mon'itive**, conveying admonition.—*n.* **mon'itor**, one who admonishes: an adviser: a senior pupil who assists in school discipline: a back-board (*obs.*): apparatus for testing transmission in electrical communication: a person employed to monitor: a low ironclad with revolving gun-turrets (from an American ship so named, the first of its kind, 1862): a genus (Varanus) of very large lizards of Africa, Asia, and Australia (from a fancy that they give warning of the presence of a crocodile): a detector for radioactivity: an instrument used in a production process to keep a variable quantity within prescribed limits by transmitting a controlling signal: a screen in a television studio showing the picture being transmitted:—*fem.* **mon'itress**.—*v.t.* to act as monitor to: to check (as the body and clothing of persons working with radioactive materials) for radioactivity: to track, or to control (an aeroplane, guided missile, etc.): to watch, check, supervise.—*v.i.* (*radio*), to tap on to a communication circuit, usu. in order to ascertain that the transmission is that desired: to listen to foreign broadcasts in order to obtain news, code messages, etc.—*adj.* **monitorial** (*-ōr'*, *-ör'*), relating to a monitor.—*adv.* **monito'rially**.—*n.* **mon'itorship**.—*adj.* **mon'itory**, giving admonition

rejuvenescence; **monk'ey-grass**, a coarse fibre from the leaf-stalks of *Attalea funifera*, used for brooms, etc.; **monk'ey-hammer**, a drop-press with a ram, which is raised and let drop freely; **monk'ey-jacket**, a close-fitting jacket; **monk'ey-jar**, a water-monkey; **monk'ey-nut**, the pea-nut or ground-nut (Arachis); **monk'ey-pot**, the round-lidded outer shell of the sapucaia nut; **monk'ey-pump**, a straw let through a gimlet-hole for sucking liquor from a cask; **monk'ey-puzz'le**, the so-called Chile pine, *Araucaria imbricata*, with close-set prickly leaves; **monk'ey-rail**, a light rail above the quarter-rail; **monk'ey-rope**, a forest creeper or liana: a rope round a sailor's waist for working in a dangerous place; **monk'ey-run**, a favourite place of parade and striking up of acquaintance; **monk'ey-shine** (*U.S. slang*), a monkeyish trick; **monk'ey-suit**, a man's evening suit; **monk'ey-tail**, a vertical scroll at the end of a hand-rail; **monk'ey-trick**; **monk'ey-wheel**, a tackle-block over which runs a hoisting-rope; **monk'ey-wrench**, a screw-key with a movable jaw.—**have a monkey on one's back**, to be addicted to drugs; **have, get, one's monkey up**, to be angry; **make a monkey (out) of**, to make a fool of; **suck the monkey**, to drink from a cask through an inserted tube: to drink rum, etc., from a coconut. [Origin doubtful.]

Mon-Khmer, *mōn'kmer'*, *adj.* of a group of Austroasiatic languages that includes *Mon*, spoken in Pegu (Burma), and *Khmer* in Cambodia.

mon(o)-, *mon(-ō)-*, in composition, single. [Gr. *monos*, single, alone.]

mono, *mon'ō*, (*coll.*) *n.* a monaural gramophone record.—Also *adj.*

in brilliance only; **monochro′matism**, monochromatic vision; **mon′ochrome**, representation in one colour: a picture in one colour: monochromy; **monochro′mist**, one who practises monochrome; **mon′ochromy**, the art of monochrome. [Gr. *monochrōmatos—monos*, single, alone, *chrōma*, *-atos*, colour.]

monocle, *mon′ə-kl*, *n.* a single eyeglass. [Fr. *monocle*—Gr. *monos*, L. *oculus*, eye.]

monocline, *mon′ō-klīn*, (*geol.*) *n.* a fold in strata followed by resumption of the original direction. —*adj.* **monoclin′al.** [Gr. *monos*, single, alone, *klīnein*, to cause to slope.]

monoclinic, *mon′ō-klin-ik*, (*crystal.*) *adj.* referable to three unequal axes, two intersecting each other obliquely and at right angles to the third. [Gr. *monos*, single, alone, *klīnein*, to incline.]

monoclinous, *mon′ō-kli-nəs*, or *-klī′*, (*bot.*) *adj.* hermaphrodite. [Gr. *monos*, single, alone, *klīnē*, bed.]

mono-compound, *mon-ō-kom′pownd*, (*chem.*) *n.* a compound containing one atom or group of that which is indicated. [mon(o)-.]

monocoque, *mon-ō-kok′*, *-kōk′*, (*aero.*) *n.* a fuselage or nacelle in which all, or nearly all, structural loads are carried by the skin: a motor vehicle structure in which body and chassis are in one and share stresses: the hull of a boat made in

condition of marriage to one wife or husband at a time, or (now rarely) in life.—*adjs.* **monogamic** (*mon-ō-gam′ik*), **monogamous** (*-og′əm-*).—*n.* **monog′amist.** [Gr. *monos*, single, alone, *gamos*, marriage.]

monogenesis, *mon-ō-jen′i-sis*, *n.* development of offspring from a parent like itself: asexual reproduction: community of origin.—*adj.* **monogenet′ic.**—*ns.* **monogenism** (*-oj′ən-izm*), the doctrine of the common descent of all living things, or of any particular group (esp. mankind) from one ancestor or pair; **monog′enist.**—*adjs.* **monogenist′ic**; **monog′enous.**—*n.* **monog′eny**, descent from one common ancestor or pair: asexual reproduction. [mon(o)-.]

monoglot, *mon′ō-glot*, *n.* one who knows only one language.—Also *adj.* [Gr. *monos*, single, alone, *glōtta*, tongue.]

monogony, *mon-og′ən-i*, *n.* asexual reproduction. [Gr. *monos*, single, alone, *gonos*, begetting.]

monogram, *mon′ə-gram*, *n.* a figure consisting of several letters interwoven or written into one.—*adj.* **monogrammatic** (*-grə-mat′ik*). [Gr. *monos*, single, alone, *gramma*, *grammatos*, a letter.]

monograph, *mon′ə-gräf*, *n.* a treatise written on one particular subject or any branch of it: a systematic account.—*v.t.* to write a monograph upon.—*ns.* **monographer** (*mon-og′rə-fər*), **monog′-**

monomer, *mon′*, *mōn′ə-mər*, *n.* the simplest of any series of compounds having the same empirical formula—opp. to *polymer*. [Gr. *monos*, single, alone, *meros*, part.]

monometallic, *mon-ō-mi-tal′ik*, *adj.* involving or using but one metal as a standard of currency.—*ns.* monometallism (*-met′əl-izm*); monomet′allist. [mon(o)-.]

monometer, *mon-om′i-tər*, (*pros.*) *adj.* consisting of one measure.—*n.* a verse of one measure. [mon(o)-, and meter (1).]

monomial, *mon-ō′mi-əl*, *n.* an algebraic expression of one term only: a name consisting of one word.—Also *adj.* [Ill-formed from Gr. *monos*, single, alone, L. *nōmen*, name.]

monomorphic, *mon-ō-mör′fik*, *adj.* existing in one form only.—*adj.* monomor′phous. [Gr. *monos*, single, alone, *morphē*, form.]

monomyarian, *mon-ō-mi-ā′ri-ən*, *adj.* having one adductor muscle. [Gr. *monos*, single, alone, *mȳs*, *myos*, muscle.]

mononuclear, *mon-ō-nū′kli-ər*, *adj.* having a single nucleus: monocyclic.—*n.* (*med.*) mononucleosis (*mon-ō-nūk-li-ō′sis*), the presence in the blood of an abnormally large number of a type of leucocytes.—See also infectious mononucleosis under infect. [mon(o)-.]

monopetalous, *mon-ō-pet′ə-ləs*, (*bot.*) *adj.* having petals united. [mon(o)-.]

monophagous, *mon-of′ə-gəs*, *adj.* having only one kind of food.—*n.* monoph′agy (*-ji*), feeding on one food: eating alone. [Gr. *monos*, single, alone, *phagein* (aor.), to eat.]

of dealing in anything: exclusive command or possession: that of which one has such a sole power, privilege, command, or possession.—*v.t.* monop′olise, -ize, to have a monopoly of: to keep to oneself: to engross.—*ns.* monop′oliser, -z-, monop′olist.—*adj.* monopolis′tic. [L. *monopōlium*—Gr. *monopōlion*—*monos*, single, alone, *pōleein*, to sell.]

monoprionidian, *mon-ō-prī-ə-nid′i-ən*, *adj.* serrated on one side (of graptolites). [Gr. *monos*, single, alone, *priōn*, a saw.]

monopteros, *mon-op′tər-os*, monopteron, *-on*, *n.* a circular Greek temple with one ring of columns.—*adj.* monop′teral. [Gr. *monos*, single, alone, *pteron*, a wing.]

monoptote, *mon′op-tōt*, *n.* a word with but one case-form. [Gr. *monoptōtos*—*monos*, single, alone, and *ptōtos*, fallen; cf. *ptōsis*, case (see case).]

monorail, *mon′ō-rāl*, *n.* a railway with carriages running astride of, or suspended from, one rail.—Also *adj.* [mon(o)-.]

monorchid, *mon-ōr′kid*, *adj.* having only one testicle.—*n.* monorch′ism. [Faultily formed from Gr. *monorchis*—*monos*, single, alone, *orchis*, *-eōs*, testicle.]

monorhine, *mon′ō-rīn*, *adj.* having one nostril.—Also monorhin′al. [Gr. *monos*, single, alone, *rhis*, *rhinos*, nose.]

monorhyme, *mon′ə-rīm*, *n.* a series or tirade of lines all rhyming together.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* mon′orhymed. [mon(o)-.]

monosaccharide, *mon-ō-sak′ə-rīd*, *n.* a simple

monotint, *mon'ə-tint*, *n*. drawing or painting in a single tint. [mon(o)-.]

monotocous, *mon-ot'ə-kəs*, *adj*. producing single offspring at a time: fruiting once only. [Gr. *monos*, single, alone, *tokos*, birth, offspring.]

monotone, *mon'ə-tōn*, *n*. a single, unvaried tone or utterance: a succession of sounds having the same pitch: continued or extended sameness: sameness in colour.—*adj*. in monotone.—*v.t*. and *v.i*. to sing, declaim, speak, utter, in monotone.—*adjs*. **monotonic** (*-ton'ik*), in monotone: of a function or sequence, having the property of either never increasing or never decreasing; **monotonous** (*mon-ot'ə-nəs*), uttered in one unvaried tone: marked by dull uniformity.—*adv*. **monot'onously**.—*ns*. **monot'onousness**; **monot'ony**, dull uniformity of tone or sound: want of modulation in speaking or reading: irksome sameness or want of variety (*fig*.). [Gr. *monos*, single, alone, *tonos*, a tone.]

Monotremata, *mon-ō-trē'mə-ta*, *n.pl*. the lowest order of Mammalia, having a single opening for the genital and digestive organs.—*adj*. **monotre'matous**—also **mon'otreme**.—*n*. **mon'otreme**, a member of the Monotremata. [Gr. *monos*, single, alone, *trēma*, *-atos*, a hole.]

monotroch, *mon'ō-trok*, (*Scott*, *facet*.) *n*. a wheelbarrow. [Gr. *monos*, single, alone, *trochos*, wheel.]

Monotropa, *mon-ot'rə-pa*, *n*. a genus akin to wintergreen—the bird's-nest and Indian-pipe, nourished by a fungal mycorrhiza in humus.

an abnormally formed animal or plant: a grotesque animal: a gigantic animal: anything gigantic: anything horrible from ugliness or wickedness.—*adj*. gigantic, huge.—*n*. **monstrosity** (*-stros'i-ti*; *obs*. **monstruos'ity**), the state or fact of being monstrous: marked abnormality: an abnormally formed animal, plant, part, or object: anything outrageously constructed.—*adj*. **mon'strous** (*obs*. **mon'struous**), out of the common course of nature: enormous: wonderful: horrible: outrageous: preposterous.—*adv*. (*arch*.) exceedingly.—*adv*. **mon'strously**.—*n*. **mon'strousness**. [Fr. *monstre*—L. *mōnstrum*, an evil omen, a monster—*monēre*, *monitum*, to warn.]

monstrance, *mon'strəns*, *n*. the receptacle in which the consecrated host is exposed in R.C. churches for the adoration of the people. [O.Fr.,—L. *mōnstrāre*, to show.]

monstre sacré, *mɔ̃-str' sak-rā*, a person (esp. in the world of theatre or cinema) whose appeal to the public is increased by his eccentricity. [Fr., sacred monster.]

montage, *mɔ̃-täzh'*, *n*. selection and piecing together of material for a cinematograph film with a view to effect: (act or process of making) a composite photograph: setting-up, assemblage, superimposition: a picture made partly by sticking objects on the canvas. [Fr.,—*monter*, to mount.]

Montagnard, *mɔ̃-tä-nyär*, one of the Mountain or the extreme democratic wing of the French of education, insisting on spontaneity and freedom from restraint.

montgolfier, *mon(t)-gol'fi-ər*, *n.* a fire-balloon. [From the brothers *Montgolfier*, of Annonay, who sent up the first in 1783.]

month, *munth*, *n.* the moon's period: one of the twelve conventional divisions of the year, or its length—a *calendar* month.—*n.* **month'ling**, a month-old child.—*adj.* **month'ly**, performed in a month: done, recurring, or appearing once a month.—*n.* a monthly publication: a monthly rose: (*pl.*) the menses.—*adv.* once a month: in every month.—**monthly nurse**, a nurse attending a woman in the first month after childbirth; **monthly rose**, a rose supposed to bloom every month; **month's mind** (see **mind**).—**anomalistic month**, the interval between the moon's perigee passages = 27·5545 days; **lunar month**, a month reckoned by the moon: a synodic month; **month of Sundays**, a tediously long time; **sidereal**, or **stellar, month**, the time in which the moon passes round the ecliptic to the same point among the stars = 27·3217 days; **solar month**, one-twelfth of a solar year; **synodic month**, the period of the moon's phases = 29·5306 days; **tropical**, or **periodic, month**, from the moon's passing the equinox till she again reaches it = 27·3216 days. [O.E. *mōnath*—*mōna*, moon.]

monticellite, *mon-ti-sel'it*, *n.* an orthorhombic calcium magnesium silicate. [After the Italian mineralogist Teodoro *Monticelli* (1759-1845).]

monticolous, *mon-tik'ə-ləs*, *adj.* mountain-dwelling. [L. *monticola*, a mountain-dweller—*mōns*,

heat of temper (*obs.*).—*adv.* **mood'ily**.—*n.* **mood'iness**, sullenness.—*adjs.* **mood'y**, indulging in moods: sullen: angry (*obs.*); **mood'y-mad** (*Shak.*), mad with anger. [O.E. *mōd*, mind; cf. Ger. *mut*, courage.]

mooi, *mō'i*, (*Afrik.*) *adj.* fine—a general word of commendation. [From Du.]

mooktar. See **mukhtar**.

mool, *mōōl*, a Scots form of mould.

moola(h). See **mulla(h)**.

moon, *mōōn*, *n.* the earth's satellite: a satellite: a month: anything in the shape of a moon or crescent: a crescent-shaped outwork (*fort.*).—*v.t.* to adorn with moons or crescents.—*v.i.* to wander about or gaze vacantly at anything.—*adj.* **mooned**, marked with the figure of a moon.—*n.* **moon'er**, one who moons about.—*adjs.* **moon'ish**, like the moon: variable: inconstant; **moon'less**, destitute of moonlight; **moon'y**, of or relating to the moon: moon-like: crescent-shaped: bearing a crescent: round and shining: moonlit: inclined to moon: fatuous: tipsy (*slang*).—*n.* a noodle.—**moon'beam**, a beam of light from the moon.—*adj.* **moon'-blind**, affected with moon-eye: blinded by the moon: night-blind: dim-sighted, purblind.—**moon'-bow**, a rainbow cast by the moon; **moon'calf**, a false conception or fleshy mass formed in the womb: a monster: a deformed creature: a dolt; **moon'-eye**, a disease affecting horses' eyes: an American freshwater shad-like fish; **moon'face**, a full, round face—a point of beauty in the East.—*adj.* **moon'-faced**.—**moon'-fish**, the opah or other silvery disk-shaped fish; **moon'-flower**, the ox-

moonshee. Same as **munshi.**

Moon-type, *mōōn′-tīp, n.* a system of embossed lettering for the blind, invented by Dr William *Moon* (1847).

moop. Same as **moup.**

moor, *mōōr. n.* a wide tract of untilled ground, often covered with heath, and having a poor, peaty soil: a heath: (*Scot.*) **muir** (*mûr, mār, mūr*).—*adjs.* **moor′ish, moor′y,** resembling a moor: sterile: marshy: boggy.—**moor′-band,** a hard ferruginous layer formed under moorland soil (also **moor′-band pan, moor′-pan**); **moor′-buzz′ard,** the marsh-harrier; **moor′cock, moor′-fowl,** red, or black, grouse; **moor′hen,** water-hen: female moorfowl; **moor′-ill** (Scot.), a cattle disease of moorland districts, marked by haemoglobin in the urine; **moor′land,** a tract of moor: moorish country.—*adj.* of moorland.—**moor′log,** a deposit of decayed woody material under a marsh, etc.; **moor′man,** a dweller in moors; **moor′-pout, muir′-pout, -poot** (*-powt, -pōōt*), a young grouse. [O.E. *mōr.*]

moor, *mōōr, v.t.* to fasten by cable or anchor.—*v.i.* to make fast a ship, boat, etc.: to be made fast.—*ns.* **moor′age,** condition of being moored: act of mooring: a due paid for mooring: a place for mooring; **moor′ing,** act of mooring: that which serves to moor or confine a ship: (in *pl.*) the place or condition of a ship thus moored.—**moor′ing-mast.** [Prob. from an unrecorded O.E. word answering to M.Du. *mâren.*]

Moor, *mōōr, n.* a M

adj. **mop′-head′ed,** having a shaggy, unkempt head of hair.—**mop′stick,** the handle of a mop: a hand-rail nearly circular in section: (also **map′stick**) a rod for raising a piano damper; **mop′-up′,** an action of mopping up.—**mops and brooms,** half-drunk: out of sorts; **mop up,** to clear away or clean up with a mop: to clear away, dispose of, what is left of the enemy; **Mop(p), Mrs,** a cleaner, charwoman. [Possibly from O.Fr. *mappe*—L. *mappa,* a napkin; or possibly from the name *Mabel.*]

mop, *mop, n.* a grimace.—*v.i.* to grimace—*n., v.i.* often **mop and mow.** [Cf. Du. *moppen,* to pout.]

mope, *mōp, v.i.* to go aimlessly and listlessly: to yield to low spirits.—*v.t.* to make spiritless.—*n.* a listless person: (esp. in *pl.*) moping.—*adv.* **mop′ingly.**—*adj.* **mop′ish,** dull: spiritless.—*adv.* **mop′ishly.**—*ns.* **mop′ishness; mop′us,** one who mopes.—*adj.* **mop′y.** [Origin obscure.]

moped, *mō′ped,* a *mo*tor-assisted *ped*al cycle.

mopoke, *mō′pōk, n.* an Australian frogmouth: a New Zealand owl: a silly.—Also **mope′hawk, more′-pork.** [From the cry of the owl and of a kindred Australian species, mistakenly attributed to the frogmouth.]

Mopp, Mrs. Same as **Mop, Mrs.**

mopus, *mop′əs,* **mawpus,** *mö′pəs,* (*slang*) *n.* a small coin.

moquette, *mō-ket′, n.,* a carpet and soft furnishing material with a loose velvety pile—the back, thick canvas, etc. [Fr.]

mor'aller (*Shak.*), a moralist.—*adv.* mor'ally, in a moral manner: in respect of morals: to all intents and purposes, practically.—moral agent, one who acts under a knowledge of right and wrong; moral certainty, a likelihood great enough to be acted on, although not capable of being certainly proved; moral courage, power of facing disapprobation and ridicule; moral defeat, a success so qualified as to count as a defeat, or to point towards defeat; moral faculty, moral sense; moral law, a law or rules for life and conduct, founded on what is right and wrong: the law of conscience: that part of the Old Testament which relates to moral principles, esp. the ten commandments; moral philosophy, ethics; Moral Rearmament, a movement succeeding the Oxford Group in 1938, advocating absolute private and public morality (abbrev. M.R.A.); moral sense, that power of the mind which knows or judges actions to be right or wrong, and determines conduct accordingly: (or moral interpretation, etc.) tropological interpretation of e.g. the Bible, finding of secondary meaning; moral support, the help afforded by approbation; moral theology, ethics treated with reference to a divine source; moral victory, a defeat in appearance, but in some important sense a real victory. [L. *mōrālis—mōs*, *mōris*, manner, custom, (esp. in *pl.*) morals.]

morall, (Shak., *Mids. N. Dr.*) *n.* emended by editors to mural, but possibly a misprint for wall.

lɔ̄; *mus.*), a drawingroom piece. [Fr.; see morsel.]

mordacious, *mör-dā'shəs*, *adj.* given to biting: biting in quality (*lit.* or *fig.*).—*adv.* mordā'ciously.—*ns.* mordacity (*-das'i-ti*), mordancy (*mör'dən-si*).—*adj.* mor'dant, biting: incisive: serving to fix dyes, paints, gold-leaf.—*n.* a corroding substance: any substance that combines with and fixes a dyestuff in material that cannot be dyed direct: a substance used to cause paint or gold-leaf to adhere.—*v.t.* to treat with a mordant.—*adv.* mor'dantly. [L. *mordēre*, to bite.]

mordent, *mör'dənt*, (*mus.*) *n.* a grace in which the principal note is preceded in performance by itself and the note below (twice in the double mordent): the character indicating it: sometimes extended to other graces.—inverted mordent, the pralltriller. [Ger.,—It. *mordente.*]

more, *mōr*, *mör*, *adj.* (serving as *comp.* of many and much) in greater number or quantity: greater in size or importance (now *rare*): additional: other besides.—*adv.* to a greater degree: rather: again: longer: further: moreover.—*n.* a greater thing: something further or in addition:—*superl.*, *adj.* and *adv.* most (*mōst*).—*adj.* mo'rish, more'ish, such that one wants more.—any more, anything additional: further; more and more, continually increasing; more by token, in proof of this, besides; more or less, about: in round numbers; no more, nothing in addition: never again: no longer in existence: dead. [O.E.

[redacted]

being valid, the children legitimate, but unable to inherit the higher rank, the wife (if the lower-born) not being granted the husband's title.—*adv.* **morganat'ically.** [L.L. *morganātica*, a gift from a bridegroom to his bride; cf. Ger. *morgengabe*, O.E. *morgengifu*, a morning gift.]

morgay, *mōr'gā, n.* the small spotted dogfish or bounce. [Cornish and Welsh *morgi*—*mōr*, sea, *ci*, dog.]

morgen, *mör'gən, n.* a unit of land-measurement—in Holland, S. Africa, and parts of the U.S.A., a little over two acres; in Norway, Denmark, and Prussia, about two-thirds of an acre. [Du. and Ger.; perh. *morgen*, morning, hence a morning's ploughing.]

morgenstern, *mör'gən-stûrn, -shtern, n.* a morning-star (weapon). [Ger.]

Morglay, *mör'glā, n.* Sir Bevis of Hampton's sword: hence, a sword. [Cf. claymore.]

morgue, *mörg, n.* a place where dead bodies are laid out for identification: a place, as in a newspaper office, where miscellaneous material for reference is kept. [Fr.]

morgue, *mōrg, n.* hauteur. [Fr.]

moria, *mō'ri-ə, mö', n.* folly. [Gr. *mōriā*.]

moribund, *mor'i-bund, adj.* about to die: in a dying state.—*n.* **moribund'ity.** [L. *moribundus*—*morī*, to die.]

moriche, *mor-ē'chā, n.* the miriti palm. [Carib.]

morigeration, *mō-rij-ə-rā'shən, mö-, n.* deferential behaviour.—*adjs.* **morig'erate, morig'erous.** [L.

without teeth or claws; **morned** (*her.*), blunted. [Fr. *morner* (pa.p. *morné*), to blunt.]

morne, *mörn, adj.* dismal, gloomy, sombre. [Fr.]

morning, *mörn'ing, n.* the first part of the day: the early part of anything: an early dram (chiefly *Scot.*): a slight repast before recognised breakfast (*dial.*).—*adj.* of the morning: taking place or being in the morning.—*adv.* **morn'ings,** (now *rare* or *dial.*) in the morning.—**morn'ing-dress,** dress, esp. formal dress, worn in early part of day, as opp. to *evening-dress*; **morn'ing-gift,** a gift made by the husband to the wife on the morning after marriage; **morn'ing-glo'ry,** a plant of the genus *Ipomoea* (esp. *Ipomoea purpurea*) or *Convolvulus*, with showy flowers of various colours; **morn'ing-gown,** a gown for wearing in the morning; **morn'ing-land,** the east; **morn'ing-prayer,** prayer in the morning: matins; **morn'ing-room,** a sittingroom for use in the morning; **morn'ing-sick'ness,** nausea and vomiting in the morning, common in the early stages of pregnancy; **morn'ing-star,** a planet, esp. Venus, when it rises before the sun: a precursor: a mediaeval weapon, a spiky ball attached directly or by a chain to a handle; **morn'ing-tide,** the morning time: early part; **morn'ing-watch,** the watch between 4 and 8 a.m. [Contr. of M.E. *morwening*; cf. morn.]

Moro, *mōr'ō, mör'ō, n.* one of any of the tribes of Muslim Malays in the Philippine Islands. [Sp., lit. moor, L. *Maurus*.]

phot'ropy, the effect on crystalline form of the addition or substitution of an element or radical. [Gr. *morphē*, form.]

Morpho, *mör'fō*, *n*. a tropical American genus of brilliant and gigantic butterflies, often bright blue. [Gr. *Morphō*, a name of Aphrodite.]

morrhua, *mor'ōō-ə*, *n*. an old generic, now specific, name of the cod (*Gadus morrhua*). [L.L. *morrua*.]

morris, morrice, *mor'is*, **morr'is-dance**, *ns*. a dance, according to some of Moorish origin, which came to be associated with May games, with (latterly) Maid Marian, Robin Hood, the hobby-horse, and other characters, who had bells attached to their dress: a tune for the dance.—*v.i.* **morr'is**, to perform by dancing.—*ns*. **morr'is-dancer**; **morr'is-pike** (*Shak*.), a Moorish pike. [Moorish.]

morris. See **meril** (for nine men's morris, etc.).

Morris-tube, *mor'is-tūb*, *n*. a small-bore rifle-barrel inserted in the breech of a larger, for short-range practice. [R. *Morris* (d. 1891), the inventor.]

morrow, *mor'ō*, *n*. the day following the present: tomorrow: the next following day: the time immediately after any event. [M.E. *morwe* for *morwen*; cf. morn.]

morse, *mörs*, *n*. the walrus. [Lappish *morsa*, or Finn. *mursu*.]

morse, *mörs*, *n*. the fastening of a cope. [L. *morsus*, a bite, catch.]

Morse, *mörs*, *n*. signalling by a code in which each letter is represented by a combination of dashes

life-line, etc.: a cement of lime, sand, and water. —*v.t.* to join or plaster with mortar: to bombard with a mortar.—**mor'tar-board**, a square board, with a handle beneath, for holding mortar: a square-topped college cap. [O.E. *mortere*—L. *mortārium*, a mortar, matter pounded.]

mortgage, *mör'gij*, *n*. a conditional conveyance of, or lien upon, land or other property as security for the performance of some condition (as the payment of money), becoming void on the performance of the condition: the act of conveying, or the deed effecting it.—*v.t.* to pledge as security for a debt.—*ns*. **mortgagee'**, one to whom a mortgage is made or given; **mort'gagor** (*-jər*), one who mortgages his property.—Also (sometimes) **mort'gager.** [O.Fr.,—*mort*, dead, *gage*, a pledge.]

mortice. See **mortise.**

mortician, *mör-tish'ən*, (*U.S.*) *n*. an undertaker. [L. *mors*, *mortis*, death.]

mortiferous, *mör-tif'ər-əs*, *adj*. death-bringing: fatal.—*n*. **mortif'erousness.** [L. *mors*, *mortis*, death, *ferre*, to bring.]

mortify, *mör'ti-fī*, *v.t.* to kill (*obs*.): to destroy the vital functions of: to deaden: to subdue by severities and penance: to vex in a humiliating way: to dispose of by mortification (*Scots law*). —*v.i.* to lose vitality: to gangrene: to be subdued: to practise asceticism:—*pr.p*. **mor'tifying**; *pa.t*. and *pa.p*. **mor'tified.**—*adj*. **mortif'ic**, death-bringing: deadly.—*n*. **mortification** (*mōr-ti-fi-kā'shən*), act of mortifying or state of being mortified: the death of part of the body: a blended.—*adj.* relating to, or composed of, mosaic.—*adv.* **mosā'ically.**—*ns.* **mosā'icism** (*-i-sizm*), presence side by side of patches of tissue of unlike constitution; **mosā'icist** (*-i-sist*), a worker in mosaic.—**mosaic gold**, an alloy of copper and zinc, ormolu, a stannic sulphide; **mosaic map**, a composite photographic map made from aerial photographs. [Fr. *mosaïque*—L.L. *mosaicum*, *mūsaicum*—*mūsa*—Gr. *mousa*, a muse; cf. L.L. *mūsaeum* or *mūsivum* (*opus*), mosaic (work).]

Mosasauros, *mō-sə-sö'rəs*, *n.* a gigantic Cretaceous fossil pythonomorph reptile. [L. *Mosa*, the Maas, near which the first was found, Gr. *sauros*, a lizard.]

moschatel, *mos-kə-tel'*, *n.* a small plant (*Adoxa moschatellina*), constituting in itself the Adoxaceae (by some included in the honeysuckle family), with pale-green flowers and a supposed musky smell. [Fr. *moscatelle*—It. *moschatella*—*moscato*, musk.]

moschiferous, *mos-kif'ər-əs*, *adj.* producing musk. [L.L. *moschus*, Gr. *moschos*, musk, L. *ferre*, to bring.]

mose, *mōz*, *v.i.* only in Shak., *Taming of the Shrew*, III, ii. 51—**to mose in the chine**, to have glanders. [Supposed to be for *mourn in the chine*, perh.—Fr. *morve d'eschine*, glanders, running from the spine: the morbid matter of glanders was thought to come from the spine. Another suggestion is that *mose* is for *pose*, catarrh, turned into a verb.]

cheep'er (*Scot.*), the titlark; **moss'-crop** (*Scot.*), cotton-grass; **moss'-flow** (*Scot.*), a watery bog.—*adj.* **moss'-grown**, covered with moss.—**moss'-hag'**, **-hagg'** (*Scot.*), a pit or slough in a bog; **moss'land**, wet, peaty land; **moss'-litt'er**, a loose mass of lumps of peaty material; **moss'-plant**, a plant of moss: the sexual generation in the life-history of a moss, on which the asexual generation is parasitic; **moss'-rose**, a variety of rose having a moss-like growth on and below the calyx; **moss'-troop'er**, one of the freebooters that used to infest the mosses of the Border.—*n.* and *adj.* **moss'-troop'ing.**—**club-moss** (see lycopod); **Iceland moss** (see Iceland). [O.E. *mōs*, bog; Du. *mos*, Ger. *moos*, moss, bog.]

mossbunker, *mos'bung-kər*, *n.* the menhaden. [Du. *mars-banker*, the scad or horse-mackerel.]

most, *mōst*, *adj.* (*superl.* of **more**) greatest: in greatest quantity or number.—*adv.* in the highest degree: almost (*U.S.* and *dial.*; perhaps aphetic).—*n.* the greatest number or quantity.—*advs.* **most'ly**, for the most part; **most'what** (*Spens.*), for the most part, mostly.—**at (the) most**, at the utmost computation; **for the most part**, chiefly: in the main; **make the most of** (see make). [The Northumbrian form *māst* (*Scot.* maist) may have occurred in O.E. beside the ordinary form *mǣst*; or the vowel may come from analogy with the comparative; cf. Ger. *meist*.]

mot, *mot*, (*obs.*) *n.* a motto: a hunter's horn-call. [Fr.,—L. *muttum*, a murmur.]

moth'-hunter, a goatsucker. [O.E. *moththe*, *mohthe*; Ger. *motte*.]

mother, *mudh'ər*, *n.* a female parent: a matron: that which has produced anything: the female head of a religious house or other establishment: a familiar term of address to, or prefix to the name of, an old woman; extended to an ancestress, a stepmother, mother-in-law, foster-mother, an apparatus for chicken-rearing: the womb (*obs.*): hysteria (*obs.*).—*adj.* received by birth, as it were from one's mother: being a mother: acting the part of a mother: originating: used to produce others from.—*v.t.* to give birth to: to acknowledge, to adopt, to treat (especially irksomely) as a son or daughter: to foster: to attribute the maternity of authorship of (with *on* or *upon*): to find a mother for.—*ns.* **moth'erhood**, state of being a mother; **moth'ering**, a rural English custom of visiting the mother church or one's parents on Mid-Lent Sunday (Mothering Sunday).—*adj.* **moth'erless**, without a mother.—*n.* **moth'erliness**.—*adj.* **moth'erly**, pertaining to, or becoming, a mother: like a mother.—**moth'er-cell'** (*biol.*), a cell that gives rise to others by division; **moth'er-church**, the church from which others have sprung: a principal church; **moth'er-cit'y**, one from which another was founded as a colony; **moth'er-coun'try, -land**, the country of one's birth: the country from which a colony has gone out; **moth'ercraft**, knowledge and skill required for care of child; **moth'er-fig'ure**, an older woman who symbolises for one the

motion, *mō'shən*, *n.* the act, state, manner, of changing place: a single movement: change of posture: power of moving or of being moved: agitation: a natural impulse: a working in the mind: a feeling: an emotion: a prompting: an instigation: a formal proposal put before a meeting: an application to a court, during a case before it, for an order or rule that something be done, esp. something incidental to the progress of the cause rather than its issue: evacuation of the intestine: a piece of mechanism: progression of a part (*mus.*): a puppet show (*obs.*): a puppet (*Shak.*): (in *pl.*) faeces.—*v.t.* to direct or indicate by a gesture: to move, propose: to make a movement indicating as one's intention (*obs.*): to give motion to.—*v.i.* to offer a proposal.—*adj.* **mō'tional**.—*n.* **mō'tionist**, one who is skilled in motions.—*adj.* **mō'tionless**, without motion. — **mō'tion-man** (*obs.*), a puppet-showman; **mō'tion-pic'ture**, a cinematograph film.—**angular motion**, change of angle between a standard direction and a line joining the moving object and a fixed point; **go through the motions**, to make a half-hearted attempt: to pretend; **laws of motion**, Newton's three laws: (1) Every body continues in its state of rest, or of uniform motion in a straight line, except so far as it may be compelled by force to change that state; (2) Change of motion is proportional to force applied, and takes place in the direction of the straight line in which the force acts; (3) To every action pertaining to muscular movement or the sense of muscular movement.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to convey, traverse, or travel by a motor vehicle.—*adj.* **moto'rial, motory.**—*n.* **motorisā'tion, -z-.**—*v.t.* **mo'torise, -ize,** to furnish with, or adapt to the use of, a motor or motors: to interpret or imagine in terms of motor sensation.—*ns.* **mo'torist,** one who drives a motor-car, esp. for pleasure; **moto'rium,** that part of the nervous system concerned in movement.—*adj.* **mo'tory,** causing, conveying, imparting motion: motor.—**mo'tor-ban'dit,** a robber who uses a motor-car; **mo'tor-bi'cycle, -boat, -bus, -car, -coach, -cy'cle, -launch, -lorr'y, -ship,** one driven by a motor; **motorcade** (*mō'tər-kād*; after cavalcade), a procession of motor-cars; **mo'tor-cy'cling; mo'tor-cy'clist.**—*adjs.* **mo'tor-driven,** driven by a motor; **mo'tor-jet,** a reciprocating engine with a fan for jet-propulsion; **mo'torman,** a man who controls a motor, esp. that of a tram-car; **mo'tor-trac'tion,** the conveyance of loads, including passengers, by motor vehicles; **mo'tor-trac'tor,** an internal-combustion engine for hauling loads, esp. for drawing agricultural implements; **mo'torway,** a road for motor traffic, esp. one for fast traffic with no crossings on the same level. [L. *mōtor*—*movēre*, to move.]

motorail, *mō'tō-rāl*, *n.* a system of carrying cars and passengers by train on certain routes. [motor.]

motoscafo, *mō-tō-skä'fō*, (It.) a motor-boat:—*pl.*

grave (*Scot.* mouls, mools, *mōōlz*): soil rich in decayed matter.—*v.t.* to cover with soil.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to moulder.—*v.i.* **mould'er,** to crumble to mould: to turn to dust: to waste away gradually.—*v.t.* to turn to dust.—*adj.* **mould'y,** like, or of the nature of, mould.—**mould'-board,** the curved plate in a plough which turns over the soil. [O.E. *molde*; Ger. dialect *molt*, *molten*, Goth. *mulda*.]

mould (*U.S.* mold), *mōld*, *n.* a woolly growth on bread, cheese, or other vegetable or animal matter: any one of various small fungi (Mucor, Penicillium, etc.) of different classes, forming such growths.—*v.i.* to become mouldy.—*v.t.* to cause or allow to become mouldy.—*n.* **mould'iness.**—*adj.* **mould'y,** overgrown with mould: like mould: stale: musty. [M.E. *mowle*; cf. O.N. *mygla*.]

mould (*U.S.* mold), *mōld*, *n.* a templet: matrix in which a cast is made: a formed surface from which an impression is taken: the foundation upon which certain manufactured articles are built up: a thing formed in a mould, esp. a jelly or blancmange: nature: form: model: a pattern: that which is or may be moulded: a set of mouldings (*archit.*).—*v.t.* to knead: to mix (*obs.*): to shape: to model: to form in a mould.—*adj.* **mould'able.**—*ns.* **mould'er; mould'ing,** the process of shaping, esp. any soft substance: anything formed by or in a mould: an ornamental edging or band projecting from a wall or other surface, as a fillet, astragal, bead, etc.:

[redacted]

upward: to extend backward in time: to rise in level or amount: to amount (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to climb, ascend: to get up on: to cover or copulate with: to cause to rise, to lift, raise, erect: to place upon anything high: to put on horseback, or the like: to furnish with an animal, bicycle, etc., to ride on: to fix in a setting, on a support, stand, or mount: to furnish with accessories: to put in position and state of readiness for use or exhibition: to stage: to be armed with: to carry, wear, or put on: to put into operation, carry out.—*n.* a rise: an act of mounting: manner of mounting: a step to mount by: a signal for mounting: a riding animal or cycle: that upon which a thing is placed or in which it is set for fixing, strengthening, embellishing, esp. the card surrounding a picture, or the slide, cover-glass, etc., used in mounting an object for the microscope.—*adj.* **mount'ed**, on horseback: furnished with horses: set on high: raised on steps, generally three, as a cross (*her.*): set up: set.—*ns.* **mount'er**; **mount'ing**; **mount'y, mount'ie** (*coll.*), a Canadian mounted policeman.—**mount'ing-block**, a block or stone to enable one to mount a horse.—**mount guard** (see guard). [Fr. *monter*, to go up—L. *mōns*, *montis*, mountain.]

mountain, *mownt'in*, *n.* a high hill: a wine made from mountain grapes: in Ireland, wild pasture land: (*cap.*) the extreme party in the French Revolution (see also Montagnard).—*adj.* of or relating to a mountain: growing, dwelling, or found on or among mountains.—*adj.* **mount'-**

harangues and plays the fool: a buffoon: a charlatan.—*v.t.* to win, effect, render, by mountebankery.—*v.i.* (or *v.t.* with *it*) to play the mountebank.—*ns.* **moun'tebankery, moun'tebanking, moun'tebankism.** [It. *montimbanco*, *montambanco*—*montare*, to mount, *in*, on, *banco*, bench.]

mountenance, mountenaunce, *mount'ən-əns, -äns*, (*Spens.*) *n.* amount: distance. [App. O.Fr. *montance*, assimilated to maintenance; cf. mount, mountant.]

moup, moop, *mōōp*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to nibble: to mumble.—*v.i.* to consort. [Origin obscure.]

mourn, *mōrn*, *mörn*, (*rare*) *mōōrn*, *v.i.* to grieve: to be sorrowful: to wear mourning: to murmur as in grief.—*v.t.* to grieve for: to utter in a sorrowful manner.—*n.* **mourn'er**, one who mourns: one who attends a funeral, especially a relative of the deceased: a person hired to lament or weep for the dead: a penitent at a revival meeting (*U.S.*).—*adj.* **mourn'ful**, causing, suggesting, or expressing sorrow: feeling grief. —*adv.* **mourn'fully.**—*n.* **mourn'fulness.** —*adj.* **mourn'ing**, grieving: lamenting.—*n.* the act of expressing grief: the dress of mourners, or other tokens of mourning—also (*Scot.*) in *pl.*—*adv.* **mourn'ingly.**—**mourn'ing-bord'er**, a black margin used on notepaper, etc., by those in mourning: a dirty edge on a finger-nail (*coll.*); **mourn'ing-bride**, the sweet scabious (*Scabiosa atropurpurea*); **mourn'ing-cloak'**, an undertaker's cloak, formerly worn at a funeral; **mourn'ing-coach'**, a closed carriage for carryin

(Myosurus) with a spike of seed-vessels very like the tail of a mouse; **mouse′-trap**, a trap for mice: any cheese of indifferent quality. [O.E. *mūs*, pl. *mȳs*; Ger. *maus*, L. *mūs*, Gr. *mȳs*, mouse, muscle.]

mousmee, mousmé, *mōōs′mā*, *n.* a Japanese girl, esp. a waitress. [Jap. *musume*.]

mousquetaire, *mōōs-kə-ter′*, *n.* a musketeer: a woman's cloak trimmed with ribbons, with large buttons, fashionable about 1855: a broad turn-over linen collar worn a few years earlier.—**mousquetaire glove**, a woman's glove, long-armed, loose at top, without slit lengthwise. [Fr.]

moussaka, *mōō-sä′kə*, *n.* a Greek dish consisting of minced meat, aubergines, tomatoes and cheese.

mousse, *mōōs*, *n.* an ice or other dish made from whipped cream. [Fr., moss.]

mousseline, *mōōs-lēn′*, *n.* fine French muslin: a very thin glassware: a claret-glass made of it.—**mousseline-de-laine** (*-də-len′*), an all-wool muslin; **mousseline-de-soie** (*-də-swä*), a silk muslin. [Fr.]

moust. See **must** (5).

moustache, mustache, *məs-*, *mus-*, *mōōs-täsh′*, *n.* the hair upon the upper lip—also **mustachio** (*-tä′shō*).—Also in *pl.*—*adj.* **moustached′, mustach′ioed**; **moustach′ial**.—**moustache′-cup**, a cup with the top partly covered, formerly used to keep the moustache from getting wet.—**old moustache**, an old soldier. [Fr. *moustache*—It. *mostaccio*—Doric Gr. *mystax*, *-ăkos*, the upper lip, moustache.]

to action: to persuade: to instigate: to arouse: to provoke: to provoke to anger (*obs.*; now *move to anger*, *move anger in*): to touch the feelings of: to propose formally before a meeting: to recommend.—*v.i.* to go from one place to another: to change place or posture: to walk, to carry oneself: to change residence: to make a motion as in an assembly: to bow or salute on meeting (*arch.*): to begin to act: to take action: to go about one's activities, live one's life, pass one's time: in chess, draughts, etc., to transfer a man in one's turn to another square:—*pr.p.* **mov′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **moved**.—*n.* an act of moving: a beginning of movement: a proceeding or step: play in turn, as at chess: turn to play, in chess, draughts, etc.: advantage depending on whose turn it is to play: the manner in which a chess-man, or the like, can be moved.—*adj.* **movable** (*mōōv′ə-bl*), mobile: changeable: not fixed: other than heritable (*Scots law*).—Also (esp. *law*) **move′able**.—*n.* (esp. in *pl.*) a portable piece of furniture: a piece of movable or moveable property.—*ns.* **mov′ableness** (**move′ableness**), **movabil′ity**.—*adv.* **mov′ably** (**move′ably**).—*adj.* **move′less**, motionless: immovable.—*adv.* **move′lessly**.—*ns.* **move′lessness**; **move′ment**, act or manner of moving: change of position: activity: impulse: motion of the mind, emotion: the moving parts in a mechanism, esp. the wheelwork of a clock or watch: melodic progression: accentual character: tempo or pace: a main division of an down of a wormwood (*Artemisia moxa*), or sunflower pith, cotton-wool, or other material.—*n.* **moxibustion** (*-bust'yən*; modelled on *combustion*), cauterisation by moxa: burning of a herbal moxa as a counter-irritant. [Jap. *mogusa*.]

moy, *moi*, (*Shak.*) *n.* supposed by Pistol (misunderstanding a Frenchman's *moi*, me) to be the name of a coin, or possibly a measure (Fr. *muid*—L. *modius*) of corn.

moyity, moyle, Spens. for moiety, moil.

moyl, moyle, *moil*, (*obs.*) *n.* a mule. [O.Fr. *mul*, *mule*.]

Mozarab, *mō-zar'ab*, *n.* a privileged Christian Spaniard under Moorish rule.—*adj.* **Mozar'abic.** [Sp. *Mozárabe*—Ar. *musta'rib*, would-be Arab.]

moze, *mōz*, *v.t.* to gig, raise a nap on. [Origin obscure.]

mozetta, *mō-tset'tə*, *n.* a short cape to which a hood may be attached, worn by popes, cardinals, bishops, abbots. [It., dim. from *mozzo*, docked.]

mozzarella, *mot-sə-rel'ə*, *n.* a softish Italian cheese. [It.]

mpret, *bret*, *n.* a former title of the ruler of Albania. [Albanian,—L. *imperātor*, emperor.]

M-roof. See under M.

Mr, Mrs. See Mister, Mistress.

MS. See manuscript.

mu, *mū*, *mōō*, *mü*, *n.* the Greek letter M, μ, equivalent to M: as a numeral, $\mu' = 40$, $,\mu = 40{,}000$: used as a symbol for *micron*.—**mu- (or μ-) meson**, a subatomic particle, classed formerly as the lightest type of meson, now as the

muckender, *muk'ən-dər*, (*obs.*) *n.* a handkerchief: a table-napkin. [Apparently from some Languedocian dialect; cf. Fr. *mouchoir*, Sp. *mocador*.]

Mucker, *mōōk'ər*, *n.* a nickname for a member of a Königsberg sect (1835) of dualistic theosophists: (without *cap.*; *muk'ər*), a fanatical reformer: a hypocrite. [Ger.]

muckle, *muk'l*, a Scottish form of mickle.

muckluck, mukluk, mucluc, *muk'luk*, *n.* an Eskimo sealskin boot. [Eskimo.]

Mucor, *mū'kər*, *n.* a genus of zygomycete fungi including some of the commonest moulds, giving name to order or family **Mūcorā'les** or **Mūcorin'eae.** [L., mould.]

mucro, *mū'krō*, *n.* a short stiff sharp point forming an abrupt end.—*adjs.* **mu'cronate, -d** (*-krən-āt*, *-id*). [L. *mūcrō*, *-ōnis*, a sharp point.]

mucus, *mū'kəs*, *n.* the slimy fluid secreted by the mucous membrane of the nose or other parts.—*n.* **mu'cate**, a salt of mucic acid.—*adjs.* **mucedinous** (*-sed'*, *-sēd'*), mouldy, mildewy; **mu'cic** (*-sik*), applied to an acid got by oxidation of gums; **mu'cid**, mouldy, musty; **muciferous** (*-sif'*), secreting or conveying mucus.—*n.* **mu'cigen** (*-si-jen*), a substance secreted by the cells of mucous membrane, converted into mucin.—*n.* **mu'cilage** (*-si-lij*), a gluey mixture of carbohydrates in plants: any sticky substance: gum used as an adhesive.—*adj.* **mucilaginous** (*-laj'*).—*ns.* **mucilag'inousness**; **mu'cin**, any one of a class of albuminous substances in mucus.—*adj.* **mucoid** (*mū'koid*), like mucus.—*n.* **mucos'ity.**—*adjs.* **mu'cous**, like mucus: slimy: viscous:

an argillaceous rock not distinctly fissile; **mud'-volca'no**, a vent that emits mud; **mud'wort,** a small mud-growing scrophulaceous plant (*Limosella aquatica*).—**his, her, etc., name is mud,** he, she, etc., is out of favour; **mud in your eye,** good health! (used as a toast); **throw mud at** (see throw). [Cf. Old Low Ger. *mudde*, Du. *modder*.]

muddle, *mud'l*, *v.t.* to render muddy: to confuse: to bungle: to mix.—*v.i.* to wallow, dabble, or grub in mud (*arch.*): to potter about: to blunder.—*n.* confusion, mess: mental confusion, bewilderment.—*n.* **mudd'lehead,** a blockhead.—*adj.* **muddlehead'ed.**—*adv.* **muddlehead'edly.**—*n.* **muddlehead'edness.**—**muddle away,** to squander or fritter away confusedly; **muddle through,** to get through difficulties blunderingly. [Freq. of mud.]

mudir, *mōō-dēr'*, *n.* a local governor.—*n.* **mudir'ieh, mudir'ia,** a mudir's province or office. [Ar. *mudīr*.]

muezzin, *mōō-ez'in*, *n.* the Mohammedan official who calls to prayer.—Also **muedd'in.** [Ar. *mu'adhdhin*.]

muff, *muf*, *n.* a cylinder of fur or the like for keeping the hands warm: a similar contrivance for the feet, ear, etc.: a mitt (*obs.*).—*n.* **muffettee'** (*obs.*), a muffler: a woollen cuff. [Prob. from Du. *mof*; cf. Ger. *muff*, a muff.]

muff, *muf*, *n.* one who is awkward or unskilful, esp. in sport: a duffer: a bungler: an unpractical person: one who lacks savoir-faire: a

mug, *mug*, (*slang*) *v.t.*, *v.i.* to attack from behind, seizing by the throat.—*n.* **mugg'er.** [Perh. mug (2).]

mugearite, *mōō-gēr'īt*, *n.* a dark finely crystalline basic igneous rock composed mainly of oligoclase, orthoclase, and olivine, with iron oxides, developed at *Mugeary* in Skye.

mugger, *mug'ər*, *n.* a broad-snouted Indian crocodile. [Hind. *magar*.]

mugger. See mug (1 and 6).

muggins, *mug'inz*, *n.* a children's card-game: a form of dominoes: a simpleton. [Ety. dub.]

Muggletonian, *mug-l-tō'ni-ən*, *n.* a member of a sect founded by John Reeve and Lodowick *Muggleton* (1609-98), who claimed to be the two witnesses of Rev. xi. 3-6.

muggy, *mug'i*, *adj.* foggy: close and damp, as weather: wet or mouldy, as straw.—Also **mugg'ish.** [Perh. O.N. *mugga*, mist.]

mugwort, *mug'wûrt*, *n.* a common British wormwood. [O.E. *mucgwyrt*, lit. midge-wort.]

mugwump, *mug'wump*, *n.* an Indian chief: a person of great importance, or one who thinks himself so: one who dissociates himself from political parties, a smug Independent. [Algonquian *mugquomp*, a great man.]

Muhammedan, Muharram. See Mohammedan, Moharram.

muid, *mü-ē*, *n.* an old French measure of capacity: a hogshead: a dry measure for corn, etc.: (*S.Afr.*; *mā'id*) a sack of 3 bushels. [Fr.,—L. *modius*; cf. Du. *mud*.]

[redacted]

—*n.* a hornless cow: any cow. [Gael. *maol* or W. *moel*, bald.]

mulga, *mul′gə*, *n.* an Australian acacia. [Native word.]

muliebrity, *mū-li-eb′ri-ti*, *n.* womanhood. [L. *muliebritās*, *-tātis*—*mulier*, a woman.]

mull, *mul*, *n.* a muddle.—*v.t.* to bungle. [Origin obscure.]

mull, *mul*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a promontory. [Prob. Gael. *maol* or O.N. *mūli*, snout; cf. Ger. *maul.*]

mull, *mul*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a snuff-box. [See mill (1).]

mull, *mul*, *n.* a soft muslin.—Also **mul′mul(l)**. [Hind. *malmal.*]

mull, *mul*, *v.i.* (often with *over*) to cogitate, ponder, turn over in the mind. [Origin obscure.]

mull, *mul*, *v.t.* to crumble. [Cf. O.E. *myl*, dust.]

mull, *mul*, *v.t.* to warm, spice, and sweeten (wine, ale, etc.).—*adj.* **mulled**.—*n.* **mull′er**. [Origin obscure.]

mull, *mul*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to dull, stupefy. [Origin obscure; perh. from the mulling of wine.]

mullah, moolah, mollah, *mul′ə*, *mōōl′ə*, *mol′ə*, *n.* a Mohammedan learned in theology and law: a Moslem schoolmaster or teacher: a fanatical preacher of war on the infidel. [Pers., Turk., and Hind. *mullā*—Ar. *maulā.*]

mullein, *mul′in*, *n.* a tall, stiff, yellow-flowered woolly plant (Verbascum) of the Scrophulariaceae—popularly known as *hag-taper*, *Adam's flannel*, *Aaron's rod*, *shepherd's club*. [A.Fr. *moleine.*]

muller, *mul′ər*, *n.* a pulverising tool. [Perh. O.Fr. *moloir*—*moldre* (Fr. *moudre*), to grind.]

mullet, *mul′it*, *n.* a fish of the genus Mugil, palatable, nearly cylindrical: another fish

divisions.—*n.* **multifoil** ornament.—*adjs.* **multifo′liate** (L. *folium*, leaf), with many leaves; **multifo′liolate**, with many leaflets; **mul′tiform**, having many forms, polymorphic.—*n.* that which is multiform.—*n.* **multiform′ity**.—*adjs.* **multiju′gate, multiju′gous** (L. *jugum*, yoke), consisting of many pairs of leaflets; **multilat′eral** (L. *latus*, *lateris*, side), many-sided: with several parties or participants; **multilineal** (*-lin′*), **multilin′ear**, having many lines; **multilingual** (*-ling′gwəl*; L. *lingua*, tongue), in many languages: speaking several languages: (of a country, state, or society) in which several languages are spoken; **multilo′bate, mul′tilobed**, many-lobed; **multilobular** (*-lob′ū-lər*), **multilob′ulate**, having many lobules; **multilocular** (*-lok′ū-lər*), **multiloc′ulate**, many-chambered.—*n.* **multil′oquence**, much speaking.—*adjs.* **multil′oquent, multil′oquous**.—*ns.* **multil′oquy**; **mul′timēd′ia**, simultaneous presentation in one place of several visual and/or sound entertainments; **multimillionaire′**, one who is a millionaire several times over.—*adj.* **multino′mial** (*alg.*), consisting of more than two terms: relating to multinomials.—*n.* a multinomial expression.—*adjs.* **multinū′clear, multinū′cleate, -d**, having several nuclei; **multinū′cleolate**, having several nucleoli; **multipar′tite** (L. *partītus*, divided), divided into many parts: much cut up into segments.—*ns.* **mul′tiped** (L. *pēs*, *pedis*, foot), a many-footed animal: a woodlouse (*obs.*; also **multipede**, *-pēd*); **mul′tiplane**, an aeroplane with more than two sets of supporting planes; **multi-ply** (*mul′ti-plī′*), ply-wood of more than three thicknesses.—*adjs.* **multipo′lar**, having several multifarious: multiplied variety: the fault of improperly joining in one bill distinct and independent matters, and thereby confounding them (*law*). [L. *multifārius*; poss. from *fāri*, to speak.]

multifid . . . to . . . multinucleolate. See **mult(i)-.**

multipara, *mul-tip'ər-ə*, a woman who has given birth to a child for the second or later time, or is about to do so—opp. to *primipara*.—*n.* **multiparity** (*-par'i-ti*), condition of being a multipara: condition of being multiparous.—*adjs.* **multip'arous**, pertaining to a multipara: producing more than one at a birth (*zool.*): giving rise to several lateral axes (*bot.*). [multi-, *-para*—L. *parēre*, to bring forth.]

multipartite . . . to . . . multiplane. See **mult(i)-.**

multiple, *mul'ti-pl*, *adj.* consisting of many elements or components, esp. of the same kind: manifold: compound: multiplied or repeated: allowing many messages to be sent over the same wire (*teleg.*).—*n.* a quantity which contains another an exact number of times: an object for display, claimed to be art but designed for reproduction in numbers industrially.—*n.* **mul'tiplet**, an optical spectrum line having several components: a group of subatomic particles.—*adv.* **multiply** (*mul'ti-pli*).—**multiple fruit**, a single fruit formed from several flowers in combination, as a pineapple, fig, mulberry; **multiple sclerosis**, disseminated sclerosis; **multiple shop, store**, one of many shops belonging

many things. [L.L. adj. *multiscius*—L. *scientia*, knowledge.]

multiseptate . . . to . . . multituberculate. See **mult(i)-.**

multitude, *mul'ti-tūd*, *n.* the state of being many: a great number or (*rare*) quantity: a crowd: the mob.—*adjs.* **multitud'inary** (*rare*); **multitud'inous.**—*adv.* **multitud'inously.**—*n.* **multitud'inousness.** [L. *multitūdō*, *-inis*—*multus*.]

multivalence . . . to . . . multiwall. See **mult(i)-.**

multum, *mul'təm*, *n.* an adulterant in brewing. [Prob. neut. of L. *multus*, much.]

multum in parvo, *mul'təm*, *mo͞ol'to͞om in pär'vō*, *-wō*, (L.) much in little, a large amount in a small space; **multum non multa** (*non mul'tə*, *nōn mo͞ol'ta*), much, not many things.

multungulate. See **mult(i)-.**

multure, *mul'tyər*, (*Scot.*) **mouter** (*mo͞ot'ər*), *n.* a fee, generally in kind, for grinding grain: the right to such a fee.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to take multure (for).—*n.* **mul'turer** (**mou'terer**), one who receives multures: a miller: one who pays multures. [O.F. *molture*, *moulture*—L. *molitūra*, a grinding.]

mum, *mum*, *adj.* silent.—*n.* silence.—*interj.* not a word.—*v.i.* to act in dumb show: to act in a mummers' play: to masquerade:—*pr.p.* **mumm'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **mummed.**—*ns.* **mumm'er**, an actor in a folk-play, usu. at Christmas: a masquerader: an actor; **mumm'ery**, mumming:

mumps: dull: sullen.—*adv.* mump'ishly.—*n.* mump'ishness.—*n.* (*pl.* treated as *sing.*) mumps, an acute infectious disease characterised by a painful swelling of the parotid gland: gloomy silence.—**mump'ing-day,** St Thomas's Day, 21st Dec., when the poor used to go around begging corn, money, etc. [Cf. mum and Du. *mompen*, to cheat.]

mumpsimus, *mump'si-məs, n.* an error cherished after exposure: stubborn conservatism: an antiquated person. [An ignorant priest's blunder (in an old story) for L. *sūmpsimus*, we have received, in the mass.]

mun, *mun,* (*dial.*) *v.t.* must—used in pres. indic. only; 3*rd pers.* mun.—Also **maun, man.** [O.N. *mon, mun,* or *man* (inf. *monu, munu*), a preterite-present verb.]

mun, *mun, n.* a dialect form of man.

munch, *munch, munsh, v.t.* and *v.i.* to chew with marked action of the jaws.—*n.* **munch'er.** [Prob. imit.]

Munda, *mo͞on'da, n.* any member of a group of peoples of eastern India, or speaker of their group of languages (also called Kolarian), a division of the Austroasiatic family of languages.—Also *adj.*

mundane, *mun'dān, adj.* worldly: earthly: cosmic: ordinary, banal.—*adv.* **mun'danely.**—*n.* **mundanity** (*-dan'i-ti*). [L. *mundānus*—*mundus*, the world.]

mundic, *mun'dik, n.* iron pyrites. [From Cornish.]

mundify, *mun'di-fī, v.t.* to cleanse, purify.—*n.* mundificā'tion.—*adj.* mundif'icative. [L.L. *mun-*

3000 feet. [Orig. list of these made by H. T. *Munro.*]

munshi, moonshee, *mo͞on'shē,* (*India*) *n.* a secretary: an interpreter: a language teacher. [Hind. *munshī*—Ar. *munshi'*.]

muntin, munting, *munt'in(g), n.* the vertical framing piece between door panels. [montant.]

muntjak, muntjac, *munt'jak, n.* a name for a group of small deer of the Oriental region. [From the Malay name.]

Muntz metal, *muntz met'l, n.* alpha-beta brass, 60% copper and 40% zinc. [G. F. *Muntz*, 19th cent. English metallurgist.]

muon. See mu.—*n.* **muonium,** *mū-ōn'i-əm,* an isotope of hydrogen.—**muonic atom** (*mū-on'ik*), a hydrogen-like atom, formed by the slowing-down of an energetic muon by ionisation as it traverses matter.

muqaddam, mokaddam, mocuddum, *mo͞o-kud'um, mō-, n.* a head-man. [Ar.]

muraena, murena, *mū-rē'na, n.* a favourite food-fish of the Romans, a moray: **Muraena,** the moray genus, giving name to a family of eels, **Murae'nidae.** [L. *mūraena*; see moray.]

mural, *mū'rəl, adj.* of, on, attached to, or of the nature of, a wall.—*n.* (*obs.*) a wall (in *Shak.* only a conjectural emendation; see morall): mural decoration, esp. painting.—**mural circle,** a large graduated circle, fixed to a wall, for measuring arcs of the meridian; **mural crown,** an embattled crown given among the ancient Romans to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged city; **mural painting,** a painting executed, Sw. *mörk*; the forms with *i* are chiefly due to Spenserian and Scottish influence.]

murken, *mûr'kən*, (*Austr. slang*) *adj*. out of season (applied to game in the close time).

murl, *mûrl*, (*Scot*.) *v.t*. and *v.i*. to crumble.—*adj*. **murl'y**. [Origin obscure.]

murlain, **murlan**, **murlin**, *mûr'lən*, (*Scot*.) *n*. a round, narrow-mouthed basket. [Gael. *mùrlan*.]

murmur, *mûr'mər*, *n*. a low, indistinct sound, like that of running water: a rustling sound from the heart, lungs, etc.: a glide-vowel: a muttered or subdued grumble or complaint: rumour (*Shak*.).—*v.i*. to utter a murmur: to grumble.—*v.t*. to say or utter in a murmur.—*ns*. **murmurā'tion**, murmuring: a doubtful word for a flock of starlings; **mur'murer**.—*n*. and *adj*. **mur'muring**.—*adv*. **mur'muringly**.—*adj*. **mur'murous**.—*adv*. **mur'murously**. [Fr. *murmure*—L. *murmur*; cf. Gr. *mormȳrein*, to surge.]

murphy, *mûr'fi*, (*coll*.) *n*. a potato:—*pl*. **mur'phies**. [From the common Irish name *Murphy*.]

murra, **murrha**, *mur'a*, *n*. an unknown precious material for vases, etc., first brought to Rome by Pompey (61 B.C.) from the East, conjectured to be agate.—*adjs*. **murrhine**, **murrine** (*mur'īn*, *-in*), **myrrhine** (*mir'īn*, *-in*). [L. *murra*; Gr. *morria* (pl.).]

murrain, *mur'in*, *-ən*, *n*. a pestilence (*obs*.): now only a cattle-plague, esp. foot-and-mouth disease.—*adj*. affected with murrain: confounded.—*adv*. confoundedly.—Also **murr'en** (*Shak*., *Milt*.), **murr'ion** (*Shak*.), **murr'in** (*Spens*.).

of the Trias in Germany, largely shelly limestone—wanting in Britain. [Ger. *muschel*, shell, *kalk*, lime.]

Musci, *mus'ī*, *n.pl*. mosses, one of the two great divisions of the Bryophytes, the other being the Hepaticae or liverworts.—*n*. **muscology** (*-kol'ə-ji*), bryology.—*adjs*. **mus'coid** (*-koid*), **mus'cose**, moss-like. [L. *muscus*, moss.]

muscle, *mus'l*, *n*. a contractile structure by which bodily movement is effected: the tissue forming it: bodily strength.—*v.i*. to make one's way, thrust.—*adj*. **muscled** (*mus'ld*), having muscles.—*n*. **musc'ling**, delineation of muscles, as in a picture.—*adj*. **muscular** (*mus'kū-lər*), pertaining to a muscle: consisting of muscles: having strong muscles: brawny: strong: vigorous.—*n*. **muscularity** (*-lar'i-ti*).—*adv*. **mus'cularly**.—*ns*. **musculā'tion**, muscular action: musculature; **mus'culăture**, provision, disposition and system of muscles.—*adj*. **mus'culous** (*obs*.), muscular.—*adj*. **musc'le-bound**, having the muscles stiff and enlarged by over-exercise.—**musc'le-man**, man of extravagant physical development; **musc'le-reading**, interpretation of slight involuntary muscular movements; **muscle**, **muscular sense** (see kinoesthesis); **muscular Christianity**, a vigorous combination of Christian living with devotion to athletic enjoyments, associated with Charles Kingsley (who repudiated the name); **muscular dystrophy** (*dis'trə-fi*), any of the forms of a hereditary disease in which curiosities:—*pl.* **muse'ums**.—**muse'um-piece**, a fine specimen, suitable for exhibit in a museum, or unsuitable for anything else. [L. *mūsēum*—Gr. *mouseion*; see Muse.]

mush, *mush*, *n.* meal boiled in water, esp. Indian meal: anything pulpy: sloppy sentimentality (*coll.*): rubbish: background of noise from a wireless receiver: an umbrella (*slang*; see also mushroom).—*v.t.* to reduce to mush: to crush the spirit of, wear out (*dial.*).—*adv.* **mush'ily**.—*n.* **mush'iness**.—*adj.* **mush'y**. [Prob. mash.]

mush, *mush*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to notch or scallop the edges of. [Perh. Fr. *moucher*, to trim.]

mush, *mush*, (*Canada*) *v.i.* to travel on foot with dogs over snow.—*n.* a journey of this kind.—*n.* **mush'er**. [Prob. Fr. *marcher*, to walk.]

musha, *mush'ə*, (*Irish*) *interj.* expressing surprise. [Ir. *maiseadh*.]

mushroom, *mush'ro͝om*, *n.* an edible fungus (*Agaricus*, or *Psalliota*, *campestris*, or kindred species) of toadstool form: any edible fungus: any fungus of umbrella shape whether edible or not: any fungus: an object shaped like a mushroom: a hat with drooping brim: an umbrella (*slang*): anything of rapid growth and decay (*fig.*): one who rises suddenly from a low condition (*fig.*): an upstart.—*adj.* of or like a mushroom.—*v.i.* to expand like a mushroom cap: to gather mushrooms: to increase, spread with disconcerting rapidity.—*n.* **mush'roomer**.—**mush'room-anch'or**, an anchor with mushroom-shaped head. [O.Fr. *mousseron*, perh. *mousse*, moss, which may be of Germanic origin.]

musical sand, sand of nearly uniform size of grain that gives out a definite note when walked on; **mu'sic-box**, a barrel-organ (*obs.*): a musical box: jocularly, a piano; **mu'sic-case**, **-fō'lio**, a roll, portfolio, etc., for carrying sheet music; **mu'sic-demy'**, a size of writing-paper, 20¾ in. × 14⅜ in.; **mus'ic-dra'ma**, that form of opera introduced by Wagner in which the relations of music and drama are reformed; **mu'sic-hall**, orig. and still sometimes a concert-hall, usu. now a hall for variety entertainments; **mu'sic-holder**, a music-case: a clip, rack, or desk for holding music during performance; **mu'sic-house**, a concert-hall: a firm dealing in music or musical instruments; **mu'sic-master**, **-mistress**, **-teacher**, a teacher of music; **mu'sic-paper**, paper ruled for writing music; **mu'sic-pen**, a five-channelled pen for drawing the stave; **mu'sic-rack**, a rack attached to a musical instrument for holding the player's music; **mu'sic-roll'**, a case for carrying music rolled up: a roll of perforated paper for mechanical piano-playing; **mu'sic-room**, a room in which music is performed: a room beside the stage in which the musicians were stationed (*obs.*); **mu'sic-seller**, a dealer in printed music; **mu'sic-shell**, a volute shell with markings like music; **mu'sic-stand**, a light adjustable desk for holding music during performance; **mu'sic-stool**, a piano-stool.—**face the music** (see face); **music of the spheres** (see spheres); **rough music**, uproar: charivari. [Fr. *musique*—L. *mūsica*—Gr. *mousikē* (*technē*), musical (art)—*Mousa*, a Muse.]

[redacted]

muskeg, *mus-keg′,* (*Canada*) *n.* swamp, bog, marsh. [Cree Indian word.]

musket, *mus′kit, n.* a male sparrow-hawk: a military hand firearm, esp. of an old-fashioned smooth-bore kind.—*ns.* **musketeer′,** a soldier armed with a musket; **musketoon′, musquetoon′,** a short musket: a soldier armed with one; **mus′ketry,** muskets collectively: practice with, or the art of using, small arms: fire of muskets: a body of troops armed with muskets.—*adj.* **mus′ket-proof,** capable of resisting the force of a musket-ball.—**mus′ket-rest,** a forked support for the heavy 16th-century musket; **mus′ket-shot,** shot for or from a musket: the discharge of a musket: the range of a musket. [O.Fr. *mousquet,* musket, formerly a hawk—It. *moschetto,* perh.—L. *musca,* a fly.]

Muslim, *muz′, mus′lim, n.* and *adj.* Same as **Moslem.**

muslin, *muz′lin, n.* a fine soft cotton fabric, gauzy in appearance, but woven plain: cotton cloth for shorts, etc. (*U.S.*): womankind (*slang*): sails, canvas (*naut. slang*): a collector's name for several different moths.—*adj.* made of muslin.—*adj.* **mus′lined,** clothed with muslin.—*n.* **muslinet′,** a coarse kind of muslin.—**mus′lin-kale** (*Scot.*), thin broth made without meat. [Fr. *mousseline*—It. *mussolino,* from It. *Mussolo,* the town of Mosul in Mesopotamia.]

musquash, *mus′kwosh, n.* a large aquatic American animal akin to the voles, very destructive to dams

musk: hair-powder.—*v.t.* to powder. [O.Fr. *must,* a form of *musc*: see **musk.**]

mustache, mustachio. Same as **moustache.**

mustang, *mus′tang, n.* the feralised horse of the American prairies. [Sp. *mestengo,* now *mesteño,* belonging to the *mesta* or graziers' union, combined with *mostrenco,* homeless, stray.]

mustard, *mus′tərd, n.* the powdered seeds of various species of the Sinapis section of the genus Brassica: a pungent condiment made from it: the plant yielding it.—**mus′tard-gas,** the vapour from a poisonous blistering liquid, $(CH_2Cl{\cdot}CH_2)_2S$, got from ethylene and sulphur chloride; **mus′tard-oil,** a volatile oil got from black mustard seeds; **mus′tard-plas′ter,** a plaster made from black and white mustard flour, deprived of their fixed oil; **mus′tard-tree,** a name given to a shrub *Salvadora persica* (family Salvadoraceae, prob. akin to Oleaceae) on the theory that it is the plant referred to in the N.T., which others think is only black mustard grown tall, as it does in Palestine.—**black mustard,** *Brassica nigra*; **French mustard,** mustard prepared for table by adding salt, sugar, vinegar, etc.; **garlic-mustard, hedge-mustard** (see **garlic, hedge**); **mustard and cress,** a salad of seedlings of white mustard and garden cress; **Sarep′ta mustard,** *Brassica juncea*; **white mustard,** *Brassica alba*; **wild mustard,** charlock.—**keen as mustard** (*slang*), intensely enthusiastic. [O.Fr. *mo*(*u*)*starde* (Fr. *moutarde*)—L. *mustum,*

—*n.* mū'ton, the smallest element of a gene capable of giving rise to a new form by mutation.—mutation mink, a much valued shade of mink produced by selective breeding; mutation stop, an organ-stop whose tones differ from those the keys indicate by an interval other than a whole number of octaves. [L. *mūtāre*, *-ātum*, to change—*movēre*, *mōtum*, to move.]

mutatis mutandis, *mū-tā'tis mū-tan'dis*, *mōō-tä'tēs mōō-tan'dēs*, (L.) with necessary changes.—**mutato nomine** (*mū-tā'tō nom'i-nē*, *mōō-tä'tō nōm'i-ne*), the name being changed.

mutch, *much*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a woman's close cap. [M.Du. *mutse*; Du. *muts*, Ger. *mütze*.]

mutchkin, *much'kin*, *n.* a Scottish liquid measure, three-fourths of an imperial, one-fourth of a Scottish pint. [Obsolete Du. *mudseken*.]

mute, *mūt*, *adj.* dumb: silent: refusing to plead (*law*): without vocal utterance: unpronounced or faintly pronounced: pronounced by stoppage of the breath-passage.—*n.* a dumb person: a silent person: one who refuses to plead (*law*): a funeral attendant: a dumb servant in an Eastern house: an actor with no words to speak: a stop-consonant: a clip, pad, or other device for subduing the sound of a musical instrument.—*v.t.* to deaden the sound of with a mute: to silence.—*adj.* mut'ed, (of e.g. sound, colour) softened, not loud, harsh, or bright.—*adv* mute'ly.—*ns.* mute'ness; mut'ism, dumbness.—mute swan, the common swan.—mute of malice (*law*), refusing to plead. [L. *mūtus*.]

n.pl. **mutt'on-dum'mies** (*slang*), white plimsolls.—**mutt'on-fist**, a coarse, big hand: a printer's index-hand; **mutt'on-ham**, a salted leg of mutton; **mutt'on-head**, a heavy, stupid person.—*adj.* **mutt'on-head'ed**, stupid.—**mutt'on-su'et**, the fat about the kidneys and loins of sheep; **mutt'on-thump'er**, a clumsy bookbinder.—**mutton dressed as lamb**, (*coll.*) elderly woman dressing or behaving in style suitable to a young one; **return to our muttons** (*coll.*), return to the subject of discussion—a playful translation of the judge's 'Revenons à nos moutons' in the old French farce of *Maitre Pathelin*, in which the witnesses wander from the matter in dispute, some sheep. [O.Fr. *moton* (Fr. *mouton*), a sheep —L.L. *multō*, *-ōnis*; perh. of Celt. origin.]

muton. See mutable.

mutual, *mū'tū-əl*, *adj.* interchanged: reciprocal: given and received: common, joint, shared by two or more (*Shak.*; now regarded by many as incorrect).—*n.* **mutualisā'tion**, **-z-**.—*v.t.* **mu'tualise**, **-ize**, to put upon a mutual footing.—*ns.* **mu'tualism**, symbiosis: theory that mutual dependence is necessary for the welfare of the individual and society: practice based on this; **mutuality** (*-al'i-ti*).—*adv.* **mu'tually**.—**mutual friend** (*Dickens*), a common friend; **mutual funds** (*U.S.*), unit trusts; **mutual insurance**, the system of a company in which the policy-holders are the shareholders; **mutual wall**, a wall equally belonging to each of two houses.—**mutual-admiration society**, a group of persons supposed,

[redacted]

I, of or belonging to me.—*interj.* expressing surprise (perh. for my word, or my God). [mine —O.E. *mīn* (gen.), of me.]

Mya, *mī'a*, *n.* a genus of lamellibranch molluscs, the gapers, including the American soft or long clam. [Gr. *mȳs* or *myax*, a mussel.]

myalgia, *mī-al'ji-ə*, *n.* pain in muscle.—*adj.* **myal'gic.** [Gr. *mȳs*, muscle, *algos*, pain.]

myalism, *mī'əl-izm*, *n.* West Indian Negro witchcraft.—*adj.* **my'al.** [Prob. ˘of West African origin.]

myall, *mī'ōl*, *n.* a wild Australian aboriginal.—*adj.* wild. [Australian *mail*, the black people.]

myall, *mī'ōl*, *n.* an Australian acacia of various species with hard, scented wood: their wood. [Australian *maiāl.*]

mycelium, *mī-sē'li-əm*, *n.* the white thread-like mass of hyphae forming the thallus of a fungus:—*pl.* **mycē'lia.**—*adj.* **mycē'lial.** [Gr. *mȳkēs*, a mushroom.]

Mycenaean, *mī-sē-nē'ən*, *adj.* of the ancient city state of *Mȳcēnae* (Gr. *Mȳkēnai*) in Argolis, Agamemnon's kingdom, or its culture culminating in the Bronze Age.

Mycetes, *mī-sē'tēz*, *n.* the howler genus of South American monkeys. [Gr. *mȳkētēs*, bellower.]

mycetes, *mī-sē'tēz*, *n.pl.* (*rare* except in composition) fungi.—*ns.* **mycetol'ogy**, mycology; **mycetō'ma**, Madura foot, a disease of foot and leg in India, caused by a fungus.—*n.pl.* **Mycetozō'a**, the Myxomycetes or slime-fungi (when regarded as animals).—*n.* and *adj.* **mycetozō'an.** [Gr. *mȳkēs*, *-ētos*, pl. *mȳkētēs*, a mushroom.]

myna, mynah, mina, *mī'na*, *n.* a common black brown and white Indian bird of the starling family: applied also to several allied kinds, including some that can be taught to talk. [Hind. *mainā.*]

mynheer. *min-hār'*, Du. *mən-ār'*, *n.* my lord: Dutch for *Mr* or *sir*: a Dutchman. [Du. *mijn*, my, *heer*, lord.]

myo-, *mī'ō-*, *mī-o'-*, in composition, muscle.—*n.* **my'oblast**, a cell producing muscle-tissue.—*adj.* **myoblast'ic.**—*ns.* **myocardi'tis**, inflammation of the myocardium; **myocar'dium**, the muscular substance of the heart; **my'ogen**, an albumin, soluble in water, found in muscle.—*adj.* **myogen'ic**, (of contraction) arising spontaneously in a muscle, independent of nervous stimuli.—*ns.* **my'ogram**, a myographic record; **my'ograph**, an instrument for recording muscular contractions.—*adjs.* **myograph'ic, -al.**—*ns.* **myog'raphist; myog'raphy.**—*adjs.* **my'oid**, like muscle; **myolog'ical.**—*ns.* **myol'ogist; myol ogy**, the study of muscles; **myō'ma**, a tumour composed of muscular tissue; **my'osin**, a globulin of muscle whose formation is the cause of rigor mortis; **myosi'tis** (irregularly formed), inflammation of a muscle. [Gr. *mȳs*, *mȳos*, muscle.]

myomancy, *mī'ō-man-si*, *n.* divination from the movements of mice.—*adj.* **myoman'tic.** [Gr. *mȳs*, a mouse, *manteiā*, divination.]

myopia, *mī-ō'pi-ə*, *n.* shortness of sight.—*adj.* **myopic** (*-op'*), short-sighted.—*n.* a short-sighted person.—*ns.* **my'ops** (*-ops*), **my'ope** (*-ōp*), a short-sighted person. [Gr. *myōps*, short-sighted—

Myrmecoph'aga; myrmecoph'ilous, having a symbiotic relation with ants.—*n.* myrmecoph'ily. [Gr. *myrmēx*, *-ēkos*, ant.]

Myrmidon, *mûr'mi-dən*, *n.* one of a tribe of warriors who accompanied Achilles to Troy: (without *cap.*) one of a ruffianly band under a daring leader: one who carries out another's orders without fear or pity.—*adj.* myrmidō'nian.—myrmidons of the law, policemen, bailiffs, etc. [Gr. *Myrmidŏnĕs* (pl.).]

myrobalan, *mī-rob'ə-lən*, or *mi-*, *n.* the astringent fruit of certain Indian mountain species of Terminalia (Combretaceae): a variety of plum. —emblic myrobalan (see emblic). [Gr. *mȳrobalanos*, bito—*myron*, an unguent, *balanos*, an acorn.]

myrrh, *mûr*, *n.* a bitter, aromatic, transparent gum, exuded from the bark of Commiphora: sweet cicely.—*adj.* myrrh'ic.—*n.* myrrh'ol, the volatile oil of myrrh. [O.E. *myrra*—L. *myrrha*—Gr. *myrrā*; an Eastern word; cf. Ar. *murr*.]

myrrhine. See under murra.

myrtle, *mûr'tl*, *n.* an evergreen shrub (Myrtus) with beautiful and fragrant leaves: extended to various other plants, some near akin, others not, e.g. a kind of beech in Australia (see also under bog, wax).—myr'tle-wax, wax from the candleberry. [O.Fr. *myrtil*, dim. of *myrte*—L. *myrtus* —Gr. *myrtos*.]

Myrtus, *mûr'təs*, the myrtle genus, giving name to the family Myrtā'ceae.—*adj.* myrtā'ceous. [L., —Gr. *myrtos*.]

mystifies: a hoaxer.—*v.t.* mys'tify, to make mysterious, obscure, or secret: to involve in mystery: to bewilder: to puzzle: to hoax:—*pr.p.* mys'tifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* mys'tified.—mystic recitation, the recitation of parts of the Greek liturgy in an inaudible voice. [L. *mysticus*—Gr. *mystikos*—*mystēs*, an initiate; cf. mystery.]

mystique, *mis-tēk'*, *mēs-tēk*, *n.* incommunicable spirit, gift, or quality: secret (of an art) as known to its inspired practitioners: sense of mystery, remoteness from the ordinary, and power or skill surrounding a person, activity, etc. [Fr.]

myth, *mith* or (old-fashioned) *mīth*, *n.* an ancient traditional story of gods or heroes, esp. one offering an explanation of some fact or phenomenon: a story with a veiled meaning: mythical matter: a figment: a commonly-held belief that is untrue, or without foundation.—*adjs.* myth'ic, -al, relating to myths: fabulous: untrue.—*adv.* myth'ically.—*v.t.* myth'icise, -ize (*-i-sīz*), to make the subject of myth: to explain as myth.—*ns.* myth'icism (*-sizm*), theory that explains miraculous stories as myth; myth'iciser, -z-, myth'icist.—*v.t.* myth'ise, -ize, to mythicise.—*ns.* myth'ism, mythicism; myth'ist, a maker of myths: a mythicist; mythogen'esis, the production or origination of myths; mythog'rapher, a writer or narrator of myths; mythog'raphy, representation of myths in art: collection or description of myths; mythol'oger, mytholō'gian, a mytholo

N

N, n, *en, n.* the fourteenth letter of our alphabet, thirteenth of the Greek, representing a point nasal consonant sound, or before g or k a back nasal (as in *sing, sink*): anything having the shape of the letter: an indefinite number, esp. in a series (*math.*): as a mediaeval numeral, N = 90, and $\bar{N} = 90{,}000$: a unit of measurement (en) = half an em (*print.*).—to the n^{th} (nth), to any power: hence (*coll.*) unlimited.

na, *nä, adv.* a Scottish form of no (1): (*ni, nā,* enclitically; *Scot.*) not.

Naafi, *nä'fi, n.* an organisation for providing canteens for servicemen and -women: one of the canteens.—Also **NAAFI.** [From the initials of *N*avy, *A*rmy, and *A*ir-*F*orce *I*nstitute(s).]

naam, nam, *näm,* (*hist.*; *law*) *n.* distraint. [O.E. *nām,* related to *niman,* to take.]

naartje. Same as nartjie.

nab, *nab, v.t.* to seize:—*pr.p.* **nabb'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **nabbed.**—*n.* **nabb'er.** [Origin obscure; cf. nap.]

nab, *nab, n.* a hilltop: a promontory: a projection: the keeper of a door-lock. [O.N. *nabbr* or *nabbi.*]

nab, *nab* (*obs. slang*) *n.* the head: a hat,

Nabataean, *nab-ə-tē'ən,* **Nabathaean,** *-thē', n.* and *adj.* (one) of an ancient powerful Arab people about Petra. [Gr. *Nabat(h)aios.*]

(with *at*) to worry or annoy continually:—*pr.p.* **nagg'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **nagged.**—*n.* **nagg'er.** [Cf. Norw. *nage,* to grow, rankle, Sw. *nagga,* to gnaw.]

naga, *nä'ga, n.* a snake, esp. the cobra (*Ind.*): a divine snake (*Hind. myth.*). [Sans. *nāga.*]

nagana, *nä-gä'nə, n.* a disease of horses and cattle caused by a trypanosome transmitted by tsetse flies. [Zulu *nakane.*]

nagari, *nä'gə-rē, n.* devanagari: the group of alphabets to which devanagari belongs. [Sans *nāgari,* town-script—*nāgaran,* town (perh. referring to a particular town); addition of *deva-* to form *devanagari* was a later development.]

nagmaal, *nähh'mäl, näk', n.* (*South Africa*) Dutch Reformed Church Sacrament, Lord's Supper. [Earlier *nachtmaal,* night meal; from Du.]

Nahuatl, *nä'wät-l, n.* the language of the Aztecs.—Also *adj.*

naiad, *nī'ad, nā'əd, n.* a river or spring nymph:—*pl.* **nai'adēs, nai'ads.**—*n.* **Nai'as,** a genus of water-plants, giving name to a family **Naiadā'ceae** akin to or including the pondweeds. [Gr. *nāias, -ados,* pl. *-adēs,* from *naein,* to flow.]

naiant, *nā'ənt,* (*her.*) *adj.* swimming horizontally [Prob. from an A.Fr. form of O.Fr. *noiant, pr.p.* —L. *natāre,* to swim.]

naïf, *nä-ēf',* [redacted]

with counterfeit coins; on the nail, on the spot. [O.E. *nægel*; Ger. *nagel*.]

nain, *nān*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* own.—*n.* **nainsel'', nainsell'**, own self: a Highlander (from the Highlander's formerly alleged habit of referring to himself as *her nainsel'*). [mine ain, my own.]

nainsook, *nān'sŏŏk*, *n.* a kind of muslin like jaconet. [Hind. *nainsukh*—*nain*, eye, *sukh*, pleasure.]

Nair, *nä'ir*, **Nayar**, *n.* a people of Kerala who were formerly a noble and military caste of the Malabar coast and who practised a peculiar system of polyandry and matriliny.

naissant, *nās'ənt*, *adj.* nascent: rising or coming forth (*her.*). [Fr., *pr.p.* of *naître*—L. *nāscī*, *nātus*, to be born.]

naïve. See **naïf**.

Naja, *nä'ja*, *-ya*, *n.* the cobra genus.—Also **Naia**. [App. Linnaeus's misreading of naga, or of Sinh. *naiā*, *nayā*.]

naked, *nā'kid*, *adj.* without clothes: uncovered: bare: exposed: open to view: unconcealed: undisguised: evident: unarmed: defenceless: unprovided: without ornament: simple: artless: without the usual covering.—*adv.* **na'kedly**.—*n.* **na'kedness**.—**naked bed** (*obs.*), a bed in which one is (orig.) entirely naked, (later) without ordinary day clothes; **naked eye**, the eye unassisted by glasses of any kind; **naked lady**, the meadow-saffron. [O.E. *nacod*; Ger. *nackt*.]

naker, *nā'kər*, *n.* a kettledrum. [O.Fr. *nacre*—Ar. *naqāra*.]

nala, nalla, nallah. Same as **nulla(h)**.

nam, *pa.t.* of **nim**. See also **naam**.

namby-pamby, *nam'bi-pam'bi*, *adj.* feebly wishy-

a day, esp. for a marriage; **proper name**, a name given to a particular person, place, or thing; **take a name in vain**, to use a name lightly or profanely. [O.E. *nama*; Ger. *name*; L. *nōmen*.]

nana. See **nanny**.

Nancy, *nan'si*, *n.* an effeminate young man: a homosexual (also without *cap.*)—also **Nance** (also without *cap.*), **Nan'cy-boy, Miss Nan'cy**.—Also *adj.* [From the girl's name.]

nancy-pretty, *nan'si-prit'i*, *n.* the plant *Saxifraga umbrosa*, London pride. [Prob. for none so pretty.]

Nandi bear, *nan'di*, a great fierce animal reputed to live in E. Africa, perh. the spotted hyena. [From the *Nandi* Forest, Kenya.]

nandine, *nan'din*, *n.* a West African palm-civet. [Prob. a native name.]

nandu, nandoo, *nan'dōō*, *n.* the rhea. [Tupí *nandú*.]

nanism, *nān'* or *nan'izm*, *n.* condition of being dwarfed.—*n.* **nanisā'tion, -izā'tion**, artificial dwarfing. [Gr. *nānos*, *nannos*, dwarf.]

nankeen, *nan'kēn*, or *-kēn'*, *n.* a buff-coloured cotton cloth first made at *Nanking* in China: (*pl.*) clothes, esp. breeches, made of nankeen.—Also **nan'kin** (or *-kin'*).

nanny, *nan'i*, *n.* a she-goat (also **nann'y-goat**): a children's nurse, esp. one trained to take care of children.—Also **nana, nanna**.—*v.t.* to nurse. [From the woman's name.]

nano-, *nān-ō-*, *nan-o-*, in composition, one thousand millionth, 10^{-9}, as in **nan'ogram, nan'osecond**: of microscopic size, as in **nanoplankton**. [Gr. *nānos*, a dwarf.]

Nantz, *nants*, (*arch.*) *n.*

naphthalene ($C_{10}H_7OH$), of two kinds; **naphthyl'amine** (or *-mēn'*), an amino-derivative of thalene ($C_{10}H_7NH_2$), of two kinds, used in dyeing. [Gr. *naphtha*.]

Napierian, Naperian, *nā-pē'ri-ən, adj.* pertaining to John *Napier* of Merchiston (1550-1617), or to his system of logarithms: now applied to natural logarithms, logarithms to the base *e*, the limit of $\left(1+\frac{1}{m}\right)^m$ when *m* approaches infinity, Napier's own base being a quantity depending on e^{-1}.—**Napier's bones, or rods,** an invention of Napier's for multiplying and dividing mechanically by means of rods.

napiform, *nāp'i-fōrm, adj.* turnip-shaped. [L. *nāpus*, a turnip.]

napkin, *nap'kin, n.* a small square of linen, paper, etc., used at table or otherwise: a handkerchief (*Scot.*).—**nap'kin-ring,** a ring in which a table-napkin is rolled. [Dim. of Fr. *nappe*—L. *mappa*.]

Naples-yellow, *nā'plz-yel'ō, n.* a light-yellow pigment, lead antimoniate, originally an Italian secret.

napoleon, *nə-pōl'yən,* or *-i-ən, n.* a twenty-franc gold coin issued by *Napoleon*: a French modification of the game of euchre, each player receiving five cards and playing for himself (commonly **nap**): a kind of rich iced cake.—*adj.* **Napoleonic** (*-i-on'ik*), relating to *Napoleon* I or III, the Great or the Little.—*ns.* **Napol'eonism; Napol'eonist;**

out of repressed emotions by narcotics so that they become freely accepted into the self; **nar'co-therapy',** treatment of disturbed mental states by prolonged drug-induced sleep. [Gr. *narkōtikos*—*narkē*, numbness, torpor.]

nard, *närd, n.* spikenard: an inappropriate name for matweed (*Nardus stricta*).—*v.t.* to anoint with nard. [L. *nardus*—Gr. *nardos*.]

nardoo, *när-do͞o', n.* an Australian Marsilea: its sporocarps, eaten by aboriginals. [Native word.]

nare, *nār, n.* (*arch.*) a nostril, esp. a hawk's.—*n.pl.* **nār'ēs** (L.) nostrils.—*adjs.* **nār'ial, nār'ine** (*-in*).—*n.* **nār'icorn,** a horny termination of a bird's nostril. [L. *nāris*, pl. *-ēs*, nostril.]

narghile, *när'gil-i, n.* a hookah.—Also **nargile(h), narg(h)il(l)y.** [Pers. *nārgileh*—*nārgil*, a coconut (from which it used to be made).]

nark, *närk,* (*slang*) *n.* an informer: a police spy (*copper's nark*): one who curries favour, a pick-thank: a spoil-sport: a persistent fault-finder: an annoying or baffling circumstance: an expert.—*v.i.* to grumble.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to watch: to spy: to annoy: to tease.—*adjs.* **nark'y,** irritable; **narked,** annoyed.—**nark at,** to fret with persistent criticism. [Romany *nāk*, nose.]

narks, the. See **nitrogen narcosis.**

narquois, *när-kwä,* (Fr.) mocking, malicious.

narras, naras, *nar'əs, n.* edible melon-like fruit of a S.-W. African long-rooted thorny cucurbitaceous shrub (*Acanthosicyos horrida*). [Hottentot *qnaras*.]

nary, *nār'i*, (*U.S.* and *dial.*) for ne'er a, never a, not one.—Also narrow a, *nar'ō*.

nas, *naz*, *näz*, *obs.* for ne has (*Spens.*) and for ne was.

nasal, *nā'zl*, *adj.* belonging to the nose: affected by, or sounded through, the nose.—*n.* a sound uttered through the nose: a letter representing such a sound: a paired bone that forms the bridge of the nose: the nose-piece in a helmet.—*ns.* **Nasalis** (*naz-ā'lis*), the proboscis monkey genus; **nasalisation**, **-z-** (*nā-zə-li-zā'shən*).—*v.i.* **na'salise**, **-ize**, to render nasal, as a sound.—*n.* **nasality** (*nā-zal'i-ti*).—*adv.* **na'sally**.—*n.* **nasion** (*nā'zi-on*), the median point of the nasofrontal suture. [L. *nāsus*, the nose.]

nasard, *naz'ərd*, *n.* an organ mutation-stop. [Fr.]

nascent, *nas'ənt*, *nās'ənt*, *adj.* coming into being.—*ns.* **nasc'ence** (*rare*), **nasc'ency**. [L. *nāscēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *nāscī*, *nātus*, to be born.]

naseberry, *nāz'bər-i*, *-ber'i*, *n.* the sapodilla plum: the tree bearing it.—Also **neesberry** (*nēz'*), **nisberry** (*niz'*). [Sp. *néspera*, *níspero*, medlar tree—L. *mespilus*, medlar; cf. medlar.]

nashgab, *nash'gab*, *näsh'gäb*, (*Scot.*) *n.* prattle: chatter: a pert chatterer.—Also **gab'nash**.

Nasik, *nä'sik*, *n.* a town of Bombay.—Also *adj.*, esp. of an elaborate form of magic square devised there.

naso-, *nā'zō-*, in composition, nose: of the nose (and something else), as *adjs.* **nasofront'al**, pertaining to the nose and the frontal bone; **nasolac'rymal**, pertaining to the nose and tears, as the duct that carries tears from the eye and the nose. [L. *nāsus*, nose.]

standing. [O.E. *nā*, never, *thȳ*, by that (instrum. case), *lǣs*, less.]

nation, *nā'shən*, *n.* a body of people marked off by common descent, language, culture, or historical tradition: the people of a state: an American Indian tribe: a set of people, animals, etc.: a great number: an old division of students in universities: (in *pl.*) the heathen or Gentiles.—*adj.* **national** (*nash'nəl*, *-ə-nəl*), pertaining to a nation or nations: belonging or peculiar to, characteristic of, or controlled by, a nation: public: general: attached to one's own country.—*n.* a member or fellow-member of a nation.—*n.* **nationalisā'tion**, **-izā'**.—*v.t.* **nat'ionalise**, **-ize**, to make national: to make the property of the nation: to bring under national management: to naturalise: to make a nation of.—*ns.* **nat'ionalism**; **nat'ionalist**, one who favours or strives after the unity, independence, interests, or domination of a nation: a member of a political party specially so called, e.g. the Irish Nationalist party who aimed at Home Rule: an advocate of nationalisation.—*adj.* **nationalist'ic**.—*n.* **nationality** (*-al'it-i*), membership of, fact or state of belonging to, a particular nation: nationhood: a group or set having the character of a nation: national character.—*adv.* **nat'ionally**.—*n.* **nationhood** (*nā'*), state or fact of being a nation.—*adj.* **nationless** (*nā'*), without nationality or nations.—**national air**, **anthem**, an official song or hymn of a nation, sung or played on ceremonial occasions; **national church**, a church established by law in a country; **National Convention**, the sovereign assembly in France from 21st Sept. 1792 to 26th Oct. 1795; **national debt**, money borrowed state or fact of being born: time, place, and manner of birth: nationality by birth: fact or status of being native: the birth of Christ, hence the festival commemorating it—Christmas, or a picture representing it: a horoscope: bondage by birth (*obs.*).—**native bear**, the koala.—*adj.* **na'tive-born**, born in the country: having a status by virtue of birth (*Scot.*; *obs.*).—**native rock**, unquarried rock.—**go native** (see **go**). [L. *nātīvus*—*nāscī*, *nātus*, to be born.]

Nato, *nā'tō*, *n.* the *N*orth *A*tlantic *T*reaty *O*rganisation (see **north**).

natrolite, *nāt'* or *nat'rə-līt*, *n.* a common fibrous zeolite, hydrated sodium aluminium silicate. [natron, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

natron, *nā'trən*, *n.* a hydrated carbonate of sodium found on some lake borders.—*n.* **na'trium**, chemists' Latin for sodium. [Ar. *natrūn*—Gr. *nitron*.]

natter, *nat'ər*, *v.i.* to be peevish (*N. of England*): rattle on in talk, esp. grumblingly: to chatter, talk much about little (*coll.*).—Also *n.*—*adjs.* **natt'ered**, **natt'ery**, peevish. [Origin obscure.]

natterjack, *nat'ər-jak*, *n.* a toad with a yellow stripe down the back. [Origin unknown.]

nattier blue, *nat'i-ər*, a soft azure. [J. M. *Nattier* (d. 1766), French painter.]

natty, *nat'i*, *adj.* dapper: spruce.—*adv.* **natt'ily.**—*n.* **natt'iness.** [Possibly connected with neat.]

owing to disease or old age, not violence or accident; **natural gas**, gases issuing from the earth, whether from natural fissures or bored wells; **natural history**, originally the description of all that is in nature, now used of the sciences that deal with the earth and its productions—botany, zoology, and mineralogy, esp. field zoology; **natural law**, a law of nature: the sense of right and wrong which arises from the constitution of the mind of man, as distinguished from the results of revelation or legislation; **natural logarithm**, one to the base *e*; **natural magic** (see **magic**); **natural numbers**, the whole numbers 1, 2, 3, and upwards; **natural order**, in botany, a category now usually called a family; **natural philosophy**, the science of the physical properties of bodies: physics, or physics and dynamics; **natural scale**, a scale of music written without sharps or flats; **natural science**, the science of nature, as distinguished from mental and moral science and from mathematics; **natural selection**, evolution by the survival of the fittest with inheritance of their fitness by next generation; **natural system**, a classification of plants and animals according to presumed relationship by descent, distinguished in botany from the artificial system of Linnaeus; **natural theology**, or **natural religion**, religion derived from reason without revelation. [L. *nātūrālis*—

naughty pack (*obs.*), a person, esp. a woman, of loose life, a 'bad lot'. [naught.]

naumachy, *nö'mə-ki*, **naumachia**, *nö-mā'ki-a*, *ns.* a sea-fight, esp. one got up as a spectacle among the Romans: a place for the purpose. [Gr. *naumachiā—naus*, a ship, *machē*, a fight.]

naunt, *nänt*, (*arch.*) *n.* aunt. [For mine aunt.]

nauplius, *nö'pli-əs*, *n.* a larval form in many Crustacea, with one eye and three pairs of appendages:—*pl.* **nau'plii**.—*adjs.* **nau'pliiform**, **nau'plioid**. [L., a kind of shellfish—Gr. *Nauplios*, a son of Poseidon, *naus*, a ship, *pleein*, to sail.]

nausea, *nö'si-ə*, *-shi-ə*, *-zhə*, *n.* sea-sickness (*orig.*): a feeling of inclination to vomit: sickening disgust or loathing.—*adj.* **nau'seant**, producing nausea.—*n.* a substance having this quality.—*v.i.* **nau'seate**, to feel nausea or disgust.—*v.t.* to loathe: to strike with disgust—*adj.* **nau'seāting**, causing nausea or (*fig.*) disgust.—*adjs.* **nau'seātive** (*obs.*) inclined to or causing nausea; **nau'seous** (*-shəs*, *-shi-əs*, *-si-əs*), producing nausea: disgusting: loathsome.—*adv.* **nau'seously**.—*n.* **nau'seousness**. [L.,—Gr. *nausiā*, sea-sickness—*naus*, a ship.]

nautch, *nöch*, **nach**, **natch**, *näch*, *n.* in India, a performance of professional dancing women known as **nautch'-girls**. [Hind. *nāch*, dance.]

nautic, *nöt'ik* (*rare*), **-al**, *-əl*, *adjs.* of or pertaining to ships, to sailors, or to navigation.—*adv.* **nau'tically**.—*n.* **nau'tics**, (as *sing.*) science of navigation: (as *pl.*) water sports.—**Nautical**

navicula, *nav-ik'ū-lə*, *n.* an incense-boat: (*cap.*) a genus of diatoms.—*adj.* **navic'ūlar**, boat-shaped: pertaining to the navicular bone.—*n.* the navicular bone.—**navicular bone**, the scaphoid bone; **navicular disease**, inflammation of the navicular bone in horses. [L. *nāvicula*, dim. of *nāvis*, a ship.]

navigate, *nav'i-gāt*, *v.i.* to conduct or manage a ship, aircraft, motor vehicle, etc., in sailing, flying or moving along: to find one's way and keep one's course, esp. by water or air: to sail.—*v.t.* to direct the course of: to sail, fly, etc., over, on, or through.—*n.* **navigability** (*-gə-bil'i-ti*).—*adj.* **nav'igable**, that may be passed by ships, etc.: dirigible.—*ns.* **nav'igableness**; **navigā'tion**, the act, science, or art of conducting ships or aircraft, etc., esp. the finding of position and determination of course by astronomical observations and mathematical computations: travel or traffic by water or air: a voyage (*arch.*): shipping generally: a navigable route: a canal or artificial waterway.—*adj.* **naviga'tional**, pertaining to navigation.—*n.* **nav'igator**, one who navigates or sails: one who directs the course of a ship, etc.: one (usu. co-driver) who describes the route to, and directs, the driver in car rally or race: an explorer by sea: a navvy: an instrumental or other aid to navigation. [L. *nāvigāre*, *-ātum—nāvis*, a ship, *agĕre*, to drive.]

navvy, *nav'i*, *n.* a labourer—originally a labourer on a navigation or canal: a machine for digging out earth, etc.—*steam navvy*, *steam shovel*.—*v.i*

Neanderthal, *ni-an'dər-täl, adj.* of a Palaeolithic species of man whose remains were first found in 1857 in a cave in the *Neanderthal*, a valley between Düsseldorf and Elberfeld (1930, part of Wuppertal).—*n.* **Nean'derthaler.**—*adj.* **Nean'derthaloid.**

neanic, *nē-an'ik,* (*zool.*) *adj.* pertaining to the adolescent period in the life-history of an individual. [Gr. *neanikos*, youthful.]

neap, *nēp, adj.* of tides, of smallest range.—*n.* a neap tide.—*v.i.* to tend towards the neap.—*adj.* **neaped,** left aground between spring tides.—**neap'tide, neap tide,** a tide of minimum amplitude, occurring when the sun and moon are working against each other. [O.E. *nēp*, app. meaning helpless; *nēpflōd*, neap-tide.]

Neapolitan, *nē-ə-pol'i-tən, adj.* of the city or the former kingdom of Naples.—*n.* a native, citizen, or inhabitant of Naples: (without *cap.*) a small rectangular chocolate.—**Neapolitan ice,** layered combination of different ices; **Neapolitan sixth,** a chord of the subdominant with its minor third and minor sixth; **Neapolitan violet,** a scented double variety of sweet violet. [L. *Neāpolitānus*—Gr. *Neāpolis*, new town—*neos*, *-ā*, *-on*, new, *polis*, city.]

near, *nēr, adv.* (*orig.*, as compar. of nigh) nigher, more closely, to or at a shorter distance: (now as positive) to or at no great distance: close: closely: nearly: almost: narrowly: (new double *compar.* **near'er**; *superl.* **near'est**).—*prep.* close to (**near'er, near'est** also are *preps.*).—*adj.*

neath, 'neath, *nēth,* (*dial.* and *poet.*) *prep.* beneath. [Aphetic for aneath, or for beneath.]

neb, *neb, n.* a beak or bill: the mouth (*obs.*): the nose: a nib: the sharp point of anything.—*v.i.* to bill.—*v.t.* to put a neb on.—*adj.* **nebbed** (*nebd*), having a neb. [O.E. *nebb*, beak, face; cog. with Du. *neb*, beak.]

nebbish, *neb'ish, n.* a colourless, insignificant, incompetent person, a perpetual victim.—Also *adj.* [Invented by H. Gardner, cartoonist.]

nebbuk, nebek, nebeck, *neb'ək.* Same as **nabk.**

nebel, *nē'bəl, n.* a Hebrew instrument, apparently a harp. [Heb. *nēbel.*]

neb-neb, *neb'-neb, n.* bablah pods. [Prob. an African word.]

nebris, *neb'ris, n.* a fawn-skin worn by Bacchus and his votaries. [Gr. *nebris.*]

nebula, *neb'ū-lə, n.* a little cloudiness: a slight opacity of the cornea: a liquid for spraying: a faint, misty appearance in the heavens produced either by a group of stars too distant to be seen singly, or by diffused gaseous matter:—*pl.* **neb'ulae** (*-lē*).—*adjs.* **neb'ular,** pertaining to nebulae: like or of the nature of a nebula; **neb'ulé** (*-lā*), **neb'uly** (*her.*), wavy.—*ns.* **nebule** (*neb'ūl*), wavy moulding; **nebulisā'tion, -z-.**—*v.t.* **neb'ulise, -ize,** to reduce to spray.—*ns.* **nebulis'er, -z-,** spraying apparatus, atomiser; **nebu'lium,** an element formerly assumed in order to explain certain lines in the spectra of gaseous nebulae—lines now known to be due to states of oxygen, and also nitrogen, not possible under

[redacted]

length: impudence, audacity (*slang*).—*v.t.* to strike, pull, or chop the neck of, esp. so as to kill: to catch or fasten by the neck: to embrace (*slang*): to make a neck on: to drink (*slang*). —*v.i.* (*slang*) to embrace.—*n.* **neck'atee** (*obs.*), a neckerchief.—*adj.* **necked**, having a neck.—*ns.* **neck'ing**, the neck of a column: a neck-moulding: embracing, petting (*slang*); **neck'let**, a simple form of necklace: a pendant strung for the neck: a small boa or fur for the neck.—**neck'-band**, the part of a shirt, etc., encircling the neck: a band worn on the neck; **neck'beef**, the coarse flesh of the neck of cattle: inferior stuff; **neck'-bone**, a cervical vertebra; **neck'-cloth**, a piece of folded cloth worn round the neck by men as a band or cravat, the ends hanging down often of lace; **neck'erchief**, a kerchief for the neck; **neck'gear**, apparel for the neck; **neck'-herr'ing** (*obs.*), a heavy blow on the neck; **necking party**, petting party; **neck'lace** (-*lis*, -*ləs*), a lace, chain, or string of beads or precious stones worn on the neck; **neck'line**, the boundary-line of a garment at the neck; **neck'-moulding**, a moulding where the capital of a column joins the shaft; **neck'-piece**, a piece forming, covering, or bordering a neck; **neck'-sweet'bread**, the thymus gland of veal or lamb; **neck'tie**, a scarf or band tied round the neck; **neck'verse**, the test of ability to read for those who claimed benefit of clergy, usually Psalm li. 1, success giving the privilege of being branded on the hand instead of hanging; **neck'wear**, apparel for the neck; **neck'weed**, hemp, source of the hang-

or like nectar; **nec'tared**, imbued with nectar: mingled, filled, or abounding with nectar.—*n.* **nectā'reousness**.—*adjs.* **nectā'rial**, of the nature of a nectary; **nectarif'erous**, producing nectar; **nec'tarine** (-*in*), sweet as nectar.—*n.* (-*ēn*, -*in*), a variety of peach with a smooth skin.—*n.* **nec'tary**, a glandular organ that secretes nectar.—**nec'tar-guide'**, a marking that guides insects to the nectary of a flower. [Gr. *nektar*; etymology dubious.]

nectocalyx, *nek-tō-kā'liks*, *n.* a hydrozoan swimming-bell:—*pl.* **nectocā'lyces** (-*li-sēz*). [Gr. *nēktos*, swimming, *kălyx*, shell, flower-cup.]

neddy, *ned'i*, *n.* a donkey. [From *Edward*.]

née, *nā*, (Fr.), born (fem.)—used in stating a woman's maiden name.

need, *nēd*, *n.* want of something which one cannot well do without: necessity: a state that requires relief: want of the means of living.—*v.t.* to have occasion for: to want: to require.—*v.i.* to be necessary: to be obliged to (used as an auxiliary).—*ns.* **needcess'ity**, a dialect or illiterate combination of need and necessity; **need'er**.—*adj.* **need'ful**, full of need: having need: needy: necessary: requisite.—*adv.* **need'fully**.—*n.* **need'fulness**.—*adv.* **need'ily**.—*n.* **need'iness**.—*adj.* **need'less**, having no need (*Shak.*): not needed: unnecessary.—*adv.* **need'lessly**.—*n.* **need'lessness**.—*adv.* **need'ly** (*Shak.*), necessarily.—*n.* **need'ment** (*Spens.*), something needed —*adv.* **needs**, of necessity: indispensably.—*adj.* **need'y**, very poor: necessary (*Shak.*).—*n.* **need'y-hood** (*Herrick*).—**need'-be**, a necessity; **need'-**

neep, *nēp*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a turnip. [O.E. *nǣp*—L. *nāpus*.]

ne'er, *nār*, *adv.* contr. of never.—*adj.* and *n.* **ne'er'-do-well** (*Scot.* -weel), good-for-nothing.

Ne'erday, *nār'-dā*, (*chiefly Scot.*) *n.* New Year's Day: (without *cap.*) a gift on New Year's Day.

neesberry. Same as naseberry.

neeze, neese, *nēz*, *v.i.* and *n.* sneeze. [Cf. O.N. *hnjōsa*, and sneeze.]

nef, *nef*, *n.* a church nave (*obs.*): a mediaeval, usually shiplike, piece of plate for the great man's napkin, table utensils, etc. [Fr. *nef*, ship, nave—L. *nāvis*.]

nefandous, *ni-fan'dəs*, *adj.* abominable. [L. *nefandus*, unspeakable—*ne-*, not, *fandus*, to be spoken—*fārī*, to speak.]

nefarious, *ni-fā'ri-əs*, *adj.* extremely wicked: villainous.—*adv.* **nefā'riously.**—*n.* **nefā'riousness.** —*adj.* **nefast** (*ni-fast'*), abominable. [L. *nefārius*, *nefāstus*—*nefās*, wrong, crime—*ne-*, not, *fās*, divine law, prob. from *fārī*, to speak.]

negate, *ni-gāt'*, *v.t.* to deny: nullify: imply non-existence of.—*ns.* **negation** (*-gā'shən*), act of saying no: denial: a negative proposition (*log.*): something that is the opposite (of a positive quality, state, etc.): a thing characterised by the absence of qualities; **negā'tionist**, one who merely denies, without offering any positive assertion.—*adj.* **negative** (*neg'ə-tiv*), denying: expressing denial, refusal, or prohibition—opp. to *affirmative*: denying the connection between a subject and a predicate (*log.*): lacking positive

neglect'ive (now *rare*), neglectful. [L. *neglegĕre*, *neglectum*—*neg-* or *nec-*, not, *legĕre*, to gather.]

négligé, *nā'glē-zhā*, *n.* easy undress.—*adj.* carelessly or unceremoniously dressed: careless.—*n.* **negligee** (*neg'li-jē*, *neg'li-zhā*), a loose gown worn by women in the 18th century: a woman's loose decorative dressing-gown of flimsy material: a necklace, usually of red coral. [Fr., neglected.]

negligence, *neg'li-jəns*, *n.* fact or quality of being negligent: want of proper care: habitual neglect: an act of carelessness or neglect (*arch.*): a slight: carelessness about dress, manner, etc.: omission of duty, esp. such care for the interests of others as the law may require.—*adj.* **neg'ligent**, neglecting: careless: inattentive: disregarding ceremony or fashion.—*adv.* **neg'ligently.**—*n.* **negligibil'ity.**—*adj.* **neg'ligible** (sometimes **neg'ligeable**), such as may be ignored because very little or very unimportant.—*adv.* **neg'ligibly.** [L. *negligentia* for *neglegentia* —*neglegĕre*, to neglect.]

negotiate, *ni-gō'shi-āt*, *v.i.* to traffic: to bargain: to confer for the purpose of mutual arrangement.—*v.t.* to arrange for by agreement: to manage: to transfer or exchange for value: to cope with successfully (*coll.*).—*n.* **negotiabil'ity.** —*adj.* **nego'tiable.**—*ns.* **negotiā'tion**; **nego'tiātor**: —*fem.* **nego'tiatress** (*-shyə-*), **negotiatrix** (*ni-gō'shyə-triks*, or *ni-gō-shi-ā'triks*). [L. *negōtiārī*, *-ātus*—*negōtium*, business—*neg-*, not, *ōtium*, leisure.]

Negrillo, *ni-gril'ō*, *n.* an African Negrito:—*pl.*

[redacted]

neigh'bour-stained (*Shak.*), stained with neighbours' blood.—good neighbours, the fairies; in the neighbourhood of, approximately, somewhere about. [O.E. *nēahgebūr—nēah*, near, *gebūr* or *būr*, a farmer.]

neist, *nēst*, a dialectal form of nighest, next.

neither, *nī'dhər*, or *nē'dhər*, *adj.* and *pron.* not either.—*conj.* not either: and not: nor yet.—*adv.* not at all: in no case. [O.E. *nāther*, *nāwther*, abbrev. of *nāhwæther—nā*, never, *hwæther*, whether; the vowel assimilated to either.]

neive. Same as nieve.

nek, *nek*, (*S.Afr.*) *n.* a col. [Du., neck.]

nekton, *nek'ton*, *n.* the assemblage of actively swimming organisms in a sea, lake, etc. [Gr. *nēkton* (neut.), swimming.]

nelis, nelies, *nel'is*, *n.* a winter pear:—*pl.* nel'is, nel'ies. [Fr. *nélis.*]

nellie, nelly, not on your (*nel'i*; *slang*), not on any account—said to be from *not on your Nellie Duff*, rhyming with *puff*, meaning 'life'.

nelly, *nel'i*, *n.* a large petrel. [Perh. the woman's name.]

nelson, *nel'sən*, *n.* a wrestling hold in which the arm is passed under the opponent's, and the hand placed on the back of his neck.

Nelumbium, *ni-lum'bi-əm*, Nelumbo, *-bō*, *ns.* a genus of water-lilies including the Egyptian bean of Pythagoras, and the sacred lotus. [Prob. Tamil.]

Nemathelminthes, *nem-ə-thel-min'thēz*, *n.pl.* according to some, a group including nematodes, Nematomorpha, and Acanthocephala.—*n.sing.* nemathel'minth, *adj.* nemathelmin'thic. [Gr.

esp. one with blue, white-centred flowers. [Gr. *nemos*, a glade, wooded pasture, *phileein*, to love.]

nemoral, *nem'ə-rəl*, *adj.* of a wood or grove.—*adj.* nem'orous, wooded. [L. *nemus*, *-ōris*, a grove.]

nempt, *nemt*, (*Spens.*) named, called:—*pa.p.* of obs. nemn, to name. [O.E. *nemnan.*]

nenuphar, *nen'ū-fär*, *n.* a water-lily, esp. the common white or yellow: (*cap.*) a synonym of Nuphar. [L.L. *nenuphar*—Ar. and Pers. *ninūfar*, *nīlūfar*—Sans. *nīlotpala—nīla*, blue, *utpala*, lotus.]

Neo, *nē'ō*, *nā'ō*, *n.* an artificial language launched by an Italian in 1960.

neo-, *nē'ō-*, in composition, new, young, revived in a new form.—*adj.* and *n.* Neo-Cath'olic, of, or a member of the school of, liberal Catholicism that followed Lamennais, Lacordaire and Montalembert about 1830: Anglo-Catholic with extreme leanings towards Rome.—*adj.* and *n.* Neo-Chris'tian, of, or a believer in, a liberalised and rationalised Christianity.—*n.* Neo-Christian'ity.—*adjs.* neoclass'ic, -al, belonging to a revival of classicism, or classicism as understood by those who would revive it, e.g. in the 18th century.—*ns.* neoclass'icism (*-i-sizm*); neoclass'icist; neocolōn'ialism, the policy of a strong nation of obtaining control over a weaker through economic pressure, etc.—*adj.* and *n.* Neocom'ian (*-kō'mi-ən*; *geol.*; L. *Neocōmium*, Neuchâtel—Gr. *kōmē*, a village), Lower Cretaceous.—*n.* Neo-Dar'winism, a later development of Darwinism, laying greater stress upon natural selection and denying the inheritance of ac-doctrine that the gospel is a new law and that faith has abrogated the old moral obedience; **neonō'mian**; **neopā'ganism**, a revival of paganism, or its spirit.—*n.* and *adj.* **neopa'gan**.—*v.t.*, *v.i.* **neopa'ganise, -ize**.—*ns.* **neophobia** (*-fō'bi-ə*; Gr. *phobos*, fear), dread of novelty; **neophyte** (*nē'ō-fit*; Gr. *neophytos*, newly planted—*phyein*, to produce), a new convert: one newly baptised: a newly ordained priest: a novice in a religious order: a tiro or beginner.—*adj.* **neophytic** (*-fit'ik*).—*ns.* **Neopilina** (*-pil-i'nə*; *Pilina*, a Palaeolithic genus of similar appearance), a genus of Monoplacophora (q.v.); **neo'plasm** (Gr. *plasma*, form, mould), a morbid new growth or formation of tissue.—*adj.* **neoplas'tic**.—*ns.* **Neo-Plas'ticism** (or **neoplasticism**), a style of abstract painting in which geometrical patterns are formed of patches of flat colour enclosed by intersecting vertical and horizontal lines (see plastic); **Neoplā'tonism**, a combination of Platonism with Oriental elements, developed by Plotinus, Porphyry, Proclus, etc.—*adj.* **Neoplatonic** (*-plə-ton'ik*).—*n.* **neoplā'tonist**; **neoprene** (*nē'ō-prēn*), an oil-resisting and heat-resisting synthetic rubber made by polymerising chloroprene; **Neopythagorē'anism**, a revived Pythagoreanism of Alexandria beginning in the first century B.C.—*n.* and *adj.* **Neopythagorē'an**.—*ns.* **neoteny, neoteinia** (*nē-ot'ən-i*; *nē-ō-ti'ni-ə*; Gr. *teinein*, to stretch), prolonged retention of larval or immature character or characters.—*adjs.*

nephelomet'ric. [Gr. *nephelē*, cloud, *metron*, measure.]

nephew, *nev'ū*, or *nef'ū*, *n.* the son of a brother or sister: extended to a like relation by marriage: a grandson or descendant (*obs.*): a pope's or priest's son (*euphemistically*):—*fem.* niece. [(O.)Fr. *neveu*—L. *nepōs*, *nepōtis*, grandson; cf. O.E. *nefa*, Ger. *neffe*, nephew.]

nepho-, *nef-o-*, *-ō-*, in composition, cloud.—*ns.* **neph'ōgraph** (*-grăf*), an instrument for photographing clouds in order to determine their position; **nephology** (*nef-ol'ə-ji*), the study of clouds in meteorology.—*adjs.* **nephologic** (*-ə-loj'*) **-al**.—*ns.* **nephol'ogist**; **neph'ōscope**, an apparatus which determines the altitude, and direction and velocity of movement, of clouds. [Gr. *nephos*, cloud, *logos*, discourse.]

nephr(o)-, *nef-ro-*, *-rō-*, in composition, kidney.—*ns.* **nephralgia** (*nef-ral'ji-ə*), **nephral'gy**, pain in the kidneys; **nephrec'tomy**, surgical removal of a kidney.—*adj.* **neph'ric**.—*ns.* **nephrid'ium**, in invertebrates and lower chordates, an organ serving the function of a kidney; **neph'rite**, the mineral jade, in the narrower sense—an old charm against kidney disease; **nephrĭt'ic**, a medicine for the kidneys.—*adjs.* **nephrit'ic, -al**, pertaining to the kidneys, or nephritis, or jade.—*n.* **nephri'tis**, inflammation of the kidneys.—*adj.* **neph'roid**, kidney-shaped.—*ns.* **nephrol'ogist**; **nephrology**, the science concerned with structure, functions, diseases, of the kidneys; **neph'ropexy**

(1864-1941), applied esp. to an electric lamp with a filament or rod of rare-earth oxides whose conductivity is greatly increased by heating.

nero-antico, *nā-rō-an-tē'kō*, *n.* a deep-black marble found in Roman ruins. [It., black ancient.]

neroli, *ner'ə-lē*, *n.* an oil distilled from orange flowers. [Said to be named from its discoverer, an Italian princess.]

Neronian, *nē-rō'ni-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to Nero, Roman emperor from A.D. 54 to 68: excessively cruel and tyrannical.—*adj.* Neronic (*-ron'ik*). [L. *Nērō*, *-ōnis*.]

nerve, *nûrv*, *n.* a sinew (now chiefly *fig.*): a bowstring (*poet.*): strength: a cord that conveys impulses between the brain or other centre and some part of the body (*anat.*): a leaf-vein or rib (*bot.*): a nervure in an insect's wing (*entom.*): a vault rib: self-possession: cool courage: impudent assurance, audacity (*coll.*): (in *pl.*) nervousness.—*v.t.* to give strength, resolution, or courage to.—*adjs.* nerv'al, of the nerves; ner'vate, (of leaf) having veins: nerved.—*ns.* nervā'tion, nerv'āture, disposition of nerves, esp. in leaves.—*adjs.* nerved, furnished with nerves; nerve'less, without nerves or nervures: without strength: inert: slack, flabby: unnerved.—*ns.* nerve'lessness; nerve'let, a little nerve: a tendril; nerv'er, one who, or that which, nerves.—*adj.* nerv'ine (*-ēn*, *-in*), acting on the nerves: quieting nervous excitement.—*n.* a medi

another: a set of buildings, as advance factories, divided into blocks and units: an accumulation: a tangled mass.—*v.i.* to build or occupy a nest: to go bird's-nesting.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to lodge, settle.—nest'-egg, an egg, real or sham, left or put in a nest to encourage laying: something laid up as the beginning of an accumulation: money saved; nest'ing-box, a box set up for birds to nest in; nest'ing-place.—feather one's nest (see feather). [O.E. *nest*; Ger. *nest*, L. *nīdus*.]

nestle, *nes'l*, *v.i.* to nest (*arch.*): to lie or press close or snug as in a nest: to settle comfortably or half hidden.—*v.t.* to cherish, as a bird does her young: to thrust close: to provide a nesting-place.—*n.* nestling (*nes'ling*), a young bird in the nest.—also *adj.* [O.E. *nestlian*—*nest*.]

Nestor, *nes'tōr*, *-tər*, *n.* an old king of Pylos, a Greek hero at Troy remarkable for eloquence, wisdom, and long life: an old counsellor: an old man: the kea parrot genus. [Gr. *Nestor*.]

Nestorian, *nes-tō'ri-ən*, *-tō'*, *adj.* pertaining to *Nestorius*, patriarch of Constantinople (428-31), or to his teaching, that the divinity and humanity of Christ were not united in a single self-conscious personality.—*n.* a follower of Nestorius.—*n.* Nesto'rianism.

net, *net*, *n.* an open fabric, knotted into meshes: a piece or bag, or a screen or structure, of such fabric used for catching fish, butterflies, etc., (*Dickens*), stockings.—*adjs.* **neth′ermore** (*rare*), lower; **neth′ermost**, lowest.—*advs.* **neth′erward, -s**, (*rare*) downwards.—**neth′erstock** (*hist.*), a stocking. [O.E. *neothera*, adj.—*nither*, adv., from the root *ni-*, down; Ger. *nieder*, low.]

Netherlander, *nedh′ər-land-ər*, *n.* an inhabitant of the *Netherlands* or Low Countries, now Holland, formerly also Belgium.—*adj.* **Neth′erlandish**, Dutch.

Nethinim, *neth′in-im*, *n.pl.* the old Jewish temple servants. [Heb. *nĕthīnim*.]

netsuke, *net′skē*, *skā*, *ne′tsōō-ke′*, *n.* a small Japanese carved ornament, used to fasten small objects to a sash. [Jap.]

nettle, *net′l*, *n.* a common weed (Urtica) with stinging hairs.—*v.t.* to sting: to sting with annoyance.—**nett′le-cell**, a nematocyst; **nett′le-cloth**, cloth of nettle-fibre: thick japanned cotton; **nett′le-fish**, a jellyfish; **nett′lerash**, a rash of red or white weals with irritation like nettle-stings; **nett′le-tree**, a tree (Celtis) of the elm family, with nettle-shaped leaves, edible drupes, and wood good for turning: a tropical and Australian genus (Laportea) of the nettle family, with virulently stinging leaves.—**dead-nettle, hemp-nettle** (see **dead, hemp**). [O.E. *netele*; Ger. *nessel*.]

nettle. Same as **knittle.**

neuk, *nük*, *nūk*, a Scots form of **nook.**

neume, *nūm*, *n.* in mediaeval music, a succession of notes sung to one syllable: a sign giving a rough indication of rise or fall of pitch.—Also **neum.** [O.Fr.,—Gr. *pneuma*, breath.]

fears (also called *psychoneurosis*): loosely, an obsession:—*pl.* **neurōses** (*-sēz*).—*adj.* **neurotic** (*-rot′ik*), of the nature of, characterised by, or affected by, neurosis: loosely, obsessive: hypersensitive.—*n.* a person with neurosis: a medicine for nerve diseases (*arch.*).—*ns.* **neurot′icism** (*-sizm*); **neurotox′in**, a substance poisonous to nerve-tissue.—*adj.* **neurotrop′ic**, having a special affinity for nerve cells.—**neural arch**, the arch of a vertebra protecting the spinal cord. [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve.]

Neuroptera, *nū-rop′tə-rə*, *n.* a former order of insects, comprising those now placed in a superorder, **Neuropteroidea** (*nū-rop-tə-roi′di-ə*), the insects have generally four net-veined wings—alder-flies, snake-flies, lace-wings, etc.—*adj.* **neurop′terous.**—*n.* **neurop′terist**, a student of the Neuropteroidea. [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, *pteron*, a wing, *eidos*, form.]

neuston, *nū′ston*, *n.* minute organisms on the surface of water. [Gr. neut. of *neustos*, swimming.]

neuter, *nū′tər*, *adj.* neither one thing nor another: neutral: neither masculine nor feminine (*gram.*): neither active nor passive (*gram.*): intransitive (*gram.*): sexless: apparently sexless: sexually undeveloped: castrated: without functional, or any, androecium or gynaeceum.—*n.* a neutral: a neuter word, plant, or animal: esp. a worker bee, ant, etc.: a castrated cat.—*v.t.* to castrate. [L. *neuter*, neither—*ne*, not, *uter*, either.]

neutral, *nū′trəl*, *adj.* indifferent: taking no part on either side: not siding with either party: pertaining to neither party: not invo

[redacted]

fresh: not much used: having lately happened or begun to be: recent, modern: not before seen or known: only lately discovered or experienced: other than the former or preceding, different: additional: strange, unaccustomed: lately begun: beginning afresh: renewed: reformed or regenerated: restored or resumed: not of an ancient family: fresh from anything: uncultivated or only recently cultivated.—*n.* that which is new: newness.—*adv.* (often joined by hyphen to its adj.) newly: anew.—*v.t.* (*arch.*) to renew.—*v.i.* (*arch.*) to be renewed.—*adj.* **new'ish**, somewhat new: nearly new.—*adv.* **new'ly**, very lately: afresh (*rare*): in a new way (*rare*).—*n.* **new'ness**.—**new birth**, renewal, esp. spiritual.—*adjs.* **new'-blown**, just come into bloom; **new'-born**, newly born.—**new chum**, a new arrival from the old country in Australia; **New Church**, **New Jerusalem Church**, the Swedenborgian Church.—*adj.* **new'come**, recently arrived.—**new'comer**, one who has lately come.—*adj.* **new'-Commonwealth**, of, belonging to, members of the Commonwealth who have joined more recently than the orig. self-governing dominions.—*v.t.* **new'-create** (*Shak.*), to create anew.—**New Englander**, a native or citizen of any of the New England states.—*adjs.* **new'-fallen**, newly fallen; **newfangled** (see separate article); **new'-fash'ioned**, made in a new way or fashion: lately come into fashion; **new'-fledged**, having just got feathers; **new'-found**, newly discovered or devised.—**New Jerusalem**, the heavenly city.—*adj.* **new'-laid**, newly laid.—**New Learning**, the

fruitstone—L.L. *nucālis*, nutlike—L. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.]

newell, *nū'əl*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a new thing. [A combination of novel and new.]

newfangled, *nū-fang'gld*, earlier **newfangle**, *-gl*, *adj.* unduly fond of new things: newly but superfluously devised.—*adv.* **newfang'ledly**.—*n.* **newfang'ledness**, **newfang'leness**. [M.E. *newefangel*—*newe* (O.E. *nīwe*), new, *fangel*, ready to catch—*fang-*, the stem of O.E. *fōn*, to take.]

Newfoundland, *nū-fownd'lənd*, *adj.* of *Newfoundland* (*nū'fənd-land*).—*n.* a very large, intelligent breed of dog from Newfoundland, originally black, a strong swimmer.

Newgate, *nū'gāt*, *n.* a famous prison in London, originally housed in the *new gate* of the city, the latest building demolished in 1902-3.—**Newgate Calendar**, a record of Newgate prisoners, with their crimes; **Newgate frill**, or **fringe**, a beard under the chin and jaw.

newmarket, *nū-mär'kit*, or *nū'*, *n.* a card game in which the stakes go to those who succeed in playing out cards whose duplicates lie on the table: a close-fitting coat, originally a riding-coat, for men or women. [*Newmarket*, the racing town.]

news, *nūz*, *n.* (*orig.pl.*) tidings: a report of a recent event: something one had not heard before: matter suitable for newspaper readers: newspaper: newsprint.—*v.t.* to report.—*n.* **news'iness**.—*adj.* **news'y**, gossipy.—*n.* (*U.S.*) a newsboy.—**news'agent**, one who deals in newspapers; **news'boy**, a boy who delivers or sells in kinship or other relation: nearest following (or preceding if explicitly stated) in time or order.—*adv.* nearest: immediately after: on the first occasion that follows: in the next place. —*prep.* nearest to.—*adv.* **next'ly.**—*n.* **next'ness** (*rare*).—**next best, biggest, etc.,** next in order after the best, biggest, etc.—*adj.* **next'-door,** dwelling in or occupying the next house, shop, etc.: at or in the next house: neighbouring.—*adv.* **next-door'.**—**next friend,** a person appointed, or permitted, by a court of law to act on behalf of a minor or other person under legal disability; **next Saturday, etc.,** (on) the first Saturday after the present day: in Scotland often (on) the Saturday of next week.—**next door to,** in the next house to: near, bordering upon, very nearly; **next to,** adjacent to: almost: thoroughly acquainted with (*U.S.*); **next to nothing,** almost nothing at all. [O.E. *nēhst* (*nīehst*), superl. of *nēh* (*nēah*), near; Ger. *nächst*.]

nexus, *nek'səs, n.* a bond: a linked group. [L. *nexus*, pl. *-ūs—nectĕre*, to bind.]

ngaio, *nī'ō, n.* a New Zealand tree with white wood. [Maori.]

niacin, *nī'ə-sin, n.* nicotinic acid.

niaiserie, *nyez-(ə-)rē,* (Fr.) simplicity, foolishness.

nib, *nib, n.* something small and pointed: a pen-point: a bird's bill: a peak: a projecting point or spike: a timber carriage pole: a handle on a scythe's shaft (*dial.*): (in *pl.*) crushed cocoa-beans: (in *pl.*) included particles in varnish,

—*n.* and *adj.* **Nicaean** (*nī-sē'ən*).—**Nicene Creed,** the creed based on the results of the first Nicene Council.

niche, *nich, nēsh, n.* a recess in a wall: a suitable or actual place or condition in life or public estimation or the system of nature.—*v.t.* to place in a niche.—*adj.* **niched,** placed in a niche. [Fr.,—It. *nicchia*, niche, of doubtful origin.]

Nichrome, *nī'krōm, n.* trademark for a nickel-chromium alloy with high electrical resistance and ability to withstand high temperatures.

nick, *nik, n.* a notch: a score for keeping an account (*arch.*): a cut: a fraudulent dint in the bottom of a beer-can (*obs.*): the precise point aimed at: the precise moment of time: at hazard, a throw answering to a main: a prison, a police-office (*slang*).—*v.t.* to notch: to cut in notches (as the hair of a fool; *Shak.*): to cut off: to defraud: to mark by cutting, carve out: to cut: to snip: to score, as on a tally: to tally with (*obs.*): to hit with precision: to hit off (*obs.*): to catch in the nick of time: to catch (*slang*): to arrest (*slang*): to steal (*slang*): to rob: to cheat at hazard, to defeat by throwing a nick: at hazard, to throw the nick of.—*n.* **nick'er,** one who, or that which, nicks: in the early 18th century, a brawler who broke windows with coppers.—**nick'stick** (*arch.*), a tally.—**in (very) good nick** (*coll.*), in (very) good health or condition; **in the nick,** (now usu.) **nick of time,** just in time: at the critical moment;

ordinary ray, used for polarising light.—Also Nicol('s) prism. [From William *Nicol* (*c.* 1768-1851) of Edinburgh, its inventor.]

nicotian, *ni-kō'sh(y)ən*, *adj.* of tobacco.—*n.* a tobacco smoker.—*n.* Nicotiana (*-shi-ä'nə*, *-ā'nə*), the tobacco genus of Solanaceae.—*n.pl.* the literature of tobacco.—*ns.* nicotinamide (*-tin'*), a member of the vitamin B complex; nicotine (*nik'ə-tēn*), a poisonous alkaloid ($C_{10}H_{14}N_2$) got from tobacco leaves.—*adj.* nicotinic (*-tin'ik*).—*n.* nic'otinism, a morbid state induced by excessive use of tobacco.—nicotinic acid, a white crystalline substance, a member of the vitamin B complex, deficiency of which is connected with the development of pellagra. [Jean *Nicot*, who sent tobacco to Catherine de Medici.]

nicotine. See nicotian.

nicrosilal, *nik-rō'sil-əl*, *n.* a cast-iron alloy containing *ni*ckel, *chr*omium, and *sil*icon, used in high-temperature work.

nictate, *nik'tāt*, *v.i.* to wink—also nic'titate.—*ns.* nictā'tion, nictitā'tion.—nictitating membrane, the third eyelid, developed in birds, etc., a thin movable membrane that passes over the eye. [L. *nictāre*, *-ātum* and its L.L. freq. *nictitāre*, *-ātum*, to wink.]

nid, *nid*, nide, *nīd*, *n.* a pheasant's nest or brood. [L. *nidus*, nest.]

niddering, nidderling, nidering, niderling, niding. See nithing.

niddle-noddle, *nid'l-nod'l*, *adj.* and *adv.* with nodding head.—*v.i.* to noddle the head: to

(1844-1900) or his philosophy.—*n.* a follower of Nietzsche.—*n.* Nietzsch'eanism.

nieve, **neive**, *nēv*, **neif**, **nief** (*Shak.* neafe, neaffe), *nēf*, (*arch.* except *dial.*) *n.* the fist.—*ns.* nieve'ful, a closed handful; nie'vie-(nie'vie-)nick'-nack, a Scottish children's pastime, a mode of assigning by lot, by guessing which hand contains something, the holder repeating a rhyme. [M.E. *nefe*—O.N. *hnefi*, *nefi*; cf. Sw. *näfve*, fist.]

nife, *nī'fi*, *n.* the earth's hypothetical core of nickel and iron. [Chemical symbols *Ni* and *Fe*.]

niff, *nif*, (*dial.* or *slang*) *n.* a stink.—*adj.* niff'y.

niffer, *nif'ər*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to barter.—*v.i.* to haggle.—*n.* an exchange: hazard. [Possibly nieve.]

niffnaff, *nif-naf'*, (*dial.*) *n.* a trifle: a diminutive person.—*v.i.* to trifle.—*adjs.* niff-naff'y, niff'y-naff'y, fastidious.

Niflheim, *niv'l-hām*, (*Scand. myth.*) *n.* a region of mist, ruled over by Hel. [O.N. *Niflheimr*—*nifl*, mist, *heimr*, home.]

nifty, *nif'ti*, (*slang*) *adj.* fine: spruce: smart: quick: agile.—*n.* nift'iness.

Nigella, *nī-jel'ə*, *n:* a genus of ranunculaceous plants, with finely dissected leaves, and whitish, blue, or yellow flowers, often almost concealed by their leafy involucres.—*Nigella damascena* is called love-in-a-mist, devil-in-a-bush, and ragged lady. [Fem. of L. *nigellus*, blackish—*niger*, black, from the black seeds.]

niger, *nī'jər*, (*obs.*) *n.* a Negro.—ni'ger-oil, an oil got from the black seeds (ni'ger-seeds) of an East African composite, *Guizotia abyssinica*,

night'long, lasting all night.—*adj*. **night'ly**, done or happening by night or every night: dark as night (*Shak*.).—*adv*. by night: every night.—*adv*. **nights** (orig. *gen*. of *n*.; *dial*.), at, by night.—*adj*. **night'ward**, occurring towards night.—*n*. **night'y**, **night'ie**, a nightgown.—**night air**, the air at night: a peculiarly unwholesome gas, formerly imagined by some to circulate at night; **night'-attire'**, garments worn in bed; **night'-bell**, a door-bell for use at night; **night'-bird**, a bird that flies or that sings at night: a person who is active or about at night; **night'-blind'ness**, inability to see in a dim light, nyctalopia; **night'-brawl'er**, one who raises disturbances in the night; **night'cap**, a cap worn at night in bed: a drink taken before going to bed; **night'-cart** (*hist*.), a cart used to remove the contents of privies before daylight; **night'-cellar** (*arch*.), a disreputable resort or tavern, open by night; **night'-chair**, a night-stool; **night'-churr**, the goatsucker, so called from its cry.—*n.pl*. **night'-clothes**, garments worn in bed.—**night'-cloud**, stratus; **night'-club**, a club open between nightfall and morning for amusement or dissipation; **night'-crawl'er**, a large earthworm which comes to the surface at night, used as bait for fishing; **night'-crow** (*Shak*.), undefined bird of ill omen that cries in the night; **night'-dog** (*Shak*.), a dog that hunts in the night; **night'-dress**, attire for the night, esp. a nightgown; **night'fall**, the fall or beginning of the night: the

of the night; **night'-rider** (*U.S.*), a participant in a lynching, etc.: a member of the Ku-Klux Klan; **night'-robe**, a nightgown: a dressing-gown; **night'-rule** (*Shak*.), a revel at night; **night'-school**, a school held at night, esp. for those at work during the day; **night'-sea'son**, the night-time; **night'-shift**, a gang or group of workers that takes its turn by night: the time it is on duty: a nightdress (*arch*.); **night'shirt**, a man's shirt for sleeping in; **night'-shriek**, a cry in the night; **night'-side**, the dark, mysterious, or gloomy side of anything; **night'-sight**, power of vision by night; **night'-soil**, the contents of privies, cesspools, etc., generally carried away at night and sometimes used for fertiliser; **night'-spell**, a charm against harm by night; **night'-steed**, one of the horses in the chariot of Night; **night'-stick**, an American policeman's truncheon; **night'-stool**, a close-stool for use in a bedroom; **night'-ta'per**, a night-light burning slowly.—*n.pl*. **night'-terr'ors**, the sudden starting from sleep in fright.—**night'-tide**, night-time: a flood-tide in the night; **night'-time**, the time when it is night.—*adjs*. **night'-tripp'ing** (*Shak*.), tripping about in the night; **night'-wak'ing**, watching in the night.—**night'-walk**, a walk in the night; **night'-walk'er**, a somnambulist: one who walks about at night, usu. for bad purposes, esp. a prostitute.—*n*. and *adj*. **night'-wan'derer**, one who wanders by night.—*adjs*. **night'-wan'dering**; **night'-war'bling**, singing in or of all objective growth of truth: extreme scepticism: nothingness: in tsarist Russia a terrorist movement aiming at the overturn of all the existing institutions of society in order to build it up anew on different principles; **ni'hilist.**—*adj.* **nihilist'ic.**—*n.* **nihility** (*-hil'*), nothingness: a mere nothing. [L. *nihil*, nothing.]

nihil ad rem, *ni'*, *ni'hil ad rem*, (L.) nothing to the point; **ni'hil obstat** (*ob'stat*), nothing hinders—a book censor's form of permission to print.

Nike, *ni'kē*, *n.* the Greek goddess of victory. [Gr. *nikē*, victory.]

nikethamide, *nik-eth'a-mid*, *n.* a drug used as a heart stimulant—also called **coramine.** [*nico*tinic acid; di*eth*yl, *amide*.]

niks-nie. See under **nix.**

nil, *nil*, *n.* nothing: zero. [L. *nil*, *nihil*, nothing.]

nilgai, *nēl'* or *nil'gi*, **nilgau, nylghau,** *-gow*, *-gö*, *n.* a large Indian antelope, the male slaty-grey, the female tawny. [Pers. and Hind. *nil*, blue, Hind. *gāī*, Pers. *gāw*, cow.]

nill, n'ill, *nil*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* will not: refuse:—*pa.t.* **nould, n'ould** (*nōōd*), also **nilled.** [O.E. *nylle*—*ne*, not, *willan*, to wish.]

Nilometer, *nī-lom'i-tər*, *n.* a gauge for measuring the height of the *Nile*. [Gr. *neilometrion*.]

Nilot, *nil'ot*, **Nilote,** *-ōt*, *n.* an inhabitant of the banks of the Upper Nile: a Hamitised Negro of the Upper Nile.—*adj.* **Nilotic** (*-ot'ik*), of the Nile. [Gr. *Neilōtēs*.]

nim, *nim*, *v.t.* to take (*obs.*): to steal, pilfer (*arch. slang*):—*pa.t.* (*obs.*) **nam,** (now) **nimmed.**—*n.*

ball is to be bowled into nine holes in the ground or in a board: a difficulty, fix (*U.S.*); **nine'pence,** the value of nine pennies: a coin of that value: a high standard of niceness, nimbleness, etc.—*adj.* **nine'penny,** costing, offered at, or worth ninepence.—*n.* a ninepence.—**nine'-pin,** a bottle-shaped pin set up with eight others for the game of **nine'pins,** in which players bowl a ball at these pins (see skittles).—*n.* and *adj.* **nine-score,** nine times twenty.—**nine worthies** (see worth).—**naughty nineties** (see naughty); **nine days' wonder** (see wonder); **nine-penny marl** or **morris, nine men's morris** (see meril); **nine points of the law,** worth nine-tenths of all the points that could be raised (proverbially of possession); **to the nines,** to perfection, fully, elaborately. [O.E. *nigon*, Du. *negen*, L. *novem*, Gr. *ennea*, Sans. *nava*.]

nineteen, *nin-tēn'*, or *nin'tēn*, *n.* and *adj.* nine and ten.—*n.* and *adj.* **nine'teenth** (or *-tēnth'*).—*adv.* **nineteenth'ly.**—**nineteenth hole,** a golf club-house, esp. the bar or restaurant.—**nineteen to the dozen,** with great volubility. [O.E. *nigontēne* (*-tiene*); see nine, ten.]

ninety, *nin'ti*, *n.* and *adj.* nine times ten:—*pl.* **nine'ties,** the numbers ninety to ninety-nine: the years so numbered in a life or a century.—*adj.* **nine'tieth,** last of ninety: equal to one of ninety equal parts.—*n.* a ninetieth part. [O.E. *nigontig* (*hundnigontig*).]

ninny, *nin'i*, *n.* a simpleton.—Also **ninn'y-hammer.** [Possibly from innocent; poss.—It. *ninno*, child;

nipperkin. See **nip** (1).

nipperty-tipperty, *nip'ər-ti-tip'ər-ti,* (*Scot.*) *adj.* finical: mincing: fiddle-faddle.

nipple, *nip'l, n.* the pap of the breast: a teat: a small projection with an orifice, esp. for regulating flow or lubricating machinery.—*v.t.* to furnish with a nipple.—**nipp'le-shield,** a defence for the nipple worn by nursing women; **nipp'le-wort,** a tall composite weed (*Lapsana communis*) with small yellow heads, once esteemed as a cure for sore nipples. [A dim. of **neb** or **nib** (1).]

Nippon, *nip-on', n.* Japanese name of Japan.—*n.* and *adj.* **Nipp'onese.**—**Nip** (*slang*), a Japanese.

nipter, *nip'tər, n.* the ecclesiastical ceremony of washing the feet—the same as *maundy.* [Gr. *niptēr,* a basin—*niptein,* to wash.]

nirl, *nirl,* (*Scot.*) *n.* a lump: a crumb: a stunted person.—*v.t.* to stunt: to shrink or shrivel: to pinch with cold.—*adjs.* **nirled, nirl'it; nirl'y, nirl'ie,** knotty: stumpy: stunted: niggardly. [Perh. **knurl;** or perh. related to mod. Ice. *nyrfill,* niggard.]

nirvana, *nûr-vä'nə, n.* the cessation of individual existence—the state to which a Buddhist aspires as the best attainable: loosely, a blissful state. [Sans. *nirvāṇa,* a blowing out.]

nis, n'is, nys, *nis, niz,* (*Spens.*) a contraction for **ne is,** is not.

nis, *nis, n.* in Scandinavian folklore, a brownie or friendly goblin. [Dan. and Sw. *nisse.*]

Nisan, *nī'san, nē-sän', n.* the seventh civil, first

[redacted]

vert into a nitrate or nitro-compound.—*ns.* **nitratine** (*nī'trə-tin*), sodium nitrate as a mineral; **nitrā'tion.**—*adj.* **ni'tric.**—*n.* **ni'tride,** a compound of nitrogen with another element.—*v.t.* to turn into a nitride: to case-harden by heating in ammonia gas.—*ns.* **ni'triding; ni'trile** (*-tril, -trēl, -tril*), any of a group of organic cyanides (general formula $\mathrm{R{\cdot}C{\vdots}N}$); **nitrificā'tion,** treatment with nitric acid: conversion into nitrates, esp. by bacteria through the intermediate condition of nitrites.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **ni'trify,** to subject to or suffer nitrification:—*pr.p.* **ni'trifying;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **ni'trified.**—*ns.* **ni'trite,** a salt of nitrous acid; **nitrom'eter,** an apparatus for estimating nitrogen or some of its compounds; **nitrosā'tion,** conversion of ammonium salts into nitrites.—*adjs.* **ni'trous; ni'try** (*obs.*), applied to the air, as supposed to contain nitre (see above).—*n.* **ni'tryl, nitroxyl** (see **nitro-**).—**nitric acid,** HNO_3; **nitric anhydride,** N_2O_5; **nitric oxide,** NO; **nitrous acid,** HNO_2; **nitrous anhydride,** N_2O_3; **nitrous oxide,** laughing gas, N_2O. [Fr.,—L. *nitrum*—Gr. *nitron,* sodium carbonate; prob. of Eastern origin; cf. Egyptian *ntr*(*j*), Heb. *nether,* Ar. *nitrún.*]

Nitrian, *nit'ri-ən, adj.* belonging to *Nitriae* (Nitriai), a region of ancient Egypt west of the Nile delta, including the Natron lakes and a great assemblage of hermit settlements. [Gr. *nitriā,* a soda pit—*nitron,* soda.]

nitro-, *nī-trō-,* in composition, indicating nitration.

matter addressed amiss (*U.S.* usu. in *pl.*).—*n.* **nix-nie, niks-nie** (*niks'nē*; *S.Afr.*), nothing at all. —**nix my dolly** (*obs. slang*), never mind. [Colloquial Ger. and Du. for Ger. *nichts*, nothing.]

nix, *niks, interj.* a cry to give warning of an approaching policeman, master, etc.

nizam, *ni-zäm',* or *nī-zam', n.* the title of the prince of Haidarabad in India: a Turkish soldier. [Hind. *nizām*, regulator.]

no, *nō, adv.* not so: not: (with *compar.*) in no degree, not at all.—*n.* a denial: a refusal: a vote or voter for the negative:—*pl.* **noes.**—**no more,** destroyed: dead: never again. [O.E. *nā*—*ne*, not, *ā*, ever; cf. nay.]

no, *nō, adj.* not any: not one: by no means properly called.—*adj.* **no-account'** (*U.S.*), worthless: insignificant.—**no'-ball'** (*cricket*), a ball bowled in such a way that it is disallowed by rules; **no-fines,** concrete from which the fine aggregate (i.e. sand) has been omitted; **no'-man,** one ready to say 'no'; **no'-meaning,** want of meaning: something said that is deficient in meaning; **no-side',** the termination of a game at Rugby football; **no'-trump', no'-trumps'** (*bridge*), a call for the playing of a hand without any trump suit.—*adj.* **no'-trump'.**—**no-trump'er,** a no-trump call: a hand suitable for this: one addicted to calling no-trumps.—*advs.* **no'way, no'ways, no'wise,** in no way, manner, or degree. —**no doubt,** surely; **no end, no go** (see end, go); **no joke,** not a trifling matter; **no one,** no single; **no time,** a very short time. [O.E. *nān*, none.

edness; **noble opal,** precious opal, a translucent or semi-transparent bluish or yellowish white variety with brilliant play of colours.—**most noble,** the style of a duke. [Fr. *noble*—L. (*g*)*nōbilis*—(*g*)*nōscĕre*, to know.]

noblesse, *nō-bles', n.* nobility: nobleness: a body of nobility.—(*Spens.*) **no'blesse, no'bilesse.**—**noblesse oblige** (*ō-blēzh*), rank imposes obligations. [Fr.]

nobody, *nō'bə-di, n.* no person: no one: a person of no account.—**nobody's business** (*slang*), a thing nobody could hope to deal with or nobody troubles about.—**like nobody's business,** very energetically or intensively. [no, body.]

nocake, *nō'kāk, n.* meal made of parched Indian corn. [Amer. Ind. word *nookik*, etc.]

nocent, *nō'sənt,* (*rare*) *adj.* hurtful: guilty.—*n.* one who is hurtful or guilty.—*adv.* **nō'cently.** [L. *nocēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *nocēre*, to hurt.]

nock, *nok, n.* a notch, or a part carrying a notch, esp. on an arrow or a bow: the forward upper end of a sail that sets with a boom.—*v.t.* to notch: to fit (an arrow) on the string. [Origin obscure; appar. not the same as notch.]

nocket. See nacket.

noctambulation, *nok-tam-bū-lā'shən, n.* sleep-walking.—*ns.* **noctam'bulism; noctam'bulist.** [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night, *ambulāre*, *-ātum*, to walk.]

Noctilio, *nok-til'i-ō, n.* a South American genus, the hare-lipped bat. [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night, and the ending of *vespertiliō*, bat.]

Noctiluca, *nok-ti-lōō'kə, -lū', n.* a phosphorescent marine with a spring, used to test oscillation.—**nodding acquaintance**, slight acquaintance: someone with whom one is only slightly acquainted: superficial, incomplete knowledge or understanding.—**Land of Nod**, sleep (in punning allusion to the biblical land, Gen. iv. 16); **on the nod** (*slang*), on tick. [M.E. *nodde*, not known in O.E.]

noddle, *nod'l*, *n*. the back of the head (*obs.*): the nape of the neck (*dial.*): now jocular, the head. [Origin obscure.]

noddy, *nod'i*, *n*. a noodle: an oceanic bird (Anous) akin to the terns, unaccustomed to man and therefore easily taken and deemed stupid: an old game like cribbage: the knave in this and other games: an old form of cab with a door at the back. [Origin obscure: connection among meanings doubtful.]

node, *nōd*, *n*. a knot: a knob or lump: a swelling: a place, often swollen, where a leaf is attached to a stem: a point of intersection of two great circles of the celestial sphere, esp. the orbit of a planet or the moon and the ecliptic: a point at which a curve cuts itself, and through which more than one tangent to the curve can be drawn (*geom.*): a similar point on a surface, where there is more than one tangent-plane (*geom.*): a point of minimum displacement in a system of stationary waves: a meeting-place of lines, roads, or parts: a complication in a story (*fig.*). —*adj*. **nō'dal**, of a node or nodes.—*v.t*. **nōd'alise**, **-ize**, to make nodal.—*n*. **nōdal'ity**, knottedness:

in a communication channel, as detected by hearing or (visual noise—e.g. snow on a television screen) sight.—*v.t*. to spread by rumour.—*v.i*. to talk or call out loud.—*adjs*. **noise'ful**; **noise'less**.—*adv*. **noise'lessly**.—*n*. **noise'lessness**.—*adv*. **nois'ily**.—*n*. **nois'iness**.—*adj*. **nois'y**, making a loud noise or sound: attended with noise: clamorous: turbulent.—**a big noise**, a person of great importance; **make a noise in the world**, to achieve great notoriety. [Fr. *noise*, quarrel; perh. from L. *nausea*, disgust; but possibly from L. *noxia*, hurt—*nocēre*, to hurt.]

noisette, *nwa-zet'*, *n*. a hybrid between China and moss rose. [From Philippe *Noisette*, its first grower.]

noisette, *nwa-zet'*, *n*. a small choice piece of meat specially cooked: a nutlike sweet. [Fr., hazelnut.]

noisome, *noi'səm*, *adj*. injurious to health: disgusting to sight or smell.—*adv*. **noi'somely**.—*n*. **noi'someness**. [noy.]

nolens volens, *nō'lenz vō'lenz*, *nō'lāns vō'*, *wō'lāns*, (L.) willynilly.

noli-me-tangere, *nō-li-mē-tan'jə-ri* (noli me tangere, *nō-lē mā tang'ge-rā*; Vulgate John xx. 17) *n*. a warning against touching: lupus, etc., of the face: a species of balsam, *Impatiens noli-(me-) tangere*, that ejects its ripe seeds at a light touch. —*adj*. warning off. [L. *nōlī* (imper. of *nōlle*), be unwilling, do not, *mē*, me, *tangĕre* to touch.]

nolition, *nō-lish'ən*, *n*. unwillingness: absence of (*obs.*): mode of naming: (now considered loose) a name. [L. *nōmenclātor—nōmen*, a name, *calāre* to call.]

nomic, *nom'ik*, *adj.* customary: conventional, esp. of spelling. [Gr. *nomikos—nomos*, custom.]

nominal, *nom'in-əl*, *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a name or noun: of names: by name: only in name: so-called, but not in reality: inconsiderable, hardly more than a matter of form: nominalistic (*rare*).—*ns.* **nom'inalism**, the doctrine that general terms have no corresponding reality either in or out of the mind, being mere words; **nom'inalist.**—*adj.* **nominalist'ic.**—*adv.* **nom'inally**, by name: as a noun: in name only. [L. *nōminālis—nōmen, -inis*, a name.]

nominate, *nom'in-āt*, *v.t.* to name: to mention by name: to appoint: to propose formally for election.—*adj.* (chiefly *Scots law*) nominated: elect.—*adj.* **nom'inable**, namable: fit to be named.—*adv.* **nom'inately**, by name.—*n.* **nominā'tion**, the act or power of nominating: state of being nominated: naming.—*adj.* **nominatival** (*nom-in-ə-tī'vl*, or *nom-nə-*).—*adv.* **nominati'vally.**—*adj.* **nominative** (*nom'in-ə-tiv*, *nom'nə-tiv*; *gram.*), naming the subject: in the case in which the subject is expressed: (also *nom'in-ā-tiv*) nominated, appointed by nomination.—*n.* the nominative case: a word in the nominative case.—*adv.* **nom'inatively.**—*n.* **nom'inātor**, one who nominates.—**nominative absolute**, a nominative combined with a participle, but not connected with a finite verb or governed by any other word.

non-alcohol'ic, not alcoholic: not containing alcohol; **non-aligned'**, not aligned: not taking sides in international politics.—*ns.* **non-align'ment**; **non-appear'ance**, failure or neglect to appear, esp. in a court of law; **non-arri'val**, failure to arrive; **non-attend'ance**, a failure to attend: absence; **non-atten'tion**, inattention; **non-Chris'tian**, other than Christian (also *adj.*); **non'-claim**, a failure to make claim within the time limited by law.—*adjs.* **non-cog'nisable**, of an offence, that cannot be judicially investigated; **non-collē'giate**, not belonging to a college (also *n.*).—*ns.* **non-com'** (*coll.*), a non-commissioned officer; **non-com'batant**, any one connected with an army who is there for some purpose other than that of fighting, as a surgeon, a chaplain: a civilian in time of war.—*adjs.* **non-commiss'ioned**, not having a commission, as an officer in the army below the rank of commissioned officer; **non-committ'al**, not committing one or refraining from committing oneself, to any particular opinion or course of conduct: free from any declared preference or pledge: implying nothing, one way or the other.—*n.* a non-committal state or utterance.—*ns.* **non-commun'icant**, one who does not take communion on any particular occasion or in general, esp. formerly according to the rites of the Church of England: one who has not yet communicated; **non-commun'ion**; **non-compear'ance** (*Scots law*), failure to appear in a court of law; **non-compli'ance**, neglect or failure of compliance.—*adj.*

of not being: a thing that has no existence.—*adjs.* **non-exist'ent**; **non-ferr'ous**, containing no iron: other than iron: relating to metals other than iron; **non-fic'tion**, of a literary work, without any deliberately fictitious element (**non-fiction novel**, one whose material is entirely drawn from people and events in real life); **non-flamm'able**, not capable of supporting flame, though combustible; **non-for'feiting**, of a life insurance policy, not forfeited by reason of non-payment.—*ns.* **non-fulfil'ment**, the fact of not fulfilling or not being fulfilled; **non-gre'mial**, a non-resident member, esp. of Cambridge University.—*adj.* applied to the examinations afterwards called local.—*ns.* **non-interven'tion**, a policy of systematic abstention from interference in the affairs of other nations; **non-intru'sion**, in Scottish Church history, the principle that a patron should not force an unacceptable minister on an unwilling congregation; **non-intru'sionist**; **non-involve'ment**, the fact of not involving or not being involved.—*adj.* **non-iss'uable**, not capable of being issued: not admitting of issue being taken on it.—*n.* **non-join'der**, omission to join all the parties to an action or suit.—*adj.* **non-jur'ing**, not swearing allegiance.—*n.* **Nonjur'or**, one of the clergy in England and Scotland who would not swear allegiance to William and Mary in 1689, holding themselves still bound by the oath they had taken to the deposed king, James II.—*adjs.* **non-lin'ear**, not linear; **non-marr'ying**,

smoke: a railway compartment in which smoking is supposed to be forbidden.—*adjs.* **non-smok'ing**; **non-soci'ety**, not belonging to a society, esp. not a member of a trade union: employing men who are not members of a trade union; **non-spec'ialist**, not devoting oneself to one particular subject, task, etc.—also *n.*—*adj.* **non-specif'ic**, not specific: of a disease, not caused by any specific agent.—*n.* **non-start'er**, a horse which, though entered for a race, does not run: a person who has no chance at all of success.—*adj.* **non-stick'**, of e.g. a pan, treated so that food or other substance will not stick to it.—*adj.* and *adv.* **non'-stop'**, uninterrupted(ly): without any stop or halt.—*n.* **non'-term** (*obs.*), a vacation between terms: a time of inactivity.—*adjs.* **non-U** (see U); **non-u'nion**, not attached to a trade union: employing, or produced by, non-union workers.—*ns.* **non-u'nionist**; **non-u'sager**, a Nonjurer who rejected the usages; **non-u'ser** (*law*), omission to take advantage of a right.—*adj.* **non-util'ity**, not of the special kind made or sold for utility's sake.—*n.* **non-vi'olence**, (the ideal or practice of) refraining from violence on grounds of principle.—*adj.* **non-vi'olent**.—*n.* **non'-white'**, (a member of) a race other than the white race (also *adj.*). [L. *nōn*, not.]

non, *non*, *nōn*, (L.) not.—**non obstante** (*ob-stan'tē*, *ob-stan'te*), not hindering: notwithstanding.

nonage, *non'ij*, *nōn'ij*, *n.* legal infancy, minority: time of immaturity generally.—*adj.* **non'aged**.

Nones, *nōnz*, *n.pl.* in the Roman calendar, the ninth day before the Ides (both days included)—the 7th of March, May, July, and October, and the 5th of the other months: a church office originally for the ninth hour, or three o'clock, afterwards earlier. [L. *nōnae*—*nōnus*, ninth.]

non(e)such, *non'*, *nun'such*, *n.* a unique, unparalleled, or extraordinary thing: black medick. [none, such.]

nonet, nonette, *nō-net'*, (*mus.*) *n.* a composition for nine performers.—Also **nonet'to**. [It. *nonetto*.]

non-feasance, *non-fē'zəns*, *n.* omission of something which ought to be done. [Pfx. *non-*, not, O.Fr. *faisance*, doing—*faire*—L. *facĕre*, to do.]

nonillion, *nō-nil'yən*, *n.* a million raised to the ninth power: one thousand raised to the tenth power (*U.S.*).—*adj.* **nonill'ionth**. [L. *nōnus*, ninth, in imitation of million, billion.]

Nonjuror. See non (1).

nonny, *non'i*, *n.* a meaningless word in old ballad refrain, etc., usually 'hey, nonny', 'hey nonny nonny', or 'hey nonny no'—once a cover for obscenity.

nonpareil, *non-pə-rel'*, *non'pə-rel*, *n.* a person or thing without equal: a fine variety of apple: a kind of comfit: a six-point printing-type.—*adj.* unequalled: matchless. [Fr. *non*, not, *pareil*, from a L.L. dim. of L. *pār*, equal.]

nonplus, *non'plus*, *n.* a state in which no more can be done or said: great difficulty.—*v.t.* to perplex completely, make uncertain what to say or do:—*pr.p.* **non'plussing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **non'plussed**. [L. *nōn*, not, *plūs*, more.]

was shifted to midday) midday: middle: greatest height.—*adj.* belonging to midday: meridional.—*v.i.* to rest at noon.—*n.* **noon'ing** (esp. *U.S.*), a repast or rest about noon.—**noon'day**, midday: the time of greatest prosperity.—*adj.* pertaining to midday: meridional.—**noon'tide**, the time of noon, midday.—*adj.* pertaining to noon: meridional. [O.E. *nōn*—L. *nōna* (*hōra*), the ninth (hour).]

no-one, *nō'-wun*, *n.* and *pron.* nobody.—Also **no one**.

noop, *nōōp*, (*Scott*) *n.* a knob, tip (of the elbow). [Cf. knop.]

noose, *nōōs*, also *nōōz*, *n.* a loop with running knot which ties the firmer the closer it is drawn: a snare or bond generally, esp. hanging or marriage.—*v.t.* to tie or catch in a noose. [Perh. O.Fr. *nous*, pl. of *nou* (Fr. *nœud*)—L. *nōdus*, knot.]

nopal, *nō'päl*, *pəl*, *n.* a Central American cactus (Nopalea) used for rearing cochineal insects. [Sp. *nopal*—Mex. *nopalli*.]

nope, *nōp*, *adv.* an emphatic, originally American, form of no, pronounced with a snap of the mouth.

nor, *nör*, *conj.* and not: neither—used esp. in introducing the second part of a negative proposition—correlative to *neither*. [App. from *nother*, a form of neither.]

nor, *nör*, (*Scot.* and *dial.*) *conj.* than. [Origin obscure.]

nor', *nör*, a shortened form of north.

noradrenalin, *nör-ə-dren'ə-lin*, *n.* a drug related to adrenalin, used as a heart resusci

Norma, *nör′mə*, *n.* the Rule, a small southern constellation. [L. *norma*, a rule.]

Norman, *nör′mən*, *n.* a native or inhabitant of Normandy: one of that Scandinavian people which settled in northern France about the beginning of the 10th century, founded the Duchy of Normandy, and conquered England in 1066:—*pl.* **Nor′mans**: the Norman-French dialect.—*adj.* pertaining to the Normans or to Normandy.—*v.t.* **Nor′manise, -ize**, to give a Norman character to.—*n.* **Nor′manism.**—**Norman architecture**, a massive Romanesque style, prevalent in Normandy (10th-11th cent.) and England (11th-12th), the churches with semicircular apse and a great tower, deeply recessed doorways, small, round-headed windows, zigzag, billet, nailhead, and other characteristic ornaments; **Norman Conquest**, the conquest of England by Duke William of Normandy (1066); **Norman cross**, an elaborate memorial cross like a Gothic turret with niches for figures and pinnacles.—*n.* and *adj.* **Nor′man-French′**, French as spoken by the Normans. [O.Fr. *Normanz*, *Normans*, nom. and accus. pl. of *Normant*, Northman, from Scand.]

norman, *nör′mən*, (*naut.*) *n.* a bar inserted in a windlass to fasten or veer a rope or cable on.

Norn, *nörn*, (*Scand. myth.*) *n.* one of the three Fates—Urd, Verdande, and Skuld.—Also (Latinised) **Norn′a.** [O.N. *norn.*]

Norn, *nörn*, *n.* the old Norse dialect of Orkney and Shetland.—Also *adj.* [O.N. *norrœna.*]

north: travelling northwards; **north′-country**, belonging to the northern part of the country, esp. of England.—**north-coun′tryman.**—*adj.* and *adv.* **north-east′, nor′-east′** (also *nörth′*, *nör′*), midway between north and east.—*n.* the direction midway between north and east: the region lying in that direction: the wind blowing from that direction.—**north-east′er, nor′-east′er**, a strong wind from the north-east.—*adj.* and *adv.* **north-east′erly**, towards or from the north-east.—*adj.* **north′-east′ern**, belonging to the north-east: being in the north-east, or in that direction.—*adj.* and *adv.* **north-east′ward**, toward the north-east.—*n.* the region to the north-east.—*adj.* and *adv.* **north-east′wardly.**—*adv.* **north-east′wards.**—**northern fern**, the hard fern (Lomaria); **northern lights**, the aurora borealis; **north′land** (also *adj.*), land, or lands, of the north; **North′man**, an ancient Scandinavian.—*ns.*, *adjs.*, and *advs.* **north-north-east′**; **north-north-west′**, (in) a direction midway between north and north-east or north-west.—*adj.* **north pol′ar.**—**north pole**, the end of the earth's axis in the Arctic regions: its projection on the celestial sphere: (usually) that pole of a magnet which when free points to the earth's north magnetic pole (logically the other end).—*adj.* **north′-seeking**, turning towards the earth's magnetic north pole.—**North Star**, a star very near the north pole of the heavens, the Pole Star; **north water**, the space of open sea left by the winter pack of ice moving southward.—*adj.*

nose, *nōz*, *n.* the projecting part of the face used in breathing, smelling, and to some extent in speaking: the power of smelling: flair, a faculty for tracking out, detecting, or recognising (*fig.*): a projecting fore-part of anything: a projection: a beak: a nozzle: the projecting edge of a step, a moulding, or a mullion: the withered remains of the flower on a gooseberry, apple, etc., opposite the stalk: the connecting part of a pair of spectacles: an informer (*slang*).—*v.t.* to smell: to examine by smelling or as if by smelling: to track out, detect, or recognise: to touch, press, or rub with the nose: to thrust the nose into: to make (way) by feeling or pushing with the nose: to come or be face to face with: to oppose rudely face to face: to furnish with a nose: to remove the nose from (a gooseberry, etc.): to sound through the nose.—*v.i.* to sniff: to pry: to nuzzle: to move nose-first: to taper away in a noselike form.—*adj.* **nosed**, having a nose—esp. in composition, as *bottle-nosed*, *long-nosed*, etc.—*adj.* **nose'less**.—*n.* **nos'er**, a blow on the nose: a bloody nose: a severe rebuff: a strong head-wind: a prying person.—*adj.* **nos'ey**, **nos'y**, long-nosed: large-nosed: prying: ill-smelling: fragrant: sensitive to smells: nasal in sound.—*n.* a nickname for a nosey person.—*adv.* **nos'ily**.—*n.* **nos'iness**, tendency to pry.—*n.* **nos'ing**, the act of nosing: the projecting rounded edge of the step of a stair or of a moulding.—**nose'bag**, a bag for food, hung on a horse's head: a picnicker's bag; **nose'-band**, the part of the bridle co

nosol'ogist. [Gr. *nosos*, disease, *logos*, discourse.]

nosophobia, *nos-ə-fō'bi-ə*, *n.* morbid dread of disease. [Gr. *nosos*, a disease, *phobos*, fear.]

nostalgia, *nos-tal'ji-ə*, *n.* home-sickness: sentimental longing for past times.—*adj.* **nostal'gic**.—*adv.* **nostal'gically**. [Gr. *nostos*, a return, *algos*, pain.]

nostalgie de la boue, *nos-tal-zhē də la bōō*, (Fr.) nostalgia for mud, craving for a debased physical life without civilised refinements or fastidiousness.

Nostoc, *nos'tok*, *n.* a genus of blue-green Algae, beaded filaments forming gelatinous colonies on damp earth, etc., once thought derived from stars. [Appar. coined by Paracelsus.]

nostology, *nos-tol'ə-ji*, *n.* the study of senility or return to childish characteristics.—*adjs.* **nostologic** (*-ə-loj'*), **-al**. [Gr. *nostos*, return, *logos*, discourse.]

nostomania, *nos-tō-mā'ni-ə*, *n.* an abnormal desire to go back to familiar places. [Gr. *nostos*, return, and mania.]

nostopathy, *nos-top'ə-thi*, *n.* an abnormal fear of going back to familiar places. [Gr. *nostos*, return, *pathos*, suffering.]

nostos, *nos'tos*, (Gr.) a poem describing a return or a return journey.

Nostradamus, *nos-trə-dā'məs*, *n.* one who professes to foretell the future.—*adj.* **nostradamic** (*-dam'ik*). [From the French astrologer (1503-1566).]

nostril, *nos'tril*, *n.* one of the openings of the nose. [M.E. *nosethirl*—O.E. *nosthyr(e)l*—*nosu*, nose pass.—*v.t.* to make a nick in: to cut unevenly, as hair (*obs.*): to form, fix, or remove by nicking: to fit arrow to bowstring (also nock): to record by a notch: (with *up*) to score.—*adj* notched, nicked.—*n.* **notch'ing**, a method of joining timbers, by fitting into a groove or grooves.—**notch'-board**, a board that receives the ends of the steps of a staircase. [Supposed to be from Fr. *oche* (now *hoche*) with *n* from the indefinite article; not conn. with nock.]

notchel, nochel, *noch'l*, *n.* (*coll.*) notice that one will not be responsible for another's debts.—*v.t.* to repudiate the debts of (someone). [Origin unknown.]

note, *nōt*, *n.* a significant or distinguishing mark: a characteristic: that by which a person or thing is known: a mark or sign calling attention: a written or printed symbol other than a letter: a stigma or mark of censure: an observation or remark: a comment attached to a text, explanatory, illustrative, critical, or recording textual variants: a jotting set down provisionally for use afterwards: an impression: a short statement or record: a bill or account (*obs.*): a memorandum: a short informal letter: a diplomatic paper: a small size of paper used for writing: a mark representing a sound (whole note, a semibreve) (*mus.*): a key of a piano or other instrument: the sound or tone represented by the printed or written note: the song, cry, or utterance of a bird or other animal: a tune (*obs.*): music (*poet.*): a paper acknowledging a

having nothing in it worth while: easy. [no, thing.]

Nothofagus, *noth-ō-fā'gəs*, *n.* a genus of timber-trees of the southern hemisphere, close allied to beech. [Gr. *nothos*, spurious, L. *fāgus*, beech.]

notice, *nō'tis*, *n.* intimation: announcement: information: warning: a writing, placard, board, etc., conveying an intimation or warning: time allowed for preparation: cognisance: observation: heed: mention: a short book, dramatic or artistic review: civility or respectful treatment: a notion (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to mark or observe: to regard or attend to: to mention: to make observations upon: to write or publish a notice of: to show sign of recognition of: to treat with civility.—*adj.* **no'ticeable**, that can be noticed: worthy of notice. likely to be noticed.—*adv.* **no'ticeably**.—**no'tice-board**, a board for fixing a notice on.—**give notice**, to warn beforehand: to inform: to intimate, esp. the termination of an agreement. [Fr. *notifier*—L. *nōtitia*—*nōscĕre*, *nōtum*, to get to know.]

notify, *nō'ti-fī*, *v.t.* to make known: to declare: to give notice or information of:—*pr.p.* **no'tifying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **no'tified**.—*adj.* **no'tifiable**, that must be made known: (of diseases) that must be reported to public health authorities.—*n.* **notification** (*-fi-kā'shən*), the act of notifying: the notice given: the paper containing the notice. [Fr. *notifier*—L. *nōtificāre*, *-ātum*—*nōtus*, known, *facĕre*, to make.]

notion, *nō'shən*, *n.* a concept in the mind of the

Australian fossil marsupials. [Gr. *notos*, south, *thērion*, a wild beast.]

Nototrema, *nō-tō-trē'mə*, *n.* the pouch-toad, a South American genus of tree frogs, with a brood-pouch on the female's back. [Gr. *nōtos*, the back, *trēma*, a hole.]

notour, *nō'tər*, (*Scot.*; now only legal) *adj.* well known, notorious. [L.L. *nōtōrius*.]

Notre-Dame, *not-r' däm*, (Fr.) Our Lady.

nott. Same as not (2).

notum, *nō'təm*, *n.* the dorsal aspect of the thorax in insects. [Latinised from Gr. *nōton*, back.]

Notus, *nō'təs*, *n.* the south or south-west wind. [L. *nŏtus*—Gr. *nŏtos*.]

notwithstanding, *not-with-stand'ing*, or *-widh-*, *prep.* in spite of.—*conj.* in spite of the fact that, although.—*adv.* nevertheless, however, yet. [Orig. a participial phrase in nominative absolute = L. *non obstante*.]

nougat, *nōō'gä*, *n.* a confection made of a sweet paste filled with chòpped almonds or pistachio-nuts. [Fr. (cf. Sp. *nogado*, an almond-cake),—L. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.]

nought, *nöt*, *n.* not anything: nothing: the figure 0.—*adv.* in no degree.—**noughts and crosses**, a game in which one seeks to make three noughts, the other three crosses, in a row in the spaces of crossed parallel lines; **set at nought**, to despise, disregard, flout. [Same as naught.]

noul, noule, *nōl*, (*Spens.*) *n.* Same as noll.

nould, noulde, n'ould, (*Spens.*) *pa.t.* of nill.

noumenon, *nōō'* or *now'mi-non*, *n.* an unknown

explosive violence:—*pl.* no'vae (*-vē*). [L. *nŏva* (*stella*), new (star); fem. of *novus*, new.]

novaculite, *nō-vak'ū-līt*, *n.* a hone-stone, a very hard fine-grained silicious rock, sometimes containing minute garnets. [L. *novācula*, razor.]

novalia, *nō-vā'li-ə*, (*Scots law*) *n.pl.* waste lands newly reclaimed. [L. *novālia*.]

Novatian, *nō-vā'sh(y)ən*, *adj.* of or pertaining to the antipope *Novatianus* (251), or his party or sect, who favoured severity against the lapsed.—*ns.* **Novā'tianism**; **Novā'tianist.**

novation, *nō-vā'shən*, *n.* the substitution of a new obligation for the one existing: innovation. [L. *novātiō*, *-ōnis*—*novus*, new.]

novel, *nov'l*, *nuv'l*, *adj.* new (*obs.*): new and strange: of a new kind: felt to be new.—*n.* that which is new (earlier *no-vel'*; *obs.*): a piece of news (*obs.*): a new constitution or decree of Justinian or other Roman emperor, supplementary to the Codex: a fictitious prose narrative or tale presenting a picture of real life, esp. of the emotional crises in the life-history of the men and women portrayed.—*ns.* **nov'eldom**, the world of fiction; **novelette'**, a short novel, esp. one that is feeble, trite, and sentimental: Schumann's name for a short piano piece in free form.—*adj.* **novelett'ish.**—*n.* **novelett'ist.**—*v.t.* **nov'elise, -ize**, to make new or novel: to turn into a novel or novels.—*v.i.* to innovate: to write as a novelist.—*n.* **novelisā'tion, -z-.**—*adj.* **nov'elish**, savouring of a novel.—*ns.* **nov'elism**, innovation, novelty (*obs.*): favouring of innovation: novel-writing; **nov'elist**, an innovator the chief throws were nine and five. [Poss. L. *novem*, nine.]

novus homo, *nōv'əs hō'mō, nov'ōōs ho'mō*, (L.) a Roman magistrate whose ancestors had never held office: a new man.

now, *now, adv.* at the present time, or the time in question, or a very little before or after: as things are: used meaninglessly, or with the feeling of time lost or nearly lost, in remonstrance, admonition, or taking up a new point.—*adj.* present.—*n.* the present time or the time in question.—*conj.* at this time when and because it is the fact: since at this time.—*interj.* expressing admonition, warning or (when repeated) reassurance.—**now and then, or again**, sometimes: from time to time; **now . . . now**, at one time . . . at another time; **now of late** (*arch.*), lately; **now then!**, interjection expressing admonition or rebuke; **the now** (*Scot.*), at present: presently: very lately. [O.E. *nū*; Ger. *nun*, L. *nunc*, Gr. *nȳn*.]

nowadays, *now'ə-dāz, adv.* in these times.—*Spens.* **now a (or of) dayes.** [now and days, O.E. *dæges*, gen. of *dæg*, day, to which the prep. a (O.E. *on*, which governed the dative) was later added.]

noway, noways, nowise. See no.

nowed, *nowd*, (*her.*) *adj.* knotted. [Fr. *noué*.]

Nowel(l), Noël, *nō-el'*, (*obs.* except in Christmas carols) *n.* Christmas. [O.Fr. (Fr. *noël*; cf. Sp. *natal*, It. *natale*),—L. *nātālis*, belonging to a birthday.]

nowhere, *nō'(h)wār, adv.* in or to no place: out of the running.—*n.* a no

woman).—*n.* **nubility** (*-bil'i-ti*). [L. *nūbilis*—*nūbĕre*, to veil oneself, hence to marry.]

nubilous, *nū'bi-ləs, adj.* cloudy.—*n.* **nu'bia**, a fleecy head-wrap formerly worn by women.—*adjs.* **nubif'erous**, cloud-bringing; **nu'biform**, cloudlike; **nubigenous** (*-bij'i-nəs*), cloud-born. [L. *nūbēs*, a cloud.]

nucellus, *nū-sel'əs, n.* the mass of tissue within the integuments of the ovule, containing the embryo-sac.—*adj.* **nucell'ar.** [A modern dim. from L. *nux, nucis*, a nut; L. has dim. *nucella*, a little nut.]

nucha, *nū'kə, n.* the nape of the neck.—*adj.* **nū'chal.** [L.L. *nucha*—Ar. *nukhā'*, spinal marrow.]

nuciferous, *nū-sif'ər-əs, adj.* nut-bearing. [L. *nux, nucis*, nut, *ferre*, to bear.]

nucivorous, *nū-siv'ə-rəs, adj.* nut-eating. [L. *nux, nucis*, nut, *vorāre*, to devour.]

nucleal, nuclear, etc. See nucleus.

nucleus, *nū'kli-əs, n.* a central mass or kernel: that around which something may grow: a core of flint from which pieces have been flaked off: the densest part of a comet's head or a nebula: a nut kernel (*obs.*): a nucellus (*obs.*): a rounded body in the protoplasm of a cell, the centre of its life (*biol.*): the massive part of an atom, distinguished from the outlying electrons (*phys.*): a stable group of atoms to which other atoms may be attached so as to form series of compounds (*phys.*):—*pl.* **nuclei** (*nū'kli-ī*).—*adjs.* **nū'cleal** (*-kli-əl*; *rare*), **nu'clear** (*-kli-ər*), of, or nucleic acid, any of the complex acid components of nucleo-proteins.—nuclear magnetic resonance, resonance which can be produced in nuclei of most isotopes of the elements and from which a clue can be obtained to the particular atoms involved. [L. *nucleus—nux*, *nucis*, a nut.]

nucule, *nūk′ūl*, *n.* a nutlet. [L. *nucula*, dim. of *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.]

nude, *nūd*, *adj.* naked: bare: undraped: without consideration (*law*).—*n.* a nude figure or figures: undraped condition.—*n.* nudā′tion, act of making bare.—*adv.* nude′ly.—*n.* nude′ness.—*adjs.* nu′dibranch (*-brangk*), having naked gills (also *n.*): belonging to the Nudibranchiā′ta, shell-less marine gasteropods with gills exposed on the back and sides of the body; nudicau′date, having a hairless tail, as a rat; nu′dicaul, -ous, having a leafless stem.—*ns.* nu′dism; nu′dist, one who goes naked, or approves of going naked.—Also *adj.*—*n.* nu′dity, the state of being nude: a nude figure:—*pl.* nu′dities, naked parts usually covered. [L. *nūdus*, naked.]

nudge, *nuj*, *n.* a gentle poke, as with the elbow. [Origin obscure; perh. connected with Norw. *nugge*, to rub, or with knock, knuckle.]

nuée ardente, *nü-ā är-dāt*, a cloud of hot gas, lava, etc., from a volcano, spreading horizontally. [Fr., burning cloud.]

nugae, *nū′gē*, *-jē*, *nōō′gī*, (L.) trifles.

nugatory, *nū′gə-tə-ri*, *adj.* trifling: worthless: inoperative: unavailing: futile.—*n.* nu′gatoriness. [L. *nūgātōrius—nūgae*, trifles, trumpery.]

deaden:—*pr.p.* numbing (*num′ing*); *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* numbed (*numd*). [O.E. *numen*, pa.p. of *niman*, to take.]

number, *num′bər*, *n.* that by which single things are counted or reckoned: quantity reckoned in units: a particular value or sum of single things or units: a representation in arithmetical symbols of such a value or sum: a full complement: a specified or recognised set, class, or group: the multitude (*obs.*): some or many of the persons or things in question (often in *pl.*): more than one: numerousness: (in *pl.*) numerical superiority: numerability: a numerical indication of a thing's place in a series, or one assigned to it for reference, as in a catalogue: a label or other object bearing such an indication: a person or thing marked or designated in such a way: an item: an issue of a periodical or serial publication: an integral portion of an opera or other composition: arithmetical faculty: (in *pl.*) rhythm, verses, music: the property in words of expressing singular, (in some languages, as Greek) dual, and plural (*gram.*): a single item in a programme, esp. of popular music and/or variety turns: an item of merchandise on show, usu. of clothing (*coll.*): a girl (*slang*): (*cap.*, in *pl.*) the fourth book of the Old Testament, in which an account of a census is given.—*v.t.* to count: to count out in payment (*Milt.*): to apportion: to have lived through: to reckon as one: to mark with a number or assign a number to: to amount to.

in respect of number: harmonious flow.—*adj*. **nu'merous**, great in number or quantity: many: consisting of or pertaining to a large number: rhythmical.—*adv*. **nu'merously**.—*n*. **nu'merousness**.—**numerical analysis**, study of methods of approximation and their accuracy, etc.; **numerical control**, automatic control of operation of machine tools by means of numerical data stored on magnetic or punched tape or on punched cards. [L. *numerus*, number.]

numinous, *nū'min-əs*, *adj*. pertaining to a divinity: suffused with feeling of a divinity.—*n*. **nu'minousness**. [L. *nūmen*, *-inis*, divinity.]

numismatic, *nū-miz-mat'ik*, *adj*. pertaining to money, coins, or medals.—*n.sing*. **numismat'ics**, the study of coins and medals.—*ns*. **numis'matist**; **numismatol'ogist**; **numismatol'ogy**. [L. *numisma*—Gr. *nomisma*, current coin—*nomizein*, to use commonly—*nomos*, custom.]

nummary, *num'ə-ri*, *adj*. relating to coins or money.—*adjs*. **numm'ūlar**, coin-shaped; **numm'ūlary**, nummary; **numm'ūlāted**, coin-shaped. —*n*. **nummūlā'tion**, arrangement of blood-corpuscles in rouleaux.—*adj*. **numm'ūline**, coin-shaped: nummulitic.—*n*. **numm'ūlite**, a large coin-shaped fossil foraminifer, forming limestones.—*adj*. **nummūlitic** (*-lit'ik*), pertaining to, composed of, or containing nummulites. [L. *nummus*, a coin.]

numnah, *num'na*, *n*. a felt cloth or pad placed under a saddle to prevent chafing. [Hind. *namdā*.]

numskull, *num'skul*, *n*. a blockhead—*adj*. num'

nunnation, *nun-ā'shən*, *n*. the addition of a final *n* in the declension of nouns. [As if L. *nunnātiō* —Ar. *nūn*, the letter n.]

Nuphar, *nū'fär*, *n*. the yellow water-lily genus. [Pers. *nūfar*, reduced form of *ninūfar*; see Nenuphar.]

nuptial, *nup'shəl*, *adj*. pertaining to marriage: pertaining to mating (*zool*.).—*n*. (usu. in *pl*.) marriage: wedding ceremony.—*n*. **nuptiality** (*-shi-al'i-ti*), nuptial character or quality: marriage-rate: (in *pl*.) wedding ceremonies and festivities. [L. *nuptiālis*—*nuptiae*, marriage—*nubĕre*, *nuptum*, to marry.]

nur, nurr. See knurr.

nuraghe, *nōō-rä'gā*, **nurhag**, *nōō-räg'*, *n*. a broch-like Sardinian round tower, probably of the Bronze Age:—*pl*. **nuraghi** (*-gē*), **nurhags**. [Sardinian dialect.]

nurl. See knurl.

nurse, *nûrs*, *n*. one who suckles a child: one who tends a child: one who has the care of the sick, feeble, or injured, or who is trained for the purpose: one set apart to guide an incompetent officer or other: a worker bee, ant, etc., that tends the young: a budding form in tunicates: one who or that which feeds, rears, tends, saves, fosters, or develops anything, or preserves it in any desired condition: a shrub or tree that protects a young plant (*hort*.): the state of being nursed (in the phrases *at nurse*, *out to nurse*).—*v.t*. to suckle: to tend, as an infant or a sick person: to bring up: to cherish: to deal with, a tough: a young blood (also knut, pron. *knut*): a crazy person (also a nut-case, *slang*): a small block, usu. of metal, for screwing on the end of a bolt: the ridge at the top of the fingerboard on a fiddle, etc. (*mus.*): the mechanism for tightening or slackening a bow (*mus.*): a small lump of coal: a small biscuit or round cake: a coconut-shell drinking-cup: a source of joy (in *pl.*; *slang*).—*v.t.* to look for and gather nuts:—*pr.p.* nutt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* nutt'ed.—*ns.* nutā'rian, one who thinks nuts the best kind of food; nut'let, a one-seeded portion of a fruit that divides as it matures, as in labiates: the stone of a drupe.—*adj.* nuts, crazy (*slang*).—*ns.* nutt'er, one who gathers nuts: nut-butter: a crazy person (*slang*); nutt'iness; nutt'ing, the gathering of nuts.—*adj.* nutt'y, abounding in nuts: having the flavour of nuts: foolishly amorous (*slang*): mentally unhinged (*slang*).—*adj.* nut'-brown, brown, like a ripe hazel-nut.—nut'-butt'er, a butter-substitute made from nuts; nut'cracker, a bird (Nucifraga) of the crow family: (usu. in *pl.*) an instrument for cracking nuts.—*adj.* like a pair of nutcrackers, as toothless jaws.—nutcracker man, a type of early man found in Tanzania in 1959, by some distinguished as a separate species *Zinjanthropus*; nut'-gall, a nut-like gall, produced by a gall-wasp, chiefly on the oak; nut'-grass, American sedges of various kinds, esp. one with edible tuberous root; nut'hatch, a bird (Sitta) that

nuzzle, nousle, *nuz'l, v.t.* and *v.i.* to poke, press, burrow, root, rub, sniff, caress, or investigate with the nose.—*v.t.* to thrust in (the nose or head).—*v.i.* to snuggle: to go with the nose toward the ground. [Freq. vb. from nose.]

nuzzle, *nuz'l, v.t.* to train: to bring up: to foster. [Origin obscure; confused with nurse; see noursle.]

ny, an obs. spelling of nigh.

nyanza, *nyan'za*, also *ni-* or *nī-an'za, n.* a lake (esp. in African proper names). [Bantu.]

nyas, *ni'as, n.* an old form of eyas (q.v.).

nychthemeron, *nik-thē'mə-ron, n.* a complete day of 24 hours, a night and a day.—*adj.* nychthē'meral. [Gr. *nychthēmeron—nyx, nyktos*, night, *hēmerā*, day.]

Nyctaginaceae, *nik-tə-jin-ā'si-ē, n.pl.* a family of plants, mainly tropical American, akin to the goosefoots and the pinks, including the marvel of Peru. [Gr. *nyx, nyktos*, night.]

nyctalopia, *nik-tə-lō'pi-ə, n.* properly, night-blindness, abnormal difficulty in seeing in a faint light: by confusion sometimes, day-blindness.—*adj.* nyctalōp'ic.—*n.* nyc'talops (*-lops*), one affected with nyctalopia:—*pl.* nyctalō'pes. [Gr. *nyktalōps*, night-blind, day-blind—*nyx, nyktos*, night, *alaos*, blind, *ōps*, eye, face.]

nyctinasty, *nik'ti-nas-ti, n.* sleep-movement in plants, joint effect of changes in light and temper

O

O, o, *ō*, *n.* the fifteenth letter of our alphabet, derived from Greek omicron, chief sounds in English, being those in *note*, *not*, *for*, *work*, *son*, *do*: anything round or nearly so: a spangle: in telephone, etc., jargon, nought or nothing:—*pl.* **Oes, O's** (*ōz*): as a mediaeval Roman numeral, O = 11, Ō = 11,000: prefixed *o-* stands for *ortho-* (*chem.*).—**O'-level,** *n.*, *adj.* (examination at end of school course) requiring ordinary, i.e. less than A-level, knowledge of a school subject: a pass in an O-level.

O, oh, *ō*, *interj.* used in addressing or apostrophising, marking the occurrence of a thought, reception of information, or expressing wonder, admiration, disapprobation. surprise, protest, pain, or other emotion. The form O is chiefly used in verse (*O for*, *O that*).—**Fifteen O's,** fifteen meditations on Christ's Passion, each beginning with O, composed by St Bridget; **O's of Advent,** seven anthems each beginning with O, sung on the days before Christmas Eve.

o', o, *ō*, *ə*, a worn-down form of of and of on.

O', *ō*, *prefix*, in Irish patronymics, descendant of. [Ir. *ó*, *ua*—O.Ir. *an*, descendant.]

oaf, *ōf*, *n.* a changeling: a dolt: an idiot: a lout:—*pl.* **oafs,** (*rarely*) **oaves.**—*adj.* **oaf'ish,** idiotic, doltish: lubberly: loutish. [O.N. *ālfr*, elf; cf.

man, a rower: one skilled in rowing; **oars'manship,** skill in rowing; **oar'weed** (same as oreweed).—**lie** or **rest on one's oars,** to abstain from rowing without removing the oars from the rowlocks: to rest, take things easily: to cease from work; **put in one's oar,** to interpose when not asked. [O.E. *ār*.]

oasis, *ō-ā'sis*, sometimes *ō'ə-sis*, *n.* a fertile spot or tract in a sandy desert: any place of rest or pleasure in the midst of toil and gloom:—*pl.* **oases** (*-sēz*). [Gr. *oasis*, an Egyptian word; cf. Coptic *ouahe*.]

oast, *ōst*, *n.* a kiln to dry hops or malt.—*n.* **oast'-house.** [O.E. *āst*.]

oat, *ōt* (oftener in *pl.* **oats,** *ōts*), *n.* a well-known genus (Avena) of grasses, esp. *A. sativa*, whose seeds are much used as food: its seeds: a musical pipe of oat-straw: a shepherd's pipe: pastoral song generally.—*adj.* **oat'en,** consisting of an oat stem or straw: made of oatmeal.—**oat'cake',** a thin hard dry cake made with oatmeal.—**oat'-grass,** a grass of *Avena* or kindred genus used more as fodder than for the seed; **oat'meal',** meal made of oats.—**feel one's oats,** to be frisky or assertive; **off one's oats,** without appetite, off one's food (*coll.*); **sow one's wild oats,** to indulge in youthful dissipa to obdurate. [L. *obdūrāre*, *-ātum*—*ob-*, intens., against, *dūrāre*, to harden—*dūrus*, hard.]

obeah. See obi.

obeche, *ō-bē'chē*, *n.* a large West African tree or its whitish wood. [Nigerian name.]

obedience, *ō-bē'dyəns*, *-di-əns*, *n.* the act of doing what one is told: the state of being obedient: willingness to obey commands: dutifulness: the collective body of persons subject to any particular authority: a written instruction from the superior of an order to those under him: any official position under an abbot's jurisdiction: an obeisance (*arch.*).—*adjs.* **obē'dient,** obeying: ready to obey; **obediential** (*ō-bē-di-en'shl*), pertaining to, of the nature of, obedience.—*n.* **obēdientiary** (*-en'shə-ri*), one subject to obedience: one charged with an obedience in a monastery.—*adv.* **obē'diently.**—**canonical obedience,** the obedience, as regulated by the canons, of an ecclesiastic to another of higher rank; **passive obedience,** unresisting and unquestioning obedience to authority, like that taught by some Anglican divines as due even to faithless and worthless kings like Charles II and James II. [L. *obēdientia*; see obey.]

obeisance, *ō-bā'səns*, *n.* obedience (*obs.*): a bow or act of reverence: an expression of respect.—*adj.* **obei'sant.** [Fr. *obéissance*—*obéir*—L. root as obey.]

obelus, *ob'i-ləs*, *n.* a sign (– or ÷) used in ancient manuscripts to mark suspected, corrupt, or spurious words and passages: a dagger-sign (†)

ily.—**obiter dictum** (*dik'təm*, *-tŏŏm*), something said by the way, a cursory remark:—*pl.* **obiter dicta** (*dik'ta*).

object, *ob'jikt*, *n.* a thing presented or capable of being presented to the senses: a thing observed: a material thing: that which is thought of, regarded as being outside, different from, or independent of, the mind (opposed to *subject*): that upon which attention, interest, or some emotion is fixed: an oddity or deplorable spectacle: that towards which action or desire is directed, an end: part of a sentence denoting that upon which the action of a transitive verb is directed, or standing in an analogous relation to a preposition (*gram.*): interposition (*obs.*): presentation to view or to the mind (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* **object** (*-jekt'*), to put in front or in the way of anything or anybody (*arch.*): to present to sense or mind (*arch.*): to present, bring forward, or adduce (*arch.*): to offer in opposition: to bring as an accusation: to impute (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to be opposed, feel or express disapproval (with *to*, *that*, *against*): to refuse assent.—*adj.* (*obs.*) opposed, interposed, exposed.—*n.* **objectificā'tion** (*-jekt-*).—*v.t.* **object'ify,** to make objective.—*n.* **objec'tion,** act of objecting: anything said or done in opposition: argument or reason against (with *to*, *against*): inclination to object, dislike, unwillingness.—*adj.* **objec'tionable,** that may be objected to: requiring to be disapproved of: distasteful.—*adv.* **objec'tionably.**—*v.t.* **object'ivate,** to render objective.—*n.* **objectivā'tion.**—

[redacted]

—*n.* objurgā′tion.—*adjs.* objur′gative, objur′gatory. [L. *objurgāre*, *-ātum*, to rebuke—*ob-*, intens., *jurgāre*, to chide.]

oblanceolate, *ob-lān′si-ō-lāt*, (*bot.*) *adj.* like a lance-head reversed, as a leaf—about three times as long as broad, tapering more gently towards base than apex. [Pfx. *ob-*, as in obcompressed.]

oblast, *ob′ləst*, *n.* a province or district. [Russ.]

oblate, *ob′lāt*, *ob-lāt′*, *adj.* dedicated: offered up. —*n.* a dedicated person, esp. one dedicated to monastic life but not professed, or to a religious life.—*n.* oblā′tion, act of offering: a sacrifice: anything offered in worship, esp. a eucharistic offering: an offering generally. [L. *oblātus*, offered up, used as pa.p. of *offerre*, to offer; see offer.]

oblate, *ob′lāt′*, *ob-lāt′*, *ō-blāt′*, *adj.* flattened at opposite sides or poles, as a spheroid—shaped like an orange.—*n.* oblate′ness. [On analogy of prolate; L. pfx. *ob-*, against, or (mod. L.) in the opposite direction.]

oblige, *ō-blij′*, *ə-blij′*, formerly *-blēj′*, *v.t.* to bind morally or legally: to constrain: to bind by some favour rendered, hence to do a favour to. —*v.i.* (*coll.*) to do something as a favour.—*n.* obligant (*ob′li-gənt*; *Scots law*), one who binds himself to another to pay or to perform something.—*v.t.* ob′ligate (*-li-gāt*), to constrain (*U.S.* and *arch.*): to bind by contract or duty: to bind by gratitude (*arch.* or *coll.*).—*adj.* (*bot.*) by necessity, without option.—*n.* obligation (*ob-li-gā′shən*), act of obliging: a moral or legal bond, tie, or binding power: that to which one is bound: a debt of gratitude: a favour:

oblit′erative. [L. *oblitterāre*, *-ātum*—*ob-*, over, *littera* (*lītera*), a letter.]

oblivion, *ō-bliv′i-ən*, *n.* forgetfulness: a state of having forgotten: amnesty: a state of being forgotten.—*adj.* obliv′ious, forgetful: prone to forget: causing, or associated with, forgetfulness (*poet.*): raptly or absent-mindedly unaware (with *of*, *to*) forgotten (*obs.*).—*adv.* obliv′iously.—*ns.* obliv′iousness; obliviscence (*ob-li-vis′əns*), forgetfulness: forgetting. [L. *oblīviō*, *-ōnis*, from the root of *oblīvīscī*, to forget.]

oblong, *ob′long*, *adj.* long in one way: longer than broad: nearly elliptical, with sides nearly parallel, ends blunted, two to four times as long as broad (*bot.*).—*n.* a rectangle longer than broad: any oblong figure, whether angular or rounded. [L. *oblongus*—*ob-* (force obscure), and *longus*, long.]

obloquy, *ob′lə-kwi*, *n.* reproachful language: censure: calumny: disgrace. [L. *obloquium*—*ob*, against, *loquī*, to speak.]

obmutescent, *ob-mū-tes′ənt*, *adj.* speechless: persistently silent.—*n.* obmutesc′ence. [L. *obmūtēscēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *obmūtēscĕre*, to become dumb—*ob-*, intens., *mūtus*, dumb.]

obnoxious, *ob-nok′shəs*, *adj.* liable (to hurt, punishment, or censure; *obs.*): subject to the authority (*obs.*): exposed (*rare*): objectionable: offensive: noxious, hurtful (*erron.*).—*adv.* obnox′iously.—*n.* obnox′iousness. [L. *obnoxius*—*ob*, exposed to, *noxa*, hurt.]

obnubilation, *ob-nū-bi-lā′shən*, *n.* clouding: darkening.—*v.t.* obnū′bilate. [L. *obnūbilāre*, to cloud over—L. *ob-*, over, *nūb* obscūr'ity, state or quality of being obscure: darkness: an obscure place, point, or condition. [Fr. *obscur*—L. *obscūrus*—*ob-*, over, and the root seen in L. *scūtum*, shield, Gr. *skeuē*, covering.]

obsecrate, *ob'si-krāt*, *v.t.* to beseech: to implore. —*n.* obsecrā'tion, supplication: one of the clauses in the Litany beginning with *by*. [L. *obsecrāre*, *-ātum*, to entreat; *ob*, before, *sacrāre* —*sacer*, sacred.]

obsequent, *ob'si-kwənt*, *adj.* flowing in a contrary direction to the original slope of the land, parallel to the *consequent* and perpendicular to the *subsequent* streams. [L. *ob*, face to face with, *sequēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *sequi*, to follow.]

obsequies, *ob'si-kwiz*, *n.pl.* funeral rites and solemnities:—*sing.* (*rare*) ob'sequy (*Milt.* obsequie). —*adjs.* obsequial (*-sē'kwi-əl*), obsē'quious (*Shak.*; see also next word). [L.L. *obsequiae*, a confusion of L. *exsequiae*, funeral rites, and *obsequium*; see next word.]

obsequious, *ob-sē'kwi-əs*, *adj.* orig., compliant, obedient, dutiful: now, compliant to excess: fawning.—*adv.* obsē'quiously.—*n.* obsē'quiousness. [L. *obsequiōsus*, compliant, *obsequium*, compliance—*ob-*, towards, *sequi*, to follow.]

observe, *ob-zûrv'*, *v.t.* to keep in view: to watch: to subject to systematic watching: to regard attentively: to direct watchful and critical attention to with a view to ascertaining a fact: to ascertain by such attention: to notice: to attend to: to remark in words: to comply with:

to watch proceedings.—*adj.* observ'ing, habitually taking notice: attentive.—*adv.* observ'ingly. —observation car, a railway carriage designed to allow passengers to view scenery. [Fr. *observer* —L. *observāre*, *-ātum*—*ob*, towards, *servāre*, to keep.]

obsess, *ob-ses'*, *v.t.* to besiege (*obs.*): to beset (*arch.*): to occupy the thoughts of obstinately and persistently.—*n.* obsession (*-sesh'ən*), a siege (*obs.*): persistent attack, esp. of an evil spirit (*arch.*): the state of being so molested from without—opp. to *possession*, or control by an evil spirit from within (*arch.*): morbid persistence of an idea in the mind, against one's will: a fixed idea.—*adj.* obsess'ional.—*n.* obsess'ionist, one who is obsessed by a fixed idea.—*adj.* obsess'ive, relating to obsession: obsessing. [L. *obsidēre*, *obsessum*, to besiege.]

obsidian, *ob-sid'i-ən*, *n.* a vitreous acid volcanic rock resembling bottle-glass. [From *obsidiānus*, a false reading of L. *obsiānus* (*lapis*), a stone found by one *Obsius* (wrongly *Obsidius*) in Ethiopia, according to Pliny.]

obsidional, *ob-sid'i-ən-əl*, *adj.* pertaining to a siege. —Also obsid'ionary. [L. *obsidiō*, *-ōnis*, a siege; see obsess.]

obsign, *ob-sīn'*, obsignate, *ob-sig'nāt*, *vs.t.* to seal, confirm.—*n.* obsignā'tion (*-sig-*).—*adj.* obsig'natory. [L. *obsīgnāre*, to seal up—*ob-*, over, *sīgnāre*, to mark, seal.]

obsolescent, *ob-sə-les'ənt*, *adj.* going out of use: in course of d legislative assembly; **obstruc'tionist**, a politician who practises obstruction.—*adj.* **obstruct'ive**, tending to obstruct: hindering.—*n.* a hindrance: a hinderer of progress.—*adv.* **obstruct'ively**.—*n.* **obstruct'or**.—*adj.* **obstruent** (*ob'stroo-ənt*), obstructing: blocking up.—*n.* anything that obstructs, esp. in the passages of the body: an astringent drug: a stop or a fricative (*phon.*). [L. *obstruĕre*, *obstructum*—*ob*, in the way of, *struĕre*, *structum*, to pile up, build.]

obtain, *ob-tān'*, *v.t.* to get: to procure by effort: to gain: to reach (*arch.*): to hold, occupy (*obs.*). —*v.i.* to be established: to continue in use: to hold good: to prevail, to succeed (*arch.*): to attain (*obs.*).—*adj.* **obtain'able**.—*ns.* **obtain'er**; **obtain'ment**; **obtention** (*-ten'shən*), getting. [Fr. *obtenir*—L. *obtinēre*, to occupy—*ob*, against, *tenēre*, to hold.]

obtect, **obtected**, *ob-tekt'*, *-id*, *adjs.* having wings and legs immovably pressed against the body in a hard chitinous case, as many insect pupae. [L. *obtegĕre*, *obtectum*, to cover over—*ob-*, over, *tegĕre*, to cover.]

obtemper, *ob-tem'pər*, *v.t.* to yield obedience to.—Also *v.i.* (with *to*, *unto*).—Also **obtem'perate**. [L. *obtemperāre*, *-ātum*—*ob*, before, *temperāre*, to restrain oneself.]

obtend, *ob-tend'*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to hold out in opposition: to put forward, allege. [L. *obtendĕre*, to stretch before—*ob*, in front of, *tendĕre*, to stretch.]

obtest, *ob-test'*, *v.t.* to call to witness: to adjure.—*v.i.* to protest.—*n.* **obtestā'tion**. [L. *obtestārī*, to

a thing toward one: a species of immediate inference where the contradictory of the original predicate is predicated of the original subject, the quality of the proposition being changed—e.g. to infer from All A is B that No A is not B—also called *permutation* and *equipollence* (*log.*).—*v.t.* **obvert'**, to turn in the direction of, or face to face with, something: to infer the obverse of. [L. *obversus*, turned against, or towards—*ob-*, towards, *vertĕre*, to turn.]

obviate, *ob'vi-āt*, *v.t.* to meet on the way (*obs.*): to prevent or dispose of in advance: to forestall. —*n.* **obviā'tion**. [L. *obviāre*, *-ātum*—*ob*, in the way of, *viāre*, *viātum*, to go—*via*, a way.]

obvious, *ob'vi-əs*, *adj.* meeting one in the way (*obs.*): easily discovered or understood: clearly or plainly evident.—*adv.* **ob'viously**.—*n.* **ob'viousness**. [L. *obvius*—*ob*, *via*; see foregoing.]

obvolute, **-d**, *ob'və-lūt*, *-lōōt*, or *-vo-*, *-id*, (*bot.*) *adjs.* arranged so that each leaf of a pair is conduplicate and enfolds one-half of the other.—*adj.* **obvolvent** (*-vol'vənt*), enwrapping: curved downward or inward (*entom.*). [L. *obvolūtus*, pa.p., and *obvolvēns*, *-entis*, pr.p., of *obvolvĕre*, to enwrap—*ob*, over, *volvĕre*, *volūtum*, to roll.]

oca, *ō'ka*, *n.* a South American wood-sorrel with edible tubers. [Sp., from Quechua.]

ocarina, *ok-ə-rē'nə*, *n.* a fluty-toned bird-shaped musical toy, orig. of terra-cotta. [It., dim. of *oca*, a goose.]

Occamism, *ok'əm-izm*, *n.* the doctrine of the nominalist schoolman, William of *Occam* or

[redacted]

(because the best stones were presumed to come from the East).—*n.* a westerner: a language invented by Edgar de Wahl (1922).—*v.t.* **occiden'talise, -ize,** to cause to conform to western ideas or customs.—*ns.* **Occiden'talism,** the culture and ways of Occidental peoples; **Occiden'talist,** a student of Occidental languages: an Oriental who favours western ideas, customs, etc.—*adv.* **occiden'tally.**—**occidental topaz,** a semiprecious yellow quartz; **occidental turquoise,** odontolite. [L. *occidēns, -entis,* setting, pr.p. of *occidĕre—ob,* towards, down, *cadĕre,* to fall.]

occiput, *ok'si-put, n.* the back of the head or skull.—*adj.* **occip'ital,** pertaining to the back of the head.—*n.* the occipital bone, the bone at the back of the skull.—*adv.* **occip'itally.** [L. *occiput—ob,* over against, *caput,* head.]

occlude, *o-klōōd', v.t.* to shut in or out: to cut or shut off: to stop (as a passage, cavity, or opening): to bring together (as the teeth or eyelids): to absorb or retain (as a gas by a metal or other solid).—*v.i.* to bite or close together (as the teeth).—*adj.* **occlu'dent,** serving to occlude: occluding.—*n.* that which occludes.—*adj.* **occlu'sal** (*-səl*), pertaining to occlusion of teeth.—*n.* **occlu'sion** (*-zhən*), a closing of an opening, passage, or cavity: the act of occluding or absorbing: the bite or mode of meeting of the teeth: the formation, or condition, of an occluded front.—*adj.* **occlu'sive** (*-siv*), serving to close: characterised by occlusion.—*n.* (*phon.*) a sound produced by closing the breath passage.—*n.* **occlu'sor,** that

common among workers engaged in a particular occupation because encouraged by the conditions of that occupation; **occupational therapy,** treatment of a disease (incl. a mental disease) or an injury by a regulated course of suitable work; **occupation level,** in an archaeological site, any of several distinct layers of debris left by successive occupations, from which the site can be dated. [Fr. *occuper*—L. *occupāre, -ātum —ob-,* to, on, *capĕre,* to take; the *-y* is unexplained.]

occur, *o-kûr', v.i.* to meet (*obs.*): to come into the mind of (with *to*): to be, be found: to happen: (of festivals) to fall on the same day:—*pr.p.* **occurr'ing;** *pa.p.* **occurred'.**—*n.* **occurrence** (*-kur'*), act or fact of occurring: anything that happens: an event, esp. one unlooked for or unplanned.—*adj.* **occurr'ent,** occurring: happening: turning up: to be found: incidental.—*n.* one who or that which meets or comes in contact (*obs.*): an occurrence, an item of news (*arch.*). [L. *occurrĕre—ob,* in the way of, *currĕre,* to run.]

ocean, *ō'shən, n.* the vast expanse of salt water that covers the greater part of the surface of the globe: any one of its great divisions (Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, Antarctic; also Southern—i.e. the belt of water round the earth between 40° and 66½° south—and German—i.e. the North Sea): any immense expanse or vast quantity (*fig.*).—*adj.* pertaining to the great sea.—*ns.* **oceanarium,** *ō-shən-ār'i-əm,* an enclosed part of the sea (also called seaquarium), or a large salt-fine clay and an iron oxide (limonite in yellow ochre, haematite in red): a paint manufactured from it, used for colouring walls, etc.: an earthy metallic oxide of various kinds: money, esp. gold (*slang*).—*v.t.* to mark or colour with ochre.—*adjs.* **ochrā′ceous, ochreous** (*ō′kri-əs*), **o′chroid, o′chrous** (sometimes **o′cherous**), **o′chry** (also **o′chrey, o′chery**), consisting of, containing, or resembling, ochre; **ochroleu′cous** (Gr. *leukos*, white), yellowish white. [Fr. *ocre*—L. *ōchra*—Gr. *ōchrā*—*ōchros*, pale yellow.]

ochrea. See ocrea.

o'clock. See clock.

ocrea (commonly **ochrea**), *ok′ri-ə*, (*bot.*) *n.* a sheath formed of two stipules united round a stem:—*pl.* **oc(h)′reae** (*-ē*).—*adj.* **oc(h)′reāte.** [L. *ocrea*, a legging.]

oct(a)-, *okt(-a, -ə)*, also **octo-**, *q.v.*, in composition, eight.—*n.* **octachord** (*ok′tə-kōrd*; Gr. *chordē*, a gut string), an eight-stringed instrument: a diatonic series of eight tones.—*adj.* **octachord′al.**—*n.* **octagon** (*ok′tə-gon*; Gr. *gōniā*, an angle), a plane figure of eight sides and eight angles.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **octagonal** (*-tag′ən-əl*).—*adv.* **octag′onally.**—*n.* **octahedron** (*ok-tə-hē′dron*; Gr. *hedrā*, a base), a solid bounded by eight plane faces:—*pl.* **octahē′drons, octahē′dra.**—*adj.* **octahē′dral.**—*n.* **octahē′drite**, anatase, crystallising in square bipyramids.—*adj.* **octamerous** (*ok-tam′*; Gr. *meros*, a part), having parts in eights.—*n.* **octameter** (*ok-tam′i-tər*; Gr. *metron*, a measure), a line of eight feet or measures.—*adj.* **octandrous** (*ok-tan′drəs*; Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, a man; *bot.*), having eight stamens.—*n.pl.* **Octan′dria**, a

dition of being octaploid.—Also **oc′toploid**, etc. [Gr. *oktaploos*, eightfold, *eidos*, form.]

octapody, octapodic. See oct(a)-.

octaroon. See octoroon.

octastich . . . to . . . octastyle. See oct(a)-.

octave, *ok′tiv*, *-tāv*, *n.* a set of eight: the last day of eight beginning with a church festival: the eight days from a festival to its octave: an eighth, or an interval of twelve semitones (*mus.*): a note or sound an eighth above (or below) another (*mus.*): the range of notes or keys from any one to its octave (*mus.*): an organ stop sounding an octave higher than the keys indicate: a cask containing the eighth part of a pipe of wine: an eight-lined stanza: the first eight lines of a sonnet.—*adj.* consisting of eight (esp. lines): in octaves: sounding an octave higher.—*adj.* **octāv′al**, pertaining to an octave: based on the number eight.—**oc′tave-flute′**, the piccolo, an octave above the ordinary flute.—**great octave**, the bass octave, conventionally represented by capital letters, from C, on the second line below the bass stave, up; **law of octaves**, the relationship which arranges the elements in order of atomic weight and in groups of eight, with recurring similarity of properties; **small octave**, the tenor octave, from the second space in the bass. [Fr.,—L. *octāvus*, eighth.]

octavo, *ok-tā′vō*, *adj.* having eight leaves to the sheet: (conventionally) of a size so obtained, whether so folded or not.—*n.* a book printed on sheets so folded: (conventionally) a book of such a size: contracted 8vo—usually mean-made the tsar's manifesto of October 1905 their basis. [L. *octōber—octō.*]

octodecimo, *ok-tō-des'i-mō*, *adj.* having eighteen leaves to the sheet: contracted 18mo, often read eighteenmo.—*n.* a book with sheets so folded. [L. *octōdecim*, eighteen; cf. octavo.]

octofid. See octo-.

octogenarian, *ok-tō-ji-nā'ri-ən*, *n.* one who is eighty years old, or between eighty and ninety. —Also *adj.*—*adj.* octogenary (*ok-tō-jē'nə-ri*, *ok-toj'-i-nə-ri*). [L. *octōgēnārius*, pertaining to eighty.]

octogynous . . . to . . . octohedron. See octo-.

octonary, *ok'tə-nə-ri*, *adj.* based on the number eight.—*n.* a set of eight.—*adj.* octonarian (*ok-tō-nā'ri-ən*), having eight feet.—*n.* a line of eight feet. [L. *octōnārius*.]

octonocular, *ok-tō-nok'ū-lər*, *adj.* having eight eyes. [L. *octōnī*, eight at a time, *oculus*, eye.]

octoploid. Same as octaploid.

octopod, etc., **octopus**, etc. See octo-.

octoroon, **octaroon**, *ok-tə-rōōn'*, *n.* the offspring of a quadroon and a person of European descent: one who has one-eighth Negro blood. [Modelled on quadroon—L. *octō*, eight.]

octosepalous . . . to . . . octosyllable. See octo-.

octroi, *ok-trwa*, *n.* formerly, and still in some European countries, a commercial privilege, as of exclusive trade: a toll or tax levied at the gates of a city on articles brought in: the place where, or officials to whom, it is paid: payment for

orig. meaning points and ends).—*adj.* odd'ish.—*n.* odd'ity, the state of being odd or singular: strangeness: a singular person or thing.—*adj.* odd'-like (*Scot.*), odd: odd-looking.—*adv.* odd'ly.—*ns.* odd'ment, something remaining over: one of a broken set—often in pl.; odd'ness.—odd'-ball, an eccentric person, nonconformist in some respect.—Also *adj.* (of, e.g. thing, plan, circumstance).—odd'-come-short, a short remnant: (in *pl.*) odds and ends; odd'-come-short'ly, an early day, any time.—*adj.* or *n.* odd-e'ven (*Shak.*), apparently, neither one thing nor another, as the time about midnight.—odd'-fellow, a member of a secret benevolent society called Oddfellows.—*adj.* odd'-job.—odd jobs (see job); odd'-jobber, odd'-jobman.—*adj.* odd'-look'-ing.—odd'-man, odd-jobman: an umpire: one who has a casting vote; odd'-man-out', the singling out or elimination of one from a number for any purpose: a man who is left out when numbers are made up: a person set apart, willingly or unwillingly, by difference of interests, etc., from a group in which he finds himself; odds'man (*Scot.*), an umpire or arbiter.—*adj.* odds'-on', of a chance, better than even.—at odds, at variance; long odds, short odds (see long, short); make no odds, to make no significant difference, shout the odds, (*slang*) to talk overmuch or too loudly; what's the odds?, what difference does it make? [O.N. *oddi*, point, a triangle, odd

odontoph'orous.—*n.* **Odontoph'orus**, a genus of American quails.—*n.pl.* **odontornithes** (-*ör-nī'thēz*, or -*ōr'ni-thēz*; Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, bird), fossil birds with teeth (not a natural class).—*adj.* **odontostom'atous** (Gr. *stoma*, -*atos*, mouth), having biting or toothed jaws. [Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.]

odour, *ō'dər*, *n.* smell: savour (*fig.*): repute (*fig.*).—*adjs.* **o'dorant**, **o'dorate**, **odorif'erous**, emitting a (usually pleasant) smell.—*adv.* **odorif'erously**.—*n.* **odorif'erousness**.—*adj.* **o'dorous** (*ō'də-rəs*; sometimes formerly *ōd-ō'rəs*), emitting an odour or scent: sweet-smelling: fragrant: bad-smelling (*coll.*).—*adv.* **o'dorously**.—*n.* **o'dorousness**.—*adjs.* **o'doured**; **o'dourless**.—**in bad odour**, in bad repute; **the odour of sanctity**, a fragrance after death alleged to be evidence of saintship: facetiously applied to the living who have denied themselves the sensual indulgence of washing: a sanctimonious manner. [A.Fr. *odour*—L. *odor*, *ōris*.]

odso, *od'sō*, *interj.* expressing surprise. [For gadso.]

odyl(e). See od (1).

Odyssey, *od'is-i*, *n.* a Greek epic poem, ascribed to Homer, describing the ten years' wanderings of *Odysseus* (Ulysses) on his way home from the Trojan war to Ithaca: a long wandering, or a tale of wandering.—*adj.* **Odyssē'an**. [Gr. *Odysseia*.]

oe. Same as oy.

oecist, *ē'sist*, **oikist**, *oi'kist*, (*hist.*) *n.* the founder of a colony. [Gr. *oikistēs*—*oikos*, a house.]

oecology, etc., **oecumenic**, etc. See ecology, ecumenic.

oedema, *ē-dē'mə*, *n.* dropsy: pathological ac-

field strength. [Named in honour of Hans Christian *Oersted* (1777-1851), Danish physicist and chemist.

oes, *ōz*, a plural of o.

oesophagus, **esophagus**, *ē-sof'ə-gəs*, *n.* the gullet.—*adj.* **oesophageal** (-*faj'i-əl*). [Gr. *oisophagos*, gullet; origin unknown; app. connected with *phagein*, to eat.]

oestrus, *ēs'trəs*, *n.* a gadfly or bot: a vehement stimulus or frenzy: (in the following meanings and words, also es-) heat or sexual impulse, esp. in female mammals: oestrous cycle.—Also **oes'trum**.—*adj.* **oes'tral**.—*n.* **oestrogen** (*ēs'trō-jən*), any one of the female sex-hormones: a substance found in plants, or synthesised, that has similar effects.—*adjs.* **oestrogenic** (-*jen'*); **oes'trous**.—**oestrous cycle**, series of physiological changes from the beginning of one period of oestrus to the beginning of the next. [L. *oestrus*—Gr. *oistros*.]

œuvre, *œ-vr'*, (Fr.) work (of an artist, writer, etc.):—*pl.* **œuvres** (*œ-vr'*).

of, *ov*, *uv*, *əv*, *prep.* from: from among: out from: belonging to: among: proceeding or derived from: made from, having for material: having, or characterised by: in the manner that characterises: with respect to: owing to: with: over: concerning: during: by: on: in: specified as: constituted by: short of, to (in giving the time, e.g. *quarter of five*) (*U.S.*): measuring: aged: owning.—**of new** (*Spens.*), anew; **of purpose** (*B.*), intentionally. [O.E. *of*; Du. *af*, Ger. *ab*, L. *ab*, Gr. *apo*.]

off, *of*, *öf*, *adv.* away: in or to a position that is not on something: in motion: out of continuity: out of connection, supply, activity, operation, not at time of highest demand.—**off'print**, a reprint of a single article from a periodical; **off'put** (*Scot.*), act of putting off (in any sense); **off'-putt'er**.—*n.* and *adj.* **off'-putt'ing**.—**off'-reck'oning** (usu. in *pl.*), a deduction: an account between army officers and governments concerning men's clothes, etc. (*obs.*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **off'saddle**, to unsaddle.—*n.*, *adj.*, *and adv.* **off'season**, (of, at) a time (for e.g. a holiday) other than the most popular and busy.—**off-scouring** (usu. in *pl.*), matter scoured off: refuse: anything vile or despised; **off'scum**, scum, refuse; **off'set**, a thing set off against another as equivalent or compensation: a lateral shoot that strikes root and forms a new plant: a mountain spur: a side branch of anything: a sudden change of direction in a pipe: a reduction of thickness or the (usually sloping) ledge formed where part of a wall, buttress, bank, etc., is set back from the general face: a hillside terrace (*U.S.*): a smudge on a newly printed sheet from another laid on it: offset printing (see below): in surveying, a perpendicular from the main line to an outlying point.—*v.t.* (*of-set'*, *of'set*) to set off against something as an equivalent or compensation.—*v.i.* to branch off: (*of'set*) to make an effort.—*v.t.* **off-shake'**, to shake off (*pa.p. Spens.* **off-shakt'**).—**off'shoot**, a branch or derivative of anything.—*adv.* **offshore'**, and *adj.* **off'-shore**, from the shore: at a distance from the shore.—**off'side**, far side: a horse's or vehicle's

[redacted]

used in attack: making the first attack.—*n.* the act or course of action of the attacking party: the posture of one who attacks: a great and sustained effort to achieve an end.—*adv.* **offens'ively**.—*n.* **offens'iveness**.—**give offence**, to cause displeasure; **take offence**, to feel displeasure, be offended. [L. *offendĕre*, *offēnsum*—*ob*, against, *fendĕre*, *fēnsum*, to strike (found in compounds); cf. defend.]

offer, *of'ər*, *v.t.* to present, esp. as an act of devotion, homage, charity, etc.: express willingness: to hold out for acceptance or rejection: to lay before one: to present to the mind: to attempt: to make a show of attempting, make as if: propose to give, pay, sell, or perform.—*v.i.* to present itself: to be at hand: to incline: to make an offer:—*pr.p.* **off'ering**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **off'ered**.—*n.* act of offering: state of being offered: first advance: that which is offered: proposal made: an attempt, essay: a knob on an antler.—*adj.* **off'erable**, that may be offered.—*ns.* **off'erer**; **off'ering**, act of making an offer: that which is offered: a gift: that which is offered on an altar (*B.*): a sacrifice: (*pl.*) in Church of England, certain dues payable at Easter; **off'ertory**, act of offering: the thing offered: the verses or the anthem said or sung while the offerings of the congregation are being made: the money collected at a religious service: anciently a linen or silken cloth used in various ceremonies connected with the adminiswith some company, society, church, etc.; **office-block**, a large building in which an office or variety of offices is housed; **off'ice-book**, a book of forms of service; **off'ice-boy**, a boy employed to do minor jobs in an office:—*fem.* **off'ice-girl**; **off'ice-holder**, one who holds a government office: a civil servant (*U.S.*); **off'ice-hunter**, a self-seeking candidate for public employment; **office-seeker**, a candidate for office.—**last offices**, rites for the dead: the preparation of a corpse for burial. [Fr.,—L. *officium*, a favour, duty, service.]

officinal, *of-is'in-əl*, *-i-sīn'*, *adj.* belonging to, used in, a shop: used in medicine: recognised in the pharmacopoeia (now *official*): sold by druggists. [L.L. *officinālis*—L. *officina*, a workshop, later a monastic storeroom—*opus*, work, *facĕre*, to do.]

officious, *of-ish'əs*, *adj.* obliging (*obs.*): dutiful (*Shak.*): too forward in offering unwelcome or unwanted services: intermeddling: in diplomacy, informal, not official.—*adv.* **offic'iously**.—*n.* **offic'iousness**. [L. *officiōsus*—*officium*.]

offing, offish, offload, offsaddle, offset, offside, offspring, etc. See under **off**.

oft, *oft*, *öft*, **often**, *of'n*, *öf'n*, *of'ən*, *of'tən*, *advs.* frequently: many times.—*adj.* **oft'en** (*B.*), frequent.—*n.* **oft'enness**, frequency.—*advs.* **oft'times**, **oft'entimes**, many times: frequently. [O.E. *oft*; Ger. *oft*, Goth. *ufta*.]

ohone, ochone, *ō-hōn'*, *-hhōn'*, (*Ir.* and *Highland*) *interj.* of lamentation. [Ir. and Gael. *ochoin*.]

oidium, *ō-id'i-əm*, *n.* the conidial stage of the vine-mildew and other fungi. [Gr. *ōion*, an egg, with dim. suffix *-idion* Latinised.]

oil, *oil*, *n.* the juice from the fruit of the olive-tree: any greasy liquid: (in *pl.*) oil-paints or painting: (in *pl.*) oilskins.—*v.t.* to smear, lubricate, or anoint with oil.—*v.i.* to take oil aboard as fuel.—*adj.* **oiled**, smeared, treated, lubricated or impregnated with oil: preserved in oil: tipsy (*slang*).—*ns.* **oil'er**, one who, or that which, oils: an oil-can: (in *pl.*) oilskins: a ship driven by oil: a ship that carries oil; **oil'ery**, the commodities, business or establishment of an oil-man.—*adv.* **oil'ily**.—*n.* **oil'iness**.—*adj.* **oil'y**, consisting of, containing, or having the qualities of, oil: greasy: unctuous.—**oil'-bath**, a receptacle containing lubricating oil through which part of a machine passes; **oil'-beetle**, a beetle (Meloe and kindred) that emits a yellowish oily liquid from the legs when disturbed; **oil'-belt**, a belt of country yielding mineral oil; **oil'-bird**, the guacharo; **oil'-burner**, a ship that uses oil as fuel: a lamp-burner for use with oil; **oil'-cake**, a cattle-food made of the residue of oil-seeds when most of the oil has been pressed out; **oil'can**, a can for carrying oil or for applying lubricating oil; **oil'cloth**, a canvas coated with linseed-oil paint;

right: satisfactory.—*adv.* yes: all right, certainly.—*n.* approval: sanction: endorsement.—*v.t.* to mark or pass as right: to sanction. [Various explanations of the letters have been given, esp. that they stand for *O*ld *K*inderhook, used as a slogan by Van Buren's party in the 1840 presidential election (Van Buren was born at Kinderhook, near Albany in New York), but they have been found at an earlier date.

oke, *ōk*, *n.* a Turkish weight of about 2¾ lb. [Turk. *ōqah*, appar. through Gr. from L. *uncia*, ounce.]

oke, *ōk*, *adv.* same as **OK**.

okra, *ok'ra*, *ōk'ra*, *n.* *Hibiscus esculentus*, gumbo. [From a W. African name.]

old, *ōld*, *adj.* advanced in years: having been long or relatively long in existence, use, or possession: of a specified (or to be specified) age: of long standing: worn or worn out: out of date: superseded or abandoned: former: old-fashioned: antique: ancient: early: belonging to later life: belonging to former times: (of a language) of the earliest, or earliest known, stage: long practised or experienced: having the characteristics of age: familiar, accustomed: in plenty, in excess, or wonderful (esp. in *high old*; *coll.*): a general word of familiar or affectionate approbation or contempt (often *good old*; *coll.*): reckoned according to Old Style (see style):—*comp.* **old'er, eld'er** (q.v.); *superl.* **old'est, eld'est**.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) of old.—*n.* an old person: olden times, eld.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **old'en**, to age.—*adj.* old, ancient

often a man, of the character supposed to be common among spinsters—fussy, prim, conventional, over-cautious, methodical: a simple game played by passing and matching cards: also the player left with the odd card; **old-maidhood, old-maidism**.—*adj.* **old-maidish**, like the conventional old maid, prim.—**old man**, unregenerate human nature: adult male kangaroo: one's husband, father, or employer (*coll.*): captain of a merchant ship: a familiar friendly or encouraging term of address: a southernwood; **old master** (often *caps.*), any great painter or painting of a period previous to the 19th cent. (esp. of the Renaissance); **old Norse** (see Norse); **old rose**, a deep soft pink; **old salt**, an experienced sailor; **old school**, those whose ways or thoughts are such as prevailed in the past.—Also *adj.*—**old soldier**, an empty bottle: an experienced person who knows how to make himself comfortable; **old song**, a mere trifle, a very small price; **old squaw** (*U.S.*), the hareld; **old story**, something one has heard before: something that happened long ago, or has happened often; **Old Style** (see style): a type-face in imitation of old face; **Old Testament** (see testament).—*adj.* **old'-time**, of or pertaining to times long gone by: of long standing: old-fashioned.—**old-tim'er**, one who has long been where he is: an experienced person, veteran: an old-fashioned person; **Old Tom**, a kind of sweetened gin; **old wife**, an old woman: one who has the character ascribed to old women:

gas, ethylene).—*n.* **o'lefin, -fine** (*-fin, -fēn*), any hydrocarbon of the ethylene series.—*adjs.* **olē'ic** (or *ō'li-ik*), pertaining to or got from oil (as in oleic acid, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$); **oleif'erous**, producing oil, as seeds.—*ns.* **olein** (*ō'li-in*), a glycerine ester of oleic acid; **oleo** (*ō'li-ō*), a contraction for oleograph or for oleomargarine; **o'leograph**, a print in oil-colours to imitate an oil-painting; **oleog'raphy**; **oleomar'garine**, margarine.—*adj.* **oleophil'ic**, having affinity for oils: wetted by oil in preference to water.—**oleo-res'in**, a solution of a resin in an oil. [L. *oleum*, oil.]

olecranon, *ō-li-krā'non*, *n.* a process forming the upper part of the ulna.—*adj.* **olecrā'nal**. [Gr. *ōlekrānon*—*ōlenē*, elbow, *krānion*, head.]

olefin(e), oleic, olein. See **oleate.**

olent, *ō'lənt*, *adj.* having a smell. [L. *olēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *olēre*, to smell.]

Olenus, *ō'len-əs*, *n.* a typically Upper Cambrian genus of trilobites.—*n.* **Olenell'us**, a similar Lower Cambrian genus. [Gr. *Ōlenos*, who was turned to stone.]

oleo. See **oleate.**

oleraceous, *ol-ər-ā'shəs*, *adj.* of the nature of a pot-herb, for kitchen use. [L. (*h*)*olerāceus*—(*h*)*olus*, (*h*)*oleris*, a pot-herb, vegetable.]

olfactory, *ol-fak'tə-ri*, *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, smelling.—*v.t.* **olfact'** (*facet.*).—*adj.* **olfact'ible**.—*n.* **olfac'tion**.—*adj.* **olfac'tive**.—*ns.* **olfactol'ogist**; **olfactol'ogy**, scientific study of smells and the sense of smell. [L. *olfacĕre*, to smell—*olēre*, to smell, *facĕre*, to make.]

olibanum, *ol-i*

olitory, *ol'i-tə-ri*, *adj.* pertaining to kitchen vegetables.—*n.* a kitchen-garden: a pot-herb. [L. (*h*)*olitor*, gardener—(*h*)*olus*, (*h*)*oleris*, a pot-herb, vegetable.]

olive, *ol'iv*, *n.* a tree (*Olea europaea*) cultivated round the Mediterranean for its oily fruit: extended to many more or less similar trees: the fruit of the olive-tree: peace, of which the olive was the emblem: a colour like the unripe olive: a person of olive-coloured complexion: an olive-shaped or oval object of various kinds: a gasteropod mollusc (Oliva) of warm seas with olive-shaped shell: a rolled lump of seasoned meat (usu. in *pl.*).—*adj.* of a brownish-green colour like the olive.—*adjs.* **olivā'ceous**, olive-coloured: olive-green; **ol'ivary**, olive-shaped.—*ns.* **olivenite** (*ō-liv'ə-nit*, or *ol'iv-*), a mineral, hydrated copper arsenate, often olive-coloured; **ol'ivet**, an olive-shaped button: an oval mock-pearl used in trade with primitive peoples in Africa; **olivine** (*ol'iv-ēn*), an orthorhombic rock-forming mineral, silicate of iron and magnesium, often olive-green, often altered to serpentine.—**olive branch**, a symbol of peace: a child (Ps. cxxviii. 3; *Pr. Bk.*); **olive drab**, the dull dark yellowish green of American uniforms; **ol'ive-oil**, oil pressed from the fruit of the olive; **ol'ive-shell**, the shell of the mollusc Oliva; **ol'ive-yard**, a piece of ground on which olives are grown; **ol'ivine-rock**, dunite. [Fr.,—L. *oliva*.]

Oliver, *ol'i-vər*, *n.* the comrade-in-arms of Roland the Olympic flame, which burns throughout the Olympic games. [Gr. *Olympos.*]

-oma, *-ō-ma*, *n. suff.* a tumour, as *sarcoma*, *glaucoma*:—*pl.* **-ō′mas**, **-ō′mata.** [Gr. *-ōma.*]

omadhaun, *om′ə-dön*, *n.* a fool. [Ir. *amadan.*]

omasum, *ō-mā′səm*, *n.* a ruminant's third stomach, the psalterium or manyplies.—*adj.* **omā′sal.** [L. *omāsum*, ox tripe; a Gallic word.]

ombre, *om′bər*, *-brā*, *um′bər*, *n.* a game played with a pack of forty cards, usually by three persons, one against the others: the solo player. [Sp. *hombre*—L. *homō*, *-inis*, a man.]

ombrometer, *om-brom′i-tər*, *n.* a rain-gauge.—*n.* **om′brophil**, **-phile** (*-fil*), a plant tolerant of much rain.—*adj.* **ombroph′ilous.**—*n.* **om′brophobe**, a plant intolerant of much rain.—*adj.* **ombroph′obous.** [Gr. *ombros*, a rain-storm, *metron*, measure, *phileein*, to love, *phobeein*, to fear.]

ombú, *om-bōō′*, *n.* a South American tree, a species of *Phytolacca*, that grows isolated in the pampas:—*pl.* **ombús′.**

Ombudsman, *om′bŏŏdz-man*, *n.* (orig. in Sweden and Denmark), a 'grievance man', an official who is appointed to investigate complaints against the Administration: in Britain officially 'Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration'. [Sw.]

omega, *ō′meg-ə*, *U.S. -mēg′*, *n.* last letter of the Greek alphabet—long o (Ω, ω): the conclusion: as a numeral ω′ = 800, ͵ω = 800,000. [Late Gr. *ō mega*, great O; opposed to omicron; the earlier Gr. name of the letter was *ō.*]

omelet, **omelette**, *om′lit*, *-let*, *n.* a pancake made

omnibenev′olent.—*n.* **omnicom′petence**, legal competence in all matters.—*adjs.* **omnicom′petent**; **omnidirec′tional**, acting in all directions; **omnifā′rious**, of all kinds; **omnif′erous**, bearing or producing all kinds; **omnif′ic**, all-creating; **om′niform**, of, or capable of, every form.—*n.* **omniform′ity.**—*v.t.* **om′nify** (*rare*), to make universal.—*adj.* **omnigenous** (*-nij′i-nəs*), of all kinds.—*n.* **omnipar′ity**, general equality.—*adjs.* **omnip′arous**, producing all things; **omnipā′tient**, enduring all things.—*ns.* **omnip′otence**, **omnip′otency**, unlimited power.—*adj.* **omnip′otent**, all-powerful.—*adv.* **omnip′otently.**—*n.* **omnipres′ence**, quality of being present everywhere at the same time.—*adj.* **omnipres′ent.**—*n.* **omniscience** (*om-nis′i-əns*, *-nish′əns*, *-yəns*), knowledge of all things.—*adj.* **omnisc′ient**, all-knowing.—*adv.* **omnisc′iently.**—*adj.* **omniv′orous**, all-devouring: feeding on both animal and vegetable food (*zool.*). [L. *omnis*, all.]

omnibus, *om′ni-bəs*, *n.* a large road-vehicle carrying a considerable number of passengers of the general public, or hotel guests (abbrev. bus): an omnibus box: an omnibus book: a waiter's or waitress's assistant:—*pl.* **om′nibuses.**—*adj.* widely comprehensive: of miscellaneous contents.—**omnibus book**, a book containing reprints of several works or items, usually by a single author, or on a single subject, or of the same type; **omnibus box**, a theatre box with room for many persons; **omnibus clause**, one that covers many different cases; **omnibus train**, one that stops

Milt.): of (*obs.* or *dial.*): (of marriage) to (*Scot.*): (of waiting) for (*Scot.*): against (*U.S.*): at the expense of, to the disadvantage of (*coll.*).—*adv.* in or into a position on something: towards something: in advance: on the way to being drunk (*slang*): forward: in continuance: in, or into, or allowing connection, supply, activity, operation, or validity: in progress: on the stage, the table, the fire, the programme, the menu, or anything else: not off.—*interj.* forward! proceed!—*adj.* on the side on which the batsman stands (normally the bowler's right) (*cricket*): in a condition expressed by the adverb on: agreed upon: willing to participate.—*n.* the on side.—*v.i.* to go on (*coll.*): (with *with*) to put on (*coll.*).—**on′-licence**, a licence to sell alcoholic liquors for consumption on the premises.—*adj.* and *adv.* **on′side**, not offside.—**on to**, to a position on (also **on′to**): forward to: aware of, cognisant of (*coll.*). [O.E. *on*; Du. *aan*; O.N. *ā*; Ger. *an*; Gr. *ana*.]

on-, *on-*, a dial. form of the prefix un-.

onager, *on′ə-jər*, *n.* the wild ass of Central Asia: an ancient military engine for throwing great stones. [L.,—Gr. *onagros*—*onos*, an ass, *agrios*, wild—*agros*, a field.]

Onagra, *on′ə-grə*, (*bot.*) *n.* an old name for Oenothera, giving name to the family **Onagrā′ceae**.—*adj.* **onagrā′ceous**. [Gr. *onagrā*, the plant also known as *oinothēras*; see Oenothera.]

bearing or distinguished by the number one.—*pron.* somebody: anybody.—*ns.* **one′ness**, singleness: uniqueness: identity: unity; **oner** (*wun′ər*; all meanings *coll.* or *slang*), a person or thing unique or outstanding in any way: an expert: a heavy blow: a big lie.—Also **one′-er**, **wunn′er**.—*pron.* **oneself′**, **one's self**, the emphatic and reflexive form of one.—**one′-and-thir′ty**, an old card-game like vingt-un, in which it was sought to make the pips add up to 31 and no more.—*adjs.* **one′-eyed**, having but one eye; **one′fold**, simple, single-minded; **one′-hand′ed**, with, by, or for, one hand; **one′-horse**, drawn by a single horse: petty, mean, inferior; **one′-ide′a'd**, entirely possessed by one idea; **one′-legged**; **one′-man**, of, for, or done by, one man; **one′-piece**, made in one piece; **one′-sid′ed**, limited to one side: partial: developed on one side only: turned to one side.—*adv.* **one′-sid′edly**.—**one′-sid′edness**; **one′step**, dance of U.S. origin danced to quick march time.—*v.i.* to dance a one-step.—*adjs.* **one′-time**, former, erstwhile; **one′-to-one′**, corresponding each one uniquely to one; **one′-track′**, incapable of dealing with more than one idea or activity at a time: obsessed with one idea to the exclusion of others.—**one-up′manship** (*facet.*; *Stephen Potter*), the art of being one up.—*adj.* **one′-way**, proceeding, or permitting, or set apart for traffic, in one direction only.— a, the, one, a person spe

onis'coid, of the family of Oniscus: like a woodlouse. [Gr. *oniskos*, dim. of *onos*, an ass.]

on-licence. See under **on.**

onlooker, *on'lōōk-ər*, *n.* a looker on, observer.—*adj.* **on'looking.**

only, *ōn'li*, *adj.* single in number: without others of the kind: without others worthy to be counted.—*adv.* not more, other, or otherwise than: alone: merely: barely: just: pre-eminently (*obs.*): singly (*rare*).—*conj.* but: except that.—*prep.* (*dial.*) except.—**if only, (I, he, etc.)** wish (wished, etc.) ardently that; **only too,** very, extremely. [O.E. *ānlic* (adj.)—*ān*, one, *-lic*, like.]

onocentaur, *on-ō-sen'tör*, *n.* a kind of centaur, half-man, half-ass. [Gr. *onos*, ass.]

onomastic, *on-ə-mas'tik*, *adj.* pertaining to a name, esp. pertaining to the signature to a paper written in another hand.—*ns.* **onomas'ticon,** a dictionary of proper names; **onomas'tics,** (treated as *sing.*) study of the history of proper names. [Gr. *onomastikos*, *-on*—*onoma*, a name.]

onomatopoeia, *on-ō-mat-ō-pē'ə*, *n.* the formation of a word in imitation of the sound of the thing meant: a word so formed: the use of words whose sounds help to suggest the meaning (*rhet.*).—Also **onomatopoesis** (*-pō-ē'sis*), or **onomatopoiesis** (*-poi-ē'sis*).—*adjs.* **onomatopoeic** (*-pē'ik*), **onomatopoetic** (*-pō-et'ik*). [Gr. *onomatopoiiā*, *-poiēsis*—*onoma*, *-atos*, a name, *poieein*, to make.]

onrush, *on'rush*, *n.* a rushing onward. [on, rush.]

choph'agy.—*n.pl.* **Onychoph'ora,** Prototracheata, the class to which Peripatus belongs.—**on'yx-mar'ble,** a banded travertine or stalagmite, also called oriental alabaster. [Gr. *onyx*, *onychos*, nail, claw, onyx.]

oo', *ōō*, a Scots form of wool.

oo, *ōō*, a Scots form of we.—*gen.* **oor.**

oo-, *ō'ə-*, *ō-o-*, in composition, egg.—*ns.* **oocyte** (*ō'ə-sīt*; see cyte), an ovum before it matures and begins to divide; **oogamy** (*ō-og'ə-mi*; Gr. *gamos*, marriage), union of unlike gametes.—*adj.* **oog'amous.**—*ns.* **oogenesis** (*ō-ə-jen'i-sis*; Gr. *genesis*, formation), the genesis and development of the ovum—also **oogeny** (*ō-oj'i-ni*).—*adj.* **oogenet'ic.**—*n.* **oogonium** (*ō-ə-gō'ni-əm*; Gr. *gonos*, offspring), the female reproductive organ in seaweeds and fungi:—*pl.* **oogo'nia.**—*adj.* **oogo'nial.**—*n.* **oolite** (*ō'ə-līt*; Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *geol.*), a kind of limestone composed of grains like the eggs or roe of a fish: (*cap.*) stratigraphically the upper part of the Jurassic in Britain, consisting largely of oolites.—*adj.* **oolitic** (*ō-ə-lit'ik*).—*ns.* **oology** (*ō-ol'ə-ji*; Gr. *logos*, discourse), the science or study of birds' eggs; **ool'ogist; o'ophyte** (*ō'ə-fīt*; Gr. *phyton*, plant), in ferns and mosses, the gametophyte; **oosphere** (*ō'ə-sfēr*; Gr. *sphaira*, sphere), an unfertilised ovum; **oospore** (*ō'ə-spōr*, *-spör*; Gr. *sporos*, seed), a zygote, esp. a resting zygote. [Gr. *oion*, egg.]

oodles, *ōō'dlz*, *n.pl.* abundance.—Also **ood'lins.**

[redacted]

o′paled.—*n.* opalesc′ence, a milky iridescence.—*adj.* opalesc′ent.—*adj.* o′paline (*-ēn*, *-īn*), relating to, like, or of, opal.—*n.* opal-glass: a photographic print fixed on plate-glass.—*adj.* o′palised, -z-, converted into opal: opalescent.—o′pal-glass′, white or opalescent glass. [L. *opalus*; Gr. *opallios*, perh.—Sans, *upala*, gem.]

opaque, *ō-pāk′*, *adj.* shady: dark: dull: that cannot be seen through: impervious to light or to radiation of some particular kind: obscure, hard to understand (*fig.*): impervious to sense: doltish.—*v.t.* to make opaque.—*n.* opacity (*ō-pas′i-ti*), opaqueness.—*adj.* opacous (*ō-pā′kəs*).—*adv.* opaque′ly.—*n.* opaque′ness, quality of being opaque: want of transparency. [L. *opācus*.]

op art, *op ärt*, art using geometrical forms precisely executed and so arranged that movement of the observer's eye, or inability to focus, produces an illusion of movement in the painting. [*op*tical.]

ope, *ōp*, *adj.*, (*poet.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* a shortened form of open.

opeidoscope, *op-ī′də-skōp*, *n.* an instrument for illustrating sound by means of light. [Gr. *ops* (found in the oblique cases), voice, *eidos*, form, *skopeein*, to look at.]

open, *ō′pn*, *adj.* not shut: allowing passage out or in: exposing the interior: unobstructed: free: unenclosed: exposed: uncovered: liable: generally accessible: available: ready to receive or transact business with members of the public:

showing is for general, not restricted, viewing; open court, a court proceeding in public; open diapason, one of the chief foundation stops of an organ; open door, free and equal opportunity of trading for all.—*adjs.* open-end′(ed), not closely defined, general and adaptable to suit various contingencies: (of question, debate, etc.) allowing free unguided answers or expressions of opinion: (open-end; of investment trust) offering shares in unlimited numbers, redeemable on demand; o′pen-eyed, watchful (*Shak.*): astonished: fully aware of what is involved; o′pen-field, having the arable land in unenclosed strips held by different cultivators.—open fire, an exposed fire on a domestic hearth.—*adj.* o′pen-hand′ed, with an open hand: generous: liberal.—o′pen-hand′edness; open harmony, chords not in close position.—*adj.* o′pen-heart′ed, with an open heart: frank: generous. — o′pen-heart′edness. — *adj.* o′pen-hearth, making use of, or having, a shallow hearth of reverberating type.—open house, hospitality to all comers; open letter, a letter addressed to one person but intended for public reading.—*adj.* o′pen-mind′ed, free from prejudice: ready to receive and consider new ideas.—o′pen-mind′edness.—*adj.* o′pen-mouthed, gaping: expectant: greedy: clamorous.—open note, a note produced by an unstopped string, open pipe, or without a crook, etc.: a printed or written note without a solid black head—a semibreve or minim (*U.S.*); open order, spaced-out forma-

[redacted]

century, having no restriction as to subject (either comic or tragic); opera seria, *se'rya*, (It.) serious opera; comic opera, opera comique: opera of amusing nature: an absurd emotional situation; grand opera, opera without dialogue, esp. if the subject is very dramatic or emotional; light opera, a lively and tuneful opera: an operetta (q.v.).—See also music-drama, musical, musical comedy—op'era-cloak, an elegant cloak for evening wear, esp. in the auditorium of a theatre; op'era-danc'er, one who dances in ballets introduced into operas; op'era-glass, a small binocular telescope for use in the theatre; op'era-hat, a collapsible tall hat; op'era-house, a theatre for opera; op'era-sing'er. [It.,-‧-L. *opera*; cf. operate.]

opera, *op'ə-ra*, *pl.* of opus.

operate, *op'ə-rāt*, *v.i.* to work: to exert strength: to produce any effect: to exert moral power: to be in activity, act, carry on business: to take effect upon the human system (*med.*): to perform some surgical act upon the body with the hand or an instrument.—*v.t.* to effect, bring about, cause to occur: to work: to conduct, run, carry on.—*adj.* op'erăble, admitting of a surgical operation: able to be operated: practicable.—*n.* op'erand, something on which an operation is performed, e.g. a quantity in mathematics.—*adj.* op'erant, operative: active: effective.—*n.* an operator.—*adj.* op'erāting.—*n.* operā'tion, act or process of operating: that which is done or carried out: agency:

snakes as an order or suborder of reptiles.—*n.* and *adj.* ophid'ian.—*ns.* ophidiā'rium, a snake-house; Ophiogloss'um (Gr. *glōssa*, tongue), the adder's-tongue genus, giving name to the Ophioglossā'ceae, a family of eusporangiate ferns; ophiol'ater, a snake-worshipper; ophiol'atry (Gr. *latreiā*, worship), snake-worship.—*adjs.* ophiol'atrous; ophiolog'ic, -al.—*ns.* ophiol'ogist; ophiol'ogy, the study of snakes; oph'iomorph (Gr. *morphē*, form), a caecilian amphibian.—*adjs.* ophiomorph'ic, -ous, snakelike; ophioph'agous (Gr. *phagein*, to eat), snake-eating.—*ns.* ophioph'ilist, a snake-lover; Oph'ism; oph'ite, a name given to various rocks mottled with green: at one time, serpentine-rock: later, a kind of diabase: Ophite, one of a Gnostic sect that reverenced snakes.—*adj.* ophitic (*of-it'ik*), pertaining to ophite: having pyroxene crystals enclosing feldspar laths: Ophitic, of the Ophites.—*ns.* Oph'itism; Ophiuchus (*-i-ōōk'əs, -ūk'*), the Serpent Bearer, a constellation between Aquila and Libra on the celestial equator; Ophiura (*-i-ōō'ra, -ū'ra*; Gr. *ourā*, tail), a genus of brittle-stars.—*ns.* and *adjs.* ophiu'ran; ophiu'rid; ophiu'roid.—*ns.pl.* Ophiu'rida, Ophiuroid'ea, the brittle-stars, a class of echinoderms like star-fish with long snaky sharply differentiated arms. [Gr. *ophis*, snake.]

ophthalm(o)-, *of-thal-m(o)-*, in composition, eye.—*n.* ophthal'mia, inflammation of the eye, esp. of the conjunctiva.—*adj.* ophthal'mic, pertaining to the eye.—*ns.* ophthal'mist, an ophthalmologist;

[redacted]

(*op-is-thod'o-mos*), a rear-chamber in a Greek temple.—*adjs*. **opisthogloss'al** (Gr. *glōssa*, tongue), having the tongue attached in front, free behind, as in frogs; **opisthog'nathous** (Gr. *gnathos*, jaw), having retreating jaws.—*n*. **opis'thograph**, a manuscript or slab inscribed on the back as well as the front.—*adj*. **opisthograph'ic**.—*n*. **opisthog'raphy**.—**opisthot'onos**, extreme arching backwards of the spine and neck as a result of spasm of the muscles in that region.—*adj*. **opisthoton'ic**. [Gr. *opisthen*, behind.]

opium, *ō'pi-əm*, *n*. the dried narcotic juice of the white poppy.—**o'pium-den'**, a resort of opium-smokers; **o'pium-eat'er**, **-smoker**, one who makes a habitual use of opium. [L. *ōpium*—Gr. *opion*, dim. from *opos*, sap.]

opobalsam, *op-ō-böl'səm*, *n*. balm of Gilead. [Gr. *opobalsamon*—*opos*, juice, *balsamon*, balsam-tree.]

opodeldoc, *op-ō-del'dok*, *n*. a name given by Paracelsus to various local applications: soap-liniment. [Derivation unknown, apparently Gr. *opos*, juice.]

opopanax, *ō-pop'ə-naks*, *n*. a gum-resin formerly used in medicine, got from the roots of a Persian (and S. European) species of parsnip: a perfume got from *Commiphora*. [Gr. *opos*, juice, *panax*, a panacea.]

oporice, *ō-por'i-sē*, *n*. a medicine prepared from quinces, pomegranates, etc. [Gr. *opōrikē*—*opōrā*, late summer, summer fruits.]

to front: to set in contrast or balance: to set in conflict: to place as an obstacle: to face: to resist: to contend with.—*v.i.* to make objection.—*n*. **opposabil'ity**.—*adjs*. **oppos'able**, that may be opposed: capable of being placed with the front surface opposite (to—as a thumb to other fingers); **oppo'sing**; **oppose'less** (*Shak*.), not to be opposed, irresistible.—*n*. **oppos'er**. [Fr. *opposer*—L. *ob*, against, Fr. *poser*, to place—L. *pausāre*, to rest, stop; see pose.]

opposite, *op'ə-zit*, *adj*. placed, or being, face to face, or at two extremities of a line: facing on the other side: of leaves, in pairs at each node, with the stem between (*bot*.): of floral parts, on the same radius: directly contrary: diametrically opposed : opposed: corresponding.—*adv*. in or to an opposite position or positions.—*prep*. opposite to.—*n*. that which is opposed or contrary: an opponent: opposition (*Milt*.).—*adv*. **opp'ositely**.—*n*. **opp'ositeness**.—*adj*. **oppositive** (*-poz'*), characterised by opposing: adversative: inclined to oppose.—**opposite number**, one who has a corresponding place in another set: one who is allotted to another as partner, opponent, etc.—**be opposite with** (*Shak*.), to be perverse and contradictory in dealing with. [Fr.,—L. *oppositus*—*ob*, against, *pōnĕre*, *positum*, to place.]

opposition, *op-ə-zish'ən*, *n*. the act of opposing or of setting opposite: the state of being opposed or placed opposite: opposed or opposite position: an opposite: contrast: contradistinction: resistance: a difference of quantity or serum which makes bacteria more readily consumed by phagocytes. [Latinised from Gr. *opsōnion*—*opson*, cooked food, relish.]

opt, *opt*, *v.i.* to make a choice, esp. of nationality when territory is transferred: where there is more than one possibility, to decide (to do), to choose (with *for*).—*n.* **opt'ant**, one who opts: one who has exercised a power of choosing, esp. his nationality.—*adj.* **optative** (*opt'ə-tiv*, or *op-tā'tiv*), expressing desire or wish.—*n.* (*gram.*) a mood of the verb expressing wish.—*adv.* **op'tatively.**—**opt out (of)**, to choose not to take part (in). [L. *optāre*, *-ātum*, to choose, wish.]

optic, -al, *op'tik*, *-əl*, *adjs.* relating to sight, or to the eye, or to optics: (optical) constructed to help the sight: acting by means of light: amplifying radiation: visual.—*n.* **op'tic**, an eye (now mainly *facet.*): a lens, telescope, or microscope (*obs.*): a device in, or attached to, a bottle, for measuring liquid poured out.—*adv.* **op'tically.**—*ns.* **optician** (*op-tish'ən*), formerly one skilled in optics: one who makes or sells optical instruments; **op'tics** (treated as *sing.*), the science of light; **optol'ogist**, an optician; **optol'ogy**; **optom'eter**, an instrument for sight-testing; **optom'etrist**, a sight-tester; **optom'etry**; **op'tophone**, an instrument that translates printed characters into arbitrary sounds, and so enables the blind to read ordinary type.—**optical maser**, laser; **optic axis**, the axis of the eye—a line through the middle of the pupil and the centre of the eye: in a doubly refracting crystal, a direction in which no double refraction occurs:

opulus, *op'ū-ləs*, *n.* the guelder rose. [L. *opulus*, a kind of maple.]

Opuntia, *ō-pun'shi-a*, *n.* the prickly-pear genus of the cactus family. [L. *Opūntia* (*herba*, plant), of *Opūs* (Gr. *Opous*), a town of Locris where Pliny said it grew.]

opus, *ō'pəs*, *op'əs*, *op'ōōs*, *n.* a work, esp. a musical composition—esp. one numbered in order of publication, as opus 6 (abbrev. op. 6): used in naming various styles of Roman masonry:—*pl.* **opera** (*op'ə-ra*).—**opus latericium** (*la-ter-ish'i-əm*, *-ik'*, *-ik'i-ōōm*), a form of Greco-Roman brickwork; **opus musivum** (*mū-*, *mōō-sīv'əm*, *mōō-sēv'ōōm*), mosaic work; **opus operantis** (*op-ər-an'tis*), the effect of a sacrament ascribed (as by Protestants) to the spiritual disposition of the recipient; **opus operatum** (*op-ər-ā'təm*, *op-er-ä'tōōm*), due celebration of a sacrament involving grace flowing from the sacramental act (the R.C. view); **opus reticulatum** (*ri-tik-yə-lā'təm*, *re-tik-ōō-lä'tōōm*), reticulated work. [L. *ŏpus*, *-eris*, work.]

opuscule, *o-pus'kūl*, *n.* a little work.—Also **opuscle** (*o-pus'l*), **opus'culum**:—*pl.* **-cula.** [L. dim. of *opus*.]

or, *ör*, *conj.* (or *adv.*) and *prep.* before (in time).—**or ever**, **or e'er**, **or** (by confusion) **or ere**, before ever, before even. [O.E. (Northumbrian) and O.N. *ār*, early, with the sense of O.E. *ǣr*, ere.]

or, *ör*, *conj.* marking an alternative. [M.E. other.]

or, *ör*, (*her.*) *n.* the tincture gold or yellow, indicated in engraving and chiselling by dots. [Fr.,—L. *aurum*, gold.]

similar fruits and plants: a colour between red and yellow.—*adj*. pertaining to an orange: orange-coloured.—*ns*. orangeade (*or-in-jād'*), a drink made with orange juice; or'angery (*-ri*, *-ər-i*), a house or other place for growing orange-trees.—or'ange-bloss'om, the white blossom of the orange-tree, worn by brides: that of the mock-orange, similarly used.—*adj*. or'ange-col'oured.—or'ange-flower, orange-blossom (orange-flower water, a solution of oil of neroli); or'ange-grass', a small American St John's-wort; or'ange-lil'y, a garden lily with large orange flowers; or'ange-peel, the rind of an orange, often candied; or'ange-root', golden-seal; or'ange-squeez'er, an instrument for squeezing out the juice of oranges; or'ange-stick, a thin stick, esp. of orange-wood used in manicure and make-up.—*adj*. and *n*. or'ange-taw'ny (*Shak*.).—or'ange-tip', a butterfly (Euchloe or kindred) with an orange patch near the tip of the fore-wing; or'ange-tree'; or'ange-wife (*Shak*.), a woman who sells oranges; or'ange-wood, wood of the orange tree.—bitter, Seville, or sour, orange, *Citrus aurantium*; sweet orange *Citrus sinensis*, native of China and south-east Asia, or any cultivated fruit derived from it. [Fr. ult. from Ar. *nāranj*; cf. L.L. *arangia*, *aurantia*, *narancum*; It. *arancia*, earlier *narancia*; Sp. *naranja*; the loss of the *n* may be due to confusion with the indef. art. (*una*, *une*), the vowel changes to confusion with L. *aurum*, Fr. *or*, gold.]

Orange, *or'inj*, *adj*. rel

Neri (1515-95): a church of the Oratorians. [L. *ōrātor*, *-ōris*—*ōrāre*, to pray.]

oratorio, *or-ə-tō'ri-ō*, *-tö'*, *n*. a story, usually Biblical, set to music, with soloists, chorus, and full orchestra (scenery, costumes, and acting, however, being dispensed with): the form of such composition:—*pl*. orato'rios.—*adj*. orato'rial. [It. *oratorio*—L. *ōrātōrium*, an oratory, because they developed out of the singing at devotional meetings in church oratories.]

orb, *örb*, *n*. a circle: a sphere: anything round: a celestial body: an eyeball: the mound or globe of a king's regalia: the space within which the astrological influence of a planet operates: a sphere carrying a planet in its revolution: a cycle of time: an orbit: a world.—*v.t*. to surround: to form into an orb.—*adjs*. orbed, in the form of an orb: circular; orbic'ular, approximately circular or spherical: round: having the component minerals crystallised in spheroidal aggregates (*petr*.).—*n*. orbiculā'ris, a muscle surrounding an opening:—*pl*. orbiculā'rēs.—*adv*. orbic'ularly.—*adj*. orb'y, orbed. [L. *orbis*, circle.]

orb, *örb*, (*obs*.) *adj*. bereaved, esp. of children.—*n*. (*archit*.; *obs*.) an obscure term generally understood to mean a blind window or blank panel.—*n*. orb'ity (*obs*.), bereavement, esp. of children. [L. *orbus*, bereft.]

Orbilius, *ör-bil'i-əs*, *n*. a flogging schoolmaster (from Horace's teacher).

to organise so as to achieve the best effect.—Also *v.i.*—*ns.* **orchestrā'tion**; **or'chestrātor**.—*adj.* **orches'tric**, **orchestric**: orchestral.—*ns.* **orchestrina** (*-trē'nə*), **orches'trion**, names given to various keyboard or barrel-organ instruments designed to imitate an orchestra.—**orchestra stalls**, theatre seats just behind the orchestra. [Gr. *orchēstrā*—*orcheesthai*, to dance.]

orchid, *ör'kid*, *n.* any plant, or flower, of the Orchidā'ceae or Orchid'eae, a family of monocotyledons, including many tropical epiphytes, with highly specialised, often showy, flowers, the upper petal (*labellum*; by twisting actually the lower) serving as a landing-place for insects, the one fertile stamen (or two) united with the gynaeceum as a *column*, the pollen in masses.—*adjs.* **orchidā'ceous**, **orchid'eous**.—*ns.* **or'chidist**, a fancier or grower of orchids; **orchidol'ogist**; **orchidol'ogy**, the knowledge of orchids; **orchidomā'nia**, a craze for orchids; **orchidomā'niac**; **Or'chis**, a genus of orchids, including several of the best-known British species: loosely applied to other genera.—**or'chid-house**, a place for growing orchids. [Gr. *orchis*, *-ios* or *-eōs*, a testicle (from the appearance of the root-tubers in Orchis and others); the *d* is a blunder, as if the genitive were *orchidos*.]

orchil, **orchilla**. See archil.

orchitis, *ör-kī'tis*, *n.* inflammation of a testicle.—*adj.* **orchitic** (*-kit'ik*).—*ns.* **orchidec'tomy**, **orchiec'tomy** (*-ki-ek'*), excision of one or both

or helping (*U.S.*): (*pl.*) the several degrees or grades of the Christian ministry.—*v.t.* to arrange: to set in order: to put in the position of order: to regulate: to conduct (*Shak.*): to command: to give an order for: to order to be (*U.S.*).—*v.i.* to give command.—*interj.* used in calling for order or to order.—*ns.* **or'derer**; **or'dering**, arrangement: management: the act or ceremony of ordaining, as priests or deacons.—*adj.* **or'derless**, without order: disorderly.—*n.* **or'derliness**.—*adj.* **or'derly**, in good order: regular: well regulated: of good behaviour: quiet: being on duty.—*adv.* regularly: methodically.—*n.* a non-commissioned officer who carries official messages for his superior officer, formerly the first sergeant of a company: a hospital attendant: a street cleaner.—**or'der-book**, a book for entering the orders of customers, the special orders of a commanding officer, or the motions to be put to the House of Commons; **orderly bin**, a street receptacle for refuse; **orderly officer**, the officer on duty for the day; **orderly room**, a room for regimental, company, etc., business; **order paper**, paper showing order of deliberative business.—**full orders**, priesthood; **holy orders**, an institution, in the Roman and Greek Churches a sacrament, by which one is specially set apart for the service of religion: the rank of an ordained minister of religion; **in order**, with the purpose (with *to*, *that*): in accordance with rules of procedure at meetings: appropriate, suitable, Scotland) of the Outer House of the Court of Session (Lord Ordinary).—*n.* a judge of ecclesiastical or other causes who acts in his own right, as a bishop or his deputy: a chaplain who attended those condemned to death, esp. the chaplain of Newgate Prison (*hist.*): something settled or customary: usual fare (*obs.*): a meal provided at a fixed charge: a place where such a meal is provided: the company partaking of it (*obs.*): the common run, mass, or course: a high bicycle: one of a class of armorial charges, figures of simple or geometrical form, conventional in character (*her.*): a reference-book of heraldic charges.—*adv.* or'dinarily.—ordinary shares, shares which rank last for receiving dividend, but which may receive as large a dividend as the profits make possible (preferred ordinary shares have limited priority).—in ordinary, in regular and customary attendance; ordinary of the mass, the established sequence or fixed order for saying mass. [L. *ordinārius*—*ordō*, *-inis*, order.]

ordinee. See ordain.

ordnance, *örd'nəns*, *n.* orig., any arrangement, disposition, or equipment: munitions: great guns, artillery: a department concerned with supply and maintainance of artillery.—Ordnance datum, the standard sea-level of the Ordnance Survey, now mean sea-level at Newlyn, Cornwall; Ordnance Survey, a preparation of maps of Great Britain and N. Ireland by Ordnance

some mental or moral quality: a bump marking its position and development: a means of communicating information or opinions: a musical instrument in general (*obs.*): a keyboard wind instrument consisting of a collection of pipes made to sound by means of compressed air: a system of pipes in such an organ, having an individual keyboard, a partial organ: a musical instrument in some way similar to a pipe-organ, incl. pipeless organ: a barrel-organ.—*n.* organelle', a specialised part of a cell serving as an organ.—*adjs.* organic (*ör-gan'ik*), -al, pertaining to, derived from, like, of the nature of, an organ (in any sense): of an organism, organum or organisation: organised: inherent in organisation: structural: suggesting shapes found in nature (*art*): formed as if by organic process: belonging to the etymological structure of a word (*philol.*): instrumental: mechanical: containing or combined with carbon (*chem.*): concerned with carbon compounds.—*adv.* organ'ically.—*ns.* organicism (*ör-gan'i-sizm*), the conception of nature, life, or society as an organism: the theory that all disease is due to an organic lesion; organ'icist; organisabil'ity.—*adj.* organis'able.—*n.* —organisā'tion, -z-, act of organising: the state of being organised: the manner in which anything is organised: an organised system, body, or society: a party machine (*U.S.*): the singing of the organum.—*adj.* organisā'tional, -z-.—*v.t.* or'ganise, -ize, to a bodily organ or sense: concerned with testing the effects of a substance on the senses, esp. of taste and smell (Gr. root of *lambanein*, to seize); **organometall′ic**, consisting of a metal and an organic radical.—*n.* **organother′apy**, treatment of disease by administration of animal organs or extracts of them, esp. of ductless gland extracts. [L. *organum*; see **organ**.]

organzine, *ör′gən-zēn*, *n.* a silk yarn of two or more threads thrown together with a slight twist. [Fr. *organsin*—It. *organzino*, poss.—*Urgenj*, Turkestan.]

orgasm, *ör′gazm*, *n.* immoderate excitement: culmination of sexual excitement: turgescence of any organ (*obs.*).—*adj.* **orgas′tic**. [Gr. *orgasmos*, swelling.]

orgeat, *ör′ji-at*, *-zhat*, *or-zhä*, *n.* a syrup made from almonds, sugar, etc., formerly from barley. [Fr. *orge*—L. *hordeum*, barley.]

orgone (energy), *ör′gōn* (*en′ər-ji*), according to Wilhelm Reich, a vital force permeating the universe, which, concentrated in a specially made **orgone box**, could cure certain diseases. [*org*asm, and suff. *-one* indicating chemical derivative.]

orgue, *örg*, (*obs.*) *n.* a row of stakes let down like a portcullis: a weapon with several barrels in a row. [Fr., organ.]

orgulous, *ör′gū-ləs*, **orgillous**, *ör′gi-ləs*, (*Shak.*) *adj.* haughty. [O.Fr. *orguillus*; cf. Fr. *orgueil*, It. *orgoglio*, pride; prob. of Germanic origin.]

orgy, *ör′ji*, *n.* usu. in *pl.* **or′gies**, a secret rite, as in the worship of Bacchus: esp. a frantic unrestrained celebration: a celebration in general:

aware of the elements of one's situation—time, place, persons (*psychiatry*; *also fig.*).—*n.* **orienteer′ing**, the sport of making one's way quickly across difficult country with the help of map and compass.—**oriental alabaster**, onyx-marble; **oriental amethyst, emerald, topaz**, varieties of corundum resembling amethyst, emerald, topaz; **oriental ruby**, the true ruby, a variety of corundum; **Oriental Region**, Southern Asia and its islands from the Persian Gulf to Wallace's Line; **oriental turquoise**, true turquoise; **orientation table**, an indicator of tabular form for showing the direction of various objects—mountains and the like. [L. *oriēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *orīri*, to rise.]

orifice, *or′i-fis*, *n.* a mouth-like opening, esp. small.—*n.* **or′ifex** (*Shak.*), an orifice.—*adj.* **orificial** (*-fish′əl*). [Fr.,—L. *ōrificium*—*ōs*, *ōris*, mouth, *facĕre*, to make.]

oriflamme, *or′i-flam*, *n.* a little banner of red silk split into many points, borne on a gilt staff—the ancient royal standard of France. [Fr.,—L.L. *auriflamma*—L. *aurum*, gold, and *flamma*, a flame.]

origami, *or-i-gäm′ē*, *n.* Japanese art of folding paper so as to make animal forms, etc.

Origanum, *or-ig′ə-nəm*, *n.* the marjoram genus of labiates: (without *cap.*) any of various aromatic herbs, of this or other genus, used in cookery.—*n.* **or′igan(e)** (*-gan*), marjoram, esp. wild marjoram. See also **oregano**. [L. *origanum*—Gr. *origanon*.]

Origenist, *or′i-jən-ist*, *n.* a follower of *Origen* (*c.* A.D. 185-25

orison, *or'i-zən*, *n.* a prayer. [O.Fr. *orison* (Fr. *oraison*)—L. *ōrātiō*, *-ōnis*—*ōrāre*, to pray.]

Oriya, *ō-rē'yə*, *ö-*, *n.* the language of Orissa in India, closely akin to Bengali: a member of the people speaking it.—Also *adj.*

orle, *örl*, (*her.*) *n.* a border within a shield at a short distance from the edge: a number of small charges set as a border. [O.Fr., border, from a dim. formed from L. *ōra*, border.]

orleans, *ör'li-ənz*, *n.* a fabric of cotton warp and worsted weft.—*n.* **Or'leanist**, a supporter of the family of the Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV, as claimants to the throne of France.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **Or'leanism**. [*Orléans*, a city in France.]

orlop, *ör'lop*, *n.* the lowest deck in a ship, a covering to the hold. [Du. *overloop*, covering.]

ormer, *ör'mər*, *n.* an earshell or sea-ear, esp. the edible *Haliotis tuberculata*, common in the Channel Islands. [Channel Island Fr. *ormer* (Fr. *ormier*) for *oreille de mer*, sea-ear.]

ormolu, *ör'mo-lōō*, *n.* an alloy of copper, zinc, and sometimes tin: gilt or bronzed metallic ware: gold-leaf prepared for gilding bronze, etc. [Fr. *or*—L. *aurum*, gold, and Fr. *moulu*, pa.p. of *moudre*, to grind—L. *molĕre*, to grind.]

Ormuzd, **Ormazd**, *ör'muzd*, *n.* the chief god of the ancient Persians, the creator and lord of the whole universe: later, the good principle, as opposed to *Ahriman*, the bad. [Pers. *Ahura-Mazdâh*, the Living God or Lord (*ahu*, the living, life, or spirit, root *ah*, to be), the Great

of birds; **ornitho'sis**, psittacosis. [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird.]

Orobanche, *or-ō-bang'kē*, *n.* the broom-rape genus of dicotyledons, giving name to the family **Orobanchā'ceae**, root-parasites without green leaves.—*adj.* **orobanchā'ceous**. [Gr. *orobanchē*, dodder, also broom-rape—*orobos*, bitter vetch, *anchein*, to strangle.]

orogenesis, *or-ō-jen'i-sis*, *n.* mountain-building.—*adjs.* **orogenet'ic**, **orogen'ic**. [Gr. *oros*, mountain, *genesis*, production.]

orography, *or-og'rə-fi*, *n.* the description of mountains—also **oreography** (*or-i-og'*).—*adjs.* **or(e)ographic** (*-graf'ik*), **-al**.—*ns.* **orology**, **oreology** (*or-i-ol'*), the scientific study of mountains.—*adjs.* **or(e)olog'ical**.—*ns.* **or(e)ol'ogist**. [Gr. *oros*, *-eos*, mountain, *graphein*, to write, *logos*, discourse.]

oroide, *ō'rō-īd*, *ö'*, *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc or tin, etc., imitating gold.—*n.* **o'rēide**, a similar or identical alloy. [Fr. *or*—L. *aurum*, gold, Gr. *eidos*, form.]

orology, etc. See **orography**.

oropesa, *or-ō-pē'zə*, *-pā'sə*, *n.* a fish-shaped float used in marine mine-sweeping to support the sweeping wire. [From the name of a trawler.]

orotund, *o'*, *ō'rō-tund*, *adj.* full and round in utterance: pompously mouthed or mouthing.—Also **o'rorotund**.—*ns.* **o(ro)rotund'ity**. [L. *ōs*, *ōris*, mouth, *rotundus*, round; see **ore rotundo** in Appendices.]

orphan, *ör'fən*, *n.* one bereft of father or mother, orange and the tangerine, or its fruit. [Portmanteau word and suff. *-ique*.]

orthian, *örth'i-ən*, *adj.* high-pitched. [Gr. *orthios*.]

orthicon, *örth'i-kon*, *n.* a television camera tube more sensitive than the earlier iconoscope; a further development is the image orthicon. [ortho-, *icon*oscope.]

ortho-, *ör-thō-*, in composition, straight: upright: perpendicular: right: genuine: derived from an acid anhydride by combination with the largest number of water molecules (distinguished from *meta-*; *chem.*): having substituted atoms or groups attached to two adjacent carbon atoms of the benzene ring (distinguished from *meta-* and *para-*—in this sense commonly represented by *o-*; *chem.*).—*n.* and *adj.* **or'tho**, a contraction for orthochromatic (plate).—*ns.* **orthoax'is** (*crystal.*), the orthodiagonal: **orthobo'rate**, a salt of **orthobo'ric acid**, boric acid; **orthocaine** (*-kā'in*, *-kān*), a white crystalline substance used as a local anaesthetic; **or'thocentre**, the point of intersection of the altitudes of a triangle; **Orthoceras** (*ör-thos'ə-ras*; Gr. *keras*, horn), a genus of fossil cephalopods with straight shell.—*adj.* **orthochromat'ic** (Gr. *chrōma*, colour), correct in rendering the relation of colours, without the usual photographic modifications.—*ns.* **or'thoclase** (*-klās*, *-klāz*; Gr. *klasis*, fracture), common or potash feldspar, monoclinic, with cleavages at right angles; **or'tho-compound**; **or'thocousins**, children of two sisters or of two brothers; **orthodiag'onal**, in a monoclinic

[redacted]

grained syenitic rock with orthoclase crystals.—*adj.* **orthophyric** (*-fir'ik*).—*ns.* **orthopin'akoid**, in monoclinic crystals, a form consisting of two faces parallel to the orthodiagonal and the vertical axis; **orthopnoea** (*-thop-nē'ə*; Gr. *orthopnoia*—*pneein*, to breathe), a condition in which one can only breathe when upright; **or'thopraxis**, **-praxy**, correct, orthodox practice esp. in religion (see praxis); **or'thoprism**, in monoclinic crystals, a form parallel to the orthodiagonal; **or'thopsychiatry**, the branch of psychiatry concerned with prevention and correction of incipient mental illness.—*n.pl.* **Orthop'tera** (Gr. *pteron*, wing), the cockroach order of insects with firm fore-wings serving as covers to the fan-wise folded hind-wings.—*n.* and *adj.* **orthop'teran**.—*ns.* **orthop'terist**, **orthopterol'ogist**, a student of the Orthoptera; **orthopterol'ogy**.—*adjs.* **orthop'teroid**; **orthop'terous**, pertaining to the Orthoptera; **orthop'tic** (Gr. *optikos*, optic), relating to normal vision.—*ns.* **orthop'tics**, the treatment of defective eyesight by exercises and visual training; **orthop'tist**.—*adjs.* **orthorhom'bic** (Gr. *rhombos*, rhomb; *crystal.*), referable to three unequal axes at right angles to each other; **orthoscop'ic** (Gr. *skopeein*, to look at), having or giving correct vision, true proportion, or a flat field of view.—*n.* **orthosil'icate**, a salt of **orthosilicic** (*-sil-is'ik*) acid, H_4SiO_4.—*adjs.* **orthostat'ic** (Gr. *orthostatos*—*statos*, standing), standing erect: connected with the erect posture; **orthos'tichous** (Gr. *stichos*, a row), arranged in vertical

[redacted]

oscheal, *os'ki-əl*, *adj*. pertaining to the scrotum. [Gr. *oscheon*, scrotum.]

oscillate, *os'il-āt*, *v.i.* to swing to and fro like a pendulum: to vibrate: to radiate electromagnetic waves: to vary between certain limits: to fluctuate.—*v.t.* to cause to swing or vibrate.—*adj*. **osc'illating**.—*n*. **oscillā'tion**.—*adj*. **osc'illātive**, having a tendency to vibrate: vibratory.—*n*. **osc'illātor**, one who oscillates: apparatus for producing oscillations.—*adj*. **oscillatory** (*os'il-ə-tə-ri*), swinging: moving as a pendulum does: vibratory.—*ns*. **oscill'ogram**, a record made by an oscillograph; **oscill'ograph**, an apparatus for producing a curve representing a number of electrical and mechanical phenomena which vary cyclically; **oscill'oscope**, an instrument which shows on a fluorescent screen the variation with time of the instantaneous values and waveforms of electrical quantities, including voltages translated from sounds or movements. [L. *ōscillāre*, *-ātum*, to swing.]

Oscines, *os'i-nēz*, *n.pl*. the song-birds, forming the main body of the Passeriformes.—*adj*. **osc'inine** or (faultily formed) **osc'ine**. [L. *oscen*, *oscinis*, a singing-bird.]

oscitancy, *os'i-tən-si*, *n*. yawning: sleepiness: stupidity.—*adj*. **osc'itant**.—*adv*. **osc'itantly**.—*v.i.* **osc'itate**, to yawn.—*n*. **oscitā'tion**, yawning: sleepiness. [L. *ōscitāre*, to yawn.]

osculant, *os'kū-lənt*, *adj*. kissing: adhering closely: intermediate between two genera, species, etc., linking (*biol*.).—*adj*. **os'cular**, pertaining to the

supposed acid H_2OsO_4: usually, osmium tetroxide, an ill-smelling substance used as a stain for fats in microscope work. [Gr. *osmē*, smell.]

osmosis, *os-mō'sis*, or *oz-*, *n*. diffusion of liquids through a porous septum.—Also **os'mose**.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **osmose'**, to (cause to) undergo osmosis.—*n*. **osmom'eter**, an apparatus for measuring osmotic pressure.—*adj*. **osmotic** (*-mot'ik*).—*adv*. **osmot'ically**. [Gr. *ōsmos* = *ōthismos*, impulse—*ōtheein*, to push.]

Osmunda, *os-mun'da*, *n*. a genus including the royal fern, giving name to a family **Osmundā'ceae**. [Origin unknown.]

osnaburg, *oz'nə-bûrg*, *n*. a coarse linen, originally brought from *Osnabrück* in Germany: a coarse cotton.—Also *adj*.

osprey, *os'pri*, *-prā*, *n*. a bird of prey (*Pandion haliaetus*) that feeds on fish: an egret or other plume used in millinery, not from the osprey. [Supposed to be from L. *ossifraga*, misapplied; see ossifrage.]

osseous, *os'i-əs*, *adj*. bony: composed of, or like, bone: of the nature or structure of bone.—*ns*. **ossā'rium**, an ossuary; **ossein** (*os'i-in*), the organic basis of bone; **osselet** (*os'ə-let*, *os'let*), a hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee; **oss'icle**, a little bone or bone-like plate.—*adjs*. **ossic'ular**; **ossif'erous**, yielding or containing bones; **ossif'ic**.—*n*. **ossificā'tion**, the process or state of being changed into a bony subst to unite broken bones; **os′teoderm** (Gr. *derma*, skin), a bony dermal plate.—*adjs*. **osteoderm′al, -derm′atous, osteoderm′ic, -derm′ous.**—*ns*. **osteogen′esis, osteo′geny,** formation of bone.—*adjs*. **osteogenet′ic, osteogen′ic, osteo′genous.**—*n.pl*. **Osteoglossidae** (*-glos′i-dē*; Gr. *glōssa*, tongue), a family of bony fishes, including the arapaima. —*n*. **osteog′raphy,** description of bones.—*adj*. **ost′eoid,** bone-like.—*n*. **Osteol′epis** (Gr. *lepis*, scale), an Old Red Sandstone fossil fish with bone-like scales.—*adj*. **osteolog′ical.**—*ns*. **osteol′ogist; osteol′ogy,** the study of bones, part of anatomy; **osteomalacia** (*-ma-lā′shi-ə*; Gr. *malakos*, soft), softening of bones by absorption of their calcium salts; attributed to deficiency of vitamin D; **osteomyelitis** (*-mi-ə-li′tis*; Gr. *myelos*, marrow), inflammation of bone and bone-marrow; **os′teopath** (*-path*), **osteop′athist** (*-ə-thist*), a practitioner of osteopathy.—*adj*. **osteopathic** (*ost-i-ō-path′ik*). —*ns*. **osteop′athy,** a system of healing or treatment consisting largely of massage and manipulation; **os′teophyte** (*-fit*; Gr. *phyton*, plant), an abnormal bony outgrowth.—*adjs*. **osteophytic** (*-fit′ik*); **osteoplast′ic.**—*ns*. **os′teoplasty,** a plastic operation by which a loss of bone is remedied; **osteoporo′sis** (root as pore (1)), development of a porous structure in bone; **os′teotome** (Gr. *tomos*, cutting; *surg*.), an instrument for cutting bones; **osteot′omy,** the surgical cutting of a bone. [Gr. *osteon*, bone.]

ostinato, *os-tin-ä′tō*, (*mus*.) *n*. a ground-bass. [It.; root as obstinate.]

supposed habit of hiding its head when in danger).—**os′trich-egg′; os′trich-farm′; os′trich-feath′er.** [O.Fr. *ostruche* (Fr. *autruche*)—L. *avis*, bird, L.L. *struthiō*—Gr. *strouthiōn*, an ostrich, *strouthos*, a bird.]

Ostrogoth, *os′trō-goth*, *n*. an eastern Goth—one of the tribe of east Goths who established their power in Italy in 493, and were overthrown in 555.—*adj*. **Os′trogothic.**

Ostyak, Ostiak, *os′ti-ak*, *n*. a member of a Ugrian people of Siberia: their language.—Also *adj*.

otalgia, *ō-tal′ji-ə*, *n*. earache—also **otal′gy.** [Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, ear, *algē*, pain.]

otary, *ō′tə-ri*, *n*. a sea-lion or sea-bear, a seal with external ears:—*pl*. **o′taries.**—*adj*. **ot′arine.** [Gr. *ōtaros*, large-eared—*ous*, *ōtos*, ear.]

other, *udh′ər*, *adj*. orig., one of two: second: alternate: different: different from or not the same as the one in question (often with *than*): not the same: remaining: additional: left (prob.; *Spens*.).—*pron*. (or *n*.) other one: another: each other (*arch*. and *Scot*.).—*adv*. otherwise.—*adj*. **oth′erguess** (see **othergates**).—*n*. **oth′erness.**—*advs*. **oth′erwhere,** elsewhere; **other′-while, oth′erwhiles,** at other times: sometimes; **oth′erwise,** in another way or manner: by other causes: in other respects: under other conditions.—*conj*. else: under other conditions.—*n*. **oth′erworld,** a world other than, better than, or beyond this.—Also *adj*.—*adj*. **oth′erworld′ish.**—*n*. **otherworld′liness.**—*adj*. **otherworld′ly,** concerned with the world to come, or with the world of

otter-boards; ott'er-trawl'ing. [O.E. *otor*, akin to water.]

otto, *ot'ō*. See attar.

Ottoman, *ot'ō-mən*, *adj*. pertaining to the Turkish Empire, founded by *Othmān* or *Osmān*: Osmanli.—*n*. a Turk of Turkey: a cushioned seat for several persons sitting with their backs to one another: a low, stuffed seat without a back: a variety of corded silk.—*n*. **Ott'amite, Ott'omite**, a Turk.

ottrelite, *ot'ri-līt*, *n*. a mineral like chlorite but harder.—**ott'relite-slate**, a clay slate with minute plates of ottrelite. [*Ottrez* in the Ardennes, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

ou, ow, *ōō*, (*Scot.*) *interj*. expressing concession.—**ou ay**, why yes: O yes.

ouabain, wabain, *wä-bä'in*, *n*. a poisonous alkaloid got from apocynaceous seeds and wood (*Strophanthus*, etc.). [French spelling—Somali *wabayo*, a tree that yields it.]

oubit, *ōō'bit*. See woubit.

oubliette, *ōō-bli-et'*, *n*. a dungeon with no opening but at the top: a secret pit in the floor of a dungeon into which a victim could be precipitated. [Fr.,—*oublier*, to forget—L. *oblivisci*.]

ouch, *owch*, *n*. a brooch: a clasped ornament: the socket of a precious stone. [O.Fr. *nouche*.]

ouch, *owch*, *interj*. expressing pain. [Ger. *autsch*.]

Oudenarde, *ōō'də-närd*, *n*. a tapestry representing foliage, etc., once made at *Oudenarde* in Belgium.

ought, *öt*, *n*. a variant of aught: also an illit.

ejection, dispossession. [A.Fr. *ouster* (O.Fr. *oster*; Fr. *ôter*), to remove; of obscure origin.]

oustiti, *ōō-sti-tē'*, *n*. a lock-opening tool, outsiders (*q.v.*). [Fr., marmoset.]

out (see also **out-**), *owt*, *adv*. (shading into *adj*. predicatively), not within: forth: abroad: to, towards, or at the exterior or a position away from the inside or inner part or from anything thought of as enclosing, hiding, or obscuring: from among others: from the mass: beyond bounds: away from the original or normal position or state: at or towards the far end, or a remote position: seawards: away from home or a building: in or into the open air: in or into a state of exclusion: not in office: not in use or fashion: ruled out, not to be considered: no longer in the game: no longer in as a batsman, dismissed: not batting: out of the contest and unable to resume in time: in the condition of having won: away from the mark: at fault: in error: not in form or good condition: at a loss: in or into a disconcerted, perplexed, or disturbed state: not in harmony or amity: in distribution: in or into the hands of others or the public: on loan: to or at an end: in an exhausted or extinguished state: completely: thoroughly: subjected to loss: in or to the field: in quest of or expressly aiming at something: in rebellion: on strike: in an exposed state: no longer in concealment or obscurity: in or into the open: before the public: in or into society: on domestic service:

thorough-paced: utter: absolute: unqualified. —*adv.* out-and-out′, finally and completely: definitely: unreservedly.—*n.* out-and-out′er, any person or thing that is a complete or extreme type: a thorough-going partisan: a great lie. —*adj.* and *adv.* out′back (*Austr.*), in, to, or of, the back-country.—*n.* the back-country.—outback′er, one from the back-country.—*n.pl.* out′bounds (*Spens.*), boundaries.—out′building, a building separate from, but used in connection with, a dwelling-house or a main building: an outhouse.—*adv.* outby, outbye (*owt-bi′*, *ōōt-bi′*; *Scot.*), out of doors: a little way off: outwards: towards the shaft (*mining*).—*adj.* out′by(e), outdoor: outlying.—out′-dweller, one who dwells elsewhere, esp. one who owns land in a parish but lives outside it; out′edge, the farthermost bound; outer space, the immeasurable expanse beyond the solar system, or, loosely, at a distance from the earth reached only by rocket; out′erwear, clothes, as suits, dresses, worn over other clothes; out′field, arable land continually cropped without being manured—opp. to *infield* (*Scot.*): any open field at a distance from the farm-steading: any undefined district or sphere: at cricket and baseball, the outer part of the field: the players who occupy it; out′fielder, one of such players; out′guard, a guard at a distance, or at the farthest distance, from the main body; out′house, a separate building subsidiary to a main building; outing flannel, a flannelette; out′land, a foreign land: land

a rowlock at its extremity to increase the leverage of the oar: a light racing-boat with projecting rowlocks: a projecting beam for carrying a suspended scaffold in building: a projecting frame to support the controlling planes of an aeroplane: an extension from the splinter-bar of a carriage to take another horse.—*adj.* out′right, out-and-out: unqualified: unmitigated: downright: direct.—*adv.* outright′, directly: straight ahead: unreservedly: undisguisedly: at once and completely.—out′run, an outlying pasture or run; out′-sentry, a sentry placed at a distance; out′settlement, an outlying settlement.—*adj.* and *n.* out′size, (a size, or a garment, etc., that is) exceptionally large.—out′skirt, (usu. in *pl.*) the border area; out′sole, the outer sole of a boot or shoe which rests on the ground; out′-tray′, a shallow container for letters, etc., ready to be dispatched; out′voter, a voter not resident in the constituency; out′wall, the outside wall of a building: external appearance (*Shak.*).—*prep.* outwith (*owt′with*, *ōōt′with*; *Scot.*), outside of.—*adv.* outwards.—out′work, a work outside the principal wall or line of fortification: outdoor work, field work: work done away from the shop or factory.—at outs (*U.S.*), at odds; from out, out from; murder will out (see murder); out and about, able to go out, convalescent: active out of doors; out and away, by far: beyond competition; out at elbow (see elbow); out for, abroad in quest of: aiming at obtaining, achieving:

side: having engines outside the boat.—*adv.* outside of, or towards the outside of.—*adj.* **out'bound**, bound for a distant port.—*vs.t.* **outbrag'**, to surpass in bragging or boasting: to excel in beauty or splendour (*Shak.*); **outbrave'**, to excel in boldness or splendour (*Shak.*): to outface.—*n.* **out'break**, a breaking out: a disturbance.—*v.i.* **outbreak'**, to burst forth.—*adjs.* **outbreath'd** (*-bretht'*; *Shak.*), out of breath; **out'bred**, resulting from outbreeding.—*ns.* **outbreed'ing**, breeding from parents not close akin: exogamy; **out'burst**, a bursting out: an eruption or explosion: a sudden violent expression of feeling; **out'cast**, one who is cast out of society or home: anything rejected, eliminated, or cast out: a quarrel (*Scot.*); **out'caste**, one who is of no caste or has lost caste.—*vs.t.* **outcaste'**, to put out of caste; **outclass'**, to surpass so far as to seem in a different class.—*adj.* **outclassed'**.—*n.* **out'come**, the issue: consequence: result.—*v.t.* **outcraft'y** (*Shak.*), to exceed in craft.—*n.* **out'crop**, the cropping out of a rock: a sudden emergence or occurrence.—*v.i.* (*-krop'*) to crop out.—*n.* **out'cry**, a loud cry of protest, distress, etc.: a confused noise: a public auction.—*vs.t.* **outdare'**, to surpass in daring: to defy; **outdate'**, to put out of date.—*adj.* **outdāt'ed**.—*vs.t.* **outdis'tance**, leave far behind: outstrip; **outdo'**, surpass: excel: overcome.—*adj.* **out'door**, outside the door or the house: in or for the open air.—*adv.* **outdoors'**, out of the

going, act or state of going out: extreme limit: expenditure.—*adj.* departing—opp. to *incoming*, as a tenant.—*v.t.* **outgrow'**, to surpass in growth: to grow out of, grow too big for: to eliminate or become free from in course of growth.—*ns.* **out'growth**, that which grows out from anything: an excrescence: a product; **out'haul**, a rope for hauling out the clew of a sail (also **out'hauler**).—*vs.t.* **out-Her'od**, to overact the part of (*Herod*) in violence (*Hamlet* III, ii): to outdo, esp. in what is bad; **outhire'** (*Spens.* **outhyre**), to give out as if on hire.—*v.t.* **outjest'**, to overcome by jesting (*Shak.*): to excel in jesting.—*ns.* **out'jet**, **out'jut**, a projection.—*ns.* and *adjs.* **outjett'ing**, **outjutt'ing**.—*n.* **out'lash**, a sudden burst or stroke.—*vs.t.* **outlast'**, to last longer than; **outlaunch'** (*Spens.* **outlaunce**), to launch forth; **out'lay**, that which is laid out: expenditure.—*v.t.* **outlay'**, to lay out in view: to expend: to surpass in laying.—*n.* **out'leap**, an act of leaping out: an excursion: an outburst.—*v.t.* **outleap'**, to leap beyond or over: to surpass in leaping.—*v.i.* to leap out.—*v.t.* **outlearn'**, to elicit (*Spens.*): to surpass: to excel in learning: to get beyond the study of.—*n.* **out'let**, the place or means by which anything is let out: the passage outward, vent.—*v.t.* **outlie'**, to surpass in telling lies.—*v.i.* **outlie'**, to lie in the open: to camp: to lie stretched out.—*v.t.* to lie beyond.—*n.* **out'lier**, one who lies in the open: one who lodges or lies apart from others or from a cessed data leave a computer: signal delivered by a telecommunications instrument or system. —*vs.t.* **outrank′**, to rank above; **outreach′**, to reach or extend beyond: to overreach: to stretch forth; **outred′**, **outredd′en**, to surpass in redness; **outreign′**, to reign longer than: (*Spens.* **outraigne**) to reign to the end of; **outride′**, to ride beyond: to ride faster than: to ride safely through (a storm).—*n.* **out′rider**, a man who rides beside a carriage as a guard: one sent ahead as a scout.—*v.t.* **outrun′**, to go beyond in running: to exceed: to get the better of or to escape by running (**outrun, or overrun, the constable**, to run into debt: to live beyond one's means). —*n.* **out′runner**.—*vs.t.* **outsail′**, to leave behind in sailing: to sail beyond; **outscorn′** (*Shak.*), to face out with scorn; **outsell′**, to fetch a higher price than: to exceed in value: to surpass in the number or amount of sales.—*ns.* **out′set**, a setting out: beginning: an outward current; **out′setting**; **outshot** (*Scot.*), a projection in a building, or a recess made in the wall of a room; **out′sight**, power of seeing external things: (*owt′sit*, *ōōt′sihht*) outdoor possessions (*Scot.*)—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* **outsit′**, to sit beyond the time of: to sit longer than.—*adj.* **out′size**, over normal size.—*n.* an exceptionally large size: anything, esp. a garment, of exceptionally large size.—*adj.* **out′sized**.—*vs.t.* **outsleep′**, to sleep longer than: to sleep through: to sleep to or beyond the time of; **outsmart′** (*coll.*; *orig. U.S.*), to show more cleverness or

throughout the time of; **outwear′**, to wear out: to spend, live through: to outlive, outgrow: to outlast; **outwea′ry**, to weary out completely; **outweed′** (*Spens.*), to root out; **outweep′**, to weep out, shed wholly: to surpass in weeping; **outweigh′**, to exceed in weight or importance.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **outwell′**, to pour or well out.—*v.t.* **outwent′** (see **outgo**).—*v.i.* **outwick′**, in curling, to strike the outside of another stone and so send it within a circle.—*vs.t.* **outwin′** (*Spens.*), to get out of; **outwind** (*-wind′*), to unwind, extricate; **outwing′**, to outstrip in flying: to fly beyond: to outflank; **outwit′**, to surpass in wit or ingenuity: to defeat by superior ingenuity: —*pr.p.* **outwitt′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **outwitt′ed**; **outwork′** (*Shak.*), to surpass in work: to work out or bring to an end: to finish:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **outwrought′**.—*adj.* **outworn′** (or *owt′*), worn out: obsolete.—*vs.t.* **outworth′** (*Shak.*), to exceed in value; **outwrest′** (*Spens.*), to extort.

outdacious, *owt-dā′shəs*, *adj.* an illiterate perversion of audacious.

outfangthief, *owt′fang-thēf*, *n.* the right of judging and fining thieves taken outside of one's own jurisdiction. [O.E. *ūtfangene-thēof—ūt*, out, the root of *fōn*, to take, *thēof*, thief.]

outher, *ow′dhər*, *ō′dhər*, an old form, now *dial.*, of either.

outlaw, *owt′lō*, *n.* one deprived of the protection of the law: (loosely) a bandit: an outcast: an unmanageable animal (*U.S.*).—

(in *pl.*) the top and bottom quires of a ream of paper.—*adj*. on or from the outside: carried on the outside: exterior: superficial: external: extreme: beyond the limit: not enjoying membership: (of a criminal activity) carried out by person(s) not having contacts with someone near the victim: (of broadcast or telecast) transmitted from a place outside the studio.—*adv*. outside' (sometimes *owt'*), on or to the outside: not within: out of prison.—*prep*. out'side', outside of: except, apart from (*dial.*).—*n*. **outsid'er**, one who is not a member of a particular company, profession, etc., a stranger, a layman: one not considered fit to associate with: one who is not an inmate: one who is not participating: a racehorse not included among the favourites in the betting: one whose place in a game, at work, etc., is on the outside: (in *pl.*) a pair of nippers for turning a key in a keyhole from the outside.—**out'side-car**, an Irish jaunting-car in which the passengers sit back to back; **outside chance**, a remote chance; **outside country**, districts beyond the area of settlements in Australia; **outside edge** (see **edge**); **outside left, right**, in some games, a forward player on the extreme left, right; **outside novel**, the type of novel which deals with the author's thoughts and his relationship with the world.—**get outside of** (*coll.*), to eat or drink; **outside in**, turned so that outside and inside change places: intimately, thoroughly (of knowing anything); **outside of**, in or to a position external to: apart

for baking, heating, or drying: a small furnace.—**o'ven-bird**, a name for various birds that build oven-shaped nests, esp. the South American genus *Furnarius*; **ov'en-tit**, the willow-warbler; **ov'enware**, dishes, as casseroles, that will stand the heat of an oven; **ov'enwood**, brushwood. [O.E. *ofen*; Ger. *ofen*.]

over, *ō'vər*, **o'er**, formerly **ore**, **o're**, *ōr*, *ör*, *prep*. above in place, rank, power, authority, contention, preference, value, quantity, number, etc.: in excess of: above and from one side of to the other: down from or beyond the edge of: from side to side or end to end of: along: throughout the extent of: until after: across: on or to the other side of: on, on to, about, or across the surface of, or all or much of: in discussion, contemplation, study of, or occupation with: concerning: on account of: in a sunk, submerged, or buried state beyond the level of.—*adv*. on the top: above: across: to or on the other side: from one person, party, condition, etc., to another: into a sleep: outwards so as to overhang, or to fall from: away from an upright position: through, from beginning to end, esp. in a cursory or exploratory way: throughout: into a reversed position: across the margin: again, in repetition: too much: in excess: left remaining: at an end.—*interj*. in telecommunications, indicates that the speaker now expects a reply.—*adj*. (usu. treated as a prefix) upper or superior: surplus: excessive.—*n*. the series of balls (as s greater than or counts above: to bid more than the value of.—Also *v.i.*—*n.* a higher bid: an unduly high bid.—*ns.* overbidd′er; overbidd′ing. —*v.i.* overblow′ (blow (2)), blow over, be past its violence: to blow with too much violence: to produce a harmonic instead of the fundamental tone, by excess of wind-pressure (*mus.*).—*v.t.* to blow away: blow across: overturn by blowing: to blow (an instrument) too strongly (*mus.*).—*v.t.* overblow′ (blow (1)), to cover with blossoms. —*adjs.* overblown′, blown over or past: burnt by an excessive blast, in the Bessemer steel process: inflated to excess; overblown′, more than full-blown.—*adv.* overboard′, over the board or side: from on board: out of a ship (go overboard about or for (*slang*), to go to extremes of enthusiasm about or for).—*vs.t.* overbrow′, to overhang like a brow; overbuild′, to cover with buildings: to build above: to build in excess: to build too much upon or in; overbulk′ (*Shak.*), to oppress by bulk, or to dwarf by greater bulk; overburd′en, overburth′en, to burden overmuch.—*n.* (*ō′vər-*) an excessive burden: alluvial soil, etc., overlying a bed of clay or other substance to be dug, mined, or quarried.—*v.t.* overburn′, to burn too much.—*v.i.* to be too zealous.—*adj.* overbus′y, too busy: officious.—*v.t.* to busy too much.—*v.t.* overbuy′, to buy too dear (*Shak.*): to buy dearer th

over: to get the better of: to conquer or subdue: to surmount.—*v.i.* to be victorious.—*n.* (*Scot.*) o′ercome, owrecome (*owr′kəm*), a crossing over: a surplus, excess: a fit or sudden access of illness: a refrain, byword, or recurring theme.—*v.t.* overcom′pensate, to allow too much in compensation of: to allow pursuit of compensation to become obsessive and exclusive (*psych.*).—Also *v.i.* (with *for*).—*n.* overcompensā′tion.—*adj.* overcompen′satory.—*v.t.* overcorrect′, to apply so great a correction to as to deviate in the opposite way: to correct beyond achromatism, so that the red rays come to a focus nearer the lens than the violet (*opt.*).—*n.* overcorrec′tion.—*vs.t.* overcount′, to outnumber: to reckon too high: to overreach. —*vs.t.* o′vercrop, to take too much out of by cultivation; overcrow′, *Spens.* overcraw′, *Shak.* orecrowe′, to crow, triumph, over.—*adjs.* overdat′ed, out of date; over-determined, too firmly resolved (to): too resolute, stubborn: having more than the necessary determining data or factors; overdight (*-dit*; *Spens.*), dight or covered over: overspread.—*v.t.* overdo′, to do overmuch: to overact: to exaggerate: to carry too far: to harass, to fatigue: to cook too much: to excel.—*n.* overdo′er.—*adj.* overdone′.—*ns.* o′verdraft, the act of overdrawing:

o'verflour'ish, to cover with blossom, or with flourishes or ornament; **overflow'**, to flow over the edge of: to flow over the surface of: to flood: to flow over and beyond: to cause to run over: (of e.g. people) to fill and then spread beyond (e.g. a room):—*pa.t.* **overflowed'**; *pa.p.* **overflowed'**, formerly and still sometimes **overflown'**.—Also *v.i.*—*n.* **o'verflow**, a flowing over: that which flows over, *lit.* and *fig.* (**overflow meeting**, a supplementary meeting of those unable to find room in the main meeting): a pipe or channel for spare water, etc.: an inundation: a superabundance.—*adj.* **overflow'ing**, flowing over: running over: overfull: overabounding: exuberant.—Also *n.*—*adv.* **overflow'ingly**.—*adj.* **overflush'**, too flush.—*n.* **o'verflush**, superfluity.—*v.t.* **overfly'**, to outsoar: to fly over.—*n.* **o'verfold**, a fold tilted over so that the dip on both sides of the axis is in the same direction.—*v.t.* **overfold'**, to fold over: to thrust into an overfold.—*adj.* **overfond'**, foolish to excess (*obs.*): too fond: too fond (of).—*v.t.* **overfreight'**, to overload:—*pa.p.*, *adj.* **overfraught'**.—*n.* **o'verfreight**, an excessive load.—*vs.t.* **overgall'**, to blister or inflame all over, or greatly; **overgang'** (*Scot.* o'ergang, *owr-gang'*), to dominate: to overspread: to exceed; **overget'**, to overtake (*obs.*): to get over, recover from (*dial.* or *arch.*): to overcome, possess the mind of; **overgive'** (*Spens.*), to give over or up; **overglaze'**, to glaze over: to cover speciously.—*n.* **o'verglaze**,

[redacted]

too many hands.—*adj.* **overhand'led** (*Shak.*), handled or discussed too much.—*v.t.* **overhang'**, to hang over: to project over: to impend over: to cover with hangings.—*v.i.* to hang over, lean out beyond the vertical.—*n.* **o'verhang**, a projecting part: degree of projection.—*v.t.* **overhaul'**, to haul or draw over: to turn over for examination: to examine: to overtake or gain upon (*naut.*).—*n.* **o'verhaul**, a hauling over: examination, esp. with a view to repair.—*adv.* **overhead'**, above one's head: aloft: in the zenith: in complete submergence: now *Scot.*, taking one with another, in the lump, on the average, apiece.—*adj.* **o'verhead**, above one's head: well above ground level: all-round, general, average.—*n.* (often in *pl.*; also **overhead costs, charges**) the general expenses of a business—as distinct from the direct cost of producing an article: that which is overhead (**overhead projector**, one which, set up on a teacher's desk, projects transparencies on a screen behind him).—*vs.t.* **overhear'**, to hear without being meant to hear: to hear by accident: to hear over again or in turn (*Shak.*); **overheat'**, to heat to excess.—*v.i.* to become too hot.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become agitated.—*n.* **o'verheat**, too great heat.—*vs.t.* **overhent'** (*Spens.*), to overtake:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **overhent'**; **overhold'** (*Shak.*), to overvalue.—*adj.* **overhung'**, overhanging: suspended from above: covered over, adorned with hangings.—*v.t.* **overinform'**, to give an ex-the impression-surface of a printing-press, so as to increase the impression in a place where it is too faint: a covering: a cravat (*Scot.*): **overlay'ing**, a superficial covering: that which overlays: plating.—*adv.* **overleaf'**, on the other side of the leaf of a book.—*v.t.* **overleap'** (*Scot.* **owerloup'**), to leap over: to pass over without notice (**overleap oneself**, to leap too far).—*n.* **o'verleather** (*Shak.*), the upper part of a shoe. —*v.t.* **overlie'**, to lie above or upon: to smother by lying on:—*pr.p.* **overly'ing**; *pa.t.* **overlay'**; *pa.p.* **overlain'**.—*n.* **o'verlier** (or *-li'*).—*v.t.* **overlive** (*-liv'*), to survive: to outlive: to outlive the appropriate date of, or usefulness of (*refl.*).—*v.i.* to survive: to live too long: to live too fast, or so as prematurely to exhaust the fund of life: to live on too high a standard of luxury. —*v.t.* **overload'**, to load or fill overmuch.—*n.* (*ō'*) an excessive load.—*v.t.* **overlook'**, to look over: to see from a higher position: to view carefully: to oversee, superintend: to fail to notice or take into account: to pass by without cognisance or punishment: to slight: to bewitch by looking upon with the evil eye.—*ns.* **overlook'er**; **o'verlord**, a lord over other lords: a feudal superior: (with *cap.*) operational name for the Anglo-American invasion (1944) of Normandy in World War II.—*v.t.* **overlord'**.—*n.* **o'verlordship**.—*adv.* **o'verly** (*-li*; *coll.*), excessively, too: superciliously (*obs.*): casually (*Scot.*).—*adj.* supercilious, superior (*obs.*):

[redacted]

past', **over**: at an end.—*v.t.* **overpay'**, to pay too much: to be more than an ample reward for.—*n.* **overpay'ment**.—*vs.t.* **overpeer'** (partly from peer (1), partly peer (2); *Shak.*), to peer over or down upon: to look down on: to tower over: to excel; **overperch'** (*Shak.* **orepearch'**), to fly up and perch on, fly over; **overpersuade'**, to persuade against one's inclination; **overpic'ture**, to surpass pictorially: to cover with pictures; **overpitch'**, to pitch too far, or beyond the best distance.—*adjs.* **overpitched'**, steeply pitched, as a roof; **overplaced'** (*Spens.* **overplast**, *-plāst'*), placed above.—*v.t.* **overplay'**, to overemphasise the importance, value, of: to play better than (an opponent): to try to gain more than one's assets (*lit.* and *fig.*) can be expected to yield (**overplay one's hand**; *fig.*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to exaggerate (emotion, acting rôle, etc.): to hit the ball beyond (the putting green) (*golf*).—*n.* **o'verplay**.—*n.* **o'verplus**, that which is more than enough: surplus.—*adj.* surplus.—*vs.t.* **overply'**, to ply beyond strength; **overpoise'**, to outweigh.—*n.* **o'verpoise**, a weight sufficient to weigh another down.—*vs.t.* **overpost'**, to hasten over quickly; **overpower'**, to overcome, reduce to helplessness, by force: to subdue: to overwhelm: to furnish with too much power.—*adj.* **overpower'ing**, excessive in degree or amount: irresistible.—*adv.* **overpower'ingly**.—*v.t.* **overpress'**, to oppress: to burden too heavily: to press unduly: to put too much pressure on.—

to rule against: to disallow.—*v.i.* to prevail.—*n.* overrul'er.—*v.t.* overrun', to run over, across, through, all about: to run over, crush underfoot or under wheel: to spread over: to flow over: to grow over: to infest, swarm over: to infect widely: to spread over and take possession of: to run beyond: to exceed the limit of: to carry beyond a limit: to carry over into another line or page: to adjust the type of by overrunning: to outdo in running: to escape from by running faster: (*refl.*) to injure or exhaust by too much running.—*v.i.* to run over, overflow: to run beyond a limit:—*pr.p.* overrunn'ing; *pa.t.* overran'; *pa.p.* overrun' (overrun the constable, see outrun).—*ns.* o'verrun, an act or occasion of overrunning: an overrunning of type (*print.*); overrunn'er.—*v.i.* oversail' (Fr. *saillir*, to project), to project.—*n.* o'versail, projection.—*v.t.* overscore', to score or draw lines across: to obliterate in this way.—*adjs.* overscutched (*-skucht'*, *-skuch'id*; *Scott*), worn out (after Shak., 2 *Hen. IV* III, ii, where overschutch is variously conjectured to mean overworn in service or whipped at the cart's tail); o'versea, o'verseas, across, beyond, or from beyond the sea.—*adv.* oversea(s)', in or to lands beyond the sea: abroad.—*n.* overseas', foreign lands.—*v.t.* oversee', to see or look over: to superintend: to overlook, disregard: to see without being meant to see.—*adj.* overseen' (*obs.*), mistaken, ill-advised; drunk; versed (in).—*n.*

—*v.t.* overskip', to skip, leap, or pass over: to overlook: to omit.—*ns.* overslaugh (*ō'vər-slö*; Du. *overslaan*, to miss, skip over; *mil.*), exemption from duty in turn when employed on something else: a sand-bar (*U.S.*).—*vs.t.* overslaugh', to remit or pass over by overslaugh: to pass over in favour of another (*U.S.*): to hinder; oversleep', to indulge in sleeping too long: to sleep beyond.—*v.i.* to sleep too long.—*v.t.* overslip', to slip by: to escape the notice of: to slip unnoticed from: to let slip.—*v.i.* to slip by: to make a slip, error, inadvertently.—*ns.* o'verslip, an inadvertency: a close-fitting under-bodice; o'versman, an overseer: an umpire (*Scot.*); o'versoul, the divine principle forming the spiritual unity of all being.—*vs.t.* oversow', to sow after something has been already sown: to sow over; overspend', to spend beyond: to exhaust or cripple by spending.—*v.i.* to spend too much.—*adj.* overspent', excessively fatigued.—*ns.* o'verspill, that which is spilt over: population leaving a district, or displaced by changes in housing, etc.; o'verspin, the spinning of a flying ball in the same direction as if it were rolling on the ground.—*vs.t.* overstand', to outstay; overstare' (*Shak.* ore-stare'), to outstare; overstate', to state too strongly: to exaggerate.—*n.* overstate'ment; o'versteer, tendency of a motor-car to exaggerate the degree of turning applied by the steering-wheel.—*v.t.* overstep', to fault), a reversed fault or thrust where older rocks are pushed up bodily upon the back of younger.—*v.t.* overthwart′, :o lie athwart: to cross.—*adj.* opposite, transverse: contrary, perverse.—*adv.* crosswise: opposite.—*prep.* across, on the other side of.—*n.* o′vertime, time employed in working beyond the regular hours: work done in such time: pay for such work.—*adj.* and *adv.*, during, for, or concerning, such time.—*v.t.* (*ō-vər-tīm′*), to time too long (esp. of a photographic exposure).—*adj.* and *adv.* overtime′ly (*obs.*), too early, untimely.—*ns.* o′vertimer, one who works overtime; o′vertone, a harmonic or upper partial: a subtle meaning, additional to the main meaning, conveyed by a word or statement: implicit quality, or constant association.—*v.t.* overtop′, to rise over the top of: to be higher than: to surpass: to exceed.—*v.i.* to rise too high.—*v.t.* overtower′, to tower above.—*v.i.* to soar too high.—*v.i.* overtrade′, to trade overmuch or beyond capital: to buy in more than can be sold or paid for.—*v.t.* to involve in trade in such a way.—*n.* over-trad′ing (one's capital, etc.).—*v.t.* overtrain′, to train so far as to do harm: to train too high.—*n.* o′vertrick (*bridge*), a trick in excess of those contracted for.—*vs.t.* overtrip′, to trip nimbly over; overtrump′, to trump with a higher card than one already played; overturn′, to throw down or over: to upset: to subvert.—*ns.* o′verturn, an overturning: a turnover; overturn′er; overvaluā′tion; o′vervalue.—*vs.t.* over-

write too much about: to write in a laboured manner.—*v.i.* to write too much or too artificially.—*adj.* overwrought′ (and *pa.p.* of overwork), worked too hard: too highly excited: with highly strained nerves: worked or embellished all over: overdone.—*v.t.* overyear′ (*obs.*), to keep into a second, or later, year.—*adj.* (*dial.*) kept over from one year to the next.—*adv.* (*dial.*) till next year.

overact . . . to . . . overswim. See over-.

overt, *ō′vûrt*, *ō-vûrt′*, *adj.* open to view, not concealed: public: evident.—*adv.* o′vertly.—overt act, something obviously done in execution of a criminal intent.—market overt, open or public market. [Fr. *ouvert*, pa.p. of *ouvrir*, to open.]

overtake . . . to . . . overtrump. See over-.

overture, *o′vər-tūr*, *n.* an opening, aperture (*obs.*): an opening up, disclosure (*Shak.*): an open place (*Spens.*): an opening of negotiations: an offer or proposal: an opening or opportunity: an opening or beginning: an instrumental prelude to an opera, oratorio, etc., or an independent composition in similar form (sonata form): the method in Presbyterian usage of beginning legislation and maturing opinion by sending some proposition from the inferior courts to the General Assembly, and *vice versa*: also the proposal so sent.—*v.t.* to lay a proposal before: to put forward as an overture. [O.Fr. *overture* (Fr. *ouverture*), opening.]

overturn . . . to . . . overyear. See over-.

ovibos, *ōv′i-bos*, *ov′i-bōs*, *n.* the musk-ox.—*adj.*

[redacted]

(megaspore): an undeveloped seed (from mod. L. dim. of *ovum*).—*adj.* ōv′ular.—*n.* ōvulā′tion, the formation of ova: the escape of the ovum in mammals.—*adj.* ōvulif′erous, carrying ovules.—*n.* ovum (*ō′vəm*), an egg: the egg-cell, or female gamete (*biol.*):—*pl.* o′va. [L. *ōvum*, egg.]

oviform, *ov′i-fōrm*, *ō′vi-*, *adj.* like a sheep: ovine.—*adj.* ovine (*ō′vīn*), of sheep: sheep-like. [L. *ŏvis*, sheep, *fōrma*, form.]

oviform . . . to . . . ovoidal. See ov(i)-.

ovolo, *ō′vō-lō*, *n.* a moulding with the rounded part composed of a quarter of a circle, or of an arc of an ellipse with the curve greatest at the top (*archit.*). [It.,—L. *ōvum*, an egg.]

ovoviviparous . . . to . . . ovum. See ov(i)-.

ow. Same as ou.

ow. Same as ouch (2).

owche, *owch*, *n.* Same as ouch (1).

owe, *ō*, *v.t.* to own (*obs.* or *dial.*): to be indebted for: to be under an obligation to repay or render: to feel as a debt or as due: to have to thank: to concede or be bound to concede as a handicap.—*v.i.* to be in debt:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* owed.—The old *pa.t.* ought and *pa.p.* own, now differently used, are given separately; see also owing. [O.E. *āgan*, to own, possess, pres. indic. *āh*, preterite *āhte*, pa.p. *āgen*; O.N. *eiga*, O.H.G. *eigan*, to possess.]

owelty, *ō′el-ti*, (*law*) *n.* equality. [A.Fr. *owelté*—L. *aequālitās*, *-ātis*.]

Owenite, *ō′in-īt*, *n.* a disciple of Robert *Owen* (1771-1858), who proposed to establish society on a basis of socialistic co-operation.—*adj.*

bread): sometimes used as an endearment.—come into one's own, to take possession of one's rights: to have one's talents, merits, realised; get one's own back, retaliate, get even; hold one's own (see hold); on one's own, on one's own account: on one's own initiative: by one's own efforts or resources: independently: set up in independence: alone, by oneself. [O.E. *āgen*, pa.p. of *āgan*, to possess; cf. owe.]

owre, **ower**, **o'er**, *owr*, Scots forms of over. For compounds see over-.

owre, *owr*, (*Spens.*) *n.* Same as ore (1).

owrie. Same as ourie.

owsen, *ow′sən*, *n.pl.* Scots form of oxen. See ox.

ox, *oks*, *n.* a general name for male or female of common domestic cattle (bull and cow), esp. a castrated male of the species: extended to kindred animals:—*pl.* ox′en, used for both male and female.—*n.* ox′er, an ox-fence.—ox′-ant′elope, any antelope of the hartebeest group; ox′-bird, the dunlin: the ox-pecker: an African weaver-bird: applied also to various other birds; ox′-bot, a warble-fly larva infesting cattle; ox′-bow (*-bō*), a collar for a yoked ox: a river-bend returning almost upon itself (forming an *ox-bow lake* when the neck is pierced and the bend cut off); ox′eye, a name for various birds, esp. the great titmouse: a wild chrysanthemum with yellow disk and white (*oxeye daisy*) or yellow ray (*yellow oxeye*, or corn marigold): an elliptical dormer window.—*adj.* ox′-eyed, having large, ox-like eyes.—ox′-fence, a fence for confining cattle: a hedge with a rail: ox′gan oxidise.—*n.* **oxidā′tion, oxidising.**—*adj.* **oxidis′able, -z-.**—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **ox′idise, -ize,** to combine with oxygen: to deprive (an atom or ion) of, or (*v.i.*) to lose, electrons: to make, or become, rusty: to put a protective oxide coating on (a metal surface).—*n.* **oxidis′er, -z-,** an oxidising agent; **oximeter** (*oks-im′i-tər*), a photo-electric instrument for measuring the amount of oxygen in the blood. [Fr. *oxide* (now *oxyde*), formed from *oxygène*, oxygen.]

oxlip, *oks′lip*, *n.* originally a hybrid between primrose and cowslip: now, a species of Primula (*P. elatior*) like a large pale cowslip.—Also (*Shak.*) **ox′slip.** [O.E. *oxanslyppe—oxan*, gen. of *oxa*, ox, and *slyppe*, slime, a slimy dropping; cf. cowslip.]

Oxonian, *oks-ō′ni-ən*, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Oxford* or to its university.—*n.* an inhabitant, native, student, or graduate of Oxford: a kind of shoe. [L. *Oxonia*, Oxford—O.E. *Oxnaford*.]

oxonium, *oks-ō′ni-əm*, *n.* a univalent basic radical, H_3O, in which oxygen is tetravalent, forming organic derivatives, oxonium salts. [*ox*ygen and amm*onium*.]

oxter, *oks′tər*, (*Scot.*) *n.* the armpit.—*v.t.* to take under the arm: to support by taking the arm. [O.E. *oxta*.]

oxy-, *oks-i-*, in composition, sharp: pointed: acid: oxygen.—*adj.* **ox′y-acet′ylene,** involving, using, or by means of, a mixture of oxygen and

etc. [Gr. neut. of *oxymōros*, lit. pointedly foolish—*oxys*, sharp, *mōros*, foolish.]

oxyrhynchus, *oks-i-ring′kəs*, *n.* an Egyptian fish, sacred to the goddess Hathor, represented on coins and sculptures. [Gr. *oxyrrynchos—oxys*, sharp, *rhynchos*, a snout.]

oxytocin, *oks-i-tō′sin*, *n.* a pituitary hormone that stimulates uterine muscle contraction. [Gr. *oxys*, sharp, *tokos*, birth.]

oxytone, *oks′i-tōn*, *adj.* having the acute accent on the last syllable.—*n.* a word so accented. [Gr. *oxys*, sharp, *tonos*, tone.]

oy, oye, oe, *oi*, *ō-i*, *ō*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a grandchild. [Gael. *ogha*, *odha*.]

oyer, *oi′ər*, *n.* a hearing in a law-court, an assize. —**oyer and terminer** (*tûr′min-ər*), a royal commission conferring power to hear and determine criminal causes. [A.Fr. *oyer* (Fr. *ouïr*)—L. *audire*, to hear.]

oyez, oyes, *ō-yes′*, *ō′yes*, *interj.* the call of a public crier, or officer of a law-court, for attention before making a proclamation.—*n.* (*oiz*; *Shak.*) a proclamation. [O.Fr. *oyez*, imper. of *oir* (Fr. *ouïr*), to hear.]

oyster, *ois′tər*, *n.* bivalve shellfish (*Ostrea*) used as food: secretive person: source of advantage. —**oys′ter-bank, -bed, -farm, -field, -park,** place where oysters breed or are bred; **oys′ter-catcher,** the sea pie—a black and white wading bird, with red bill and feet, feeding o

P

P, p, *pē, n.* the sixteenth letter of our alphabet, and of the Greek (see pi), representing a voiceless labial stop: in mediaeval Roman notation, P = 400, P̄ = 400,000: in chem. *p-* is an abbreviation for para-.—**P-Celt, P-Kelt** (see Celt).—**mind one's p's and q's** (see mind).

pa, *pä, n.* a childish or vulgar word for father. [papa.]

pa, pah, *pä, n.* a Maori fort or settlement. [Maori.]

pabouche, *pə-bōōsh', n.* a slipper. [See baboosh.]

pabulum, *pab'ū-, yə-, -ləm, n.* food of any kind, esp. that of lower animals and of plants: provender: fuel: nourishment for the mind.—*adjs.* **pab'ular, pab'ūlous.** [L. *pābulum—pāscĕre,* to feed.]

paca, *pä'kə, n.* the so-called spotted cavy of South America, akin to the agouti. [Sp. and Port.,—Tupi *paca.*]

pacable, *pāk'ə-bl, pak', adj.* capable of being appeased: willing to forgive.—*n.* **pacation** (*pə-kā'shən*). [L. *pācāre,* to appease—*pāx, pācis,* peace.]

pace, *pās, n.* a stride: a step: the space between the feet in walking, about 30 inches, or (among the Romans), the space between two successive positions of the same foot, over 58 inches: gait: rate of walking, running, etc. (of a man or beast):

Pachyderm'ata, in old classification, those ungulates that do not ruminate—elephant, horse, pig, etc.—*adj.* **pachyder'matous,** thick-skinned: of the pachyderms: insensitive.—*n.* **pachyderm'ia,** abnormal thickness of skin or mucous membrane.—*adjs.* **pachyderm'ic, pachyderm'ous.**—*n.* **pachym'eter,** an instrument for measuring small thicknesses. [Gr. *pachys,* thick.]

pacify, *pas'i-fī, v.t.* to appease: to calm: to bring peace to.—*adjs.* **pac'ifiable; pacif'ic,** peacemaking: appeasing: inclining towards peace: peaceful: mild: tranquil: (*cap.*) of, or pertaining to the ocean between Asia and America, so called by Magellan, the first European to sail on it, because he happened to cross it in peaceful weather conditions.—*n.* (*cap.*) the Pacific Ocean.—*adj.* **pacif'ical,** pacific (rare except in phrase *Letters pacifical,* letters recommending the bearer as one in peace and fellowship with the Church—also *Letters of peace, Pacificae*).—*adv.* **pacif'ically.**—*v.t.* **pacif'icāte,** to give peace to.—*ns.* **pacificā'tion,** peacemaking: conciliation: appeasement: a peace treaty; **pacif'icātor,** a peacemaker.—*adj.* **pacif'icatory** (*-ə-tə-ri*), tending to make peace.—*ns.* **pacif'icism** (*-sizm*), the beliefs and principles of *off*): to plot, intrigue, arrange privately (*Shak.*).—*n.* **pack'age**, the act, manner, or privilege of packing: a bundle, packet, or parcel: a case or other receptacle for packing goods in.—*v.t.* to put into a container or wrappings.—*adj.* **pack'aged** (*lit.* and *fig.*).—*ns.* **pack'er**, one who packs: one who packs goods for sending out: an employer or employee in the business of preparing and preserving food: a pack-animal (*Austr.*): one who transports goods by means of pack-animals (*U.S.*): a machine or device for packing; **pack'et**, a small package: a carton: a ship or vessel employed in carrying packets of letters, passengers, etc.: a vessel plying regularly between one port and another (also **pack'et-boat**, **pack'et-ship**, etc.): a large amount of money (*coll.*): a small group: a cluster of bacteria: used as equivalent to a quantum (*fig.*): a serious injury (*slang*).—*v.t.* to parcel up.—*n.* **pack'ing**, the act of putting into packs or of tying up for carriage or storing: material for packing: anything used to fill an empty space or to make a joint close.—**package deal**, a deal which embraces a number of matters and has to be accepted as a whole, the less favourable items along with the favourable; **package holiday**, **tour**, one whose details are arranged by the organiser before he advertises it; **pack'-an'imal**, a beast used to carry goods on its back; **pack'-cinch** (*-sinsh*), a wide girth for a pack-animal; **pack'-cloth**, a cloth in which goods are enclosed: **packsheet**; **pack'-drill**, a military

compact; **pactum nudum** (*nū'dəm, nōō'dōōm*), a pact without consideration.

pad, *pad*, *n.* a path: a thief on the high-road (usually *footpad*; *arch.*): (abbrev. from **pad'-horse**) a horse for riding on the road: an easy-paced horse.—*v.i.* to walk on foot: to trudge along: to walk with dull-sounding tread: to rob on foot (*arch.*):—*pr.p.* **padd'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **padd'ed**.—*ns.* **padd'ing-ken**, a thieves' or tramps' lodging-house; **pad'-nag**, an ambling nag.—**pad the hoof** (*slang*), to walk, trudge; **stand pad**, to beg by the roadside. [Du. *pad*, a path.]

pad, *pad*, *n.* anything stuffed with a soft material, to prevent friction, pressure, or injury, for inking, for filling out, etc.: a soft saddle: a cushion: a number of sheets of paper or other soft material fastened together in a block: a leg-guard for cricketers, etc.: the fleshy, thick-skinned undersurface of the foot of many animals, as the fox: the foot of a beast, esp. of chase: its footprint: a water-lily leaf (*U.S.*): (usu. in *pl.*) thick watered ribbon for watch-guards: a rocket-launching platform: a bed, room, or home, esp. one's own (*slang*): a device built into a road surface, operated by vehicles passing over it, controlling changes of traffic lights (vehicle-actuated signals) so as to give passage for longer time to the greater stream of traffic.—*v.t.* to stuff, cover, or fill out with anything soft: to furnish with padding: to track by footprints: to i the dogbane family.—paddle one's own canoe, to progress independently. [Origin obscure.]

paddock, *pad'ək,* (*arch.* and *Scot.*) *n.* a toad or frog.—**padd'ock-stool,** a toadstool. [Dim. from late O.E. *pade, padde,* toad; O.N. *padda.*]

paddock, *pad'ək, n.* an enclosed field under pasture, orig. near a house or stable: a small field in which horses are kept before a race: any enclosed field (*Austr.*). [Apparently from earlier *parrock*—O.E. *pearroc,* park.]

paddy, *pad'i, n.* growing rice: rice in the husk.—**padd'y-bird,** the Java sparrow or rice-bird; **padd'y-field.** [Malay *pādī,* rice in the straw.]

Paddy, *pad'i, n.* a familiar name for an Irishman: (without *cap.*) a rage (*coll.*).—*n.* **Padd'yism,** a hibernicism.—**Paddy's lantern,** the moon; **paddy wagon,** a black Maria; **padd'y-whack** (*slang*), an Irishman, esp. a big one: a rage: a nurse's word for a slap.

padella, *pa-del'ə, n.* a shallow dish of fat with a wick used in illuminations. [It., a frying-pan—L. *patella.*]

pademelon, paddymelon, padymelon, *pad'i-mel'ən, n.* a small wallaby (*Macropus thetidis*). [From a native Australian name.]

paderero, *pad-ə-rā'rō.* Same as pederero.

padishah, *pā'di-shā, n.* chief ruler: great king, a title of the Shah of Persia, and formerly of the Sultan of Turkey, the Great Mogul, or the (British) Emperor of India. [Pers. *pad,* master, *shāh,* king.]

padlock, *pad'lok, n.* a movable lock with a link turning on a hinge or pivot at one end, catching the bolt at the other. Also *v.t.* [Origin uncer-

philia; **paedophilia** (*-fil'*), sexual desire whose object is children.—*adjs.* and *ns.* **paedophil'iac, -phil'ic.**—*ns.* **paed'otribe** (*-trīb*; Gr. *paidotribēs*), a gymnastic teacher; **paedot'rophy** (Gr. *tropheiā,* nursing), the art of rearing children. [Gr. *pais, paidos,* boy, child; *paideutēs,* teacher.]

paella, *pi-el'ə, pä-el'ya, n.* a stew containing saffron, chicken, rice, vegetables, etc. [Sp.,—L. *patella,* pan.]

paenula, *pē'nū-lə, n.* a Roman travelling cloak: a chasuble, esp. in its older form. [L. *paenula.*]

paeon. See Paean.

paeony. Same as peony.

pagan, *pā'gən, n.* a heathen: one who is not a Christian, Jew, or Mohammedan: more recently, one who has no religion: one who sets a high value on sensual pleasures.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* **pā'ganise, -ize,** to render pagan or heathen: to convert to paganism.—*adj.* **pā'ganish,** heathenish.—*n.* **pā'ganism,** heathenism: the beliefs and practices of the heathen. [L. *pāgānus,* rustic, peasant, also civilian (because the Christians reckoned themselves soldiers of Christ)—*pāgus,* a district.]

page, *pāj, n.* a boy attendant: a boy in buttons employed as a messenger in hotels, clubs, etc.: a messenger, boy or girl, in the U.S. Congress, etc.: a youth training for knighthood, receiving education and performing services at court or in a nobleman's household (*hist.*): a contrivance for holding up a long skirt in walking (*hist.*).—*v.t.* to attend as a page: to seek or summon by sending a page around or by repeatedly calling round the hat to keep off the sun.—Also **puggaree, puggree, puggery.** [Hindi *pagṛī.*]

pah, *pä, interj.* an exclamation of disgust.

pah. See **pa** (2).

Pahlavi. Same as **Pehlevi.**

paid, *pād, pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **pay.**—*adj.* satisfied (*obs.*): drunk (*Shak.*): hired.—*adj.* **paid-up′,** paid in full: having fulfilled financial obligations.—**put paid to,** to finish: to destroy chances of success in.

paid-. See **paed-.**

paidle. See **paddle** (2).

paigle, pagle, *pā′gl, n.* the cowslip. [Origin unknown.]

paik, *pāk,* (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to thump, drub.—*n.* a blow: (in *pl.*, with *his*, etc.) a drubbing. [Origin unknown.]

pail, *pāl, n.* an open cylindrical or conical vessel with a hooped handle, for holding or carrying liquids (also ice, coal, etc.), a bucket: a pailful.—*n.* **pail′ful,** as much as fills a pail. [O.E. *pægel*, a gill measure, apparently combined with or influenced by O.Fr. *paele*, a pan—L. *patella*, a pan, dim. of *patera—patēre*, to be open.]

paillasse. Same as **palliasse.**

paillette, *pal-yet′, n.* a spangle.—*n.* **paillon** (*pal′yən, pä-yɔ̃*), a piece of foil, to show through enamel, etc. [Fr.]

pain, *pān, n.* penalty: suffering: bodily suffering: (now only in *pl.*) great care or trouble taken in doing anything: (in *pl.*) the throes of childbirth: a tiresome or annoying person (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to cause suffering to: to put to trouble (*arch.*; esp. *refl.*).—*adjs.* **pained,** show

[redacted]

bridge, a platform used by theatrical scene-painters; **paint′-brush,** a brush for putting on paint: the painted cup (see below); **painted cloth,** a hanging of cloth painted with figures, a substitute for tapestry, formerly common in taverns; **painted cup,** a scrophulariaceous plant (Castilleja) with brightly coloured upper leaves; **painted grass,** striped canary-grass, gardener's garters; **painted lady,** the thistle-butterfly, orange-red spotted with white and black: the painted cup: a parti-coloured pink, sweetpea, gladiolus, etc.; **painted snipe,** a genus (Rhynchaea) of birds akin to the snipes, the hen brightly coloured; **painter's colic,** lead-colic; **paint′er-stain′er,** a member of the London livery company of painters; **paint roller,** roller used in house-painting instead of a brush.—**paint the lily,** to attempt to beautify that which is already beautiful; **paint the town red,** to break out in a boisterous spree. [O.Fr. *peint*, pa.p. of *peindre*, to paint—L. *pingĕre*, to paint.]

painter, *pānt′ər, n.* a rope for fastening a boat.—**cut the painter,** to sever ties; **lazy painter,** a small painter for use in fine weather only. [Origin obscure.]

painter, *pānt′ər,* (*U.S.*) *n.* the cougar. [panther.]

paiock(e), pajock(e), *pā′ok? pā′jok? n.* an obscure word in Shakespeare (*Hamlet* III, ii) conjectured to mean peacock (possibly a misprint for *pacock*; possibly =*pea-jock*).

pair, *pār, n.* two things equal, or suited to each other, or growing, grouped or used together: a set of two equal or like things forming one

pakeha, *pä'kā-ha*, *n*. a white man. [Maori.]

Pakhto, Pakhtu. See Pushto.

Pakistani, *pä-kis-tän'i*, *n*. a citizen of Pakistan.

pakka, *puk'a*. Same as pucka.

paktong, *pak'tong*, *n*. nickel-silver.—Also (erroneously) **pack'fong, pak'fong.** [Chin. *peh*, white, *t'ung*, copper.]

pal, *pal*, (*slang*) *n*. a partner, mate: chum.—*v.i.* to associate as a pal:—*pr.p.* **pall'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **palled** (*pald*).—*adj.* **pally** (*pal'i*). [Gypsy.]

palabra, *pa-lä'bra*, *n*. a word: talk.—**pocas** (*pō'käs*) **palabras**, few words. [Sp.]

palace, *pal'is*, *n*. the house of a king or a queen: a very large and splendid house: a bishop's official residence: a large public building: a large and usually showy place of entertainment or refreshment.—**pal'ace-car**, a sumptuously furnished railway-car; **palace revolution**, a revolution within the seat of authority.—**palais de danse** (*pa-le də dās*; Fr.), a dance-hall. [Fr. *palais*—L. *Palātium*, the Roman emperor's residence on the *Palatine* Hill at Rome.]

paladin, *pal'ə-din*, (*hist.*) *n*. one of the twelve peers of Charlemagne's household: a knight-errant, or paragon of knighthood. [Fr.,—It. *paladino*—L. *palātinus*, belonging to the palace; cf. palatine.]

palae-, palaeo-, in U.S. also **pale-, paleo-**, *pa-li-*, *-ō-*, also *pāl-*, in composition, old: of, concerned with, the very distant past as **palaeoclimatology, -geography**, etc.—*adj.* **Palaeanthrop'ic** (Gr. *anthrōpos*, man), of the earliest types of man.—*n.* **Palaean'thropus** (or-*thrō'*), an extinct genus of man, including the Neanderthal and Heidelberg

palama, *pal'ə-mə*, *n*. the webbing of a water-bird's foot:—*pl*. **pal'amae** (*-mē*).—*adj*. **pal'amate.** [Latinised from Gr. *palamē*, palm.]

palamino. Same as palomino.

palampore, palempore, *pal'əm-pōr*, *-pör*, *n*. a flowered chintz bedcover common in the East. [Ety. dub.]

palanquin, palankeen, *pal-ən-kēn'*, *n*. a light litter for one, a box borne on poles on men's shoulders. [Port. *palanquim*; cf. Hind. *palang*, a bed—Sans. *palyaṅka*, a bed.]

palas, *pal-äs'*, *-äsh*, *n*. the dhak tree. [Hind. *palās*.]

palate, *pal'it*, *-ət*, *n*. the roof of the mouth, consisting of the *hard palate* in front and the *soft palate* behind: the prominent part of the lower lip that closes the tube of a personate corolla: sense of taste: relish: mental liking: ability to appreciate the finer qualities of wine etc. (also *fig.*).—*v.t.* to taste, to relish (*Shak.*).—*adj.* **pal'atable**, pleasant to the taste: acceptable to mind or feelings.—*ns.* **palatabil'ity, pal'atableness.**—*adv.* **pal'atably.**—*adj.* **pal'atal**, pertaining to the palate: uttered by bringing the tongue to or near the hard palate.—*n.* a sound so produced.—*v.t.* **pal'atalise, -ize**, to make palatal.—*adj.* **pal'atine**, pertaining to the palate.—*n.* a paired bone forming part of the roof of the mouth.—**cleft palate**, a congenital defect of the palate, leaving a longitudinal fissure in the roof of the mouth. [L. *palātum*.]

palatial, *pə-lā'shl*, *adj.* of or like a palace. [See palace.]

pale, *pāl*, *adj.* whitish: not ruddy or fresh: wan: of a faint lustre, dim: wanting in colour.—*v.t.* to make pale.—*v.i.* to turn pale.—*n.* paleness.—*adv.* pale'ly.—*n.* pale'ness.—*adjs.* pal'ish, somewhat pale; pal'y, pale: palish.—pale ale, a light-coloured pleasant bitter ale; pale'buck, an antelope, the oribi.—*adjs.* pale'-dead (*Shak.*), lustreless; pale'-eyed (*Milt.*), dim-eyed.—pale'-face, (attributed to American Indians) a white person.—*adj.* pale'-heart'ed (*Shak.*), dispirited.—*adj.* pale'-vis'aged (*Shak.*). [O.Fr. *palle*, pale (Fr. *pâle*)—L. *pallidus*, pale.]

pale, *pāl*, (*dial.*) *n.* a baker's peel: a cheese-scoop.—*v.t.* to test by inserting a cheese-pale. [L. *pāla*, spade.]

pale-. See palae-.

palea, *pā'li-ə*, *n.* the membranous inner bract (*inferior palea*) or bracteole (*superior palea*) of an individual grass-flower, above the glumes: a scale on a fern-leaf or stem: a scale on the receptacle of some composite plants:—*pl.* pā'leae (-ē).—*n.* pale (*pāl*), a grass palea.—*adj.* paleā'ceous (*bot.*), chaffy.—*n.* palet (*pāl'it*), a palea. [L. *pălea*, chaff.]

paleobotany, etc. Same as palaeobotany, etc.

Palestinian, *pal-is-tin'i-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to *Palestine* (Gr. *Palaistinē*).—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Palestine: a member of a guerrilla movement one of whose aims is to reclaim former Arab lands from Israelis.—Palestine soup, artichoke soup, by a quibble on *Jerusalem* (see artichoke). [Cf. Philistine.]

palestra. Same as palaestra.

palinode, *pal'i-nōd*, *n.* a poem of retraction: a recantation.—Also (*obs.*) pal'inōdy. [Gr. *palinōidiā*—*palin*, back, *ōidē*, song.]

palisade, *pal-i-sād'*, *n.* a fence of stakes: a stake so used (*mil.*).—*v.t.* to surround or defend with a palisade.—Also palisā'do:—*pl.* palisā'does.—palisade tissue, a tissue occurring in leaves, composed of cells placed closely together with their long axes perpendicular to the surface. [Fr. *palissade* and Sp. *palizada*—L. *pālus*, a stake.]

palisander, *pal-i-san'dər*, *n.* jacaranda or other rosewood. [Fr. *palissandre*, from a name used in Guiana.]

palki, **palkee**, *päl'kē*, *n.* a palanquin. [Hind. *pālkī*.]

pall, *pöl*, *n.* a rich cloth (*arch.*): a covering of rich cloth: a corporal: a frontal: a chalice-cover: a cloth spread over a coffin or tomb: a cloak, mantle, outer garment: a pallium: a bearing representing a pallium (*her.*): a curtain, covering, or cloak, as of smoke, darkness (*fig.*).—*v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a pall.—pall'-bearer, one of the mourners at a funeral who used to hold up the corners of the pall. [O.E. *pæll*, a rich robe—L. *pallium*; see pallium.]

pall, *pöl*, *v.i.* to lose strength (*obs.*): to become vapid, insipid, or wearisome: to lose relish.—*v.t.* to daunt (*obs.*): to weaken (*obs.*): to pale (*obs.*): to make vapid: to cloy. [Prob. from appal.]

palla, *pal'ə*, *n.* a Roman woman's mantle:—*pl.* pall'ae (-ē). [L. *palla*.]

Palladian, *pa-lā'di-an*, *adj.* relating to *Pallas* pleading something in favour: to mitigate: to alleviate.—*adj*. (see pallium).—*n*. **palliā'tion**, act of palliating.—*adj*. **pall'iative** (*-ə-tiv*), serving to extenuate: mitigating: alleviating.—*n*. that which lessens pain, etc., or gives temporary relief.—*adj*. **pall'iatory**. [L. *palliāre*, *-ātum*, to cloak—*pallium*, a cloak.]

pallid, *pal'id*, *adj*. pale, wan.—*ns*. **pallid'ity**, **pall'idness**.—*adv*. **pall'idly**. [L. *pallidus*, pale.]

pallium, *pal'i-əm*, *n*. a large, square mantle, worn by learned Romans in imitation of the Greeks—the himation (*hist*.): a white woollen vestment like a double Y, embroidered with crosses, worn by the Pope, and conferred by him upon archbishops: the mantle in molluscs, brachiopods, and birds (*zool*.):—*pl*. **pall'ia**.—*adj*. (*zool*.) **pall'ial**.—*n*. **pall'iament** (*Shak*.), a Roman consular candidate's robe.—*adj*. **pall'iate**, having a pallium. [L. *pallium*.]

pall-mall, *pel'-mel'*, *n*. an old game, in which a ball was driven through an iron ring with a mallet: an alley for the game (hence the street in London). [Obs. Fr. *pale-maille*—*palmaille*—It. *pallamaglio*—*palla*, ball (cf. O.H.G. *pallâ*), and *maglio*—L. *malleus*, a hammer; cf. ball; pallone.]

pallone, *päl-lō'nā*, *n*. an Italian game in which a ball is struck with a gauntlet or armguard. [It., augmentative of *palla*, ball.]

pallor, *pal'ər*, *n*. paleness. [L. *pallēre*, to be pale.]

palm, *pām*, *n*. the inner surface of the hand be-

South African aloe-like riverside plant of the rush family (*Prionum palmita*); **palmificā'tion** (*pal-*), artificial fertilisation of dates by hanging a wild male flower-cluster on a cultivated female tree; **palmitate** (*pal'*), a salt of **palmit'ic acid**, a fatty acid ($C_{15}H_{31}\cdot COOH$) got from palm-oil, etc.; **palmitin** (*pal'*), a white fat abundant in palm-oil: a glycerine ester of palmitic acid.—*adj*. **palm'y**, bearing palms: flourishing: palm-like.—**pal'ma Christi**, the castor-oil; **palm'-branch'**, a palm-leaf; **palm'-butt'er**, palm-oil in a solid state; **palm'-cabb'age**, the bud of the cabbage-palm; **palm'-cat'**, **palm'-civ'et**, the paradoxure; **palm'-hon'ey**, evaporated coquito-palm sap; **palm'house**, a glass house for palms and other tropical plants; **palmitic acid** (see palmitate); **palm'-ker'nel**, the kernel of the oil-palm, yielding palm-kernel oil; **palm'-oil**, an oil or fat obtained from the pulp of the fruit of palms, esp. of the oil-palm; **palm'-su'gar**, jaggery; **Palm Sunday**, the Sunday before Easter, in commemoration of the strewing of palm-branches when Christ entered Jerusalem; **palm'-tree**; **palm'-wine'**, fermented palm sap. [O.E *palm*, *palma*, *palme*, also directly L. *palma*, palm-tree, from the shape of its leaves; see preceding.]

palmer, *päm'ər*, *n*. a pilgrim carrying a palm-leaf in token of having been in the Holy Land: a palmer-worm: a bristly artificial fly.—*n*. **palm'er-worm'**, a hairy caterpillar of various kinds, originally one of wandering habits.

cross ridge to engage the ends of the prongs of the kneed shaft. [Du. *paalstav*.—O.N. *pālstafr*.]

palsy, *pōl′zi*, *n.* loss of control or of feeling, more or less complete, in the muscles of the body: paralysis.—*v.t.* to affect with palsy: to deprive of action or energy: to paralyse.—*adj.* **pal′sied.** [From paralysis.]

palter, *pöl′tər*, *v.i.* to trifle in talk: to use trickery: to haggle: to equivocate.—*n.* **pal′terer.** [Poss. conn. with paltry.]

paltry, *pöl′tri*, *adj.* mean: trashy: trumpery: not worth considering.—*adv.* **pal′trily.**—*n.* **pal′triness.** [Cf. Dan. *pialter*, rags, L.G. *paltrig*, ragged.]

paludal, *pal-ū′dl*, *-ōō′*, also *pal′*, *adj.* pertaining to marshes: marshy: malarial.—*adjs.* **palu′dic**, of marshes; **paludic′olous** (L. *colĕre*, to inhabit), marsh-dwelling: growing in marshes; **palu′dinal**, **pal′udine**, **palu′dinous**, of marshes: marshy.—*n.* **pal′udism**, malaria.—*adjs.* **pal′udose**, **pal′udous**, of marshes: marshy: inhabiting marshes: malarial.—*n.* **Pal′udrine**, a synthetic anti-malarial drug (trademark).—*adjs.* **palustral** (*-us′trəl*), **palus′trian**, **palus′trine** (*-trīn*), of marshes: inhabiting marshes. [L. *pălūs*, *palūdis*, a marsh; *palūster*, *-tris*, marshy.]

paludament, *pə-lū′*, *-lōō′*, *də-mənt*, *n.* a Roman general's or high military officer's cloak.—Also **paludament′um.** [L. *palūdāmentum*.]

paly. See under pale (1 and 2).

palynology, *pal-i-nol′ə-ji*, *n.* the study of spores and pollen-grains. [Gr. *palȳnein*, to sprinkle.]

pam, *pam*, *n.* the knave of clubs, highest ca

nearly horizontal.—*v.i.* to descend or alight so.—**pan drop** (*Scot.*), a hard smooth peppermint sweet made in a revolving pan; **pan′handle**, a strip of territory stretching out from the main body like the handle of a pan.—*v.i.* (*U.S.*) to beg esp. on the street.—**pan′handler**; **pan loaf** (*Scot.*), a loaf of a particular shape, made in a pan.—**flash in the pan**, a mere flash in the pan of a flint-lock without discharge: a fitful show of beginning without accomplishing anything; **pancake bell**, a churchbell rung on Shrove Tuesday, taken as the signal for pancake-making; **pancake ice**, polar sea ice in thin flat slabs, found as winter draws near; **pancake (make-up)**, cosmetic in cake form, moist, or moistened before application; **Pancake Tuesday**, Shrove Tuesday. [O.E. *panne*; a word common to the West Germanic languages, possibly an early borrowing from L. *patina*.]

Pan, *pan*, *n.* the Greek god of pastures, flocks, and woods, worshipped in Arcadia, and fond of music—with goat's legs and feet, and sometimes horns and ears: later (from association with *pān*, the whole) connected with pantheistic thought.—**Pan′-pipes**, **Pan's pipes**, the syrinx, a musical instrument attributed to Pan, made of reeds of different lengths, fastened in a row. [Gr. *Pān*.]

pan, *pān*, **pawn**, *pōn*, *n.* betel leaf: betel. [Hind. *pān*.]

pan, *pan*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* of a cinema or television camera, to move while taking a picture so as to *adjs.* Panathenae′an, Panathenā′ic. [Gr. *Panathēnaia.*]

Panax, *pan′aks,* or *pān′, n.* a genus of the Aralia family. [Gr. *panax,* a name for various healing plants; see panacea.]

pancake. See pan.

pance. See pansy.

Panchatantra, *pun-chā-tunt′rə, n.* the oldest extant Sanskrit collection of beast-fables, in five books. [Sans., five books.]

panchayat, *pun-chä′yət, n.* a village council. [Hindi *pañcāyat*—Sans. *pañca,* five.]

Panchen Lama, *pän′chən lä′mə,* Tibetan religious leader second in importance to the Dalai Lama. [Chin. *pan ch'an.*]

pancheon, panchion, *pan′shən, n.* a coarse earthenware pan. [App. conn. with pan; perh. influenced by puncheon.]

panchromatic, *pan-krō-mat′ik, adj.* equally or suitably sensitive to all colours: rendering all colours in due intensity.—*n.* panchro′matism. [Gr. *chrōma, -atos,* colour.]

pancratium, *pan-krā′shi-əm, n.* a combination of boxing and wrestling.—*adj.* pancrā′tian.—*n.* pancrā′tiast (*-shi-ast*), a competitor or victor in the pancratium.—*adj.* pancratic (*-krat′ik*), of the pancratium: excelling all round in athletics or accomplishments: of a lens, adjustable to different degrees of magnification.—*n.* pan′cratist. [Gr. *pankration*—*kratos,* strength.]

pancreas, *pan(g)′kri-as, n.* the sweetbread, a large gland discharging into the duodenum and con-

ing as a pander; pan′derous.—Also pan′dar, etc. [*Pandarus,* in the story of Troilus and Cressida as told by Boccaccio (*Filostrato*), Chaucer, and Shakespeare.]

pandermite, *pan-dûr′mīt, n.* a hydrogen calcium borate found massive at *Panderma* (Bandirma) on the Sea of Marmora.

pandiculation, *pan-dik-ū-lā′shən, n.* the act of stretching and yawning. [L. *pandiculārī, -ātus,* to stretch oneself.]

Pandion, *pan-dī′on, n.* the osprey genus. [Gr. *Pandīōn,* father of Procne and Philomela.]

pandit. Same as pundit.

Pandora, *pan-dō′, -dö′rə, n.* the first woman, made for Zeus so that he might through her punish man for the theft by Prometheus of heavenly fire, given a box from which escaped and spread all the ills of human life.—Pandora's box, any source of great and unexpected troubles. [Gr. *pās, pān,* all, *dōron,* a gift.]

pandora, *pan-dō′, -dö′rə,* **pandore,** *pan-dōr′, -dör′, n.* an ancient Eastern musical instrument like a long-necked lute with (commonly) three strings: a bandore.—*n.* pandū′ra, a pandora: a Neapolitan instrument like a mandoline with eight metal wires, played with a quill.—*adjs.* pan′dūrate, -d, pandū′riform, fiddle-shaped. [Gr. *pandoura,* a 3-stringed instrument, fancifully connected with *Pān,* but probably an Eastern word; cf. bandore, banjo, mandoline.]

pandore, *pan′dōr, dör, n.* an esteemed variety of oysters formerly got at Prestonpans on the

[redacted]

inserted in a dress: a slip of parchment: such a slip containing a list of names, esp. of jurors: a jury: prior to the introduction of the national health service, a list of doctors available to treat those who paid into a national health insurance scheme: such a doctor's list of patients: an accused person or persons (in *sing.*; *Scots law*): a thin board on which a picture is painted: a large long photograph: a group of persons chosen for some purpose, as to judge a competition, serve on a brains trust, or be the guessers in radio and television guessing games (panel games).—*v.t.* to furnish with a panel or panels: to put on trial (*Scots law*): —*pr.p.* **pan'elling**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **pan'elled.**—*n.* **pan'elling, panel-work.**—**panel doctor**, a doctor who was on the panel or had a panel; **panel heating**, indoor heating diffused from floors, walls, or ceilings; **panel pin**, a light, narrow-headed nail of small diameter used chiefly for fixing plywood or hardboard to supports; **panel saw**, a saw for cutting very thin wood; **panel working**, a method of working a coal-mine by dividing it into compartments. [O.Fr.,—L.L. *pannellus*—L. *pannus*, a cloth.]

pang, *pang*, *n.* a violent but not long-continued pain: a painful emotion.—*v.t.* to inflict a pang on.—*adjs.* **pang'ing** (*Shak.*), painful; **pang'less.** [Poss. prong; *pronge, prange*, have been found.]

pang, *pang*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to stuff, cram.—*adj.* stuffed, crammed, crowded: tight.—*adj.* **pang'-full', -fu'',** filled full. [Origin unknown.]

pa.p. **pan'icked.**—*adj.* **pan'icky**, inclined to, affected by, resulting from, or of the nature of, panic.—**pan'ic-bolt'**, an easily moved bolt for emergency exits; **pan'ic-mong'er**, one who creates or fosters panics.—*adjs.* **pan'ic-strick'en, -struck**, struck with a panic or sudden fear. [Gr. *pānikos*, belonging to Pan; *pānikon* (*deima*), panic (fear), fear associated with the god Pan.]

panic, *pan'ik*, *n.* any grass of the genus Panicum or of various closely related genera (also **pan'ic-grass'**): the edible grain of some species.—Also **pan'ick, pann'ick.**—*n.* **pan'icle**, a raceme whose branches are themselves racemes: loosely, a lax irregular inflorescence.—*adjs.* **pan'icled, panic'-ūlate, -d**, furnished with, arranged in, or like, panicles.—*adv.* **panic'ūlately.**—*n.* **Pan'icum**, a large genus of grasses having the one- or two-flowered spikelets in spikes, racemes or panicles —including several of the millets. [L. *pānicum*, Italian millet.]

panification, *pan-i-fi-kā'shən*, *n.* conversion into bread. [L. *pānis*, bread, *facĕre*, to make.]

panim, a Miltonic spelling of paynim.

Panionic, *pan-i-on'ik*, *adj.* of or including all Ionians. [pan- and Ionic.]

panisk, panisc, *pan'isk*, *n.* an inferior god, attendant on Pan. [Gr. *Pāniskos*, dim. of *Pān*.]

panislam, *pan-iz'lām*, *n.* the whole Mohammedan world: panislamism.—*adj.* **panislam'ic.**—*ns.* **panis'lamism**, an aspiration or movement for the union of all Mohammedans; **panis'lamist.** [pan- and Islam.]

panoistic, *pan-ō-is'tik*, (*entom.*) *adj.* of an ovary, producing ova only, not yolk-forming cells—opp. to *meroistic*. [Gr. *ōion*, an egg.]

panomphaean, *pan-om-fē'ən*, *adj.* all-oracular, an epithet of Zeus: applied (after Rabelais) to the word 'drink' (which is clebrated by all nations). [Gr. *omphē*, a divine voice.]

panophobia, *pan-ō-fō'bi-ə*, *n.* a form of melancholia marked by groundless fears: erroneously used for pantophobia. [Gr. *Pān*, the god who inspired fears, *phobos*, fear.]

panophthalmitis, *pan-of-thal-mī'tis*, *n.* inflammation of the whole eye.—Also **panophthalmia.** [Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye.]

panoply, *pan'ə-pli*, *n.* complete armour: a full suit of armour: full or brilliant covering or array.—*adj.* **pan'oplied**, in panoply. [Gr. *panopliā*, full armour of a hoplite—*pās, pān*, all, *hopla* (pl.), arms.]

panopticon, *pan-op'ti-kon*, *n.* a prison in which all prisoners can be watched from one point: an exhibition room. [Gr. *optikon* (neut. adj.), for seeing.]

panorama, *pan-ə-rä'mə*, *n.* a wide or complete view: a picture disposed around the interior of a room, viewed from within in all directions: a picture unrolled and made to pass before the spectator.—*adj.* **panoramic** (*-ram'ik*).—**panorama head**, a swivel device fitted to the head of a camera tripod to permit the sideways swinging motion of the camera when taking panning shots: pano-

pant, *pänt*, (*Northern*) *n.* a public fountain: a puddle by a midden. [Origin obscure.]

pantable, *pan'tə-bl.* Same as **pantofle.**

pantagamy, *pan-tag'ə-mi*, *n.* a word that ought to mean universal bachelorhood, applied with unconscious irony to the universal marriage of the Perfectionists, in which every man in the community is the husband of every woman. [Gr. *gamos*, marriage, *agamiā*, bachelorhood.]

pantagraph. See **pantograph.**

Pantagruelism, *pan-tə-groo'əl-izm*, *-tag'roo-*, *n.* the theories and practice of *Pantagruel* as described by Rabelais (*d.* 1553): burlesque ironical buffoonery as a cover for serious satire.—*adj.* and *n.* **Pantagruelian** (*-el'i-ən*).—*ns.* **Pantagruel'ion**, a magic herb, hemp; **Pantagru'elist** (or *-tag'roo-*).

pantaleon, *pan-tal'i-on*, *n.* a very large dulcimer invented about 1700 by *Pantaleon* Hebenstreit.

pantalets, *pan-tə-lets'*, *n.pl.* long frilled drawers, worn by women and children in the first half of the 19th century: a detachable ruffle for these, or one simulating these: extended to various trouser-like garments worn by women.—Also **pantalettes.**—*adj.* **pantalett'ed.** [Dim. of **pantaloons.**]

Pantaloon, *pan-tə-lōōn'*, or *pan'*, *n.* a character in Italian comedy, and afterwards in pantomime, a lean old man (originally a Venetian) more or less a dotard: (without *cap.*; *Shak.*) a feeble old man: (without *cap.*; in *pl.*) various kinds of

pantisocracy, *pant-is-ok′rə-si*, or *-is-*, *n.* a community (planned by Coleridge, Southey, and Lovell) in which all should have equal power.—*n.* **pantis′ocrat.**—*adj.* **pantisocrat′ic.** [Gr. *pās*, *pantos*, all, *isos*, equal, *krateein*, to rule.]

pantler, *pant′lər*, (*Shak.*) *n.* the officer in a great family who had charge of the bread and other provisions.—Also **pant′er.** [Fr. *panetier*—L. *pānis*, bread.]

panto. See **pantomime.**

Pantocrator, *pan-tok′rə-tər*, *n.* the ruler of the universe, esp. Christ enthroned, as in icons, etc. [Gr. *kratos*, power.]

pantofle, pantoffle, pantoufle, *pan′tof-l*, *-tof′l*, *tōōf′l*, *n.* a slipper: a high chopin (*hist.*): an overshoe (*arch.*).—Also **pantable** (*pan′tə-bl*).—**on one's pantables**, on one's dignity, high horse, lofty in manner. [Fr. *pantoufle*.]

pantograph, *pan′tə-gräf*, *n.* a jointed framework of rods, based on the geometry of a parallelogram, for copying drawings, plans, etc., on the same, or a different, scale: a similar framework for other purposes, as for collecting a current from an overhead wire.—*n.* **pantographer** (*-tog′rə-fər*).—*adjs.* **pantographic** (*-tō-graf′ik*), **-al.**—*n.* **pantog′raphy.**—Also (*faulty*) **pan′tagraph**, etc. [Gr. *graphein*, to write.]

pantomime, *pan′tə-mīm*, *n.* a Roman actor in dumb show (*hist.*): a play or an entertainment in dumb show: a theatrical entertainment, usu. about Christmas-time, developed out of this, no longer in dumb show, with showy scenery,

pantun. See **pantoum.**

panzer, *pant′sər*, (Ger.) armour: a tank.—**panzer division**, an armoured division.

paolo, *pä′ō-lō*, *n.* an obsolete papal silver coin, worth about fivepence:—*pl.* **pa′oli** (*-lē*). [It. *Paolo*, Paul, i.e. Pope Paul V.]

pap, *pap*, *n.* soft food for infants, as of bread boiled with milk (often *fig.*): mash: pulp.—*v.t.* to feed with pap.—*adj.* **papp′y.**—**pap′-boat**, a boat-shaped vessel for pap; **pap′-meat**, soft food for infants; **pap′-spoon.** [Imit.]

pap, *pap*, (*dial.*) *n.* a nipple: in place-names, a round conical hill. [App. Scand.]

papa, *pə-pä′* (*U.S. pä′pə*), *n.* father (old-fashioned hypocoristic and genteel): a pope (*pä′pä*; *obs.*): a priest of the Greek Church. [Partly through Fr. *papa*, partly directly from L.L. *pāpa*, Gr. hypocoristic *papās*, *pappās*, father.]

papacy, *pā′pə-si*, *n.* the office of pope: a pope's tenure of office: papal government. [L.L. *pāpātia*—*pāpa*, pope.]

papain, *pə-pā′in*, *n.* a digestive enzyme in the juice of papaw (Carica) fruits and leaves. [Sp. *papaya*, papaw.]

papal, *pā′pl*, *adj.* of the pope or the papacy.—*adj.* **pap′able**, likely to, or qualified to, become pope.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **pa′palise, -ize**, to render or become papal or papalist.—*ns.* **pa′palism**, the papal system; **pa′palist**, a supporter of the pope and of the papal system.—*adv.* **pa′pally.**—**papal cross**, a cross with three cross-bars; **Papal States, States of the**

book with paper cover; **pa'per-birch'**, an American birch with papery bark; **pa'per-boy, -girl**, one who delivers newspapers; **pa'per-case**, a box for writing materials, etc.; **pa'per-chase**, the game of hare and hounds, in which some runners (*hares*) set off across country strewing paper by which others (*hounds*) track them; **pa'per-cigar'** (*obs.*), a cigarette; **pa'per-clip**, a clip of bent wire or the like, for holding papers together: a letter-clip; **pa'per-cloth**, a fabric prepared in the Pacific islands from the inner bark of the paper-mulberry; **pa'per-coal**, a lignite that splits into thin layers; **pa'per-cred'it**, credit given to a person because he shows that money is owing to him; **pa'per-cutter**, a paper-knife: a machine for cutting paper in sheets, for trimming the edges of books, etc.; **pa'per-day** (*law*), one of certain days in each term for hearing cases down in the paper or roll of business; **pa'per-enam'el**, an enamel for cards and fine note-paper.—*adj.* **pa'per-faced** (*Shak.*), having a thin face like a sheet of paper: faced with paper.—**pa'per-fastener**, a button with two blades that can be forced through papers and bent back; **pa'per-feeder**, an apparatus for delivering sheets of paper to a printing-press, etc.; **pa'per-file**, appliance for filing papers; **pa'per-folder**, folder (2nd sense); **pa'per-gauge**, a rule for measuring the type-face of matter to be printed, and the width of the margin; **pa'per-hanger**, one who papers walls; **pa'per-hangings**, paper for covering walls;

papier (see paper), *mâché*, chewed—L. *masticātus*.]

Papilio, *pə-pil'i-ō*, *n.* the swallow-tailed butterfly genus, giving name to the family **Papilionidae** (*-on'i-dē*), in which all six legs are fully developed in both sexes.—*adj.* **papilionā'ceous**, of butterflies: butterfly-like: of a form of corolla somewhat butterfly-like, with a large posterior petal (*vexillum*), two side petals or wings (*alae*), and two anterior petals forming a keel (*carina*): of the **Papilionā'ceae**, a family of Leguminosae characterised by such a corolla, including pea, bean, clover, gorse, laburnum, etc. [L. *pāpiliō, -ōnis*, butterfly.]

papilla, *pə-pil'ə*, *n.* a small nipple-like protuberance: a minute elevation on the skin, esp. of the finger-tips and upper surface of the tongue, in which a nerve ends: a protuberance at the base of a hair, feather, tooth, etc.: a minute conical protuberance as on the surface of a petal:—*pl.* **papill'ae** (*-ē*).—*adjs.* **papill'ar, papill'ary**, like, of the nature of, or having, papillae; **papill'ate, -d, papillif'erous** (*pap-*), having papillae; **papill'iform**, in the form of a papilla.—*ns.* **papilli'tis**, inflammation of the head of the optic nerve; **papillō'ma**, a tumour formed by hypertrophy of a papilla or papillae, as a wart, etc.—*adjs.* **papillom'atous**; **pap'illōse**, full of papillae, warty—also **papill'ous**; **papill'ūlate**, finely papillose.—*n.* **papill'ūle**, a very small papilla. [L., dim. of *papula*.]

papillon, *pap-ē-yɔ̃*, *n.* a b

of condition: the number of strokes that should be taken for a hole or a round by perfect play, two putts being allowed on each green (*golf*).—par contest (*bridge*), a competition in which points are awarded for the bidding of a prepared hand and for the playing of the hand in a directed contract; par value, value at par.—above par, at a premium, or at more than the nominal value; at par, at exactly the nominal value; below par, at a discount, or at less than the nominal value: out of sorts (*fig.*); nominal par, value with which a bill or share is marked, or by which it is known; no par value, with no stated nominal value; par of exchange, the value of currency of one country expressed in that of another. [L. *pār*, equal.]

par, *pär*, *n.* Same as parr.

par, *pär*, *n.* a colloquial abbreviation of paragraph.

para, *pär'ə*, *n.* a small Turkish coin: the 40th part of a piastre: in Yugoslavia the 100th part of a dinar. [Turk. *pārah.*]

Pará, *pä-rä'*, *n.* a city, state, and estuary of Brazil.—pará grass, piassava; pará nut, Brazil nut; pará rubber, that got from *Hevea brasiliensis.*

para-, in composition, beside: faulty: disordered: abnormal: false: a polymer of: a compound related to: closely resembling, or parallel to (as in *adjs.* paramed'ical, helping doctors or supplementing medical work; paramilitary): in organic chem., having substituted atoms or groups attached to two opposite carbon atoms of the benzene ring—commonly represented by *p-*.—pa'ra-compound. [Gr. *para*,

parabol'ically.—*v.t.* parab'olise, -ize, to set forth by parable: to treat as a parable.—*ns.* parab'olist; parab'oloid, a surface or solid generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis.—*adjs.* parab'oloid, -al.—parabolic geometry, Euclidean geometry; parabolic velocity (*astron.*), the velocity which a body at a given point would require to describe a parabola about the centre of attraction. [Gr. *parabolē*, a placing alongside, comparison, parabola, etc.—*para*, beside, beyond, *ballein*, to throw.]

parablepsis, *par-ə-blep'sis*, *n.* false vision: oversight.—Also par'ablepsy.—*adj.* parablep'tic. [Gr., looking askant—*para*, beside, beyond, *blepein*, to see.]

parabola. See parable.

parabolanus, *par-ə-bō-lā'nəs*, *n.* in the early Eastern Church, a layman who tended the sick. [Gr. *parabolos*, venturesome, exposing oneself.]

Paracelsian, *par-ə-sel'si-ən*, *adj.* of or relating to the famous German Swiss philosopher and physician, *Paracelsus* (1493-1541), or resembling his theories or practice. The name was coined for himself by Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim, and apparently implied a claim to be greater than Celsus.

paracentesis, *par-ə-sen-tē'sis*, (*surg.*) *n.* tapping. [Gr. *parakentēsis*—*para*, beside, beyond, *kenteein*, to pierce.]

parachronism, *par-ak'rən-izm*, *n.* an error in dating, esp. when anything is represented as later than it really was. [Gr. *para*, beside, beyond, *chronos*, time.]

parachute, *par'ə-shōōt*, *n.* an apparatus like an heaven: the abode (intermediate or final) of the blessed dead: any place of bliss: a parvis: a small private apartment (*arch.*).—*adjs.* **paradisaic** (*par-ə-dis-ā'ik*), **-al**, **paradisal** (*-dī'səl*), **paradisean** (*-dis'i-ən*), **paradisiac** (*dis'i-ak, diz'i-ak*), **paradisiacal** (*-dis-ī'ə-kl*), **paradisial** (*-dis', -diz'*), **paradisian** (*-dis', -diz'*), **paradisic** (*-dis', -diz'*).—**par'adise-fish**, a Chinese freshwater fish (Macropodus), often kept in aquaria for its beauty of form and colouring.—**bird of paradise**, any bird of the family Paradisē'idae, inhabitants chiefly of New Guinea, close akin to the crows but extremely gorgeous in plumage: **fool's paradise** (see fool). [Gr. *paradeisos*, a park—O.Pers. *pairidaēza*, park.]

parados, *par'ə-dos*, *n.* earthworks protecting against a rear attack. [Fr.—L. *parāre*, to prepare, *dorsum*, back.]

paradox, *par'ə-doks*, *n.* that which is contrary to received opinion: that which is apparently absurd but is or may be really true: a self-contradictory statement: paradoxical character.—*adj.* **paradox'al**.—*n.* **par'adoxer**.—*adj.* **paradox'ical**.—*adv.* **paradox'ically**.—*ns.* **paradox'icalness**; **Paradox'ides** (*-i-dēz*), a typically Middle Cambrian genus of trilobites, some very large (2 feet).—*adj.* **paradoxid'ian**.—*ns.* **par'adoxist**; **paradoxol'ogy**, utterance or maintaining of paradoxes; **par'adoxy**, the quality of being paradoxical.—**paradoxical sleep**, deep

paragogic (*-goj'ik, -gog'ik*), **-al**.—**paragogic future**, the cohortative tense in Hebrew—a lengthened form of the imperfect or future, usually confined to the first person, giving the sense of 'let me' or 'let us'. [Gr. *paragōgē*, a leading part, addition—*para*, beside, beyond, *agein*, to lead.]

paragon, *par'ə-gon*, *-gən*, *n.* a model of perfection or supreme excellence: match, equal (*arch.*): mate (*Spens.*): rival (*arch.*): comparison (*Spens.*): emulation, competition (*Spens.*): a diamond of 600 carats or more: a black marble (*obs.*): a camlet used for upholstering and dress (*obs.*): 20-point printing-type, intermediate between great-primer and double-pica.—*v.t.* (*arch.* or *rare*) to compare: to match: to surpass (*Shak.*): to hold up as a paragon (*Shak.*). [O.Fr. *paragon*—It. *paragone*, touchstone; origin obscure.]

paragonite, *par'ə-gən-īt*, or *pər-ag'*, *n.* a soda-mica, once mistaken for talc. [Gr. *paragōn*, misleading—*para*, beside, beyond, *agein*, to lead.]

paragram, *par'ə-gram*, *n.* a play upon words by change of initial (or other) letter.—*n.* **paragramm'atist**, a punster. [Gr. (*skōmmata*) *para gramma*, (jokes) by letter.]

paragraph, *par'ə-grāf*, *n.* a sign (in ancient MSS. a short horizontal line, in the Middle Ages ℂ, now ¶, ℙ) marking off a section of a book syllables. [Gr. *para*, beside, beyond, *lexis*, a word.]

paralipsis, etc. See paraleipsis.

parallax, *par'ə-laks*, *n.* an apparent change in the position of an object caused by change of position in the observer: in astron. the apparent change (measured angularly) in the position of a heavenly body when viewed from different points—when viewed from opposite points on the earth's surface this change is called the *daily* or *diurnal* or *geocentric parallax*; when viewed from opposite points of the earth's orbit, the *annual* or *heliocentric parallax*.—*adjs.* parallac'tic, -al. [Gr. *parallaxis*—*para*, beside, beyond, *allassein*, to change—*allos*, another.]

parallel, *par'ə-lel*, *adj.* extended in the same direction and equidistant in all parts: analogous, corresponding: alongside in time: having a constant interval (major and minor being reckoned alike; *mus.*).—*n.* a parallel line: a line of latitude: an analogue, or like, or equal: an analogy: a tracing or statement of resemblances: a besieger's trench parallel to the outline of the place besieged: a printer's reference mark of two vertical lines: parallel arrangement.—*v.t.* to place so as to be parallel: to conform: to represent as parallel: to liken in detail: to find a parallel to: to match: to be or run parallel to.—*v.i.* to be or run parallel:—*pr.p.* par'alleling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* par'alleled.—*v.t.* par'allelise, -ize, to furnish a parallel to.—*ns.* par'allelism, state or fact of being parallel: resemblance in corresponding details: a balanced construction of

afflicted with or inclined to paralysis: helplessly drunk (*slang*).—*n.* one who is affected with paralysis. [Gr. *paralysis*, secret undoing, paralysis—*lyein*, to loosen.]

Paramaecium. See Paramecium.

paramagnetic, *par-ə-mag-net'ik*, *adj.* magnetic in the ordinary sense—said of bodies that when freely suspended between the poles of a magnet place themselves parallel to the lines of force—opp. to *diamagnetic*.—*n.* paramag'netism. [para- (1) and magnetic (see magnet).]

paramastoid, *par-ə-mas'toid*, *adj.* situated near the mastoid, paroccipital.—*n.* a paramastoid process. [para- (1) and mastoid.]

paramatta, parramatta, *par-ə-mat'ə*, *n.* a fabric like merino made of worsted and cotton. [App. from *Parramatta* in New South Wales.]

Paramecium, *par-ə-mē's(h)i-əm*, *n.* the slipper-animalcule, a slipper-shaped infusorian:—*pl.* paramē'cia.—Often misspelled paramoecium, paramaecium. [Gr. *paramēkēs*, long-shaped—*para*, alongside, *mēkos*, length.]

paramedical. See para- (1), para- (2).

parament, *par'ə-mənt*, (*obs.*) *n.* a rich decoration, hanging, or robe. [L. *parāre*, to prepare.]

paramese, *pa-ram'i-sē*, (*Gr. mus.*) *n.* the string or tone next above the mese. [Gr. *paramesē*.]

parameter, *pə-ram'i-tər*, *n.* a line or quantity which serves to determine a point, line, figure, or quantity in a class of such things (*math.*): a constant quantity in the equation of a curve: in conic sections, a third proportional to any diameter and its conjugate diameter: the latus gland, near the kidney.—*adj.* paraneph'ric. [Gr. *para*, beside, beyond, *nephros*, kidney.]

paranete, *par-a-nē'tē*, (*Gr. mus.*) *n.* the string or tone next below the nete. [Gr. *paranētē*.]

parang, *pär'ang*, *n.* a heavy Malay knife. [Malay.]

paranitroaniline, *par-ə-nī-trō-an'i-lēn*, *n.* a nitro-derivative of aniline, used in dyeing. [para- (1) and nitroaniline (see nitre).]

paranoia, *par-ə-noi'ə*, *n.* a form of mental disorder characterised by fixed delusions, esp. of grandeur, pride, persecution.—Also (*rarely*) paranoea (*-nē'ə*).—*adj.* paranoi'ac, of paranoia. —*n.* a victim of paranoia.—Also paranoe'ic, paranoic (*-nō'ik*).—*adjs.* par'anoid, paranoid'al, resembling paranoia. [Gr. *paranoiă—para*, beside, beyond, *noos*, mind.]

paranormal, *par-ə-nör'məl*, *adj.* abnormal, esp. psychologically. [parà- (1) and normal.]

paranthelion, *par-an-thē'li-on*, *n.* a diffûse whitish image of the sun, having the same altitude, at an angular distance of 90° to 140°:—*pl.* paranthe'lia. [Gr. *para*, beside, beyond, *anti*, against, *hēlios*, the sun.]

paranymph, *par'ə-nimf*, (*ant.*; *Milt.*) *n.* a friend who went with the bridegroom to fetch the bride, a groomsman or bridesmaid: one who countenances and supports another. [Gr. *paranymphos—para*, beside, beyond, *nymphē*, a bride.]

parapet, *par'ə-pit*, *n.* a bank or wall to protect soldiers from the fire of an enemy in front: a low wall along the side of a bridge, edge of a

gland—applied to the pineal eye. [para- (1) and pineal.]

paraplegia, *par-ə-plē'j(y)ə*, *n.* paralysis of the lower part of the body.—*adjs.* paraplectic (*-plekt'ik*), paraplegic (*-plēj'* or *-plej'*). [Ionic Gr. *paraplēgiē*, a stroke on the side—*para*, beside, beyond, *plēgē*, a blow.]

parapodium, *par-ə-pō'di-əm*, *n.* one of the jointless lateral appendages of polychaete worms, etc.: a swimming organ in some molluscs, a lateral expansion of the foot:—*pl.* parapō'dia.—*adj.* parapō'dial. [Gr. *para*, beside, beyond, *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

parapophysis, *par-ə-pof'i-sis*, *n.* a ventral transverse process of a vertebra:—*pl.* parapoph'yses (*-sēz*).—*adj.* parapophysial (*par-ap-ō-fiz'i-əl*). [para- (1) and apophysis.]

parapsychism, *par-ə-sī'kizm*, *n.* panpsychistic parallelism.—*adjs.* parapsy'chic, -al; parapsycholog'ical.—*ns.* parapsychol'ogist; parapsychol'ogy, psychical research: the study of phenomena such as telepathy and clairvoyance which seem to suggest that the mind can gain knowledge by means other than the normal perceptual processes; parapsychō'sis, an abnormal psychosis. [para- (1) and psychism.]

paraquadrate, *par-ə-kwod'rāt*, *n.* the squamosal. [para- (1) and quadrate.]

paraquat, *par'ə-kwat*, *n.* a weed-killer very poisonous to human beings.

paraquito, *par-ə-kē'tō*. See parakeet.

para-red, *par'ə-red'*, *n.* an azo-dye for cotto the cranial floor. [para- (1), sphenoid (see sphene).]

parastichy, *pər-as'ti-ki*, (*bot.*) *n.* a secondary spiral joining leaf-bases on an axis, visible where the leaves are crowded together, e.g. the scales of a pine-cone. [Gr. *para*, beside, beyond, *stichos*, a row.]

parasympathetic, *par-ə-sim-pə-thet'ik*, *adj.* See under sympathy.

parasynthesis, *par-ə-sin'thi-sis*, *n.* derivation of words from compounds, as *come-at-able*, where *come* and *at* are first compounded and then the derivative suffix *-able* added.—*adj.* **parasynthetic** (*-thet'ik*).—*n.* **parasyn'theton**, a word so formed:—*pl.* **parasyn'theta**. [Gr.]

parataxis, *par-ə-tak'sis*, (*gram.*) *n.* the arrangement of clauses or propositions without connectives.—*adjs.* **paratac'tic, -al.**—*adv.* **paratac'tically**. [Gr.,—*para*, beside, beyond, *taxis*, arrangement.]

parathesis. *pə-rath'i-sis*, *n.* apposition (*gram.*): compounding of words without change, as L. *rēspūblica* from *rēs* and *pūblica* (*philol.*). [Gr., placing alongside.]

parathyroid, *par-ə-thī'roid*, *adj.* beside the thyroid. —*n.* any of a number of small ductless glands apparently concerned with calcium metabolism. [para- (1) and thyroid.]

paratonic, *par-ə-ton'ik*, (*bot.*) *adj.* induced by external stimulus. [Gr. *para*, beside, beyond, *tonos*, a stretching.]

paratroops, *par'ə-tro͞ops*, *n.pl.* troops carried by air, to be dropped by parachute

part.—*v.t.* to divide into portions (esp. with *out*): to make up into parcels or a parcel (esp. with *up*): possibly, to make up into a total, complete, round off, or to add up or detail, item by item (*Shak.*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, V, ii): to cover with tarred canvas (*naut.*):—*pr.p.* **par'celling**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **par'celled**.—*adv.* **par'celwise**, by parcels, piecemeal.—**par'cel-bawd** (*Shak.*), one partly a bawd.—*adj.* **par'cel-gilt'**, partially gilded.—**parcel post** (also, formerly, **parcels post**), Post Office service forwarding and delivering parcels. [Fr. *parcelle* (It. *particella*)—L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partis*, a part.]

parcener, *pär'sən-ər*, *n.* a co-heir.—*n.* **par'cenary** (*-ə-ri*), co-heirship. [A.Fr. *parcener*—L.L. *partiōnārius*—*pars*, part.]

parch, *pärch*, *v.t.* to make hot and very dry: to roast slightly: to scorch.—*v.i.* to be scorched: to become very dry.—*adj.* **parched**.—*adv.* **parch'edly**.—*n.* **parch'edness**. [Origin unknown.]

parchment, *pärch'mənt*, *n.* the skin of a sheep, goat, or other animal prepared for writing on, etc.: a piece of this material: a manuscript written on it: a parchment-like membrane or skin.—*adj.* of parchment.—*v.t.* **parch'mentise, -ize**, to make like parchment, esp. by treating with sulphuric acid.—*adj.* **parch'menty**, like parchment.—**parchment paper**, or **vegetable parchment**, unsized paper made tough and transparent by dipping in sulphuric acid.—**virgin parchment**, a fine kind of parchment made from the skins of new-born lambs or kids. [Fr. *parchemin*—L. *pergamēna* (*charta*), Pergamene

pareira, *pə-rā'rə*, *n.* orig., a tropical menispermaceous climbing plant (*Cissampelos pareira*) or its root (now called false pareira): a South American plant of the same family (*Chondrodendron tomentosum*, pareira brava, *brä'və*, i.e. wild): a tonic diuretic drug derived from its root.—white pareira (*Abuta rufescens*), another South American plant of the same family. [Port. *parreira*, wallclimber.]

parella, *pə-rel'ə*, *n.* a crustaceous lichen (*Lecanora parella*) yielding archil: extended to others of like use.—Also parelle'. [Fr. *parelle*.]

parencephalon, *par-en-sef'ə-lon*, *n.* a cerebral hemisphere. [Gr. *para*, beside, beyond, *enkephalon*, brain.]

parenchyma, *pə-reng'ki-mə*, *n.* the ordinary soft thin-walled tissue of plants, not differentiated into conducting or mechanical tissue: soft spongy indeterminate tissue in animals.—*adj.* **parenchym'atous.** [Gr. *para*, beside, beyond, *enchyma*, infusion, inpouring.]

parenesis. See paraenesis.

parent, *pā'rənt*, *n.* one who begets or brings forth: a father or a mother: one who, or that which, produces: that from which anything springs or branches: an author: a cause: as a Gallicism, a relative.—*n.* **pā'rentage**, descent from parents: extraction: rank or character derived from one's parents or ancestors: relation of parents to their children: state or fact of being a parent: parents collectively, or perh. parent (*Spens.*).—*adj.* **parental** (*pə-rent'əl*).—*adv.* **parent'ally.**—*n.* **pā'renthood**

etc., are used by some. [App. O.Fr. *parjeter*, to throw all over.]

parhelion, *pär-hēl'i-ən*, *n.* a mock sun:—*pl.* **parhē'lia.**—*adjs.* **parhelic** (*-hē'lik*, *-he'lik*), **parheliacal** (*-hē-li'ə-kl*). [Irregularly—Gr. *parēlion*—*para*, beside, beyond, *hēlios*, sun.]

parhypate, *pär-hip'ə-tē*, (*Gr. mus.*) *n.* the lowest note but one in a tetrachord—next above the hypate. [Gr. *para*, beside, beyond; see hypate.]

pariah, *par'i-ə*, *pär'*, or (esp. *U.S.*) *pə-rī'ə*, *n.* a member of a caste in Southern India lower than the four Brahminical castes: one of low or no caste: a social outcast: an ownerless cur of Eastern towns (in full pariah dog), a pye-dog. [Tamil *paraiyar*.]

parial. Same as pairial; see under pair.

Parian, *pā'ri-ən*, *adj.* of the island of *Paros*, in the Aegean Sea.—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Paros: a fine porcelain like marble.—Parian marble, a fine white marble found in Paros.

parietal, *pə-rī'i-tl*, *adj.* of a wall or walls: of, attached to, or having connection with, the side, or the inside of the wall, of a cavity, esp. a plant ovary: pertaining to or near the parietal bone: residing, or relating to residence, within the walls of a college (*U.S.*).—*n.* a bone (parietal bone), forming with its fellow part of the sides and top of the skull, between the frontal and the occipital. [L. *parietālis*—*pariēs*, *parietis*, a wall.]

pari-mutuel, *par-ē-mü-tü-el*, *n.* a betting-machine which automatically pools stakes

parisyllabic, *par-i-si-lab'ik*, *adj.* having the same number of syllables. [L. *pār*, equal.]

paritor, *par'i-tər*, (*Shak.*) *n.* aphetic for apparitor.

parity, *par'i-ti*, *n.* equality in status: parallelism: equivalence: a standard equivalence in currency.—**parity law**, a law that a symmetry obtains in the natural world with no distinction between right and left, long held as basic, but shown in 1957 not to apply in the field of nuclear physics. [Fr. *parité*—L. *paritās*—*pār*, equal.]

parity, *par'i-ti*, *n.* the condition or fact of having borne children. [L. *parĕre*, to bring forth.]

park, *pärk*, *n.* an enclosed piece of land for beasts of the chase: a tract of land surrounding a mansion, kept as a pleasure-ground: hence often part of the name of a house, street, or district: a piece of ground for public recreation: a piece of country kept in its natural condition as a nature-reserve or the like: a paddock, grass field (*Scot.*): a field (*Ireland*): a level valley among mountains (*U.S.*): a place occupied by artillery, wagons, etc. (*mil.*): a piece of ground where motor-cars or other vehicles may be left untended: an enclosed basin for oyster-culture.—*v.t.* to enclose in a park: to make a park of: to bring together in a body, as artillery: to place and leave in a parking-place: to deposit and leave (*coll.*).—*v.i.* to use a car park or parking-place.—*ns.* **park'er** (*obs.*), a park-keeper; **park'ing**, the action of the verb park: a turf strip, sometimes with trees, along the middle of a street (*U.S.*).—*adjs.* **park'ish**;

tion: a legislative body: in France, down to the Revolution, one of certain superior and final courts of judicature, in which also the edicts of the king were registered before becoming law: gingerbread in the form of rectangular biscuits (also **par'liament-cake**; *Scot.* **par'ley**, **par'ly**).—*n.* **parliamentā'rian**, an adherent of Parliament in opposition to Charles I: one skilled in the ways of parliament.—*adj.* on the side of parliament.—*adv.* **parliamentarily** (*-ment'ər-i-li*).—**parliament'arism**, the principles of parliamentary government: the parliamentary system.—*adj.* **parliament'ary**, pertaining to parliament: enacted, enjoined, or done by parliament: according to the rules and practices of legislative bodies: (of language) civil, decorous: for Parliament against the Royalists.—*n.* **parliamenting** (*-ment'ing*), acting as member of parliament: debating.—**parliamentary agent**, a person employed by private persons or societies for drafting bills or managing business to be brought before parliament; **parliamentary burgh** (see burgh); **parliamentary train**, a railway train which, by act of parliament (1844), ran daily with sufficient accommodation for passengers at a penny a mile; **par'liament-heel'**, a slight careening of a ship; **par'liament-hinge'**, hinge allowing a door to be laid back along the wall; **par'liament-house**, a building where parliament sits or has sat; **par'liament-man'**, a member of parliament: a parliamentarian.—**act of parliament**, a statute that has passed through both

parochial, *pə-rō′ki-əl*, *adj.* of or relating to a parish: restricted or confined within narrow limits—of sentiments, tastes, etc.: denominational (*U.S.*).—*v.t.* **parō′chialise, -ize**, to make parochial: to form into parishes.—*v.i.* to do parish work.—*ns.* **parō′chialism**, a system of local government which makes the parish the unit: provincialism, narrowness of view; **parōchiality** (*-al′*).—*adv.* **parō′chially.—parochial board**, (formerly, in Scotland) a board charged with poor-relief. [L. *parochiālis*—*parochia*; see **parish**.]

parochin(e), parischan(e), parishen, *pä′rish-in*, (*Scot.*) *n.* parish.

parody, *par′ə-di*, *n.* a burlesque imitation.—*v.t.* to make a parody of:—*pr.p.* **par′odying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **par′odied.**—*adjs.* **parod′ic(al).**—*n.* **par′odist.** [Gr. *parōidiā*—*para*, beside, *ōidē*, an ode.]

paroemia, *pə-rē′mi-ə*, *n.* a proverb, adage.—*adj.* **paroe′miac.**—*n.* (*Gr. pros.*) the anapaestic dimeter catalectic.—*adj.* **paroe′mial.**—*ns.* **paroemiog′rapher**, a writer or collector of proverbs; **paroemiog′raphy**; **paroemiol′ogy**, the study of proverbs. [Gr. *paroimiā*, a proverb—*paroimos*, by the road—*oimos*, road.]

parol. See **parole**.

parole, *pə-rōl′*, *n.* word of mouth: word of honour (esp. by a prisoner of war, to fulfil certain conditions; *mil.*): the condition of having given one's word of honour, or privilege of having it accepted: conditional release of a prisoner: officers' daily password in a camp or garrison.—*adj.* pertaining to parole: (usu. **parol**, usu. *par′*) given by word of mouth—opp. to *documentary*, as *parol* evidence.—*v.t.* **parole′**, to put on parole: to release on parole.

parral. See **parrel**.

parramatta. See **paramatta**.

parrel, parral, *par′əl*, *n.* a band by which a yard is fastened to a mast.—**parrel truck**, a wooden ball strung on a parrel. [Cf. O.Fr. *parail*, rigging.]

parrhesia, *pa-rē′syə, -zyə*, *n.* boldness of speech. [Gr. *parrēsiā*—*para*, beside, beyond, *rhēsis*, speech.]

parricide, *par′i-sīd*, *n.* the murder of a parent or near relative, or the murder of anyone to whom reverence is considered to be due: one who commits such a crime.—*adj.* **parricid′al.** [Fr.,—L. *parricīdium*, *pāricīdium* (the offence), *parricīda*, *pāricīda* (the offender)—*caedĕre*, to slay; the connection with *pater*, father, is apparently fanciful.]

parritch, *pär′*, *par′ich*, *n.* Scots form of porridge.

parroquet. See **parakeet**.

parrot, *par′ət*, *n.* one of a family of tropical and subtropical birds with brilliant plumage, hooked bill, and zygodactyl feet, good imitators of human speech: an uncritical repeater of the words of others.—*v.t.* to repeat by rote: to teach to repeat by rote.—*v.i.* to talk like a parrot (also *v.t.* with *it*):—*pa.p.* **parr′oted.**—*ns.* **parr′oter**; **parr′otry**, unintelligent imitation.—*adj.* **parr′oty**, like a parrot or parrot-coal.—**parr′ot-beak, -bill, -jaw**, the New Zealand glory-pea, from the form of its flowers; **parr′ot-coal** (*Scot.*), cannel coal (possibly from chattering as it burns); **parr′ot-cry′**, a catch-phrase senselessly repeated from mouth to mouth; **parr′ot-disease′**, psittacosis; **parr′ot-fish**, a name applied to various fishes, esp. of the wrasse family and *arvensis*), a weed of dry waste ground. [Prob. Fr. *perce-pierre*, lit. pierce-stone.]

parsnip, parsnep, *pärs'nip*, *n.* an umbelliferous plant (*Pastinaca sativa* or *Peucedanum sativum*), or its edible carrot-like root. [L. *pastināca*—*pastinum*, a dibble; prob. affected by neep.]

parson, *pär'sn*, *n.* the priest or incumbent of a parish: a rector: any minister of religion: one who is licensed to preach.—*ns.* **par'sonage**, the residence appropriated to a parson: orig. the house, lands, tithes, etc., set apart for the support of the minister of a parish: tithes (*Scott*).—*adjs.* **parsonic** (*-son'ik*), **-al, par'sonish.**—**par'son-bird**, a New Zealand honey-bird of glossy blue-black plumage with tufts of white at the neck, the tui; **parson's nose**, the pope's nose (q.v.). [O.Fr. *persone*—L. *persōna*, a person, prob. in legal sense, or a mouthpiece.]

part, *pärt*, *n.* something less than the whole: a portion: that which along with others makes up, has made up, or may at some time make up, a whole: a constituent: a member or organ: an equal quantity: share: region: direction, hand, or side: participation: concern: interest: side or party: character taken by an actor in a play: words and actions of a character in a play or in real life: a voice or instrument in concerted music: that which is performed by such a voice or instrument: a copy of the music for it: a constituent melody or succession of notes

to have a share in the knowledge of: to give a share of (*Shak.*): to inform (*Spens.*):—*pr.p.* **partā'king**; *pa.t.* **partook'**; *pa.p.* **partā'ken.**—*ns.* **partā'ker**; **partā'king.** [Back-formation from partaker—part, taker.]

partan, *pär'tn*, (*Scot.*) *n.* the edible crab. [Gael.]

parterre, *pär-ter'*, *n.* an arrangement of flower-beds: the pit of a theatre, esp. the part under the galleries. [Fr.,—L. *per*, along, *terra*, the ground.]

parthenocarpy, *pär-then-ō-kär'pi*, (*bot.*) *n.* the production of a fruit without a preliminary act of fertilisation.—*adj.* **parthenocar'pic.** [Gr. *parthenos*, a virgin, *karpos*, a fruit.]

parthenogenesis, *pär-thi-nō-jen'i-sis*, *n.* reproduction by means of an unfertilised ovum.—*adj.* **parthenogenetic** (*-ji-net'ik*). [Gr. *parthenos*, a virgin, *genesis*, production.]

Parthenon, *pär'thi-non*, *n.* the temple of Athēnē *Parthĕnos*, on the Acropolis at Athens. [Gr. *Parthenōn*—*parthenos*, a virgin.]

Parthian, *pär'thi-ən*, *adj.* of *Parthia*.—*n.* a native of Parthia.—**a Parthian shot**, a parting shot, from the Parthian habit of turning round in the saddle to discharge an arrow at a pursuer.

parti, *par-tē*, (Fr.) a group of people: a decision: a marriageable person considered as a match or catch.—**parti pris** (*prē*), bias, preconceived opinion.

partial, *pär'shl*, *adj.* relating to a part (*obs.*): noteworthy: definite: concerned with or marking things single or distinct: minutely attentive and careful: fastidious in taste: particularist.—*n.* a distinct or minute part: a single point: a single instance: a detail: an item: personal relation (*Shak.*): a favourite (*coll.*): a favourite drink (esp. *London particular*, a Madeira wine for the London market, hence a *London fog*; *coll.*).—*n.* **particularisā′tion, -z-.**—*v.t.* **partic′ularise, -ize,** to render particular: to mention the particulars of: to enumerate in detail: to mention as a particular or particulars. —*v.i.* to mention or attend to minute details. —*ns.* **partic′ularism,** attention to one's own interest or party: a minute description: the doctrine that salvation is offered only to particular individuals, the elect, and not to the race: attention to the interest of a federal state before that of the confederation: policy of allowing much freedom in this way.—*n.* and *adj.* **partic′ularist.**—*adj.* **particularist′ic.**—*n.* **particularity** (*-lar′i-ti*), quality of being particular: minuteness of detail: a single instance or case: a detail: peculiarity: marked attention to a person (*obs.*).—*adv.* **partic′ularly,** in a particular manner: individually: severally: in detail: in the manner of a particular proposition: intimately: notably: in a very high degree.—*n.* **partic′ularness.**—*adj.* **partic′ulate,** having the form of or relating to particles.—**in particular,** especially: in detail: severally, individually (*obs.*). [L. *particula*, dim. of *pars, partis*, a part.]

between persons engaged in any business. [Prob. a form of parcener.]

partridge, *pär′trij*, *n.* any member of a genus (Perdix) of game-birds of the pheasant family: extended to many other birds, esp. (in North America) the Virginian quail and the ruffed grouse, and (in South America) the tinamous: —*pl.* **partridge(s).**—**par′tridge-berry,** a North American trailing plant of the madder family (*Mitchella repens*) or its fruit: applied also to the checker-berry; **par′tridge-wood,** a hard variegated tropical American cabinet-maker's wood (Andira) of the Papilionaceae: oak or other wood speckled owing to attack by a fungus. [Fr. *perdrix*—L. *perdix*—Gr. *perdix*.]

parture, *pärt′yər*, (*Spens.*) *n.* departure. [Prob. part.]

parturient, *pär-tū′ri-ənt*, *adj.* bringing, or about to bring, forth: of parturition.—*n.* **partūri′tion,** act of bringing forth. [L. *parturire*, desiderative from *parĕre*, to bring forth.]

party, *par′ti*, *n.* a part (*obs.*): a side in a battle, game, lawsuit, or other contest: a body of persons united in favour of a political or other cause: the spirit of faction: a small body of persons associated together in any occupation or amusement: a detachment: a company: a meeting or entertainment of guests: a game (*obs.*): one concerned in any affair: a person who enters into a contract, e.g. of marriage: a possible match in marriage: a person (*coll.*).—*adj.* pertaining to party: parted or divided (*her.*).

and eaten at the Passover; **pasch'-egg** (*Scot.* **pace'-egg**), an Easter-egg.—**Pasch of the Cross,** Good Friday. [L. *pascha*—Gr. *pascha*—Heb. *pesach*, the Passover—*pāsach*, to pass over.]

pasear, *pä-sā-är'* (*U.S. slang*) *v.i.* to take a walk. —*n.* a walk.—*n.* **paseo** (*pä-sā'ō*), a walk: a street or promenade. [Sp.]

pash, *pash,* (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to strike, to dash, to crush.—*v.i.* to dash.—*n.* a blow. [Perh. imit.]

pash, *pash,* (*Shak.*) *n.* the head. [Origin unknown.]

pash, *pash, n.* a slang abbreviation of passion.

pasha, *pa'sha, pä-shä', n.* a Turkish title (abolished 1934) given to governors and high military and naval officers.—Also **pacha.**—*n.* **pash'alik** (or *pä-shä'lik*), the jurisdiction of a pasha.—Also **pachalic.** [Turk. *pāshā*; cf. bashaw.]

pashm, *push'əm, n.* the fine underfleece of the goats of Northern India, used for making rugs, shawls, etc.—Also **pashim** (*push'ēm*), **pashmina** (*push-mē'nə*). [Pers., wool.]

Pashto, Pashtu. See **Pushtu.**

pasigraphy, *pə-sig'rə-fi, n.* a system of ideographic writing.—*adjs.* **pasigraphic** (*pas-i-graf'ik*), **-al.** [Gr. *pāsi* (dat. pl.), to or for all, *graphein*, to write.]

paso doble, *pä'sō dō'blā,* (Sp.) a march usu. played at bullfights: a two-step: the music for this dance.

paspalum, *pas'pä-ləm, n.* an American and tropical genus of pasture grasses, a common example being pampas-grass. [Gr. *paspalos*, millet.]

paspy, *päs'pi.* Same as passepied.

pasque-flower, *päsk'fl*

event, issue, fulfilment, consummation: state or condition: a predicament, critical position: a passport: a written permission to go somewhere: permission to be in a certain area (*S.Afr.*): a free ticket: a thrust (*fencing*): transference of the ball to another team-member (*football*, etc.): transference in a juggling trick: a movement of the hand over anything, as by a mesmerist: perhaps trick, perhaps conduct (Shak., *Measure for Measure*).—*adj.* **pass'able,** that may be passed, travelled over, or navigated: that may bear inspection: that may be accepted or allowed to pass: tolerable.—*n.* **pass'ableness.**—*adv.* **pass'ably.**—*ns.* **pass'er; passimeter** (*pa-sim'i-tər*) an automatic ticket-issuing machine.—*adj.* **passing** (*päs'ing*), going by, through, or away: transient, fleeting: happening now: incidental: casual: surpassing (*arch.*).—*adv.* (*arch.*) exceedingly: very.—*n.* the action of the verb to pass: a place of passing: a coming to an end: death: gold or silver thread with a silk core.—*adj.* **pass'less,** having no pass: impassable.—**pass'-book,** a book that passes between a trader and his customer, in which credit purchases are entered: a bank-book: a booklet containing permission to be in a certain area, and other documents (*S.Afr.*); **pass'-check,** a pass-out ticket; **pass'er-by,** one who passes by or near:—*pl.* **pass'ers-by; pass'ing-bell,** a bell tolled immediately after a death, originally to invite prayers for the soul passing into eternity; **pass'ing-note** (*mus.*), a note or tone effecting a or mountain-pass: that which passes: traffic (*Shak.*): an occurrence, incident, episode: transaction, interchange of communication or intercourse, dealings together: a continuous but indefinite portion of a book, piece of music, etc., of moderate length: a run, figure, or phrase in music: an old dicing game, the object to throw doublets above (passing) ten, with three dice.—*v.i.* to make or perform a passage.—**pass'age-boat**, a boat plying regularly for passengers; **pass'age beds** (*geol.*), transitional strata; **pass'age-money**, fare; **pass'ageway**, a way of access: a corridor: an alley.—**bird of passage**, a migratory bird: a transient visitor (*fig.*); **passage of arms**, any feat of arms: an encounter, esp. in words. [Fr. *passage*—L. *passus*, step.]

passage, *pas-äzh'*, *pas'ij*, *v.i.* to go sideways.—*v.t.* to cause (a horse) to go sideways. [Fr. *passager*—*passéger*—It. *passeggiare*, to walk—L. *passus*, step.]

passamezzo. See **passy-measure.**

passant, *pas'ənt*, (*her.*) *adj.* walking towards the dexter side, with dexter fore-paw raised. [Fr.]

passé, *fem.* **passée**, *pa-sā*, (Fr.) past one's best, faded: nearly out of date.

passement, **passment**, *pas'mənt*, **passament**, *-ə-mənt*, *n.* decorative trimming.—*v.t.* to adorn with passement.—*n.* **passementerie** (*päs-mā-t(ə)-rē*; Fr.). [Fr.]

passenger, *pas'in-jər*, *n.* one who passes: one who travels in a private or public conveyance (as

passion: intense, fervid: compassionate (*Shak.*): moving to compassion (*Spens.*).—*v.t.* to express with passion: to imbue with passion: to impassion.—*adv.* **pass'ionately.**—*n.* **pass'ionateness.**—*adj.* **pass'ioned**, moved by passion: expressing passion: expressed with passion.—*n.* **Pass'ionist**, a member of a Roman Catholic congregation devoted to the commemoration of the Passion of Christ by missions, etc.—*adj.* **pass'ionless**, free from passion: not easily excited to anger.—**pass'ion-flower**, any flower or plant of genus *Passiflora*, consisting mostly of climbers of tropical and warm temperate America, from a fancied resemblance of parts of the flower to the crown of thorns, nails, and other emblems of Christ's Passion: the plant itself; **pass'ion-fruit**, the granadilla: any edible passion-flower fruit; **Pass'ion-mū'sic**, music to which words describing the sufferings and death of Christ are set; **Pass'ion-play**, a religious drama representing the sufferings and death of Christ; **Pass'ion-Sunday**, the fifth Sunday in Lent; **Pass'ion-tide**, the two weeks preceding Easter; **Pass'ion-week**, Holy-week: the week before Holy-week. [O.Fr. *passiun* and L. *passiō*, *-ōnis*—*pati*, *passus*, to suffer.]

passive, *pas'iv*, *adj.* suffering (*obs.*): acted upon, not acting: inert: lethargic: not reacting: not actively resisting: bearing no interest: under a liability (*Scots law*): expressing the suffering of an action by the person or thing represented by the subject of the verb (*gram.*).—*n.* the passive paration of food suitable for spreading on bread: a cement made of flour, water, etc.: material for making pottery: the basis of a man's character (*fig.*): a fine kind of glass for making artificial gems.—*adj.* of paste.—*v.t.* to fasten or cover with paste: to thrash (*slang*).—*ns.* **pāst′er**, one who pastes: a slip of gummed paper; **pāst′iness**.—*adj.* **pāst′y**, like paste.—**paste′board**, a stiff board made of sheets of paper pasted together: a visiting-card, playing-card, or ticket (*slang*).—*adj.* of pasteboard: sham: trumpery.—**paste′-eel′**, a nematoid worm found in paste; **paste′-grain**, an imitation of morocco-leather, used in binding books and in making fancy goods.—*adj.* **past′y-faced′**, pale and dull of complexion. [O.Fr. *paste* (Fr. *pâte*)—L.L. *pasta*—Gr. *pasta*, barley porridge (neut. pl. of *pastos*, sprinkled, salted)—*passein*, to sprinkle.]

pastel, *pas′təl*, *-tel*, *n.* chalk mixed with other materials and coloured for crayons: a drawing made with pastels: the process or art of drawing with pastels: woad.—*adj.* in pastel: (of colour) soft, quiet.—*n.* **pastellist** (*pas′*, or *-tel′*). [Fr. *pastel*—It. *pastello*—L. *pasta*, paste.]

pastern, *pas′tərn*, *n.* a hobble for a horse (*obs.*): the part of a horse's foot from the fetlock to the hoof, where the shackle is fastened. [O.Fr. *pasturon* (Fr. *paturon*)—O.Fr. *pasture*, pasture, a tether for a horse; cf. pester.]

Pasteurian, *pas-tûr′i-ən*, *adj.* relating to Louis *Pasteur* (1822-95) or his methods.—*n.* **pasteurisā′tion**, **-z-**, sterilisation of milk, etc., by heating. —*v.t.* **pas′teurise**, **-ize**.—*ns.* **pasteuris′er**, **-z-**, an

tall staff forming part of a bishop's insignia, headed like a shepherd's crook; **pastoral theology**, that part of theology which treats of the duties of pastors in relation to the cure of souls. [L. *pāstor*—*pāscĕre*, *pāstum*, to feed.]

pastourelle, *päs-tōō-rel′*, *n.* a mediaeval poetic genre, esp. Provençal and French, a dialogue between a knight and a shepherdess, or the like: a movement in a quadrille. [Fr., little shepherdess.]

pastry, *pās′tri*, *n.* articles made of paste or dough collectively: crust of pies, tarts, etc.: a small cake: a place where pastry is made (*Shak.*): the art or practice of making pastry (*obs.*).—**pas′trycook**, a maker or seller of pastry. [paste.]

pasture, *päs′chər*, *n.* feeding (*arch.*): food (*Spens.*): grazing: growing grass for grazing: grazing land: a grazing ground, piece of grazing land.—*v.i.* to graze.—*v.t.* to put to graze: to graze on.—*adj.* **past′urable**, fit for pasture.—*n.* **past′urage**, the business of feeding or grazing cattle: pasture-land: grass for feeding: right of pasture.—*adjs.* **past′ural**, of pasture; **past′ureless**.—**past′ure-land**, land suitable for pasture. [O.Fr. *pasture* (Fr. *pâture*)—L. *pāstūra*—*pāscĕre*, *pāstum*, to feed.]

pasty, *pās′ti*, *adj.* See under paste.

pasty, *pas′ti*, *n.* a meat-pie baked without a dish. [O.Fr. *pastée*—L. *pasta*; see paste.]

pat, *pat*, *n.* a gentle stroke with a flat surface, as the palm of the hand: such a stroke as a caress or mark of approbation: a sound as of such a stroke: a small lump, es ground: an overlay to obtain a stronger impression (*print.*): a small piece of black silk, etc., stuck by ladies on the face, to bring out the complexion by contrast, or as a political party badge—common in the 17th and 18th centuries: a smallish area differing in colour or otherwise from its surroundings: a plot of ground: a scrap or fragment: a scrap pieced together with others.—*v.t.* to mend with a patch: put a patch on: apply as a patch: join in patchwork: mend or construct hastily, clumsily, or temporarily (commonly with *up*): to construct as a patchwork: to mark with patches.—*adj.* **patch'able.**—*adj.* **patched.**—*n.* **patch'er.**—*adv.* **patch'ily.**—*n.* and *adj.* **patch'ing.**—*adj.* **patch'y,** covered with patches: diversified in patches: inharmonious, incongruous.—**patch'-box,** a fancy box for holding the patches worn on the face, generally having a mirror inside the lid; **patch'-pocket,** a flat, usu. square piece of material attached to the outside of a garment; **patch-up',** a provisional repairing; **patch'work,** work formed of patches or pieces sewed together: an incongruous combination: work patched up or clumsily executed: a surface diversified in patches.—**not a patch on,** not fit to be compared with. [M.E. *pacche*; origin unknown; poss. conn. with piece.]

patch, *pach, n.* a fool or jester (*arch.*): a booby (*dial.*): an ill-natured person (*dial.*).—*n.* **patch'ery** (*Shak.*), knavery.—**patch'cocke, patchocke** (*Spens.*), perhaps a clown (reading and

printed on the outside or inside only, sold to a publisher who fills the other side with his own material, as local news, etc.; **pā'tent-right,** the exclusive right reserved by letters-patent.—*n.pl.* **pā'tent-rolls,** the register of letters-patent issued in England.—**patent still,** a still performing several operations at once, and producing a purer spirit than a pot-still.—**nothing patent** (*slang*), not very good. [L. *patēns, -entis,* pr.p. of *patēre*, to lie open.]

pater, *pā'tər,* (*slang*) *n.* father. [L. *păter.*]

patera, *pat'ə-ra, n.* a round flat dish, esp. for receiving a sacrificial libation among the Romans: a round flat ornament in bas-relief in friezes, etc.—often applied loosely to rosettes and other flat ornaments (*archit.*):—*pl.* **pat'erae** (*-rē*). [L.,—*patēre*, to lie open.]

patercove, *pat'ər-kōv, n.* Same as patrico.

paterero, *pat-ə-rā'rō, n.* Same as pederero:—*pl.* **patere'roes** (*-rōz*).

paterfamilias, *pā-tər-fə-mil'i-as,* or *pat'ər-, n.* the father or head of a family or household:—*pl.* (strictly) **patresfamil'ias.** [L. *păter*, a father: *familiās*, old gen. of *familia*, a household.]

paternal, *pə-tûr'n(ə)l, adj.* of a father: on the father's side: derived or inherited from the father: fatherly: showing the disposition or manner of a father.—*n.* **pater'nalism,** a system or tendency in which provident fostering care is apt to pass into unwelcome interference.—*adv.* **pater'nally.**—*n.* **pater'nity,** state or fact of being a father: fatherhood: the relation of a father to cative of a particular disease.—*ns.* **pathog'nomy; pathog'raphy,** a description of, article on, a disease: abnormality.—*adjs.* **patholog'ic, -al,** relating to pathology in either sense.—*adv.* **patholog'ically.**—*ns.* **pathol'ogist,** one skilled in pathology: one who carries out post-mortems; **pathol'ogy,** the study of diseases or abnormalities; **pathopho'bia** (Gr. *phobos*, fear), morbid fear of disease.—**pathetic fallacy,** the reading of one's own emotion into external nature. [Gr. *pathos*, experience, feeling, pathos.]

patible, *pat'i-bl*, *adj.* capable of suffering or being acted on: passible. [L. *patibilis—pati*, to suffer.]

patibulary, *pə-tib'ū-lə-ri*, *adj.* of or pertaining to a gibbet or gallows. [L. *patibulum*, a gibbet.]

patience, *pā'shəns*, *n.* quality of being able calmly to endure suffering, toil, delay, vexation, or the like: sufferance: a card-game of various kinds, generally for one person, the object to fit the cards as they turn up into some scheme: a species of dock (also **pa'tience-dock'**; *Rumex patientia*) used like spinach, or other species of dock: also applied to bistort.—*adj.* **pā'tient,** sustaining pain, delay, etc., without repining: not easily provoked: persevering in long-continued or minute work: expecting with calmness: long-suffering: enduring: susceptible (of an interpretation).—*n.* one who bears or suffers: a person under medical or surgical treatment: a physician's client.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to make patient.—*adv.* **pā'tiently.** [Fr.,—L. *patientia—pati*, to bear.]

patin, patine. Obs. form of paten.

system.—**patriarchal cross,** a cross with two horizontal bars. [Gr. *patriarchēs—patriā*, family —*patēr*, father, *archē*, rule.]

patrician, *pə-trish'ən*, *n.* a member or descendant by blood or adoption of one of the original families of citizens forming the Roman people—opp. to *plebeian*: a nobleman of a new order nominated by the emperor in the later Roman Empire: an imperial Roman provincial administrator in Italy or Africa: a hereditary noble: an aristocrat.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **patri'cianly.**—*n.* **patriciate** (*pə-trish'i-āt*), the position of a patrician: the patrician order. [L. *patricius—pater, patris*, a father.]

Patrician. See patrick.

patricide, *pat'ri-sīd*, *n.* the murder of one's own father: one who murders his father.—*adj.* **patrici'dal.** [Doubtful L. *patricīda*, as if from *pater, patris*, father, *caedĕre*, to kill; prob. an error for *parricīda*; see parricide.]

patrick, *pat'rik*, *n.* a 17th-century Irish halfpenny.—*adj.* **Patrician** (*pə-trish'ən*), of St. Patrick.—**St Patrick's cabbage,** a saxifrage, London pride; **St Patrick's cross,** a red saltire on a white ground, representing Ireland. [St. *Patrick* (L. *Patricius*), 5th-century christianiser of Ireland.]

patrico, *pat'ri-kō*, (*slang*) *n.* a hedge-priest.—Also **pat'ercove.** [First part unexplained; see cove (2).]

patrilineal, *pat-ri-lin'i-əl*, **patrilinear,** *-ər*, *adjs.* reckoned through the father or through males alone.—*n.* **patrilineage,** (*-lin'i-ij*). [L. *pater, patris*, father, *linea*, line.]

patron, *pā'trən*, *n.* in ancient Rome, the former master of a freed slave, retaining certain rights: a Roman patrician who gave countenance and legal aid to his client in return for services: formerly, one who accepted a dedication and gave the author a present: protector: one who countenances or encourages: customer: habitual attender: upholder: proprietor of restaurant, etc.: one who has the right to appoint to any office, esp. to a living in the church: a guardian saint: captain of a Mediterranean vessel: a slave-owner: a pattern (*obs.*):—*fem.* **pā'troness.**—*n.* **patronage** (*pat'*), support given by a patron: protection (*Spens.*): guardianship of saints: the right of bestowing offices, privileges, or church benefices: habitual commercial dealings.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to countenance.—*adj.* **patronal** (*pa-*, *pə-trō'nl*, *pāt'*, *pat'rən-l*).—*v.t.* **patronise, -ize** (*pat'*, U.S. *pāt'*), to act as a patron toward: to give encouragement to: to assume the condescending air of a patron toward: to give one's custom to, or to frequent, habitually.—*n.* **pat'roniser.**—*adj.* **pat'ronising.**—*adv.* **pat'ronisingly.**—*adj.* **pā'tronless.**—**patron saint**, a saint regarded as a protector. [L. *patrōnus*—*pater*, *patris*, a father.]

patronymic, *pat-rə-nim'ik*, *adj.* derived from the name of a father or an ancestor.—*n.* a name so derived. [Gr. *patrōnymikos*—*patēr*, a father, *onyma* (*onoma*), a name.]

patroon, *pə-trōōn'*, *n.* captain of a ship: coxswain of a

pattle, *pat'*, *pät'l*, **pettle**, *pet'l*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a small long-handled spade for cleaning a plough. [Origin obscure; cf. paddle.]

patty, *pat'i*, *n.* a little pie: a small flat cake of minced beef or other food.—**patt'y-pan**, a pan for baking patties. [Fr. *pâté*; cf. pasty.]

patulous, *pat'ū-ləs*, *adj.* spreading.—*n.* **pat'ulin**, a drug got from the mould *Penicillium patulum.* [L. *patulus*—*patēre*, to lie open.]

paua, *pow'a*, *n.* the New Zealand name for the abalone.—Also **pawa**. [Maori.]

paucity, *pö'sit-i*, *n.* fewness: smallness of quantity. [L. *paucitās*, *-ātis*—*paucus*, few.]

paughty, *pöhh'ti*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* haughty. [Origin unknown.]

paul. Same as pawl.

paul, *pöl*, *n.* a paolo.—*ns.* **Paul'ian, Paul'ianist**, a follower of Paul of Samosata, a third-century Monarchian Unitarian of Antioch.—Also *adjs.*—*n.* **Paulician** (*-ish'ən*), a member of a seventh-century sect in Armenia and later in Thrace, with Marcionite and Adoptianist affinities (perh. from Paul of Samosata, or the apostle, or one of their founders).—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **Paul'ine** (*-in*), of the apostle Paul.—*n.* a member of any religious order named after him: a scholar of St Paul's School, London.—*adj.* **Paulinian** (*-in'i-ən*), **Pauline.**—*ns.* **Paul'inism**, the teaching or theology of Paul; **Paul'inist.**—*adj.* **Paulinist'ic.**—**Paul Jones** (*jōnz*), a dance in the course of which each man takes another partner—perh. from the Scottish American seaman Paul Jones (1747-92).

ing on: to cover with anything close-set: to be such a covering for.—*n.* (*U.S.*) pavement.—*n.* **pā′vage**, a charge, or right to levy a charge, for paving streets.—*adj.* **paved**.—*n.* **pave′ment**, a paved surface, or that with which it is paved: a footway by the side of a street (sometimes even when unpaved): paved road (*U.S.*): a floor-like surface: an underlying bed, esp. of fireclay under coal.—*v.t.* to pave: to be a pavement for.—*adj.* **pā′ver**, paved.—*n.* and *adj.* **pā′ving**.—*n.* **pā′viour**, one who lays pavement or rams sets: a paving-stone.—Also **pā′ver**, **pā′vior**.—**pavement artist**, one who seeks a living by drawing coloured pictures on the pavement; **pavement epithelium**, epithelium in the form of a layer of flat cells; **pavement light**, a window of glass blocks in the pavement to light a cellar; **pa′ving-stone**.—**on the pavement**, without a lodging; **pave the way for**, to prepare the way for: make easier: help to bring on. [Fr. *paver*, prob. a back-formation from *pavement*—L. *pavimentum*—*pavīre*, to beat hard; cog. with Gr. *paiein*, to beat.]

pavé, *pa-vā*, (Fr.) pavement: a setting of jewellery with the stones close together, covering the metal.

pavid, *pav′id*, *adj.* timid. [L. *pavidus*, afraid—*pavere*, to be frightened.]

pavilion, *pə-vil′yən*, *n.* a tent, esp. a large or luxurious one: a tent-like covering: a canopy (*obs.*): a light building for players and spectators of a game: an ornamental or showy building for pleasure purposes: a projecting section of a

pan; cf. Du. *pand*; connection with L. *pannus*, cloth, very doubtful.]

pawn, *pōn*, *n.* a small piece in chess of lowest rank and range: a humble tool or lightly valued agent (*fig.*). [O.Fr. *paon*, a foot-soldier—L.L. *pedō*, *-ōnis*—L. *pēs*, *pedis*, the foot.]

pawn, *pōn*, *n.* a gallery or covered walk. [Cf. Du. *pand*.]

pawn, **pown**, **powin**, *pown*, (chiefly *Scot.*) *n.* a peacock. [O.Fr. *poun*, Fr. *paon*—L. *pāvō*, *-ōnis*.]

pawnce. See pansy.

Pawnee, *pö′nē*, or *-nē′*, *n.* one of a tribe of Indians in Nebraska, etc., afterwards in Oklahoma.—Also *adj.*

pawnee, *pö′nē*. See under brandy.

pawnee. See under pawn (1).

pawpaw. See paw, papaw.

pax, *paks*, *n.* the kiss of peace: an osculatory.—*interj.* truce.—**pax′-board**, **pax′-brede** (*i.e.* board), an osculatory. [L. *pāx*, peace.]

paxiuba, *päsh-ē-ōō′bə*, *n.* a Brazilian palm (*Iriartea exorrhiza*) with stilt-roots. [Port., from Tupi.]

paxwax, *paks′waks*, *n.* the strong tendon in a animal's neck. [Orig. *fax-wax*—O.E. (Anglian) *fæx* (W.S. *feax*), hair, *weaxan*, to grow.]

pay, *pā*, *v.t.* to satisfy, gratify (*obs.*): to give what is due (in satisfaction of a debt, in exchange, in compensation, in remuneration, etc.) to: to give in satisfaction of a debt, in exchange, compensation, remuneration, etc.: to settle, discharge, as a claim, bill, debt, duty: to hand over money, etc., for: to be or yield satisfactory remuneration where payments are made; **pay'-packet**, envelope containing one's wages: wages; **pay'-roll** (see **pay'-list**); **pay'-station** (*U.S.*), a telephone call-box.—**pay back**, to pay in return (a debt): to give tit for tat; **pay down**, to pay in cash on the spot; **pay for**, to make amends for: to suffer for: to bear the expense of; **pay in**, to contribute to a fund: to deposit money in a bank-account; **pay off**, to pay in full and discharge: to take revenge upon: to requite: to fall away to leeward (*naut.*): to yield good results, justify itself; **pay one's or its, way**, to have, or bring, enough to pay expenses: to compensate adequately for initial outlay; **pay out**, to cause to run out, as rope: to disburse: to punish deservedly; **pay round**, to turn the ship's head; **pay the piper** (see **pipe**, 1); **pay through the nose**, to pay dearly; **pay up**, to pay in full: to pay arrears: to accept the necessity and pay. [Fr. *payer*—L. *pācāre*, to appease; cf. *pāx*, peace.]

pay, *pā*, *v.t.* to smear with tar, etc.:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* payed. [O.Fr. *peier*—L. *picāre*, to pitch.]

paynim, *pā'nim*, (*obs.*) *n.* heathendom: a heathen: a non-christian, esp. a Moslem.—Also *adj.*—Also **pai'nim**, **pā'nim** (*Milt.*).—*n.* **pay'nimry**, heathendom. [O.Fr. *paienisme*, paganism—L. *pāgānismus*—*pāgānus*, a pagan.]

payola, *pā-ō'la*, *n.* secret payment to secure a favour. [pay (1).]

pays, *pā-ē*, (Fr.) country.—**les Pays Bas** (*lā pā-ē ba*), the Low Countries.

paysage, *pā-ē-zāzh*, *n.* a landscape, a landscape painting (

tending towards or favouring peace: inclined to peace: belonging to time of peace: consistent with peace: tranquil: calm: serene.—*adv.* **peace'fully**.—*n.* **peace'fulness**.—*adv.* **peace'less**.—*n.* **peace'lessness**.—**peace'-breaker**, one who breaks or disturbs the peace; **peace establishment**, the reduced military strength maintained in time of peace; **peace'maker**, one who makes or produces peace: one who reconciles enemies: a revolver; **peace'making**; **peace'-monger**, a peacemaker from the point of view of those who think him a sentimental busybody; **peace'-off'ering**, among the Jews a thank-offering to God: a gift offered towards reconciliation, propitiation, or deprecation; **peace'-off'icer**, an officer whose duty it is to preserve the peace: a police-officer.—*adj.* **peace'-part'ed** (*Shak.*), dismissed from the world in peace.—**peace'-par'ty**, a political party advocating the making or the preservation of peace; **peace'-pipe**, the calumet; **peace'time**, time when there is no war.—*adj.* of peacetime.—**peace'-warrant**, a warrant of arrest issued by a Justice of the Peace.—**at peace**, in a state of peace: not at war; **breach of the peace** (see **breach**); **hold one's peace**, remain silent; **in peace**, in enjoyment of peace; **keep the peace**, to refrain from disturbing the public peace: to refrain from, or to prevent, contention; **kiss of peace** (see **kiss**); **peace of God**, the protection from acts of private warfare formerly offered by the Church to consecrated persons and places, and on Sundays

—*v.t.* to make like a peacock.—*v.i.* to strut about or behave like a peacock.—*n.* **peacock'ery**, vainglorious ostentation.—*adjs.* **pea'cockish**; **pea'cock-like**; **pea'cocky.**—**pea'-chick** (see **pea**, 2, above); **pea'cock-blue'**, the blue of the peacock's neck.—Also *adj.*—**pea'cock-butt'erfly**, a butterfly (*Vanessa Io*) with spots like those of the peacock's train; **pea'cock-copp'er**, copper-pyrites, from the colours of its tarnish; **pea'cock-fish**, a variegated Mediterranean wrasse; **pea'cock-flower**, a name for various species of Poinciana (flamboyant tree, Barbados pride); **pea'cock-ore'**, bornite: copper-pyrites; **pea'cock-pheas'ant**, an Asiatic genus (Polyplectron) akin to the peacocks and Argus pheasants; **pea'cock-stone'**, a jeweller's name for the cartilaginous ligament of some molluscs; **pea'cock-throne'**, the throne of the kings of Delhi, carried off to Persia in 1739. [**pea** (2) and **cock**, etc.]

pea-crab. See under **pea** (1).

pea-fowl. See **pea** (2).

peag, *pēg*, **peak**, *pēk*, *n.* North American Indian shell-money. [Massachusetts *piak*.]

peahen. See **pea** (2).

pea-jacket, *pē'-jak'it*, *n.* a sailor's coarse thick overcoat.—Also **pea'-coat.** [Du. *pie* (now *pij*), coat of coarse stuff, and **jacket**, **coat**.]

peak, *pēk*, *n.* a point: the pointed end or highest point of anything: the top of a mountain, esp. when sharp: a summit: a maximum point in a curve or the corresponding value in anything capable of being represented by a curve: a sharp projection: the projecting front of a cap

around a foreign body or otherwise, prized as a gem: nacre: a paragon or finest example: a lustrous globule: a granule: a tubercle of an antler burr: cataract of the eye: a five-point type (about 15 lines to the inch) (*print.*).—*adj.* of or like pearl: granulated.—*v.t.* to set or adorn with pearls or pearly drops: to make pearly: to make into small round grains.—*v.i.* to take a rounded form: to become like pearls: to fish for pearls.—*adj.* **pearl'ed.**—*ns.* **pearl'er**, a pearl-fisher or his boat; **pearl'iness.**—*n.* and *adj.* **pearl'ing.**—*adj.* **pearl'y**, like pearl, nacreous: rich in pearls.—*n.* (in *pl.* **pearl'ies**), pearl-buttons: costermongers' clothes covered with pearl-buttons.—**pearl'-ash'**, partly purified potassium carbonate; **pearl'-bar'ley** (see **barley**); **pearl'-butt'on**, a mother-of-pearl button; **pearl disease**, bovine tuberculosis; **pearl'-div'er**, one who dives for pearls; **pearl'-essence**, a silvery preparation from fish scales used in making artificial pearls; **pearl'-eye**, cataract.—*adj.* **pearl'-eyed.**—**pearl'-fisher**, one who fishes for pearls; **pearl'-fishery**; **pearl'-fishing**; **pearl'-gray'**, **-grey'**, a pale grey. —Also *adj.*—**pearl'-mill'et**, the bulrush millet or spiked millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum*), a grain much grown in India; **pearl'-muss'el**, a freshwater mussel (*Unio margaritifera*) that yields pearls; **pearl'-oys'ter**, any oyster that produces pearls, esp. *Avicula* (or *Meleagrina*) *margaritifera*; **pearl'-pow'der**, a cosmetic of basic bismuth nitrate or of bismuth oxychloride; **pearl'-sā'go**, sago in round granules; **pearl'-shell**, except in a collective sense.—**pease′-bann′ock**, a bannock of pease-meal; **pease′-blossom**; **pease′-brose′**, brose made of pease-meal; **pease′-cod**, **peas′cod**, **pea′cod**, the pod of the pea.—*adj.* **pease′cod-bell′ied**, of a doublet, peaked downwards in front.—**pease′cod-cuirass′**, a cuirass shaped like the peasecod-bellied doublet; **pease′-meal**, **pease′-porr′idge**, **pease′-pudd′ing**, meal, porridge, or pudding made from pease; **pease′-soup**, **pea′-soup**, soup made from pease: a thick yellow heavy-smelling fog; **pease′-straw**, the stems and leaves of the pea-plant after the peas have been picked. [M.E. *pēse*, pl. *pēsen*—O.E. *pise*, pl. *pisan*—L.L. *pisa*, L. *pīsum* Gr. *pīson* or *pīsos*.]

peaseweep, *pēz′wēp*. See peewit.

peat, *pēt*, *n.* a shaped block dug from a bog and dried or to be dried for fuel: the generally brown or nearly black altered vegetable matter (chiefly bog-moss) found in bogs, from which such blocks are cut.—*ns.* **peat′ary**, **peat′ery**, **pēt′ary**, **peat′-bank**, **-bed**, **-bog**, **-moor**, **-moss**, a region, bog, moor, etc., covered with peat: a place from which peat is dug.—*adj.* **peat′y**, like, of the nature of, abounding in, or composed of, peat.—**peat′-caster**, one who digs peats and throws them on the bank to dry; **peat′-casting**; **peat′-creel**, a basket for carrying peats; **peat′-hag**, **-hagg**, a hag in a peat-bog (see hag (3)); **peat′-hole**; **peat′man**, a carter or seller of peats; **peat′-reek′**, the smoke of peat, imagined to add a special flavour to whisky: Highland whisky:

pech, **pegh**, *pehh*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to pant.—*n.* a pant. [Imit.]

Pecht, **Peght**, *pehht*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a Pict. [O.E. (Anglian) *Pehtas* (W.S. *Peohtas*), Picts.]

peck, *pek*, *n.* formerly a measure of capacity for dry goods, 2 gallons, or one-fourth of a bushel: a measuring vessel holding this quantity: an indefinitely great amount (as *a peck of troubles*). [M.E. *pekke*, *pek*—O.Fr. *pek*, generally a horse's feed of oats; origin unknown.]

peck, *pek*, *v.t.* to strike or pick up with the point of the beak or other sharp instrument: to make, render, or cause to be by quick movement of the beak, etc.: to eat sparingly or with affectation of daintiness or (*slang*) eat in general: to kiss with dabbing movement.—*v.i.* to strike or feed with the beak or in similar manner: to cavil.—*n.* an act of pecking: a hole made by pecking: food (*slang*).—*ns.* **peck′er**, that which pecks: a woodpecker: a kind of hoe: a part with an up-and-down movement in a telegraph instrument: spirit (as if orig. beak, nose, as in *keep your pecker up*; *slang*); **peck′ing**.—*adj.* **peck′ish**, somewhat hungry.—**pecking order**, a social order among poultry according to which any bird may peck a less important bird but must submit to being pecked by a more important one: order of prestige or power in a human social group. [App. a form of pick (1).]

peck, *pek*, *v.t.* (*Shak.* pecke) to pitch: to jerk. —*v.i.* to incline: to stumble, esp. of a horse by failing to put the foot down when applied to the chest in certain morbid conditions of the lungs.—**pectoral cross**, a gold cross worn on the breast by bishops, etc.; **pectoral fins**, the anterior paired fins of fishes; **pectoral girdle**, the shoulder-girdle, consisting of shoulder-blade, coracoid, and collar-bone; **pectoral theology**, the theology of those who make much of experience and emotion as guides to a knowledge of divine truth. [L. *pectorālis*—*pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast.]

peculate, *pek'ū-lāt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to appropriate dishonestly to one's own use, pilfer, embezzle. —*ns.* **peculā'tion**; **pec'ulātor.** [L. *pecūlāri*, *-ātus* —*pecūlium*, private property, akin to *pecūnia*, money.]

peculiar, *pi-kū'lyər*, *adj.* own: of one's own: belonging exclusively: privately owned: appropriated: preserved: characteristic: special: very particular: odd, strange.—*n.* private property or right (*obs.*): a parish or church exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop in whose diocese it is placed: anything exempt from ordinary jurisdiction: one of the Peculiar People: a type of unusual kind that has to be specially cast (*print.*).—*v.t.* **pecu'liarise, -ize**, to set apart.—*n.* **peculiarity** (*-li-ar'i-ti*), quality of being peculiar or singular: that which is found in one and in no other: that which marks anything off from others: individuality: oddity.—*adv.* **pecu'liarly.**—*n.* **pecu'lium**, private property, esp. that given by a father to a son, etc.—**Peculiar People**, the Jews, as God's chosen

tones (usu. tonic and dominant) sustained normally in the bass, while other parts move independently. [L. *pedālis*—*pēs*, *pedis*, foot.]

Pedaliaceae, *pi-dā-li-ā'si-ē*, *n.pl.* a family of tubifloral dicotyledons akin to the bignonias. [Gr. *pēdalion*, a rudder, from the keeled fruit.]

pedalier, pedaller, etc. See **pedal.**

pedant, *ped'nt*, *n.* a schoolmaster (*Shak.*): one who is learned without being judicious, whose learning is indigested, or allowed to appear unseasonably: one who attaches too much importance to merely formal matters in scholarship.—*adjs.* **pedantic** (*pid-ant'ik*), **-al**, schoolmasterly: of the character or in the manner of a pedant.—*adv.* **pedant'ically.**—*v.t.* **pedant'icise, -ize** (*-i-sīz*), to make pedantic, give pedantic form to.—*n.* **pedant'icism** (*-i-sizm*), a pedant's expression.—*v.i.* **ped'antise, -ize**, to play the pedant.—*v.t.* to turn into a pedant.—*ns.* **ped'antism**, **pedantry**: **pedanticism**; **pedantoc'racy**, government by pedants; **pedant'ocrat.**—*adj.* **pedantocrat'ic.**—*n.* **ped'antry**, the character or manner of a pedant: a pedantic expression: unduly rigorous formality. [It. *pedante* (perh. through Fr. *pédant*); connection with pedagogue not clear.]

pedate, *ped'āt*, *adj.* footed: foot-like: palmately lobed with the outer lobes deeply cut, or ternately branching with the outer branches forked (*bot.*).—*adv.* **ped'ately.**—*adj.* **pedatifid** (*pi-dat'i-fid*), divided in a pedate manner, but having the divisions connected at the base. [L.

[redacted]

of a starfish or sea-urchin:—*pl.* pedicellā'riae.—*adj.* ped'icellate (or *-dis'*, or *-sel'*), provided with a pedicel. [Botanists' dim. of L. *pēs*, *pedis*, the foot.]

pedicle, *ped'i-kl*, *n*: a little stalk.—*adjs.* **ped'icled**; **pedic'ūlate**, stalked: belonging to the **Pediculā'ti**, the angler-fish order, whose pectoral fins have a wrist-like articulation; **pedic'ulated**. [L. *pediculus*, a little foot—*pēs*, *pedis*, foot.]

Pediculus, *pi-dik'ū-ləs*, *n.* the louse genus: a louse.—*adj.* **pedic'ular**, of lice: lousy.—*ns.* **Pediculā'ris**, the lousewort genus; **pediculā'tion**, **pediculō'sis**, lousiness.—*adj.* **pedic'ulous**, lousy. [L. *pēdiculus*, dim. of *pēdis*, a louse.]

pedicure, *ped'i-kūr*, *n.* the treatment of corns, bunions, or the like: one who treats the feet.—*v.t.* to apply foot-treatment to.—*n.* **ped'icurist.** [L. *pēs*, *pedis*, foot, *cūra*, care.]

pedigree, *ped'i-grē*, *n.* a line of ancestors: a scheme or record of ancestry: lineage: genealogy: distinguished and ancient lineage: derivation, descent: succession, series, set.—*adj.* of known descent, pure-bred, and of good stock.—*adj.* **ped'igreed**, having a pedigree. [App. Fr. *pied de grue*, crane's-foot, from the arrow-head figure in a stemma.]

pediment, *ped'i-mənt*, (*archit.*) *n.* a triangular structure crowning the front of a Greek building, less steeply sloped than a gable: in later architecture a similar structure, triangular, rounded, etc., over a portico, door, window, or niche.—*adjs.* **pedimental** (*-ment'l*); **ped'imented**, fur-

—*ns.* **peel'er**, one who peels: a plunderer: a plant that impoverishes the soil: an instrument or machine for peeling or decorticating; **peel'ing**, the act of stripping: a piece, strip, or shred stripped off: the removing of the layers of a paper overlay, to get a lighter impression (*print.*).—**peel-and-eat'** (*Scot.*), potatoes served in their jackets.—Also *adj.*—**pack and, or, peel**, to have dealings (with; *Scott*); **peel off**, (*aero.*) to leave a flying formation by a particular manoeuvre: (of ship) to veer away from a convoy. [O.E. *pilian*—L. *pīlāre*, to deprive of hair—*pīlus*, a hair; perh. influenced by Fr. *peler*, to skin; cf. pill (2).]

peel, *pēl*, *n.* a stake (*obs.*): a palisaded enclosure (*hist.*): a peel-house.—**peel'-house**, **peel'-tower**, orig. a fortified dwelling-house, usually entered by ladder to the first floor, with vaulted ground floor for cattle, common on the Borders: now loosely used. [A.Fr. *pel*—L. *pālus*, stake.]

peel, *pēl*, *n.* a shovel, esp. a baker's wooden shovel: an instrument for hanging up paper to dry: the blade of an oar (*U.S.*). [O.Fr. *pele*—L. *pāla*, a spade.]

peel. Same as peal (fish).

peeler, *pēl'ər*, *n.* a policeman, from Sir R. *Peel* who established the Irish police (1812-18) and improved those in Britain (1828-30).—*n.* **Peel'ite**, a follower of Peel in the reform of the Corn-laws in 1846.

peen, **pean**, *pēn*, **pane**, *pān*, *n.* the end of a hammer-head opposite the hammering face.—*v.t.* to

Lords; spiritual peer, a bishop or archbishop qualified to sit in the House of Lords; temporal peer, any other member. [O.Fr. (Fr. *pair*)—L. *pār*, *paris*, equal.]

peer, *pēr*, *v.i.* to look narrowly or closely: to look with strain, or with half-closed eyes: to peep: to appear.—*v.t.* to protrude.—*adj.* peer'y, inclined to peer: prying: sly. [Origin unknown: perh. partly M.E. *piren* (cf. L.G. *piren*), influenced by *pere*, aphetic form of appear, partly from *pere* itself.]

peerie, peery, *pēr'i*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a pear-shaped wooden peg-top. [App. pear, pron. *pēr* in Scots.]

peesweep, *pēz'wēp*. See peewit.

peetweet, *pēt'wēt*, (*U.S.*) *n.* the spotted sandpiper. [Imit.]

peever, *pē'vər*, *n.* a tile, slab, or can-lid used in playing hop-scotch: (in *pl.*) hop-scotch.

peevish, *pēv'ish*, *adj.* foolish (*obs.*): vexatious (*obs.*): perverse (*Shak.*): wayward: fretful.—*v.t.* peeve (back-formation), to irritate.—*v.i.* to be fretful: to show fretfulness.—*n.* a fretful mood: a grievance, grouse.—*adv.* peev'ishly.—*n.* peev'ishness. [Origin unknown.]

peewit, pewit, *pē'wit*, also *pū'it*, *n.* the lapwing: its cry.—(*Scot.*) pees'weep, pease'weep, pee'wee. [Imit.]

peg, *peg*, *n.* a pin (esp. of wood): a fixture for hanging a hat or coat on: a pin for tuning a string: a small stake for securing tent-ropes, marking a position, boundary, claim, etc.: a pin for scoring as in cribbage: a pin in a cup to show how far down one may drink: hence a drink, esp. of bra

a size of roofing slate, 10 by 14 in. [Hypocoristic from *Margaret*.]

pegh, Peght. See pech, Pecht.

pegmatite, *peg'mə-tīt*, *n.* graphic granite: a very coarsely crystallised granite, as in dykes and veins: any very coarse-grained igneous rock occurring in like manner.—*adj.* pegmatitic (*-tit'ik*). [Gr. *pēgma*, a bond, framework, from the root of *pēgnynai*, to fasten.]

Pehlevi, *pā'le-vē*, **Pahlavi**, *pä'lä-vē*, *n.* an ancient West Iranian idiom of the Sassanide period (3rd-7th cent. A.D.), largely mixed with Semitic words: the characters used in writing it.—Also *adj.* [Pers. *Pahlavi*, Parthian.]

peignoir, *pen-wär*, *n.* a woman's dressing-gown, esp. one worn when combing the hair: loosely, a morning-gown. [Fr.,—*peigner*—L. *pectināre*, to comb.]

peinct, *pānt*, an obsolete spelling of paint.

peine forte et dure, *pen fōrt ā dür*, (Fr.) strong and severe punishment, a kind of judicial torture.

peirastic, *pī-ras'tik*, *adj.* experimental: tentative. —*adv.* peiras'tically. [Gr. *peirastikos*—*peira*, a trial.]

peise, peize, pease, peaze, peyse, *pāz*, *pēz*, (*obs.*) *n.* weight: a weight: a balance: a blow (*Spens.*). —*v.t.* to balance (*Spens.*, *Shak.*): to poise (*Spens.*): to put weights on, weigh down (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) to press or settle downwards. [O.Fr. *peis*, weight, *peser*, to weigh; cf. poise.]

pejorate, *pē'jər-āt*, *pi'*, *v.t.* to make worse.—*n.* pejorā'tion, a making or becoming worse:

pelham, *pel′əm* (often *cap.*), *n.* a type of bit, a combination of the curb and snaffle designs. [Perh. name *Pelham.*]

pelican, *pel′i-kən*, *n.* a large water-fowl, with enormous pouched bill, fabled in the Middle Ages to wound its breast and feed its young with its blood: an alembic with beaks that lead back to the body—used for continuous distillation: a dentist's beaked instrument: an old species of ordnance, or its shot.—**pel′ican-fish**, a deep-sea fish (Eurypharynx) with enormous mouth and very little body; **pel′ican-flower**, the goose-flower, an Aristolochia with a gigantic flower; **pel′ican's-foot′**, a marine gasteropod mollusc (*Aporrhais pes-pelicani*): its shell, with a lip like a webbed foot.—**pelican in her piety** (*her.*), a pelican with wings indorsed, feeding her young with her blood. [L.L. *pelicānus*—Gr. *pelekan*, *-ānos*, pelican; cf. *pelekās*, *-āntos*, a woodpecker, and *pelekys*, an axe.]

pelisse, *pe-lēs′*, *n.* orig. a fur-lined or fur garment, esp. a military cloak: a lady's long mantle: formerly, a young child's out-of-door coat. [Fr.,—L.L. *pellicea* (*vestis*)—L. *pellis*, a skin.]

pelite, *pē′līt*, *n.* any rock derived from clay or mud.—*adj.* **pēlitic** (*-lit′ik*).—*ns.* **pē′loid**, any naturally produced medium used in medical practice as a cataplasm; **pēlol′ogy**; **pēlother′apy**, treatment by mud baths and the like. [Gr. *pēlos*, clay, mud.]

pell, *pel*, (*obs.*) *n.* a skin or hide: a roll of parchment. [O.Fr. *pel* (Fr. *peau*)—L. *pellis*, a skin or hide.]

pelmet, *pel′mit*, *n.* a fringe, valance, or other device hiding a curtain rod. [Perh. Fr. *palmette.*]

Pelopid, *pel′ō-pid*, a descendant of *Pelops*, son of Tantalus, and grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

Peloponnesian, *pel-ō-pə-nē′sh(y)ən*, *-zh(y)ən*, *-zyən*, *adj.* of the *Peloponnesus* or Peloponnese, the southern peninsula of Greece.—*n.* a native thereof.—**Peloponnesian War**, a war between Athens and Sparta, 431-404 B.C. [Gr. *Peloponnēsos*, Peloponnese—*Pelops* (see foregoing), *nēsos*, an island.]

peloria, *pi-lō′ri-ə*, *-lö′ri-ə*, *n.* regularity in a normally irregular flower.—Also **pelorism** (*pel′ər-izm*), **pel′ory**.—*adjs.* **peloric** (*pi-lor′ik*), **pel′orised**. [Gr. *pelōr*, a monster.]

pelorus, *pel-ōr′əs*, *-ör′*, *n.* a kind of compass. [Perh. *Pelorus*, Hannibal's pilot.]

pelota, *pel-ō′ta*, *n.* a ball-game resembling fives, of Basque origin. [Sp. *pelota*, ball.]

pelt, *pelt*, *n.* a raw hide: a hawk's prey when killed, especially when torn.—*n.* **pelt′ry**, the skins of animals with the fur on them: furs.—**pelt′monger**, a dealer in skins. [App. a back-formation from *peltry*—O.Fr. *pelleterie*—L. *pellis*, a skin.]

pelt, *pelt*, *v.t.* to assail (formerly with repeated blows, now usu.) with showers of missiles, or of words, reproaches, pamphlets, etc.: to drive by showers of missiles: to shower.—*v.i.* to shower blows or missiles: to beat vigorously, as rain, hail: to speak angrily: to speed.—

weir: animals kept in, and enough to fill, a pen.—*v.t.* to put or keep in a pen: to confine: to dam:—*pr.p.* penn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* penned or pent.—**pen'fold**, a fold for penning cattle or sheep: a pound.—**submarine pen**, a dock for a submarine, esp. if protected from attack from above by a deep covering of concrete. [O.E. *penn*, pen.]

pen, *pen*, *n.* a large feather: a flight-feather: a quill: a cuttle-bone: an instrument used for writing (with ink or otherwise), formerly made of a quill, but now of other materials: a nib: a nib with a holder: writing: literary style: an author.—*v.t.* to write, to commit to paper:—*pr.p.* penn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* penned.—*n.* **pen'ful**, as much ink as a pen can take at a dip: as much as the reservoir of a fountain-pen can hold: what one can write with one dip of ink.—*adj.* **penned**, written: quilled.—*n.* **penn'er** (*arch.*), a case for carrying pens.—*n.* **pen'-and-ink'**, writing materials: a pen drawing.—*adj.* writing: written: executed with pen and ink, as a drawing.—**pen'-case**, a receptacle for a pen or pens; **pen'craft**, penmanship: the art of composition; **pen'-driver**, a clerk; **pen'-feather**, a quill feather: pin-feather (*dial.*).—*adj.* **pen'-feathered.**—**pen'-friend, -pal**, an otherwise unknown person (usu. abroad) with whom one corresponds; **pen'-gun**, (*Scot.*), a popgun made of a quill; **pen'holder**, a rod on which a nib may be fixed; **pen'knife**, orig. a knife for making or mending pens: a small pocket-knife; **pen'man**, one skilled in handwriting: a writer or

hardship.—*v.t.* to impose penance on. [O.Fr.; cf. penitence.]

Penang-lawyer, *pē-nang'-lö'yər*, *n.* a walking stick made from the stem of a prickly dwarf palm (*Licuala acutifida*): misapplied to a Malacca cane. [*Penang*, its place of origin, and lawyer, or poss. from Malay *pinang liyar*, wild areca, or *pinang láyor*, fire-dried areca.]

penannular, *pen-an'ū-lər*, or *pēn-*, *adj.* in the form of an almost complete ring. [L. *paene*, almost, *annulāris*, annular.]

penates, *pe-nā'tēz*, *pe-nä'tāz*, *n.pl.* the household gods of a Roman family. [L. *penātēs*, prob. from the root found in *penus*, provisions, store-room, *penes*, in the house of, *penetrāre*, to penetrate.]

pence, *pens*, *n.* a plural of penny.

penchant, *pā-shā*, *n.* inclination: decided taste: bias. [Fr., pr.p. of *pencher*, to incline—assumed L.L. *pendicāre*—L. *pendēre*, to hang.]

pencil, *pen'sl*, *n.* a fine paint-brush: a small tuft of hairs: a writing or drawing instrument that leaves a streak of blacklead, chalk, slate, or other solid matter, esp. one of blacklead enclosed in wood and sharpened as required: a small stick of various materials shaped like a lead-pencil, for medical, cosmetic, or other purpose: the art of painting or drawing: a system of straight lines meeting in a point (*geom.*): a set of rays of light diverging from or converging to a point: a narrow beam of light.—*v.t.* to paint, draw, write, or mark with a pencil: to apply a pencil to:—*pr.p.* pen'cilling; *pa.t.* and by a dome springing from a square base (*archit.*): part of a groined vault resting on one pier.—*adv.* **pen′dently.**—*ns.* **pen′dicle,** a pendant: a dependency or appendage: something attached to another, as a privilege, or a small piece of ground for cultivation; **pen′dicler,** the tenant of a pendicle.—**pen′dant-post,** a post placed against a wall, usu. resting on a corbel or capital, with a tie-beam or hammer-beam fixed to its upper end. [Fr. *pendant*, pr.p. of *pendre*, to hang—L. *pendēns*, *-entis*—pr.p. of *pendēre*, to hang.]

pendente lite, *pen-den′tē lī′tē*, *pen-den′te li′te*, (L.) during the process of litigation.

pendragon, *pen-drag′ən*, *n.* an ancient British supreme chief.—*n.* **pendrag′onship.** [W. *pen*, head, *dragon*, a dragon, dragon-standard.]

pendulum, *pen′dū-ləm*, *n.* theoretically, a heavy material point suspended by a weightless thread, free to swing without friction (*simple pendulum*): any weight so hung from a fixed point as to swing freely (*compound pendulum*): the swinging weight which regulates the movement of a clock: anything that swings or is free to swing to and fro:—*pl.* **pen′dulums.**—*adj.* **pen′dular,** relating to a pendulum.—*v.i.* **pen′dulate,** to swing, vibrate.—*adj.* **pen′duline,** building a pendulous nest.—*n.* **pendulos′ity.**—*adj.* **pen′dulous,** hanging loosely: swinging freely: drooping: dangling: overhanging: suspended from the top: floating in air or space.—*adv.* **pen′dulously.**—*n.* **pen′dulousness.**—**compensation pendulum,** a pendulum so constructed that its rod is not much altered in length by changes of temperature. [Neut.

or the corresponding Breton words, though the great auk had a black head with two white patches: conjectures are *pin-wing*, and L. *pinguis*, fat.]

penguin. Same as pinguin (2).

peni. Spenserian spelling of penny.

penicillate, *pen-i-sil′it*, *āt*, *pen′*, *adj.* tufted: forming a tuft: brush-shaped.—*adj.* **penicill′iform,** paint-brush-shaped.—*ns.* **penicill′in,** a group of substances that stop the growth of bacteria, extracted from moulds, esp. *Penicillium notatum*, of the genus of fungi, **Penicill′ium** (*Ascomycetes*; see *ascus*), which includes also the mould of jam, cheese, etc. (*P. glaucum*). [L. *pēnicillus*, paint-brush, dim. of *pēnis*, tail.]

penie. Spenserian spelling of penny.

peninsula, *pen-in′sū-lə*, *n.* a piece of land that is almost an island.—*adj.* **penin′sular.**—*n.* **peninsular′ity.**—*v.t.* **penin′sulate,** to form into a peninsula.—**Peninsular War,** the war in Spain and Portugal carried on by Great Britain against Napoleon's marshals (1808-14).—**The Peninsula,** Spain and Portugal. [L. *paeninsula*—*paene*, almost, *īnsula*, an island.]

penis, *pē′nis*, *n.* the external male organ:—*pl.* **pē′nes** (*-nēz*).—*adj.* **pē′nial.** [L. *pēnis*, orig. a tail.]

penistone, *pen′i-stən*, *n.* a coarse frieze, formerly made at *Penistone* in Yorkshire.

penitent, *pen′i-tənt*, *adj.* suffering pain or sorrow for sin with will to amend: contrite: repentant: expressing sorrow for sin: undergoing penance: appropriate to penance.—*n.* one who sorrows for sin: one who has confessed sea-pens.—*adj*. pennatulā'ceous. [Fem. of L. *pennātulus*, winged—*penna*.]

penneeck, penneech, *pen-ek'*, (*Scott*) *n*. an old card-game with a new trump for every trick.

pennill, *pen'il*, *n*. a form of Welsh improvised verse:—*pl*. pennill'ion.—pennill'ion-sing'ing, a Welsh mode of singing in which the singer has to change words and measure according to the variations of his accompanist on the harp. [Welsh.]

pennine, *pen'in*, *n*. a mineral of the chlorite group found in the *Pennine* Alps, a hydrous silicate of aluminium, magnesium, and iron.—Also penn'inite (*in-it*).

Pennisetum, *pen-i-sē'təm*, *n*. a genus, mainly African, of grasses with bristles around the spikelets, including bulrush millet or pearl millet. [L. *penna*, feather, *saeta*, bristle.]

pennon, *pen'ən*, *n*. a mediaeval knight-bachelor's ensign: a flag or streamer attached to a lance: a flag: a long narrow flag or streamer: a pinion or wing (*Milt*.).—*n*. penn'oncelle, pen'oncelle, penn'oncel, pen'oncel, a small flag like a pennon. —*adj*. penn'oned, bearing a pennon. [O.Fr. *penon*, streamer, arrow-feather, prob.—L. *penna*, feather.]

penny, *pen'i*, *n*. a coin, originally silver, later copper, bronze from 1860, formerly worth 1/12 of a shilling, or 1/240 of a pound, now (new penny) equal to a hundredth part of £1: its value: applied to various more or less similar coins: a cent (*U.S.*): a small sum: money in general: a

very little, at a time; not a penny the worse, never a whit the worse; pennies from heaven, money obtained without effort and unexpectedly; Peter's pence, Rome-scot, a tax or tribute of a silver penny paid to the Pope—in England perhaps from the time of Offa of Mercia, in Ireland from Henry II, abolished under Henry VIII: a similar tax elsewhere: a voluntary contribution to the Pope in modern times; the penny drops, now I (etc.) understand; turn an honest penny, to earn some money honestly; two a penny, in abundant supply and of little value. [O.E. *penig*, oldest form *pending*; cf. Ger. *pfennig*; Du. *penning*; O.N. *penningr*.]

pennyroyal, *pen-i-roi'əl*, *n*. a species of mint (*Mentha pulegium*) once esteemed in medicine: a related plant, *Hedeoma pulegioides* (*U.S.*). [M.E. *puliol real*—A.Fr. *puliol real*—L. *pūleium*, *pūlegium*, pennyroyal, and *regālis*, *-e*, royal.]

pennywinkle. Same as periwinkle (2).

penology, *pē-nol'ə-ji*, *n*. the study of punishment in its relation to crime: the management of prisons. —*adj*. penological (*-nə-loj'*).—*n*. penologist (*-nol'ə-jist*). [Gr. *poinē*, punishment, *logos*, discourse.]

pensée, *pā-sā*, (Fr.) thought.

pensieroso, *pen-sye-rō'sō*, (It.) melancholy: thoughtful.

pensil, *pen'sl*, *n*. a small pennon. [A.Fr. *pencel*, dim. of *penon*, pennon.]

pensile, *pen'sil*, *-sil*, *adj*. hanging: suspended: overhanging: building a hanging nest.—*ns*.

defence against demons; **Pentacrinus** (*-ak'rin-əs*; Gr. *krinon*, lily), a genus of fossil crinoids, in the form of a feathery five-rayed star on a long pentagonal stalk.—*adj.* **pentac'rinoid**, like, or akin to, *Pentacrinus*.—*n.* a young form of some crinoids that resembles *Pentacrinus*.—*adj.* **pent'act** (Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, ray), five-rayed.—*n.* a five-rayed sponge spicule.—*adjs.* **pentactinal** (*-ak'tin-əl*, or *-ak-ti'nəl*); **pentacy'clic** (Gr. *kyklos*, wheel), having five whorls.—*n.* **pent'ad** (Gr. *pentas*, *-ados*), a set of five things: a period of five years or five days: an atom, element or radical with a combining power of five.—Also *adj.*—*adjs.* **pentad'ic**; **pentadac'tyl**, **pentadac'tyle** (*-til*; Gr. *daktylos*, finger, toe), having five digits.—*n.* a person with five fingers and five toes.—*adjs.* **pentadactyl'ic**, **pentadac'tylous**.—*ns.* **pentadac'tylism**; **pentadac'tyly**.—*adj.* **pentadel'phous** (Gr. *adelphos*, brother), having five bundles of stamens: united in five bundles.—*n.* **pentagon** (*pen'tə-gon*; Gr. *pentagōnon*—*gōniā*, angle), a rectilineal plane figure having five angles and five sides (*geom.*): a fort with five bastions: (*cap.*) headquarters of the U.S. armed forces at Washington—from the shape of the building.—*adj.* **pentagonal** (*pen-tag'ən-əl*).—*adv.* **pentag'onally**.—*ns.* **pen'tagram** (Gr. *pentagrammon*—*gramma*, a letter), a stellate pentagon or five-pointed star: a magic figure of that form; **pen'tagraph**, a wrong form of pantograph.—*n.pl.* **Pentagynia** (*jin'i-ə*; Gr. *gynē*, a woman, in the sense of female; *obs.*), a Linnaean order of plants (in various classes) with five pistils.—*adjs.* **pentagyn'ian**,

volumed—*teuchos*, a tool; later, a book), the first five books of the Old Testament.—*adj.* **pentateuch'al**.—*ns.* **pentath'lete**, a competitor in the pentathlon; **pentath'lon** (Gr. *pentathlon*—*athlon*, contest), a contest in five exercises—wrestling, disk-throwing, spear-throwing, leaping, running: a five-event contest at the modern Olympic games from 1906-1924: a five-event Olympic games contest for women: (**modern pentathlon**) an Olympic games contest consisting of swimming, cross-country riding and running, fencing and revolver-shooting—also (Latin) **pentath'lum**.—*adjs.* **pentatomic** (*pent-ə-tom'ik*; Gr. *atomos*, atom), having five atoms, esp. five atoms of replaceable hydrogen: pentavalent; **pentatonic** (*pent-ə-ton'ik*; Gr. *tonos*, tone), consisting of five tones or notes—applied esp. to a scale, a major scale with the fourth and seventh omitted; **pentavalent** (*pen-tə-vā'lənt*, *pen-tav'ə-lənt*), having a valency of five.—*n.* **pentazocine** (*pen-tā'zə-sēn*), a pain-killing drug believed to be non-addictive. [Gr. *pente*, five.]

penteconter, *pen-ti-kon'tər*, *n.* an ancient Greek ship with fifty oars. [Gr. *pentēkontērēs*—*pentēkonta*, fifty.]

Pentecost, *pent'i-kost*, *n.* a Jewish festival held on the fiftieth day after the Passover: the festival of Whitsuntide, seven weeks after Easter.—*adj.* **Pentecost'al**.—*n.pl.* offerings formerly made to the parish priest at Whitsuntide. [Gr. *pentēkostē* (*hēmerā*), fiftieth (day).]

Pentelic, **-an**, *pen-tel'ik*, *-ən*, *adjs.* of Mount *Pentel'icus* near Athens, famous for the marble *paenultima* (*syllaba*, etc.)—*paene*, almost, *ultimus*, last.]

penumbra, *pen-um'brə*, *n*. a partial or lighter shadow round the perfect or darker shadow of an eclipse: the less dark border of a sun-spot or any similar spot: the part of a picture where the light and shade blend into each other.—*adj*. **penum'bral**. [L. *paene*, almost, *umbra*, shade.]

penury, *pen'ū-ri*, *n*. want: great poverty.—*adj*. **penū'rious**, in want (*obs*.): scanty (*obs*.): niggardly: miserly.—*adv*. **penū'riously**.—*n*. **penū'riousness**. [L. *paenūria*.]

peon, *pē'on*, *n*. a day-labourer, esp. formerly in Spanish-speaking America, one working off a debt by bondage: in India (*pūn*) a foot-soldier, a policeman (*hist*.), a messenger.—*ns*. **pē'onage**, **pē'onism**, agricultural servitude of the above kind. [Sp. *peón* and Port. *peão*—L.L. *pedō*, *-ōnis*, a foot-soldier—L. *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot.]

peony, **paeony**, *pē'ə-ni*, *n*. any plant of the genus Paeonia, of the buttercup family, with large showy crimson or white globular flowers: its flower.—Also (formerly) **pi'on(e)y**. [O.E. *peonie* and O.Fr. (Northern) *pione* (Fr. *pivoine*)—L. *paeōnia*—Gr. *paiōniā*—*Paiōn*, *Paiān*, physician of the gods (see Paean), from its use in medicine.]

people, *pē'pl*, *n*. a nation: a community: a body of persons held together by belief in common origin, speech, culture, political union, or other bond: a set of persons: transferred to a set of animals as if forming a nation—in these senses

ery, having the qualities of pepper: pungent: hot, choleric.—*adj*. **pepper-and-salt'**, mingled black and white.—**pepp'er-box**, a pepper pot: a turret or other object of similar shape; **pepp'er-cake**, a kind of spiced cake or gingerbread; **pepp'er-caster**, **-castor**, a pepper-pot; **pepp'er-corn**, the dried berry of the pepper plant: something of little value.—*adj*. like a peppercorn, as the small tight knots in which certain African peoples wear their hair: trivial, nominal, as *peppercorn rent*.—*adj*. **pepp'ercorny**.—**pepp'er-gin'gerbread** (*Shak*.), hot-spiced gingerbread; **pepp'er-grass**, any cress of the genus Lepidium: pillwort (Pilularia); **pepp'ermill**, a small hand-mill in which peppercorns are ground; **pepp'ermint**, an aromatic and pungent species of mint (*Mentha piperita*): a liquor distilled from it: a lozenge flavoured with it; **pepp'ermint-drop**, a confection so flavoured; **pepp'er-pot**, a pot or bottle with a perforated top for sprinkling pepper: a West Indian dish of cassareep, flesh or dried fish, and vegetables, esp. green okra and chillies; **pepp'erwort**, a cress of the genus Lepidium, esp. dittander (*L. latifolium*).—**Jamaica pepper**, allspice; **long pepper**, the fruit of *Piper longum*; **Negro pepper**, the produce of Xylopia (fam. Anonaceae), also called Ethiopian pepper. [O.E. *pipor*—L. *piper*—Gr. *peperi*—Sans. *pippali*.]

Pepper's ghost, *pep'erz gōst*, *n*. a phantom produced on the stage by a

per, *pûr*, *pər*, *pfx* (1) in chemistry, indicating the highest degree of combination with oxygen or other element or radical; (2) (no longer a living prefix) in words from Latin, through, beyond, or thoroughly, or indicating destruction.

peracute, *pûr-ə-kūt'*, *adj*. very sharp or violent. [L. *peracūtus*—*per-*, thoroughly, *acūtus*, sharp.]

peradventure, *pûr-əd-ven'chər*, *adv*. by adventure: by chance: perhaps.—*n*. uncertainty: question. [O.Fr. *per* (or *par*) *aventure*, by chance.]

peraeon, peraeopod. See **pereion.**

perai, *pē-rī'*. See **piranha.**

perambulate, *pər-am'bū-lāt*, *v.t*. to walk through, about, around, up and down, or over: to pass through for the purpose of surveying: to beat the bounds of: to patrol: to wheel in a perambulator.—*v.i*. to walk about.—*ns*. **perambulā'tion**, act of perambulating: a survey or inspection by travelling through: beating the bounds: the district within which a person has the right of inspection; **peram'bulātor**, one who perambulates: a wheel for measuring distances on roads: a light carriage for a child.—*adj*. **peram'bulatory.** [L. *perambulāre*, *-ātum*—*per*, through, *ambulāre*, to walk.]

percale, *per-käl'*, *pər-kāl'*, *n*. a closely woven French cambric.—*n*. **percaline** (*pûr-kə-lēn'*, or *pûr'-*), a glossy cotton cloth. [Fr.; cf. Pers. *purgālah*, rag.]

percase, *pər-kās'*, (*obs*.) *adv*. perchance: perhaps. [L. *per*, through, by, *casus*, a chance, a fall.]

perce, *pûrs*, (*Spens*.) same as pierce.—Also (*infin*.)

special uses): a pole serving as a navigation mark: a pole joining the fore and hind gear of some vehicles: a bar or frame for stretching cloth for examination: a bar for fixing leather for softening treatment: a peg or bar for hanging things on (*obs*.): a rod for a bird to alight, sit, or roost on: anything serving the purpose for a bird, a person, or anything else: a high seat: a rod or pole, a measure of 5½ yards or (*square perch*) 30¼ square yards: a measure of stonework, 24¾ or 25 cubic feet.—*v.i*. to alight, sit or roost on a perch: to be set on high: to be balanced on a high or narrow footing: to settle.—*v.t*. to place, as on a perch: to stretch, examine, or treat on a perch.—*adj*. **perch'ed** (*Milt*.), having perches.—*ns*. **perch'er**, a bird with feet adapted for perching; **perch'ing**, examination of cloth on a perch: a process of leather-softening.—*adj*. with feet adapted for perching: insessorial.—**perched block**, a block of rock transported by land-ice and left aloft, often in an unstable position, when the ice retires; **perching birds**, the Passeriformes. [Fr. *perche*—L. *pertica*, a rod.]

perchance, *pər-chäns'*, *adv*. by chance: as it may happen: perhaps. [A.Fr. *par chance*.]

percheron, *per-shə-rɔ̃*, *pûr'shə-ron*, *n*. a draught-horse of a breed originating in La *Perche* in Southern Normandy.—Also *adj*. [Fr.]

perchloric, *pər-klō'rik*, *klö'rik*, *adj*. containing more oxygen than chloric acid—applied to an oily explosive acid,

[redacted]

a hammer strikes a percussion-cap; percuss'ion-pow'der, powder that explodes on being struck—fulminating powder.—bulb of percussion (see bulb). [L. *percussiō*, *-ōnis*—*percutĕre*, *percussum*—pfx. *per-*, thoroughly, *quatĕre*, to shake.]

percutaneous, *pər-kū-tā'ni-əs*, *adj.* done or applied through the skin.—*adv.* percutā'neously. [L. *per*, through, *cutis*, the skin.]

percutient. See percuss.

perdendo, *per-den'do*, (*mus.*) *adj.* and *adv.* dying away in volume of tone and in speed.—Also perden'dosi (*-sē*). [It.]

perdie, **perdy**, *pər-dē'*, sometimes *pûr'dē*, (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) *adv.* assuredly.—Also pardi(e)', pardy'. [O.Fr. *par dé*, by God.]

perdition, *pər-dish'ən*, *n.* loss: ruin: utter loss or ruin: the utter loss of happiness in a future state: hell.—*adj.* perdi'tionable. [L. *perditiō*, *-ōnis*—*perdĕre*, *perditum*—pfx. *per-*, entirely, *dăre*, to give, give up.]

perdu, **perdue**, *pər-dū'*, *adj.* lost to view: concealed: in a post of extreme danger (*obs.*): on a forlorn hope or on a desperate enterprise (*obs.*): reckless.—*n.* an outlying sentinel (*Shak.*): one lying in concealment or ambush: one on a forlorn hope (*obs.*).—lie perdu(e) (*mil.*), to lie in ambush, concealed and on the watch. [Fr., pa.p. of *perdre*, to lose—L. *perdĕre*, to destroy; see preceding.]

perduellion, *pər-dū-el'yən*, *n.* treason. [L. *perduelliō*, *-ōnis*.]

perdurable, *pər-dūr'ə-bl* (*Shak.* *pûr'*), *adj.* very durable, long continued: everlasting

taining the gills throughout life.—*adj.* and *n.* perenn'ibranch (*-brangk*).

perfay, *pər-fā'*, (*arch.*) *interj.* by my faith. [O.Fr. *par fei*.]

perfect, *pûr'fekt*, *-fikt*, *adj.* done thoroughly or completely: completed: mature: complete: having all organs in a functional condition: having androecium and gynaeceum in the same flower: completely skilled or versed: thoroughly known or acquired: exact: exactly conforming to definition or theory: flawless: having every moral excellence: sheer, utter: completely contented (*Shak.*): certain, convinced (*Shak.*): of the simpler kind of consonance (*mus.*): triple (*old music*; applied to time).—*n.* the perfect tense: a verb in the perfect tense.—*v.t.* perfect (*pər-fekt'*, or *pûr'*), to make perfect: to finish: to teach fully, to make fully skilled in anything: to print the second side of.—*ns.* perfectā'tion (*rare*); perfect'er (or *pûr'*).—*n.pl.* perfect'i (*-ī*), a body of Catharists in the 12th and 13th centuries, of very strict lives.—*ns.* perfectibil'ian, a believer in the perfectibility of mankind; perfect'ibilism, the belief that man is capable of becoming perfect or of progressing indefinitely towards perfection; perfect'ibilist; perfectibil'ity, capability of becoming perfect: perfectibilism.—*adj.* perfect'ible, capable of becoming perfect.—*ns.* perfec'tion, state of being perfect: a quality in perfect degree: the highest state or degree: an embodiment of the perfect: loosely, a degree of excellence approaching the perfect.—*v.t.* per-basely violating faith.—*adv*. perfid'iously.—*ns*. perfid'iousness, perfidy (*pûr'fid-i*). [L. *perfidōsus—perfidia*, faithlessness—pfx. *per-*, implying destruction, *fidēs*, faith.]

perfoliate, *pər-fō'li-āt*, *adj*. (of a leaf) having the base joined around the stem, so as to appear pierced by the stem—orig. said of the stem passing through the leaf, or of the plant. [L. *per*, through, *folium*, a leaf.]

perforate, *pûr'fə-rāt*, *v.t.* to bore through or into: to pierce or to make a hole through: to penetrate: to pass through by a hole.—*adj*. pierced by a hole or holes: having an aperture: dotted with pellucid dots (*bot*.): pierced by rows of small holes for easy separation (as postage-stamps).—*adj*. per'forable.—*n*. per'forans, the long flexor muscle of the toes, or the deep flexor muscle of the fingers, whose tendons pass through those of the perforatus.—*adj*. per'forant, perforating.—*n*. perforation (*pûr-fə-rā'shən*), act of making a hole: formation of a hole or aperture: condition of being perforated: a hole through or into anything: a series, or one of a series, of small holes, as for ease in tearing paper.—*adj*. per'forātive, having the power to pierce.—*ns*. per'forātor, one who bores: a boring instrument or organ; perforatus (*pûr-fə-rā'təs*), the short flexor of the toes or the superficial flexor of the fingers. [L. *perforāre*, *-ātum*—*per*, through, *forāre*, to bore.]

perforce, *pər-fōrs'*, *-förs'*, *adv*. by force: of necessity. [O.Fr. *par force*.]

pergameneous, *pûr-gə-mē'ni-əs*, *adj*. parchment-like.—*adj*. pergamentaceous (*-mən-tā'shəs*), parchment-like. [L. *pergamēna*; see parchment.]

pergola, *pûr'gə-lə*, *n*. a structure with climbing plants along a walk. [It.,—L. *pergula*, a shed.]

pergunnah. See pargana.

perhaps, *pər-haps'*, *adv*. it may be: possibly: as it may happen. [From the pl. of hap, after the model of peradventure, percase, perchance.]

peri, *pē'ri*, *n*. a Persian fairy. [Pers. *parī* or *perī*, a fairy.]

peri-, *per'i-*, *pə-ri'-*, *pfx*. around. [Gr. *peri*, around.]

periagua, *per-i-ä'gwa*. See piragua.

periaktos, *per-i-ak'tos*, *n*. in the ancient Greek theatre, a tall revolving prism at the side of the stage, giving change of scene. [Gr., revolving.]

perianth, *per'i-anth*, (*bot*.) *n*. calyx and corolla together, esp. when not clearly distinguishable.—Also *adj*. [Gr. *peri*, around, *anthos*, flower.]

periapt, *per'i-apt*, (*Shak*.) *n*. an amulet. [Gr. *periapton*, something hung round—*peri*, *haptein*, to fasten.]

periblem, *per'i-blem*, (*bot*.) *n*. the layer of primary meristem from which the cortex is formed, covering the plerome. [Gr. *periblēma*, garment, mantle—*peri*, *ballein*, to throw.]

peribolos, *per-ib'o-los*, *n*. a precinct: its enclosing wall.—Also (Latinised) perib'olus. [Gr.,—*peri*, *ballein*, to throw.]

pericardium, *per-i-kär'di-əm*, (*anat*.) *n*. the sac round the heart

[redacted]

forming a protective outer covering in plants.—*adj.* **periderm'al.** [Gr. *peri*, *derma*, skin.]

peridesmium, *per-i-des'mi-əm*, (*anat.*) *n.* the areolar tissue round a ligament. [Gr. *peri*, *desmos*, a band.]

peridinian, *per-i-din'i-ən*, *n.* a dinoflagellate.—*n.* **Peridin'ium**, a genus of dinoflagellates. [Gr. *peri*, *dinos*, a whirl.]

peridium, *pər-id'i-əm*, *n.* the outer coat of a fungus fruit-body.—*adj.* **perid'ial.** [Latinised from Gr. *pēridion*, dim. of *pērā*, a wallet.]

peridot, *per'i-dot*, **peridote**, *-dōt*, *n.* olivine: a green olivine used in jewellery.—*adj.* **peridŏt'ic.**—*n.* **peridotite** (*-dō'tīt*), a coarse-grained igneous rock mainly composed of olivine, usually with other ferro-magnesian minerals but little or no feldspar. [Fr. *péridot*; origin unknown.]

peridrome, *per'i-drōm*, *n.* the space between cell and surrounding pillars in an ancient temple. [Gr. *peridromos*, running round—*peri*, *dromos*, a run.]

periegesis, *per-i-ē-jē'sis*, *n.* a description in manner of a tour: a progress or journey through. [Gr. *periēgēsis*—*peri*, *hēgeesthai*, to lead.]

perigastric, *per-i-gas'trik*, *adj.* surrounding the alimentary canal.—*n.* **perigastrī'tis**, inflammation of the outer surface of the stomach. [Gr. *peri*, *gastēr*, belly.]

perigee, *per'i-jē*, (*astron.*) *n.* the point of the moon's orbit at which it is nearest the earth—opp. to *apogee*.—*adjs.* **perigē'al, perigē'an.** [Gr. *perigeion*, neut. of *perigeios*, round or near the earth—*peri*, *gē*, earth.]

perigenesis, *per-i-jen'i-sis*, *n.* reproduction (according to Haeckel's theory) by transmission not only of chemical material but of vibrations of plastidules. [Gr. *peri*, *genesis*, generation.]

part of the body between the genital organs and the anus.—*adj.* **perinae'al, perinē'al.** [Latinised from Gr. *perinaion*.]

perinatal, *per-i-nā'tl*, *adj.* pertaining to the period between the seventh month of pregnancy and the first week of life. [Pfx. peri-, and natal.]

perineurium, *per-i-nū'ri-əm*, *n.* the sheath of connective tissue about a bundle of nerve fibres.—*adj.* **perineu'ral.**—*n.* **perineuri'tis**, inflammation of the perineurium. [Gr. *peri*, *neuron*, nerve.]

period, *pē'ri-əd*, *n.* the time in which anything runs its course: an interval of time at the end of which events recur in the same order: the time required for a complete oscillation—reciprocal of the frequency: the time of a complete revolution of a heavenly body about its primary: the difference between two successive values of a variable for which a function has the same value: the recurring part of a circulating decimal: a set of figures (usu. three) in a large number marked off e.g. by commas: a series of chemical elements represented in a horizontal row of the periodic table: a stretch of time: a long stretch, an age: one of the main divisions of geological time: a stage or phase in history, in a man's life and development, in a disease, or in any course of events: a time: a division of the school day, the time of one lesson: the end of a course: a recurring time: menstrual discharge: an end: a goal: a complete sentence, esp. one of elaborate construction: in music, a division analogous to a sentence: (in *pl.*) rounded rolling rhetoric: a mark (.) at the end of a sentence—a full stop, the word is inserted at the end of a sentence to emphasise the finality of the statement: a rhythmical division in Greek verse.—*adj.*

branch of dentistry concerned with periodontal diseases. [Gr. *peri*, *odous*, *odontos*, tooth.]

Periophthalmus, *per-i-of-thal'məs*, *n.* a genus of fishes, allied to gobies, with protruding mobile eyes and pectoral fins used as legs. [Latinised from Gr. *peri*, *ophthalmos*, eye.]

periosteum, *per-i-os'ti-əm*, *n.* a tough fibrous membrane covering the surface of bones.—Also **per'iost**.—*adjs.* **perios'teal**; **periostit'ic**.—*n.* **periosti'tis**, inflammation of the periosteum. [Gr. *periosteon* (neut. adj.)—*peri*, *osteon*, a bone.]

periostracum, *per-i-os'trə-kəm*, *n.* the horny outer layer of a mollusc's shell. [Latinised from Gr. *peri*, *ostrakon*, shell.]

periotic, *per-i-ō'tik*, *-ot'ik*, *adj.* around the inner ear.—*n.* a periotic bone. [Gr. *peri*, *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear.]

peripatetic, *per-i-pə-tet'ik*, *adj.* walking about: Aristotelian: of e.g. a teacher, itinerant.—*n.* a pedestrian: an itinerant: an Aristotelian.—*adj.* **peripatet'ical**.—*n.* **peripatet'icism** (*-i-sizm*), the philosophy of Aristotle. [Gr. *peripatētikos*—*peripatos*, a walk—*peri*, *pateein*, to walk. Aristotle is said to have taught in the walks of the Lyceum at Athens.]

Peripatus, *pər-ip'ə-təs*, *n.* a genus of arthropods of the Onychophora, showing affinities with worms. [Gr. *peripa*

to ruin: to cause to decay: to distress with cold, hunger, etc.—*n.* **perishabil'ity**.—*adj.* **per'ishable**, that may perish: subject to speedy decay.—*n.* that which is perishable: (in *pl.*) food or other stuff liable to rapid deterioration.—*n.* **per'ishableness**.—*adv.* **per'ishably**.—*adj.* **per'ished**, distressed by cold, hunger, etc. (*coll.* or *dial.*): weakened or injured by age or exposure.—*n.* **per'isher** (*slang*), a reprehensible and annoying person.—*adj.* **per'ishing** (*coll.* or *dial.*), freezingly cold: vaguely used as a pejorative.—Also *adv.*—*adv.* **per'ishingly**. [O.Fr. *perir*, pr.p. *perissant*—L. *perīre*, *perītum*, to perish—pfx. *per-*, *īre*, to go.]

perisperm, *per'i-spûrm*, (*bot.*) *n.* nutritive tissue in a seed derived from the nucellus.—*adj.* **perisper'mic**. [Gr. *peri*, *sperma*, seed.]

perispomenon, *per-i-spō'mən-on*, *adj.* having a circumflex accent on the last syllable.—*n.* a word so accented. [Gr., drawn round, circumflexed—*peri*, *spaein*, to pull, pluck.]

perissodactyl, *pər-is-ō-dak'til*, *adj.* having an odd number of toes.—*n.* an animal of the **Perissodac'tyla**, a division of ungulates with an odd number of toes on the hindfoot—horse, tapir, rhinoceros, and extinct kinds (distinguished from the *Artiodactyla*).—*adjs.* **perissodac'tylate**, a periwig. [Earlier *perwyke*, *perwig*, *perywig*, etc.—Fr. *perruque*; see peruke, wig.]

periwinkle, *per'i-wingk-l*, *n*. a creeping evergreen plant, growing in woods (*Vinca minor* and *V. major*; fam. Apocynaceae). [M.E. *peruenke*—O.E. *peruince*, from L. *pervinca*.]

periwinkle, *per'i-wingk-l*, *n*. an edible gasteropod (*Littorina littorea*) abundant between tide-marks, or other member of the genus: extended to other kinds.—Also **pennywinkle**. [O.E. (pl.) *pinewinclan* (or perh. *winewinclan*)—*wincle*, a whelk.]

perjink, *pər-jingk'*, (*Scot.*) *adj*. prim: finical.—Also **perjink'ety**.—*n*. **perjink'ity**, a nicety. [Origin unknown.]

perjure, *pûr'jər*, *v.t.* (*refl.*) to forswear oneself: to cause to swear falsely.—*v.i.* to swear falsely.—*n*. (*Shak.*) a perjured person.—*adj*. **per'jured**, having sworn falsely: being sworn falsely, as an oath.—*n*. **per'jurer**.—*adjs*. **perjurious** (*-jōō'ri-əs*), **per'jurous**, guilty of or involving perjury.—*n*. **per'jury**, false swearing: the breaking of an oath: the crime committed by one who, when giving evidence on oath or affirmation as a witness in a court of justice, gives evidence which he knows to be false (*law*). [O.Fr. *parjurer*—L. *perjūrāre*—*per-*, *jūrāre*, to swear.]

perk, *pûrk*, *v.i.* to bear oneself with self-confidence or self-assertion: to cock up: to stick out: to thrust forward (also *v.t.* with *it*): to move with pert briskness: to recover spirits or energy, esp. in sickness (with *up*): to sit upright: to cock or toss or hold up the head: to prank

of: to penetrate and fill the pores of: to pervade: to saturate.—*v.i.* to diffuse.—*n*. **permeabil'ity**.—*adj*. **per'meable**.—*adv*. **per'meably**.—*ns*. **per'meance**, reciprocal of the reluctance of a magnetic circuit; **permeā'tion**.—*adj*. **per'meative**, having power to permeate.—**magnetic permeability**, the ratio of flux-density to magnetising force. [L. *permeāre*—*per*, through, *meāre*, to pass.]

Permian, *pûr'mi-ən*, (*geol.*) *n*. the uppermost Palaeozoic system.—*adj*. of that system.—*n*. and *adj*. **Permo-Carbonif'erous**, Upper Carboniferous and Lower Permian. [*Perm*, in Russia, where it is widely developed.]

permis de séjour, *per-mē də sā-zhōōr*, (Fr.) permission to reside in a foreign country, given by the police of that country.

permissible, etc. See permit.

permit, *pər-mit'*, *v.t.* to allow: (*refl.*) to indulge (in; *arch.*): to leave, refer, submit (to; *obs.*)—*v.i.* to allow:—*pr.p.* **permitt'ing**; *pa.t*, *pa.p* **permitt'ed**.—*n*. (*pûr'*) permission, esp. in writing.—*n*. **permissibil'ity**.—*adj*. **permiss'ible**, that may be permitted: allowable.—*adv*. **permiss'ibly**.—*n*. **permission** (*-mish'ən*), act of permitting: leave.—*adj*. **permiss'ive**, granting permission or liberty: permitted, optional: lenient, indulgent: allowing much freedom in social conduct (as in the permissive society—from c. 1960).—*adv*. **permiss'ively**.—*ns*. **permiss'iveness**; **permitt'ance** (*rare*), permission; **permitt'er**; **permittiv'ity**, (*absolute permittivity*) the ratio of the electric displacement in a medium to the electric field

peroxide, *pər-oks'īd*, *n.* an oxide with the highest proportion of oxygen: one that yields hydrogen peroxide on treatment with an acid: colloquially, hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2).—*v.t.* to treat or bleach with hydrogen peroxide.—*n.* peroxidā'tion (*-id-*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* perox'idise, -ize. [Pfx. per-, and oxide.]

perpend, *pər-pend'*, *v.t.* to weigh in the mind, to consider carefully. [L. *perpendĕre*—pfx. *per-*, *pendĕre*, to weigh.]

perpend, *pûr'pənd*, **perpent**, *-pənt*. Same as parpen.

perpendicular, *pûr-pən-dik'ū-lər*, *adj.* erect: vertical: upright: in the direction of gravity or at right angles to the plane of the horizon: at right angles (to a given line or surface; *geom.*): in the Perpendicular style of architecture.—*n.* an instrument for determining the vertical line: a straight line or plane perpendicular to another line or surface: verticality or erectness: in a ship, a vertical line from each end of the waterline: a meal or entertainment at which the guests do not sit (*slang*).—*n.* perpendicularity (*-lar'i-ti*), state of being perpendicular.—*adv.* perpendic'ularly.—**Perpendicular style**, a late English style of Gothic architecture (late 14th to mid-16th cent.) marked by vertical window-tracery, depressed or four-centre arch, fan-tracery vaulting, and panelled walls. [L. *perpendiculāris*—*perpendiculum*, a plumb-line—pfx. *per-*, *pendēre*, to hang.]

perpetrate, *pûr'pi-trāt*, *v.t.* to execute or commit (esp. an offence).—*adj.* per'petrable.—*ns.* perpetrā'tion, per'petrātor

intricacy: tangle. [L. *perplexus*, entangled—pfx. *per-*, *plexus*, involved, pa.p. of *plectĕre*.]

perquisite, *pûr'kwi-zit*, *n.* property acquired otherwise than by inheritance (*law*; *obs.*): a casual profit: anything left over that a servant or other has by custom a right to keep: a tip expected upon some occasions: emoluments: something regarded as falling to one by right.—*ns.* perquisition (*-zish'ən*), a strict search: diligent inquiry; perquis'itor, the first purchaser of an estate. [L. *perquisitum*, from *perquirĕre*, to seek diligently—pfx. *per-*, *quaerĕre*, to ask.]

perradius, *pər-rā'di-əs*, *n.* any one of the primary radii of a coelenterate:—*pl.* perradii (*-ī*).—*adj.* perra'dial. [Mod. L.—pfx. *per-*, *radius*.]

perrier, *per'i-ər*, (*obs.*) *n.* a machine or gun for discharging stones. [O.Fr.]

perron, *per'ən*, *per-ɔ̃*, *n.* a raised platform or terrace at an entrance door: an external flight of steps leading up to it. [Fr.,—L. *petra*, stone.]

perruque, **perruquier**. See peruke.

perry, *per'i*, *n.* a drink made from fermented pear juice. [O.Fr. *peré*—L.L. *pēra* (L. *pirum*), pear.]

persant, **persaunt** (*Spens.*). Same as perceant.

perscrutation, *pûr-skrōō-tā'shən*, *n.* a thorough search. [L. *per*, *scrūtārī*, to search carefully.]

perse, *pûrs*, *adj.* dark blue, bluish-grey.—*n.* a dark-blue colour: a cloth of such colour. [O.Fr. *pers*.]

perse, *pûrs*, a Spenserian form of pierce:—*pa.p.* and *pa.t.* perst.

powder, an insect-powder made from Pyrethrum; **Persian wheel**, a large under-shot wheel for raising water.

persicaria, *pûr-si-kā'ri-ə*, *n.* a species of knotgrass with black-blotched leaves: extended to other species of Polygonum, by some made a separate genus. [L.L. *persicāria*, peach-tree, from the similarity in leaves.]

persico, persicot, *pûr'si-kō*, *n.* a cordial flavoured with kernels of peaches and apricots. [Fr. *persico* (now *persicot*)—It. *persico*—L. *persicum*, a peach.]

persienne, *per-si-en'*, *n.* an Eastern cambric or muslin with coloured printed pattern: (in *pl.*) Persian blinds, outside shutters of thin movable slats in a frame. [Fr., Persian (fem.).]

persiflage, *pûr-si-fläzh'*, *n.* banter: flippancy.—*n.* **persifleur** (*-flûr'*), a banterer. [Fr.,—*persifler*, to banter—L. *per*, through, Fr. *siffler*—L. *sibilāre*, to whistle, to hiss.]

persimmon, *pər-sim'ən*, *n.* a date-plum or date-plum tree. [From an Amer.-Indian word.]

persist, *pər-sist'*, *v.i.* to continue steadfastly or obstinately, esp. against opposition (often with *in*): to persevere: to insist: to continue to be, to remain (*Milt.*): to continue to exist: to remain in the mind after the external cause is removed.—*v.t.* to assert or repeat insistently.—*ns.* **persis'tence, persis'tency**, quality of being persistent: perseverance: obstinacy: duration, esp. of an effect after the exciting cause has been removed.—*adj.* **persis'tent**, persisting: pushing

indicating person (*gram.*): opposed to *real*, orig. not recoverable by a *real action* (for the restitution of the specific thing), but such as compensation might be claimed for (*English law*): hence (now) passing at death not to the heir (as real property) but to the executor.—*n.pl.* **personalia** (*-ā'li-ə*), notes, anecdotes, or particulars relating to persons.—*n.* **personalisā'tion, -z-**.—*v.t.* **per'sonalise, -ize**, to personify: to apply to, or take as referring to, a definite person: to give a mark or character to (something) so that it is identifiable as belonging to a certain person (*coll.*).—*ns.* **per'sonalism**, the character of being personal: a theory or doctrine that attributes personality, or spiritual freedom and responsibility, as distinct from mere individuality, to human beings, esp. that enunciated by Emmanuel Mounier in 1936; **per'sonalist**, one who writes personal notes; **personal'ity**, fact or state of being a person or of being personal: existence as a person: individuality: distinctive or well-marked character: a person: direct reference to, or an utterance aimed at, a particular person or persons, esp, of a derogatory nature: personalty (*law*; *rare*): the integrated organisation of all the psychological, intellectual, emotional, and physical characteristics of an individual, especially as they are presented to other people (*psych.*).—*adv.* **per'sonally**, in a personal or direct manner: in person: individually: for my part (*coll.*).—*n.* **per'sonalty** (*law*), all the property which, when a man dies, goes t diplomatically acceptable to a foreign government persona muta, *mū'ta*, *mōō'ta*, character in an opera who neither speaks nor sings.—dramatis personae (see drama); in propria persona (*L.L.*), *in prō'pri-a*, in person; persona non grata, opp. of persona grata.

personify, *pər-son'i-fī*, *v.t.* to represent as a person: to ascribe personality to: to be the embodiment of: to personate (*rare*):—*pr.p.* person'ifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* person'ified.—*ns.* personificā'tion; person'ifier. [L. *persōna*, a person, *facĕre*, to make: see foregoing.]

personnel. See person.

perspective, *pər-spek'tiv*, formerly *pûr'*, *n.* optics (*obs.*): a telescope, microscope, or other optical instrument (also perspective glass; *obs.*): the art or science of drawing objects on a surface, so as to give the picture the same appearance to the eye as the objects themselves: appearance, or representation of appearance, of objects in space, with effect of distance, solidity, etc.: just proportion in all the parts: a picture in perspective: a picture or model that seems confused except when viewed in the right direction, or in some other way gives a fantastic effect (*Shak.*): a peep-show (*obs.*): a vista: a prospect of the future: inspection (*obs.*).—*adj.* optical (*obs.*): pertaining or according to perspective.—*adv.* perspec'tively.—perspective plane, the surface on which the picture of the objects to be represented in perspective is drawn.—in perspective, according to the laws of perspective: in just proportion: in prospect (*obs.*). [L. (*ars*) *perspectīva*, perspective (art)—*perspicĕre*, *perspectum*—*per*, *specĕre*, to look.]

[redacted]

salt of persulphuric (*-fū'rik*) acid ($H_2S_2O_8$). [Pfx *per-*, indicating excess, and sulphate.]

perswade. Obs. spelling of persuade.

pert, *pûrt*, *adj.* open (*obs.*): unconcealed: brisk: perky (*Shak.*): flourishing: adroit (*obs.*): forward: saucy: impertinent: presumingly free in speech: objectionable (*obs.*).—*n.* an impudent person.—*adv.* pert'ly.—*n.* pert'ness. [Aphetic for apert; see also peart.]

pertain, *pər-*, *pûr-tān'*, *v.i.* to belong: to relate (with *to*).—*ns.* per'tinence, per'tinency (*pûr'*), state of being pertinent: an appurtenance (*obs.*).—*adj.* per'tinent, pertaining or related: to the point: fitted for the matter on hand: fitting or appropriate: suitable: apposite.—*n.* (chiefly *Scot.*) anything that goes along with an estate.—*adv.* per'tinently. [O.Fr. *partenir*—L. *pertinēre*—pfx. *per-*, *tenēre*, to hold.]

pertake, an old spelling (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) of partake.

perthite, *pûrth'īt*, *n.* a parallel intergrowth of orthoclase and albite.—*adj.* perthitic (*-it'ik*). [*Perth*, Ontario, where it was found.]

pertinacious, *pûr-ti-nā'shəs*, *adj.* thoroughly tenacious: holding obstinately to an opinion or a purpose: obstinate: unyielding.—*adv.* pertinā'ciously.—*ns.* pertinā'ciousness; pertinacity (*-nas'i-ti*), quality of being pertinacious or unyielding: obstinacy: resoluteness. [L. *pertinax*, *-ācis*, holding fast—pfx. *per-*, *tenāx*, tenacious—*tenēre*, to hold.]

pertinent. See pertain.

perttaunt like, an obscure phrase in Shakespeare (*Love's Labour's Lost*, V, ii), possibly meaning like a *pair taunt* or *purtaunt'*, a double pair-examination: scrutiny: study: reading; perus'er. [L. pfx. *per-*, thoroughly, *ūtī*, *ūsus*, to use.]

pervade, *pər-vād'*, *v.t.* to pass through (*rare*): to diffuse or extend through the whole of.—*n.* pervasion (-*vā'zhən*).—*adj.* pervasive (-*vā'siv*), tending or having power to pervade.—*adv.* perva'sively.—*n.* perva'siveness. [L. *pervādĕre*—*per*, through, *vādĕre*, to go.]

perverse, *pər-vûrs'*, *adj.* turned aside from right or truth: obstinate in the wrong: capricious and unreasonable in opposition: forward: wrong-headed: wayward: against the evidence or judge's direction on point of law: adverse (*Milt.*).—*adv.* perverse'ly.—*ns.* perverse'ness; perversion (-*vûr'shən*), the act of perverting: condition of being perverted: the product of the process of perverting: a diverting from the true object: a turning from right or true: a distortion: a misapplication: a pathological deviation of sexual instinct: formation of a mirror-image (*math.*): the mirror-image itself; pervers'ity, state or quality of being perverse.—*adj.* pervers'ive, tending to pervert.—*v.t.* pervert', to turn wrong or from the right course: to wrest from the true meaning: to corrupt: to turn from truth or virtue: to divert, turn (*Shak.*): to form a mirror-image of (*math.*).—*v.i.* to go wrong or out of the right course.—*ns.* pervert,

person or thing.—*adjs.* pest'ful, pestilential; pesticid'al, pertaining to a pesticide.—*n.* pesticide (*pes'ti-sid*), pest killer.—*adj.* pestif'erous, bringing plague or pestilence: pestilential: noxious: pestilent: annoying: plague-stricken.— *adv.* pestif'erously.—*n.* pest'ilence, any deadly epidemic disease: bubonic plague: anything that is hurtful to the morals.—*adjs.* pest'ilent, deadly: producing pestilence: hurtful to health and life: pernicious: mischievous: vexatious; pestilential (-*len'shl*), of the nature of pestilence: producing or infested with pestilence: destructive: baneful: detestable: pestering.—*advs.* pestilen'tially, pest'ilently.—*adj.* pestolog'ical.—*ns.* pestol'ogist; pestol'ogy, the study of agricultural pests and methods of combating them.—pest'house, hospital for plague or other infectious or contagious disease.—*adj.* pest'ilence-stricken. [Fr. *peste* and *pestilence*—L. *pestis*, *pestilentia*.]

Pestalozzian, *pes-ta-lot'siən*, *adj.* pertaining to Johann Heinrich *Pestalozzi* (1746-1827) or his programme of educational reform.—*n.* a follower of Pestalozzi.

pester, *pes'tər*, *v.t.* to clog (*obs.*): to huddle (*Milt.*): to infest (*arch.*): to annoy persistently. —*n.* an annoyance.—*n.* pes'terer.—*adv.* pes'teringly.—*n.* pes'terment.—*adj.* pest'erous. [App. from O.Fr. *empestrer* (Fr. *empêtrer*), to entangle —L. *i*

petaurist, *pe-tö'rist, n.* a flying-phalanger.—*adj.* **petaur'ine.** [Gr. *petauristēs*, an acrobat.]

petchary, *pech'ə-ri, n.* the grey king-bird. [Imit.]

petechia, *pe-tē'ki-ə, n.* a small red or purple spot on the skin:—*pl.* **pete'chiae** (-*ē*).—*adj.* **petech'ial.** [Latinised from It. *petecchia*.]

peter, *pē'tər, v.i.* to dwindle away to nothing, be dissipated or exhausted (with *out*). [Origin unknown; orig. U.S. mining slang.]

peter, *pē'tər, n.* the Blue Peter (flag): call for trumps.—*v.i.* to signal for trumps (by throwing a higher card than necessary).—**pe'ter-boat,** kind of fishing-boat: a dredger's boat that goes equally well forward or astern; **pe'ter-man,** a fisherman (in allusion to the apostle); **Peter-see-me',** a Spanish wine (from a grape introduced by Pedro *Ximenes*).—**Peter's pence** (see penny).

peter, *pē'tər,* (*slang*) *n.* a safe.—**pe'terman,** a safe-blower.

Peter Pan, a character in J. M. Barrie's play of that name (1904), the type of the person who never grows up.—**Peter Pan collar,** a flat collar with rounded ends.

petersham, *pē'tər-shəm, n.* a heavy greatcoat designed by Lord *Petersham*: rough-napped cloth generally dark blue of which it was made: a heavy corded ribbon used for belts, hat-bands, etc.

pethidine, *peth'ə-dēn, n.* synthetic analgesic and hypnotic, having action similar to that of morphine. [Perh. mixture of *piperidine*, *ethyl*.]

peti

Petrarch'al.—*ns.* **Petrarch'ianism; Petrarch'ianist.**—*v.i.* **Petrarchise, -ize** (*pe'trärk-iz, -trärk'*), to write in Petrarch's manner, imitate Petrarch.—*ns.* **Petrarchism** (*pe'trärk-izm,* or *pe-trärk'izm*); **Pe'trarchist** (or *-trärk'*).—The older pronunciation of Petrarch, *pē'trärk*, gives alternative pronunciations for the above words.—**Petrarch(i)an sonnet** (see sonnet).

petrary, *pet'rə-ri, n.* an engine for hurling stones. [L.L. *petrāria*—L. *petra*—Gr. *petrā*, rock.]

petre, (*coll.*) short for saltpetre.

petrel, *pet'rəl, n.* any bird of the genus Procellaria akin to the albatrosses and fulmars, esp. the storm (popularly stormy) petrel, or Mother Carey's chicken, a dusky sea-bird, rarely landing except to lay its eggs, the smallest web-footed bird known. [L. *Petrus*, Peter, from its seeming to walk on the water; see Matt. xiv. 29.]

Petri, or **petri, dish,** *pā'tri dish,* a shallow glass dish with an overlapping cover used for cultures of bacteria.—Also **Petri plate.** [R. J. *Petri*, German bacteriologist.]

petrify, *pet'ri-fī, v.t.* to turn into stone: to fossilise by molecular replacement, preserving minute structure (*geol.*): loosely, to encrust with stony matter: to make hard like a stone: to fix in amazement, horror, etc.—*v.i.* to become stone, or hard like stone:—*pr.p.* **pet'rifying;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **pet'rified.**—*n.* **petrifac'tion,** turning or being turned into stone: a petrified object: a fossil.—*adjs.* **petrifac'tive, petrif'ic, petrifying.**—*n.* **petrificā'tion,** petrifaction. [L. *petra*—Gr.

[redacted]

(*pet-rō-loj'*).—*adv.* **petrolog'ically.**—*n.* **petrol'ogist.** [Gr. *petrā*, rock, *logos*, discourse.]

petronel, *pet'rə-nel*, *n.* a large horse-pistol. [Fr. *petrinal*—L. *pectus*, *pectoris*, the chest, whence fired, or L. *petra*, stone, i.e. gun-flint.]

petronella, *pet-rən-el'ə*, *n.* a Scottish country-dance.

petrous, *pet'rəs*, *adj.* stony: petrosal.—*adj.* **petrosal** (*pi-trōs'əl*), relating to the stony part of the temporal bone about the ear.—Also *n.* [L. *petrōsus*—*petra*—Gr. *petrā*, rock.]

petted, pettish. See **pet.**

Petter engine, *pet'ər*, a kind of oil-engine. [Makers' name.]

pettichaps, petty-chaps, *pet'i-chaps*, *n.* the garden or other warbler. [N. of England; app. petty and chap (3).]

petticoat, *pet'i-kōt*, *n.* a short or small coat (*orig.*): a skirt, esp. an under-skirt, or a garment of which it forms part: any garment or drapery of similar form: a bell-shaped structure, as in telegraph insulators, etc.: a woman (*coll.*). —*adj.* feminine: female: of women.—*adj.* **pett'icoated.**—**pett'icoat-breeches,** loose short breeches worn by men in the 17th century; **pett'icoat-tails',** small cakes of shortbread; **pett'icoat government,** domination by women. [petty, coat.]

pettifogger, *pet'i-fog-ər*, *n.* a paltry cavilling lawyer.—*v.i.* **pett'ifog,** to play the pettifogger. —*n.* **pett'ifoggery.**—*n.* and *adj.* **pett'ifogging.** [petty; origin of second part obscure.]

pettitoes, *pet'i-tōz*, *n.pl.* pig

pewter, *pū'tər*, *n.* an alloy of three to nine parts of tin and one of lead: now sometimes tin with a little copper and antimony: a vessel made of pewter, esp. a beer-tankard: prize-money (*slang*).—*adj.* made of pewter.—*n.* **pew'terer,** one who works in pewter.—**pew'ter-mill,** a lapidary's pewter polishing-wheel for amethyst, agate, etc. [O.Fr. *peutre*; cf. It. *peltro*, L.G. *spialter*, Eng. spelter.]

peyote, *pā-yō'tā*, *n.* a Mexican intoxicant made from cactus tops. [Nahuatl *peyotl*.]

pezant, an old spelling of **peasant.**

Peziza, *pe-zī'zə*, *n.* a genus of discomycete fungi with cup-like apothecia.—*adj.* **pezi'zoid.** [Gr. *pezis*, a puff-ball.]

pfennig, *pfen'ig*, *-ihh*, *n.* a German coin, the hundredth part of a mark.—Also (*obs.*) **pfenn'ing.**

pH (value), *pē-āch* (*val'ū*), *n.* a number used to express degrees of acidity or alkalinity in solutions—formerly, the logarithm to base 10 of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions; now, related by formula to a standard solution of potassium hydrogen phthalate, which has value 4 at 15°C.

phacoid, *fak'* or *fāk'oid*, **phacoidal,** *fə-koi'dl*, *adjs.* lentil-shaped, lens-shaped.—*ns.* **phacolite** (*fak'ə-lit*), a zeolite often lenticular in shape; **phac'olith,** a small lenticular igneous intrusion, shaped by folding in an anticline. [Gr. *phakos*, a lentil, *eidos*, form, *lithos*, stone.]

Phaedra complex, *fēd'rə*, (*psych.*) the difficult relationship which can arise between a new step-that engulfs bacteria and other harmful particles.—*adjs*. phagocytic (*-sit′*), -al.—*n*. phag′ocytism (*-sit-*), the nature or function of a phagocyte.—*v.t*. phag′ocytose (*-sit-ōs*), to subject to phagocytic action.—*n*. phagocytō′sis, destruction by phagocytes. [Gr. *phagein*, to eat, *kytos*, a vessel.]

-phagous, -phagus, -phagy. See phag(o)-.

phalange. See phalanx.

phalanger, *fal-an′jər*, *n*. any one of a group of small arboreal Australasian marsupials. [Gr. *phalangion*, spider's web, from their webbed toes.]

phalanstery, *fal′ən-stə-ri*, *n*. the dwelling of the phalange in the ideal social system of Fourier (1772-1837), a vast structure in the midst of a square league of cultivated land.—*adj*. phalansterian (*-stē′ri-ən*).—*ns*. phalanstē′rianism; phal′ansterism; phal′ansterist. [Fr. *phalanstère*, formed from Gr. *phalanx* on the model of *monastère*, monastery.]

phalanx, *fal′angks* (or *fāl′*), *n*. a solid formation of ancient Greek heavy-armed infantry: a solid body of men, etc.: a solid body of supporters or partisans: a Fourierist community: a bone of a digit: the part of a finger or toe answering to it: a joint of an insect's leg: a bundle of stamens:—*pl*. phal′anxes or (*biol.*) phalanges (*fal-an′jēz*).—*adj*. phalangal (*fal-ang′gl*), phalangeal.—*n*. phalange (*fal′anj*), a phalanx (in biological senses): (also *fal-āzh*), a socialistic community in Fourier's scheme, consisting of 1800

tasma, an appearance, and perh. *agorā*, an assembly.]

phantasy, phantastic, phantastry. Same as fantasy, etc.—*n*. phantā′siast, one of those Docetae who believed Christ's body to have been a mere phantom.

phantom, *fan′təm*, (*Spens*. phantosme, *fan-tōm′*), *n*. a deceitful appearance: an immaterial form: a visionary experience: a show without reality. —*adj*. illusive: unreal: spectral: imaginary: ghostly-looking: transparent and hardly visible. —*adjs*. phantomat′ic, phan′tomish, phan′tomy, relating to a phantom.—phantom circuit, (as in telecommunications) an additional circuit which does not in fact exist, the extra performance being obtained by suitable arrangements of real circuits. [O.Fr. *fantosme*—Gr. *phantasma*.]

Pharaoh, *fā′rō*, *n*. a title of the kings of ancient Egypt: faro (*obs.*).—*adj*. pharaonic (*fā-rā-on′ik*). —Pharaoh's serpent, the coiled ash of burning mercuric thiocyanate. [L. and Gr. *pharaō*—Heb. *par′ōh*—Egypt. *pr-′o*, great house.]

phare, *fār*, *n*. a lighthouse. [Fr.; see pharos.]

Pharisee, *far′i-sē*, *n*. one of a religious school among the Jews, marked by their strict observance of the law and of religious ordinances: any one more careful of the outward forms than of the spirit of religion, a formalist: a very self-righteous or hypocritical person.—*adjs*. pharisā′ic, -al, pertaining to, or like, the Pharisees: hypocritical.—*adv*. pharisā′ically.—*ns*. pharisā′icalness; phar′isāism (also phar′iseei those portions of a material system which are identical in chemical composition and physical state (*chem.*):—*pl.* phases (*fā'ziz, -sēz*).—*v.t.* to do by phases or stages.—*adjs.* phased, adjusted to be in the same phase at the same time: by stages; phase'less, unchanging; phasic (*fā'zik, -sik*).—phase-contrast, phase-difference, microscope, one in which the clear detail is obtained by means of a device that alters the speed of some of the rays of light, so that staining is unnecessary.—in, out of, phase, in the same phase together, or in different phases; phase out, to cease gradually to use, make, etc.; primary phase, crude technical raw material. [Gr. *phasis*—*phaein*, to shine.]

phase. See feeze.

Phasma, *faz'mə*, *n.* the spectre-insect (stick-insect, leaf-insect) genus.—*n.* phas'mid, a member of the Phas'midae or Phasmat'idae, the family to which the genus Phasma belongs, or of the (sub)order Phasmato'dea. [Gr. *phasma*, a spectre.]

phatic, *fat'ik*, *adj.* using speech for social reasons, to communicate feelings rather than ideas.—*n.* phasis, *fā'sis*. [Gr. *phasis*, utterance.]

pheasant, *fez'nt*, *n.* a richly-coloured gallinaceous bird (*Phasianus colchicus*), a half-wild game-bird in Britain: extended to others of the same or kindred genus (as *golden*, *silver*, *Argus*, *Amherst's* pheasant) and to other birds: the tufted grouse (*U.S.*): a francolin (*S.Afr.*): the lyre-bird (*Austr.*): also the coucal (*swamp pheasant*): the flesh of the bird as food:—*pl.* pheasant(s).—*n.* pheas'antry, an enclosure for rearing pheasants. —pheas'ant's-eye, a ranunculaceous plant

phenocryst, *fē'nō-krist*, *n.* a larger crystal in a porphyritic rock. [Gr. *phainein*, to show, and crystal.]

phenol, *fē'nol*, *n.* carbolic acid, a weak acid, C_6H_5OH, got as hygroscopic needles from coal-tar, a powerful disinfectant: extended to the class of aromatic compounds with one or more hydroxyl groups directly attached to the benzene nucleus, weak acids with reactions of alcohols.—*n.* phēn'olate, a salt of a phenol.—*adj.* phenol'ic. —*n.* phenolphthalein (*fē-nol-fthal'i-in*, or *-thal'*), a substance ($C_{20}H_{14}O_4$) got from phenol and phthalic anhydride, brilliant red in alkalis, colourless in acids, used as an indicator.—phenolic resins, a group of plastics made from a phenol and an aldehyde. [See phene; -ol from alcohol.]

phenology, phaenology, *fē-nol'ə-ji*, *n.* the study of organisms as affected by climate, esp. dates of seasonal phenomena, as opening of flowers, arrival of migrants.—*adj.* phenological (*-ə-loj'*).—*n.* phenol'ogist. [Gr. *phainein*, to show, *logos*, discourse.]

phenomenon, now rarely phaenomenon, *fi-nom'i-nən* or *-non*, *n.* anything directly apprehended by the senses or one of them: an event that may be observed: the appearance which anything makes to our consciousness, as distinguished from what it is in itself: loosely, a remarkable or unusual person, thing, or appearance, a prodigy:—*pl.* phenom'ena (sometimes used *erron.* for *n. sing.*). —*adj.* phenom'enal, pertaining to a phenomenon: of the nature of a phenomenon.—*v.t.* phenom'enalise, -ize, to represent a unexpected difficulty, impatience, relief, contempt, etc. [A half-formed whistle.]

phi, *fī*, *fē*, *n.* the twenty-first letter (Φ, φ) of the Greek alphabet, orig. as aspirated *p* (as in *upheave*), now pronounced as *f* and transliterated *ph*: as a Greek numeral φ′ = 500, ,φ = 500,000. [Gr. *phei.*]

phial, *fī′əl*, *n.* a vessel for liquids, esp. now a small medicine-bottle.—*v.t.* to put or keep in a phial: —*pr.p.* **phi′alling**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **phi′alled.**—*adj.* **phi′aliform**, saucer-shaped. [L. *phiala*—Gr. *phialē*, a broad shallow bowl.]

Phi Beta Kappa, *fī′* or *fē′*, *bē′* or *bā′ta kap′a*, the oldest of the American college Greek letter societies. [Gr. Φ.B.K., the initial letters of its motto—*Philosophiā biou kybernētēs*, Philosophy is the guide of life.]

phil-, *fil-*, **philo-**, *fil-ō-*, in composition, used to denote loving: lover.—**-phil**, *-fil*, **-phile**, *-fīl*, lover of: loving; **-philia**, **-phily**, love of; **-philic** (also, as *n.* suffix, lover of), **-philous**, loving; **-philus**, in zoological names, lover of (usu. a specified food). [Gr. *philos*, friend—*phileein*, to love.]

philabeg. See **filibeg.**

Philadelphian, *fil-ə-del′fi-ən*, *adj.* of the Pergamene city of Philadelphia or Philadelpheia (Ala-shehr): of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: of a mystic sect emphasising brotherly love, founded in London in 1652 under the influence of Boehme.—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Philadelphia: a member of the Philadelphian sect.—**Philadelphia lawyer**, a very able, shrewd, or sharp lawyer. [phil-

enemies of the Israelites: a name applied by German students to persons not connected with the university (also **Philis′ter**; *Ger.*): (also without *cap.*) a person of material outlook, indifferent to culture: (without *cap.*) an enemy (*slang*): (without *cap.*) a bailiff (*slang*).—*adjs.* **Philistē′an**, **Philis′tian** (both *Milt.*), **Phil′istine.**—*v.t.* **Phil′istinise**, **-ize** (*-tin-*).—*n.* **Phil′istinism.** [Gr. *Philistīnos*, *Palaistīnos*—Heb. *P'lishtīm.*]

phillipsite, *fil′ips-it*, *n.* a zeolite, hydrated silicate of potassium, calcium, and aluminium, often cross-shaped by twinning. [J. W. *Phillips*, mineralogist.]

phillumeny, *fil-ōō′mən-i*, *n.* a fantastic word for collecting matchbox labels.—*n.* **phillu′menist.** [L. *lūmen*, *-inis*, light.]

Phillyrea, *fil-ir′i-ə*, *n.* the mock privet genus, Mediterranean shrubs akin to olive and privet. [Gr. *philyreā*, mock privet.]

philo-. See **phil-.**

Philodendron, *fil-ō-den′dron*, *n.* a genus of tropical American climbing plants. [Gr. *philodendros*, fond of trees.]

philogyny, *fil-oj′i-ni*, *n.* love of women.—*adj.* **philog′ynous.**—*n.* **philog′ynist.** [Gr. *philogyniā*—*gynē*, a woman.]

philology, *fil-ol′ə-ji*, *n.* the science of language: the study of etymology, grammar, rhetoric, and literary criticism: orig., the knowledge which enabled men to study and explain the languages of Greece and Rome.—*ns.* **philol′oger**, **philologian** (*-ə-lō′*), **philol′ogist**, **phil′ologue** (*-log*), one versed laws of all things: the principles underlying any department of knowledge: reasoning: a particular philosophical system: calmness of temper.—**philosopher's stone**, an imaginary stone or mineral compound, long sought after by alchemists as a means of transforming other metals into gold; **philosophical pitch**, a pitch used in acoustical calculations based on 512 vibrations for treble C.—**moral, natural, philosophy** (see moral, natural). [Gr. *philosophos*—*sophiā*, wisdom.]

philtre, philter, *fil'tər, n.* a drink, or (rarely) a spell, to excite love. [Fr. *philtre*—L. *philtrum*—Gr. *philtron*—*phileein*, to love, *-tron*, agent-suffix.]

-phily. See phil-.

phimosis, *fi-mō'sis, n.* narrowing of the preputial orifice. [Gr. *phimōsis*, muzzling—*phīmos*, a muzzle.]

phinnock. Same as finnock.

phisnomy, *fiz'nə-mi, n.* an old form of physiognomy, the face.

phiz, *fiz*, **phizog,** *fiz-og'*, (*slang*) *ns.* the face. [physiognomy.]

phlebitis, *fli-bī'tis, n.* inflammation of a vein.—*n.* **phlebolite** (*fleb'ə-līt*; Gr. *lithos*, stone), a calcareous concretion found in a vein.—*v.t.* **phlebot'omise, -ize** (Gr. *tomē*, a cut), to bleed.—*ns.* **phlebot'omist,** a blood-letter; **phlebot'omy,** blood-letting. [Gr. *phleps*, *phlebos*, a vein.]

Phlegethontic, *fleg-i-thon'tik, adj.* of or like the *Phlegethon*, a fiery river of Hades. [Gr. *phlegethōn*, *-ontos*, pr.p. of *phlegethein*—*phlegein*, to burn.]

—*adj.* **phō'bic,** like or pertaining to a phobia.—*n.* **phō'bist.** [Gr. *phobos*, fear.]

Phoca, *fō'kə, n.* the common seal genus: (without *cap.*) a seal: (without *cap.*) a scaly sea-monster (*Spens.*):—*pl.* **pho'cas, pho'cae** (*-sē*).—*n.pl.* **Phocidae** (*fō'si-dē*), the true seals, with backward turned hind-flippers and no external ear. [L. *phōca*—Gr. *phōkē*, a seal.]

Phocaena, *fō-sē'nə, n.* the porpoise genus. [Gr. *phōkaina*.]

phocomelia, *fō-kō-mēl'i-ə, -mel', or -yə, n.* the condition of having one or more limbs like a seal's flippers. [Gr. *phōkē*, seal, *melos*, limb.]

Phoebus, *fē'bəs, n.* Apollo, the Greek sun-god: the sun.—*n.* **Phoebe** (*fē'bē*), his sister Artemis, the moon-goddess: the moon.—*adj.* **Phoebe'an.** [Latinised—Gr. *Phoibos*, *Phoibē*; *phoibos*, *-ē*, bright, *phaein*, to shine.]

Phoenician, *fi-nish'ən, -yən, adj.* of *Phoenicia*, on the coast of Syria, its people, colonies (including Carthage), language, and arts.—*n.* one of the people of Phoenicia: their Semitic language. [Gr. *Phoinix*, *-īkos*.]

Phoenix, *fē'niks, n.* a fabulous Arabian bird, worshipped in ancient Egypt, the only individual of its kind, that burned itself every 500 years or so and rose rejuvenated from its ashes: hence anything that rises from its own or its predecessor's ashes: a paragon: a southern constellation. [O.E. *fenix*, later assimilated to L. *phoenix*—Gr. *phoinix*.]

Pholas, *fō'las, n.* the piddock genus of rock-boring molluscs:—*pl.* **pholades** (*fō'lə-dēz*). [Gr. *phōlas*, *-ados*, (adj.) lurking in a hole, (n.) the date-shell.]

phonogram (*fō'nə-gram*), a character representing a sound: a phonographic record; **phonograph** (*fō'nə-gräf*; Gr. *graphein*, to write), a character used to represent a sound: Edison's instrument for recording sounds on a cylinder and reproducing them: the ordinary word for any gramophone (*U.S.*); **phonographer** (*fō-nog'rə-fər*), **phonog'raphist**, a writer of phonographic shorthand.—*adj.* **phonographic** (*fō-nə-graf'ik*), phonetic: of phonography: of or by means of the phonograph.—*adv.* **phonograph'ically.**—*ns.* **phonog'raphy** (*fō-nog'rə-fi*), the art of representing each spoken sound by a distinct character: Pitman's phonetic shorthand: the use of the phonograph; **phonolite** (*fō'nə-līt*; Gr. *lithos*, a stone), clinkstone, a fine-grained intermediate igneous rock that rings under the hammer, composed of nepheline (or leucite), sanidine, and other minerals.—*adj.* **phonolitic** (*-lit'ik*).—*n.* **phonology** (*fō-nol'ə-ji*; Gr. *logos*, discourse), phonetics: now generally the study of the system of sounds in a language and of the history of their changes.—*adj.* **phonolog'ical.**—*ns.* **phonol'ogist**; **phonom'eter** (Gr. *metron*, measure), apparatus for estimating the loudness level of a sound in phons by subjective comparison; **phon'on**, quantum of thermal energy in a crystal lattice made to vibrate by sound waves or heat; **phonophore** (*fō'nə-fōr*, *-fōr*), **phonopore** (*fō'nō-pōr*, *-pōr*; Gr. *phoros*, carrying, *poros*, passage), a sound-conducting apparatus, of

phosphuretted hydrogen gas (PH_3): extended to substances analogous to amines with phosphorus instead of nitrogen; **phos'phite**, a salt of phosphorous acid; **phosphōn'ium**, the radical PH_4, analogous to ammonium; **Phos'phor**, the morning-star: (without *cap.*) phosphorus: (without *cap.*) a phosphorescent or fluorescent substance generally.—*v.t.* **phos'phorate**, to combine or impregnate with phosphorus: to make phosphorescent.—*v.i.* **phosphoresce'**, to shine in the dark like phosphorus.—*n.* **phosphoresc'ence.**—*adj.* **phosphoresc'ent.**—*n.* **phos'phoret** (or *-et'*; *obs.*), a phosphide.—*adjs.* **phos'phoretted** (or *-et'*) (see **phosphuretted**); **phosphoric** (*fos-for'ik*), of or like phosphorus: phosphorescent: containing phosphorus in higher valency (*chem.*; phosphoric acid, any of the foll. acids—orthophosphoric, H_3PO_4, metaphosphoric, HPO_3, pyrophosphoric $H_4P_2O_7$; phosphoric anhydride, P_2O_5).—*v.t.* **phos'phorise, -ize**, to combine or impregnate with phosphorus: to make phosphorescent.—*ns.* **phos'phorism** (*obs.*), phosphorescence: poisoning by phosphorus; **phos'phorite**, impure massive apatite.—*adj.* **phos'phorous**, phosphorescent: containing phosphorus in lower valency (*chem.*; phosphorous acid, H_3PO_3; phosphorous anhydride, P_2O_3).—*ns.* **phosphor'ylase**, an enzyme playing a part in **phosphoryla'tion**, the act or process of converting a sugar into a compound of phosphorus and of splitting the latter to yield energy for vital processes;

actions of electricity and electromagnetic radiations, esp. those that involve free electrons; **photo-emiss'ion**, emission of electrons from the surface of a body on which light falls: **photo-fiss'ion**, nuclear fission induced by gamma rays; **pho'toflood (lamp)**, an incandescent tungsten lamp in which excess voltage produces very strong light, but reduces life for the lamp; **photogen** (*fō'tō-jən*; Gr. root of *gignesthai*, to be produced), a light-producing organ in animals: a light paraffin oil (also **photogene**); **pho'togene** (*-jēn*), an after-image: a sensitive emulsion: a photograph (*obs.*).—*adj.* **photogenic** (*-jen'*), producing light: produced by light: photographic (*obs.*): having the quality of photographing well: loosely, attractive, striking.—*ns.* **photogeny** (*fō-toj'i-ni*; *obs.*), photography; **photokinesis** (*-ki,-ki-nē'sis*; Gr. *kinēsis*, movement), movement occurring in response to variations in light intensity; **photolysis** (*fō-tol'i-sis*; Gr. *lysis*, loosing—*lyein*, to loose), decomposition or dissociation under the influence of radiation (*chem.*): the grouping of chloroplasts in relation to illumination (*bot.*).—*adj.* **photolytic** (*fō-tō-lit'ik*).—*ns.* **photom'eter**, instrument for measuring luminous intensity, usu. by comparing two sources of light; **photonasty** (*fō'tə-nas-ti*; Gr. *nastos*, close-pressed; *biol.*), response to the stimulus of changed intensity of light without regard to direction.—*adj.* **photonas'tic.**—*n.* **photoperiod** (*fō-tō-pē'ri-əd*), the optimum length of day, as it affects the amount of light received by a plant, for that particular plant's normal growth and development.—*adj.*

to the stimulus of light (*bot.*): reversible colour change on exposure to light (*chem.*); **phototrope** (*fō'tō-trōp*), a substance that changes thus.—*adj.* **phototropic** (*fō-tō-trop'ik*).—*n.* **photot'ropy**, change of colour due to wavelength of incident light. [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light.]

photo-. For some words beginning thus, see **phot-** (above); for others, see next entry.

photo-, *fō'tō-*, in composition, photographic: made by, or by the aid of, photographic means. —*n.*, *v.t.*, *adj.*, **photo**, a coll. abbrev. of photograph(ic, -al).—*ns.* **pho'tocomposition** (*print.*), setting of copy by projecting images of letters successively on a sensitive material; **photocopy** (*fō'tō-ko-pi*), a photographic reproduction of written matter.—*v.t.* to make a photocopy.—*ns.* **pho'tocopying**; **pho'to-engraving, -etching**, any process of engraving by aid of photography, esp. from relief plates; **pho'to-finish**, a race finish in which a special type of photography is used to show the winner, etc.: a neck and neck finish of any contest; **pho'to-fit**, a method of making identification pictures, an alternative to identikit (q.v.); **photogeology** (*fō-tō-jē-ol'ə-ji*), (study of) geology by means of air photographs; **photoglyph** (*fō'tō-glif*; Gr. *glyphē*, carving), a photographic engraving: a photogravure.—*adj.* **photoglyph'ic.**—*ns.* **photoglyphy** (*fō-tog'li-fi*); **photogramm'etry**, the making of maps by using air photographs; **photogravure** (*fō-tō-grə-vūr'*; Fr. *gravure*, engraving), a method of photo-engraving in which the design etched on the metal surface is intaglio not relief: a picture produced by this method: photo-

—*n.* **photog'raphist.** [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, *graphein*, to draw.]

phrase, *frāz*, *n.* manner of expression in language: an expression: a group of words (sometimes as in *Shak.* a single word) generally not forming a clause but felt as expressing a single idea or constituting a single element in the sentence: a pithy expression: a catchword: an empty or high-sounding expression: fussy talk about one's feelings (*Scot.*): a short group of notes felt to form a unit (*mus.*).—*v.t.* to express in words: to style: to flatter, wheedle (*Scot.*): to mark, bring out, or give effect to the phrases of (*mus.*).—*adjs.* **phrās'al,** consisting of, of the nature of, a phrase; **phrase'less,** incapable of being described.—*ns.* **phraseogram** (*frā'zi-ō-gram*), a single sign, written without lifting the pen, for a whole phrase (esp. in shorthand); **phra'seograph,** a phrase that is so written.—*adjs.* **phraseolog'ic, -al.**—*adv.* **phraseolog'ically.**—*ns.* **phraseol'ogist,** a maker or a collector of phrases; **phraseol'ogy,** style or manner of expression or arrangement of phrases: peculiarities of diction: a collection of phrases in a language; **phra'ser,** a mere maker or repeater of empty phrases; **phra'sing,** the wording of a speech or passage: the grouping and accentuation of the sounds in performing a melody (*mus.*)—*adj.* using phrases, esp. (*Scot.*) airing one's views or feelings or making flowery

authentic mode extending from *e* to *e*, with *e* as its final.

phthalic, (*f*)*thal'ik*, *adj.* applied to three acids, $C_6H_4(COOH)_2$, and an anhydride, derived from naphthalene.—*ns.* **phthal'ate,** a salt or ester of phthalic acid; **phthal'ein** (*-i-in*), any one of a very important class of dye-yielding materials formed by the union of phenols with phthalic anhydride; **phthal'in,** a colourless crystalline compound obtained by reducing a phthalein; **phthalocy'anin, -cyanine,** any of a group of green and blue organic colouring matters of great fastness and brilliance. [naphthalene.]

phthiriasis, (*f*)*thi-rī'ə-sis*, *n.* infestation with lice. [Gr. *phtheiriāsis*—*phtheir*, a louse.]

phthisis, *thī'sis*, also *fthī'*, *tī'*, *n.* wasting disease: tuberculosis, esp. of the lungs.—*n.* **phthisic** (*tiz'ik*, sometimes *thī'sik*, *fthī'sik*, *tī'sik*), phthisis: vaguely, a lung or throat disease.—*adjs.* **phthisical** (*tiz'*), **phthis'icky.** [Gr. *phthisis*—*phthi(n)ein*, to waste away.]

phut, *fut*, *adv.*—to go **phut,** to break, become unserviceable: to come to nothing. [Hind. *phatnā*, to split.]

pH value. See **pH.**

phyco-, *fī-kō-*, in composition, seaweed.—*ns.* **phycocyan, phycocyanin** (*-sī'an*, *-ə-nin*; Gr. *kyanos*, dark blue), a blue pigment in algae; **phycoerythrin** (*-e-rith'rin*; Gr. *erythros*, red), a

phyllotaxis, *fil-ō-tak'sis*, *n.* the disposition of leaves on the stem.—Also **phyll'otaxy**.—*adjs.* **phyllotact'ic, -al.** [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, *taxis*, arrangement.]

Phylloxera, *fil-ok-sē'rə*, *n.* a genus of insects of a family akin to green-fly, very destructive to vines. [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, *xēros*, dry.]

phylogeny, *fi-loj'i-ni*, *n.* evolutionary pedigree or genealogical history—also **phylogenesis** (*fi-lō-jen'i-sis*).—*adj.* **phylogenet'ic**.—*adv.* **phylogenet'ically.** [Gr. *phȳlon*, race, *genesis*, origin.]

phylum, *fi'ləm*, *n.* a main division of the animal or the vegetable kingdom:—*pl.* **phy'la.** [Mod L.—Gr. *phȳlon*, race.]

Physalia, *fi-sā'li-ə*, *n.* a genus of large oceanic colonial hydrozoans with a floating bladder—*Portuguese man-of-war*.—*ns.* **Physalis** (*fis'* or *fis'ə-lis*), the Cape gooseberry genus of Solanaceae, with persistent bladdery calyx; **Physeter** (*fi-sē'tər*), a sperm whale. [Gr. *phȳsallis*, a bladder, *phȳsētēr*, a blower, a whale, bellows—*phȳsaein*, to blow.]

physharmonica, *fis-här-mon'i-kə*, *n.* an early form of harmonium. [Gr. *phȳsa*, bellows, and harmonica.]

physic, *fiz'ik*, *n.* orig. natural philosophy, physics: the science, art, or practice of medicine: a medicine: anything healing or wholesome.—*adj.* (*obs.*) physical, natural: medicinal.—*v.t.* to give medicine to: to heal:—*pr.p.* **phys'icking**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **phys'icked.**—*adj.* **phys'ical**, pertaining to the world of matter and energy, or its study, natural philosophy: material: materialistic (*obs.*): bodily: medical (*rare*): medicinal (*obs.*): wholesome (*Shak.*).—*n.* **physical'ity**, preoccupation with the bodily.—*adv.* **phys'ically.**—

ship), nature-worship; **physiol'ater**, a nature-worshipper; **physiology** (*-ol'ə-ji*; Gr. *logos*, discourse), the science of the processes of life in animals and plants.—*adjs.* **physiologic** (*-ə-loj'ik*), **-al.**—*adv.* **physiolog'ically.**—*ns.* **physiol'ogist**; **physiol'ogus**, a bestiary; **physiotherapy** (*-ō-ther'ə-pi*; Gr. *therapeiā*, treatment), treatment of disease by remedies such as massage, fresh air, electricity, rather than by drugs.—Also **physiotherapeutics** (*-pūt'iks*).—*adj.* **physiotherapeut'ic.**—*ns.* **physiother'apist**; **physitheism** (*fiz'i-thē-izm*; Gr. *theos*, god), the ascription of physical form and attributes to deity: deification of powers of nature.—*adj.* **physitheis'tic.** [Gr. *physis*, nature.]

physiognomy, *fiz-i-on'ə-mi* or *-og'nə-mi*, *n.* the art of judging character from appearance, esp. from the face: the face as an index of the mind: the face (*coll.*): the general appearance of anything: character, aspect.—*adjs.* **physiognomic** (*-nom'*), **-al.**—*adv.* **physiognom'ically.**—*n.* **physiogn'omist.** [Gr. *physiognōmiā*, a shortened form of *physiognōmoniā*—*physis*, nature, *gnōmōn*, *-onos*, an interpreter.]

physique, *fiz-ēk'*, *n.* bodily type, build, or constitution. [Fr.]

phyto-, *fi-tō-*, *-to-*, in composition, plant.—*ns.* **phytobenthos** (*-ben'thos*; Gr. *benthos*, depth), plants living at the bottom of water collectively; **phytogen'esis**, **phytogeny** (*-toj'i-ni*), evolution of plants.—*adjs.* **phytogenet'ic, -al**, relating to phytogenesis; **phytogenic** (*-jen'ik*), of vegetable origin.—*n.* **phytogeog'rapher.**—*adj.* **phytogeograph'ic.**—*ns.* **phytogeog'raphy**, the geography of plant distribution; **phytog'rapher**, a descriptive botanis

(*-lar'-i-ti*). [L. *piāculum*, sacrifice—*piāre*, to expiate—*pius*, pious.]

piaffe, *pi-af'*, *pyaf*, *v.i.* in horsemanship, to advance at a piaffer.—*n.* **piaff'er**, a gait in which the feet are lifted in the same succession as a trot, but more slowly.—Also *Spanish-walk*. [Fr. *piaffer*.]

pia mater, *pi'a mā'tər*, *n.* the vascular membrane investing the brain: the brain (*Shak.*). [L. *pia māter*, tender mother, a mediaeval translation of Ar. *umm raqīqah*, thin mother.]

pianoforte, *pya'nō-för-ti*, *pē-a'*, *pyä'*, *pē-ä'*, shortened to **piano** (*pya'*, *pē-a'*, or *-ä'*), *n.* a musical instrument with wires struck by hammers moved by keys:—*pl.* **pia'nofortes**, **pian'os**.—*ns.* **pianette** (*pē-ə-net'*), a small upright piano; **pianino** (*pya-nē'nō*, *pē-ə-nē'nō*), orig. an upright piano: a small upright piano; **pi'anism**, the technique of the pianoforte.—*adj.* and *adv.* **pianissimo** (*pya-nēs'si-mō*, *pē-ə-nis'i-mō*), very soft.—*n.* **pianist** (*pē'ə-nist*, *pyan'*; also *pē-an'ist*), one who plays the pianoforte, esp. expertly—also (Fr.) **pianiste** (*pē-a-nēst'*), sometimes used as *fem.*—*adj.* **pianist'ic**.—*adj.* and *adv.* **piano** (*pyä'nō*, *pē-ä'nō*), soft, softly.—*n.* a soft passage.—*n.* **Pianola** (*pyan-ō'lə*, *pē-ə-*), a pneumatic contrivance for playing the piano by means of a perforated roll (registered trademark).—**pia'no-accord'ion**, an elaborate accordion with a keyboard like a piano; **pia'no-or'gan**, a piano like a barrel-organ, played by mechanical means;

century: novels of like type. [Sp. *picarón*, augmentative of *pícaro*, rogue.]

picayune, *pik-ə-ūn'*, *n.* a small coin worth 6¼ cents, current in United States before 1857: a five-cent piece, or other small coin: anything of little or no value.—*adj.* petty.—*adj.* **picayun'ish**. [Prov. *picaioun*, an old Piedmontese copper coin.]

piccadill, *pik'ə-dil*, **pikadell**, *-del*, **piccadillo**, *-dil'ō*, **piccadilly**, *-i*, (*obs.*) *n.* a cut or vandyked edging, esp. to a woman's collar: a wide high collar of the early 17th century: a stiff support for a collar or ruff: (in the form piccadilly) a man's standing-up collar with the points turned over, first worn about 1870. [Cf. Sp. *picadillo*, a kind of hash.]

piccalilli, *pik-ə-lil'i*, *n.* a pickle of various vegetable substances with mustard and spices. [Ety. dub.]

piccaninny, **pickaninny**, *pik-ə-nin'i*, *n.* a little child: a Negro child.—*adj.* very little. [Port. *pequenino*, dim. of *pequeno*, little, or possibly Sp. *pequeño niño*, little child.]

piccolo, *pik'ə-lō*, *n.* a small flute, an octave higher than the ordinary flute: an organ stop of similar tone:—*pl.* **picc'olos**. [It., little.]

pice, *pis*, *n.sing.* and *pl.* a money of account and coin, ¼ anna; (new pice) 1/100 rupee. [Hind. *paisā*.]

Picea, *pis'i-ə*, *pis'i-ə*, *n.* the spruce genus of conifers. [L. *picea*, pitch-pine—*pix*, pitch.]

people's pockets; **pick'-purse**, one who steals the purse or from the purse of another; **pick'-thank**, one who seeks to ingratiate himself by officious favours, or by tale-bearing; **pick'-tooth**, a toothpick; **pick'-up**, an act of picking up: reception: a recovery: a thing picked up: accelerating power: a device for picking up an electric current: (also **pick-up head**) a transducer, activated by a sapphire or diamond stylus following the groove on a gramophone record, which transforms the mechanical into electrical impulses: a light motor vehicle with front part like private car and rear in form of truck: a man's chance, informal acquaintance with a woman, usu. implying a sexual relationship: the woman in such a relationship: a game, or a team, for which the captains pick their men alternately.—*adj.* for picking up: picked up.—**pick a hole in one's coat, pick holes in one**, find fault with one; **pick at**, find fault with; **pick oakum**, to make oakum by untwisting old ropes; **pick off**, to select from a number and shoot: to detach and remove; **pick on**, to single out, esp. for anything unpleasant: to nag at: to carp at; **pick one's way**, to choose carefully where to put one's feet, as on dirty ground; **pick out**, to make out, distinguish: to pluck out: to select from a number: to mark with spots of colour, etc.; **pick over**, to go over and select; **pick someone's brains**, to make use of another's brains or ideas for one's own ends; **pick to pieces**, to pull asunder: to criticise adversely in detail: **pick up**,

pick'et-guard, a guard kept in readiness in case of alarm. [Fr. *piquet*, dim. of *pic*, a pickaxe.]

pickle, *pik'l*, *n.* a liquid, esp. brine or vinegar, in which food is preserved: an article of food preserved in such liquid: (*pl.*) preserved onions, cucumber, etc., as a condiment: acid or other liquid used for cleansing or treatment in manufacture: a plight (*coll.*): a troublesome child (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to preserve with salt, vinegar, etc.: to rub with salt or salt and vinegar, as an old naval punishment: to clean or treat with acid or other chemical.—*adj.* **pick'led**, treated with a pickle: drunk (*slang*).—*n.* **pick'ler**, one who pickles: a vessel for pickling: an article suitable, or grown, for pickling.—**pick'le-herring**, a pickled herring: a merry-andrew (*obs.*).—**have a rod in pickle**, to have a punishment ready. [M.E. *pekille*, *pykyl*, *pekkyll*, *pykulle*; cf. Du. *pekel*; Ger. *pökel*.]

pickle, *pik'l*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a small quantity: a grain of corn. [Origin unknown.]

pickle, *pik'l*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to peck: to pick: to eat sparingly: to pilfer. [Dim. or freq. of pick.]

pickmaw, *pik'mō*, (*Scot.*) *n.* the black-headed gull. [Perh. pick (pitch), maw (mew).]

Pickwickian, *pik-wik'i-ən*, *adj.* relating to or resembling Mr *Pickwick*, the hero of Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*.—*n.* a member of the Pickwick Club.—**in a Pickwickian sense**, in a recondite or merely imaginary sense—a phrase by which a member of the Pickwick Club explained away

—*n.* **pictography** (*pik-tog′rə-fi*), picture-writing. [L. *pictus*, painted; Gr. *graphein*, to write, *gramma*, a letter, figure.]

pictorial, *pik-tō′ri-əl*, *-tö′*, *adj.* of a painter: of or relating to painting or drawing: of, by means of, like, or of the nature of, a picture, or pictures.—*n.* a periodical in which pictures are prominent.—*adv.* **picto′rially.**—*adj.* **pictorical** (*-tor′i-kl*).—*adv.* **pictor′ically**, in the manner of a painter. [L. *pictor*, *-ōris*, painter—*pingĕre*, *pictum*, to paint.]

picture, *pik′chər*, *n.* the art or act of painting: an imitative representation of an object on a surface: a portrait: a tableau: a visible or visual image: (an image on) a television screen: person as like another as his own portrait: an impressive or attractive sight, like a painting or worthy of being painted: a visible embodiment: a vivid verbal description: a cinema film: (in *pl.*) a cinema show, or the building in which it is given.—*v.t.* to depict, represent in a picture: to form a likeness of in the mind: to describe vividly in words.—*adj.* **pic′tural**, relating to, illustrated by, or consisting of pictures.—*n.* **pic′tural** (*Spens.*), a picture.—**pic′ture-book**, a book of pictures; **pic′ture-card**, a court card; **pic′ture-cord**, cord for hanging pictures; **pic′ture-frame**, a frame for surrounding a picture; **pic′ture-gallery**, a gallery, hall, or building where pictures are exhibited; **pic′ture-goer**, one who goes much to the cinema; **pic′ture-hat**, a lady's wide-brimmed hat, such as those that appear in portraits by Gainsborough;

[redacted]

pie, pye, *pi*, *n.* a book of rules for determining the Church office for the day.—**by cock and pie** (*Shak.*), a minced oath, app. by God and the pie. [L.L. *pica*, possibly the same as L. *pīca*, magpie (from the black and white appearance of the page).]

pie, pi, *pi*, *n.* type confusedly mixed: a mixed state: confusion.—*v.t.* to reduce to pie:—*pr.p.* **pie′ing, pye′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **pied**. [Origin obscure; perh. conn. with pie (4), or pie (2).]

pie, *pi*, *n.* a quantity of meat, fruit, or other food baked within or under a crust of prepared flour: an easy thing (*slang*): a welcome luxury, prize, or spoil (*coll.*).—*ns.* **pie′-counter**, a counter at which pies are sold: the source of patronage, bribes, spoils of office (*U.S.*); **pie chart, graph**, a circle divided into sections by radii so as to show relative numbers or quantities; **pie′crust**, the paste covering or enclosing a pie; **piecrust table**, a Chippendale table with carved raised edge; **pie′dish**, a deep dish in which pies are made.—*adj.* **pie′-eyed** (*coll.*), drunk.—**pie′man**, one who sells pies, esp. in the street; **pie′-plant** (*U.S.*), rhubarb; **pie′-shop.**—**Périgord pie**, a pie of partridge flavoured with truffles (*Périgord*, now contained in the departments of Dordogne and Lot-et-Garonne); **pie in the sky**, some improbable future good promised without guarantee (from early 20th-cent. song). [Origin unknown; possibly from the bird, as a miscellaneous collector; the Gael. *pighe* is from English.]

to incorporate in one's own share (*Shak.*); the piece (*Scot.*), apiece. [O.Fr. *piece*—L.L. *pecia*, *petium*, a fragment, a piece of land—thought to be of Celtic (Brythonic) origin; cf. patch, peat, petty, and *Pit-* in place names.]

pièce, *pyes*, (Fr.) a piece, item.—**pièce de résistance** (*də rā-zē-stãs*), the substantial course at dinner, the joint: the best item; **pièce d'occasion** (*do-ka-zyɔ̃*), something, usu. a literary or musical work, composed, prepared, or used for a special occasion.

pied, *pīd*, *adj.* variegated like a magpie: of various colours.—*n.* **pied'ness**. [pie (1).]

pied-à-terre, *pyā-da-ter*, (Fr.) temporary lodging.

piedmont, *pēd'mənt*, (*U.S.*) *n.* a mountain-foot region.—Also *adj.* [*Piedmont* in Italy, lit. mountain-foot.]

piel'd, *pēld*, (*Shak.*) *adj.* tonsured. [See peel (1).]

piend, *pēnd*, *n.* a salient angle. [Origin unknown.]

piepowder, *pī'pow-dər*, (*obs.*) *n.* a wayfarer, itinerant.—**Court of Piepowder(s)**, an ancient court held in fairs and markets to administer justice in a rough-and-ready way to all comers—also *Court of Dusty Feet*. [O.Fr. *piedpoudreux*—*pied* (L. *pēs*, *pedis*), foot, *poudre* (L. *pulvis*), dust.]

pier, *pēr*, *n.* the mass of stone-work between the openings in the wall of a building: the support of an arch, bridge, etc.: a masonry support for a telescope or the like: a buttress: a gate-pillar: a mass of stone, iron-work, or wood-work projecting into the sea or other water, as a breakwater, landing-stage, or promenade: a jetty or a wharf.—*n.* **pier'age**, toll paid for using

chem'istry, the chemistry of substances under high pressure.—*adj.* **piezoelec'tric**.—*n.* **piezo-electri'city**, electricity developed in certain crystals by mechanical strain, and the effect of an electric field in producing expansion and contraction along different axes.—*adj.* **piezo-magnet'ic**.—*ns.* **piezomag'netism**, magnetism developed in similar way to piezoelectricity, using magnetic instead of electric field; **piezometer** (*-om'i-tər*), an instrument for measuring pressure or compressibility. [Gr. *piĕzein*, to press.]

piffero, *pif'ə-rō*, *n.* a fife: an Italian bagpipe: a crude oboe.—*n.* **pifferaro** (*-ä'rō*), a piffero-player:—*pl.* **pifferari** (*-rē*). [It.,—O.H.G. *pfīfari* piper.]

piffle, *pif'l*, *n.* nonsense: worthless talk.—*v.t.* to trifle: to act ineffectually.—*adj.* **piff'ling**, trivial, petty.—*n.* **piff'ler**. [Origin unknown.]

pig, *pig*, *n.* a swine: a young swine: swine's flesh as food, esp. that of the young animal: one who is like a pig, dirty, greedy, gluttonous, or cantankerous (also used mildly in reproach): an oblong mass of unforged metal, as first extracted from the ore: the mould into which it is run, esp. one of the branches, the main channel being the *sow*: a cleaning brush, scraper, etc., for pipes or ducts: a feast (*slang*): a policeman (*slang*): segment of an orange (*slang*).—*v.i.* to bring forth pigs: to live, herd, huddle, sleep, or feed like pigs: to eat (*slang*):—*pr.p.* **pigg'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **pigged**.—*n.* **pigg'ery**, a place where

pig'eonry, a place for keeping pigeons.—**pig'eon-berry** (*U.S.*), pokeweed or its fruit.—*adj*. **pig'eon-breast'ed**, having a narrow chest with breast-bone thrown forward.—**pig'eon-flier, -flyer**, one who sends forth homing pigeons; **pig'eon-flying**.—*adj*. **pig'eon-heart'ed**, timid.—**pig'eon-hole**, a niche for a pigeon's nest: a hole of similar appearance: a compartment for storing and classifying papers, etc.: a compartment of the mind or memory: (in *pl*.) the stocks: (in *pl*.) an old outdoor game like bagatelle.—*v.t.* to furnish with or make into pigeon-holes: to put into a pigeon-hole: to classify methodically: to lay aside and treat with neglect.—**pig'eon-house**, a dovecot.—*adj*. **pig'eon-liv'ered**, mild.—**pig'eon-pair**, boy and girl twins or a boy and girl as sole children in a family; **pig'eon-pea**, dal; **pig'eon-post**, transmission of letters by pigeons; **pig'eon's-blood**, a dark red colour, ruby; **pigeon's milk**, partly digested food regurgitated by pigeons to feed their young: an imaginary liquid for which children are sent, as on 1st April.—*adj*. **pig'eon-toed**, (of birds) having all toes at one level: in-toed.—**pig'eon-wing**, a caper in dancing.—**clay pigeon** (see **clay**). [O.Fr. *pijon*—L. *pipiō, -ōnis*—*pipire*, to cheep.]

pigeon. Same as **pidgin**.

piggin, *pig'in*, *n*. a small pail or bowl of staves and hoops, one stave usually prolonged as a handle: a vessel of various other kinds. [Poss. from **pig** (2); the Celtic words seem to be from English.]

[Perh. orig. *get oneself a pikestaff* (a pilgrim's spiked staff); perh. Fr. *piquer*, to spur.]

pike, *pīk*, *n*. a turnpike: a toll: a main road (*U.S.*).—*n*. **pi'ker**, a tramp.—**pike'-keeper**, **pike'man**, a man in charge of a turnpike. [Short for **turnpike**.]

pikelet, *pik'lit*, (local) *n*. a kind of tea-cake, or crumpet, or muffin. [W. *bara pyglyd*, pitchy bread.]

pikul. Same as **picul**.

pilaster, *pi-las'tər*, *n*. a square column, partly built into, partly projecting from, a wall.—*adj*. **pilas'tered**. [Fr. *pilastre*—It. *pilastro*—L. *pila*, a pillar.]

pilau, *pi-low'*, *n*. a highly spiced Eastern dish of rice with a fowl, meat, or the like, boiled together or separately.—Also **pillau'**, **pilaw'**, **pilaff'** (or *pil'*), **pilow'**. [Pers. *pilāw*, Turk. *pilāw*, *pilāf*.]

pilch, *pilch*, *n*. a fur cloak: a coarse leather or woollen cloak: a rug for a saddle: a light saddle: a flannel cloth for wrapping a child.—*n*. **pilch'er**, a scabbard (*Shak*.). [O.E. *pyl(e)ce*—L.L. *pellicea*—L. *pellis*, skin.]

pilchard, *pil'chərd*, *n*. a sea-fish like the herring, but smaller, thicker, and rounder, common off Cornwall.—Earlier (*Shak*.) **pil'cher**. [Origin unknown; poss. Scand. (cf. Norw. *pilk*, artificial bait); Ir. *pilseir* is prob. from English.]

pilcorn, *pil'kōrn*, *n*. the naked oat, a variety in which the glume does not adhere to the grain. [For pilled corn.]

pilcrow

pile, *pil*, *n.* (usu. in *pl.*) a haemorrhoid.—*n.* pile'wort, the lesser celandine (*Ranunculus ficaria*), once thought a remedy for piles. [L. *pila*, a ball.]

pileorhiza, *pi-li-ō-ri'zə*, (*bot.*) *n.* a root-cap. [L. *pileus*, *-um* (see next word), Gr. *rhiza*, root.]

pileum, *pi'li-əm*, *n.* the top of a bird's head:—*pl.* pil'ea.—*n.* pi'leus, a Roman felt cap: the expanded cap of a mushroom or toadstool, or other fungus:—*pl.* pilei (*pi'li-i*).—*adjs.* pi'leate, -d, cap-shaped: capped: crested. [L. *pileum*, *pileus*, for *pilleum*, *pilleus*, a felt cap; cf. Gr. *pilos*, felt, a felt cap.]

pilfer, *pil'fər*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to steal in small quantities.—*ns.* pil'ferage, pil'fering, pil'fery, petty theft; pil'ferer.—*adv.* pil'feringly. [Prob. connected with pelf.]

pilgarlick, **peelgarlic**, *pil-*, *pēl-gär'lik*, *n.* a baldpate: a poor wretch: in whimsical self-pity, oneself.—*adj.* pilgar'licky. [pill (2), peel, and garlic, as like a pilled or peeled head of garlic.]

pilgrim, *pil'grim*, *n.* a wanderer, wayfarer (*arch.* and *poet.*): one who travels to a distance to visit a holy place: allegorically or spiritually, one journeying through life as a stranger in this world: a Pilgrim Father: an original settler: newcomer.—*adj.* of or pertaining to a pilgrim: like a pilgrim: consisting of pilgrims.—*n.* pil'grimage, the journeying of a pilgrim: a journey to a shrine or other holy place or place venerated for its associations: the journey of life: a lifetime.—*adj.* visited by pilgrims.—*v.i.* to go on pilgrimage: to wander.—*ns.* pil'grimager, contemptuously

the plates of a watch or clock in position: a pillar-box: one who, or anything that, sustains.—*ns.* pill'arist, pill'ar-saint, an ascetic living on the top of a pillar, a stylite.—pill'ar-box, a short hollow pillar for posting letters in; pill'ar-root, a supporting root descending from a branch.—from pillar to post, from one state of difficulty to another: hither and thither. [O.Fr. *piler* (Fr. *pilier*)—L.L. *pilāre*—L. *pila*, a pillar.]

pillau. See pilau.

pillicock, *pil'i-kok*, *n.* the penis (allusively in *Shak.*): a term of endearment to a boy. [Cf. Norw. dial. *pill.*]

pillion, *pil'yən*, *n.* a pad or light saddle for a woman: a cushion behind a horseman for a second rider (usu. a woman) or for a bag: the passenger-seat of a motor-cycle, or a baggage-carrier, usable as an extra seat.—*adv.* on a pillion.—*v.t.* to seat on or furnish with a pillion.—*ns.* pill'ionist, pill'ion-rider, one who rides pillion; pill'ion-seat. [Prob. Ir. *pillin*, Gael. *pillin*, *pillean*, a pad, a pack-saddle—*peall*, a skin or mat, L. *pellis*, skin.]

pilliwinks, *pil'i-wingks*, *n.pl.* an instrument of torture for crushing the fingers. [Origin unknown.]

pillory, *pil'ə-ri*, *n.* a wooden frame, supported by an upright pillar or post, with holes through which the head and hands were put as a punishment, abolished in England in 1837.—*v.t.* to set in the pillory: to hold up to ridicule:—*pr.p.* pill'orying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pill'oried.—Also pill'orise, -ize. [O.Fr. *pilori*; Prov. *espilori*; of uncertain a vessel needing a pilot; **pi'lot-house**, a shelter for steering-gear and pilot—also *wheel-house*; **pi'lot-jacket**, a pea-jacket; **pi'lot-light**, a small electric light to show when current is on, or for other purpose; **pilot officer**, in the Air Force an officer ranking with an army second-lieutenant; **pi'lot-plant**, prototype machinery set up to begin a new process; **pi'lot scheme**, a scheme serving as a guide on a small scale to a full-scale scheme; **pi'lot-whale**, the ca'ing-whale. [Fr. *pilote*—It. *pilota*, app. for earlier *pedota*, which may be—Gr. *pēdon*, oar, in pl. rudder.]

Pils(e)ner, also without *cap.*, *pilz'*, *pils'nər*, *n.* a light beer. [Ger. from *Pilsen*, a city in Czechoslovakia.]

Piltdown man, *pilt'down*, Eoanthropus (*q.v.*).

pilule, *pil'ūl*, *n.* a little pill.—Also **pil'ula**.—*adj.* **pil'ular**. [L. *pīlŭla*, dim. of *pīla*, ball.]

pilum, *pī'ləm*, *n.* the heavy javelin used by Roman foot-soldiers:—*pl.* **pī'la**. [L. *pīlum*.]

pilus, *pī'ləs*, *n.* a hair:—*pl.* **pī'li**. [L. *pīlus*.]

piment, *pi-ment'*, (*obs.*) *n.* spiced sweetened wine.—Also (*Scott*) **pigment** (*pig'mənt*).—*n.* **pimento** (*pi-ment'ō*), formerly Cayenne pepper: now allspice or Jamaica pepper, the dried unripe fruits of a W. Indian tree (*Pimenta officinalis*) of the myrtle family: the tree itself: its wood. [O.Fr. *piment*, Sp. *pimiento*—L. *pigmentum*, paint.]

pimp, *pimp*, *n.* one who procures gratifications for the lust of others: a pander.—*v.i.* to pander. [Origin obscure.]

pimpernel, *pim'pər-nel*, *n.* burnet (*obs.*): burnet-saxifrage (Pimpinella) (*obs.*): now, the poor

sharp, pointed buttock; **pin'case** (*obs.*); **pin'-cushion**, a cushion for holding pins; **pin'-dust**, brass filings, a product of pin-making.—*adj.* **pin'-eyed**, long-styled, with the stigma like a pin-head in the throat of the corolla (esp. of a *Primula*).—**pin'-feather**, a young, unexpanded feather.—*adjs.* **pin'-feathered**; **pin'-fire**, discharged by a pin driven into the fulminate.—**pin'fish**, a spiny fish of various kinds; **pin'head**, the head of a pin: a stupid person (*slang*); **pin'hole**, a hole for or made by a pin, or such as a pin might make; **pinhole photography**, the taking of photographs by the use of a pinhole instead of a lens; **pin'-leg'** (*Scot.*), a wooden leg; **pin'-maker**; **pin'-making**; **pin'-man**, a seller of pins: a match-stick drawing, in which the limbs and body are represented by single lines; **pin'-money**, money allotted to a wife for private expenses, ostensibly to buy pins; **pin'-point**, the point of a pin: anything very sharp or minute.—*v.t.* to place, define, very exactly.—**pin'-prick**, the prick of a pin: a petty act of irritation; **pin'-stripe**, a very narrow stripe in cloth: cloth with such stripes; **pin'table**, a pin-ball machine; **pin'tail**, a duck of the genus Dafila, with a pointed tail: a sand-grouse.—*adj.* **pin'tailed**, having a long, narrow tail.—**pin'-tuck**, a very narrow ornamental tuck.—*adj.* **pin'-up**, such as might have her portrait pinned up on a wall for admiration.—*n.* a girl of such a kind: a portrait so pinned up.—**pin'-wheel**, a wheel with pins at right angles to its plane, to lift the hammer of a striking clock: a paper toy windmill: a revolving firework.—**a merry pin** (*arch.*), injuriously, as cold or hunger: to cause to show the effects of such pain or injury: to harass: to hamper: to restrict: to stint: to find fault with (*obs.*): to purloin (*slang*): to arrest (*slang*): to over-urge (*horse-racing*): to pluck, play pizzicato (*U.S.*): to move along with a lever.—*v.i.* to nip or squeeze: to be painfully tight: to encroach: to carp: to live sparingly: to narrow, taper off (*mining*).—*n.* an act or experience of pinching: a critical time of difficulty or hardship: an emergency: a pleat (*obs.*): an upward curl of a hat-brim (*obs.*): a place of narrowing, folding, difficulty, or steepness: a quantity taken up between the finger and thumb: an iron bar used as a lever.—*adj.* **pinched**, having the appearance of being tightly squeezed: hard pressed by want or cold: narrowed: straightened.—*n.* **pinch′er**, one who, or that which, pinches: (in *pl.*) pincers (*dial.*).—*n.* and *adj.* **pinch′ing.**—*adv.* **pinch′ingly.**—**pinch′cock**, a clamp that stops flow of liquid by pinching a tube; **pinch′commons**, a niggard of food; **pinch′fist**, **pinch′gut**, **pinch′-penny**, a niggard.—*v.i.* **pinch′-hit** (*baseball*), to bat in place of another in an emergency: also *fig.*—**pinch′-hitter.**—**at a pinch**, in a case of necessity; **know where the shoe pinches**, to know by direct experience what the trouble or difficulty is. [O.Fr. *pincier*; prob. Gmc.]

pinchbeck, *pinch′*, *pinsh′bek*, *n.* a yellow alloy of copper with much less zinc than ordinary brass, simulating gold, invented by Christopher *Pinchbeck* (*c.* 1670-1732), watchmaker.—*adj.* sham;

yellowish throat, and partly arboreal in habit; **pine′-need′le**, the acicular leaf of the pine-tree; **pine′-tree**; **pine′-wood**, a wood of pine-trees: pine timber; **pine′-wool**, a fibrous substance prepared from the leaves of the pine.—**pine-tree money**, silver money coined at Boston in the 17th century, bearing the figure of a pine-tree. [O.E. *pin*—L. *pinus*.]

pine, *pīn*, *n.* punishment, torture (*obs.*): suffering (*arch.*): want, starvation (*Spens.*).—*v.t.* to torment (*obs.*): to consume, cause to wear away: to starve: to grieve for (*Milt.*).—*v.i.* to waste away, esp. under pain or mental distress: to languish with longing: to long: to repine. [O.E. *pinian*, to torment—L. *poena*, punishment.]

pineal, *pin′i-əl* or *pīn′*, *adj.* shaped like a pine-cone: connected with the pineal body.—**pineal body**, or **gland**, a small body at the end of an upgrowth from the optic thalami of the brain; **pineal eye**, a vestigial third eye in front of the pineal body, best developed in the New Zealand Sphenodon. [L. *pinea*, a pine-cone—*pinus*, pine.]

pinfold, *pin′fōld*, *n.* a pound or enclosure for cattle.—*v.t.* to impound. [O.E. *pundfald*, affected by *pyndan*; see **pound**, **fold**, **pinder**.]

ping, *ping*, *n.* a sharp ringing or whistling sound as of a bullet.—*v.i.* to make such a sound.—*n.* **ping′er**, an acoustic transmitter for the study of ocean currents: (*cap.*; trademark) a domestic clockwork device set to give a warning signal at a chosen time.—**Ping′-Pong′**, a trademark for table tennis. [Imit.]

make or become pink.—*ns.* **pink'iness**; **pink'ing**, the reddening of gem-stones by heat.—*adj.* **pink'ish**, somewhat pink.—*ns.* **pink'ishness**; **pink'ness**.—*adj.* **pink'y**, inclining to pink.—**pink'-eye**, acute contagious conjunctivitis: an acute contagious infection in horses due to a filterable virus, the eye sometimes becoming somewhat red: a red discoloration in salt fish, etc.—*adj.* **pink'-eyed**, having pink eyes (see also pink (5)).—**pink gin**, gin with angostura bitters; **pink'root**, Indian pink, Carolina pink, or other species of Spigelia: its root, a vermifuge.—**in the pink**, in perfect health or condition; **pink of perfection**, the acme of perfection. [Etymology doubtful.]

pink, *pingk*, *n.* a yellow lake.—**Dutch pink**, a yellow lake obtained from quercitron bark: blood (*slang*). [Prob. different word from the preceding.]

pink, *pingk*, *v.i.* to wink: to blink: to peer: to peep.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) blinking.—*adj.* **pink'-eyed**, having small or half-shut eyes (see also pink (3)); **pink'y**, winking. [Du. *pinken*, to wink.]

pink, *pingk*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) small.—*n.* (*Scot.*) anything small, as a peep of light.—*adj.* **pink'ie**, **pink'y**, (*Scot.*) small.—*n.* (*Scot.*) the little finger. [Du. *pink*, the little finger.]

pink, *pingk*, **penk**, *pengk*, *n.* a minnow: a samlet. [Cf. Ger. dial. *pinke*.]

pink, *pingk*, *n.* a tinkling sound: a chaffinch's note: a chaffinch: a type of sea bird (*obs.*)—*v.i.*

pinny, **pinnie**, *pin'i*, *n.* short for pinafore.

pinnywinkle, **pinniewinkle**, *pin'i-wingk-l*, **pilniewinks**, *pil'ni-wingks*, mistaken forms of pilliwinks.

pinochle, **pinocle**, *pin'*, *pēn'ək-l*, *n.* a game like bezique: a declaration of queen of spades and knave of diamonds. [Origin unknown.]

pinole, *pē-nō'lā*, *n.* parched Indian corn or other seeds ground and eaten with milk: a mixture of vanilla and aromatic substances in chocolate. [Sp.,—Aztec *pinolli*.]

piñon, *pin'yon*, *pēn'yōn*, (*U.S.*) *n.* an edible pine-seed: the tree bearing it. [Sp.]

pinscher. See Doberman pinscher.

pint, *pīnt*, *n.* a measure of capacity = half a quart or 4 gills—in imperial measure (liquid or dry), about 568 cubic centimetres, in U.S. measure (liquid), 473 cc (dry), 551 cc: a pint of beer (*coll.*): 16 U.S. fluid ounces.—*n.* **pint'a** (*slang*; pint of), a drink of milk.—**pint'-pot**, a pot for holding a pint, esp. a pewter pot for beer: a seller or drinker of beer; **pint'-stoup**, a vessel for holding a Scots pint (about 3 imperial pints). [Fr. *pinte*; origin unknown.]

pintado, *pin-tä'dō*, *n.* a kind of petrel, the Cape pigeon: the guinea-fowl: chintz (*obs.*):—*pl.* **pinta'dos**. [Port., painted.]

pintail, **pin-wheel**. See pin.

pintle, *pin'tl*, *n.* the penis (*arch.*): a bolt or pin, esp. one on which something turns. [O.E. *pintel*.]

thirty, hence, having overshot one's mark: tipsy. [Ety. dub.]

pip, *pip*, *n.* a signal sounding like the word 'pip'.

pip, *pip*, (*slang*) *v.t.* to blackball: to pluck, plough, reject, or fail in an examination: to foil, thwart, get the better of: to hit with a bullet or the like: to wound: to kill.—*v.i.* to die (esp. with *out*):—*pr.p.* **pipp′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **pipped**.—**pipped at the post**, defeated at the point when success seemed certain. [Perh. from **pip** (2).]

pip, *pip*, *v.i.* to chirp, as a young bird. [Cf. **peep** (1).]

pipal, pipul, peepul, *pē′pul*, *-pəl*, *n.* the bo-tree. [Hind. *pipul*.]

pipe, *pīp*, *n.* a musical wind instrument, or part of an instrument, consisting of or including a tube: any tube, or tubular part or thing, natural or artificial: a pipe-like volcanic vent, mass of ore, etc.: an entrance to a decoy: a tube with a bowl at one end for smoking: a fill of tobacco: the smoking of a fill of tobacco: the note of a bird: a voice, esp. a high voice: (usu. in *pl.*) the windpipe: a stick of e.g. pipeclay for curling hair or a wig (*Sterne*): a boatswain's whistle: (often in *pl.*) a bagpipe.—*v.i.* to play upon a pipe: to whistle, as the wind, or a boatswain: to speak or sing, esp. in a high voice: to peep or sing, as a bird: to weep: to become pipy.—*v.t.* to play on a pipe: to lead, call, by means of a pipe: (with *in*) to accompany in with pipe music: to render, or cause to be, by playing a pipe: to propagate by piping (*hort.*): to ornament with

Pipe Roll; **pipe′-organ**, an organ with pipes; **pipe′-rack**, a rack for tobacco-pipes; **Pipe Roll** (*hist.*), the Great Roll of the Exchequer, containing yearly accounts of sheriffs, etc. (possibly from its pipelike form); **pipe′-stem**, the tube of a tobacco-pipe; **pipe′stone**, a red argillaceous stone used by North American Indians for making tobacco-pipes; **pipe′-stopp′le, -stapp′le**, a tobacco-pipe stem (*Scot.*); anything very thin and brittle-looking; **pipe′-track**, the course of a pipe across country; **pipe′-tree** (*obs.*), mock orange (*white pipe-tree*): the lilac (*blue pipe-tree*); **pipe′work**, a vein of ore in the form of a pipe: piping or pipes collectively, as in an organ; **pipe′wort**, a rare rush-like water-plant (*Eriocaulon septangulare*) of Ireland and the Hebrides, only European representative of its family Eriocaulaceae; **pipe′-wrench**, a wrench that grips a pipe when turned one way; **pip′ing crow**, an Australian bird (Gymnorhina) called a magpie, really akin to the shrikes; **piping hare**, a pika.—**boatswain's pipe** (see **whistle**); **drunk as a piper**, very drunk; **in the pipeline**, waiting to be considered or dealt with: in preparation; **pay the piper**, bear the expense (and so call the tune, have control): to have to pay heavily; **pipe and tabor**, a small recorder, fingered by the left hand, and a small drum beaten by the same player with his right, formerly in use in rustic jollities; **pipe down**, to dismiss from muster, as a ship's company: to subside into silence; **pipe of peace** (see **calumet**): **pipe** one's own tune point or punctilio (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to wound the pride of: to nettle: to arouse, stir, provoke: (*refl.*) to pride oneself (on, upon, (*Boswell*) at). [Fr. *pique*, a pike, pique, *piquer*, to prick; cf. pike, prick.]

pique, *pēk*, *n.* in piquet, the scoring of 30 points in one hand before the other side scores at all.—*v.t.* to score a pique against.—*v.i.* to score a pique. [Fr. *pic*; see piquet.]

pique, *pēk*, (*Browning*) *n.* for peak (1).

piqué, *pē'kā*, *n.* a stiff corded cotton fabric: inlaid work of gold or silver in point or strip (sometimes with mother-of-pearl) on tortoise-shell or ivory.—Also *adj.*—**piqué work**, inlaying in piqué: needlework with raised design made by stitching. [Fr., pa.p. of *piquer*, to prick.]

piquet. Same as picket.

piquet, *pi-ket'*, *n.* a game for two with 32 cards, with scoring for declarations and tricks. [Fr.; origin unknown.]

piragua, *pi-ra'gwə*, *-rä'*, *n.* a South American dug-out canoe, or a craft with a single trunk as foundation, often a schooner-rigged barge.—Also **peria'gua**, or (Fr.) **pirogue** (*pi-rōg'*). [Sp. *piragua*—Carib *piraqua*.]

piranha, *pē-rän'ya*, **piraya**, *pē-rä'ya*, **perai**, **pirai**, *pē-rī'*, *ns.* a ferocious South American river-fish (Serrasalmo or Pygocentrus) of the Characinidae. [Port. from Tupí *piranya*, *piraya*.]

pirarucu, *pē-rä-rōō-kōō'*, *n.* the arapaima.

pirate, *pī'rət*, *-rit*, *n.* one who, without authority, attempts to capture ships at sea: a sea-robber: a pirates' ship: one who publishes without

of fishes: of the nature of a fish; **pisciv'orous**, feeding on fishes. [L. *piscis*, a fish; pl. *piscēs*; *piscātor*, fisher.]

piscina, *pis-ē'nə*, *pis-ī'nə*, *n.* a fish-pond: a swimming-pool (as in Roman baths): a basin and drain in old churches, usu. in a niche south of an altar, into which was emptied water used in washing the sacred vessels:—*pl.* **pisci'nas**, or **-ae**.—Also **piscine** (*pis'ēn*, or *-ēn'*). [L. *piscīna*—*piscis*, fish.]

piscine, piscivorous. See **Pisces.**

piscine. See **piscina.**

pisé, *pē-zā*, *n.* rammed earth or clay for walls or floors.—Also *adj.* [Fr.]

pish, *pish*, *interj.*, of impatience.—*n.* an utterance of the exclamation.—*v.t.* to pooh-pooh. [Imit.]

pishogue, *pi-shōg'*, (*Ir.*) *n.* sorcery. [Ir. *piseog*.]

pisiform, *pī'si-fōrm*, *piz'i-fōrm*, *adj.* pea-shaped.—*n.* a pea-shaped bone of the carpus. [L. *pisum*, pea, *fōrma*, shape.]

pismire, *pis'mīr*, *n.* an ant or emmet. [piss, from the strong smell of the ant-hill, M.E. *mire* (doubtful O.E. *mīre*), ant.]

pisolite, *pī'sō-līt*, *piz'ō-līt*, *n.* a coarse oolite.—*adj.* **pisolitic** (*-lit'ik*). [Gr. *pisos*, pease, *lithos*, stone.]

piss, *pis*, (*coll.*) *v.i.* to discharge urine.—*v.t.* to discharge as urine: to urinate on.—*n.* urine.—*adj.* **pissed** (*slang*), extremely drunk.—**piss'-a-bed** (*dial.*), the dandelion; **piss'-pot**, a chamber-pot.—**piss off** (*interj.*; *vulg.*), go away. [Fr. *pisser*.]

pissasphalt, *pis'as-falt*, *n.* a semi-liquid bitumen.

a hole used as a trap for wild beasts: an enclosure in which animals are kept (esp. bears): an enclosure for cockfights or the like: the ground-floor of a theatre, or its occupants, or the part of the ground-floor behind the stalls: part of a corn exchange floor assigned to some particular business (*U.S.*): a noisy card game mimicking a U.S. corn exchange: any hollow or depression, as the *pit of the stomach* below the breast-bone: an indentation left by smallpox: a minute depression in a surface: a hollow made by a raindrop: a thin place in a cell-wall, affording communication with another cell (*bot.*):—*v.t.* to mark with little hollows: to lay in a pit: to set to fight, as cocks in a cockpit: to match (with *against*).—*v.i.* to become marked with pits: to retain an impression for a time after pressing (*med.*):—*pr.p.* pitt′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pitt′ed.—*adj.* pitt′ed, marked with small pits.—*ns.* pitt′ing; pitt′ite, one who frequents the pit of a theatre.—pit′-brow, the top of a shaft; pit′-coal, coal in the ordinary sense—not *charcoal*; pit′-dwelling, a primitive home made by roofing over a pit; pit′fall, a lightly covered hole as a trap: a hidden danger (*fig.*); pit′-head, the ground at the mouth of a pit, and the machinery, etc., on it; pit′man, a man who works in a coal-pit or a saw-pit, esp. at sinking, repair, and inspection of shafts and at pumping in a mine: a rod connecting a rotary with a reciprocating part (*U.S.*); pit′-pony, a pony employed for haulage in a coal-mine; pit′-prop, a, usu. timber, support in the workings of a coalmine; pit′-saw, a saw used in a saw-pit; pit′saw′-

determine or fix (*obs.*): to set in a key, to give this or that musical pitch, emotional tone, or degree of moral exaltation, etc., to: to fling, throw, or toss, esp. in such a manner as to fall flat or in a definite position: to loft so as not to roll much on falling (*golf*): to deliver to the batsman by an overhand or underhand throw (*baseball*).—*v.i.* to settle: to alight: to fix the choice (on): to encamp: to plunge forward: to oscillate about a transverse axis: to slope down: to descend or fall away abruptly: to interlock:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pitched, *obs.* pight (q.v.).—*n.* act or manner of pitching: a throw or cast: degree, esp. of elevation or depression: highest point (*fig.*; *lit.*, *arch.*): height: a descent: slope: ground between the wickets (*cricket*): a place set apart for playing or practising a game: the point where a ball alights: a station taken by a street trader, etc.: the degree of acuteness of sound: a standard of acuteness for sounds (as concert pitch, French pitch): distance between successive points or things, as the centres of teeth in a wheel or a saw, the threads of a screw: (of a propeller) the angle between the chord of the blade and the plane of rotation: the distance a propeller would advance in one revolution.—*ns.* pitch′er, one who pitches: a paving-stone or sett: a baseball player who delivers the ball to the batsman: one who pitches a stall: a cutting or stake intended to take root; pitch′ing, the action of the verb to pitch: a facing of stone: a foundation of stone for a road surface: a cobble-stone surface of a road.—pitch-and-toss′, a game in which coins are thrown at a mark, th

thrō'pəs, *n.* a fossil hominid discovered by Dr Eugene Dubois in Java in 1891-92. [Gr. *pithēkos*, ape, *anthrōpos*, man.]

pithecoid, *pith-ē'koid*, *adj.* ape-like. [Gr. *pithēkos*, ape, *eidos*, form.]

pithos, *pith'os*, *n.* a large Greek wine-jar. [Gr.]

pit-mirk, *pit'mirk*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* pitch-dark.

piton, *pē-tɔ̃*, *n.* iron peg or stanchion to which a rope may be attached, used in mountaineering. [Fr.]

Pitta, *pit'a*, *n.* a genus of birds, the so-called ant-thrushes of the Old World. [Telugu *pitta*.]

pittance, *pit'əns*, *n.* a special additional allowance of food or drink in a religious house, or a bequest to provide it: a dole: a very small portion or quantity: a miserable pay. [O.Fr. *pitance*—L. *pietās*, pity.]

pitter, *pit'ər*, *v.i.* to make a sound like a grasshopper.—*adv.* **pitt'er-patt'er**, with light pattering sound.—Also *n.* [Imit.]

pittie-ward, *pit'i-wərd*, *n.* an unexplained word in Shakespeare (*Merry Wives* III, i).

Pittite, *pit'īt*, *n.* a follower of William Pitt (1759-1806), statesman.—*n.* **Pitt'ism.**

pitty-pat. See **pitapat.**

pituita, *pit-ū-ī'tə*, **pituite**, *pit'ū-īt*, *n.* phlegm.—*adj.* **pitū'itary.**—*n.* **pitū'itrin**, a hormone produced by the pituitary body.—**pituitary body**, a ductless gland at the base of the brain affecting growth, once thought to produce mucus. [L. *pītuīta*.]

pity, *pit'i*, *n.* a feeling for the sufferings and mis-

with tomatoes, cheese, etc.—**pizzeria**, *pēt-sə-rē'ə*, a bakery or restaurant where pizzas are sold and/or made.

pizzicato, *pit-si-kä'tō*, (*mus.*) *adj.* played by plucking the string, not with the bow—contradicted by *arco* or *col arco*.—*adv.* by plucking.—*n.* a tone so produced: a passage so played: the manner of playing by plucking. [It., twitched—*pizzicare*, to twitch.]

pizzle, *piz'l*, *n.* a penis: that of a bull used as instrument of punishment, for flogging. [L.G. *pesel* or Flem. *pezel*.]

placable, *plak'* or *plāk'ə-bl*, *adj.* that may be appeased: relenting: willing to forgive.—*ns.* **placabil'ity, plac'ableness.**—*adv.* **plac'ably.**—*v.t.* **placate** (*plə-kāt'*, *plā-kāt'*, *plak'*, *plāk'āt*), to conciliate.—*n.* **placā'tion**, propitiation.—*adj.* **placatory** (*plak'* or *plāk'ə-tə-ri*, *plə-kā'*), conciliatory. [L. *plācāre*, to appease, akin to *placēre*.]

placard, *plak'ärd*, *n.* an official permit or proclamation with a thin seal (*obs.*): a written or printed paper stuck upon a wall or otherwise displayed as an intimation: a placcate or placket (*obs.*).—*v.t.* **placard** (*plak'ärd* or *plə-kärd'*), to publish or notify by placard: to post or set up as a placard: to put placards on or in. [O.Fr. *plackart*, *placard*, etc.—*plaquier*, to lay flat, plaster—M.Flem. *placken*, to plaster.]

placate, etc. See **placable.**

placcate, *plak'āt*, *n.* See **placket.**

place, *plās*, *n.* an open space in a town, a

placebo, *plə-sē'bō, n.* vespers for the dead: a sycophant (*obs.*): a medicine given to humour or gratify a patient rather than to exercise any physically curative effect: a pharmacologically inactive substance administered as a drug either in the treatment of psychological illness or in the course of drug trials. [From the first words of the first antiphon of the office, *Placēbō Dominō*, I shall please the Lord.]

placenta, *plə-sen'tə, n.* the structure that unites the unborn mammal to the womb of its mother and establishes a nutritive connection between them: the part of the carpel that bears the ovules (*bot.*): a structure bearing sporangia:—*pl.* **placen'tae** (*-tē*).—*adj.* **placen'tal.**—*n.pl.* **Placentalia** (*plas-ən-tā'li-ə*), the Eutheria or placental mammals.—*n.* **placentā'tion,** the arrangement and mode of attachment of placentae or of placenta and fetus.—*adj.* **placent'iform,** cake-shaped. [L. *placenta*, a flat cake—Gr. *plakoeis* (contr. *plakous*) from *plax*, *plakos*, anything flat.]

placer, *plas'ər, plās'ər, n.* a superficial deposit from which gold or other mineral can be washed. [Sp. *placer*, sandbank—*plaza*, place.]

placet, *plā'set, pla'ket, n.* a vote of assent in a governing body: permission given, esp. by a sovereign, to publish and carry out an ecclesiastical order, as a papal bull or edict. [L. *plăcet*, it pleases, 3rd sing. pres. indic. of *placēre*, to please.]

placid, *plas'id, adj.* calm.—*ns.* **placid'ity, plac'id-**

spar whose cleavages are not at right angles—albite, anorthite, or any mixture of them. [Gr. *plagios*, oblique, *klasis*, a fracture.]

plagiostome, *plā'ji-ō-stōm, n.* a plagiostomous fish, one of the **Plagiostomata** (*-stō'mə-tə*) or **Plagiostomi** (*-os'tə-mī*), the cross-mouthed fishes, sharks and rays, having the mouth as a transverse slit on the under side of the head.—*adjs.* **plagiostom'atous, plagios'tomous.** [Gr. *plagios*, crosswise, *stoma*, *-atos*, mouth.]

plagiotropism, *plā-ji-ot'rə-pizm, n.* orienting at right angles to the direction of stimulus.—*adj.* **plagiotropic** (*-ō-trop'ik*).—*adv.* **plagiotrop'ically.**—*adj.* **plagiotropous** (*-ot'rə-pəs*). [Gr. *plagios*, crosswise, *tropos*, a turning.]

plagium, *plā'ji-əm, n.* the crime of kidnapping. [L. *plăgium*—*plăga*, a net.]

plague, *plāg, n.* a blow or wound (*obs.*): an affliction regarded as a sign of divine displeasure: a deadly epidemic or pestilence, esp. a fever caused by a bacillus (*B. pestis*) transmitted by rat-fleas from rats to man, characterised by buboes, or swellings of the lymphatic glands, by carbuncles and petechiae: murrain: any troublesome thing or person: trouble (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to infest with disease (*rare*): to pester or annoy.—*adj.* **plague'some** (*coll.*), troublesome, annoying.—*adv.* **pla'guily,** confoundedly.—*adj.* **plaguy** (*plā'gi*), of, or of the nature of, plague: vexatious: troublesome: confounded.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) confoundedly.—**plague'-pit,** a common grave for plague victims; **plague'-sore,** an ulcer

plain′-cook, to cook ordinary dishes.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **plain′-darn**, to darn with the ordinary cross pattern.—**plain′-deal′er**, one who is candid and outspoken.—*n.* and *adj.* **plain′-deal′ing.**—*adj.* **plain′-heart′ed**, having a plain or honest heart: sincere.—**plain′-heart′edness**; **plain sailing** (see plane); **plains′man**, a dweller in a plain; **plain′-song**, unmeasured music sung in unison in ecclesiastical modes from early times, and still in use in R.C. and some Anglican churches: a simple melody: that to which a descant can be added.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) singing a simple theme.—**plain′-speaking**, straightforwardness or bluntness of speech.—*adj.* **plain′-spoken**, plain, rough, and sincere.—**plain′stanes** (*Scot.*), flagstones, pavement (also **plain′stones**); **plain′work**, plain needlework, as distinguished from embroidery.—**plain as a pikestaff** (see pike (1)). [Fr.,—L. *plānus*, plain.]

plaint, *plānt*, *n.* lamentation: complaint: a mournful song: a statement of grievance, esp. the exhibiting of an action in writing by a complainant in a court of law.—*adj.* **plaint′ful**, complaining.—*n.* **plaint′iff** (*Eng. law*) one who commences a suit against another—opp. to *defendant*.—Also *adj.* (*Spens.*).—*adj.* **plaint′ive**, mournful.—*adv.* **plaint′ively.**—*n.* **plaint′iveness.**—*adj.* **plaint′less.** [O.Fr. *pleinte* (Fr. *plainte*)—L. *plangĕre*, *planctum*, to beat the breast, lament.]

plaister, *plās′tər*, *n.* an obsolete or Scots form of plaster.

plait, *plat*, *plāt*, *plēt*, *n.* a pleat or zigzag fold

the great maple (*Acer pseudoplatanus*).—**plane′-tree.** [Fr. *plane*—L. *platanus*; see platane.]

plane, *plān*, *n.* a surface on which, if any two points be taken, the straight line joining them will lie entirely on the surface (*geom.*): any flat or level material surface: one of the thin horizontal structures used as wings and tail to sustain or control aeroplanes in flight: short for aeroplane or airplane (also **’plane**): an act of planing or soaring: in mines, a main road for transport of coal or other mineral: any grade of life or of development or level of thought or existence.—*adj.* having the character of a plane: pertaining to, lying in, or confined to a plane: level: smooth.—*v.t.* to make plane or smooth (see also plane (3)).—*v.i.* to travel by aeroplane: to soar: to volplane.—*adj.* **planar** (*plān′ər*).—*ns.* **planation** (*plə-nā′shən*), making level; **planer** (*plān′ər*), one who levels or makes plane: a smoothing instrument (see also plane (3)): a wooden block beaten with a mallet to level a forme of type; **planigraph** (*plan′i-grāf*), an instrument for reducing or enlarging drawings; **planimeter** (*plən-im′i-tər*), an instrument for measuring the area of a plane figure.—*adjs.* **planimetric** (*plān-*, *plan-i-met′rik*), **-al.**—*ns.* **planimetry** (*plən-im′i-tri*), the mensuration of plane surfaces; **planisphere** (*plan′*), a sphere projected on a plane: map of celestial sphere, which can be adjusted so as to show the area visible at any time.—*adjs.* **planispher′ic**; **plā′no-con′cave**, plane on one side and concave on the of the planets: blasted.—inferior planets, those within the earth's orbit (Mercury and Venus); minor planets, the numerous group of very small planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; superior planets, those outside the earth's orbit. [Fr. *planète*—Gr. *planētēs*, wanderer—*planaein*, to make to wander.]

plangent, *plan'jənt*, *adj.* resounding: noisy, clangorous: resounding mournfully.—*adv.* **plan'gently**.—*n.* **plan'gency**. [L. *plangēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *plangĕre*, to beat.]

planish, *plan'ish*, *v.t.* to polish: to flatten.—*n.* **plan'isher**, a tool for planishing. [Obs. Fr. *planir*, *-issant*—*plan*, flat.]

plank, *plangk*, *n.* a long piece of timber, thicker than a board: a board on which fish, etc., is cooked and served (*U.S.*): one of the principles or aims that form the platform, programme of a party.—*v.t.* to cover with planks: to pay down or table (with *down*): to cook on a plank (*U.S.*).—*n.* **plank'ing**, the act of laying planks: a series of planks: work made up of planks.—**plank'-bed**, a prison bed of wood without mattress.—**walk the plank**, to walk (compulsorily) along a plank projecting over the ship's side into the sea. [L. *planca*, a board.]

plankton, *plangk'tən*, *n.* the drifting organisms in oceans, lakes or rivers.—*adj.* (*irreg.*) **planktonic** (*-ton'ik*). [Neut. of Gr. *planktos*, *-ē*, *-on*, wandering.]

planoblast, *plan'ō-bläst*, *n.* a free-swimming medusa.—*n.* **planogam'ete**, a motile gamete. [Gr. *plănos*, wandering.]

plano-concave, etc., **planometer**, **Planorbis**. See

workers sang on American plantations; **plant'-house**, a structure for growing plants of warmer climates; **plant'ie-cruive** (*-kroōv*; *Orkney* and *Shetland*), a kitchen garden, enclosure for cabbage.—*adj.* **plant'-like**.—**plant'-lore**, folk-lore of plants; **plant'-louse**, an aphis or greenfly:—*pl.* **plant'-lice**.—**plant'-pot**, a pot for growing a plant in.—**plant out**, to transplant to open ground, from pot or frame: to dispose at intervals in planting. [O.E. *plante* (n.)—L. *planta*, shoot, slip, cutting, and O.E. *plantian* (vb.), and partly from or affected by Fr. *plante* and L. *planta*, plant, also (perh. a different word) sole.]

plantain, *plan'tin*, *n.* a roadside plant of genus **Plantā'gō** (e.g. waybread, ribgrass; fam. **Plantaginā'ceae**) that presses its leaves flat on the ground.—*adj.* **plantaginaceous** (*plan-taj-i-nā'-shəs*). [L. *plantāgō*, *-inis*—*planta*, the sole of the foot.]

plantain, *plan'tin*, *n.* a musaceous plant: its fruit, a coarse banana: in India, a banana.—**plan'tain-eater**, an African bird (Musophaga) of a fam. Musophagidae, a touraco. [Origin doubtful.]

plantain, *plan'tin*, (*obs.*) *n.* a platane or plane-tree. [Obs. Fr. *plantain*—L. *platanus*.]

plantar, **plantigrade**. See **plant**.

planula, *plan'ū-lə*, *n.* a free-swimming two-layered, often flattened, larva of coelenterates, etc.—*adjs.* **plan'ular**; **plan'uliform**; **plan'uloid**. [Dim. of L. *plānus*, flat.]

planuria, *plan-ū'ri-ə*, *n.* the discharge of urine through an abnormal passage.—Also **plan'ury**. [Gr. *plănos*, wa

plast, plaste, *plāst,* (*Spens.*) *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of place.

plaster, *pläs'tər, n.* a fabric coated with an adhesive substance for local application as a remedy, for protection of a cut, etc.: a pasty composition that sets hard, esp. a mixture of slaked lime, sand, and sometimes hair, used for coating walls, etc.: calcium sulphate.—*adj.* made of plaster.—*v.t.* to apply plaster, or a plaster, to: to treat with plaster: to bedaub: to smear: to cover excessively, injudiciously, or meretriciously: to stick (on or over): to reduce to plaster or a sticky mass: to damage by a heavy attack: to smooth down: to smooth (over): to treat with gypsum: to attach with plaster.—*adj.* **plas'tered,** daubed, treated, etc., with plaster: shattered: intoxicated (*slang*).—*ns.* **plas'terer,** one who plasters, or one who works in plaster; **plas'tering.**—*adj.* **plas'tery,** like plaster.—*n.* **plas'teriness.**—**plas'terboard,** a building slab of plaster faced with paper or fibre: gypsum plasterboard; **plaster cast,** a copy got by pouring a mixture of plaster of Paris and water into a mould formed from the object; **plas'ter-stone,** gypsum; **plas'ter-work.**—**plaster of Paris,** gypsum (originally found near *Paris*) partially dehydrated by heat. [O.E. *plaster* (in medical sense) and O.Fr. *plastre* (builder's plaster) both —L.L. *plastrum*—L. *emplastrum*—Gr. *emplastron* for *emplaston*—*en,* on, *plassein,* to mould, apply as a plaster.]

plastic, *plas', pläs'tik, adj.* having power to give form: shaping, formative: mouldable: of or

—It. *piastrone*—*piastra,* breastplate; cf. piastre, plaster.]

plat, *plat.* Same as plait.

plat, *plat, n.* a plot of ground (*arch.*): a diagram or a plan (*obs.* or *U.S.*): a scheme (*obs.*).—*v.t.* (now *U.S.*) to make a plan of, plot out. [plot, infl. by plat (3).]

plat, *plat, n.* a flat thing (*obs.*): the flat, or flat part, or side (*obs.*): a mould-board (*dial.*): a flat place or region (esp. *U.S.*). [App. Fr. *plat.*]

platane, platan, *plat'ən, n.* a plane-tree, any tree of the genus **Plat'anus** (see plane (1)), giving name to the family **Platanā'ceae,** akin to the witch-hazel family.—*adj.* **platanā'ceous.** [L. *platanus*—Gr. *platanos*—*platys,* broad.]

platanna (frog), *plə-tan'ə, n.* an African frog, *Xenopus laevis,* used in research, and formerly used in tests for pregnancy. [Afrikaans,—*plathander,* flat-handed.]

platband, *plat'band, n.* a fascia or flat moulding projecting less than its own breadth: a lintel or flat arch: an edging of turf or flowers. [Fr. *platebande,* flat band.]

plat du jour, *pla dü zhōōr,* dish on restaurant menu specially recommended that day. [Fr.]

plate, *plāt, n.* a sheet, slab, or lamina of metal or other hard material, usually flat or flattish: metal in the form of sheets: a broad piece of armour: a scute or separate portion of an animal's shell: a broad thin piece of a structure or mechanism: a piece of metal, wood, etc., bearing or to bear an inscription to be affixed to a proof taken from a plate; **plate′-rack**, a frame for holding plates, etc., when not in use or when draining after washing; **plate′-rail**, a flat rail with a flange; **plate′-room**, a room where silver-plated goods or printing plates are kept; **plate′-ship** (*hist.*), a ship bringing silver to Spain from America; **plate′-warmer**, an apparatus for warming plates or keeping them warm.—**half′-plate**, in photography, a size of plate measuring 4¾ by 6½ in. (4¼ by 5½ in U.S.); **quar′ter-plate**, 3¼ by 4¼ in.; **whole′-plate**, 6½ by 8½ in.; **handed to one on a plate** (*fig.*), obtained by one without the least effort; **on one's plate** (*fig.*), in front of one, waiting to be dealt with. [O.Fr. *plate*, fem. (and for the dish *plat*, masc.), flat—Gr. *platys*, broad.]

plateasm, *plat′i-azm*, *n.* pronunciation with a wide mouth-opening, as in Doric Greek. [Gr. *plateiasmos—platys*, broad.]

plateau, *pla′tō*, *pla-tō′*, *n.* a tableland: an ornamented tray, plate, or plaque: a lady's flat-topped hat: a temporary stable state reached in the course of upward progress: the part of a curve representing this:—*pl.* **plateaux** (*-tōz*), also **plateaus**. [Fr.,—O.Fr. *platel*, dim. of *plat*.]

platen, *plat′n*, *n.* the work-table of a machine-tool: a flat part that in some printing-presses pushes the paper against the forme: the roller of a typewriter. [Fr. *platine—plat*, flat.]

plateresque, *plat-ə-resk′*, (*archit.*) *adj.* applied to a style resembling silversmith's work. [Sp. *plateresco—platero*, silversmith—*plata*, silver.]

platform, *plat′fōrm*, *n.* a plane figure or surface

without sensual desire (a Renaissance phrase): relating to or experiencing Platonic love.—*n.* a Platonist: a Platonic lover: (usu. in *pl.*) Platonic love.—*adj.* **Platon′ical** (now *rare*).—*adv.* **Platon′ically**.—*n.* **Platon′icism**, doctrine, practice, or profession of Platonic love: Platonism (*obs.*).—*v.t.* **Platonise**, **-ize**, *plā′tən-iz*, to render Platonic. —*v.i.* to follow Plato.—*ns.* **Plā′tonism**, the philosophy of Plato: Platonicism: **Plā′tonist**, a follower of Plato.—**Platonic solid**, any of the five regular polyhedrons (tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron). [Gr. *platōnikos—Platōn*, *-ōnos*, Plato.]

platoon, *plə-tōōn′*, *n.* orig. a small body of soldiers in a hollow square or such a body firing together: a subdivision of a company: a squad: a volley (*arch.*). [Fr. *peloton*, ball, knot of men—L. *pila*, ball.]

Platt-Deutsch, *plät′-doich*, *n.* and *adj.* Low German. [Ger.]

platted, **platting**. Same as **plaited**, **plaiting**.

platter, *plat′ər*, *n.* a large flat plate or dish. [A.Fr. *plater—plat*, a plate.]

platy-, *plat′i-*, in composition, flat, broad. [Gr. *platys*, broad.]

platycephalous, *plat-i-sef′ə-ləs*, *adj.* having the vault of the skull flattened.—Also **platycephalic** (*-si-fal′ik*). [Gr. *kephalē*, head.]

Platyhelminthes, *plat-i-hel-min′thēz*, *n.pl.* the flatworms, a phylum including planarians, tapeworms, and flukes. [Gr. *helmins*, *-inthos*, intestinal worm.]

platypus, *plat′i-pəs*, *-pŏŏs*, *n.* the duck-bill:—*pl.*

pit: to send, let off, or discharge in succession or in a stream or shower: to give a limited freedom of movement to: hence, to manage: to allow (a fish) to tire itself by its struggles to get away: to engage in (a game or recreative mimicry): to proceed through (a game, part of a game—as a stroke, trick—or an aggregate of games—as a rubber, set): to stake or risk in play: to bring into operation in a game, as by striking (a ball), throwing on the table (a card), moving (a man): to compete against in a game: to compete on the side of (with *for*): to act (e.g. comedy, a named play): to act the part of, in a play or in real life: to act, perform, in (e.g. a circuit of theatres, halls): to make-believe in sport: to perform music on: to perform on a musical instrument: to lead, bring, send, render, or cause to be by playing: to amuse (*refl.*; *obs.* and *Scot.*):—*pr.p.* **play′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **played**.—*n.* activity: operation: action of wielding: light fluctuating movement or change: limited freedom of movement: scope: recreative activity: display of animals in courtship: amusement: dalliance: a game (*Shak.*): the playing of a game: manner of playing: procedure or policy in a game: holiday (*Shak.* and *Scot.*): a fair or festival (*dial.*): being off work (*N. of England*): gambling: a drama or dramatic performance: manner of dealing, as *fair-play* (*fig.*).—*adj.* **play′able**, capable (by nature or by the rules of the game) of being played,

secretive about one's actions or intentions in a particular matter; **play down**, to treat as less important than it is; **play fast and loose**, to act in a shifty, inconsistent, and reckless fashion; **play fine**, at billiards, to strike the object-ball near the edge—opp. to **play full**, to strike it nearer the middle than the edge; **play for safety**, to play safe; **play for time**, to delay action or decision in the hope or belief that conditions will become more favourable later; **play hard to get**, to make a show of unwillingness to co-operate with a view to strengthening one's position; **play hell with**, to upset, disorganise: to damage; **play into the hands of**, to act so as to give, usu. unintentionally, an advantage to; **play it by ear**, to improvise plan of action to meet the situation as it develops; **play off**, to manipulate so as to counteract: to play from the tee (*golf*): to toss off (*Shak.*): to bring off (as a hoax); **play on**, to strike the ball on to one's own wicket: to direct one's efforts to the exciting of, work upon; **play out**, to play to the end: to wear out, to exhaust; **play safe**, to take no risks; **play the game**, to act strictly honourably; **play up**, to strike up, begin the music: to redouble one's efforts, play more vigorously: to show up well in a crisis or emergency: to give (esp. undue) prominence to, or to boost: to fool; **play upon**, to practise upon, work upon; **play upon words**, a pun or other manipulation of words depending on their facetious, tipsy.—*adv.* **pleas′antly.**—*ns.* **pleas′antness**; **pleas′antry**, pleasantness, enjoyment (*obs.*): jocularity: a facetious utterance or trick:—*pl.* **pleas′antries.**—*adj.* **pleased** (*plēzd*), grateful: delighted.—*n.* **pleas′er.**—*adj.* and *n.* **pleas′ing.**—*adv.* **pleas′ingly.**—*n.* **pleas′ingness.**—*adj.* **pleasurable** (*plezh′ər-ə-bl*), able to give pleasure: delightful: gratifying: pleasure-seeking (*obs.*).—*n.* **pleas′urableness.**—*adv.* **pleas′urably.**—*n.* **pleasure** (*plezh′ər*), agreeable emotions: gratification of the senses or of the mind: sensuality: dissipation: a source of gratification: what the will prefers: purpose: command.—*v.t.* (*arch.*) to give pleasure to.—*v.i.* (*arch.*) to take pleasure (in).—*adjs.* **pleas′ureful**; **pleas′ureless.**—*n.* **pleas′urer**, a pleasure-seeker.—**pleaseman** (*plēz′-man*, *-mən*; *Shak.*), an officious fellow, a pick-thank; **pleas′ure-boat**, a boat used for pleasure or amusement.—*adj.* **pleas′ure-giving**, affording pleasure.—**pleas′ure-ground**, ground laid out in an ornamental manner for pleasure; **pleas′ure-house**, a house to which one retires for recreation or pleasure; **pleas′ure-seeker**, one who seeks pleasure: a holiday-maker; **pleas′ure-seeking**; **pleas′ure-trip**, an excursion for pleasure.—**at pleasure**, when, if, or as, one pleases; **if you please**, if you like: a polite formula of request or acceptance: forsooth (*ironically*); **may it please you**, **so please you**, deferential or polite formulas of address or request; **please**, also **please to**, a polite formula equivalent to if you please, now felt as imperative, perh. orig. from

plec′tre (*-tər*), **plec′tron**:—*pl.* **plec′tra.** [L. *plēctrum*—Gr. *plēktron*—*plēssein*, to strike.]

pled, *pled*. See **plead.**

pledge, *plej*, *n.* something given as a security: a gage: a token or assuring sign: a child, as a token of love or binding obligation: one who becomes surety for another (*obs.*): a hostage (*obs.*): a solemn promise: a friendly sentiment expressed by drinking: a state of being given, or held, as a security.—*v.t.* to give as security: to bind by solemn promise: to vow: to give assurance of: to drink a toast in response to: to drink at the invitation of another: to drink to the health of.—*ns.* **pledgee′**, the person to whom a thing is pledged; **pledger**, **pledgor** (*plej′ər*).—**take**, or **sign the pledge**, to give a written promise to abstain from intoxicating liquor. [O.Fr. *plege* (Fr. *pleige*)—L.L. *plevium*, *plivium*, prob. Gmc.]

pledget, *plej′it*, *n.* a wad of lint, cotton, etc., as for a wound or sore: an oakum string used in caulking. [Origin unknown.]

Pleiad, *plī′ad*, *n.* any one of the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, changed into stars (one 'lost' or invisible): a brilliant group of seven, esp. seven Alexandrian tragic poets or (usu. as Fr., **Pléiade**, *plā-ē-äd*) the poets Ronsard, Du Bellay, Baïf, Daurat, and others variously selected.—*pl.* **Plei′ads**, **Pleiades** (*plī′ə-dēz*), a group of six naked-eye and a multitude of telescopic stars in the shoulder of the constellation Taurus. [Gr. *pleias*, *plēias*, *-ados*, pl.

foreign court.—*Arch.*, *coll.*, shortened to plen'i-po. [L. *plēnus*, full, *potentia*, power.]

plenish, *plen'ish*, *v.t.* to supply, stock: to provide, as a house or farm, with necessary furniture, implements, stock, etc. (*Scot.*).—*n.* plen'ishing (*Scot.*), furniture. [O.Fr. *plenir*, *-iss-* —L. *plēnus*, full.]

plenitude, *plen'i-tūd*, *n.* fullness: completeness: plentifulness: repletion.—*adj.* plenitud'inous. [L. *plēnitūdō*, *-inis*—*plēnus*, full.]

pleno jure, *plē'nō jōōr'ē*, *plā'nō yōōr'e*, (L.) with full authority.

plenty, *plen'ti*, *n.* a full supply: all that can be needed: abundance.—*adj.* plentiful (*Shak.*): in abundance.—*adv.* (*coll.*) abundantly.—*adj.* plenteous (*plen'tyəs*), fully sufficient: abundant: fruitful: well provided: rich: giving plentifully.—*adv.* plen'teously.—*n.* plen'teousness.—*adj.* plen'tiful, copious: abundant: yielding abundance.—*adv.* plen'tifully.—*ns.* plen'tifulness; plen'titude (a mistake or misprint for plenitude).—horn of plenty (see cornucopia). [O.Fr. *plente*—L. *plēnitās*, *-ātis*—*plēnus*, full.]

plenum, *plē'nəm*, *n.* a space completely filled with matter—opposed to *vacuum*: a full assembly.—*n.* plē'nist, one who believes all space to be a plenum.—plenum ventilation (*archit.*), an air-conditioning system in which the air propelled into a building is maintained at a higher pressure than the atmosphere. [L. *plēnum* (*spatium*), full (space).]

pleo-. See pleio-.

—*adjs.* pleurit'ic, -al, of, affected with, or causing pleurisy.—*n.* a sufferer from pleurisy.—*ns.* pleuri'tis, pleurisy; pleurodynia (*plōō-rō-din'i-ə*; Gr. *odynē*, pain), neuralgia of the chest-wall; pleu'ron, the side-wall of a somite, esp. of an insect's thorax:—*pl.* pleu'ra.—pleuro-pneumō'nia, pleurisy combined with pneumonia: a contagious disease of cattle, caused by a filterable virus, characterised by pleurisy and pneumonia. [Gr. *pleurā* and *pleuron*, rib, side.]

Pleuronectes, *plōō-rō-nek'tēz*, *n.* the plaice genus, giving name to the family Pleuronec'tidae. [Gr. *pleurā*, side, *nēktēs*, a swimmer.]

plexor, *pleks'ər*, **plessor**, *ples'ər*, *ns.* a percussion hammer.—*ns.* plexim'eter, plessim'eter, a small plate to receive the tap in examination by percussion.—*adjs.* pleximet'ric, plessimet'ric.—*ns.* plexim'etry, plessim'etry. [Gr. *plēxis*, a stroke, *plēssein*, to strike.]

plexus, *pleks'əs*, *n.* a network:—*pl.* plex'uses, or plex'us (L. *plexūs*).—*n.* plex'ure, an interweaving. [L. *plexus*, *-ūs*, a weaving.]

pliable, *pli'ə-bl*, *adj.* easily bent or folded: flexible: adaptable: easily persuaded: yielding to influence.—*ns.* pliabil'ity, pli'ableness.—*adv.* pli'ably.—*ns.* pli'ancy, pli'antness.—*adj.* pli'ant, bending easily: flexible: tractable: easily influenced: perh. suitable, perh. of compliant mood (*Shak.*).—*adv.* pli'antly. [See ply.]

plica, *pli'kə*, *n.* a fold: plica Polonica:—*pl.* pli'cae (*-sē*).—*adjs.* pli'cate (or *-kāt'*), -d, folded fanwise, plaited.—*v.t.* pli'cate (also *pli-kāt'*, *plik-*

[redacted]

—*v.t.* to traverse or make by slow and heavy walking:—*pr.p.* **plodd'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **plodd'ed.**—*n.* a heavy walk: a thud.—*n.* **plodd'er**, one who plods on: a dull, heavy, laborious man: one who gets on more by sheer toil than by inspiration.—*adj.* and *n.* **plodd'ing.**—*adv.* **plodd'ingly.** [Prob. imit.]

plod, *plod*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to plot. [plot, by confusion with foregoing.]

plong, plonge, plongd, Spenserian spellings of **plunge, plunged.**

plonk, plonker. See **plunk.**

plonk, *plongk*, *n.* (orig. *Austr. slang*), wine, esp. cheap. [Ety. dub.]

plop, *plop*, *n.* the sound of a small object falling vertically into water: the sound of the movement of small bodies of water: the sound of a cork coming out of a bottle, or of a bursting bubble.—*adv.* with a plop: plump.—*v.i.* to make the sound of a plop: to plump into water.—*v.t.* to set with a plop:—*pr.p.* **plopp'ing**; *pa.p.* **plopped.** [Imit.]

plosive, *plō'siv, -ziv*, (*phon.*) *adj.*, *n.* explosive.—*n.* **plo'sion** (*phon.*), explosion.

plot, *plot*, *n.* a small piece of ground: a spot or small area on any surface (*obs.*): a ground-plan of a building, plan of a field, etc.: the story or scheme of connected events running through a play, novel, etc.: a secret scheme, usually in combination, to bring about something, often illegal or evil, a conspiracy: a stratagem or secret contrivance.—*v.t.* to lay out in plots, dispose: to make a plan of: to represent on

bone); **plough'-staff**, a tool for clearing a plough of earth, etc.; **plough'-stilt**, a plough-handle; **plough'-tail**, the end of a plough where the handles are: farm-labour (*fig.*); **plough'-tree**, a plough-handle; **plough'wright**, one who makes and mends ploughs.—**plough a lonely furrow**, to be separated from one's former friends and associates and go one's own way; **plough back** (*fig.*), to reinvest (profits of a business) in that business; **plough in**, to cover with earth by ploughing; **plough the sands**, to work in vain or to no purpose; **put one's hand to the plough**, to begin an undertaking. [Late O.E. *plōh, plōg*, a ploughland; cf. O.N. *plōgr.*]

plouter, plowter, *plow'tər*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to dabble in liquid: to potter.—*n.* a paddling or dabbling. —Also **plott'er.** [Prob. imit.]

plover, *pluv'ər*, *n.* a general name for birds of the family (Charadriidae) to which the lapwing and dotterel belong: extended to some related birds: a dupe (*old slang*): a prostitute (*old slang*).—*adj.* **plov'ery**, abounding in plovers.—**plover's egg**, a lapwing's egg, or substitute. [Fr. *pluvier*—L. *pluvia*, rain; possibly from their restlessness before rain; cf. Ger. *regenpfeifer*, lit. rain-piper.]

plow, *plow* (chiefly American). Same as **plough.**

ploy, *ploi*, *n.* an employment, doings, affair, frolic, escapade, engagement for amusement: a method or procedure used to achieve a particular result: a manoeuvre in a game, conversation, etc. [Prob. employ.]

pluck, *pluk*, *v.t.* to pull off, out, or away: to pull forcibly: to snatch away: to rescue: to by inserting a plug.—*adj*. **plug'-in.** [App. Du. *plug*, a bung, a peg; cf. Sw. *plugg*, a peg, Ger. *pflock*.]

plum, *plum*, *n*. a drupe or stone-fruit, or the tree producing it (*Prunus domestica* or kindred species) of the rose family: extended to various fruits and trees more or less similar (as *sapodilla plum*, *coco-plum*, *date-plum*): a raisin as a substitute for the true plum: a sugar-plum: a big stone embedded in concrete: something choice that may be extracted (sometimes in reminiscence of Jack Horner) or attained to, as one of the best passages in a book, one of the prizes of a career, or (*U.S.*) a government office as a reward of services, etc.: (formerly) a sum of £100,000: its possessor.—*adj*. **plumm'y,** full of plums: plum-like: desirable, profitable: (of voice) too rich and resonant.—**plum'-bloss'om; plum'-cake,** a cake containing raisins, currants, etc.—*n*. and *adj*. **plum'-colour,** dark purple.—**plum'cot,** Luther Burbank's hybrid between *plum* and *apricot*; **plumdamas** (*-dä'məs*; *Scot*.), a damson; **plum'-duff,** a flour-pudding boiled with raisins; **plum'-porr'idge,** an antiquated dish, of porridge with plums, raisins, etc.; **plum'-pudd'ing,** a national English dish made of flour and suet, with raisins, currants, and various spices; **plum'-stone; plum'-tree.** [O.E. *plūme* —L. *prūnum*; cf. Gr. *prou(m)non*.]

plumage, *ploōm'ij*, *n*. a natural covering of feathers: feathers collectively.—*adj*. **plum'aged.** [Fr.,—*plume*—L. *plūma*, a feather, down.]

plumb, *plum*, *n*. a heavy mass, as of lead, hung on a st

baginous (*-baj'i-nəs*). [L. *plumbāgō*, *-inis*—*plumbum*, lead.]

plumbate, etc., plumber, etc. See under **plumb.**

plumber-block. See **plummer-block.**

plume, *ploōm*, *n*. a feather: a large showy feather: the vane of a feather: a bunch or tuft of feathers: a feather, or anything similar, used as an ornament, symbol, crest, etc.: a feather as a token of honour: the plumule of a seed: any feathery structure (*obs*.).—*v.t*. to preen: (*refl*.) to pride, take credit to (with *on*; *fig*.): to adorn with plumes: to set as a plume (*Milt*.): to strip of feathers.—*n*. **plumassier** (*ploō-mä-sēr'*), a worker in feathers: a feather-seller.—*adjs*. **plum'ate,** feathered: feathery; **plumed,** feathered: adorned with a plume: plucked (*obs*.).—*adj*. **plume'less.**—*ns*. **plume'let,** a plumule: a little tuft; **plum'ery,** plumes collectively.—*adjs*. **plumigerous** (*-ij'ə-rəs*), plumaged; **plu'miped,** having feathered feet.—*n*. **plu'mist,** a feather-dresser.—*adjs*. **plu'mose, plu'mous,** feathery: plume-like; **plu'my,** covered or adorned with down or plume: like a plume.—**plume'-bird,** a long-tailed bird of paradise; **plume'-grass,** a tall grass (*Erianthus*) akin to sugar-cane, with great silky panicles, grown for ornament; **plume'-moth,** any moth of the families Pterophoridae and Orneodidae, with deeply cleft wings.—*adj*. **plume'-pluckt** (*Shak*.), stripped of plumes, humbled. [O.Fr.,—L. *plūma*, a small soft feather.]

plummer-block, *plum'ər-blok*, *n*. a metal frame or case for holding the end of a revolving shaft. [Origin unknown.]

plummet, *plum'it*, *n*. leaden or other weight, esp.

by force: to pillage: to carry off as booty: to carry off booty from.—*v.i.* to pillage, carry off plunder.—*n.* pillage: booty: personal or household goods (*U.S.*).—*ns.* plun'derage, the stealing of goods on board ship; plun'derer.—*adj.* plun'derous. [Ger. *plündern*, to pillage—*plunder*, household stuff, now trash.]

plunge, *plunj*, *v.t.* to put or thrust with suddenness under the surface of a liquid, or into the midst of, the thick of, or the substance of, anything: to immerse.—*v.i.* to fling oneself or rush impetuously, esp. into water, downhill, or into danger or discourse: to turn suddenly and steeply downward: to fire down upon an enemy from a height: to gamble or squander recklessly: to pitch as a ship: to pitch suddenly forward and throw up the hindlegs.—*n.* act of plunging.—*n.* plung'er, one who plunges: part of a mechanism with a plunging movement, as the solid piston of a force-pump: a suction instrument for cleaning blockages in pipes: a cavalryman (*obs. mil. slang*): a reckless gambler or squanderer.—*adj.* and *n.* plung'ing.—plunge bath, a bath large enough to immerse the whole body; plunging neckline, (in woman's dress) a neckline which is cut low.—take the plunge, to commit oneself definitely after hesitation. [O.Fr. *plonger*—L. *plumbum*, lead.]

plunk, *plungk*, plonk, *plongk*, *v.t.* to twang: to put down, etc., so as to make a hollow or metallic sound.—*v.i.* to plump.—Also

sign) of addition or positivity (+); opposed to *minus* (−).—plus'(s)age, an extra amount.—plus strain (*bot.*), one of the two strains in heterothallism. [L. *plūs*, more.]

plus-fours, *plus'-fōrz'*, *-fōrz*, *n.pl.* baggy knickerbockers or knickerbocker suit. [plus, four; from the four additional inches of cloth required.]

plush, *plush*, *n.* a fabric with a longer and more open pile than velvet: (in *pl.*) footman's breeches.—*adj.* of plush: pretentiously luxurious (also plushy). [Fr. *pluche* for *peluche*—L. *pila*, hair; cf. pile (3).]

pluteus, *ploō'ti-əs*, *n.* a sea-urchin or brittle-star larva, shaped like a many-legged easel.—*adj.* plu'teal. [L. *pluteus*, a shed, boarding, desk.]

Pluto, *ploōt'ō*, *n.* the Greek god of the underworld: a planet beyond Neptune, discovered 1930.—*adjs.* Pluto'nian, of Pluto: of the underworld; Plutonic (*-ton'ik*), of Pluto: hypogene, deep-seated, relating to, or formed under conditions of, subterranean heat (*geol.*): Plutonist.—*ns.* Plutonism (*ploō'tən-izm*); Plu'tonist (*hist. of geol.*), a Vulcanist; plutō'nium, the element (Pu) of atomic number 94, named as next after neptunium (93), as the planet Pluto is beyond Neptune. [L. *Plūtō*, *-ōnis*—Gr. *Ploutōn*, *-ōnos*, Pluto.]

Plutus, *ploō'təs*, *n.* the Greek god of wealth.—*ns.* plutocracy (*ploō-tok'rə-si*), government by the wealthy: a ruling body or class of rich men;

pneumatic (-*mat'ik*), relating to air or gases: containing or inflated with air: worked or driven by air: spiritual; **penumat'ical** (*rare*).—*adv*. **pneumat'ically.**—*ns*. **pneumaticity** (*nū-mə-tis'i-ti*), the condition of having air-spaces; **pneumat'ics** (treated as *sing*.), the science of the properties of gases: pneumatology.—*adj*. **pneumatolog'ical.**—*ns*. **pneumatol'ogist**; **pneumatol'ogy**, the theory of spirits or spiritual beings: psychology (*arch*.): the doctrine of the Holy Spirit (*theol*.): pneumatics (*arch*.); **pneumatol'ysis** (Gr. *lysis*, solution), the destructive action of hot vapours of a magma of igneous rock.—*adj*. **pneumatolyt'ic.**—*ns*. **pneumatom'eter**, an instrument for measuring the quantity of air breathed or the force of breathing; **pneu'matophore** (or -*mat'*), an upward-growing respiratory root in swamp plants.—**pneumatic trough**, a vessel with a perforated shelf, for filling gas-jars over a liquid. [Gr. *pneuma*, -*atos*, breath—*pneein*.]

pneum(o)-, pneumon(o)-, *nū'm(o)-*, *-mon-(o)-*, in composition, lung.—**pneumoconiosis** (*nū-mō-kō-nī-ō'sis*; Gr. *konia*, dust), **pneumokonio'sis, pneumonokonio'sis**, any of various diseases caused by habitually inhaling mineral or metallic dust, as in coal-mining.—*adj*. **pneumogas'tric** (Gr. *gastēr*, belly), pertaining to the lungs and stomach.—*n*. vagus.—*ns*. **pneumonec'tomy**, surgical removal of lung tissue; **pneumō'nia**, inflammation of the lung.—*adj*. **pneumonic** (-*mon'*), pertaining to the lungs.—*n*. a medicine for lung diseases.—*n*. **pneumoni'tis**

pock'marked, pock'pitted. [O.E. *poc*, a pustule; Ger. *pocke*, Du. *pok*; see pox.]

pock, *pok*, *n*. a Scots form of poke, bag.—**pock-man'tie, pockmank'y**, corrupt forms of portmanteau, influenced by pock; **pock-pudding** (*pok'-pud'n*), a bag-pudding: a Scottish contemptuous name for a mere Englishman.

pockard. See pochard.

pocket, *pok'it*, *n*. a little pouch or bag, esp. one attached to a garment or a billiard-table or the cover of a book: a cavity: a rock cavity filled with ore, veinstone, etc.: a portion of the atmosphere differing in pressure or other condition from its surroundings: a small isolated area or patch, as of military resistance, unemployment, etc.: the innermost compartment of a pound-net: stock of money: a bag of wool, etc., containing about ½ sack.—*adj*. for the pocket: of a small size.—*v.t.* to put in one's pocket or a pocket: to appropriate: to take stealthily: to conceal: to enclose: to hem in: to play into a pocket (*billiards*).—*v.i.* to form a pocket: to pucker (*U.S.*):—*pr.p.* **pock'eting**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **pock'eted.**—*n*. **pock'etful**, as much as a pocket will hold:—*pl*. **pock'etfuls.**—*adj*. **pock'etless.**—**pock'et-book**, a notebook: a wallet for papers or money carried in the pocket: a small book for the pocket: a handbag (*U.S.*); **pock'et-bor'ough** (see borough); **pock'et-comb**, a hair-comb for the pocket; **pock'et-glass**, a small looking-glass for the pocket; **pock'et-gopher,**

fruit), an eastern and southern genus of trees of the yew family; **Podogona** (*-og'ə-na*; Gr. *gonos*, reproductive organ; see **Ricinulei**), the Ricinulei.—*adj.* **podophthalmus** (*-of-thal'məs*; Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye), having eyes on stalks, as many higher crustaceans.—*ns.* **Podophyllum** (*-ō-fil'əm, -o'fil-əm*; Gr. *phyllon*, leaf), a genus of the barberry family; **podophyll'in**, a cathartic resin got from its rhizome; **Podostemon** (*-ō-stē'mon*; Gr. *stēmōn*, warp—as if stamen—from the stalk on which the stamens stand), the typical genus of a family of dicotyledons, **Podostemaceae** (*-mā'si-ē*), growing in tropical waterfalls, the vegetative parts more like a thallus than an ordinary flowering plant; **Podura** (*-dū'rə*; Gr. *ourā*, tail), a genus of springtails. [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

podestà, *pod-est-tä'*, (*hist.*) *n.* a governor, chief magistrate, or judge in an Italian town. [It. *podestà*—L. *potestās*, *-ātis*, power.]

podex, *pō'deks*, *n.* the rump: the anal region. [L. *pōdex*.]

podge, *poj*, **pudge**, *puj*, *ns.* a squat, fat, and flabby person or thing.—*ns.* **podg'iness**, **pudg'iness**.—*adjs.* **podg'y**, **pudg'y**. [Origin obscure.]

podium, *pō'di-əm*, *n.* a continuous pedestal, a stylobate: a platform, dais: a foot or hand (*anat.*): a tube-foot:—*pl.* **pō'dia**.—*adj.* **pō'dial**.—*n.* **podite** (*pod'it*), a walking leg of a crustacean. [Latinised from Gr. *pŏdion*, dim. of *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

podley, *pod'li*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a young coalfish. [pollack.]

podo-. See **pod(o)-**.

Podsnappery, *pod-snap'ər-i*, *n.* British Philistinism as exemplified in Mr *Podsnap* in Dickens's *Our Mutual Friend*.

of the poet: the essential quality of a poem: poetical composition or writings collectively (rarely in *pl.*): poetical quality; **pō'etship**.—**poetic justice**, ideal administration of reward and punishment; **poetic licence**, a departing from strict fact or rule by a poet for the sake of effect; **Poet Laureate** (see **laureate**). [Fr. *poète*—L. *poēta*—Gr. *poiētēs*—*poieein*, to make.]

po-faced, *pō'fāst*, (*coll.*) *adj.* stupidly solemn and narrow-minded.

poffle, *pof'l*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a pendicle. [Origin obscure.]

pogge, *pog*, *n.* the armed bullhead (*Agonus cataphractus*), a bony-plated fish. [Origin unknown.]

pogonotomy, *pō-gō-not'ə-mi*, *n.* shaving. [Gr. *pōgōn*, *pōgōnos*, beard, *tomē*, a cutting.]

pogo stick, *pō'gō stik*, *n.* a child's toy consisting of a stick with a crossbar on a strong spring on which one stands in order to bounce along the ground. [*Pogo*, a trademark.]

pogrom, *pog'rom*, *pog-rom'*, *n.* an organised massacre, orig. (late 19th cent.) esp. of Russian Jews: [Russ., destruction, devastation.]

poh, *pō*, *interj.* of impatient contempt. [Cf. **pooh**.]

poi, *pō'ē*, *n.* a Hawaiian dish, a paste of fermented taro root. [Hawaiian.]

poignado, **poinado**, *poi-nā'dō*, obsolete forms of **poniard**.

poignant, *poin'(y)ənt*, *adj.* stinging, pricking: sharp: acutely painful: penetrating: pungent: piquant: touching, pathetic.—*n.* **poign'ancy**.—*adv.* **poign'antly**. [O.Fr. *poignant*, pr.p. of *poindre*—L. *pungĕre*, to sting.]

poikilitic, *poi-kil-it'ik*, *adj.* mottled: having small crystals of one mineral irregularly scattered in larger crystals of another (*petr.*).—*n.* **poi'kilocyte**

unit in rationing by coupon: in piquet, the strongest suit held and called, or the score for holding it: a particular: a head, clause, or item: a position forming a main element in the structure of an argument or discourse: a matter in debate, under attention, or to be taken into account: that which is relevant: that upon which one insists or takes a stand: the precise matter: the essential matter: that without which a story, joke, etc., is meaningless or ineffective: a clearly defined aim, object, or reason: a particular imparted as a hint: lace made with a needle (also **point′-lace**): loosely, lace: a piece of point-lace (*obs.*): a sharp end: a tip, or free end: a thing, part, or mark with a sharp end: a piercing weapon or tool: an etching-needle: the sharp end of a sword: (in *pl.*) sword-fighting: a tine: a spike: a tapering piece in electrical apparatus, as the end of a lightning-conductor: a cape or headland: the tip of the chin (*boxing*): a horse's or other animal's extremity: a tagged lace formerly used for fastening clothes: a nib: a movable rail for passing vehicles from one track to another: a tapering division of a backgammon board: a fielder or his position, on the off-side straight out from and near the batsman (as if at the point of the bat) (*cricket*): the leading party of an advanced guard: a position at the head of a herd: a socket for making connection **make a point of**, to treat as essential, make a special object of; **not to put too fine a point on it**, to speak bluntly; **on a point of order**, questioning whether procedural order has been followed; **on the point of**, close upon: very near; **point for point**, exactly in all particulars; **point of honour** (see honour); **point of no return**, that point on a flight from which one can only go on, for want of fuel to return:—Also *fig.*; **point of order**, a question raised in a deliberative society, whether proceedings are according to the rules; **point of view**, the position from which one looks at anything, literally or figuratively; **point of the compass** (see above); **potatoes and point**, a feigned Irish dish, potatoes alone, with a herring, etc., to point at; **put upon points**, to ration by points; **stand upon points**, to be punctilious; **stretch (or strain) a point**, to go further (esp. in concession) than strict rule allows; **to the point**, apposite; **to point** (*Spens.*, *Shak.*), to the smallest detail. [Partly Fr. *point*, point, dot, stitch, lace, partly Fr. *pointe*, sharp point, pungency—L. *punctum* and L.L. *punctà*, respectively—L. *pungĕre*, *punctum*, to prick.]

point, *point*, *v.t.* to appoint, determine, fix. [Aphetic for appoint.]

point d'appui, *pwɛ̄ da-pwē*, (Fr.) point of support, prop, fulcrum.

point-blank, *point′-blangk′*, *adj.* aimed directly at

sonousness.—**poi′son-fang**, one of two large tubular teeth in the upper jaw of venomous snakes, through which poison passes from glands at their roots when the animal bites; **poi′son-gas**, any injurious gas used in warfare; **poi′son-gland**, a gland that secretes poison; **poi′son-ivy, poi′son-oak, poi′son-sumac(h)**, names for various North American sumacs with ulcerating juice; **poi′son-nut**, nux vomica; **poison pen**, a writer of malicious anonymous letters. [O.Fr. *puison*, poison—L. *pōtiō*, *-ōnis*, a draught—*pōtāre*, to drink; cf. potion.]

poisson, *pwa-sɔ̃*, (Fr.) a fish.—**poisson d'avril** (*dav-rēl*), an April fool.

poitrel, *poi′trəl*, *n.* armour for a horse's breast. [O.F. *poitral*—L. *pectorāle*, a breastplate—*pectus*, *-oris*, the breast.]

pokal, *pō-käl′*, *n.* an ornamental drinking-vessel. [Ger.,—It. *boccale*—Gr. *baukălis*, a vessel for cooling wine, etc.]

poke, *pōk*, *n.* (now chiefly *dial.*; *Scot.* pock (2)) a bag: a pouch: a pokeful.—*n.* **poke′ful**, as much as a poke will hold.—**a pig in a poke**, a blind bargain, as of a pig bought without being seen. [M.E. *poke*; affinities uncertain.]

poke, *pōk*, *n.* a projecting brim or front of a bonnet: a poke-bonnet.—*adj.* **poked.**—**poke′-bonnet**, a bonnet with a projecting front, as worn by Salvationist women, children, and formerly by women farm workers. [Perh. from foregoing, or from following word.]

poke, *pōk*, *v.t.* to thrust or push the end of anything against or into: to thrust forward or endwise: to make, put, render, or achieve by thrusting or groping: to stir up, incite: to dress with a

Poland, *pō′lənd*, *n.* a country of Europe.—*adj.* of Poland, Polish.—*n.* **Po′lander** (*obs.*), a Pole.

polar, *pō′lər*, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a pole (see pole (1)) or poles: belonging to the neighbourhood of a pole: referred to a pole: of the nature of, or analogous to, a pole: axial, cardinal: having polarity: directly opposed.—*n.* (*geom.*) the locus of the harmonic conjugate of a fixed point or pole with respect to the points in which a transversal through it cuts a circle or other conic.—*n.* **polarim′eter**, an instrument for measuring the rotation of the plane of polarisation of light. *adj.* **polarimetric** (*pō-lar-i-met′rik*).—*ns.* **polarimetry** (*pō-lər-im′i-tri*); **Polaris** (*pō-lä′ris*), the Pole Star; **polarisation, -z-** (*pō-lər-ī-zā′shən*), act of polarising: the state of being polarised: development of poles: loosely, polarity: the effect of deposition of products of electrolysis upon electrodes, resulting in an opposing electromotive force: the restriction (according to the wave theory) of the vibrations of light to one plane; **polariscope** (*pō-lar′i-skōp*), an instrument for showing phenomena of polarised light.—*v.t.* **polarise, -ize** (*pō′lər-īz*), to subject to polarisation: to give polarity to: to develop new qualities or meanings in (*fig.*).—*v.i.* to acquire polarity.—*adj.* **po′larised, -z-.**—*ns.* **po′lariser, -z-**, a device for polarising light; **polarity** (*pō-lar′i-ti*), state of having two opposite poles: the condition of having properties different or opposite in opposite directions or at opposite ends: the tendency to develop differently in different directions along an axis, as a plant towards base and apex, some animals towards head and tail: particular relation to this

—*v.i.* to use a pole.—*n.* **pōl′ing,** supplying, propelling, or stirring with a pole or poles: poles collectively.—*adj.* **pole′-clipt** (*Shak.*), hedged in with poles.—*n.* **pole′-vault,** an athletic event in which the competitor uses a pole to achieve great height in jumping over a cross-bar.—Also *v.i.*—**under bare poles,** with all sails furled; **up the pole** (*slang*), in a predicament: drunk: crazed: in favour (*mil.*). [O.E. *pāl* (Ger. *pfahl*)—L. *pālus,* a stake.]

Pole, *pōl, n.* a native or citizen of Poland: a member of the people inhabiting Poland and speaking Polish.

pole-axe, -ax, *pōl′aks, n.* a battle-axe, originally short-handled: a long-handled axe or halbert: a sailor's short-handled axe for cutting away rigging: a butcher's axe with a hammer-faced back. [Orig. *pollax,* from poll, head, and axe, confused with pole (2).]

polecat, *pōl′kat, n.* a large relative of the weasel, which emits a stink—called also *fitchet* and *foumart* (*Mustela putorius*): a prostitute (*Shak.*): a skunk (*U.S.*). [M.E. *polcat*; poss. Fr. *poule,* hen, and cat.]

polemarch, *pol′i-märk, n.* a title of several officials in ancient Greek states, orig. a military commander. [Gr. *polemarchos*—*polemos,* war, *archē,* rule.]

polemic, *po-lem′ik, adj.* given to disputing: controversial.—*n.* a controversialist: a controversy:

of a police-force. [Fr.,—L. *politia*—Gr. *politeiā*—*politēs,* a citizen—*polis,* a city.]

policy, *pol′i-si, n.* a constitution (*obs.*): the art of government: statecraft: a course of action: a system of administration guided more by interest than by principle: dexterity of management: prudence: cunning: in Scotland (sometimes in *pl.*), the pleasure-grounds around a mansion. [O. Fr. *policie* (Fr. *police*)—L. *politia*—Gr. *politeiā* (see police); in Scots perh. influenced by L. *politus,* embellished.]

policy, *pol′i-si, n.* a writing containing a contract of insurance: a kind of gambling by betting on the numbers to be drawn in a lottery (*U.S.*).—**pol′icy-holder,** one who holds a contract of insurance; **pol′icy-shop,** a place where the game of policy is played. [Fr. *police,* policy, app.—L.L. *apodissa,* a receipt—Gr. *apodeixis,* proof.]

polio, *pōl′* or *pol′i-ō, n.* short for poliomyelitis: a sufferer therefrom.—Also *adj.*

poliomyelitis, *pōl-i-ō-mi-ə-li′tis* (or *pol-*), *n.* inflammation of the grey matter of the spinal cord: infantile paralysis. [Gr. *polios,* grey, *myelos,* marrow.]

Polish, *pō′lish, adj.* of Poland, or its people or its language.—*n.* the Slavonic language of the Poles.

polish, *pol′ish, v.t.* to make smooth and glossy by rubbing: to bring to a finished state: to impart culture and refinement to.—*v.i.* to take a polish.—*n.* an act of polishing: gloss: refinement of of the earth for purposes of government, as states, colonies, counties, and the work of man, as towns, canals, etc.; political science, the science or study of government, as to its principles, aims, methods, etc.; political verse, Byzantine and modern Greek accentual verse, esp. iambic verse of fifteen syllables.—*adj.* **polit'ico-econom'ic**, of political economy. [Gr. *politikos—politēs*, a citizen.]

politico, *pō-lit'i-kō*, *n.* a politician, esp. in Spanish-speaking countries (usu. *derog.*). [It. or Sp.]

polity, *pol'i-ti*, *n.* political organisation: form of political organisation, constitution: a body of people organised under a system of government. [Gr. *politeiā*.]

polka, *pōl'ka*, *pol'*, *n.* a Bohemian dance or its tune, in 2-4 time with accent on the third quaver, invented about 1830: applied to various things fashionable at the same time, esp. a woman's jacket.—*v.i.* **polk**, to dance a polka.—**pol'ka-dot**, a pattern of dots. [Perh. Czech *pùlka*, half-step; or from Pol. *polka*, a Polish woman.]

poll, *pōl*, *n.* the head: the hair of the head: head and shoulders of a ling (*obs.*): the blunt end of the head of a hammer, miner's pick, etc.: a head as a unit in numbering, an individual: number of individuals (*Shak.*): a register, esp. of voters: a voting: an aggregate of votes: the taking of a vote: a taking of public opinion by means of questioning; a polled animal.—*adj.* **polled**: cut evenly (as in deed poll, opp. to *indenture*).—*v.t.* to cut the hair, horns, top (of a

count, the amount of pollen in the atmosphere, estimated from deposits on slides exposed to the air; **poll'en-grain**, a grain of pollen. the microspore in flowering plants; **poll'en-sac**, a cavity in an anther in which pollen is formed, the microsporangium of flowering plants; **poll'en-tube**, an outgrowth from a pollen-grain by which the gametes are conveyed to the ovule. [L. *pollen*, *-inis*, fine flour.]

pollent, *pol'ənt*, *adj.* strong. [L. *pollēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *pollēre*, to be strong.]

pollex, *pol'eks*, *n.* the thumb or its analogue:—*pl.* **pollices** (*pol'i-sēz*). [L. *pollex*, *-icis*.]

pollice verso, *pol'i-sē vûr'sō*, *pol'i-ke ver'*, *wer'sō*, (L). with the thumb turned up or outwards (now often assumed, most prob. wrongly, to mean downwards)—the signal made by the spectators for the death of a Roman gladiator.

pollicie, **pollicy** (*Spens.*). Same as policy.

pollicitation, *pol-is-i-tā'shən*, *n.* a promise: a promise which has not yet been accepted. [L. *pollicitātiō*, *-ōnis*.]

polliwig, **-wog**. See pollywog.

pollock. Same as pollack,

pollusion, *po-lōō'zhən*, *-lū'*, (*Love's Labour's Lost*, IV, iii) *n.* Goodman Dull's blunder for allusion.

pollute, *po-lōōt'*, *-lūt'*, *v.t.* to befoul physically: to contaminate, make (any feature of the environment) offensive or harmful to human, animal, or plant life: to make unclean morally. to defile ceremonially, profane.—*adj.* defiled. —*n.* **pollu'tant**, something that pollutes.—*adj.*

dastard.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **poltroon′ery**, want of spirit. [Fr. *poltron*—It. *poltrone*—*poltro*, lazy.]

polverine, *pol′vər-ēn*, (*obs.*) *n.* glass-makers' potash. [It. *polverino*—L. *pulvis*, *pulvĕris*, dust.]

poly-, *pol′i-*, *pol-i′-*, in composition, many: several: much: denoting a polymer, as *polyethylene* (see below): affecting more than one part (*med.*).—*adjs.* **polyacid** (*-as′id*), having several replaceable hydrogen atoms: capable of replacing several hydrogen atoms of an acid; **pol′yact** (Gr. *aktīs*, *-īnos*, ray), **polyacti′nal** (or *-akt′in-əl*), **polyact′ine**, many rayed.—*n.pl.* **Polyadel′phia** (Gr. *adelphos*, brother), in Linnaeus's system a class of plants with three or more bundles of stamens.—*adj.* **polyadel′phous**, (of stamens) united in several bundles: having the stamens so united.—*n.* **polyam′ide**, a polymeric amide, as nylon.—*n.pl.* **Polyan′dria** (Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, man, male), in Linnaeus's system a class of plants with many stamens inserted in the receptacle.—*adj.* **polyan′drous**, having or allowing several husbands or male mates (at a time): having a large and indefinite number of stamens or of antheridia (*bot.*).—*ns.* **pol′yandry** (or *-an′*), the condition or practice of being polyandrous: the social usage of some peoples in certain stages of civilisation in which a woman normally has several husbands; **polyan′thus** (Gr. *anthos*, flower), a many-flowered supposed hybrid between cowslip and primrose:—*pl.* **polyan′thuses**.—*adj.* **pol′yarch** (*-ärk*; Gr. *archē*, origin), having many xylem strands.—*n.*

(*pol-ig′ə-la*; Gr. *polygalon*, milkwort—*gala*, milk), the milkwort genus, giving name to the fam. **Polygalā′ceae**.—*adj.* **polygalaceous** (*-lā′shəs*).—*n.pl.* **Polygamia** (*pol-i-gā′mi-ə*; Gr. *gamos*, marriage), in Linnaeus's classification, a class having male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers.—*adj.* **polygamic** (*-gam′ik*).—*n.* **polygamist** (*pol-ig′*).—*adj.* **polyg′amous**.—*ns.* **polygamy** (*pol-ıg′ə-mi*), the rule, custom, or condition of marriage to more than one person at a time, or (now rarely) in life: sometimes used for polygyny: mating with more than one in the same breeding season (*zool.*): occurrence of male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers on the same or on different plants (*bot.*); **polygen′esis**, multiple origin, esp. of mankind.—*adjs.* **polygenet′ic**, of polygenesis: springing from several sources: of dyes, giving different colours with different mordants; **polygen′ic**, **polygenetic**: forming more than one compound with a univalent element.—*ns.* **polyg′enism**, belief in multiple origin, esp. of mankind; **polyg′enist**.—*adj.* **polyg′enous**, of multiple origin or composition.—*n.* **polyg′eny**, polygenesis.—*adj.* **pol′yglot** (Gr. *polyglōttos*—*glōtta*, tongue), in, of, speaking, or writing, many languages.—*n.* one who speaks or writes many languages: a collection of versions in different languages of the same work, esp. a Bible.—Also **pol′yglott**.—*adjs.* **polyglott′al**, **polyglott′ic**, **polyglott′ous**.—*n.* **pol′ygon** (*-gon*, *-gən*; Gr. *gōniā*, angle), a plane figure bounded by straight lines, esp.

especially one of those of higher molecular weight as produced by polymerisation.—*adj.* **polymeric** (*-mer'ik*), of, in a relation of, or manifesting, polymerism.—*ns.* **polym'eride**, a polymer; **polymerisā'tion**.—*v.t.* **polym'erise, -ize**, to combine to form a more complex molecule having the same empirical formula as the simpler ones combined: to render polymerous.—*v.i.* to change into a polymer.—*n.* **polym'erism**.—*adj.* **polym'erous**, having many parts: having many parts in a whorl (*bot.*).—*ns.* **polym'ery**, condition of being polymerous; **pol'ymorph** (Gr. *polymorphos*, many-formed—*morphē*, form), any one of several forms in which the same thing may occur: an organism occurring in several forms: a substance crystallising in several systems.—*adj.* **polymorph'ic**.—*n.* **polymorph'ism**.—*adjs.* **polymorph'ous**; **Polynē'sian** (Gr. *nēsos*, an island), of *Polynesia*, its prevailing race of brown men, or their languages (a division of the Austronesian).—*n.* a native of Polynesia: a member of the brown race of Polynesia.—*adj.* and *n.* **polynō'mial**, multinomial.—*ns.* **polynō'mialism**; **polyonym** (*pol'i-ō-nim*; Gr. *onyma*, a form of *onoma*, name), a name consisting of several words.—*adjs.* **polyonym'ic**, of more than two words; **polyon'ymous**, having many names.—*ns.* **polyon'ymy**, multiplicity of names for the same thing; **polyp, polype** (*pol'ip*; L. *polypus*, *-i*, adopted, and transformed to 2nd declension, from Gr. *polypous*, *-podos*—*pous*, foot; see polypus), orig. an octopus or cuttlefish (*obs.*): later extended to other animals with many arms or

ploid; on the analogy of *haploid*, *diploid*), having more than twice the normal haploid number of chromosomes.—*ns.* **pol'yploidy**, the polyploid condition; **polypod** (*pol'i-pod*), an animal with many feet: polypody; **Polypodium** (*-pō'di-əm*; Gr. *podion*, dim. of *pous*, a foot), the typical genus of Polypodiā'ceae, the family with stalked sporangia and vertical annulus to which most ferns belong—so named from the many-footed appearance of the rhizome; **polypody** (*pol'i-pod-i*), any fern of the genus Polypodium, esp. *P. vulgare*.—*adj.* **pol'ypoid**, like polypus.—*ns.* **Polyporus** (*po-lip'ə-rəs*; Gr. *poros*, a pore), a large genus of pore fungi (*q.v.*), often forming hoof-like and bracket-like growths on trees; **polypō'sis**, presence or development of polypi.—*adj.* **pol'ypous**, of the nature of a polyp.—*ns.* **polyprop'ylene**, a polymer of propylene, similar in properties to polyethylene; **polyprō'todont** (Gr. *prōtos*, first, *odous*, *odontos*, tooth), any member of the Polyprotodont'ia, the suborder of marsupials, including opossums, dasyures, etc., with many small incisors; **Polyp'terus** (Gr. *pteron*, a fin), an African genus of Crossopterygian river fishes, with the dorsal fin represented by detached rays; **polypus** (*pol'i-pəs*; Gr. *polypous*), a pedunculated tumour growing from mucous membrane:—*pl.* (L.) **pol'ypi**; **polysaccharide** (*-sak'ə-rid*), a sugar that hydrolyses into more than one molecule of simple sugars; **polyse'mant** (*-sē'*), **pol'yseme** (*-sēm*), a word with more than one meaning; **pol'ysemy**.—*adj.* **polysep'al**

—*n.* **polyvi′nyl**, a vinyl polymer.—Also *adj.* (**polyvinyl chloride**, a vinyl plastic used as a rubber substitute for coating electric wires, cables, etc., and as a dress and furnishing fabric).—*n.* **pol′y-water**, supposed form of water, said to be a polymer, with properties different from those of ordinary water.—*n.pl.* **Polyzō′a** (Gr. *zōion*, an animal), a phylum of aquatic animals, almost all colonial, with cup-shaped body, U-shaped food-canal, and a wreath of tentacles about the mouth:—*sing.* **polyzo′on**.—*n.* and *adj.* **polyzo′an**.—*adj.* **polyzoarial** (-*ā′ri-əl*).—*ns.* **polyzoā′rium**; **polyzō′ary**, a polyzoan colony, or its supporting skeleton.—*adjs.* **polyzō′ic**, having many zooids: pertaining to the Polyzoa; **polyzo′nal** (Gr. *zōnē*, belt), composed of many zones or belts; **polyzō′oid**, like, or of the nature of, a Polyzoon. [Gr. *polys*, *poleia*, *poly*, much.]

polyacid . . . to . . . Polynesian. See **poly-**.

polynia, polynya, *pol-in′i-ə*, *-in′yə*, *n.* open water among sea ice, esp. Arctic. [Russ. *polyn′ya*.]

polynomial . . . to . . . polyzooid. See **poly-**.

pom, *pom*, (*coll.*) *n.* short for Pomeranian dog.

pomace, *pum′is*, *n.* crushed apples for cider-making, or the residue after pressing: anything crushed to pulp, esp. after oil has been expressed.—**pom′ace-fly**, a fruit-fly (Drosophila). [App. L.L. *pōmācium*, cider—L. *pōmum*, apple, etc.]

pomade, *pom-ād′*, *n.* ointment for the hair—Latinised as **pomā′tum**.—*v.t.* to anoint with pomade. [Fr.

pommel, *pum′l*, *n.* a knob (*obs.*): a ball-shaped finial: a knob on a sword-hilt: the high part of a saddle-bow: a heavy-headed ramming tool.—*v.t.* (usu. spelt **pummel**, q.v.).—*adjs.* **pomm′elled**, having a pommel—in heraldry also **pommelé** (*pom′*), **pomm′etty**. [O.Fr. *pomel* (Fr. *pommeau*)—L. *pōmum*, an apple.]

pommy, *pom′i*, (*Austr.*) *n.* an immigrant from the British Isles. [From **pomegranate**.]

pomoerium, *pō-mē′ri-əm*, *n.* an open space around a town, within and without the walls. [L. *pōmoerium*, app. for *postmoerium*—*post* and *moiros*, old form of *mūrus*, wall.]

Pomona, *pō-mō′na*, *n.* the Roman goddess of fruits. [L. *Pōmōna*—*pōmum*, fruit, apple.]

pomp, *pomp*, *n.* a procession: great show or display: ceremony: ostentation: vain show: worldly vanity: consequential bearing.—*n.* **pomposity** (-*os′i-ti*), solemn affectation of dignity: a ridiculously pompous action, expression, or person.—*adj.* **pomp′ous**, stately (*arch.*): solemnly consequential.—*adv.* **pomp′ously**.—*n.* **pomp′ousness**. [Fr. *pompe*—L. *pompa*—Gr. *pompē*, a sending, escort, procession—*pempein*, to send.]

pompadour, *pom′pə-dōōr*, *n.* a fashion of dressing women's hair by rolling it back from the forehead over a cushion: a corsage with low square neck: a pattern for silk, with pink, blue, and gold leaves and flowers: a pink colour.—*adj.* in, pertaining to, the style of hairdressing or dress described above, associated with Mme de ponds; **pond'-lily**, a water-lily; **pond'-master**, the man in charge of a swimming-pond; **pond'-snail**, a pond-dwelling snail, esp. Limnaea; **pond'weed**, any plant of the genus Potamogeton (Canadian pondweed, Anacharis). [M.E. *ponde*; cf. pound (2).]

ponder, *pon'dər*, *v.t.* to weigh, now only in the mind: to think over: to consider.—*v.i.* to think (often with *on* and *over*).—*n.* **ponderabil'ity**.—*adjs.* **pon'derable**, that may be weighed: having sensible weight; **pon'deral**, pertaining to weight: ascertained by weight.—*ns.* **pon'derance**, **pon'derancy**, weight.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **pon'derate**, to weigh: to ponder.—*ns.* **pondera'tion**, weighing; **pon'derer**.—*adv.* **pon'deringly**.—*ns.* **pon'derment**; **ponderosity** (*-os'i-ti*).—*adj.* **pon'derous**, heavy: weighty: massive: unwieldy: lumbering: solemnly laboured.—*adv.* **pon'derously**.—*n.* **pon'derousness**. [L. *ponderāre*, and *pondus*, *ponděris*, a weight.]

pone, *pōn*, (*U.S.*) *n.* maize bread: a maize loaf or cake. [Algonquin *pone*.]

pone, *pō'ni*, *pōn*, (*cards*) *n.* the player to the right of the dealer who cuts the cards: sometimes the player to the left. [L. *pōnē*, imper. of *pōněre*, to place.]

ponent, *pō'nənt*, (*Milt.*) *adj.* western. [It. *ponente*, setting (of the sun)—L. *pōnēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *pōněre*, to put.]

ponerology, *pon-ə-rol'ə-ji*, (*theol.*) *n.* the doctrine of wickedness. [Gr. *ponēros*, bad, *logos*, discourse.]

pong, *pong*, (*slang*) *v.i.* to gag, to extend one's

pontif'ically.—*n.pl.* **pontif'icals**, the dress of a priest, bishop, or pope.—*n.* **pontif'icate**, the dignity of a pontiff or high-priest: the office and dignity or reign of a pope.—*v.i.* to perform the duties of a pontiff: to play the pontiff.—*n.* **pon'tifice** (*-fis*; *Milt.*), bridge-work, a bridge.—*v.i.* **pon'tify**, to play the pontiff.—**pontifical mass**, mass celebrated by a bishop while wearing his full vestments. [L. *pontifex*, *pontificis* (partly through Fr. *pontife*), which was supposed to be from *pōns*, *pontis*, a bridge, *facěre*, to make, but is probably from an Oscan and Umbrian word *puntis*, propitiatory offering.]

pontil. See punty.

pontlevis, *pont-lev'is*, *pɔ̃-lə-vē*, *n.* a drawbridge. [Fr.]

pontoon, *pon-tōōn'*, *n.* a flat-bottomed boat, a ferryboat, barge, or lighter: such a boat, or a float, used to support a bridge: a bridge of boats: a low vessel carrying plant, materials, and men for work at sea or on rivers: the floating gate of a dock: a boat-like float of an aeroplane: a float.—Also **ponton** (*pon'tən*, *pon-tōōn'*).—*v.t.* to cross by pontoon.—*ns.* **pontoneer'**, **pontonier'**, **pontonnier'**, **pontoon'er**, a builder of pontoon-bridges.—**pontoon'-bridge**, a platform or roadway supported upon pontoons. [Fr. *ponton*—L. *pontō*, *-ōnis*, a punt, pontoon—*pōns*, a bridge.]

pontoon, *pon-tōōn'*, *n.* a card game of chance. [vingt-et-un (q.v.).]

ponty. See punty.

pony, fo

[redacted]

rotation: a common stock or fund: a combination of interest: a combine: an arrangement for eliminating competition: a group of people who may be called upon as required, e.g., a pool of typists: (in *pl.*) football pools, betting by post on the results of a number of football games.—*v.t.* to put into a common fund or stock.—*v.i.* to form a pool.—**scoop the pool** (*coll.*; *gambling*), to win a substantial amount of money from collective stakes. [Fr. *poule*, a hen, also stakes (possibly through an intermediate sense of plunder), but associated in English with pool (1).]

poon, *pōōn*, *n.* an Indian tree, *Calophyllum inophyllum*, or other species of the genus (family Guttiferae).—**poon'-oil**, an oil expressed from its seeds; **poon'-wood**. [Sinh. *pūna*.]

poonac, *pōō'nak*, *n.* coconut oilcake. [Sinh. *punakku*.]

poop, *pōōp*, *n.* the after part of a ship: a high deck at the stern.—*v.t.* to break over the stern of: to ship over the stern.—*adj.* **pooped**, having a poop. [Fr. *poupe*—L. *puppis*, the poop.]

poop, poupe, *pōōp*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to befool: to cozen: to undo: to do for:—*pa.p.* in *Shak.* **poupt**. [Cf. Du. *poep*, clown.]

poop. Abbrev. for **nincompoop**.

poop, *pōōp*, *v.t.* (*slang*) to make out of breath: to exhaust.—*v.i.* (*slang*) to become winded or exhausted: (often with *out*) to cease. [Orig. unknown.]

poor, *pōōr*, *adj.* possessing little or nothing: with-

(*slang*):—*pr.p.* **popp'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **popped**.—*adv.* with a pop: suddenly.—*n.* **popp'er**, one who pops: anything that makes a pop: a utensil for popping corn.—**pop'corn**, maize burst open and swelled by heating: a kind of maize suitable for this; **pop'-eye**, a prominent or protruding eye.—*adj.* **pop'-eyed**, having prominent or protruding eyes: open-eyed, agog (as from interest, excitement, etc.).—**pop'-gun**, a tube for shooting pellets by compressed air: a contemptible gun; **popp'ing-crease** (see crease); **pop'-shop** (*slang*), a pawnshop; **pop'-visit**, a visit at an odd time, casual visit; **pop'-weed**, bladderwort.—**pop off**, to make off: to die: to fall asleep; **pop the question**, to make an offer of marriage. [Imit.]

pop, *pop*, (*coll.*) *adj.* popular.—*n.* currently popular music (also **pop-music**).—**pop art**, art drawing deliberately on commonplace material of modern urbanised life; **pop-concert**, a concert at which pop-music is played; **pop-group**, a (usu. small) group of musicians who play pop-music; **pop-record**; **pop-singer**; **pop-song**.

pop. See **poppa, poppet, poppycock, popular.**

pop(p)adum, *pop'ə-dəm*, *n.* a thin strip or circle of dough fried in oil, etc.—Many variant spellings. [Tamil, Malayalam, *poppatam*.]

pope, *pōp*, (often *cap.*) *n.* the bishop of Rome, head of the R.C. Church: formerly applied also to the patriarch of Alexandria and other bishops: any spiritual head: a person wielding, assuming, or thought to assume authority like that of the of pear.—Also **poppering pear** (*Shak.* **pop'rin**). [*Poperinghe* in Belgium.]

poppet, *pop'it*, *n.* a puppet: a doll (*obs.*): a darling (abbrev. **pop**): a timber support used in launching a ship: a lathe-head: a valve that lifts bodily (also **popp'et-valve**): a type of bead. [An earlier form of puppet.]

popple, *pop'l*, *v.i.* to flow tumblingly: to heave choppily: to bob up and down: to make the sound of rippling or bubbling, or of repeated shots.—*n.* a poppling movement or sound.—*adj.* **popp'ly**. [Imit.; or a freq. of pop.]

poppy, *pop'i*, *n.* a cornfield plant (of several species) or its large scarlet flowers: any other species of the genus Papaver, as the opium poppy, or of the kindred genera Glaucium (horned poppy; see horn), Meconopsis (see below), etc.: extended to various unrelated plants.—*adj.* **popp'ied**, covered or filled with poppies: soporific: affected by opium.—**popp'y-head**, capsule of the poppy: finial in wood, esp. at a pew end; **popp'y-oil**, a fixed oil from the seeds of the opium-poppy; **popp'y-seed**; **popp'y water**, soporific drink made from poppies.—**blue poppy**, a blue Meconopsis of the northern temperate zone; **Flanders poppy**, emblem, from 1st World War, of British fallen; **Poppy Day**, orig. Armistice Day (q.v.), later the Saturday nearest Armistice Day, or (later) Remembrance Sunday (q.v.), when artificial poppies are sold for war charity; **Welsh poppy**, *Meconopsis cambrica*, which has pale-yellow flowers. [O.E. *popig*—L. *papāver*, poppy.]

poppycock, *pop'i-ko*

sel'ən-iz), **porc'elainise, -ize**, to bake into porcelain or porcellanite.—*n.* **porcell'anite**, a jasper-like shale highly indurated by contact metamorphism.—*adj.* **porcell'anous** (or *pōr'*, *pör'*), like porcelain—also **porcellā'neous, porc'elainous, porcelaineous** (*pōr-*, *pör-sə-lā'ni-əs*).—**porcelain-cement**, cement for mending china; **porcelain-clay**, kaolin. [O.Fr. *porcelaine*—It. *porcellana*, cowrie.]

porch, *pōrch*, *pörch*, *n.* a building forming an enclosure or protection for a doorway: a portico or colonnade: a veranda (*U.S.*): the Stoic school of philosophy, from the Painted Porch in the Agora of Athens where Zeno taught. [O.Fr. *porche*—L. *porticus*—*porta*, a gate.]

porcine, *pōr'sīn*, *adj.* of pigs: swinish. [L. *porcinus*—*porcus*, a swine.]

porcpisce, *pōr'pis*, (*Spens.*) *n.* Same as **porpoise**.

porcupine, *pōr'kū-pīn*, *n.* a large spiny rodent of various kinds.—**por'cupine-grass**, a coarse, hard, spiny, tussocky grass (Triodia) that covers vast areas in Australia, commonly called spinifex; **por'cupine-wood**, the wood of the coconut palm, from its spine-like markings. [O.Fr. *porc espin*—L. *porcus*, a pig, *spina*, a spine.]

pore, *pōr*, *pōr*, *n.* a minute passage or interstice, esp. the opening of a sweat-gland.—*adj.* **por'al**, of or pertaining to pores.—*n.* **por'iness**.—*adjs.* **poromer'ic**, permeable to water vapour, as some synthetic leather; **porose** (*-ōs'*, or *pōr'ōs*, *pōr'ōs*).—*n.* **poroscope**, *pōr'*, or *pōr'ō-skop*, an instrument for investigating porosity or for examining pores or fingerprints.—*adj.* **poroscopic** (*-skop'ik*).—

courtesans—esp. over the papal court in the earlier half of the 10th century. [Gr. *pornē*, a whore, *kratos*, rule.]

pornography, *pör-nog'rə-fi*, *n*. description or portrayal of prostitutes and prostitution: obscene writing, painting, and the like:—*abbrev*. (*coll.*) **porn**.—*n*. **pornog'rapher**.—*adj*. **pornographic** (*pör-no-graf'ik*).—*adv*. **pornograph'ically**. [Gr. *pornē*, a whore, *graphein*, to write, draw.]

porogamy, *pör-* or *pōr-og'ə-mi*, *n*. entry of the pollen-tube through the micropyle—opp. to *chalazogamy*.—*adj*. **porogamic** (*-ō-gam'ik*). [Gr. *poros*, a pore, *gamos*, marriage.]

poromeric, poroscope, etc., **porose, porous**, etc. See **pore** (1).

porosis, *pō-rō'sis*, *pö-*, *n*. formation of callus, the knitting together of broken bones. [Gr. *pōrōsis*—*pōros*, callus.]

porpentine, *pör'pən-tīn*, (*Shak*.) *n*. Same as **porcupine**.

porpess, porpesse, *pör'pəs*, *n*. Same as **porpoise**.

Porphyra, *pör'fir-ə*, *n*. a genus of seaweeds, with flat translucent red or purple fronds, purple laver. [Gr. *porphy̆rā*, purple (dye).]

porphyria, *pör-fi'ri-ə*, *n*. an inborn error of metabolism resulting in the excretion of an abnormal pigment in the urine and characterised by great pain, abnormal skin pigmentation and photosensitivity. [Gr. *porphy̆rā*, purple (dye).]

Porphyrio, *pör-fir'i-ō*, *n*. the purple coot genus. [Gr. *porphyriōn*, purple coot.]

like such a dish (*Shak*.). [See **porridge, pottage**; for inserted *n* cf. **passenger, messenger**.]

port, *pōrt*, *pört*, *n*. the larboard or left side of a ship.—*adj*. left.—*v.t*. and *v.i*. to turn left. (In helm orders, formerly, port the helm, meant turn the tiller to port, or the upper part of the wheel to starboard, and so the rudder, and the ship, to starboard; since 1933 port means turn the ship to port.) [Ety. doubtful.]

port, *pōrt*, *pört*, *n*. an instrumental tune: a bagpipe composition.—**port a beul** (*bē'əl*), mouth music. [Gael.]

port, *pōrt*, *pört*, *n*. bearing: demeanour: carriage of the body: imposing bearing: style of living: a retinue (*obs*.): the position of a ported weapon.—*v.t*. to carry or convey (*obs*.): to hold in a slanting direction upward across the body (*mil*.).—*n*. **portabil'ity**.—*adj*. **port'able**, easily or conveniently carried or moved about: endurable (*Shak*.).—*n*. a portable article.—*ns*. **port'age**, act of carrying: carriage: price of carriage: a space, track, or journey, over which goods and boats have to be carried or dragged overland: a sailor's private venture in a voyage (*Shak*.); **port'ance** (*Spens*.; *Shak*.), carriage, bearing.—*adjs*. **port'ate** (*her*.), in a position as if being carried; **port'atile**, portable; **port'ative**, easily carried.—*n*. (*obs*.) a portable organ (often *pair of portatives*).—**port(e)'-cray'on** (Fr. *porte-crayon*), a handle for holding a crayon; **porte-bonheur** (*port'-bon-œr'*, Fr.), a charm carried for luck;

portate, etc., port-crayon. See **port** (3).

portcullis, *pōrt-, pört-kul′is, n.* a grating that can be let down to close a gateway: a lattice (*her.*): one of the pursuivants of the English College of Heralds: an Elizabethan silver halfpenny with a portcullis on the reverse.—*v.t.* to obstruct, as with a portcullis. [O.Fr. *porte coleice,* sliding gate.]

Porte, *pōrt, pört,* (*hist.*) *n.* the Turkish imperial government, so called from the Sublime Porte or High Gate, the chief office of the Ottoman government at Constantinople.—**porte-cochere** (*port-kosh-er′*; Fr.), a house entrance admitting a carriage. [Fr. *porte*—L. *porta,* gate.]

porte-bonheur, etc. See **port** (3).

portend, *pōr, pör-tend′, v.t.* to betoken: presage. —*n.* **portent** (*pōr′, pör′tənt*), that which portends or foreshows: foreshadowing import: an evil omen: a prodigy, marvel.—*adj.* **portentous** (*-tent′*), ominous: prodigious, extraordinary: impressive, solemn.—*adv.* **portent′ously.**—*n.* **portent′ousness.** [L. *portendĕre, portentum*—*por-,* equivalent to *prō* or *per, tendĕre,* to stretch.]

porteous. See **portesse.**

porter, *pōrt′, pört′ər, n.* a doorkeeper or gatekeeper: one who waits at the door to receive messages:—*fem.* **port′eress, port′ress.**—*n.* **port′erage,** the office or duty of a porter.—**porter's lodge,** a house or an apartment near a gate for the use of the porter. [O.Fr. *portier*—L.L. *portārius*—L. *porta,* a gate.]

porter, *pōrt′, pört′ər, n.* one who carries burdens for hire: a dark-brown malt liquor, prob. be-

of sands and limestones, the middle group of the Upper or Portland Oolite.—Also *adj.*—**Portland arrowroot, Portland sago,** a farina prepared in the Isle of Portland from wake-robin tubers; **Portland cement,** a cement made by burning a mixture of clay and chalk of the colour of Portland stone; **Portland stone,** an oolitic building-stone which is quarried in the Isle of Portland.

portland. See **portlast.**

portlast, *pōrt′, pört′ləst,* (*obs. naut.*) *n.* probably the gunwale.—Also **portoise** (*pōrt′, pört′iz*) and wrongly **port′land.**—**yards down a portlast,** with yards down on or near the deck. [Origin unknown.]

portly, *pōrt′, pört′li, adj.* having a dignified port or mien (*arch.*): corpulent.—*n.* **port′liness.** [**port** (3).]

portman. See **port** (7).

portmanteau, *pōrt-, pört-man′tō, n.* large travelling-bag that folds back flat from the middle: a rack for hanging clothes (*rare*): Lewis Carroll's term for a word into which are packed the sense (and sound) of two words (also **portman′teau-word**—e.g. *slithy* for *lithe* and *slimy*): —*pl.* **portman′teaus,** or **portman′teaux** (*-tōz*).—Also (*both obs.*) **portman′tle, portman′tūa.** [Fr., —*porter,* to carry, *manteau,* a cloak.]

portoise. See **portlast.**

portolano, *pör-tə-lä′nō, n.* in the Middle Ages a navigation manual giving sailing directions and illustrated with charts showing ports, coastal

—*adv.* pos′ingly. [Aphetic, for oppose, or appose, which was confused with it.]

posé, *pō-zā′*, (*her.*) *adj.* standing still. [Fr., pa.p. of *poser*; see pose (1).]

Poseidon, *pos-ī′don*, *-dōn*, *n.* the Greek sea-god, identified with Neptune by the Romans.—*adj.* **Poseidōn′ian.** [Gr. *Poseidōn*, *-ōnos*.]

poser. See pose (1) and (2).

poseur, poseuse. See pose (1).

posh, *posh*, (*slang*) *adj.* spruced up, smart: superb.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (usu. with *up*) to trim up, to polish.—*adv.* **posh′ly.**—*n.* **posh′ness.** [Pop. supposed to be from '*p*ort *o*utward *s*tarboard *h*ome', the most desirable position of cabins when sailing to and from the East before the days of air-conditioning, but no evidence has been found to support this.]

poshteen. See posteen.

posit, *poz′it*, *v.t.* to set in place, dispose: to postulate, assume as true, definitely or for argument's sake:—*pr.p.* **pos′iting**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **pos′ited.** [L. *pōnĕre*, *positum*, to lay down.]

position, *poz-ish′ən*, *n.* situation: place occupied: attitude, disposition, arrangement: state of affairs: a proposition or thesis: the ground taken in argument or in a dispute: principle laid down: place in society: high standing: a post or appointment: occurrence in an open or closed syllable: situation of the left hand in playing the violin, etc.: method of finding the value of an unknown quantity by assuming one or more values.—*adj.* of or defining position.—*v.t.* to set in place: to determine the position

1857)—its foundation the doctrine that man can have no knowledge of anything but phenomena, and that the knowledge of phenomena is relative, not absolute: also 20th-century developments of this (**logical positivism**) much concerned with determining whether or not statements are meaningful; **positive pole**, of a magnet, that end (or pole) which turns to the north when the magnet swings freely; **positive rays**, **canal-rays**, a stream of positively electrified particles towards the cathode of a vacuum-tube (**positive-ray analysis**, the detection of gases, and determination of their molecular weights, by measuring the parabolas produced upon a photographic plate by positive rays deflected in two directions at right angles to each other by a magnetic and an electric field); **positive sign**, the sign (+ read *plus*) of addition. [L. *positivus*, fixed by agreement—*pōnĕre*, *positum*, to place.]

positron, *poz′i-tron*, *n.* a particle differing from the electron in having a positive charge: a *posi*tive elec*tron*.—Also **pos′iton.**

posnet, *pos′nit*, *n.* a small cooking-pot with feet and handle. [O.Fr. *pocenet*.]

posology, *pos-ol′ə-ji*, *n.* the science of quantity: the science of dosage.—*adj.* **posological** (*-ə-loj′i-kl*). [Gr. *posos*, how much, and *logos*, a word, discourse.]

poss, *adj.* a slang abbreviation of possible.

posse, *pos′i*, *n.* power: possibility: a force or body (of constables).—**in posse**, in potentiality; **posse comitatus** (*kom-i-tā′təs*, *-tä′tōōs* that which is possible: a contingency.—*adv.* **poss'ibly.** [L. *possibilis*—*posse*, to be able.]

possum, 'possum, *pos'əm*, *n.* a colloquial aphetic form of opossum.—**play possum**, to feign death: to dissemble.

post, *pōst*, *n.* a stout, stiff stake or pillar of timber or other material, usually fixed in an upright position: an upright member of a frame: a winning-post, starting-post, etc.: the pin of a lock: a solid thickish stratum: a pillar of coal left in a mine as a support: a tavern doorpost, on which a score was chalked (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* to stick up on a post, hence on a board, door, wall, hoarding, etc.: to announce, advertise, or denounce by placard: to placard as having failed in an examination, or failed to be classed: to announce as overdue: to affix a bill or bills to.—*n.* **post'er**, a bill-sticker: a large printed bill or placard for posting.—*v.t* to stick bills on: to advertise or publish by posters.—**poster colours**, matt water-colours for designing posters and other reproduction work; **post'-mill**, a windmill pivoted on a post.—**between you and me and the (bed-, lamp-, gate-, etc.) post**, in confidence; **from pillar to post** (see pillar); **sheriff's post** (*hist.*), a post at a sheriff's door. [O.E. *post*—L. *postis*, a doorpost—*pōnĕre*, to place.]

post, *pōst*, *n.* a fixed place or station, esp. a place where a soldier or body of soldiers is stationed: a fixed place or stage on a road, for forwarding letters and change of horses: a body of men stationed at a post: a trading station: an office,

[redacted]

merly, a naval officer posted to the rank of captain, a full captain distinguished from a commander (called captain by courtesy); **post'-card**, a card on which a message may be sent by post: such a card not issued by the post-office (*U.S.*).—*v.t.* to send a postcard to.—**post'-chaise** (popularly **po''chay, po'chay, po''chaise**), a carriage, usually four-wheeled, for two or four passengers with a postilion, used in travelling with posthorses.—*v.i.* to travel by post-chaise.—**Postcode, postal code**, a short series of letters and numbers denoting a very small area used for sorting mail by machine; **post'-day**, the day on which the post or mail arrives or departs.—*adj.* and *adv.* **post'-free'**, without charge for postage: with postage prepaid.—**post'haste'** (from the old direction on letters, *haste, post, haste*), haste in travelling like that of a post.—*adj.* speedy: immediate.—*adv.* with utmost haste or speed.—**post'-horn**, a postman's horn: a long straight brass horn blown by a coach guard; **post'horse**, a horse kept for posting; **post'house**, a house where horses are kept for posting: a post-office; **post'-letter**, a letter in the custody of the post-office; **post'man**, a post or courier: a letter-carrier; **post'mark**, the mark stamped upon a letter at a post-office defacing the postage-stamp or showing the date and place of expedition or of arrival; **post'-master**, the manager or superintendent of a post-office: one who supplies posthorses: a portioner, or scholar on the foundation of Merton College, Oxford: **Post'master-Gen'eral,** *adj*. Post-Impress′ionist.—*n*. post′lude, a concluding movement or voluntary.—*adj*. post-merid′ian, coming after the sun has crossed the meridian: in the afternoon.—*n*. post-millenā′rian, a believer in post-millennialism.—*adj*. post-millenn′ial.—*n*. post-millenn′ialism, the doctrine that the Second Advent will follow the millennium.—*adj*. post′-mor′tem (L. *mortem*, acc. of *mors*, *mortis*, death), after death.—*n*. a post-mortem examination, autopsy: an after the event discussion, as at the end of a hand of cards.—*adjs*. post-nas′al, behind the nose; post-na′tal, after birth.—*n.pl*. post-nā′ti (see antenati).—*adjs*. post-Ni′cene, after the Nicene council; post-nup′tial, after marriage; post-obit (-*ob′it*, -*ōb′it*; L. *obitum*, acc. of *obitus*, -*ūs*, death), taking effect after someone's death.—*n*. a borrower's bond securing payment on the death of someone from whom he has expectations.—*adjs*. post′(-)par′tum, after parturition; post′-pran′dial (L. *prandium*, a repast), after-dinner.—*ns*. postscē′nium, the part of the stage behind the scenery; post′script (L. *scriptum*, written, *pa.p*. of *scribĕre*, to write), a part added to a letter after the signature: an addition to a book after it is finished: a talk following, e.g. a news broadcast: additional comment or information provided.—*adj*. Post-Ter′tiary, later than Tertiary—Pleistocene and Recent.—Also *n*.—*adj*. post′-war′ (post-war credit, a portion of income-tax credited to an individual for repay-

next word).—Also postlim′inous (erron. postlimin′ious). [On the analogy of preliminary.]

postliminy, *pōst-lim′i-ni*, *n*. the right of a returned exile, prisoner, etc., to resume his former status: the right by which persons or things taken in war are restored to their former status.—*adj*. postlimin′iary. [L. *postliminium*, lit. return behind the threshold—*līmen*, -*inis*, threshold.]

postlude. See post-.

postmaster. See post (2).

postpone, *pōs(t)-pōn′*, *v.t*. to put off to a future time: to defer: to delay: to subordinate.—*ns*. postpone′ment, postpōn′ence (*rare*); postpōn′er; postposition (*pōst-poz-ish′ən*), placing, or position, after: a word or particle placed after a word, usu. with the force of a preposition.—*adjs*. postposi′tional; postpositive (-*poz′*).—*advs*. postposi′tionally, postpos′itively. [L. *postpōnĕre*, -*positum*—*post*, after, *pōnĕre*, to put.]

postscript. See post-.

postulate, *pos′tū-lāt*, *v.t*. to claim: to take for granted, assume: to assume as a possible or legitimate operation without preliminary construction (*geom*.): to nominate, subject to sanction of ecclesiastical authority.—*v.i*. to make demands.—*n*. a stipulation: an assumption: a fundamental principle: a position assumed as self-evident: an operation whose possibility is assumed (*geom*.): an axiom (*geom*.): a necessary condition: a person nominated to a benefice by the king, pending the pope's consent saries of life: a producer of such works; **pot'-boiling**.—*adj.* **pot'-bound**, having roots compressed in a mass without room for growth.—**pot'-boy**, a serving boy in a public-house; **pot'-companion**, a comrade in drinking; **pot'ful**, as much as a pot will hold:—*pl.* **pot'fuls**; **pot'-gun**, a mortar: a pop-gun; **pot'-hanger**, a device for hanging a pot or a pothook on; **pot'-hat**, a bowler hat: formerly, a top-hat; **pot'-head**, a stupid person; **pot'-herb**, a vegetable (esp.) for flavouring—e.g. parsley; **pot'hole**, a hole worn in rock in a stream bed by eddying detritus: a deep hole eroded in limestone: a hole worn in a road surface; **pot'holing**, the exploration of limestone potholes; **pot'hook**, a hook for hanging a pot over a fire: a hooked stroke in writing; **pot'house**, an alehouse; **pot'-hunter**, one who hunts to get food: one who shoots for the sake of a bag or competes for the sake of prizes; **pot'-hunting**; **pot'-lid'**, the cover of a pot: (*Scot.* **pat'-lid'**) a curling-stone played exactly on the tee; **pot'-liquor**, a thin broth in which meat has been boiled; **pot'-luck'**, what may happen to be in the pot for a meal, without special preparation for guests; **pot'-man**, a pot-companion: a pot-boy; **pot'-metal**, an alloy of copper and lead: scraps of old iron pots, etc.; **pot'-plant**, a plant grown in a pot; **pot'-roast**, braised meat.—*v.t.* to braise.—**pot'-shop**, a small public-house; **pot'-shot**, a shot within easy range: a casual or random shot.—*adj.* **pot'-sick**, sickly from growing in a pot.—**pot'-stick**, a stick for stirring what is being cooked in a pot;

radioactive decay and being trapped in the rock. [Eng. pot, ash, or the corresponding Du. *pot-asschen* (mod. *potasch*).]

potation, *pō-tā'shən*, *n.* drinking: a draught: liquor. [L. *pōtātiō*, *-ōnis*—*pōtāre*, *-ātum*, to drink.]

potato, *pə-* or *pō-tā'tō*, *n.* originally the sweet-potato, plant or tuber (see under sweet): now usually a South American plant, *Solanum tuberosum*, widely grown in temperate regions, or its tuber:—*pl.* **potā'toes**.—**potā'to-app'le**, the fruit of the potato; **potā'to-bō'gle** (*Scot.*), a scarecrow.—*n.pl.* **potā'to-chips'**, long pieces of potato fried in fat.—**potā'to-disease'**, **-rot**, a destructive disease of the potato caused by a parasitic fungus, *Phytophthora infestans*; **potā'to-fing'er** (*Shak.*), a fat finger; **potā'to-pit**, a clamp of potatoes; **potā'to-spir'it**, alcohol made from potatoes; **potā'to-trap'** (*slang*), the mouth.—**hot potato** (*slang*), controversial issue; **small potatoes** (*U.S.*), anything of no great worth; **the (clean) potato**, the right thing. [Sp. *patata*—Haitian *batata*, sweet-potato.]

potch, **potche**. Same as poach (2) in sense of thrust or trample.—*n.* **potch'er**, a machine for breaking and bleaching pulp in paper-making.

pote, *pōt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to poke, thrust, esp. with the foot (*obs.* except *dial.*): to crimp with a poting-stick (*obs.*).—**pot'ing-stick**, (*obs.*) a poking-stick for ruffs, etc. [O.E. *potian*.]

poteen, **potheen**, *po-tyēn'*, *-chēn'*, *-tēn'*, *n.* Irish whisky illicitly distilled. [Ir. *poitin*, dim. of *pota*, pot, from Eng. pot or Fr. *pot*.]

turmoil.—*v.i.* to fluster, to perplex.—*v.i.* to make a pother.—*adj.* poth'ery. [Origin unknown; app. not conn. with powder.]

pothole, pothook, pothouse. See pot.

potiche, *po-tēsh'*, *n.* an Oriental vase rounded or polygonal in shape, narrowing at the neck.—*n.* **potichomā'nia,** a craze for imitating Oriental porcelain by lining glass vessels with paper designs, etc. [Fr. *potiche*, *potichomanie*.]

potin, *pot-ɛ̃*, *n.* an old compound of copper, zinc, lead, and tin. [Fr.]

potion, *pō'shən*, *n.* a draught: a dose of liquid medicine or poison. [Fr.,—L. *pōtiō*, *-ōnis*—*pōtāre*, to drink.]

potlatch, *pot'lach*, *n.* in north-west U.S., an Indian winter festival, or the gift-giving at that time: any feast or gift (*coll.*). [Chino͝ok.]

potometer, *pō-tom'ə-tər*, *n.* an instrument for measuring the rate at which a plant takes in water. [Gr. *poton*, drink.]

potoroo, *pot-ō-ro͞o'*, *n.* the marsupial kangaroo-rat. [Native Australian name.]

pot-pourri, *pō-po͞o'ri*, *pō'*, or *-rē'*, *n.* orig. mixed stew, olla podrida: a mixture of sweet-scented materials, chiefly dried petals: a selection of tunes strung together: a literary production composed of unconnected parts. [Fr. *pot*, pot, *pourri*, rotten.—pa.p. of *pourrir*—L. *putrēre*, to rot.]

potsherd, *pot'shûrd*, *n.* a piece of broken pottery. —**pot'-shard** (*obs.*), **pot'-share** (*Spens.*). [pot, shard (2).]

potstone, pott (paper). See pot.

pottage, *pot'ij*, *n.* vegetables boiled with or without meat (*arch.*): a thick soup: soup: oatmeal porridge (*obs.*). [Fr. *potage*—*pot*, jug, pot.]

potted, po

a pocket-gopher. [O.N.Fr. *pouche* (O.Fr. *poche*); cf. poke.]

pouder, poudre, obsolete spellings of powder.

pouf, pouffe, *po͞of*, *n.* a puffed mode of hairdressing: a pad worn in the hair by women in the 18th century: in dressmaking, material gathered up into a bunch: a soft ottoman or large hassock.—*adj.* **poufed.** [Fr. *pouf*.]

pouf(fe), poof, puff, *po͞of*, *po͝of*, *puf*, (*slang*) *n.* a homosexual. [*pooh! poof!*]

Poujadist, *po͞o-zhäd'ist*, *n.* a follower of the French politician Pierre *Poujade* (b. 1920), anti-parliamentarian champion of the small man and of tax reduction.—*n.* **Poujadism.** [Fr. *Poujadiste*.]

pouk. See pook.

pouke. See puck.

poulaine, *po͞o-lān'*, *n.* a long, pointed shoe-toe [O.Fr. (*à la*) *Poulaine*, (in the fashion of) Poland.]

poulard, *po͞o-lärd'*, *n.* a fattened or spayed hen. [Fr. *poularde*—*poule*, hen.]

poulder, pouldre, obsolete spellings of powder.

pouldron, *pōl'drən*. Same as pauldron.

poule, *po͞ol*, *n.* a movement in a quadrille. [Fr.]

poulp, poulpe, *po͞olp*, *n.* the octopus. [Fr. *poulpe*—L. *pōlypus*—Doric Gr. *pōlypos* = *polypous*; see polyp.]

poult, *pōlt*, *n.* a chicken: the young of the common domestic fowl or of other farmyard or game bird.—*ns.* **poult'er** (*Shak.*), **poult'erer,** one who deals in dead fowls and game; **poult'ry,** domestic or farmyard fowls collectively.—**poulters' measure,** a rhymed couplet in which the first line has twelve, the second fourteen, syllables—from the varying number of eggs

£, for *libra*): also Australian (formerly), New Zealand (formerly), and Jamaican pound (written £A, £NZ, £J); *pound scots* (at Union, 1s. 8d.); 100 piastres (the Egyptian pound, £E):—*pl.* formerly pound, now pounds (except *coll.* and in compounds and certain phrases).—*v.t.* (*slang*) to bet on as almost a certainty.—*ns.* **pound′age**, a charge or tax made on each pound: a commission, or a share in profits, of so much a pound; **pound′al**, the foot-pound-second unit of force; **pound′er**, a specimen weighing a pound: in composition, anything weighing, or worth, or carrying, or one who has, receives, or pays, so many pounds.—**pound′-cake**, a sweet cake containing proportionally about a pound of each chief ingredient; **pound′-day**, a day on which gifts of one pound weight of various goods are invited for charity.—*adj.* **pound′-fool′ish**, neglecting the care of large sums in attending to little ones.—**pound′-weight′**, as much as weighs a pound: a weight of one pound used in weighing.—**pound of flesh**, strict and literal fulfilment of a bargain (see Shak., *M. of V.* I, iii. 150, IV, i. 99 ff., etc.). [O.E. *pund*—L. (*libra*) *pondō*, (pound) by weight, *pondō*, by weight—*pendĕre*, to weigh.]

pound, *pownd*, *n.* an enclosure in which strayed animals are confined, or distrained goods kept: any confined place: a po

[redacted]

protrude.—*n.* a protrusion, esp. of the lips.—*ns.* **pout′er**, one who pouts: a variety of pigeon having its breast inflated; **pout′ing**.—*adv.* **pout′ingly**. [M.E. *powte*, of doubtful origin.]

pout, *powt*, *n.* a fish, the bib—also **whit′ing-pout**.—*n.* **pout′ing**, the whiting-pout.—**eel′-pout** (see eel); **horn′-pout**, **horned-pout**, an American (Amiurid) catfish. [O.E. (*ǣle-*) *pūte*, (eel-) pout—perh. conn. with foregoing with reference to the bib's inflatable membrane on the head.]

pout, **poot**, *pōōt*, *n.* a Scots form of poult.—*v.i.* to shoot at young partridges or young grouse.

pouther, *pōō′dhər*, a Scots form of powder.

poverty, *pov′ər-ti*, *n.* the state of being poor: necessity: want: lack: deficiency: a band of pipers (*obs.*).—*adj.* **pov′erty-strick′en**, suffering from poverty. [O.Fr. *poverte* (Fr. *pauvreté*)—L. *paupertās*, *-ātis*—*pauper*, poor.]

pow, *pow*, (*Scot.*) *n.* head, poll: a head of hair. [poll (1).]

pow, *pow*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a slow-moving stream, generally found in carse lands: a small creek at the mouth of a river or in an estuary, affording a landing-place for boats, esp. on the Forth. [Scot. *poll*.]

powan, *pow′ən*, *pō′ən*, *n.* a species of whitefish (Coregonus) found in Loch Lomond and Loch Eck. [Scots form of pollan.]

powder, *pow′dər*, *n.* dust: any solid in fine of the celestial hierarchy: a state influential in international affairs: an armed force (*arch.*): a great deal or great many (now *dial.* or *coll.*): a mark of subjection (1 Corinthians xi. 10; N.E.B. 'a sign of authority'): the sound-value of a letter: rate of doing work (*mech.*): energy, or supply of energy, available for doing work: an instrument serving as means of applying energy (see mechanical): the product of a number of equal factors, generalised to include negative and fractional numbers (*math.*): the potency of a point with respect to a circle (*geom.*): magnifying strength, or a lens possessing it (*opt.*).—*adj.* concerned with power: worked, or assisted in working, by mechanical power: involving a high degree of physical strength and skill.—*v.t.* to equip with mechanical energy.—*adjs.* pow'ered; pow'erful, having great power: mighty: forcible: efficacious: intense: impressive, esp. in disagreeable way: very great (*coll.*).—*adv.* (*coll.*) exceedingly.—*adv.* pow'erfully.—*n.* pow'erfulness.—*adj.* pow'erless, without power: weak: impotent: helpless.—*adv.* pow'erlessly.—*n.* pow'erlessness.—pow'er-dive, a usu. steep dive of an aeroplane, made faster by use of engine(s). —Also *v.i.*, *v.t.*—pow'er-diving; pow'er-house, -station, a place where mechanical power (esp. electric) is generated; pow'er-lathe, -loom, -press, a lathe, loom, press, worked by mechanical power, as water, steam, electricity; pow'er-plant, an industrial plant for generating power:

opposed to theory: (esp. in *pl.*) practices, doings: practical experience: legal usage or case-law (esp. *Scots law*): a practical man.—*n.* practicabil'ity.—*adj.* prac'ticable, that may be practised, carried out, accomplished, used, or followed: passable, as a road.—*n.* prac'ticableness.—*adv.* prac'ticably.—*adj.* prac'tical, in, relating to, concerned with, well adapted to, or inclining to look to, actual practice, actual conditions, results, or utility: practised: practising, actually engaged in doing something: efficient in action: workable: virtual: a piece of stage furniture, esp. electrical (lights, etc.) that can be operated on stage (*theat.*).—*n.* a practical man: a practical examination.—*ns.* prac'ticalism, devotion to what is practical; prac'ticalist; practical'ity, practicalness: a practical matter or feature, aspect, of an affair.—*adv.* prac'tically, in a practical way: by a practical method: to all intents and purposes: very nearly, as good as.—*ns.* prac'ticalness; prac'tice (-*tis*), action, performance: actual doing: proceeding: habitual action: custom: legal procedure: repeated performance as a means of acquiring skill, esp. in playing a musical instrument: form so acquired: the exercise of a profession: a professional man's business, as a field of activity or a property: negotiation (*arch.*): scheming: plotting: trickery: working upon the feelings: a compendious way of multiplying quantities involving several units by means of aliquot to fortify in front, defend, being confused with *praemonēre*, to forewarn.]

praenomen, *prē-nō′mən*, *pri-nō′men*, *n.* the name prefixed to the family name in ancient Rome, as *Gaius* in Gaius Julius Caesar: the generic name of a plant or animal. [L. *praenōmen—nōmen*, name.]

praeses. Same as preses.

praesidium. See presidial.

praeter-. See preter-.

praetor, *prē′tər*, *-tör*, *pri′tor*, *n.* a magistrate of ancient Rome next in rank to the consuls.—*adj.* **praetorian** (*-tō′,-tö′*).—*n.* a former praetor or man of like rank: a member of the emperor's bodyguard.—*ns.* **praeto′rium**, a general's tent: a governor's residence: a court or headquarters; **prae′torship.**—**praetorian gate**, the gate of a Roman camp in front of the general's tent, and nearest to the enemy; **praetorian guard**, the bodyguard of the Roman Emperor. [L. *praetor*, for *praeitor—prae*, in front of, before, and *ire*, *itum*, to go.]

pragmatic, *prag-mat′ik*, *adj.* relating to affairs of state: relating to, or of the nature of, pragmatism: pragmatical.—*n.* an edict: a man of business: a busybody: an opinionative person.—*adj.* **pragmat′ical**, active: practical: matter of fact: interfering with the affairs of others: officious: meddlesome: self-important: opinionative: pragmatic.—*n.* **pragmatical′ity.**—*adv.* **pragmat′ically.**—*n.* **pragmat′icalness.**—*v.t.* **prag′matise, -ize**, to interpret or represent as real: to rationalise.—*ns.* **pragmatis′er, -z-; prag′matism**, pragmatical quality: matter-of-factness: a

[Fr. *praline*, from Marshal Duplessis-*Praslin*, whose cook invented it.]

pralltriller, *präl′tril-ər*, *n.* an inverted mordent, a grace in which the principal note is preceded in performance by itself and the note above. [Ger.]

pram, praam, *präm*, *n.* a flat-bottomed Dutch or Baltic lighter: a flat-bottomed dinghy with squared-off bow: a barge fitted as a floating battery. [Du. *praam*.]

pram, *pram*, *n.* a colloquial abbreviation of perambulator: a milkman's hand-cart.

prance, *präns*, *v.i.* to bound from the hind legs: to go with a capering or dancing movement: to move with exaggerated action and ostentation: to swagger: to ride a prancing horse.—*v.t.* to cause to prance.—*n.* an act of prancing: swagger.—*n.* **pranc′er.**—*adj.* and *n.* **pranc′ing.**—*adv.* **pranc′ingly.** [M.E. *praunce*; origin unknown.]

prandial, *pran′di-əl*, (*facet.*) *adj.* relating to dinner. [L. *prandium*, a morning or midday meal.]

prang, *prang*, (*slang*) *n.* a crash: a bombing-attack.—*v.t.* to crash or smash: to bomb heavily: to crash into (e.g. another car).

prank, *prangk*, *n.* an evil deed (*obs.*): a malicious or mischievous trick: a trick: a practical joke: a frolic.—*v.i.* to play pranks.—*adjs.* **prank′ful, prank′ish, prank′some, prank′y.**—*n.* **prank′ster.** [Origin unknown.]

prank, *prangk*, *v.t.* to dress or adorn showily: to bespangle: to set in adornment.—*v.i.* (also *v.t.* with *it*) to make great show.—*n.* and *adj.* **prank′ing.**—*adv.* **prank′ingly.** [Akin to Du. *pronken*, Ger. *prunken*, to show off; cf. prink.]

prank, pranck, prancke, *prangk*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to

praxinoscope, *praks'in-ō-skōp*, *n.* an optical toy giving effect of motion by reflexion of successive pictures in a rotating box. [Irregularly, from Gr. *prāxis*, doing, *skopeein*, to look.]

praxis, *praks'is*, *n.* practice: an example or a collection of examples for exercise: a model or example. [Gr. *prāxis—prāssein*, to do.]

pray, *prā*, *v.i.* to ask earnestly: to entreat: to express one's desires to, or commune with, a god or some spiritual power.—*v.t.* to ask earnestly and reverently, as in worship: to supplicate: to present as a prayer: to render, get, put, or cause to be, by praying:—*pr.p.* **pray'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **prayed**.—*ns.* **pray'er**, one who prays: (*prār*, *prā'ər*) the act of praying: entreaty: a petition to, or communing with, a god or spiritual power: the wish put forward or the words used: a form used or intended for use in praying: public or (in *pl.*) family worship: a petition to a public body, e.g. a legislature: the thing prayed for.—*adj.* **prayerful** (*prār'fo͝ol*), given to prayer: in a spirit or mental attitude of prayer.—*adv.* **prayerfully**.—*n.* **prayerfulness**.—*adj.* **prayerless**, without or not using prayer.—*adv.* **prayerlessly**.—*n.* **prayerlessness**.—*n.* and *adj.* **pray'ing**.—*adv.* **pray'ingly**.—(Position of accent on following compounds depends on whether one says *prār'* or *prā'ər*) **pray'er-bead'**, one of the beads on a rosary: a jequirity bean; **pray'er-book**, a book containing prayers or forms of devotion, esp. the Book of Common

of the Book of Ecclesiastes: the book itself. [Fr. *prêcher*—L. *praedicāre*, *-ātum*, to proclaim.]

pre-Adamite, *prē-ad'ə-mīt*, *n.* one who lived, or a descendant of those who lived, or a believer in the existence of a human race, before *Adam*.—*adjs.* **pre-Ad'amite**; **preadamic** (*-a-dam'ik*), **-al**, existing before Adam; **preadamit'ic**, **-al**. [Pfx. pre- (2).]

preadmonish, *prē-ad-mon'ish*, *v.t.* to forewarn.—*n.* **preadmoni'tion**. [Pfx. pre- (2).]

preamble, *prē-am'bl*, *n.* preface: introduction, esp. that of an Act of Parliament, giving its reasons and purpose: (*Milt.* **praeamble**) a prelude.—Also *v.t.* and *v.i.*—*adjs.* **pream'būlary**, **pream'būlatory**.—*v.i.* **pream'būlate**, to go first (*obs.*): to make a preamble. [Fr. *préambule*—L. *prae*, *ambulāre*, to go.]

prease, **preasse** (*Spens.*). Same as **press**.

preaudience, *prē-ö'di-əns*, *n.* right to be heard before another: precedence at the bar among lawyers. [Pfx. pre- (2).]

prebend, *preb'ənd*, *n.* the share of the revenues of a cathedral or collegiate church allowed to a clergyman who officiates in it at stated times.—*adj.* **prebendal** (*pri-bend'l*).—*n.* **preb'endary**, a resident clergyman who enjoys a prebend, a canon: the honorary holder of a disendowed prebendal stall. [L.L. *praebenda*, an allowance—L. *praebēre*, to allow, grant.]

Pre-Cambrian, *prē-kam'bri-ən*, (*geol.*) *adj.* and *n.* Archaean, including all before the Cambrian.

the leader of the singing of a church choir or congregation: in some English cathedrals a member of the chapter who deputes this duty to a succentor:—*fem*. precen'tress, precen'trix.—*n*. precen'torship. [L.L. *praecentor*, *-ōris*—L. *prae*, *canĕre*, to sing.]

precept, *prē'sept*, *n*. a rule of action: a commandment: principle, or maxim: the written warrant of a magistrate (*law*): a mandate.—*adjs*. preceptial (*pri-sep'shl*; *Shak*.), consisting of precepts; precep'tive, containing or giving precepts: directing in moral conduct: didactic.—*n*. precep'tor, one who delivers precepts: a teacher: an instructor: a tutor (*U.S.*): the head of a school: the head of a preceptory of Knights Templars:—*fem*. precep'tress.—*adjs*. precepto'rial (*prē-*); precep'tory (*pri-*), giving precepts.—*n*. a community of Knights Templars (occasionally extended to a commandery of the Hospitallers): its estate or buildings. [L. *praeceptum*, pa.p. neut. of *praecipĕre*, to take beforehand—*prae*, *capĕre*, to take.]

precession, *pri-sesh'ən*, *n*. the act of going before: a moving forward: the precession of the equinoxes (see below) or the analogous phenomenon in spinning-tops and the like.—*adj*. precess'ional.—precession of the equinoxes, a slow westward motion of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic, caused by the greater attraction of the sun and moon on the excess of matter at the equator, such that the times at which the sun

out deliberation: rash.—*n*. (*-āt*, *-it*) a substance separated from solution or suspension, usually falling to the bottom: moisture deposited as rain, snow, etc.—*adv*. precip'itately.—*n*. precipitā'tion, act of precipitating: headlong fall or rush: sheer drop (*Shak*.): impulsive action: great hurry: rash haste: impulsiveness: rain, hail, and snow (sometimes also dew): amount of rainfall, etc.: the formation or coming down of a precipitate: separation of suspended matter: a precipitate.—*adj*. precip'itātive.—*ns*. precip'itātor, one who precipitates: a precipitating agent: an apparatus or tank for precipitation; precip'itin, an antibody which in contact with an antigen produces a precipitate in the blood.—*adj*. precip'itous, like a precipice: sheer: precipitate (*rare*).—*adv*. precip'itously.—*n*. precip'itousness. [L. *praeceps*, *praecipitis*, headlong, *praecipitium*, precipice, *praecipitāre*, *-ātum*, to precipitate—*prae*, *caput*, *-itis*, head.]

précis, *prā'sē*, *n*. an abstract:—*pl*. précis (*-sēz*). [Fr.]

precise, *pri-sīs'*, *adj*. definite: exact: accurate: free from vagueness: very, identical: scrupulously exact: scrupulous in religion: puritanical: over-exact: prim: formal.—*adv*. precise'ly.—*ns*. precise'ness; precisian (*pri-sizh'ən*), an over-precise person: a formalist: formerly, in hostility, a Puritan; precis'ianism; preci'sianist, a precisian; preci'sion, quality of being precise: exactness: minute accuracy: mental separation

preconise, -ize, *prē'kən-īz, v.t.* to proclaim: to summon publicly: (of the pope) to proclaim and ratify the election of as bishop.—*n.* **preconisation** (*prē-kən-ī-zā'shən,* or *-kon-i-*). [L. *praecō, -ōnis,* a crier, a herald.]

precontract, *prē-kən-trakt', v.t.* to contract beforehand: to betroth previously.—*n.* **precontract** (*-kon'*), a previous contract or betrothal. [Pfx. pre- (2).]

precordial, praecordial, *prē-kör'di-əl, adj.* in front of the heart. [pre- (1), L. *cor, cordis,* heart.]

precurrer, *prē-kur'ər,* (*Shak.*) *n.* a forerunner.—*n.* **precurse** (*pri-kûrs'*; *Shak.*), a prognostication.—*adj.* **precur'sive.**—*n.* **precur'sor,** a forerunner: a predecessor: an indication of the approach of an event.—*adj.* **precur'sory.** [L. *praecurrĕre, -cursum—currĕre,* to run.]

predacious, (*irreg.*) **predaceous** *pri-dā'shəs, adj.* living by prey: predatory.—*n.* **predā'tion.**—*adj.* **pred'ative.**—*n.* **pred'ator.**—*adv.* **pred'atorily.**—*n.* **pred'atoriness.**—*adj.* **pred'atory,** of, relating to, or characterised by, plundering: living by plunder: deleterious (*obs.*). [L. *praeda,* booty.]

predate, *prē-dāt', v.t.* to date before the true date: to antedate: to be earlier than. [Pfx. pre- (2).]

predecease, *prē-di-sēs', n.* death before another's death, or before some other time.—*v.t.* to die before.—*adj.* **predeceased',** deceased at an earlier time. [Pfx. pre- (2).]

predecessor, *prē-di-ses'ər,* U.S. chiefly *pre-, n.* one who has been before another: a thing that

of many others: one of the five attributes—genus, species, difference, property, and accident (*log.*).—*n.* **predicabil'ity.** [L. *praedicabilis—praedicāre,* to proclaim, *-abilis,* able.]

predicament, *pri-dik'ə-mənt, n.* one of the classes or categories which include all predicables (*log.*): condition: an unfortunate or trying position.—*adj.* **predicamental** (*-ment'l*). [L.L. *praedicāmentum,* something predicated or asserted.]

predicant, *pred'i-kənt, adj.* predicating: preaching.—*n.* one who affirms anything: a preacher: a preaching-friar or Dominican: a predikant. [L. *praedicāns, -antis,* pr.p. of *praedicāre*; see next.]

predicate, *pred'i-kāt, v.t.* to preach (*rare*): to affirm: to assert: to state as a property or attribute of the subject (*log.*): to base on certain grounds (*U.S.*): sometimes used wrongly for predict.—*n.* that which is predicated of the subject (*log.*): the word or words by which something is said about something (*gram.*).—*n.* **predicā'tion.**—*adj.* **predicative** (*pri-dik'ə-tiv,* or *pred'i-kā-tiv*), expressing predication or affirmation: affirming: asserting.—*adv.* **predicatively.**—*adj.* **pred'icatory,** affirmative. [L. *praedicāre, -ātum,* to proclaim—*prae,* forth, *dicāre,* (orig.) to proclaim.]

predict, *pri-dikt', v.t.* to foretell.—*adj.* **predic'table.**—*ns.* **predictabil'ity, predic'tableness; prediction** (*-shən*).—*adj.* **predic'tive,** foretelling: prophetic.—*n.* **predic'tor,** that which predicts: an anti-aircraft rangefinding and radar device. [L.

pre-emption, *prē-em(p)'shən*, *n.* act or right of purchasing in preference to others: a piece of land so obtained: a belligerent's right to seize neutral contraband at a fixed price: seizure: act of attacking first to forestall hostile action.—*v.t.* **pre-empt** (*prē-empt'*, *-emt'*), to secure as first-comer: to secure by pre-emption (*U.S.*): to take possession of.—*v.i.* (*bridge*) to make a pre-emptive bid.—*adjs.* **prē-empt'ible**; **prē-empt'ive.**—*n.* **prē-empt'or.**—**prē-emptive bid** (*bridge*), an unusually high bid intended to deter others from bidding. [L. *prae*, *emptiō*, *-ōnis*, a buying —*emĕre*, to buy.]

preen, *prēn*, *v.t.* to compose and arrange as birds do their feathers: to trim: to plume or pride (oneself).—**preen gland**, the uropygial gland that secretes oil used in preening the feathers. [App. prune (2) assimilated to the following word.]

preen, *prēn*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a pin.—*v.t.* to pin. [O.E. *prēon*, pin, brooch.]

pre-establish, *prē-is-tab'lish*, *v.t.* to establish beforehand.—**pre-established harmony** (see harmony). [Pfx. pre- (2).]

preeve, *prēv*, *n.* and *v.t.* obs. form of proof and prove.

pre-exilic, *prē-eg-zil'ik*, *adj.* before the exile—of O.T. writings prior to the Jewish exile (*c.* 586-538 B.C.).—Also **pre-exil'ian.** [Pfx. pre- (2).]

pre-exist, *prē-ig-zist'*, *v.i.* to exist beforehand, esp. in a former life.—*v.t.* to exist before.—*n.* **prē-exist'ence**, previous existence, esp. of the soul, before the generation of the body with which it

ferred: having priority.—*adv.* **pref'erably**, by choice: in preference.—*n.* **pref'erence**, the act of choosing, favouring, or liking one above another: estimation above another: the state of being preferred: that which is preferred: priority: an advantage given to one over another: a card game resembling auction bridge.—*adj.* **preferential** (*pref-ər-en'shl*), having, giving, or allowing, a preference.—*ns.* **preferen'tialism**; **preferen'tialist**, one who favours a preferential tariff.—*adv.* **preferen'tially.**—*ns.* **prefer'ment**, advancement: promotion: superior place, esp. in the Church; **preferr'er.**—**preference shares**, or **stock**, shares or stock on which the dividends must be paid before those on other kinds; **preferential tariff**, one by which lower customs duties are imposed on goods from certain countries than on goods from others. [Fr. *préférer*—L. *praeferre*—*ferre*, to bear.]

prefigure, *prē-fig'ər*, *v.t.* to imagine beforehand: to foreshadow by a type.—*adj.* **prefig'urate** (*-ū-rāt*), prefigured.—*v.t.* to prefigure.—*n.* **prefigūrā'tion.**—*adj.* **prefig'ūrātive.**—*n.* **prefig'urement** (*-ər-mənt*). [Pfx. pre- (2).]

prefix, *prē-fiks'*, *v.t.* to put before, or at the beginning: to fix beforehand.—*ns.* **pre'fix**, a particle or word put before, and usually joined to, a word to affect its meaning: a title placed before a name, as *Mr*, *Sir*; **prefixion** (*-fik'shən*), **prefix'ture.** [L. *praefigĕre*, *-fixum*—*figĕre*, to fix.]

prefloration, *prē-flō-rā'shən*, *-fl*

prehen'sible (*rare*), capable of being grasped; **prehen'sile** (*-sil*), capable of grasping—also **prehen'sive, prehensō'rial** (*prē-*), **prehen'sory** (*pri-*).—*ns.* **prehensility** (*prē-hen-sil'i-ti*); **prehension** (*pri-hen'shən*); **prehen'sor,** one who seizes. [L. *praehendĕre, -hensum*, to seize.]

prehistoric, -al, *prē-his-tor'ik, -əl, adjs.* of a time before extant historical records.—*n.* **prēhistō'rian.**—*adv.* **prēhistor'ically.**—*n.* **prēhis'tory.** [Pfx. pre- (2).]

prehnite, *prān'it, n.* a zeolite-like mineral, an acid calcium aluminium silicate, usu. a pale green. [Named after Col. van *Prehn*, who brought it from South Africa in the 18th century.]

prehuman, *prē-hū'mən, adj.* at a stage of development before full humanity has been developed: earlier than the appearance of man. [Pfx. pre- (2).]

preif, preife, *prēf*, obs. forms of proof.

pre-ignition, *prē-ig-nish'ən, n.* too-early ignition of the charge in an internal combustion engine. [Pfx. pre- (2).]

prejink, *pri-jingk'*. Same as **perjink.**

prejudge, *prē-juj', v.t.* to judge or decide upon before hearing the whole case: to condemn unheard.—*n.* **prejudg'ment** (also **prejudge'ment**).—*adj.* **prejudicant** (*prē-jōōd'i-kənt*).—*v.t.* **prejud'icāte,** to judge beforehand.—*v.i.* to form an opinion beforehand.—*n.* **prejudicā'tion.**—*adj.* **prejud'icātive.** [L. *praejūdicāre*.]

prejudice, *prej'ŏŏ-dis, n.* a judgment or opinion formed beforehand or without due examination:

slang **prelims'**).—*adv.* **prelim'inarily.** [L. *prae, līmen, -inis*, threshold.]

prelingual, *prē-ling'gwəl, adj.* before the use of language. [Pfx. pre- (2).]

prelude, *prel'ūd, n.* a preliminary performance or action: an event preceding and leading up to another of greater importance: a preliminary strain, passage, or flourish, often improvised (*mus.*): an introduction or first movement of a suite: a movement preceding a fugue: an overture: an introductory voluntary: a short independent composition such as might be the introduction to another, or developed out of the prelude in the literal sense.—*v.t.* (*prel'ūd*, formerly and still by some *pri-lūd, -lōōd'*) to precede as a prelude, serve as prelude to: to introduce with a prelude: to perform as a prelude.—*v.i.* to furnish a prelude: to perform a prelude: to serve as a prelude.—Also (*ns.*) **preludio** (*pre-lōō'di-ō*; It.), **praeludium** (*pri-lōō'di-ŏŏm*; L.), **prelu'sion** (*-zhən*).—*adjs.* **preludial** and **preludious** (*pri-lōō'*, or *-lū'*; both *rare*); **prelusive** (*-lōō'* or *-lū'siv*), of the nature of a prelude: introductory.—*advs.* **prelu'sively; prelu'sorily.**—*adj.* **prelu'sory** (*-sə-ri*), introductory. [Fr. *prélude*—L.L. *praelūdium*—L. *lūdĕre*, to play.]

premandibular, *prē-man-dib'ū-lər, adj.* in front of the lower jaw.—*n.* a bone so placed in fishes, etc. [Pfx. pre- (1).]

premature, *prem'ə-tūr, prēm'*, or *-tūr', adj.* ripe before the time: unduly early.—*adv.* **prema-ture'ly** (or *prem', prēm'*).—*ns.* **premature'ness**

cess over original price or par—opp. to *discount*: anything offered as an incentive:—*pl.* **pre'miums.**—**Premium Bond**, a Government bond, the holder of which gains no interest, but is eligible for a money prize allotted by draw held at stated intervals.—**at a premium**, above par. [L. *praemium*—*prae*, above, *emĕre*, to buy.]

premolar, *prē-mō'lər*, *adj.* in front of the true molar teeth.—*n.* a tooth between the canine and the molars (called molar or milk-molar in the milk dentition). [Pfx. pre- (1).]

premonish, *prē-mon'ish*, *v.t.* to admonish or warn beforehand.—*n.* **premonition** (*prē-mən-ish'ən*), a forewarning: a feeling that something is going to happen.—*adjs.* **premonitive** (*pri-mon'*), **premon'itory**, giving warning or notice beforehand.—*n.* **premon'itor**, one who, or that which, gives warning beforehand.—*adv.* **premon'itorily.** [On the model of admonish—L. *praemonēre*—*monēre*, to warn.]

premonstrant. See **Premonstratensian.**

Premonstratensian, *pri-mon-strə-ten'sh(y)ən*, *-si-ən*, *adj.* of an order of canons regular, the Norbertines or White Canons, founded by St Norbert, in 1119, at *Prémontré*, near Laon, or of a corresponding order of nuns.—*n.* a member of the order.—Also (*n.* and *adj.*) **premon'strant.** [L. *prātum mōnstrātum*, the meadow pointed out, or (*locus*) *praemōnstrātus*, (the place) foreshown (in a vision), i.e. *Prémontré*.]

premorse, *pri-mörs'*, *adj.* ending abruptly, as if

that which is ordained beforehand; **preordinā'tion**, preordaining. [Pfx. pre- (2).]

prep, *prep*, *adj.* (*coll.* contr. for) *prep*aratory.—*n.* school slang for *prep*aration, preparation of lessons: a preparatory school: a pupil in a preparatory school.—Also *v.t.*

prepaid. See **prepay.**

prepare, *pri-pār'*, *v.t.* to make ready or fit: to bring into a suitable state: to dispose: to adapt: to train, as for an examination: to get up, learn: to provide, furnish (*arch.*): to subject to a process for bringing into a required state: to make, produce: to cook and dress: to lead up to.—*v.i.* to make oneself ready: to make preparation.—*n.* preparation (*Shak.*).—*n.* **preparation** (*prep-ə-rā'shən*), the act of preparing: preliminary arrangement: course of being prepared: preliminary study of prescribed classwork: readiness: that which is prepared or made up, as a medicine: an anatomical or other specimen prepared for study or preservation: the day before the Sabbath or other Jewish feast-day: devotional exercises introducing an office: the previous introduction, as an integral part of a chord, of a note continued into a succeeding dissonance (*mus.*).—*adj.* **preparative** (*pri-par'ə-tiv*), serving to prepare: preliminary.—*n.* that which prepares the way: preparation.—*adv.* **prepar'atively.**—*n.* **prepar'ator.**—*adv.* **prepar'atorily.**—*adj.* **prepar'atory**, preparing: previous: introductory.—*adv.* **preparatorily.**—*adj.*

preoccupation: bias, usually favourable. [Pfx. pre- (2).]

preposterous, *pri-pos'tə-rəs*, *adj.* lit. inverted, having or putting the last first (*rare*): contrary to the order of nature or reason: utterly absurd. —*adv.* **prepos'terously.**—*n.* **prepos'terousness.** [L. *praeposterus*—*prae*, before, *posterus*, after—*post*, after.]

prepotent, *prē-pō'tənt*, *adj.* powerful in a very high degree: prevailing over others or another in taking effect: having power to transmit to offspring more characteristics than the other parent: taking precedence in effect.—*ns.* **prepo'tence, prepo'tency.** [Pfx. pre- (3).]

pre-print, *prē'-print*, *n.* part of a publication printed in advance. [Pfx. pre- (2).]

prepuce, *prē'pūs*, *n.* the loose skin of the penis, the foreskin.—*adj.* **preputial** (*pri-pū'shyəl*, *-shəl*). [L. *praepūtium*.]

prepunctual, *prē-pungk'tū-əl*, *adj.* more than punctual: coming before time. [Pfx. pre- (3).]

Pre-Raphaelite, (or, as spelt by D. G. Rossetti) **Praeraphaelite**, *prē-raf'ā-əl-it*, *n.* one who seeks to return to the spirit and manner of painters before the time of *Raphael* (1483-1520): a member of a group (the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, or 'P.R.B.', 1848) of painters and others (D. G. Rossetti, W. Holman Hunt, J. E. Millais, etc.) who practised or advocated a truthful, almost rigid, adherence to natural forms and effects.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* **Pre-Raph'aelism, Pre-Raph'aelitism.**—*adjs.* **Pre-Raphaelist'ic,**

presbyte, *prez'bit*, *n.* eytmologically an old man but used for one who is presbyopic. [Gr. *presbýtēs*, an old man.]

presbyter, *prez'bi-tər*, *n.* an elder: a minister or priest in rank between a bishop and a deacon: a member of a presbytery: a Presbyterian (*obs.*).—*adj.* **presbyt'eral**, of a presbyter or presbyters.—*n.* **presbyt'erate**, the office of presbyter: a body of presbyters: the order of presbyters.—*adj.* **presbyterial** (*-tē'ri-əl*), of a presbytery: of church government by elders.—*adv.* **presbytē'rially.**—*adj.* **Presbytē'rian**, pertaining to, or maintaining the system of, church government by presbyters: of a church so governed.—*n.* a member of such a church: an upholder of the Presbyterian system.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **Presbytē'rianise, -ize**, to make or become Presbyterian: to move towards Presbyterianism. —*ns.* **Presbytē'rianism**, the form of church government by presbyters; **pres'bytership; pres'bytery**, a church court ranking next above the kirk-session, consisting of the ministers and one ruling elder from each church within a certain district: the district so represented: the Presbyterian system: part of a church reserved for the officiating priests, the eastern extremity: a priest's house (*R.C.*).—**Reformed Presbyterian Church**, the Cameronians; **United Presbyterian Church**, a religious body formed by the union of the Secession and Relief Churches in 1847, included in the United Free Church from 1900, and (except a minority) in the

—opp. to *absence*: immediate neighbourhood: a presence-chamber or other place where a great personage is: an assembly, esp. of great persons: a present personality: impression made by one's bearing, esp. imposing bearing: something felt or imagined to be present.—**pres'ence-chamber**, the room in which a great personage receives company.—**presence of mind**, power of keeping one's wits about one: coolness and readiness in emergency, danger, or surprise; **real presence**, the true and substantial presence, according to the belief of Roman Catholics, of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist. [O.Fr.,—L. *praesentia*; see following words.]

presension. See presentient.

present, *prez'ənt*, *adj*. in the place in question or implied—opp. to *absent*: at hand: ready: found or existing in the thing in question: before the mind: attentive, watchful, not absent-minded: now under view or consideration: now existing: not past or future: denoting time just now, or making a general statement (*gram.*): in or of the present tense: immediate.—*n*. that which is present: the present time: the present tense: a verb in the present tense: present business or occasion: present document or (in *pl.*) writings. —*adj*. **presential** (*pri-zen'shl*), relating to presence: having or implying actual presence: present: as if present: formed from the present tense.—*n*. **presentiality** (*-shi-al'i-ti*).—*advs*. **presen'tially**; **pres'ently**, at present, now (*obs*. or

is presented to a benefice; **presenter** (*pri-zent'ər*). —*adj*. **present'ive**, presenting a conception to the mind, not a mere relation.—*ns*. **present'iveness**; **present'ment**, act of presenting: a statement: a jury's statement to a court of matters within its knowledge: a representation: an image, delineation, picture: a presentation to consciousness.—**present arms**, to bring the weapon to a vertical position in front of the body. [O.Fr. *presenter*—L. *praesentāre*—*praesēns*, present (in place or time).]

presentient, *prē-sen'sh(y)ənt*, *adj*. having a presentiment.—*n*. **prēsen'sion**. [Pfx. pre- (2).]

presentiment, *pri-zent'i-mənt*, sometimes *-sent'*, *n*. a foreboding, esp. of evil.—*adj*. **presentimental** (*-ment'l*). [Pfx. pre- (2).]

presentment. See present (3).

preserve, *pri-zûrv'*, *v.t.* to keep safe from harm or loss: to keep alive: to keep in existence: to retain: to maintain, keep up: to guard against shooting or fishing by unauthorised persons: to keep sound: to keep from or guard against decay: to pickle, season, or otherwise treat for keeping.—*v.i.* to preserve game, fish, ground, or water, etc.—*n*. preserved fruit or jam (often in *pl.*): a place or water where shooting or fishing is preserved: anything regarded as closed or forbidden to outsiders: (in *pl.*) spectacles to protect the eyes from dust or strong light.—*n*. **preservabil'ity**.—*adj*. **preserv'able**.—*n*. **preservā'tion** (*prez-*).—*adj*. **preser'vative**, serving to preserve.—*n*. a preserving agent: a safeguard: a etc., *prēs*, *v.t.* to exert a pushing force upon: to squeeze: to compress: to clasp: to thrust onwards or downwards: to squeeze out: to imprint, stamp, print: to flatten, condense, dry, shape, or smooth by weight or other squeezing force: to put to death by application of heavy weights: to bear heavily on to harass: to beset: to urge strongly: to invite with persistent warmth: to offer urgently or abundantly (with *upon*): to throng, crowd: to present to the mind with earnestness: to lay stress upon: to hurry on with great speed.—*v.i.* to exert pressure: to push with force: to crowd: to go forward with violence: to be urgent in application, entreaty, or effort: to strive: to strain: to strive to do too much, to the loss of ease and effectiveness (*golf*).—*n.* an act of pressing: pressure: crowd: crowding: thick of a fight: stress: urgency: a cupboard or shelved closet or recess: a bookcase: an apparatus for pressing: a printing-machine: printing: a printing organisation: often extended to a publishing house: printing activities: newspapers and periodicals collectively: the journalistic profession: a common name for a newspaper: reception by newspapers and periodicals generally.—*ns.* **press'er**; **press'ful**; **press'ing**, action of verb to press: article, articles, made from the same mould or press, esp. gramophone records.—*adj.* urgent: importunate: crowding.—*adv.* **press'ingly**.—*n* **pression** (*presh'ən*; *rare*), pressure: impress.—**press'-agent**, one who arranges for newspaper advertising and publicity, esp. for an

upon, measured as so much weight upon a unit of area: difference of electric potential.—*v.t.* to apply pressure to: to compel by pressure (with *into*).—*v.t.* **pressurise, -ize**, (of an aeroplane, etc.) to fit with a device that maintains nearly normal atmospheric pressure: to subject to pressure: to force by pressure (into doing something).—**press'ure-cab'in**, a pressurised cabin in an aircraft.—*v.t.* **press'ure-cook'**, to cook in a pressure cooker.—**pressure cooker**, an autoclave, esp. one for domestic use; **pressure group**, a set putting pressure on a government for a particular purpose; **press'ure-hel'met**, an airman's helmet for use with a pressure-suit; **press'ure-suit**, an automatically inflating suit worn by airmen against pressure-cabin failure at very high altitudes; **press'ure-waist'coat**, an airman's waistcoat through which oxygen passes under pressure to the lungs to aid breathing at high altitudes. [L. *pressura*—*premĕre*, to press.]

prest, *prest*, (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) *adj.* ready. [O.Fr. *prest*—L. *praestō*, at hand.]

prest, *prest*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to lend: to pay in advance: to engage by paying earnest: to enlist: to impress for service.—*n.* a loan: payment in advance: enlistment-money.—*n.* **prestā'tion**, payment or service required by custom or promise. [O.Fr. *prester*—L. *praestāre*, to offer, discharge.]

Prester John, *pres'tər jon*, *n.* the mythical mediaeval Christian priest-king of a vast empire in Central Asia (and later in Ethiopia). [O.Fr. *prestre* (Fr. *prêtre*), priest.]

presternum, *prē-stûr'nəm*, *n.* the anteri or *-zum'*), presuming.—*adv.* presump'tuously.—*n.* presump'tuousness. [L. *praesūmĕre*, *-sūmptum*—*prae*, *sūmĕre*, to take—*sub*, under, *emĕre*, to buy.]

presuppose, *prē-sə-pōz'*, *v.t.* to assume or take for granted: to involve as a necessary antecedent.—*n.* **presupposition** (*prē-sup-ə-zish'ən*). [Pfx. pre- (2).]

presurmise, *prē-sər-miz'*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a surmise previously formed. [Pfx. pre- (2).]

pretend, *pri-tend'*, *v.t.* to stretch forth, or in front (*Spens.*): to offer (*obs.*): to profess, now only falsely: to feign: to claim (*obs.*): to allege (*obs.*): to allege falsely: to make believe: to purpose (*obs.*): to venture, attempt, undertake: to indicate (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to reach or go forward (*obs.*): to be a claimant (*obs.*): to aspire: to be a suitor: to make a claim: to feign: to make believe.—*n.* **pretence'** (*U.S.* pretense'), an act of pretending: something pretended: an allegation: an aim, purpose: the thing aimed at: appearance or show to hide reality: false show: a false allegation: a sham: pretentiousness: a pretext: claim.—*adj.* **pretence'less**, without a pretext.—*n.* **pretend'ant** (or -ent), a claimant: a suitor: a pretender.—*adj.* **preten'ded**.—*adv.* **preten'dedly**.—*ns.* **preten'der**, a claimant, esp. to a throne: a candidate: a suitor (*obs.*): one who pretends; **preten'dership**.—*adv.* **preten'dingly**.—*n.* **preten'sion**, pretence: show: pretext: claim: aspiration, esp.

illit.).—*n.* **prettificā'tion**.—*v.t.* **prett'ify**, to trick out in an excessively ornamental or namby-pamby way.—*adv.* **prett'ily**, in a pretty manner: pleasingly: elegantly: neatly.—*n.* **prett'iness**, the quality of being pretty: an instance of the quality: a prettyism.—*adj.* **prett'yish**, somewhat pretty.—*ns.* **prett'yism**, trivial daintiness of style or an instance of it; **pretty-prett'iness**; **pretty-pretty** (*coll.*), a knick-knack.—*adj.* namby-pamby: insipidly pretty, over-pretty.—*adj.* **prett'y-spoken**, speaking or spoken prettily.—**a pretty penny**, a good large sum; **only pretty Fanny's way** (*T. Parnell*), only what must be expected and accepted of the person; **pretty much**, very nearly; **pretty well**, almost entirely; **sitting pretty**, in an advantageous position. [O.E. *prættig*, tricky—*prætt*, trickery. The origin of the word is unknown.]

pretzel, *pret'səl*, (Ger.) a crisp salted biscuit made in rope shape and twisted into a kind of loose knot.

preux chevalier, *prø shə-val-yā*, (Fr.) a valiant knight.

prevail, *pri-vāl'*, *v.i.* to gain strength (*obs.*): to gain the victory: to succeed: to have the upper hand: to urge successfully (with *on* or *upon*): to be usual or most usual: to hold good, be in use, be customary.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to avail: to persuade.—*adj.* **prevail'ing**, having great power: controlling: bringing about results: very general or common.—*adv.* **prevail'ingly**.—*ns.* **prevail'-**

exhibition, etc., before it is open to the public. —Also *v.t.* (*prē-vū'*). [Pfx. pre- (2).]

previous, *prē'vi-əs*, *adj*. going before in time: former: premature (*facet*.).—*adv*. previously (usu. with *to*).—*adv*. **prē'viously**.—*n*. **prē'viousness**.—**previous examination**, the Little-go at Cambridge; **previous question**, in parliament, a motion 'that the question be not now put'. If the decision be 'ay', the debate is ended without a vote on the main issue. In public meetings the carrying of the 'previous question' means that the meeting passes on to the next business. [L. *praevius*—*prae*, *via*, a way.]

previse, *prē-vīz'*, *v.t.* to foresee: to forewarn.—*n*. **prevision** (*-vizh'ən*), foresight: foreknowledge.—*v.t.* to endow with prevision.—*adj*. **previsional** (*-vizh'ən-əl*). [L. *praevidēre*, *-vīsum*—*prae*, *vidēre*, to see.]

prewyn, a Shakespearian form of prune (fruit).

prex, *prex*, *n*. in U.S. college slang the president of a college.—Also **prex'y**.

prey, *prā*, *n*. booty, plunder: that which is preserved from loss in battle, as one's own life (*B*.): an animal that is, or may be, killed and eaten by another: a victim: depredation: the act of seizing (*Spens*., *Shak*.).—*v.i.* (commonly with *on* or *upon*) to make depredations: to take plunder: to seek, kill, and feed: to live (*on*) as a victim: to waste, eat away, distress.—*v.t.* (*Spens*.) to plunder.—*adj*. **prey'ful** (*Shak*.), bent upon prey.—**beast, bird, of prey**, one that devours other animals, esp. higher animals—applied

in written music (*obs*.): a graduation on a dial (*Shak*.): a dot (*obs*.): a point of space or time: an hour-point on a clock (*Shak*.): point, pitch (*Spens*.): the centre of an archery target: a mark or target: a hare's footprint: a penis (*vulg*.).—*v.t.* to pierce slightly with a fine point: to give a feeling as of pricking: to make by puncturing: to urge with, or as with, a spur or goad: to write out in musical notation (*obs*.): to indicate with a prick or dot, to tick off, hence select: to trace with pricks: to pin: to pick with a point: to insert in small holes: to stick, stick over: to erect, cock, stick up: to incite (*fig*.): to deck out: to pain.—*v.i.* to pierce, make punctures: to seek insensitive spots by sticking pins in a suspected witch: to have a sensation of puncture or prickling: to begin to turn sour: to stand erect: to ride with spurs, or quickly.—*ns*. **prick'er**, a piercing instrument: a witch-finder: a light-horseman: a priming wire; **prick'ing**; **prickle** (*prik'l*), a little prick: a sharp point growing from the epidermis of a plant or from the skin of an animal.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to prick slightly.—*v.i.* to have a prickly feeling.—*n*. **prick'liness**.—*n*. and *adj*. **prick'ling**. —*adj*. **prick'ly**, full of prickles: tingling as if prickled: easily annoyed.—*adj*. **prick'-eared**, having erect or noticeable ears.—**prick'le-back**, the stickle-back; **prick'ly-ash'**, the toothache-tree (Xanthoxylum); **prick'ly-heat**, a skin disease, inflammation of the sweat-glands with intense irritation; **prick'ly-pear**, a cactaceous genus priest′ship.—priest′-king′, a king with priestly functions.—*adjs.* priest′-like; priest′-rid′, -ridden, dominated by priests.—priest's hole, a secret room for a priest in time of persecution or repression.—high priest, a chief priest. [O.E. *prēost*—L. *presbyter*—Gr. *presbyteros*, an elder.]

prig, *prig*, *n.* a tinker (*rogues' cant*; *obs.*): a thief (*slang*; *Shak.*).—*v.t.* to filch.—*ns.* prigg′er, a thief; prigg′ing; prigg′ism. [Origin unknown.]

prig, *prig*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to entreat: to importune: to haggle.—prig down, to seek to beat down (a price or the seller). [Origin unknown.]

prig, *prig*, *n.* a coxcomb (*obs.*): a precisian: a person of precise morals without a sense of proportion.—*n.* prigg′ery.—*adj.* prigg′ish.—*adv.* prigg′ishly.—*ns.* prigg′ishness, prigg′ism. [Origin unknown.]

prim, *prim*, *adj.* exact and precise: stiffly formal. —*v.t.* to deck with great nicety: to form, set or purse into primness.—*v.i.* to look prim: to prim the mouth:—*pr.p.* primm′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* primmed.—*adv.* prim′ly.—*n.* prim′ness. [Late 17th-cent. cant.]

prima. See primo.

primacy, *prī′mə-si*, *n.* the position of first: the chief place: the office or dignity of a primate.

primaeval. Same as primeval.

prima facie, *prī′ma fāsh′ē(-ē)*, *prē′mä fak′i-ā*, (L.) on the first view: at first sight.

primage, *prim′ij*, *n.* a payment, in addition to freight, made by shippers for loading, originally a gratuity to captain and crew, afterwards made to owners. [Anglo-L. *pri*

integral factor but unity.—*n.* the first of the lesser hours of the Roman breviary: the time of this office, about six in the morning, or sometimes sunrise: the time from the beginning of the artificial day to terce (about nine): the beginning: the spring: the world's youth: the new moon, or its first appearance (*obs.*): the best part: the height of perfection: full health and strength: a prime number: a first subdivision or symbol marking it (′) (*math.*): a fundamental tone: old card-game, probably the same as primero: the first guard against sword-thrusts, also the first and simplest thrust (*fencing*).—*adj.* pri′mal, first: primitive: original: chief, fundamental.—*adv.* prim′ally.—*n.* primal′ity.—*adv.* prime′ly.—*n.* prime′ness.—*adj.* prīm′y (*Shak.*), in one's prime, blooming.—prime cost (see cost (1)); prime meridian, that chosen as zero for reference; prime minister, the chief minister of state; prime mover, in mediaeval astronomy, the primum mobile: a natural source of energy: a machine that transforms energy from such a source into motive power; prime number, one divisible only by itself or unity; prime vertical, a great celestial circle passing through the east and west points of the horizon, and cutting the meridian at right angles at the zenith. [L. *prīmus*, first; partly through O.E. *prīm*—L. *prīma* (*hōra*), first (hour).]

prime, *prim*, *v.t.* to charge, fill: to supply with powder or other means of igniting the charge (of a firearm): to lay a train to: to bring into activity or working order by a preliminary charge

primitiae, *prī-mish'i-ē*, *n.pl.* first-fruits: the first year's revenue of a benefice—also primi'tias (*Spens.*).—*adj.* primitial (*-mish'l*), of first-fruits: (loosely) primeval, original. [L. *primitiae*—*prīmus*, first.]

primitive, *prim'i-tiv*, *adj.* belonging to the beginning, or to the first times: original: ancient: antiquated, old-fashioned: crude: not derivative: fundamental: first-formed, of early origin (*biol.*): of the earliest formation (*old geol.*).—*n.* that from which other things are derived: a root-word: a Primitive Methodist: a painter or picture of pre-Renaissance date or manner: a 19th- and 20th-century school of painting, characterised by a complete simplicity of approach to subject and technique.—*adv.* prim'itively.—*ns.* prim'itiveness; prim'itivism, approbation of primitive ways, primitive Christianity, primitive art, etc.: Primitive Methodism.—Primitive Methodist, a member of a religious body (Primitive Methodist Connection) founded in 1810, united with the Wesleyan Methodists and United Methodists in 1932. [L. *prīmitīvus*, an extension of *prīmus*.]

primo, *prē'mō*, *adj.* first:—*fem.* pri'ma.—*n.* (*mus.*) first or principal part in duet or trio.—*adv.* pri'mo, in the first place.—prima ballerina (assoluta) (*bal-ə-rēn'a* (*as-so-lōō'ta*)), the leading ballerina (absolute, without rival); prima donna (assoluta) (*don'na*), the leading female singer in an opera company (without rival). [It.,—L. *prīmus*.]

primogenit, *prī-mō-jen'it*, (*obs.*) *adj.* and *n.* first-

Scottish Episcopal Church, without metropolitan authority.—*adj.* (boys' schools) senior. [L., first.]

Primus, *prī'məs*, *n.* portable cooking stove burning vaporised oil. [Trademark.]

primus, *prī'məs*, *prē'mōōs*, (L.) first.—primus inter pares, (*in'tər pār'ēz*, *pär'ās*), first among equals.

primy. See under prime (1).

prince, *prins*, *n.* one of the highest rank: a king or queen (*obs.* or *arch.*): a sovereign (of some small countries): a male member of a royal or imperial family: a title of nobility, as formerly in Germany (*Fürst*): a chief: anybody or anything that is first in merit or demerit, or most outstanding.—*v.t.* (with *it*) to play the prince.—*ns.* prince'dom, a principality: the estate, jurisdiction, sovereignty, or rank of a prince; prince'hood, rank or quality of a prince; prince'kin, a little or young prince; prince'let, prince'ling, a petty prince.—*adj.* prince'like, like a prince: becoming a prince.—*n.* prince'liness.—*adj.* prince'ly, of a prince or princess: of the rank of prince: princelike: becoming a prince: magnificent: sumptuous: lavish.—Also *adv.*—*n.* prin'cess (or *-ses'*), *fem.* of prince: a prince's wife (of recognised rank): a size of roofing slate, 24 by 14 inches (610 by 356 mm): a woman's garment with skirt and bodice in one piece—in this sense also (*Fr.*) princesse (*prin'*, or *-ses'*).—*adv.* prin'cessly, like a princess.—*adj.* prin'cified, ridiculously dignified.—prince'-bish'op, a bishop ranking as prince or having the power of prince of his dioce cip'ia.—*adj.* **princip'ial**, elementary. [L. *principium*.]

principle, *prin'si-pl*, *n.* a beginning (*obs.*): a source, root, origin: that which is fundamental: essential nature: theoretical basis: a faculty of the mind: a source of action: a fundamental truth on which others are founded or from which they spring: a law or doctrine from which others are derived: a settled rule of action: consistent regulation of behaviour according to moral law: a component: a constituent part from which some quality is derived (*chem.*): motive power or the source of it (*Milt.*).—*v.t.* to establish in principles: to impress with a doctrine.—*adj.* **prin'cipled**, holding certain principles: having, or behaving in accordance with, good principles: invoking or founded on a principle.—**first principles**, fundamental principles, not deduced from others; **in principle**, so far as general character or theory is concerned without respect to details or particular application; **on principle**, on grounds of principle: for the sake of obeying or asserting a principle; **principle of contradiction**, the logical principle that a thing cannot both be and not be; **principle of excluded middle** (*log.*), the principle that a thing must be either one thing or its contradictory; **principle of sufficient reason** (see **reason**). [L. *principium*, beginning—*princeps*.]

princox, *prin(g)'koks* (*Shak.*), *n.* a conceited fellow: a coxcomb: a jocular, grotesque, or ironical endearment.—Also **prin'cock** (*-kok*). [Origin obscure.]

upon paper from types, plates, etc.; **print'-seller**, one who sells prints or engravings; **print'-shop**, a print-seller's shop; **print'-works**, an establishment where cloth is printed.—**in print**, in exact order, formally set, crimped, or plaited (*obs.*): existing in printed form: printed and still to be had (opp. to *out of print*). [M.E. *print*, *prente*, etc.—O.Fr. *preinte*, *priente*—*preindre*, *priembre*—L. *premĕre*, to press.]

prior, *pri'ər*, *adj.* previous.—*adv.* previously (with *to*).—*n.* the officer next under the abbot in an abbey (*claustral prior*): the head of a priory of monks (*conventual prior*) or of a house of canons regular or of friars: in Italy formerly a magistrate:—*fem.* **pri'oress**.—*ns.* **pri'orāte**, rank or term of office of a prior or prioress: a priory; **priority** (*pri-or'i-ti*), state of being first in time, place, or rank: preference: the privilege of preferential treatment: something that ought to be considered, dealt with, in the earliest stage of proceedings.—*adj.* having, entitling to, or allowed to those who have, priority.—*ns.* **pri'orship**; **pri'ory**, a convent of either sex subject to an abbey.—**grand priory**, a province of the Knights of St John, under a *grand prior*. [L. *prĭor*, *-ōris*, former.]

prisage, *pri'zij*, *n.* the former right of the English kings to two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more. [O.Fr. *prise*, taking.]

Priscianist, *prish'(y)ən-ist*, *n.* a grammarian.—**break Priscian's head**, to commit false grammar. [*Priscianus*, Latin grammarian (fl. *c.* A.D. 500).]

prise. See **price**, and **prize** (1), (2), (3) and (4).

pristine, *pris'tīn*, *adj*. original: former: belonging to the earliest time. [L. *pristinus*; cf. *priscus*, antique, *prior*, former.]

prithee, prythee, *pridh'ē*, *-i*, *interj*. for (I) pray thee.

prittle-prattle, *prit'l-prat'l*, *n*. empty talk. [prattle.]

privacy, *priv'ə-si*, or *prīv'*, *n*. seclusion: a place of seclusion: retreat: retirement: avoidance of notice or display: secrecy: a private matter. [private.]

privado, *pri-vä'dō*, (*obs*.) *n*. a private friend, esp. of a prince. [Sp.,—L. *prīvātus*, private.]

privat dozent, *prē-vät' dō-tsent'*, *n*. in German universities, a recognised teacher not a member of the salaried staff. [Ger.,—L. *prīvātus*, private, *docēns*, *-entis*, teaching, *docēre*, to teach.]

private, *prī'vit*, *adj*. apart from the state: not in public office: (of member of parliament) not holding government office: (of soldier) not an officer or non-commissioned officer: peculiar to oneself: belonging to, or concerning, an individual person or company: own: relating to personal affairs: in an unofficial capacity: not public: not open to the public: not made known generally: confidential: retired from observation: alone: privy (*obs*.).—*n*. privacy: a private person (*Shak*., *Milt*.): (in *pl*.) private parts: a common soldier: a secret message (*Shak*.).—*adv*. **pri'vately**.—*n*. **pri'vateness** (*rare*).—**private act, bill**, one that deals with the concerns of private persons; **private company**, a company, with restrictions on the number of shareholders,

privilege of parliament, special rights or privileges enjoyed by members of parliament, as freedom of speech, and freedom from arrest except on a criminal charge; **question of privilege**, any question arising out of the rights of an assembly or of its members; **writ of privilege**, an order for the release of a privileged person from custody. [Fr. *privilège*—L. *prīvilēgium*—*prīvus*, private, *lēx*, *lēgis*, a law.]

privy, *priv'i*, *adj*. familiar, intimate (*obs*.): private: pertaining to one person: for private uses: secret: appropriate to retirement: sharing the knowledge of something secret (with *to*).—*n*. person having an interest in an action, contract, conveyance, etc. (*law*): room set apart with container in which to evacuate body waste products (esp. one in an outhouse).—*adv*. **priv'ily**, privately: secretly.—*n*. **priv'ity**, privacy (*arch*.): secrecy (*arch*.): something kept private: innermost thoughts, private counsels (*Spens*.): knowledge, shared with another, of something private or confidential: knowledge implying concurrence: any legally recognised relation between different interests.—**privy chamber**, private apartment in a royal residence; **privy council**, originally the private council of a sovereign to advise in the administration of government—its functions are now mainly formal or performed by committees, etc.; **privy councillor**; **privy-purse**, an allowance for the private or personal use of the sovereign; **privy seal**, the seal used by or for the sovereign in subordinate matters, or thos the sense instead of; (*c*) as a living pfx. (in new formations) with the sense in favour of—as *pro-Boer*; *pro-German*; *pro-Negro*; *pro-slavery*. [L. prep. *prō*, earlier *prōd*, in comp. sometimes *prŏ-*; cf. preceding.]

pro, *prō*, (L.) for.—**pro aris et focis** (*ār'ēz et fōs'ēz, är'ēs et fōk'ēs*), for altars and firesides: for faith and home; **pro bono publico** (*bo'nō pub'li-kō, bō'nō po͞o'bli-kō*), for the public good; **pro forma** (*för'mə, fōr'mä*), as a matter of form: of an account, etc., made out to show the market price of specified goods; **pro hac vice** (*hak vis'ē, wēk'e*), for this turn or occasion; **pro indiviso** (*in-di-vi'sō, -zō, in-dē-wē'sō*), as undivided: applied in law to rights which two or more persons hold in common; **pro memoria** (*mə-mōr'ē-ə, -mör'-, me-mō'-ri-ä*), for a memorial; **pro patria** (*pā'trē-ə, pä'tri-ä*), for one's country; **pro rata** (*rā'tə, rä'tä*), in proportion; **pro re nata** (*rē nā'tə, rā nä'tä*), for a special emergency, according to the circumstances; **pro tanto** (*tan'tō*), for so much; **pro tempore** (*tem'pə-rē, tem'pō-re*), for the time being.

pro, *prō*, *n.* a *coll.* contraction of professional (golfer, cricketer, actor, etc.), of probationary (nurse) and of prostitute:—*pl.* **pros** (*prōz*).

pro, *prō*, *n.* one who favours or votes for some proposal: a reason or argument in favour:—*pl.* **pros** (*prōz*).—*adv.* **pro and con** (L. *prō et contrā*), for and against.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to consider or discuss for and against:—*pr.p.* **pro'ing and conn'ing, pro-and-conn'ing**; *pa.p.* **pro'd and conned,**

trial: moral trial.—*adjs.* **probā'tional**, relating to, serving purpose of, probation or trial; **probā'tionary**, probational: on probation.—*n.* a probationer.—*ns.* **probā'tioner**, one who is on probation or trial: an offender under probation: a novice: one licensed to preach, but not ordained to a pastorate (esp. *Scot.*); **probā'tionership**.—*adjs.* **probative** (*prō'bə-tiv*), testing: affording proof; **prōbătory**, testing.—**Probate Court**, a court created in 1858 to exercise jurisdiction in matters touching the succession to personal estate in England; **probate duty**, a tax on property passing by will; **probation officer**, one appointed to advise and supervise offenders under probation. [L. *probāre*, *-ātum*, to test, prove.]

probe, *prōb*, *n.* an instrument for exploring a wound, locating a bullet, and the like: an act of probing: an exploratory bore: a prod: an investigation: any of various instruments of investigation in space research (as a multi-stage rocket), electronics, etc.: a pipelike device attached to an aircraft for making connection with a tanker aeroplane so as to refuel in flight: a device used in docking two space modules.—*v.t.* to examine with or as with a probe: to examine searchingly.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to pierce.—*n.pl.* **probe'-sciss'ors**, scissors used to open wounds, the blade having a button at the end. [L. *proba*, proof, later examination—*probāre*, to prove.]

probity, *prob'i-ti*, or *prōb'*, *n.* uprightness: moral

procē'dure, mode of proceeding: method of conducting business, esp. in a law case or a meeting: course of action: a step taken or an act performed; **proceed'er**; **proceed'ing**, a going forward: progress: advancement: course of conduct: perh. advantage (*Shak.*): step: operation: transaction: (in *pl.*) a record of the transactions of a society. [Fr. *procéder*—L. *prōcēdĕre*—*prō*, before, and *cēdĕre*, *cēssum*, to go.]

proceleusmatic, *pros-e-lūs-mat'ik*, *adj*. inciting, encouraging.—*n*. in ancient prosody, a foot of four short syllables. [Gr. *prokeleusmatikos*—*pro*, before, *keleuein*, to urge, order.]

Procellaria, *pros-e-lā'ri-a*, *n*. the petrel genus.—*adj*. **procella'rian**. [L. *procella*, a storm.]

procephalic, *prō-si-fal'ik*, *adj*. of the forepart of the head. [Gr. *pro*, before, *kephalē*, head.]

procerebrum, *prō-ser'i-brəm*, *n*. the fore-brain: the prosencephalon.—*adj*. **procer'ebral**. [L. *prō*, before, *cerebrum*, brain.]

procerity, *prō-ser'i-ti*, *n*. tallness. [L. *prōcēritās*, *-ātis*—*prōcērus*, tall.]

process, *prō'ses*, sometimes (esp. in U.S.) *pros'* (*Milt*. *prō-ses'*), *n*. a state of being in progress or being carried on: course: a narrative (*Shak.*): a series of actions or events: a sequence of operations or changes undergone: a photo-process (*print.*): a writ by which a person or matter is brought into court (*law*): an action, suit, or the proceedings in it as a whole: progression: proceeding: an edict (*Shak.*): a projecting part, esp.

proc'ident. [L. *prōcidentia*—*prō*, forward, *cadĕre*, to fall.]

procinct, *prō-singkt'*, (*Milt.*) *n*. preparedness. [L. *prōcinctus*, *-ūs*—*prō*, beforehand, *cingĕre*, *cinctum*, to gird.]

proclaim, *prə-*, *prō-klām'*, *v.t*. to cry aloud: to publish abroad: to announce officially: to denounce: to announce the accession of: to place under restrictions by proclamation.—*n*. **proclaim'**, proclamation: proclaiming.—*ns*. **proclaim'ant**; **proclaim'er**; **proclamation** (*prok-lə-mā'shən*), the act of proclaiming: that which is proclaimed: official notice given to the public: proscription.—*adj*. **proclamatory** (*-klam'ət-ər-i*). [Fr. *proclamer*—L. *prōclāmāre*, *prōclāmāre*—*prō*, out, *clāmāre*, to cry.]

proclitic, *prō-klit'ik*, *adj*. so closely attached to the following word as to have no accent.—*n*. a proclitic word. [A modern coinage on the analogy of enclitic—Gr. *pro*, forward, *klīnein*, to lean.]

proclivity, *prə-*, *prō-kliv'i-ti*, *n*. inclination: propensity.—*adj*. **proclive** (*-klīv'*; *arch.*), inclined: prone: headlong. [L. *prōclīvis*—*prō*, forward, *clīvus*, a slope.]

procoelous, *prō-sē'ləs*, *adj*. cupped in front. [Gr. *pro*, before, *koilos*, hollow.]

proconsul, *prō-kon'sl*, *n*. a Roman magistrate with almost consular authority outside the city, orig. one whose consulate had expired, often governor of a province: sometimes applied to a colonial or dominion governor: (*cap.*) a genus of prehistoric African anthropoid apes.—*adj*. procon'-

forward: prone: prostrate: lying on the ground (*bot.*). [L. *prōcumbēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *prōcumbĕre—prō*, forward, *cumbĕre*, to lie down.]

procurator, *prok'ū-rā-tər*, *n.* a financial agent in a Roman imperial province, sometimes administrator of part of it: one who manages affairs for another: one authorised to act for another: an agent in a law court.—*adj.* **procuratorial** (*-rə-tō'ri-əl*, *-tor'*).—*ns.* **proc'uratorship**; **proc'uratory** (*-rə-tər-i*), authorisation to act for another —**proc'urator-fis'cal** (see fiscal). [L. *prōcūrātor*, *-ōris*; see next word.]

procure, *prə-*, *prō-kūr'*, *v.t.* to contrive to obtain or bring about: to bring upon one: to induce: to induce to come, bring (*Shak.*): to urge earnestly (*Spens.*): to obtain for another's immoral purposes.—*v.i.* to pander, pimp.—*adj.* **procur'able**, to be had.—*ns.* **procuracy** (*prok'ū-rə-si*), office of a procurator; **procurā'tion**, management of another's affairs: the instrument giving power to do so: a sum paid by incumbents to the bishop or archdeacon on visitations: procuring; **procure'ment**, the act of procuring in any sense; **procur'er**, one who procures: a pander:—*fem.* **procur'ess**, a bawd. [Fr. *procurer* —L. *prōcūrāre*, to manage—*prō*, for, *cūrāre*, *-ātum*, to care for.]

procureur, *prō-kü-rœr*, (Fr.) a procurator.—**procureur général** (*zhān-ā-ral*), the public prosecutor-in-chief.

Procyon, *prō'si-on*, *n.* a first-magnitude star in the

or a play or similar exhibition: one who exercises general control over, but does not actually make, a motion picture (cf. director): a furnace in which a mixed combustible gas is produced by passing air and steam through incandescent coke; **producibil'ity.**—*adj.* **produc'ible**, that may be produced: that may be generated or made: that may be exhibited.—*ns.* **product** (*prod'əkt*, *-ukt*), a thing produced: a result: a work: offspring: a quantity got by multiplying (*math.*): a substance obtained from another by chemical change (*chem.*); **productibil'ity** (*prə-dukt-*), capability of being produced.—*adj.* **product'ile**, capable of being drawn out in length.—*n.* **produc'tion**, act of producing: that which is produced: fruit: product: a work, esp. of art: putting upon the stage: bringing out: creation of values (*pol. econ.*): extension: in Scots law, a document produced in court.—*adjs.* **produc'tional**; **produc'tive**, having the power to produce: generative: that produces: producing richly: fertile: efficient.—*adv.* **produc'tively.**—*ns.* **produc'tiveness**, **productiv'ity** (*prod-*, *prōd-*).—**producer gas**, gas made in a producer, chiefly a mixture of hydrogen and carbon-monoxide diluted with nitrogen.—**producer(s') goods**, goods, such as raw materials and tools, used in the production of consumer(s') goods. [L. *prōdūcĕre*, *-ductum—prō*, forward, *dūcĕre*, to lead.]

proem, *prō'em*, *n.* an introduction: a prelude: a preface.—*adj.* **proemial** (*prō-ē'mi-əl*). [Fr. *proème*—L. *prooemium*—

who sometimes do so: undertaken as a means of subsistence, as opp. to *amateur*: showing the skill, artistry, demeanour, or standard of conduct appropriate in a member of a profession or of a particular profession.—*n.* one who makes his living by an art, or makes it his career—opp. to *amateur*, *dilettante*: one who engages in sport for livelihood or gain or against those who do so (with various rules of interpretation for each sport)—opp. to *amateur*: (in full, *professional examination*) any one of the successive examinations towards a degree in medicine (in Scottish universities).—*v.t.* **profess'ionalise, -ize**, to give a professional character to: to give over to professionals.—*n.* **profess'ionalism**, the status of professional: the competence, or the correct demeanour, of those who are highly trained and disciplined: the outlook, aim, or restriction of the mere professional: the predominance of professionals in sport.—*adv.* **profess'ionally**.—*ns.* **professor** (*prə-fes'ər*), one who professes: one who openly declares belief in certain doctrines: a teacher of the highest grade in a university or college (prefixed to the name): title assumed by charlatans, quacks, dancing-masters, etc.:—*fem.* (*rare*) **profess'oress**; **profess'orate, professoriate**.—*adj.* **professorial** (*prof-es-ō'ri-əl, -ö'ri-əl*).—*adv.* **professo'rially**.—*ns.* **professo'riate**, the office or chair of a professor: his period of office: body of professors; **profess'orship**. [L. *professus*, perf.p. of *profitērī*—*prō*, publicly, *fatērī*, to confess.]

proffer, *prof'ər*, *v.t.* to offer for acceptance, to tender, present: to offer to undertake:—*pr.p.*

prodigal, rashly extravagant.—*n.* one leading a profligate life: one who is recklessly extravagant or wasteful.—*n.* **prof'ligacy** (*-gə-si*), state or quality of being profligate: a vicious course of life.—*adv.* **prof'ligately**. [L. *prōflīgātus*, pa.p. of *prōflīgāre*—*prō*, forward, *flīgĕre*, to dash.]

profluent, *prō'flōō-ənt*, (*Milt.*) *adj.* flowing forth.—*n.* **pro'fluence**. [L. *prō*, forth, *fluĕre*, to flow.]

profound, *prə-, prō-fownd'*, *adj.* deep: deep-seated: far below the surface: intense: abstruse: intellectually deep: penetrating deeply into knowledge.—*n.* the sea or ocean: an abyss, great depth.—*adv.* **profound'ly**.—*ns.* **profound'ness, profundity** (*-fund'*), state or quality of being profound: depth of place, of knowledge, etc.: that which is profound. [Fr. *profond*—L. *profundus*—*pro*, forward, *fundus*, bottom.]

profulgent, *prə-, prō-ful'jənt*, *adj.* shining forth, radiant. [L. *prō*, forth, *fulgēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *fulgēre*, to shine.]

profuse, *prə-, prō-fūs'*, *adj.* liberal to excess: lavish: extravagant: over-abounding.—*adv.* **profūse'ly**.—*ns.* **profūse'ness**; **profuser** (*-fūz'ər*; *Herrick*), a prodigal, spendthrift; **profusion** (*-fū'zhən*), state of being profuse: extravagance: prodigality. [L. *prōfūsus*, pa.p. of *prōfundĕre*—*prō*, forth, *fundĕre*, to pour.]

prog, *prog*, *v.t.* to pierce: to prick: to poke.—*v.i.* to poke about for anything: to forage for food: to beg.—*n.* a pointed instrument: a thrust: provisions, esp. for a journey. [Origin unknown; perh. several distinct words.]

prog, *prog*, *n.* university slang for proctor.—*v.t.* to computer) program, *prō′gram*, *n.* a public notice (*Scot.*, *obs.*): a paper, booklet, or the like, giving a scheme of proceedings arranged for an entertainment, conference, course of study, etc., with relevant details: the items of such a scheme collectively: a plan of things to be done: the sequence of actions to be performed by an electronic computer in dealing with data of a certain kind: course of instruction (by book or teaching machine) in which subject-matter is broken down into logical sequence of short items of information, and a student can check immediately the suitability of his responses.—*v.t.* to provide with, enter in, etc., a programme: to prepare a program(me) for (an electronic computer, etc.).—*adj.* **programmatic** (*-grə-mat′ik*), of a programme: of, or of the nature of, programme music.—*adj.* **pro′grammed.**—*n.* **pro′gramming.**—**programme music**, music that seeks to depict a scene or tell a story; **Programming Language 1 (PL/1)**, a computer programming language which combines the best qualities of commercial- and scientific-oriented languages. [Gr. *programma*, proclamation—*pro*, forth, *gramma*, a letter.]

progress, *prō′gres*, sometimes (esp. in U.S.) *pro′*, *n.* forward movement: advance: continuation: advance to something better or higher in development: gain in proficiency: course: passage from place to place: a procession: a journey of state: a circuit.—*v.i.* **progress′** (formerly, as *Shak.*, *prō′*), to go forward: to make progress: to go on, continue: to go in progress, travel in state.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to traverse.—*n.* pro-

prohibēre, *prohibitum*—*prō*, before, *habēre*, to have.]

proign, *proin*, obs. form of prune (2); **proin, proine**, *proin*, obs. forms of prune (1), (2), and (3).

project, *proj′ekt*, *n.* a notion (*Shak.*): speculative imagination (*obs.*): a projection: a scheme of something to be done: a proposal for an undertaking: an undertaking.—*v.t.* **project** (*prə-jekt′*, *prō-jekt′*), to throw out or forward: to speak or sing in such a way as to aim the voice at the rear of the auditorium (*theat.*): to throw, propel: to cause to jut out, stretch out: to scheme, plan, devise: to set forth, set before the mind (*Shak.*): to cast (as a light, a shadow, an image) upon a surface or into space: to throw an image of: to show outlined against a background: in geom., to derive a new figure from, so that each point corresponds to a point of the original figure according to some rule, esp. by a system of parallel, converging, or diverging rays through the original points meeting a surface: to externalise: to make objective.—*v.i.* to jut out: to throw powder of projection upon the metal to be transmuted (*alchemy*).—*adj.* **projec′tile**, caused by projection: impelling: capable of being thrown or thrust forth.—*n.* **projectile** (*proj′ik-tīl*, or *prə-*, *prō-jek′tīl*, in U.S. *-til*), a body projected by force: a missile, esp. one discharged by a gun.—*n.* and *adj.* **projec′ting.**—*n.* **projec′tion** (*-shən*), an act or method of projecting: the fact or state of being projected: planning: that which is projected: a jutting out: that which juts out: the standing out of a figure: a figure got by projecting another (*geom.*): a

[L. *prōlātus*, produced—*prō*, forward, *lātus*, used as perf.p. of *ferre*, to carry.]

prole, *prōl*, (*coll.*) *n.* and *adj.* proletarian.

prole, proler. Earlier forms of prowl, prowler.

proleg, *prō′leg*, *n.* an insect larva's abdominal leg, distinguished from a thoracic or 'true' leg. [Pfx. pro- (2*b*), leg.]

prolegomena, *prō-leg-om′in-a*, *n.pl.* an introduction, esp. to a treatise:—*sing.* **prolegom′enon.**—*adjs.* **prolegom′enary, prolegom′enous.** [Gr. *prŏlegomenon*, pl. *-a*, pass. part. neut. of *prolegein*—*pro*, before, *legein*, to say.]

prolepsis, *prō-lep′sis*, or *-lēp′*, *n.* anticipation: the rhetorical figure of anticipation, use of a word not literally applicable till a later time: a figure by which objections are anticipated and answered:—*pl.* **prolep′sēs.**—*adjs.* **prolep′tic, -al.**—*adv.* **prolep′tically.** [Gr. *prŏlēpsis*—*pro*, before, *lambanein*, to take.]

proletarian, *prō-li-tā′ri-ən*, *adj.* of the poorest labouring class: having little or no property.—*n.* a member of the poorest class: a plant without reserves of food (*bot.*).—*ns.* **proletā′rianism**, the condition of the poorest classes; **proletā′riat** (*-ət*), **-ate**, the proletarian class: the wage-earning class, esp. those without capital.—*n.* and *adj.* **pro′letary** (*-ər-i*), proletarian. [L. *prōlētārius*, (in ancient Rome) a citizen of the sixth and lowest class, who served the state not with

to postpone (*Spens.*, *Shak.*).—*v.i.* to lengthen out.—*adj.* **prolongable** (*prō-long′ə-bl*).—*v.t.* **prolongate** (*prō′long-gāt*), to lengthen.—*ns.* **prolongation** (*-long-gā′shən*), lengthening out: a piece added in continuation: continuation; **prolonger** (*-long′ər*). [L. *prōlongāre*—*prō*, forward, *longus*, long.]

prolonge, *prō-lonj′*, *n.* a rope for a gun-carriage. [Fr.]

prolusion, *prō-lo͞o′zhən*, *-lū′*, *n.* a preliminary performance, activity, or display: an essay preparatory to a more solid treatise.—*adj.* **prolu′sory** (*-sə-ri*). [L. *prōlūsiō*, *-ōnis*—*prō*, before, *lūdĕre*, *lūsum*, to play.]

prom, *prom*, *n.* an abbrev. of promenade: a promenade concert.

promachos, *prom′ə-kos*, Gr. *-hhos*, *n.* a champion or defender: a tutelary god. [Gr.]

promenade, *prom-i-näd′* or *-nād′*, *n.* a walk, ride, or drive for pleasure, show, or gentle exercise: a processional dance: a school or college dance (*U.S.*): a place where people walk to and fro: a paved terrace on a sea-front: an esplanade.—*v.i.* to walk, ride, or drive about: to make a promenade.—*v.t.* to lead about and exhibit: to walk, ride or drive about or through.—*n.* **promenader** (*-äd′ər*).—**promenade concert**, one in which part of the audience stand throughout and can move about: **promenade deck**, a deck

[redacted]

law), the maker of a promise.—*adv.* **prom'issorily.**—*adj.* **prom'issory,** containing a promise of some engagement to be fulfilled.—**prom'ise-breach** (*Shak.*), violation of promise; **prom'ise-breaker** (*Shak.*).—*adj.* **prom'ise-crammed** (*Shak.*), fed to repletion with empty promises.—**prom'ise-keeping; promised land,** the land promised by God to Abraham and his seed: Canaan: heaven; **promissory note,** a written promise to pay a sum of money on some future day or on demand.—**be promised,** to have an engagement (*Shak.*); **breach of promise** (see **breach**); **the Promise,** the assurance of God to Abraham that his descendants should become the chosen people. [L. *prōmissum*, neut. pa.p. of *prōmittĕre*, to send forward—*prō*, forward, *mittĕre*, to send.]

prommer, *prom'ər*, (*coll.*) *n.* a regular attender of promenade concerts.

promontory, *prom'ən-tər-i, -tri*, *n.* a headland or high cape: a projection, ridge, or eminence (*anat.*).—*adj.* standing out like a promontory. [L.L. *prōmontōrium* (L. *prōmuntŭrium*), assimilated to *mōns*, mountain.]

promote, *prə-, prō-mōt'*, *v.t.* to help forward: to further: to further the progress of: to raise to a higher grade: to take steps for the passage or formation of: to set in motion (as the office of a judge in a criminal suit): to encourage the sales of by advertising.—*ns.* **promō'ter,** one who promotes: one who takes part in the setting up of companies: a promoter: a professional informer (*obs.*): a substance that increases the

a temple:—*pl.* **prona'oi.** [Gr. *prŏnāos*—*pro*, before, *nāos*, a temple.]

prone, *prōn*, *adj.* with the face, ventral surface, or palm of the hand downward: prostrate: directed downward: loosely, lying or laid flat: descending steeply: disposed, inclined, naturally tending: willing: ready, eager (*Shak.*): perhaps passive, or with downcast eyes, or fervent (Shak., *Meas. for Meas.*).—*v.t.* **prōn'ate,** of the hand, to turn palm downward or backward with radius and ulna crossed—opp. to *supinate*.—*ns.* **prōnā'tion,** the act of pronating; **prōnā'tor,** the muscle of the forearm that pronates the hand.—*adv.* **prone'ly.**—*n.* **prone'ness.** [L. *prōnus*.]

prone, *prōn*, (*obs.*) *n.* a place in a church where intimations are given out: hence, a homily.—*n.* **proneur,** *prō-nœr'*, a flatterer. [Fr. *prône*.]

prong, *prong*, *n.* a fork of any kind (now chiefly *dial.*): a tine, tooth, or spike of a fork or forked object: a tine, spur, or projection, as on an antler: a fork of a stream or inlet (*U.S.*).—*v.t.* to stab with a prong: to furnish with prongs.—*adj.* **pronged,** having prongs.—**prong'-buck,** the pronghorn (properly the male); **prong'-hoe,** a hoe with prongs; **prong'horn,** an American antelope-like ruminant (*Antilocapra americana*), only representative of the family *Antilocapridae*, with deciduous horns pronged in front.—*adj.* **prong'-horned.** [M.E. *prange*; origin obscure.]

pronominal. See **pronoun.**

pronotum, *prō-nō'təm*, *n.* the back of an insect's cent. of alcohol): an impression taken for correction (*print.*): an early impression of an engraving: the first print from a negative (*phot.*): —*pl.* **proofs.**—*adj.* impervious: invulnerable: of standard strength (of alcohol).—*v.t.* to make impervious, esp. to water: to take a proof of: to test.—*n.* **proof′ing**, the process of making waterproof, gasproof, etc.: material used for the purpose.—*adj.* **proof′less**, wanting proof or evidence.—**proof′-charge**, a charge used to test the strength of a gun.—*v.t.* **proof′-correct**, to correct in proof.—**proof′-correcting; proof′-correction; proof′-house**, a house fitted up for proving firearms; **proof′-mark**, a mark stamped on a gun to show that it has stood the test; **proof′-puller**, one who pulls proofs.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **proof′-read**, to read and correct in proof.—**proof′-reader**, one who reads printed proofs to discover and correct errors; **proof′-reading; proof′-sheet**, an impression taken on a slip of paper for correction before printing finally; **proof′-spirit**, a standard mixture of alcohol and water; **proof′-text**, a passage of the Bible adduced in proof of a doctrine.—**armour of proof**, armour that has been tested, or can be confidently relied upon; **artist's proof**, a first impression from an engraved plate or block; **burden of proof** (see **burden** (1)); **over, under proof**, containing in 100 volumes enough alcohol for so many volumes more, or less, than 100; **proof before letters**, one taken before the title is engraved on the plate.

spreading opinions: the process itself. [L. *prōpāgāre*, *-ātum*, conn. with *prōpāgō*, a layer.]

propale, *prō-pāl′*, *v.t.* to disclose.—*v.i.* (*Scott*) to make a display. [L.L. *prōpalāre*—*prōpalam*, openly—*prō*, forth, *palam*, openly.]

propane, *prō′pān*, *n.* a hydrocarbon gas (C_3H_8), third member of the methane series. [**propionic.**]

proparoxytone, *prō-par-ok′si-tōn*, *adj.* having the acute accent on the third last syllable.—*n.* a word thus accented. [Gr. *proparoxytonos*; see **paroxytone.**]

propel, *prə-*, *prō-pel′*, *v.t.* to drive forward:—*pr.p.* **propell′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **propelled′**.—*n.* **propell′ant**, that which propels: an explosive for propelling projectiles.—*adj.* **propell′ent**, driving.—*n.* a driving agent: a motive.—*ns.* **propell′er**, one who, or that which, propels: driving mechanism: a shaft with spiral blades (*screw-propeller*) for driving a ship, aeroplane, etc.: a screw-steamer: a helical blower (*air-propeller*, *propeller fan*): a spinning-bait; **propel′ment**, propulsion: propelling mechanism.—**propell′er-blade′; propell′er-shaft′**, the shaft of a propeller: the driving shaft between gear-box and rear axle in a motor vehicle. [L. *prōpellĕre*—*prō*, forward, *pellĕre*, to drive.]

propend, *prə-*, *prō-pend′*, (*Shak.*) *v.i.* to incline.—*adjs.* **propend′ent**; **propense** (*-pens′*), inclined: sometimes used in the sense of prepense.—*adv.* **propense′ly.**—*ns.* **propense′ness, propen′sion** (*Shak.*), **propens′ity**, inclination of mind:

property qualification, a qualification (as for office, voting) depending on possession of so much property; **prop'erty-room**, the room in which stage properties are kept; **property tax**, a tax levied on property, at the rate of so much per cent. on its value. [O.Fr. *properte*; see propriety.]

prophase, *prō'fāz*, *n.* a preliminary stage of mitosis, preceding the formation of the equatorial plate. [Pfx. pro- (1).]

prophecy, *prof'i-si*, *n.* inspired or prophetic utterance: prediction: public interpretation of Scripture, or preaching (*obs.*). [O.Fr. *prophecie* —L. *prophētia*—Gr. *prophēteia*—*prophētēs*, prophet.]

prophesy, *prof'i-sī*, *v.i.* to utter prophecies: to speak prophetically: to expound the Scriptures (*obs.*): to preach (*obs.*): to foretell the future. —*v.t.* to foretell:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **proph'esied.**—*ns.* **proph'esier**; **proph'esying.** [A variant of prophecy.]

prophet, *prof'it*, *n.* a spokesman of deity: one who proclaims a divine message: an inspired teacher, preacher, or poet: the spokesman of a group, movement, or doctrine: a minister of the second order of the Catholic Apostolic Church: a foreteller, whether claiming to be inspired or not: a tipster:—*fem.* **proph'etess.**—*ns.* **proph'ethood**, **proph'etship.**—*adjs.* **prophetic** (*prə-fet'ik*), **-al.**—*adv.* **prophet'ically.**—*n.* **proph'etism.**—**former prophets**, Joshua, Judges, Samuel, and Kings; **latter prophets**, the prophets prop-

resinous substance gathered by bees from trees and used by them as cement and varnish. [Gr. *propolis*.]

propone, *prə-pōn'*, (now *Scot.*) *v.t.* to put forward, propose, propound: to put before a court.—*adj.* **propōn'ent**, bringing forward, proposing: bringing an action.—*n.* a propounder or proposer: a favourer, advocate. [L. *prōpōnĕre* —*prō*, forward, *pōnĕre*, to place.]

proportion, *prə-pōr'shən*, *-pör'*, *n.* the relation of one thing to another in magnitude: fitness of parts to each other: due relation: relation of rhythm or of harmony: adjustment in due ratio (*Shak.*): ratio: the identity or equality of ratios (*math.*): the rule of three: equal or just share: relative share, portion, inheritance, contribution, quota, fortune: a part or portion (*coll.*): (in *pl.*) dimensions: form, figure (*obs.*). —*v.t.* to adjust or fashion in due proportion: to regulate the proportions of: to be in due proportion to (*Shak.*): to divide proportionally. —*adj.* **propor'tionable**, that may be proportioned: having a due or definite relation.—*n.* **propor'tionableness.**—*adv.* **propor'tionably.**—*adj.* **propor'tional**, relating to proportion: in proportion: having the same or a constant ratio (*math.*): proportionate, in suitable proportion.—*n.* (*math.*) a number or quantity in a proportion.—*n.* **proportional'ity.**—*adv.* **propor'tionally.**—*adj.* **propor'tionate**, in fit proportion: proportional.—*v.t.* to adjust in proportion.—*adv.* **propor'tionately.**—*n.* **propor'tionateness.**—*adj.* **propor'tioned.**

as praetor in Rome, was appointed to the government of a province.—*adjs*. **propraetorial** (*-tō'*, *-tö'ri-əl*), **propraeto'rian**. [L. *prōpraetor—prō praetōre*, for the praetor.]

proprietor, *prō-prī'ə-tər*, *n*. an owner:—*fem*. **propri'etress**, **propri'etrix** (sham Latin).—*n*. **propri'etary**, an owner: a body of owners: ownership.—*adj*. of the nature of property: legally made only by a person or body of persons having special rights: owning property.—*adj*. **proprietorial** (*-tō'*, *tö'ri-əl*).—*adv*. **proprieto'rially**.—*n*. **propri'etorship**. [L.L. *proprietārius—proprius*, own; proprietor has been formed irregularly; it is not a Latin word.]

propriety, *prō-prī'ə-ti*, *n*. ownership (*obs*.): rightness, as in the use of words: appropriateness: seemliness: decency: conformity with good manners: conformity with convention in language and conduct: a character, quality, or property (*obs*.): particular nature, individuality (*Shak*.). [Fr. *propriété*—L. *proprietās*, *-ātis—proprius*, own.]

proprioceptive, *prō-pri-ō-sep'tiv*, *adj*. of, pertaining to, or made active by, stimuli arising from movement in the tissues.—*n*. **propriocep'tor**, a sensory nerve-ending receptive of such stimuli.—**proprioceptive sense**, the sense of muscular position. [L. *proprius*, own, after receptive.]

proproctor, *prō-prok'tər*, *n*. a proctor's substitute or assistant. [Pfx. pro- (2b).]

proptosis, *prop-tō'sis*, *n*. forward displacement, esp. of the eye. [Gr. *proptōsis—pro*, forward, *ptōsis*, fall.]

propugnation, *prō-pug-nā'shən*, (*Shak*.) *n*. defence.

scrib'er; **prō'script**, one who is proscribed; **prōscrip'tion**.—*adj*. **prōscrip'tive**.—*adv*. **prōscrip'tively**. [L. *prōscrībĕre—prō-*, before, publicly, *scrībĕre*, *scriptum*, to write.]

prose, *prōz*, *n*. ordinary spoken and written language with words in direct straightforward arrangement: all writings not in verse: a composition in prose (*obs*., except as an exercise in Latin or Greek): a narrative (*obs*.): a piece of prosing: a familiar, gossipy, talk (*coll*; esp. formerly): (something having) prosaic character: a prosy talker.—*adj*. of or in prose: not poetical: plain: dull.—*v.i*. to write prose: to speak or write tediously.—*v.t*. to compose in prose: to turn into prose.—*n*. **prō'ser**.—*adv*. **prō'sily**.—*ns*. **prō'siness**; **prō'sing**, speaking or writing in a dull or prosy way.—*adj*. **prō'sy**, dull, tedious, humdrum: addicted to prosing.—**prose'-man** (*Pope*), **prose'man**, a writer of prose; **prose'-poem**, a prose work or passage having some of the characteristics of poetry; **prose'-writer**. [Fr., —L. *prōsa—prorsus*, straightforward—*prō*, forward, *vertĕre*, *versum*, to turn.]

prosector, *prō-sekt'ər*, *n*. one who dissects a body for the illustration of anatomical lectures: the official anatomist of a zoological society.—*adj*. **prosecto'rial** (*-ōr'*, *-ör'i-əl*).—*n*. **prosec'torship**. [L.L. *prōsector—prōsecāre*, *-sectum*, to cut up—*prō-*, away, *secāre*, to cut.]

prosecute, *pros'i-kūt*, *v.t*. to follow onwards or pursue, in order to reach or accomplish: to engage in, practise: to follow up: to pursue, chase (*obs*.): to pursue by law: to bring before a court.—*v.i*. to carry on a legal prosecution.—

proslambanomenos, *pros-lam-ban-om'e-nos*, (*anc. Gr. mus.*) *n.* an additional note at the bottom of the scale. [Gr., pr.p. pass. of *proslambanein*, to take in addition—pfx. *pros-*, *lambanein*, to take.]

prosody, *pros'ə-di*, *n.* the study of versification. —*adjs.* **prosodial** (*pros-*, *prəs-ō'di-əl*), **prosodic** (*-od'ik*), **-al.**—*ns.* **prosō'dian**, **pros'odist**, one skilled in prosody.—*adv.* **prosod'ically.** [L. *prosōdia*, Gr. *prosōidiā*—*pros*, to, *ōidē*, a song.]

prosopopoeia, *pros-ō-pō-pē'ya*, *n.* personification. [Gr. *prosōpopoiiā*—*prosōpon*, face, person, *poieein*, to make.]

prospect, *pros'pekt*, *n.* outlook: direction of facing: a look-out or view-point (*Milt.*): a wide view: view, sight, field of view: a scene: a pictorial representation, view: position for being observed (*Shak.*): a survey or mental view: outlook upon the probable future: expectation: chance of success: a wide street (*Russ. pros-pekt'*): a prospect-glass (*obs.*): a probable customer (*U.S.*): a place thought likely to yield a valuable mineral (*mining*): a sample, or a test, or the yield of a test of a sample from such a place: a probable source of profit.—*v.i.* **prospect'**, to look around: (*prəs-pekt'*; *U.S. pros'*) to make a search, esp. for chances of mining: to promise or yield results to the prospector.—*v.t.* (*-pekt'*) to face, view: (*-pekt'*; *pros'pekt*) to explore, search, survey,

venal: hackneyed, debased by commonness (*obs.*).—*n.* a common harlot or whore: a base hireling.—*ns.* **prostitū'tion**, the act or practice of prostituting: devotion to base purposes; **pros'titūtor.** [L. *prōstituĕre*, *-ūtum*, to set up for sale —*prō*, before, *statuĕre*, to place.]

prostomium, *prō-stō'mi-əm*, *n.* part of a worm's head in front of the mouth.—*adj.* **prosto'mial.** [Gr. *pro*, before, *stoma*, mouth.]

prostrate, *pros'trāt*, *adj.* prone: lying or bent with face on the ground: loosely, lying at length: procumbent, trailing (*bot.*): lying at mercy: reduced to helplessness: completely exhausted. —*v.t.* **prostrate'** (or *pros'*), to throw forwards on the ground: to lay flat: to overthrow: to reduce to impotence or exhaustion: to bend in humble reverence.—*n.* **prostrā'tion.** [L. *prōstrātus*, pa.p. of *prōsternĕre*—*prō*, forwards, *sternĕre*, to spread.]

prostyle, *prō'stil*, (*Gr. archit.*) *n.* a front portico of not more than four columns, without *antae*: a building with such a portico and no other.— —*adj.* having a prostyle. [Gr. *prostȳlon*—*pro*, before, *stȳlos*, a column.]

prosy. See **prose.**

prosyllogism, *prō-sil'ə-jizm*, *n.* a syllogism whose conclusion becomes the major premise of another. [Gr. *pro*, before, *syllogismos*, syllogism.]

protactinium, *prōt-ak-tin'i-əm*, *n.* radioactive element (at. numb. 91) that yields actinium on

[redacted]

protec'trix.—*adj.* **protec'toral,** of a protector or a regent.—*n.* **protec'torāte,** the position, office, term of office, or government of a protector: (*cap.*) the Commonwealth period (*hist.*): guardianship: authority over a vassal state: relation assumed by a state over a territory which it administers without annexation and without admitting the inhabitants to citizenship.—*adjs.* **protectorial** (*prō-tek-tōr'i-əl, -tör'i-əl*); **protec'torless.**—*ns.* **protec'torship; protec'tory,** an institution for destitute or delinquent children.—**protected state,** a state under the protection of another state but less subject to the control of that state than a protectorate; **protection money,** money extorted from shopkeepers, businessmen, etc., as a bribe for leaving their property, business, etc., unharmed; **protective coloration,** likeness in the colour of animals to their natural surroundings tending to prevent them from being seen by their enemies; **protective custody,** detention of a person for his personal safety or from doubt as to his possible actions. [L. *prōtegĕre, -tēctum*—*prō-*, in front, *tegĕre*, to cover.]

protégé, *prō'*, or *pro'tā-zhā*, *n.* one under the protection or patronage of another: a pupil: a ward:—*fem.* **protégée** (*-zhā*). [Fr.,—pa.p. of *protéger*, to protect—L. *prōtegĕre*.]

proteiform. See **Proteus.**

protein, *prō'tē-in, -tēn*, *n.* any member of a group of complex nitrogenous substances that play an important part in the bodies of plants and

lover (*Herrick*): (without *cap.*; sometimes *prō-tes'tənt*) one who protests.—*adj.* **Protestant** (*prot'*), of, or pertaining to, Protestants, or more usually, Protestantism: (without *cap.*; *prot'is-*, or *prō-tes'tənt*), protesting.—*v.t.* **Prot'estantise, -ize.**—*ns.* **Prot'estantism,** the Protestant religion: state of being a Protestant; **protestation** (*prō-tes-tā'shən*), an avowal: an asseveration: a declaration in pleading: a protest (*rare*); **protest'er, -or,** one who protests, esp. (*Scot. hist.*) a Remonstrant or opponent of the Resolutioners.—*adv.* **protest'ingly.** [Fr. *protester*—L. *prōtestārī, -ātus*, to bear witness in public—*prō*, before, *testārī*—*testis*, a witness.]

Proteus, *prō'tūs*. *n.* an ancient Greek sea-god who assumed many shapes to evade having to foretell the future: a European genus of cave-dwelling tailed amphibians with persistent gills.—*adjs.* **Protean, protean,** readily assuming different shapes: variable: inconstant; **proteiform,** *prō-tē'i-förm*. [Gr. *Prōteus*.]

Protevangelium, *prōt-ev-an-jel'i-əm*, *n.* the promise to Eve: a gospel attributed to James the Less: an inferred source of the canonical gospels. [Gr. *prōtos*, first, L. *evangelium*—Gr. *euangelion*, gospel.]

prothalamion, *prō-thə-lā'mi-on*, *n.* a poem celebrating a coming marriage. [App. coined by Spenser from Gr. *pro*, before, *thalamos*, a bride-chamber.]

prothallus, *prō-thal'əs*, **prothallium,** *-i-əm*, *ns.* the gametophyte or sexual generation in ferns and draft of an instrument or transaction: a draft treaty: an official or formal account or record: a record of transfer of lands (*U.S.*): an official formula: a body of diplomatic etiquette.—*v.i.* to issue, form, protocols.—*v.t.* to make a protocol of:—*pr.p.* pro'tocolling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pro'tocolled.—Also prō'tocolise, -ize.—*n.* prō'tocolist, a registrar or clerk. [Fr. *protocole*—L.L. *prōtocollum*—Late Gr. *prōtokollon*, a glued-on descriptive first leaf of a MS.—Gr. *prōtos*, first, *kolla*, glue.]

protogine, *prō'tō-jin*, *-jēn*, *n.* a gneissose granite of the Alps with sericite. [Gr. *prōtos*, first, *gignesthai*, to come into being (as once thought to be the first-formed granite).]

protogyny, *prōt-oj'i-ni*, or *-og'*, *n.* in hermaphrodite organisms, ripening of the female germ-cells before stamens.—opp. to *protandry*.—*adj.* protog'ynous. [proto-, and Gr. *gynē*, woman, female.]

proto-historic, *prō-tō-his-tor'ik*, *adj.* belonging to the earliest age of history, just after the prehistoric.—*n.* proto-his'tory. [proto-.]

protomartyr, *prō'tō-mär-tər*, *n.* the first martyr in any cause, esp. St Stephen. [Late Gr. *prōtomartyr*.]

proton, *prō'ton*, *n.* an elementary particle of positive charge and unit atomic mass—the atom of the lightest isotope of hydrogen without its electron.—*adj.* protonic (*-ton'ik*).—proton synchrotron (see accelerator). [Gr., neut. of *prōtos*, first.]

protonema, *prō-tə-nē'ma*, *n.* a branched filament

protrac'tion (*-shən*), act of protracting or prolonging: the delaying of the termination of a thing: the plotting or laying down of the dimensions of anything on paper: a plan drawn to scale.—*adj.* protrac'tive, drawing out in time: prolonging: delaying.—*n.* protrac'tor, one who, or that which, protracts: an instrument for laying down angles on paper: a muscle whose contraction draws a part forward or away from the body. [L. *prōtrahĕre*, *-tractum*—*prō*, forth, *trahĕre*, to draw.]

protreptic, *prō-trep'tik*, *adj.* hortative.—*n.* an exhortation.—*adj.* protrep'tical. [Gr. *protreptikos*—*pro*, forward, *trepein*, to turn, direct.]

protrude, *prō-trōōd'*, *v.t.* to thrust or push out or forward: to obtrude.—*v.i.* to stick out, project.—*adjs.* protrud'able, protru'sible (*-trōōs'i-bl*), protru'sile (*-sīl*, in U.S. *-sil*), able to be protruded.—*n.* protru'sion (*-zhən*), the act of protruding: the state of being protruded: that which protrudes.—*adj.* protru'sive, thrusting or impelling forward: protruding.—*adv.* protru'sively.—*n.* protru'siveness. [L. *prōtrūdĕre*, *-trūsum*—*prō*, forward, *trūdĕre*, to thrust.]

protuberance, *prō-tūb'ər-əns*, *n.* a bulging out: a swelling.—*adj.* protū'berant.—*adv.* protū'berantly.—*v.i.* protū'berate, to bulge out.—*n.* protūberā'tion. [L. *prōtūberāre*, *-ātum*—*prō*, forward, *tūber*, a swelling.]

protyle, **prothyle**, *prō't(h)il*, **prothyl**, *prō'thil*, *n.* a hypothetical primitive matter from which the chemical elements have been thought to be formed. [Gr. *prōtos*, first, *hȳlē*, matter.]

[redacted]

proving ground, a place for testing scientifically: also *fig.*—**the exception proves the rule**, the making of an exception proves that the rule holds good otherwise. [O.Fr. *prover*—L. *probāre*—*probus*, excellent; partly perh.—O.E. *prōfian*, to assume to be L. *probāre*. O.Fr. had two forms of the verb, using respectively the vowel developed orig. in stressed, unstressed (as above), positions from L. *o*, and M.E. also has two forms, giving preeve, etc., as well as prove.

proveditor, *prō-ved'i-tər*, **provedor(e)**, **providor**, *prov-i-dōr'*, *-dör'*, *n.* a high official, governor, inspector, commissioner: a purveyor. [It. *provveditore*, Port. *provedor*, Sp. *proveedor*.]

proven, *prōv'n*, *prōōv'n*. See prove.—**not proven**, a verdict declaring that guilt has been neither proved nor disproved.

provenance, *prov'i-nəns*, *n.* source. [Fr.,—L. *prō-*, forth, *venire*, to come.]

Provencal, *prov-ā-säl*, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Provence*, in France, or to its inhabitants or language.—*n.* a native or the language of Provence, *langue d'oc*. [L. *prōvinciālis*—*prōvincia*, province.]

provender, *prov'in-dər*, *-ən-dər*, *n.* food: dry food for beasts, as hay or corn: esp. a mixture of meal and cut straw or hay.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to feed. [O.Fr. *provendre* for *provende*—L.L. *provenda*; see provand.]

provenience, *prō-vē'ni-əns*, *n.* provenance. [L. *prōvenire*; see provenance.]

proverb, *prov'ərb*, *n.* a short familiar sentence expressing a supposed truth

vaguely, a field of duty, activity, or knowledge: a department: (in *pl.*) all parts of the country but the capital (esp. *theat.* and *journalism*).—*adj.* **provincial** (*prə-vin'shl*), relating to a province: belonging to a province or the provinces: local: showing the habits and manners of a province: unpolished: narrow.—*n.* an inhabitant of a province or country district: the superintendent of the heads of the religious houses in a province (*R.C.*).—*v.t.* **provin'cialise**, **-ize**, to render provincial.—*ns.* **provin'cialism**, a manner, a mode of speech, or a turn of thought peculiar to a province or a country district: a local expression: state or quality of being provincial: ignorance and narrowness of interests shown by one who gives his attention entirely to local affairs; **provinciality** (*-shi-al'i-ti*).—*adv.* **provin'cially**. [Fr.,—L. *prōvincia*, an official charge, hence a province.]

provincial-rose, *prə-vin'shl-rōz'*, *n.* the cabbage rose, cultivated at *Provins* in Seine-et-Marne, France: a shoe rosette (*Shak.*).

provine, *prə-vīn'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to propagate by layering. [Fr. *provigner*—O.Fr. *provain*—L. *prōpāgō*, *-inis*, a slip, layer.]

provision, *prə-vizh'ən*, *n.* act of providing: that which is provided or prepared: measures taken beforehand: a clause in a law or a deed: a stipulation: a rule for guidance: an appointment by the pope to a benefice not yet vacant: preparation: previous agreement: a store or stock: (commonly in *pl.*) store of food: (in *pl.*)

ns. provoc′ativeness; prov′ocātor.—*adjs.* provoc′atory; provōk′able (older spelling -vōc′-).—*ns.* provoke′ment (*Spens.*); provōk′er.—*adj.* provōk′ing, irritating.—*adv.* provōk′ingly. [L. *prōvocāre, -ātum—prō-*, forth, *vocāre*, to call.]

provost, *prov′əst*, *n.* the dignitary set over a cathedral or collegiate church: in certain colleges, the head: in Scotland, the chief magistrate of a burgh, answering to mayor in England: an officer who arrests and keeps in custody (*Shak.*).—*ns.* **prov′ostry**, the office or authority of a provost; **prov′ostship**, the office of a provost.—**provost-mar′shal** (*prə-vō′*; U.S. *prō′*), head of military police, an officer with special powers for enforcing discipline and securing prisoners until trial (*army*): officer (master-at-arms) having charge of prisoners (*navy*); **provost-ser′geant** (*prə-vō′*), sergeant of military police.—**Lord Provost**, chief magistrate of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Aberdeen, or Dundee; **Lady Provost**, the wife (or other female relative) of a Lord Provost as supporting him in certain of his official duties. [O.E. *profast* (*prafost*), O.Fr. *provost* (Fr. *prévôt*)—L.L. *prōpositus—prō-* for *prae*, at the head, *positus*, set.]

prow, *prow*, formerly sometimes *prō*, *n.* the forepart of a ship: the nose of an aeroplane: a projecting front part: a ship (*poet.*). [Fr. *proue*, or Port., Span., or Genoese *proa*—L. *prōra*—Gr. *prōirā*.]

prow, *prow*, *adj.* (*arch.*) valiant:—*superl.* **prow′est**.—*n.* **prow′ess**, bravery: valour: daring: accom-

prudence: prudent: concerned with administration (*U.S.*).—*n.* (generally *pl.*) a matter or consideration of prudence: a prudent maxim.—*ns.* **pruden′tialism**, a system based on prudence alone; **pruden′tialist**; **prudentiality** (*-den-shi-al′i-ti*).—*advs.* **pruden′tially**; **pru′dently**. [L. *prūdēns, prūdentis*, contr. of *prōvidēns*, pr.p. of *prōvidēre*, to foresee.]

prud'homme, *prü-dom′*, (*obs.*) *n.* a discreet man: a skilled workman: in France, a member of a board for settling labour disputes. [O.Fr. *prud* or *prod* (nom. *pros*), good, *homme*, man.]

pruh. See **proo**.

pruina, *proō-ī′nə*, (*bot.*) *n.* a powdery bloom or waxy secretion.—*adj.* **pruinose** (*proō′i-nōs*), covered with pruina: having a frosted look. [L. *pruina*, hoar-frost.]

pruine, a Shakespearian spelling of **prune** (fruit).

prune, *proōn*, *v.t.* to trim by lopping off superfluous parts: to divest of anything superfluous: to remove by pruning.—Formerly also **proin(e)**, **proyn(e)**.—*ns.* **pru′ner**; **pru′ning**, the act of pruning or trimming.—**pru′ning-bill**, **-hook**, a hooked bill for pruning with; **pru′ning-knife**, a large knife with a slightly hooked point for pruning.—*n.pl.* **pru′ning-shears**, shears for pruning shrubs, etc. [O.Fr. *proignier*; origin unknown.]

prune, *proōn*, *v.t.* to preen.—Formerly also **proin(e)**, **proyn(e)**, **proign**. [Origin obscure.]

prune, *proōn*, *n.* a plum (*obs.*): a dried plum: a plum suitable for drying (*U.S.*): the dark

Berlin; **prussic acid**, hydrocyanic acid, a deadly poison, first obtained from Prussian blue.—**Old Prussian**, the extinct Baltic language of the former inhabitants of East and West Prussia.

pry, *prī*, *v.i.* to peer or peep into that which is private: to examine things with impertinent curiosity:—*pr.p.* **prying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **pried**; *3rd pers. sing. pr.t.* **pries**.—*n.* a prying (*rare*): one who pries—cf. *Paul Pry*, in John Poole's (1792-1879) comedy so called, first produced in 1825.—*n.* **prī'er**, one who pries—also **pry'er**.—*n.* and *adj.* **pry'ing**.—*adv.* **pry'ingly**.—**pry out**, to investigate or find out by prying. [M.E. *prien*; origin unknown.]

pry, *prī*, *v.t.* a form of prize, to lever: to extract.

prys, **pryse**, old spellings of price, prize.

pryse, *prīz*, (*Scott*) *n.* a horn-blast at the taking or killing of a deer. [O.Fr. *pris*, taken; cf. prize (2).]

prytaneum, *prit-an-ē'əm*, (*ant.*) *n.* the town-hall of an ancient Greek city. [Latinised from Gr. *prytaneion*—*prytanis*, a presiding magistrate.]

pr'ythee, **prythee**, *pridh'ē*. Same as prithee.

Przewalski's horse, *pzhe-val'skiz hörs*, a wild horse discovered in Central Asia by Nikolai *Przewalski* (1839-88).—Various other spellings exist.

psalm, *säm*, *n.* a devotional song or hymn, esp. one of those included in the Old Testament Book of Psalms.—*n.* **psalmist** (*säm'ist*), a composer of psalms, esp. (with *cap.*) David.—*adjs.* **psalmodic** (*sal-mod'ik*), **-al**, pertaining to psalmody.—*v.i.* **psalmodise**, **-ize** (*sal'*, *säm'*), to practise psalmody.—*ns.* **psalmodist** (*sal'*, *sä'mə-dist*), a singer of

imā'go, a subimago; **pseu'do-ac'id**, a compound, not an acid but isomeric with and transformable into an acid.—*adj.* **pseu'do-archā'ic**, sham antique: artificially archaistic: blunderingly imitative of the old.—*ns.* **pseudo-ar'chāism**; **pseu'dobulb**, a swollen stem internode in some orchids; **pseu'docarp**, a fruit formed from other parts in addition to the gynaeceum; **pseu'do-Christian'ity**; **pseu'doclass'icism**; **pseudocyesis** (*-si-ē'sis*; Gr. *kyēsis*—*kyein*, to be pregnant), a psychosomatic condition marked by many of the symptoms of pregnancy.—*adj.* and *n.* **pseu'dō-Goth'ic**, sham or would-be Gothic.—*ns.* **pseu'dograph**, a writing falsely ascribed; **pseudog'raphy**, unsatisfactory spelling; **pseudol'ogy**, the science of lying; **pseu'domar'tyr**, a false martyr; **pseu'domem'brane**, a false membrane; **Pseudomonas** (*do-mo'nəs*), a genus of schizomycetes comprising short rod-shaped bacteria which are found in soil and in water; **pseu'domorph**, a portion of a mineral showing the outward form of another which it has replaced by molecular substitution or otherwise; **pseu'donym**, a fictitious name assumed, as by an author; **pseudonym'ity**.—*adj.* **pseudon'ymous**.—*adv.* **pseudon'ymously**.—*ns.* **pseu'dopod**, a psychic projection: a pseudopodium; **pseudopō'dium**, a temporary process sent out by the protoplasm of a unicellular organism or phagocyte, for locomotion or feeding:—*pl.* **pseudopō'dia**; **pseu'doscope**, a kind of stereoscope that interchanges convex and concave in appearance; **pseu'dosolu'tion**, a colloidal suspension; **pseu'dosymm'etry** (*crystal.*), a deceptively near approach kindred. [*Psocus*, a genus included in the order, Gr. *pteron*, wing.]

psora (*p*)*sō'*, *sö'rə*, *n.* scabies, itch.—*n.* **psorī'asis**, a skin disease in which red scaly papules and patches appear.—*adjs.* **psorīat'ic**; **pso'ric.** [Gr. *psōrā*, *psōriāsis*, itch.]

psyche, *sī'kē*, *n.* the soul, spirit, mind: the principle of mental and emotional life, conscious and unconscious: a butterfly: a cheval-glass: (*cap.*) in late Greek mythology the personification of the soul, depicted as a young woman with butterfly wings, the beloved of Eros: (*cap.*) a genus of bombycid moths (the females wingless, sometimes legless): (*cap.*) one of the minor planets.—*v.t.* **psych, psyche** (*sīk*; *slang*), to subject to psychoanalysis.—*adjs.* **psych'ic, -al**, pertaining to the psyche, soul, or mind; spiritual: spiritualistic: beyond, or apparently beyond, the physical: sensitive to or in touch with that which has not yet been explained physically.—*n.* **psych'ic**, that which is of the mind or psyche: a spiritualistic medium.—*adv.* **psych'ically.**—*ns.* **psy'chics** (treated as *sing.*), the science of psychology: psychical research; **psy'chism**, the doctrine of a universal soul; **psy'chist**, a psychologist: one interested in psychical research. —*ns.* **psych'agōgue** (-*ə-gog*; Gr. *agōgos*, guide). conductor of souls to the underworld (a title of Hermes): a caller-up of spirits: one who guides the mind: a means of restoring consciousness; **psychasthē'nia** (etymologically -*the-nī'ə*; Gr.

ics; **psychogas'**, a gas which makes a subject's performance deteriorate very seriously without his being aware of it; **psychogen'esis**, origin or development of the mind: origination in the mind.—*adjs.* **psychogenet'ic, -al**; **psychogen'ic**, having origin in the mind or in a mental condition.—*ns.* **psychog'ony**, origin or development of the mind or soul; **psych'ogram**, a supposed spirit-writing; **psych'ograph**, an instrument by which it is got.—*adjs.* **psychograph'ic, -al.**—*ns.* **psychog'raphy**, spirit-writing: psychological biography or delineation; **psychokinē'sis**, movement by psychic agency.—*adjs.* **psycholog'ic, -al.** —*adv.* **psycholog'ically.**—*v.i.* **psychol'ogise, -ize.** —*ns.* **psychol'ogist**; **psychol'ogism**, doctrine depending on psychological conceptions: view that philosophy, etc. should be based on psychology; **psychol'ogy**, science of mind: study of mind and behaviour: attitudes, etc., characteristic of individual, type, etc., or animating specific conduct; **psychom'eter**, one who has occult power of psychometry: instrument for measuring reaction-times, etc.—*adjs.* **psychomet'ric, -al.**—*ns.* **psychometri'cian** (-*me-trish'ən*); **psychomet'rics**, branch of psychology dealing with measurable factors; **psychom'etry**, **psychometrics**: occult power of divining properties of things by mere contact.—*adj.* **psy'chomōtor**, pertaining to such mental action as induces muscular contraction.—*n.* **psychoneurō'sis**, mental disease without any apparent anatomical lesion: a funcmoment of time when the mind could best be worked upon: hence now often the very moment, the nick of time; psychological warfare, the use of propaganda to influence enemy opinion or morale. [Gr. *psȳchē*, soul, butterfly.]

psychrometer, *sī-krom'i-tər*, *n.* originally a thermometer: now a wet-and-dry-bulb hygrometer.—*adjs.* **psychrometric** (*sī-krō-met'rik*), **-al**.—*n.* **psychrom'etry**. [Gr. *psȳchros*, cold, *metron*, a measure.]

ptarmic, (*p*)*tär'mik*, *n.* a substance that causes sneezing. [Gr. *ptarmos*, a sneeze.]

ptarmigan, *tär'mi-gən*, *n.* a mountain-dwelling grouse, white in winter: extended to other species of Lagopus, as willow-grouse. [Gael. *tàrmachan*.]

pter(-o)-, *ter*(*-o*)*-*, in composition, feather, wing.—**-ptera**, in zoological names, organism(s) having specified type or number of wings or wing-like parts. [Gr. *pteron*, wing.]

Pterichthys, (*p*)*tər-ik'this*, *n.* a genus of Old Red Sandstone fish-like creatures, with wing-like appendages. [Gr. *pteron*, a wing, and *ichthys*, a fish.]

pteridophyte, (*p*)*ter'id-ō-fīt*, *n.* a vascular cryptogam or a member of the Pteridophyta (*-of'i-tə*), one of the main divisions of the vegetable kingdom—ferns, lycopods, horsetails. [Gr. *pteris*, *-idos*, a fern, *phyton*, a plant.]

pteridosperm, (*p*)*ter'id-ō-spûrm*, *n.* a fossil plant of a group resembling ferns, but having seeds. [Gr. *pteris*, *-idos*, fern, *sperma*, seed.]

pterin, (*p*)*ter'in*, *n.* any of a group of substances occurring as pigments in butterfly wings, important in biochemistry.—**pteroic** ((*p*)*ter-ō'ik*)

paddles. [Latinised from Gr. *pterygōtos*, winged.]

pteryla, (*p*)*ter'i-lə*, *n.* a patch of contour feathers in birds:—*pl.* **pter'ylae** (*-lē*).—*adjs.* **pterylograph'ic**, **-al**.—*adv.* **pterylograph'ically**.—*ns.* **pterylog'raphy**; **pterylō'sis**, arrangement of pterylae. [Gr. *pteron*, feather, *hȳlē*, forest.]

ptilosis, *til-ō'sis*, *n.* plumage or mode of feathering. [Gr. *ptīlōsis*—*ptilon*, a down feather.]

ptisan, *tiz'n*, *tiz-an'*, *n.* a medicinal drink made from barley: a decoction.—Also **tisane**. [Gr. *ptisanē*, peeled barley, barley-gruel—*ptissein*, to winnow.]

ptochocracy, (*p*)*tō-kok'rə-si*, *n.* the rule of beggars or paupers—wholesale pauperisation. [Gr. *ptōchos*, a beggar, *kratos*, power.]

Ptolemaic, *tol-i-mā'ik*, *adj.* pertaining to the *Ptolemies*, Greek kings of Egypt (from Alexander's general to Caesar's son), or to *Ptolemy* the astronomer (fl. A.D. 150)—also **Ptolemaean** (*-mē'ən*).—*n.* **Ptolemā'ist**, a believer in the Ptolemaic system, Ptolemy's form of the ancient Greek planetary theory, according to which the heavenly bodies revolved about the earth in motions compounded of eccentric circles and epicycles.

ptomaine, *tō'mā-īn*, *-ēn*, *-in* (these now rare), *tō'mān*, *tō-mān'* (these orig. illiterate, now established), *n.* a loosely used name for amino-compounds, some poisonous, formed from putrefying animal tissues—*putrescine*, *cadaverine*, *neurine*, *choline*, etc. [It. *ptomaina*—Gr. *ptōma*, a corpse.]

ptosis, (*p*)*tō'sis*, *n.* downward displacement: drooping of the upper eyelid. [Gr. *ptōsis*—*pip-*

publishing or making public: a proclamation: the act of sending out for sale, as a book: that which is published as a book, etc.—*v.t.* **pub′licise, -ize** (*sīz*), to give publicity to: to advertise.—*ns.* **pub′licist** (*-sist*), one who writes on or is skilled in public law, or on current political topics: an advertising agent; **publicity** (*-lis′i-ti*), state of being open to the knowledge of all: notoriety: acclaim: advertising.—*adv.* **pub′licly.** —*n.* **pub′licness** (*rare*).—**public company,** one whose shares can be purchased on the stock exchange by members of the public; **public corporation,** one owned by the government and run on business principles, being for the most part self-ruling; **public enemy,** someone whose behaviour is considered to be a menace to a community in general; **public funds,** government funded debt; **public holiday,** a general holiday; **public house,** a house open to the public (*obs.*): one chiefly used for selling alcoholic liquors to be consumed on the premises: an inn or tavern; **public image,** the picture in the minds of most people of what, e.g., a political party stands for; **public lands,** lands belonging to government, esp. such as are open to sale, grant, etc.; **public law,** law governing relations between public authorities, as the state, and the individual: sometimes used for international law which, however, may be either public or private; **public orator,** an officer of English universities

generations on barberry and wheat or other grass.—*adj.* **pucciniā′ceous.** [Named after Tomaso *Puccini*, Italian anatomist.]

puccoon, *puk-ōōn′*, *n.* bloodroot: extended to species of gromwell and other American plants yielding pigments. [Virginian Indian name.]

puce, *pūs*, *n.* and *adj.* brownish-purple. [Fr. *puce* —L. *pūlex*, *-icis*, a flea.]

pucelle, *pū-sel′*, (*obs.*) *n.* a maid, virgin, esp. the Maid of Orleans, Jeanne d'Arc (1412-31): a dirty drab, a slut (also **puzzle**).—*n.* **pū′celage,** virginity. [Fr.,—L.L. *pūlicella*; origin doubtful.]

puck, *puk*, **pouke,** *pŏŏk*, *n.* a goblin or mischievous sprite: (*cap.*) Robin Goodfellow, a merry fairy in *Midsummer Night's Dream*, etc. (Puck-hairy in Ben Jonson's *Sad Shepherd*).—*adj.* **puck′ish,** impish: full of mischief. [O.E. *pūca*; cf. O.N. *pūki*, Ir. *puca*, W. *pwca*.]

puck, *puk*, *n.* a rubber disk used instead of a ball in ice-hockey.

pucka, pukka, pakka, *puk′ə*, (*Anglo-Ind.*) *adj.* out-and-out good: thorough: complete: solidly built: settled: durable: permanent: full-weight: straight-forward: genuine: sure.—**pucka sahib,** a gentleman. [Hind. *pakkā*, cooked, ripe.]

pucker, *puk′ər*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* wrinkle.—*n.* a corrugation or wrinkle: a group of wrinkles, esp. irregular ones: agitation, confusion (*coll.*).—*adj.* **puck′ery,** astringent: tending to wrinkle. [Cf. poke, a bag.]

(*obs.*), sense of shame. [L. *pudēre*, to make (or be) ashamed, *pudendum*, something to be ashamed of, *pudicus*, *pudibundus*.]

pudge, *puj*, **pudgy**, *puj'i*, **puds(e)y**, *pud'zi*. Same as podge, podgy.

pueblo, *pweb'lō*, *n.* a town or settlement (in Spanish-speaking countries): a communal habitation of the Indians of New Mexico, etc.: an Indian of the pueblos. [Sp., town—L. *populus*, a people.]

puer, *pūr*, *n.* and *v.t.* Same as pure (in tanning).

puerile, *pū'ər-il*, in U.S. *-il*, *adj.* pertaining to children (*rare*): childish: trifling: silly.—*n.* **pūerility** (*-il'i-ti*), quality of being puerile: that which is puerile: a childish expression: an instance of childishness or foolish triviality. [L. *puerīlis*—*puer*, a boy.]

puerperal, *pū-ûr'pər-əl*, *adj.* relating to childbirth.—*adv.* **pūer'perally.**—*n.* **pūerpē'rium**, the time from onset of labour to return to normal state.—**puerperal fever**, fever occurring in connection with childbirth: now confined to morbid conditions owing to introduction of organisms into the genital tract; **puerperal mania**, mania sometimes occurring after childbirth. [L. *puerpera*, a woman in labour—*puer*, a child, *parĕre*, to bear.]

puff, *puf*, *v.i.* to blow in whiffs: to breathe out vehemently or pantingly: to snort scornfully (*obs.*): to emit puffs: to issue in puffs: to make the sound of a puff: to go with puffs: to swell up.—*v.t.* to drive with a puff: to blow: to emit in puffs: to play (as a wind instrument)

like a monkey or a pug-dog: snub-nosed.—*n.* **pugg'y**, a term of endearment: a monkey (*Scot.*): a fox.—*ns.* **pug'-dog**, a small short-haired dog with wrinkled face, upturned nose, and short curled tail; **pug'-engine**, a shunting engine.—*adj.* **pug'-faced**, monkey-faced.—**pug'-moth**, a name for the smaller moths of the geometrid fam. Larentidae; **pug'-nose**, a short, thick nose with the tip turned up.—*adj.* **pug'-nosed.** [Connection with puck (1) is conjectured.]

pug, *pug*, *n.* clay ground and worked with water.—*v.t.* to beat: to grind with water and make plastic: to pack with pugging.—*n.* **pugg'ing**, beating or punching: working of clay for making bricks, in a pug-mill: clay, sawdust, plaster, etc., put between floors to deaden sound.—**pug'-mill**, machine for mixing and tempering clay. [Origin unknown.]

pug, *pug*, (*Anglo-Ind.*) *n.* a beast's footprint.—*v.t.* to track. [Hind. *pag*.]

pug. See pugil (2).

puggaree. Same as pagri.

pugging, *pug'ing*, (*Shak.*) *adj.* thieving.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* pug (*dial.*), to tug. [Origin unknown.]

pugh, an old spelling of pooh.

pugil, *pū'jil*, *n.* orig. a small handful, now as much as the thumb and two fingers can lift, a pinch. [L. *pugillus*.]

pugil, *pū'jil*, (*obs.*) *n.* a boxer.—*ns.* **pu'gilism**, the art or practice of boxing: prize-fighting; **pu'gilist** (abbrev.—*slang*, pug, *pug*).—*adjs.* **pugilist'ic**, **-al.**—*adv.* **pugilist'ically.** [L. *pugil*, a boxer.]

pugnacious, *pug-nā'shəs*, *adj.* given to fighting:

sledge.—Also **pulk**, **pulk'ha**. [Finnish *pulkka*, Lappish *pulkke*, *bulkke*.]

pull, *pŏŏl*, *v.t.* to pluck: to remove by plucking: to extract: to pick by hand: to strip, deprive of feathers, hair, etc.: to draw: to move, or try or tend to move, towards oneself or in the direction so thought of: to render, or bring to be, by pulling: to row: to transport by rowing: to stretch: to hold back (as a boxing blow, a racehorse to prevent its winning): to take as an impression or proof, orig. by pulling the bar of a hand-press: to strike to the left (right for left-handed person; *cricket*, *golf*): to bring down: to take a draught of: to draw or fire (a weapon): to snatch, steal (*slang*): to arrest (*slang*): to raid (*slang*).—*v.i.* to give a pull: to perform the action of pulling anything: to tear, pluck: to drag, draw: to strain at the bit: to exert oneself: to go with a pulling movement: to row: to suck: to strike the ball to the left, etc. —*n.* an act, bout, or spell of pulling: a pulling force: a row: a stiff ascent: a draught of liquor: a proof, single impression (*print.*): advantage: influence: an apparatus for pulling: the quantity pulled at one time.—*n.* **pull'er**.—**pull'-back**, a hindrance: a drawback: a device formerly used for making a skirt hang close and straight in front; **pull'-in**, a stopping-place: a transport café.—*adj.* **pull'-on**, requiring only to be pulled on, without fastening.—*n.* a pull-on garment of any kind.—**pull'over**, a jersey, a jumper

L.L. *polegia*, supposed to be from a dim. of Gr. *polos*, axle.]

Pullman, *pŏŏl'mən*, *n.* a railway saloon or sleeping-car, first made by George M. *Pullman* (1831-97) in America.—In full, **Pullman car**.

pullulate, *pul'ū-lāt*, *v.i.* to sprout: to sprout abundantly: to teem: to increase vegetatively. —*n.* **pullulā'tion**. [L. *pullulāre*, *-ātum*—*pullulus*, a young animal, sprout—*pullus*.]

pulmo, *pul'mō*, *n.* lung:—*pl.* **pulmo'nes** (*-nēz*).—*n.* **pul'mobranch** (*-brangk*), a lung-book.—*adj.* **pulmobranch'iate**.—*n.* **Pulmonaria** (*-mə-nā'ri-ə*), the lungwort genus of the borage family.—*adj.* **pul'monary** (*-mən-ər-i*), of the lungs or respiratory cavity: of the nature of lungs: having lungs: diseased or weak in the lungs.—*n.pl.* **Pulmonā'ta**, an air-breathing order of Gasteropoda.—*n.* **pul'monate**, a member of the Pulmonata.—*adj.* having lungs, lung-sacs, or lung-books, or similar organs.—*adj.* **pulmonic** (*-mon'ik*), of the lungs.—*n.* **Pul'motor**, a registered trademark for an apparatus for forcing air and/or oxygen into and out of the lungs. [L. *pulmō*, *-ōnis*, lung.]

pulp, *pulp*, *n.* any soft fleshy part of an animal, e.g. the tissue in the cavity of a tooth: the soft part of plants, esp. of fruits: any soft structureless mass: the soft mass obtained from the breaking and grinding of rags, wood, etc., before it is hardened into paper: crushed ore: nonsense (*fig.*): sentimentality (*fig.*): a cheap magazine printed on wood-pulp paper, or of a but not direction. [L. *pulsāre*, *-ātum*, to beat, freq. of *pellĕre*, *pulsum*, to drive.]

pulse, *puls*, *n.* a beating or throbbing: a measured beat or throb: a vibration: a single beat or impulse: a signal of very short duration (*radio*): the beating of the heart and the arteries: a thrill (*fig.*).—*v.i.* to beat, as the heart: to throb: to pulsate.—*v.t.* to drive by pulsation: to produce, or cause to be emitted, in the form of pulses.—*adjs.* **pulsed**; **pulse′less**.—*ns.* **pulse′lessness**; **puls′idge** (Mistress Quickly in 2 *Henry IV*), pulse.—*adj.* **pulsif′ic**, producing a single pulse. —*ns.* **pulsim′eter**, an instrument for measuring the strength or quickness of the pulse; **pulsom′eter**, a pulsimeter: a pump that draws in water by condensation of steam in two chambers alternately.—**pulse′-rate**, the number of beats of a pulse per minute; **pulse′-wave**, the expansion of the artery, moving from point to point, like a wave, as each beat of the heart sends the blood to the extremities; **puls′ojet**, in jet propulsion, an intermittent jet.—**feel one's pulse**, to test or measure the heart-beat, usu. by holding the patient's wrist: to explore a person's feelings or inclinations in a tentative way. [L. *pulsus*—*pellĕre*, *pulsum*; partly O.Fr. *pouls*, *pous*, remodelled on Latin.]

pulse, *puls*, *n.* seeds of leguminous plants as food collectively—beans, pease, lentils, etc.: the plants yielding them.—*adj.* **pultā′ceous**, macerated and softened. [L. *puls*, *pultis*, porridge; cf. Gr. *poltos*, and poultice.]

for smoothing or cleaning.—*v.t.* to smooth or clean with pumice-stone—also **pumicate** (*pū′mi-kāt*; *rare*).—*adj.* **pumiceous** (*-mish′əs*).—**pum′ice-stone**; **pum′ie** (stone), **pum′y** (stone) (*Spens.*), a pebble, stone. [O.E. *pumic* (*-stān*), pumice (-stone); reintroduced—O.Fr. *pomis*; both—L. *pūmex*, *-icis*.]

pummel, *pum′l*, *n.* a less usual spelling of pommel. —*v.t.* (the usual spelling) to beat, pound, bethump, esp. with the fists:—*pr.p.* **pumm′elling**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **pumm′elled**. [pommel.]

pump, *pump*, *n.* a machine for raising fluids or for compressing, rarefying, or transferring gases: a stroke of a pump: an act of pumping.—*v.t.* to raise, force, compress, exhaust, empty, remove, or inflate with a pump: to discharge by persistent effort: to move in the manner of a pump: to subject to, or elicit by, persistent questioning: to pump water on (*obs.*): to put out of breath (esp. in *pass.*; often with *out*; *coll.*).—*v.i.* to work a pump: to work like a pump: to move up and down like a pump-handle: to spurt.—*n.* **pump′er**.—**pump′-gun**, a gun whose chamber is fed by a pump-like movement; **pump′-hand′le**, the lever that works a pump; **pump′-head**, **-hood**, a frame covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump, serving to guide the water into the discharge-spout; **pump′-room**, the apartment at a mineral spring in which the waters are drunk; **pump′-water**, water from a pump; **pump′-well**, a well from

[Traditionally from the five original ingredients, from Hindi *pā̃c*, five—Sans. *pañca*; but the vowel presents a difficulty.]

punch, *punch*, *punsh*, *v.t.* to prod: to poke: to drive (cattle) (*U.S.*): to strike with a forward thrust, as of the fist: to thump: to kick (*Northern*): to stamp, pierce, perforate, indent, by a forward thrust of a tool or part of a machine: to make, obtain, or remove by such a thrust: to press in vigorously the keys or button of: to record by pressing a key.—*v.i.* to perform an act of punching: to clock (*in* or *out*).—*n.* a vigorous thrust or forward blow: striking power: effective forcefulness: a tool or machine for punching: a die: a prop for a mine-roof.—*n.* **punch′er**, one who punches: an instrument for punching: a cow-puncher, drover (*U.S.*): the driver of a team (*Austr.*).—*adj.* **punch′y**, vigorous, powerful.—**punch′-ball**, a suspended ball used for boxing practice; **punch′-card**, a card with perforations representing data, used in the operation of automatic computers.—*adj.* **punch′-drunk**, having a form of cerebral concussion from past blows in boxing, with results resembling drunkenness: dazed.—**punch line**, the last line or conclusion of a joke, in which the point lies: the last part of a story, giving it meaning or an unexpected twist; **punch′-prop**, in mines, a short piece of wood used as a prop; **punch′-up**, a fight with fists.—**pull one's punches**, to hold back one's blows (also *fig.*). [pounce; or from puncheon (1); possibly in some senses

which the optic nerve fibres radiate. [L. *punctum—pungĕre*, *punctum*, to prick.]

puncture, *pungk′chər*, *n* a pricking: a small hole made with a sharp point: perforation of a pneumatic tyre.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or get a puncture.—*adj.* **punc′tured**, perforated: pierced: marked with little holes: consisting of little holes.—*n.* **punctură′tion**. [L. *punctūra—pungĕre*, to prick.]

pundigrion, *pun-dig′ri-on*, (*obs.*) *n.* a pun. [Origin unknown; It. *puntiglio* is only a conjecture.]

pundit, pandit, *pun′dit*, *n.* one who is learned in the language, science, laws, and religion of India: any learned man: an authority.—*n.* **pun′ditry**. [Hindi *paṇḍit*—Sans. *paṇḍita*.]

pundonor, *po͝on-dō-nōr′*, *-nōr′*, *n.* point of honour: —*pl.* **pundonor′es** (*-ās*). [Sp.,—*punto de honor*.]

pungent, *pun′jənt*, *adj.* sharp: ending in a hard sharp point (*bot.*): pricking or acrid to taste or smell: keenly touching the mind: painful: sarcastic.—*ns.* **pun′gency** (*Crabbe*, **pun′gence**).—*adv.* **pun′gently**. [L. *pungēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *pungĕre*, to prick.]

Punic, *pū′nik*, *adj.* of ancient Carthage: Carthaginian: faithless, treacherous, deceitful (as the Romans alleged the Carthaginians to be): purple (*obs.*).—*n.* the Semitic language of ancient Carthage.—*n.* **Pu′nica**, the pomegranate genus, constituting the family **Punicā′ceae** (akin to the myrtle and loosestrife families).—*adj.* **punicā′ceous**.—**Punic apple** (*obs.*), the pomegranate; **Punic faith**, treachery. [L. *Pūnicus*—

a horse.—*n.* punt′er, one who punts: a professional gambler. [Fr. *ponter.*]

punt, *punt*, *n.* the act of kicking a dropped football before it touches the ground.—*v.t.* to kick in this manner: to knock. [Origin obscure.]

puntee. See punty.

punto, *pun′tō*, also **puncto**, *pungk′tō*, *n.* a moment (*obs.*): a point, punctilio (*obs.*): a pass or thrust in fencing (*Shak.* punc′to).—**punto dritt′o**, a direct or straight hit; **punto rever′so** (It. *riverso*), a back-handed stroke. [Sp. and It. *punto*—L. *punctum*, a point.]

punty, puntee, pontie, ponty, *pun′ti*, **pontil**, *pon′til*, *n.* an iron rod used in holding and manipulating glassware during the process of making. [Prob. Fr. *pontil*, app.—It. *pontello, puntello*, dim. of *punto*, point.]

puny, *pū′ni*, *adj.* puisne (*obs.*): inexperienced (*Shak.*): stunted: feeble:—*comp.* **pū′nier**; *superl.* **pū′niest.**—*adv.* **pū′nily.**—*n.* **pū′niness.** [puisne.]

pup, *pup*, *n.* a shortened form of puppy.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to whelp:—*pr.p.* **pupp′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **pupped.**—**pup tent**, a small tent, easily carried. —**buy a pup**, to be swindled; **in pup**, of a bitch, pregnant; **sell a pup**, inveigle one into a specious bad bargain: to swindle.

pupa, *pū′pə*, *n.* an insect in the usually passive stage between larva and imago: an intermediate stage of development in some other invertebrates:—*pl.* **pupae** (*pū′pē*).—*adjs.* **pū′pal**, of a pupa; **pūpā′rial.**—*n.* **pūpā′rium**, the last larval skin separated but retained as a hard protective

seal: a conceited young man.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to pup.—*ns.* **pupp′ydom**; **pupp′yhood.**—*adj.* **pupp′yish.**—*n.* **pupp′yism**, conceit in men.—**pupp′y-dog**; **pupp′y-fat**, temporary fatness in childhood or adolescence.—*adj.* **pupp′y-head′ed** (*Shak.*), having the mind of a puppy. [App. Fr. *poupée*, a doll or puppet—L. *pūpa.*]

pupunha, *pōō-pōōn′yə*, *n.* the peach-palm: its fruit. [Port. from Tupi.]

pur. See purr.

pur, *pûr*, (*obs.*) *n.* the knave in the game of post and pair.

pur, *pür*, (Fr.) *adj.* pure.—**pur sang** (*sã*), pure blood: thoroughbred: total.

Purana, *pōō-rä′nə*, *n* any one of a class of sacred books in Sanskrit literature, cosmogonical, legendary, religious, etc.—*adj.* **Puranic** (*-rän′ik*). [Sans. *purāṇa*—*purā*, of old.]

Purbeck, *pûr′bek*, *adj.* of the Isle (really peninsula) of *Purbeck*, in Dorset.—*n.* and *adj.* **Purbeck′ian** (*geol.*), Jurassic of the uppermost stage.—**Purbeck marble, stone**, a freshwater shelly limestone quarried in the Isle.

purblind, *pûr′blīnd*, *adj.* orig. apparently wholly blind: nearly blind: dim-sighted, esp spiritually.—*adv.* **pur′blindly.**—*n.* **pur′blindness.** [pure (or perh. O.Fr. intens. pfx. *pur-*), and blind.]

purchase, *pûr′chəs*, *v.t.* to seek to bring about (*obs.*): to bring about (*obs.*): to acquire: to get in any way other than by inheritance (*law*): to buy: to obtain by labour, danger, etc.: to be amends for (with *out*) (*Shak.*): to raise or move by a mechanical power.—*v.i.* to st out any mixture of sensibility; pure science, science considered apart from practical applications. [Fr. *pur*—L. *pūrus*, pure.]

purée, *pū'rā*, *n.* food material reduced to pulp and passed through a sieve: a soup without solid pieces. [Fr.]

purfle, *pûr'fl*, *v.t.* to ornament the edge of, as with embroidery or inlay.—*n.* a decorated border: a profile (*obs.*).—*n.* **pur'fling**, a purfle, esp. around the edges of a fiddle. [O.Fr. *pourfiler*—L. *prō*, before, *fīlum*, a thread.]

purfled, *pûr'fld*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* short-winded.—*adj.* **pur'fly** (*Carlyle*).

purge, *pûrj*, *v.t.* to purify: to remove impurities from: to clear of undesirable elements or persons: to remove as an impurity: to clarify: to clear from accusation: to expiate: to evacuate, as the bowels.—*v.i.* to become pure by clarifying: to evacuate the bowels: to have frequent evacuations: to take a purgative.—*n.* act of purging: an expulsion or massacre of those who are not trusted: a purgative.—*n.* **purgation** (*-gā'*), a purging: a clearing away of impurities: the act of clearing from suspicion or imputation of guilt (*law*); a cleansing.—*adj.* **purgative** (*pûrg'ə-tiv*), cleansing: having the power of evacuating the intestines.—*n.* a medicine that evacuates.—*adv.* **pur'gatively.**—*adjs.* **purgato'rial, purgato'rian**, pertaining to purgatory; **pur'gatory**, purging or cleansing: expiatory.—*n.* a place or state in which souls are after death purified from venial sins (*R.C.*): any kind or state of suffering for a time: intense discom-

[redacted]

adv. **pūritan'ically.**—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **pūr'itanise, -ize.**—*n.* **pūr'itanism.** [L. *pūrus*, pure.]

purity, *pūr'i-ti*, *n.* condition of being pure: freedom from mixture of any kind, sin, defilement, or ritual uncleanness: chastity: sincerity: freedom from foreign or improper idioms or words. [L. *pūritās*, *-ātis*—*pūrus*.]

purl, *pûrl*, *v.i.* to flow with a murmuring sound: to flow in eddies: to curl or swirl.—*n.* a trickling rill: a movement or murmuring as of a stream among stones: an eddy or ripple (also pirl).—*n.* and *adj.* **purl'ing.** [Cf. Norw. *purla*, to babble, Sw. dial. *porla*, to purl, ripple.]

purl, *pûrl*, *v.i.* to spin round: to capsize: to go head over heels: to fall headlong or heavily.—*v.t.* to throw headlong.—*n.* a heavy or headlong fall: an upset.—*n.* **purl'er**, a headlong or heavy fall or throw. [Perh. conn. with purl (1).]

purl, *pûrl*, *v.t.* to embroider or edge with gold or silver thread: to fringe with a waved edging, as lace: to knit with inverted stitches.—*n.* twisted gold or silver wire: a loop or twist, esp. on an edge (also pearl): a succession of such loops, or a lace or braid having them: a fold, pleat, or frilling: knitting with inverted stitches (also pearl).—*adj.* (also pearl) with inverted stitches [Origin unknown: perh. different words; cf. pearl (2).]

purl, *pûrl*, *n.* formerly, ale with wormwood: ale warmed and spiced. [Origin unknown.]

purler, *pûrl'ər*, (*Austr.*) *n.* something extremely good.

purlicue. Same as pirlicue.

(often) over-ornate, writing.—**born in the purple**, born in the purple chamber (see porphyrogenite): hence, of exalted birth; **purple of Cassius**, a red or purple pigment discovered by Andreas Cassius (*c.* 1683), made from stannous, stannic, and gold chlorides in solution. [O.E. (Northumb.) *purpl(e)*, purple (adj.)—*purpur* (n.)—L. *purpura*—Gr. *porphyrā*, purple-fish.]

purport, *pûr'pərt*, *-pōrt*, *-pört*, formerly also *pûr-pōrt'*, *-pört'*, *n.* meaning conveyed: substance, gist, tenor: outward appearance, guise, as conveying an impression (*Spens.*): purpose (*rare*).—*v.t.* **purport'** (also *pûr'*), to give out as its meaning: to convey to the mind: to seem, claim, profess (to mean, be, etc.): to purpose (*rare*).—*adv.* **purport'edly**.—*adj.* **pur'portless**. [O.Fr., from *pur* (Fr. *pour*)—L. *prō*, for, *porter*—L. *portāre*, to carry.]

purpose, *pûr'pəs*, *n.* idea or aim kept before the mind as the end of effort: power of seeking the end desired: act or fact of purposing: an end desired: a useful function: intention of going (*Shak.*): purport (*Shak.*): conversation, conversational speech (*Spens.*): (in *pl.*) a sort of conversational game.—*v.t.* to intend.—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) to discourse.—*adjs.* **pur'posed**, intentional: intended: purposeful; **pur'poseful**, directed towards a purpose: actuated by purpose.—*adv.* **pur'posefully**.—*n.* **pur'posefulness**.—*adj.* **pur'poseless**, without purpose: aimless: having no purpose in mind.—*adv.* **pur'poselessly**.—*n.* **pur'poselessness**.—*adj.* **pur'pose-like** (*Scot.*), efficient-looking: purposed.—*adv.* **pur'posely**, intentionally

nation's finances. [O.E. *purs*, app.—L.L. *bursa*—Gr. *byrsa*, a hide.]

pursew, Spenser's usual spelling of **pursue**.

purslane, *pûrs'lin*, *n.* a pot and salad herb (*Portulaca oleracea*) of the Portulacaceae: any member of the genus or the family.—**sea purslane**, a fleshy seaside sandwort (*Arenaria*, or *Honckenya*, *peploides*): orach of various species; **water purslane**, a small-flowered prostrate lythraceous plant of wet places (*Peplis portula*).—Also **purslain**. [O.Fr. *porcelaine*—L. *porcilāca*, *portulāca*; see **Portulaca**.]

pursue, *pər-sū'*, *-sōō'*, *v.t.* to harass, persecute, persist in opposing or seeking to injure: to prosecute or sue (*Scots law*): to follow in order to overtake and capture or kill: to chase: to hunt: to follow with haste: to follow up: to follow the course of: to be engaged in: to carry on: to seek to obtain or attain: to proceed in accordance with: to proceed with.—*v.i.* to follow: to go on or continue: to act as a prosecutor at law.—*adj.* **pursu'able**.—*ns.* **pursu'al**, (more often) **pursu'ance**, pursuit: act of carrying out or (e.g. *in pursuance of this policy*) following out.—*adj.* **pursu'ant**, pursuing: in pursuance (with *to*; approaching an *adv.*).—*adv.* **pursu'antly**.—*n.* **pursu'er**, one who pursues: a plaintiff (*Scots law*).—*n.* and *adj.* **pursu'ing**.—*adv.* **pursu'ingly**. [A.Fr. *pursuer*, *pursiwer*—popular L. forms *pro-*, *per-sequĕre*, *-īre*, for L. *prōsequī*, *persequī*—*prō-*, *per-* (the prefixes being confused), and *sequī*, to follow.]

pursuit, *pər-sūt'*, *-sōōt'*, *n.* the act of pursuing:

drive by pressure: to press or drive forward: to urge: to press hard: to put forth: to advance, carry to a further point: to promote, or seek to promote, vigorously and persistently: to make efforts to promote the sale of: to effect by thrusting forward: to peddle (drugs): to come near (an age or number).—*v.i.* to make a thrust: to butt (*B.*): to exert pressure: to make an effort: to press forward: to make one's way by exertion: to reach forth: to be urgent and persistent: to play a push-stroke.—*n.* a thrust: an impulse: pressure: a help to advancement: enterprising or aggressive pertinacity: an effort: an onset: an offensive: a push-stroke: a gang of convicts (*Austr. slang*): a gang of roughs: a company: dismissal (*coll.*). —**pushed**, *pa.p.* of push: in a hurry (*coll.*): short of money (*coll.*).—*n.* **push'er**, one who pushes: a machine or part that pushes: an air-screw placed behind: an aeroplane so propelled: a child's table implement, or a finger of bread, used for pushing food on to a fork: a self-assertive person: one who assiduously seeks social advancement: a dope pedlar.—*adj.* **push'ful**, energetically or aggressively enterprising.—*adv.* **push'fully**.—*n.* **push'fulness**.—*adj.* **push'ing**, pressing forward in business: enterprising: self-assertive.—*adv.* **push'ingly**.—**push'-ball**, a game in which an enormous ball is pushed; **push'-bicycle** (*coll.* **-bike**), **-cycle**, one propelled by foot; **push'-**

furry: a willow-catkin.—Also **puss'y-cat**.—**puss'-gen'tleman** (*arch.*), a dandy; **puss'-moth**, a thick-bodied hairy notodontid moth (*Dicranura*, or *Cerura*, *vinula*) whose caterpillar feeds on willow or poplar leaves; **Puss'yfoot**, U.S. nickname of William E. Johnson (1862-1945), from his stealthy ways as a revenue officer: (without *cap.*) hence, from his prohibitionist campaigns, a prohibitionist.—*v.i.* to go stealthily: to act timidly or cautiously.—**puss'yfooter**; **puss'y-will'ow**, a common American willow, *Salix discolor*, or other species with silky spring catkins.—**puss in the corner**, a children's game in which the places are continually being changed, while the player who is out tries to secure one of them. [Cf. Du. *poes*, puss; Ir. and Gael. *pus*, a cat.]

pussel, *pus'l*, *puz'l*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a dirty drab. [pucelle.]

pustule, *pus'tūl*, *n.* a pimple containing pus: pimple-like or warty spot or elevation.—*adjs.* **pus'tular**, **pus'tulous**.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **pus'tulate**.—*n.* **pustulā'tion**. [L. *pustula*.]

put, *po͝ot*, *v.t.* to push or thrust: to cast, throw, hurl (esp. by a thrusting movement of the hand from the shoulder): to drive: to impel: to convey, transport: to force, constrain: to incite: to place, or cause to be, in such and such a position, state, predicament, relation, etc.: to set: to place, lay, deposit: to apply: to append, in: to make a claim or application: to enter: to enter a harbour: to interpose: to perform towards completing a total: to spend, pass, fill up with some occupation: to appoint; **put in an appearance** (see appearance); **put in mind**, to remind; **put it across someone**, to defeat someone by ingenuity; **put it on**, to pretend (to be ill, etc.); **put it past one**, judge it inconsistent with one's character; **put off**, to lay aside: to take off (*arch.*): to lay aside the character of: to palm off: to dismiss (*arch.*): to turn aside with evasions, excuses, or unsatisfying substitutes: to divert, turn aside from a purpose: to postpone: to idle away, spend in vain: to disconcert: to push from shore; **put on**, to don, clothe with: to assume, esp. deceptively: to superpose: to impose: to affix, attach, apply: to add (as weight, charges, etc.): to stake: to move forward: to move faster (*obs.*): to set to work: to set in operation: to incite: to turn on the supply of: to score: to stage: to impart information (with *to*): clad (as *well put on*, or *putten on*; respectably dressed, *pa.p.*; *Scot.*); **put out**, to expel: to dismiss from a game and innings: to send forth: to stretch forth: to extinguish: to place at interest: to expend: to publish: to disconcert: to put to inconvenience: to offend: to dislocate: to exert: to produce: to place with others or at a distance: to go out to sea, leave port: to remove bodily or blind (an eye); **put over**, to refer (*Shak.*): to carry through successfully: to impress an audience

putois, *pü-twä'*, *n.* a brush of polecat's hair, or substitute, for painting pottery. [Fr.]

put-put, *po͝ot-po͝ot*, *n.* noise of small motor. [Imit.]

putrefy, *pū'tri-fī*, *v.t.* to cause to rot: to corrupt.—*v.i.* to rot:—*pr.p.* **pu'trefying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **pu'trefied**.—*adj.* **putrefacient** (*-fā'shənt*), causing putrefaction.—*n.* **putrefaction** (*-fak'shən*), rotting.—*adjs.* **putrefac'tive**; **putrefī'able**.—*n.* **putrescence** (*-tres'əns*), incipient rottenness.—*adjs.* **putresc'ent**; **putresc'ible**.—*n.* **putresc'ine** (*-ēn*, *-in*), a substance, $H_2N(CH_2)_4NH_2$, formed in putrefaction of flesh.—*adj.* **pu'trid**, rotten: wretchedly bad (*slang*).—*adv.* **pu'tridly**.—*ns.* **putrid'ity**, **pu'tridness**.—**putrid fever**, typhus. [L. *putrefacĕre*, *putrēscĕre*, *putridus*—*puter*, *putris*, rotten.]

putsch, *po͝och*, *n.* a sudden revolutionary outbreak. [Swiss Ger. dialect.]

putt, also **put**, *put*, *v.t.* to hurl in putting (as a weight, stone; *Scot.*; see **put**): to strike in making a putt (*golf*).—*v.i.* to make a putt or putts:—*pr.p.* **putting**, *put'*; *pa.p.* and *pa.t.* **putted**, *put'*.—*n.* a throw or cast (*Scot.*; see **put**): a delicate stroke such as is made with a putter on, or sometimes near, a putting-green, with the object of rolling the ball, if possible, into the hole (*golf*).—*ns.* **putter** (*put'ər*), one who putts or can putt: a short stiff golf-club with upright striking-face, used in putting; **putt'ing**, the exercise of hurling a heavy weight (*Scot.*; see **put**): the act or art of making a putt.—**putt'ing-**

the state of being puzzled; **puzz'ler.**—*adj.* **puzz'ling,** posing: perplexing.—*adv.* **puzz'lingly.** —**puzz'le-head,** one who is puzzle-headed.—*adj.* **puzz'le-head'ed,** having the head full of confused notions.—**puzz'le-head'edness; puzz'le-monkey,** monkey-puzzle; **puzz'le-peg,** a piece of wood so secured under a dog's jaw as to keep his nose from the ground. [Origin obscure; the verb is known earlier than the noun.]

puzzolana, *pōōt-sō-lä'nə.* Same as pozzolana.

pyaemia, *pi-ē'mi-ə, n.* infection of the blood with bacteria from a septic focus, with abscesses in different parts of the body.—Also **pye'mia.**—*adj.* **pyae'mic.** [Gr. *pyon*, pus, *haima*, blood.]

pycnic. Same as pyknic.

pycnidium, *pik-nid'i-əm, n.* in some fungi a receptacle like a perithecium, containing hyphae which produce conidia.—*n.* **pycnid'iospore,** a conidium produced in a pycnidium. [Gr. *pyknos*, thick, dense, dim. suff. *-idion* Latinised to *-idium.*]

pycnite, *pik'nīt, n.* a columnar variety of topaz. [Gr. *pyknos*, dense.]

pycno-, pykno-, *pik'nō-, pik-no'-*, in composition, dense, close.—*ns.* **pycnoconid'ium,** a pycnidiospore; **pycnog'onid** (Gr. *gony*, knee), a sea-spider.—*n.pl.* **Pycnogon'ida,** the sea-spiders, a class of marine arthropods with more leg than body.—*adj.* **pycnog'onoid.**—*ns.* **pycnom'eter, pyknom'eter,** an instrument for determining specific gravities; **pyc'non,** in Greek music, that part of the tetrachord (chromatic or enharmonic) where the smallest intervals fell: in mediaeval

stature, small hands and feet, relatively short limbs, domed abdomen, short neck, round face. [Gr. *pyknos*, thick.]

pyknometer. Same as pycnometer.

pylon, *pī'lon, n.* a gateway, gate-tower, gatehouse, or mass of building through which an entrance passes, esp. the gateway of an Egyptian temple (*archit.*): a guiding mark at an aerodrome: a structure for support of power-cables:—*pl.* **py'lons.** [Gr. *pylōn*, *-ōnos*—*pylē*, a gate.]

pylorus, *pi-, pi-lō'rəs, -lö', n.* the opening from the stomach to the intestines.—*adj.* **pylor'ic** (*-lor'*). [L.,—Gr. *pylōros*, gate-keeper, pylorus—*pylē*, an entrance, *ōrā*, care; cf. *ouros*, a guardian.]

pyne. Same as pine (2).

pyogenic, *pi-ə-jen'ik, adj.* pus-forming.—*adj.* **py'oid,** purulent.—*n.* **pyorrhoea** (*-rē'ə*; Gr. *rhoiā*, flow), discharge of pus: now, suppuration in the sockets of teeth. [Gr. *pyon*, pus.]

pyoning. See pioneer.

pyorrhoea. See pyogenic.

pyot, pyat, pyet, piet, *pī'ət,* (*Scot.*) *n.* a magpie. —*adj.* pied.—*adj.* **pi'oted.** [pie (1).]

pyracanth, *pī'rə-kanth,* **pyracantha,** *-kan'thə, n.* a thorny evergreen shrub near akin to hawthorn. [Gr. *pȳrakantha*—*pȳr*, fire, *akanthos*, thorn.]

pyralis, *pir'ə-lis, n.* an insect feigned to live or breed in fire (*obs.*): (*cap.*) a genus of moths, giving name to a heterogeneous family, the **Pyralidae** (*pir-al'i-dē*).—*n.* **pyr'alid,** a member of the family. [Gr. *pȳrălis*—*pȳr*, fire.]

pyramid, *pir'ə-mid, n.* a solid figure on a triangular, (without *cap.*) in pharmacy, the root of pellitory of Spain. [L.,—Gr. *pȳrĕthron*, pellitory of Spain.]

pyretic, *pī-ret'ik*, *pir-et'ik*, *adj*. of, of the nature of, for the cure of, fever.—*ns*. **pyretol'ogy**, study of fevers; **pyretother'apy**, treatment by inducing high body temperature; **pyrex'ia**, fever. [Gr. *pȳretikos*, feverish—*pȳretos*, fever; and *pȳressein*, to be feverish—*pȳr*, fire.]

Pyrex, *pī'reks*, *n*. a registered trademark applied to glassware resistant to heat. [Gr. *pȳr*, fire, and L. *rēx*, king.]

pyrexia. See **pyretic**.

pyrheliometer, *pir-*, *pīr-hē-li-om'i-tər*, *n*. an instrument for measuring the heating effect of the sun's rays.—*adj*. **pyrheliometric** (*-ō-met'rik*). [Gr. *pȳr*, fire, *hēlios*, sun, *metron*, measure.]

pyridine, *pir'*, or *pīr'i-dēn*, *-dīn*, *n*. a strong-smelling, colourless, strongly basic liquid, C_5H_5N, got in distillation of bone-oil, coal-tar, etc.—*n*. **pyridox'in(e)**, a pyridine derivative, a member of the vitamin B complex. [Gr. *pȳr*, fire.]

pyriform, *pir'i-fōrm*, *adj*. pear-shaped. [L. *pirum*, a pear, *fōrma*, form.]

pyrimethamine, *pi-ri-meth'ə-mēn*, or *pi-*, *n*. a powerful anti-malaria drug. [Gr. *pȳr*, fire, *methyl*, and amine.]

pyrites, *pīr-*, *pir-ī'tēz*, *n*. a brassy yellow mineral, iron disulphide, crystallising in the cubic system, occurring in octahedra, pyritohedra, etc. (also called **pyrite**, *pī'rīt*, **iron pyri'tes**): extended to a large class of mineral sulphides and arsenides. —*adjs*. **pyritic**

Pyrola, *pir'ə-lə*, *n*. the wintergreen genus, giving name to the family **Pyrolā'ceae**, akin to the heaths. [Dim. of *pyrus*, a misspelling of L. *pirus*, a pear-tree.]

pyrolatry, *pī-rol'ə-tri*, *n*. fire-worship.—*n*. **pyrol'ater**, a fire-worshipper. [Gr. *pȳr*, fire, *latreiā*, worship.]

pyroligneous, *pī-rō-lig'ni-əs*, *adj*. got by distillation of wood.—**pyroligneous acid**, wood-vinegar, a mixture of acetic acid, methyl alcohol, etc.; **pyroligneous alcohol**, wood-spirit, methyl alcohol. [Gr. *pȳr*, and L. *ligneus*—*lignum*, wood.]

pyrolusite, *pī-rō-lū'sit*, *-lōō'*, *n*. native manganese dioxide. [Gr. *pȳr*, *lousis*, washing, from its use in decolorising molten glass.]

pyromancy, *pī'rō-man-si*, *n*. divination by fire.—*adj*. **pyromant'ic**. [Gr. *pȳr*, fire, *manteiā*, divination.]

pyromania, *pī-rō-mā'ni-ə*, *n*. an incendiary mania. —*n*. and *adj*. **pyromā'niac**.—*adj*. **pyromaniacal** (*-mə-nī'ə-kl*). [Gr. *pȳr*, fire, and mania.]

pyromeride, *pī-rom'ər-id*, *n*. a nodular rhyolite. [Gr. *pȳr*, fire, *meros*, part, as if meaning only partly fusible.]

pyrometer, *pī-rom'i-tər*, *n*. an instrument for measuring high temperatures.—*adjs*. **pyrometric** (*pī-rō-met'rik*), **-al**.—*n*. **pyrom'etry**. [Gr. *pȳr*, fire, *metron*, measure.]

pyromorphite, *pī-rō-mör'fīt*, *n*. an ore (chloride and phosphate) of lead, so called because the blowpipe bead crystallises on cooling. [Gr. *pȳr*, fire, *morphē*, form.]

ns. **pyroxyle** (*-rok'sil*), **pyrox'ylin, -e,** nitrated cotton. [Gr. *pȳr*, fire, *xylon*, wood.]

pyrrhic, *pir'ik*, *n.* an ancient Greek war-dance: a foot of two short syllables.—*adj.* pertaining to the dance or to the foot.—*n.* **pyrrhicist** (*pir'i-sist*), a pyrrhic dancer. [Gr. *pyrrichē* (*orchēsis*), pyrrhic dance, said to be from *Pyrrichos*, the inventor.]

Pyrrhic, *pir'ik*, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Pyrrhus*, king of Epirus (318-272 B.C.).—**Pyrrhic victory,** a victory gained at too great a cost, in allusion to Pyrrhus's exclamation after his defeat of the Romans at Heraclea on the Siris (280), 'Another such victory and we are lost'.

Pyrrhonism, *pir'ən-izm*, *n.* the complete scepticism of *Pyrrhō* (Gr. *Pyrrōn*) of Elis (3rd cent. B.C.).—*adj.* and *n.* **Pyrrhonian** (*pir-ō'ni-ən*).—*adj.* **Pyrrhonic** (*-on'ik*).—*n.* **Pyrrh'onist.**

pyrrhotite, *pir'ō-tīt*, *n.* magnetic pyrites, an iron sulphide, often with nickel.—Also **pyrrh'otine**

oracles of Pythian Apollo at Delphi.—*adj.* **Pyth'ian,** of Delphi, the oracle there, the priestess, or the games held near —*n.* a native or inhabitant of Delphi: the priestess of Apollo there: Apollo.—*adj.* **Pyth'ic,** Pythian: ecstatic. —**Pythian games,** one of the four national festivals of ancient Greece, in honour of Apollo, held every four years at Delphi; **Pythian verse,** the dactylic hexameter. [Gr. *Pȳthō*, old name of Delphi; see python.]

Pythium, *pith'i-əm*, *n.* a genus of fungi, cause of damping-off of seedlings. [Gr. *pȳthein*, to cause to rot.]

pythogenic, *pī-thō-jen'ik*, *adj.* produced by filth. [Gr. *pȳthein*, to rot, root of *gignesthai*, to become.]

Python, *pī'thən*, *n.* the great snake killed by Apollo at Pȳthō (Delphi), according to legend from *pȳthein*, to rot, because it rotted: (without *cap.*) a familiar or possessing spirit: (without *cap.*) one

[redacted]

Q

Q, q, *kū*, *n.* the seventeenth letter of our alphabet, derived from the abandoned Greek letter koppa (q.v.), and representing in English the same sound as *K*; always in English followed by *u* (*qu* being sounded as *kw*, except in words from or modelled on French, Spanish, etc.), except sometimes in transliteration of the related Semitic letter qōph (pron. *kōf*), as in *qadi* (more usu. *cadi* or *kadi*): Old English used *cw* instead of *qu*, and mediaeval Scots had *quh* for *hw* (*wh*): as a mediaeval Roman numeral Q = 500, Q̄ = 500,000.—**Q'-boat**, a naval vessel disguised as a merchant ship or fishing-boat, to deceive and destroy submarines; **Q-Celt, Q-Kelt** (see **Celt**). [L. *cū*.]

qa-, qe-, qi-, qo-, qu-. Arabic and Hebrew words spelt thus are in most cases given at k- or c-.

Qoran. Same as **Koran.**

qua, *kwā*, *kwä*, *adv.* in the capacity of. [L. *quā*, adverbial abl. fem. of *qui*, who.]

quack, *kwak*, *n.* the cry of a duck.—*v.i.* to make the sound of a quack.—*v.i.* **quack'le**, to quack. [Imit.]

quack, *kwak*, *n.* a shortened form of quacksalver: a charlatan.—Also *adj.*—*v.i.* to play the quack.—*v.t.* to puff, vend, or treat in the manner of a quack.—*n.* **quack'ery**, the pretensions or practice of a quack, esp. in medicine.—**quack'salver**,

the lower jaw in vertebrates other than mammals: quartile (*obs.*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to square: to conform.—*adj.* **quadratic** (*-rat'ik*), of or like a quadrate: involving the square but no higher power (*alg.*): tetragonal (*crystal.*).—*n.* a quadratic equation.—*adj.* **quadrat'ical.**—*ns.* **quadrā'trix**, a curve by which a curved figure (as the circle) may be squared; **quad'rature** (*-rə-chər*), squareness: a square space (*Milt.*): squaring: the finding of a square equal to a given figure: an angular distance of 90°: the position of a heavenly body at such an angular distance, or the time of its being there; **quadrā'tus**, the name of several quadrangular muscles.—**B quadrā'tum**, quadrate B (see **B**); **quadrature of the circle** (see **square**). [L. *quadrātus*, pa.p. of *quadrāre*, to square—*quattuor*, four.]

quadrennium, etc. See **quadr(i)-.**

quadr(i)-, *kwod-r(i)*, in composition, four: square.—*adjs.* **quad'ric**, of the second degree; **quadricentennial** (*kwod-ri-sen-ten'i-əl*; modelled on centennial), lasting four hundred years: once in four hundred years.—*n.* **quadriceps** (*kwod'ri-seps*; L. *caput*, *-itis*, head), the great thigh muscle that extends the leg (from its four insertions).—*adj.* **quadricipital** (*-sip'i-tl*).—*ns.* **quadricone** (*kwod'ri-kōn*), a quadric cone, or (*archit.*).—*n.* **quadriparti'tion**.—*n.* **quadriplegia** (*kwod-ri-plēj'*(*i*)*ə*, *plēj'yə*; Gr. *plēgē*, a blow), paralysis of both arms and both legs.—*n.* and *adj.* **quadripleg'ic**.—*ns.* **quadrireme** (*kwod'ri-rēm*; L. *rēmus*, an oar), an ancient ship with four sets of oars; **quadrisection** (*kwod-ri-sek'shən*; L. *sectiō*, *-ōnis*, cutting), division into four equal parts; **quadrisyllable** (*kwod-ri-sil'ə-bl*), a tetrasyllable.—*adj.* **quadrisyllab'ic**.—*adj.* **quadrivalent** (*kwod-riv'ə-lənt*, or *-vā'lənt*), having a valency of four.—*ns.* **quadriv'alence** (or *-vā'*); **quadrivium** (*kwod-riv'i-əm*; L., the place where four roads meet—*via*, a way), in mediaeval education, the four branches of mathematics (arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, music).—*adj.* **quadriv'ial**.—**complete quadrilateral**, a figure consisting of four straight lines intersecting in six points or vertices. [L. *quadri-*—*quattuor*, four.]

quadriliteral . . . quadrivium. See **quadr(i)-**.

quadrille, *kwə-dril'* or *kə-*, *n.* one of four groups of horsemen (or others): a square dance for four couples or more, in five movements: music for such a dance.—*v.i.* to dance quadrilles.—*n.* **quadrill'er**. [Fr.,—Sp. *cuadrilla*, a troop, app.—*cuadra*—L. *quadra*, a square.]

quadrille, *kwə-dril'* or *kə-*, *n.* a four-handed game with 40 cards, not unlike ombre.—*v.i.* to play quadrille. [Fr., perh.—Sp. *cuatrillo*, the game of quadrille, or *cuartillo*, fourth part.]

quadroon, *kwod-rōōn'*, *n.* the offspring of a mulatto and a white: extended to any analogous cross.—Also **quarteroon'**. [Sp. *cuarterón*—

granted indulgences: a treasurer.—*n.* **quaes'tionary** (*-tyən-ə-ri*; *Scott*), a pardoner.—*adj.* **quaestorial** (*-tō'ri-əl*, *tö'*). — *n.* **quaes'torship**. — *adj.* **quaes'tūary**, money-making: gain-seeking.—*n.* a gain-seeker: a pardoner. [L. *quaestor*, *-ōris*—*quaerěre*, *quaesitum*, to seek.]

quae vide. See **quod (1)**.

quaff, *kwäf*, *kwof*, *v.t.* to drink or drain in large draughts.—*v.i.* to drink largely.—*n.* a draught.—*n.* **quaff'er**. [Origin obscure.]

quaff, *kwäf*, a variant of **quaich**.

quag, *kwag*, *kwog*, *n.* a boggy place, esp. one that quakes underfoot.—*n.* **quagg'iness**.—*adj.* **quagg'y**. [Cf. **quake**.]

quagga, *kwag'ə*, *n.* an extinct S. African wild ass (*Equus quagga*), less fully striped than the zebras, to which it was related. [Perh. Hottentot *quacha*.]

quagmire, *kwag'mīr*, or *kwog'*, *n.* wet, boggy ground that yields or quakes under the feet.—*v.t.* to entangle, as in a quagmire.—*adj.* **quag'miry**. [App. **quag**, **mire**.]

quahog, **quahaug**, *kwō'hog*, *-hōg*, *kwə-hog'*, *-hōg'*, *n.* an edible Venus mollusc (*Venus mercenaria*) of the N. American Atlantic coast—also known as round clam: also *Cyprina islandica* (*black quahog*).—Also **cohog**. [Narraganset Ind. *poquauhock*.]

quaich, **quaigh**, *kwāhh*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a drinking-cup, usually of staves and hoops. [Gael. *cuach*, a cup.]

Quai d'Orsay, *kā dōr-sā*, the French Foreign Office. [Name of a quay on the Seine faced by abate: to reduce the strength of: to vary: to prove, confirm (*Scots law*).—*v.i.* to take the necessary steps to fit oneself for a certain position, activity, or practice:—*pr.p.* qual′ifying; *pa.p.* and *pa.t.* qual′ified.—*adj.* qual′ifiable (*-fī-ə-bl*).—*n.* qualification (*-fi-kā′shən*), qualifying: distinctive quality: modification: restriction: that which qualifies: a quality that fits a person for a place, etc.: an accomplishment (*obs.*): a necessary condition: the attaching of quality, or the distinction of affirmative and negative, to a term (*log.*).—*adj.* and *n.* qual′ificātive.—*n.* qual′ificātor (*R.C.*), one who prepares ecclesiastical causes for trial.—*adj.* qual′ificātory.—*adj.* qual′ified (*fīd*), fitted: competent: having the necessary qualification: modified: limited.—*adv.* qual′ifiedly (*-fīd-li*).—*n.* qual′ifier (*-fī-ər*).—*n.* and *adj.* qual′ifying. [Fr. *qualifier* or L.L. *quālificāre*—L. *quālis*, of what sort, *facĕre*, to make.]

qualis ab incepto, *kwā′lis ab in-sep′tō, kwä′lis ab in-kep′tō*, (L.) as from the beginning.

quality, *kwol′i-ti*, *n.* that which makes a thing what it is: nature: character: kind: property: attribute: social status: high social status: persons of the upper class collectively: grade of goodness: excellence: profession, esp. (*Shak.*) the actor's profession: manner (*Shak.*): skill, accomplishment: timbre, that character of a sound that depends on the overtones present, distinguished from loudness and pitch: the

syllable: extension (*log.*): the character of a proposition as universal or particular: anything which can be increased, divided, or measured: proportion (*Shak.*).—*adj.* quan′titātive (less justifiably quan′titive), relating to, or concerned with, quantity, esp. opp. to *qualitative*.—*adv.* quan′titātively.—**quantity surveyor**, one who estimates quantities required, obtains materials, evaluates work done, etc.—**unknown quantity**, a quantity whose mathematical value is not known: a factor, person or thing whose importance or influence cannot be foreseen (*fig.*). [O.Fr. *quantité*—L. *quantitās, -tātis*—*quantus*, how much.]

quantivalence, *kwon-tiv′ə-ləns*, or *-ti-vā′ləns*, *n.* valency.—*adj.* quantiv′alent (or *-vā′*). [L. *quantus*, how much—*valēns, -entis*, pr.p. of *valēre*, to be worth.]

quantometer, *kwon-tom′i-tər*, *n.* an instrument that shows by spectrographical analysis the percentages of the various elements present in a metallic sample. [L. *quantus*, how much, meter.]

quantum, *kwon′təm*, *n.* quantity: amount: a naturally fixed minimum amount of some entity which is such that all other amounts of that entity occurring in physical processes in nature are integral multiples thereof (*phys.*):—*pl.* quan′ta.—*v.t.* quan′tise, -ize, to express in terms of quanta or in accordance with the quantum theory.—**quantum number**, any of a set of violently: to fall out: to disagree violently.—*v.t.* to call in question (*obs.*): to object to (*obs.*): to chide (now *Scot.*): to bring, render, by quarrelling:—*pr.p.* **quarr'elling**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **quarr'elled**.—*n.* **quarr'eller**.—*n.* and *adj.* **quarr'elling**.—*adjs.* **quarr'ellous** (*Shak.*), quarrelsome; **quarr'elsome**, disposed to quarrel.—*adv.* **quarr'elsomely**.—*n.* **quarr'elsomeness**.—**quarrel with one's bread and butter**, to act in a way prejudicial to one's means of subsistence; **take up a quarrel** (*Shak.*), to settle a dispute. [O.Fr. *querele*—L. *querēla*—*queri*, *questus*, to complain.]

quarrender, **quarender**, *kwor'ən-dər*, **quarantine**, **quarenden**, **quarrington**, *-ən-tin*, *-dən*, *-ing-tən*, (*S.W.England*) *n.* a kind of red apple. [Origin unknown.]

quarry, *kwor'i*, *n.* an open excavation for building-stone, slate, etc.: any source of building-stone, etc.: a great mass of stone or rock (*obs.*): a source from which information can be extracted. —*v.t.* to dig from, or as from, a quarry: to cut into or cut away:—*pr.p.* **quarr'ying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **quarr'ied**.—*adj.* **quarr'iable**.—*n.* **quarr'ier**, a quarryman.—**quarr'yman**, one who works in a quarry; **quarr'ymaster**, the owner of a quarry; **quarr'y-sap**, **quarr'y-water**, the water in the pores of unquarried or newly quarried stone. [L.L. *quareia*, for *quadrāria*—L. *quadrāre*, to square.]

quarry, *kwor'i*, *n.* a deer's entrails given on a hide, to the dogs (*obs.*): a hawk's reward for a kill: a bird flown at by a hawk: a hunted animal: prey: a victim: a hunter's heap of dead game: a heap of corpses (*Shak.*): (*Shak*

hence, to drive to the side of the road, or from side to side.—In composition, **quar'ter-**, *adjectivally*, one-fourth part (of); *adverbially*, to the extent of one-fourth.—*n.* **quar'terage**, a quarterly payment: quarters, lodging.—*adjs.* **quar'tered**; **quar'tering**, sailing nearly before the wind: striking on the quarter of a ship, as a wind.—*n.* assignment of quarters: a series of small upright posts for forming partitions, lathed and plastered only, or boarded also (*archit.*): the division of a coat by horizontal and vertical lines (*her.*): one of the divisions so formed: the marshalling of coats in these divisions, indicating family alliances: any one of the coats so marshalled.—*adj.* **quar'terly**, relating to a quarter, esp. of a year: recurring, or published, once a quarter: divided into or marshalled in quarters (*her.*).—*adv.* once a quarter: in quarters or quarterings (*her.*).—*n.* a quarterly periodical.—**quar'ter-blood**, offspring of a white and a half-breed.—*adj.* **quar'ter-bound**, having leather or cloth on the back only, not the corners.—**quar'ter-boy**, **quar'ter-jack**, an automaton that strikes the quarter-hours.—*adj.* **quar'ter-bred**, having only one-fourth pure blood, as horses, cattle, etc.—**quar'ter-day**, the first or last day of a quarter, on which rent or interest is paid; **quar'ter-deck**, the part of the deck of a ship abaft the mainmast—used by cabin passengers and by superior officers (and saluted on warships); **quar'ter-decker** (*coll.*), a stickler for naval etiquette; **quar'ter-evil**, **-ill**, black-quarter; **quar'ter-gal-**

French town or city.—**quartier latin** (*la-tē*), the 'Latin quarter' of Paris, on the left bank of the Seine, inhabited by writers, artists and students.

quartile, *kwör'tīl*, *n.* an aspect of planets when their longitudes differ by 90° (*astrol.*): in frequency-distribution, a value such that a fourth, a half, or three-quarters of the numbers under consideration fall below it.—Also *adj.*—**quartile deviation**, the distance between the values below which the last fourth and above which the highest fourth fall. [L. *quārtus*, fourth.]

quarto, *kwör'tō*, *adj.* having the sheet folded into four leaves or eight pages (often written 4to).—*n.* a book of sheets so folded, or of such a size:—*pl.* **quar'tos** (demy quarto, 8¾ × 11¼ in.; medium quarto, 9 × 11½ in.; royal quarto, 10 × 12½ in.).—**small quarto**, a square octavo: a book having eight leaves to a sheet but the shape of a quarto. [L. (*in*) *quārtō*, (in) one-fourth.]

quartodeciman, *kwör-tō-des'i-mən*, *n.* one who celebrated Easter on the 14th of Nisan without regard to the day of the week.—Also *adj.* [L.L. *quartodecimānus*—L. *quārtus decimus*, fourteenth.]

quartz, *kwörts*, *n.* the commonest rock-forming mineral, composed of silica, occurring in hexagonal crystals (clear and colourless when pure) or crypto-crystalline.—*adj.* of quartz.—*adj.* **quartzif'erous**, quartz-bearing.—*n.* **quartz'ite**, a metamorphosed sandstone with the grains welded together.—*adjs.* **quartzitic** (*-it'ik*), of or

-ten'ər-i, *-sen'-tin-*, *n.* a quadringenary or 400th anniversary, or its celebration. [L. *quater*, four times.]

quaternary, *kwo-tûr'nər-i*, *adj.* consisting of four: by fours: in fours: of the fourth order: based on four: with four variables: (*cap.*; *geol.*) Post-Tertiary.—*n.* the number four: a set of four: (*cap.*; *geol.*) the Post-Tertiary era or group of strata (Pleistocene and Recent).—*adj.* **quater'nate**, in sets of four.—*n.* **quater'nion**, a set or group of four: in mathematics, the operation of changing one vector into another, or the quotient of two vectors, depending on four geometrical elements and expressible by an algebraical quadrinomial: (in *pl.*) a calculus concerned with this, invented by Sir William Rowan Hamilton (1805-65).—*adj.* **quater'nion'd** (*Milt.*), divided into groups of four.—*ns.* **quater'nionist**, a student of quaternions; **quatern'ity**, fourfoldness: a set of four: a fourfold godhead. [L. *quaternī*, four by four.]

quatorze, *kə-törz'*, *n.* the four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens in piquet, counting 14.—*n.* **quatorzain** (*kat'ər-zān*, *kät-ör'zān*), a stanza or poem of fourteen lines. [Fr. *quatorze*, *quatorzaine*.]

quatrain, *kwot'rān*, *n.* a stanza of four lines usually rhyming alternately. [Fr.]

quatrefoil, *kat'ər-foil*, or *kat'rə-foil*, *n.* a four-petalled flower or leaf of four leaflets: an open-work design or ornament divided by cusps into or (*fig.*) anything that is pre-eminent in excellence, beauty, etc.: a sexually functional female social insect: female cat: male homosexual adopting female role (*slang*): a playing-card bearing the figure of a queen, in value next below a king: in chess, a piece that can be moved any distance in any straight line: a size of roofing-slate, 3 feet by 2.—*v.t.* to make a queen of: to substitute a queen (or other piece) for: to rule as queen: to supply with a queen: to play the queen (with *it*).—*ns.* queen′craft, craft or policy on the part of a queen; queen′dom, queenhood: the realm of a queen; queen′hood, the state of being a queen; queen′ing, an apple, of various varieties; queen′ite, a queen's partisan; queen′let, a petty queen.—*adjs.* queen′less; queen′-like, like a queen.—*n.* queen′liness.—*adj.* queen′ly, becoming or suitable to a queen: like a queen.—*adv.* in the manner of a queen.—*n.* queen′ship, the state, condition or dignity of a queen.—queen′-bee, a fertile female bee: a woman who dominates her associates: a woman in an important business position: a senior female secretary; queen′-con′sort, the wife of a reigning king; queen′-dow′ager, a king's widow; queen′-moth′er, a queen-dowager that is mother of the reigning king or queen: a queen or queen-bee that is a mother; queen′-of-the-mead′ow(s), the meadowsweet; queen′-post, one of two upright posts in a trussed roof, resting upon the tie-beam, and supporting the principal rafters; queen′-rē′gent, a queen who reigns as regent; queen′-reg′nant,

Quelea, *kwē′li-ə*, *n.* a genus of African weaver-birds, very destructive to crops. [From African name.]

quell, *kwel*, *v.t.* to kill (*obs.*): to extinguish: to crush: subdue: to disconcert, to abash (*Spens.*).—*v.i.* to die, perish (*Spens.*): to subside, abate (*Spens.*).—*ns.* quell, slaying (*Shak.*): power of quelling (*Keats*); quell′er, one who quells or crushes: a slayer. [O.E. *cwellan*, to kill, causal of *cwelan*, to die; cf. quail (vb.).]

queme, *kwēm*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to please, suit, fit. [O.E. *cwēman*; Ger. *bequem*, fit.]

quench, *kwen(t)sh*, *v.t.* to put out: to put out the flame, light, or sight of: to stop (a discharge of electrically charged particles): to cool with liquid: to slake: to damp down: to put an end to: to put to silence: to destroy: to extinguish hope, etc., in (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to be extinguished: to die down: to lose zeal: to subside in passion, grow cold (*Shak.*).—*n.* quenching.—*adj.* quench′able.—*n.* quench′er, one who, or that which, quenches: a draught or drink.—*n.* and *adj.* quench′ing.—*adj.* quench′less, not to be extinguished.—*adv.* quench′lessly.—quenched spark, an oscillatory spark discharge extinguished after the first few oscillations. [O.E. *cwencan*, found only in the compound *ācwencan*, to quench, causative of *cwincan* (*ācwincan*); cf. Old Fris. *kwinka*, to go out.]

quenelle, *kə-nel′*, *n.* a forcemeat ball of chicken, veal, or the like. [Fr.]

quep, *kwep*, (*Scott*) *interj.* erroneously subjection to examination: examination by torture (*hist.*): objection, demur: doubt: the measure to be voted upon: vaguely, a relevant matter.—*v.t.* to put questions to: to call to account: to examine by questions: to inquire: to inquire concerning: to throw doubt upon: to regard as doubtful: to challenge, take exception to.—*v.i.* to ask questions: to inquire: to discuss, converse (*Shak.*).—*adj.* **quest'ionable**, that may be questioned: doubtful: uncertain: open to suspicion: possibly dishonest, improper, immoral, etc.: such as questions may be put to, not unwilling to be conversed with (*Shak.*).—*n.* **quest'ionableness.**—*adv.* **quest'ionably.**—*adj.* **quest'ionary**, asking questions: in the form of questions.—*n.* an asker of questions: a questionnaire: a quaestionary (see **quaestor**).—*n.* **quest'ioner.**—*n.* and *adj.* **quest'ioning.**—*adv.* **quest'ioningly.**—*n.* **quest'ionist**, a questioner, a doubter: formerly, an undergraduate in his last term before proceeding to a degree.—*adj.* **quest'ionless**, unquestioning: beyond question or doubt.—*adv.* certainly.—*n.* **questionnaire** (*kwes-chən-ār'*, *kes-tē-on-er'*), a series of questions: a prepared set of written questions, for purposes of compilation or comparison.—**ques'tion-begg'ing**, begging the question (see **beg**).—Also *adj.*—**ques'tion-mark**, a point of interrogation; **ques'tion-mas'ter**, one who presides at a gathering whose purpose is the putting and answering of questions.—**at question**, questionable, open to question; **in question**, under

quickset: active: mobile: piercing.—*adv.* without delay: rapidly: soon.—*n.* the living (*arch.*): a living thing (*Spens.*): a living plant, esp. hawthorn in a hedge (also collectively): the life (*arch.*): the living flesh (*arch.*): the sensitive parts, esp. under the nails: the tenderest feelings. —*v.t.* **quick'en**, to give life to: to stimulate: to impart energy or liveliness to: to invigorate: to revive: to accelerate.—*v.i.* to become alive or lively: to revive: to be stimulated: to reach the stage in pregnancy when the mother becomes conscious of the movement of the child: to move faster.—*n.* **quick'ener.**—*n.* and *adj.* **quick'ening.**—*n.* **quick'ie** (*coll.*), something that takes, or is to be done in, a short time, e.g. a film, quiz question, crossword, etc.—*adv.* **quick'ly.**—*n.* **quick'ness.**—*adjs.* **quick'-an'swered** (*Shak.*), quick at answering; **quick'-born**, born alive; **quick'-change**, quick in making a change, esp. (of a performer) in appearance; **quick'-conceiv'ing**, quick at understanding; **quick'-eyed**, having acute sight or lively eyes; **quick'-fire**, **-firing**, designed to allow a quick succession of shots.—**quick'-firer**; **quick'-freeze**, very rapid freezing of food so that its natural qualities are unimpaired.—Also *v.*—*adj.* **quick'-frozen.**—**quick'-hedge**, a hedge of living plants; **quick'-lime**, unslaked lime (CaO); **quick'-lunch**, a snack served promptly.—Also *adj.*—**quick'-match**, cotton thread impregnated with an inflammable mixture; **quick'sand**, a loose

quiddle, *kwid'l*, (*dial.*) *v.i.* to trifle.—*ns.* **quidd'le**, a fastidious person; **quidd'ler.**

quidnunc, *kwid'nungk*, *n.* a newsmonger. [L. *quid nunc?*, what now?]

quid pro quo, *kwid prō kwō*, (L.) something for something: something given or taken as equivalent to another, often as retaliation: action or fact of giving or receiving thus.

quiesce, *kwī-es'*, *v.i.* to quiet down: to become silent (as a Hebrew consonant).—*ns.* **quiesc'ence, quiesc'ency**, rest: inactivity: silence of a consonant.—*adj.* **quiesc'ent**, resting: not sounded: inactive: still.—*adv.* **quiesc'ently.** [L. *quiēscĕre*, to rest.]

quiet, *kwī'ət*, *adj.* at rest: calm: undisturbed: unaccompanied by disturbance: without loudness, gaudiness, ostentation, formality, or obtrusiveness of any kind: still: without bustle or restlessness: without much activity: peaceable: gentle: inoffensive.—*n.* rest: repose: calm: stillness: peace: freedom from noise or disturbance.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become quiet.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **qui'eten**, to quiet.—*n.* and *adj.* **qui'etening.**—*n.* **qui'eter.**—*n.* and *adj.* **qui'eting.** —*ns.* **qui'etism**, mental tranquillity: the doctrine that religious perfection on earth consists in passive and uninterrupted contemplation of the Deity; **qui'etist.**—*adj.* **quietist'ic.**—*n.* and *adj.* **quī'etive**, sedative.—*adv.* **qui'etly.**—*n.* **qui'etness.** —*adj.* **qui'etsome** (*Spens.*), undisturbed.—*n.* **qui'etude**, quietness.—**on the quiet** (or **Q.T.**; *slang*)

to stitch in: to seam like a quilt: to cover with interlaced cord: to thrash.—*adj.* **quilt'ed.**—*ns.* **quilt'er**, a person or machine that makes quilting; **quilt'ing**, the act of making a quilt: that which is quilted: a cloth for making quilts: a cloth with a pattern like a quilt: a covering of rope-yarn: a thrashing with a rope's end.—**quilt'ing-bee**, a gathering of women to help one in quilting a counterpane, combined with social amusement; **quilt'ing-cott'on**, cotton wadding; **quilt'ing-frame**, an adjustable frame for holding a fabric for quilting. [O.Fr. *cuilte* (Fr. *couette*)—L. *culcita*, a cushion.]

quin, *kwin*, *n.* short for quintuplet.

quina, kina, china, *kē'nə*, *n.* cinchona bark: any tree yielding it: quinine.—Also **quinaquina, kinakina, chinachina** (*kē-nä-kē'nə*), **quinquina** (*kin-* or *king-kē'nə*, *kwing-kwī'nə*).—*adj.* **quinic** (*kwin'ik*).—**quinic acid**, an acid got from cinchona bark. [Sp. *quina*, *quinaquina*—Quechua *kina*, *kina-kina*, *kinkina*, bark.]

quinary, *kwī'nər-i*, *adj.* fivefold: by fives: in fives: of the fifth order: based on five: with five variables.—*adj.* **qui'nate**, in sets of five: with five leaflets arising at one point. [L. *quinī*, five by five.]

quince, *kwins*, *n.* a golden, globose or pear-shaped, fragrant, acid fruit, good for jellies, marmalade, etc., or the tree or shrub (*Cydonia oblonga*), akin to pear and apple, that bears it: extended to the near-allied *Japanese quince* (see japonica) and to rows; quinquefoliate (*kwin-kwi-fō'li-āt*; L. *folium*, leaf), with five leaflets.—*n.* quinquennium (*kwin-kwen'i-əm*; L. *annus*, year), a period of five years:—*pl.* quinquenn'ia.—Also (*irreg.*) quinquenn'iad.—*adj.* quinquenn'ial, occurring once in five years: lasting five years.—*n.* a fifth anniversary or its celebration.—*adv.* quinquenn'ially.—*n.* quinquereme (*kwin'kwi-rēm*; L. *rēmus*, an oar), an ancient ship with five sets of oars.—*adj.* quinquevalent (*kwin-kwev'ə-lənt* or *-kwi-vā'*), having a valency of five.—*n.* quinquev'alence (or *-vā'*). [L. *quinque*, five.]

Quinquagesima, *kwin-kwə-jes'i-mə*, *n.* Shrove Sunday (also Quinquagesima Sunday)—apparently as fifty days before Easter Sunday (both counted).—*adj.* quinquages'imal, of the number fifty: of fifty days. [L *quinquāgēsimus*, *-a*, *-um*, fiftieth; cf. quadragesima, sexagesima, septuagesima.]

quinque-, quinquennium, etc. See quinqu-.

quinquina. See quina.

quinsy, *kwin'zi*, *n.* suppurative tonsillitis.—quin'sy-berry, the blackcurrant; quins'y-wort, squinancy-wort. [L.L. *quinancia*—Gr. *kynanchē*; see cynanche.]

quint, *kwint*, *n.* a fifth (*mus.*): an organ-stop a fifth above the foundation stops: the E string of a violin: (*kint*; old-fashioned *kent*) a sequence of five cards in piquet.—quint'-ma'jor, ace to ten; quint'-mi'nor, knave to seven. [Fr. *quinte*—L. *quintus*, *-a*, *-um*, fifth.]

quint-, *kwint-*, in composition, fifth. [L. *quintus*,

object being to count as nearly to fifteen as possible without going above it. [Fr., fifteen.]

quip, *kwip*, *n.* a short, clever remark, a repartee: a gibe: a quibble: a fanciful jest or action: a knick-knack.—*v.i.* to utter quips.—*v.t.* to assail with quips.—*adj.* quipp'ish. [Perh. from obs. *quippy*, which may be—L. *quippe*, forsooth.]

quipu, *kē'pōō*, *n.* a mnemonic contrivance of knotted cords used by the ancient Peruvians—depending on order, colour, and kind.—Also quip'o. [Quechua *quipu*, knot.]

quire, *kwīr*, *n.* formerly, four sheets of paper or parchment folded together in eight leaves; later, the twentieth part of a ream, twenty-four sheets, each having a single fold: a (quire-filling) book or poem (*obs.*; also quair, *kwār*).—*v.t.* to fold in quires. [O.Fr. *quaier* (Fr. *cahier*), prob. from L.L. *quaternum*, a set of four sheets—L. *quattuor*, four.]

quire, *kwīr*, *n.* obs. spelling of choir.—*n.* quirister (*kwir'*), chorister.

Quirinus, *kwi-rī'nəs*, L. *kwi-rē'nōōs*, *n.* an Italic god of war, etc., afterwards identified with the deified Romulus—*n.* Quirinal (*kwir'in-əl*), one of the hills of Rome: the Italian government, as opposed to the Vatican (from the palace on the hill).—*n.pl.* Quirinalia (*kwir-i-nā'li-a*), a festival held in honour of Quirinus, on 17th February. [L. *Quirīnus*.]

Quirites, *kwi-rī'tēz*, *kwi-rē'tās*, *n.pl.* the citizens of ancient Rome in their civil capacity. [L. *Quirītēs*, orig. the Samnite people of *Cures*

quitch, *kwich*, *n*. couch-grass.—Also **quitch′-grass**. [O.E. *cwice*; cf. couch-grass, quick (2).]

quitch. Same as quich.

quite. See quit.

quite (*Spens.* **quight**), *kwit*, *adv*. completely, wholly, entirely: enough fully to justify the use of the word or phrase qualified: exactly, indeed, yes (*coll.*; often **quite so**). [quit.]

quitter, quittor, *kwit′ər*, *n*. pus: a fistulous sore on a horse's hoof. [Poss. O.Fr. *quiture*, cooking—L. *coctūra*.]

quiver, *kwiv′ər*, (*Shak.*) *adj*. nimble, active. [M.E. *cwiver*—O.E. *cwifer*, found in the adverbial form *cwiferlice*, zealously.]

quiver, *kwiv′ər*, *n*. a case for arrows.—*adv*. **quiv′ered**, furnished with a quiver: sheathed, as in a quiver.—*n*. **quiv′erful** (*fig.*), a large family (Psalms cxxvii. 5). [O.Fr. *cuivre*; prob. Gmc. in origin; cf. O.H.G. *kohhar* (Ger. *kocher*), O.E. *cocer*.]

quiver, *kwiv′ər*, *v.i.* to shake with slight and tremulous motion: to tremble: to shiver.—*ns*. **quiv′er, quiv′ering**.—*adv*. **quiv′eringly**.—*adj*. **quiv′erish**. [Perh. conn. quiver (1).]

qui vive, *kē vēv*, *n*. alert. [From the French sentry's challenge, lit. (long) live who?—*qui*, who, *vive*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *vivre*, to live—L. *vīvěre*.]

quixotic, *kwīks-ot′ik*, *adj*. like Don *Quixote*, the knight-errant in the great romance of Cervantes (1547-1616), extravagantly romantic in ideals or chivalrous in action: (of ideals, actions) absurdly generous and unselfish.—*adv*. **quixot′ically**.—*ns*. **quix′otism; quix′otry**.

wedge: to secure, or raise by wedging. [See coin.]

quoist, *kwoist*. See queest.

quoit, *koit*, *kwoit*, *n*. a heavy flat ring for throwing as near as possible to a hob or pin: a dolmen cover: a dolmen: (in *pl*., treated as *sing.*) the game played with quoits.—*v.i.* to play at quoits.—*v.t.* to throw like a quoit.—*n*. **quoit′er**. [Origin obscure.]

quo jure?, *kwō jōō′rē*, *yōō′re*, (L.) by what right?

quondam, *kwon′dam*, *adj*. former. [L., formerly.]

Quonset hut, *kwon′set*, the U.S. equivalent of the Nissen hut. [Trademark.]

quooke, *kwōōk* (*Spens.*), *pa.t.* of quake.

quop, *kwop*, (*obs.* or *dial.*) *v.i.* to throb. [M.E. *quappe*; imit.]

quorum, *kwō′*, *kwō′rəm*, *n*. orig. a number of specially named justices of the peace of whom some must be present before any business could be done: loosely, the whole body of justices: a minimum number of persons necessary for transaction of business in any body. [L. *quōrum*, of whom, from the wording of the commission, of whom we will that you, so-and-so, be one (two, etc.).]

quota, *kwō′tə*, *n*. a proportional share, a part assigned: a regulated quantity of goods allowed by a government to be manufactured, exported, imported, etc.:—*pl*. **quo′tas**.—**quota immigrant**, an immigrant (to the U.S.A.) admitted as one of the yearly quota allowed to his country of origin, as opposed to a non-quota immigrant (as child, wife, of resident citizen). [L. *quota* (*pars*), the how manieth (part)

[redacted]

quotition, *kwō-tish′ən*, *n.* division regarded as repeated subtraction or measuring. [From L. *quot*.]

quotum, *kwō′təm*, *n.* quota. [L. neut. of *quotus*; see quota.]

quo warranto, *kwō wo-ran′tō*, *n.* a writ calling upon one to show by what warrant he holds or claims a franchise or office. [L.L. *quō warrantō* (abl.), by what warrant.]

Qurân, *ko͞o-rän′*, *n.* Same as Koran.

fāte, fär; mē, hûr (her)*; mīne; mōte, för; mūte; mo͞on, fo͝ot; dhen* (then)

R

R, r, *är*, *n.* the eighteenth letter in our alphabet —the 'dog letter', from the trilling (evanescent in Southern England) of the tip of the tongue: as a mediaeval numeral, R = 80; $\bar{\mathrm{R}}$ = 80,000: r is the abbrev. for röntgen unit.—R months, the time when oysters are in season (from the spelling of the names of the months from September to April); the three R's, reading, writing, and arithmetic. [L. *er.*]

Ra, *rä*, *n.* the Egyptian sun-god.

rabanna, *rə-ban'ə*, *n.* a Madagascan raffia fabric. [Malagasy.]

rabat, rabatte, *rə-bat'*, (*geom.*) *v.t.* to rotate into coincidence with another plane.—*ns.* rabatt'ing; rabat'ment, rabatte'ment. [Fr. *rabattre*, to lower.]

rabato, *rə-bä'tō.* Same as rebato.—*n.* rabatine (*rab'ə-tēn*; *Scott*), a low collar.

rabbet, *rab'it*, *n.* a groove cut to receive an edge. —*v.t.* to groove: to join by a rabbet:—*pr.p.* rabb'eting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rabb'eted.—rabb'eting machine', -plane, -saw; rabb'et-joint. [Fr. *rabat*—*rabattre*, to beat back.]

rabbi (*cap.* when prefixed), *rab'ī*, rabbin, *rab'in*, *n.* a Jewish expounder or doctor of the law: —*pl.* rabb'is, rabb'ins.—*n.* rabb'inate, the dignity

or student of François *Rabelais* (d. 1553 or 1554). —*adj.* of or like Rabelais: extravagantly humorous: robustly outspoken: (loosely) coarsely indecent.—*n.* Rabelais'ianism.

rabi, *rub'ē*, *n.* the spring grain harvest in India. [Ar. *rabi'*, spring.]

rabid, *rab'id*, *adj.* raging: fanatical: affected with rabies.—*adj.* rab'ic, of rabies.—*adv.* rab'idly.—*ns.* rabid'ity, rab'idness; rabies (*rā'bēz*, *-bi-ēz*, or *ra'*), the disease called hydrophobia, caused by a virus transmitted by the bite of an infected animal. [L. *rabidus* (adj.), *rabiēs* (n.)— *rabĕre*, to rave.]

raca, *rä'ka*, (*B.*) *adj.* worthless. [Chaldee *rēkā* (a term of reproach).]

rac(c)ahout, *rak'ə-hōōt*, *n.* acorn meal. [Fr.,— Ar. *rāqaut*.]

raccoon, racoon, *rə-kōōn'*, *n.* an American animal (*Procyon lotor*, or other species) related to the bears: its fur.—raccoon'-berry, *Podophyllum*; raccoon'-dog, a raccoon-like wild dog (*Nyctereutes*) of Eastern Asia. [From an Amer. Ind. name.]

race, *rās*, *n.* the descendants of a common ancestor: esp. those who inherit a common set of characteristics: such a set of descendants.

for racing; **race′-meet′ing** (see meeting); **race′-way**, a mill-race; **ra′cing-bit**, light jointed ring-bit. [O.N. *rās*; O.E. *rǣs*.]

race, *rās*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a rootstock of ginger. [O.Fr *rais*—L. *rādix*, *-icis*, a root.]

race, *rās*, also **ratch**, *rach*, *n.* a white streak down a beast's face. [Origin unknown.]

race, *rās*, *v.t.* to scratch: to raze (*Spens.*): to erase (*Spens.*): to slash (*Shak.*).—*n.* a cut, slit, scratch. [An otherwise obs. form of raze or rase.]

race, *rās*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to tear away or off, pluck, snatch.—Also **rase** (*Shak.*). [O.Fr. *arrachier*.]

raceme, *ra-*, *rə-*, *rā-sēm′*, *ras′ēm*, *n.* an indefinite inflorescence in which stalked flowers are borne in acropetal succession on an unbranched main stalk: a similar group of sporangia.—*n.* **racema′tion** (*ras-i-mā′shən*), a gleaning or gathering of grapes: a residue: a cluster or bunch of grapes or of anything else.—*adjs.* **racemed′** (or *ras′*, *rās′*), in or having racemes; **racemic** (*ra-sē′mik*, *-sem′ik*), applied to an acid obtained from a certain kind of grape, an optically inactive form of tartaric acid: hence applied to similar compounds of dextrorotatory and laevorotatory enantiomorphs.—*n.* **racemisā′tion**, **-z-**, a changing into a racemic form.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **rac′emise**, **-ize**.—*n.* **rac′emism**, the quality of being racemic.—*adj.* **racemose** (*ras′i-mōs*), of the nature of or like a raceme: of, in, or having racemes: like a bunch of grapes. [L. *racēmus*, a bunch of grapes.]

rache, also **rach**, **ratch**, *rach*, *n.* a dog that hunts by scent. [O.E *racc*, setter; O.N. *rakki*.]

rachis, sometimes **rhachis**, *rā′kis*, *n.* the spine:

straight, Ger. *rack*, rail, *recken*, to stretch; Eng. reach.]

rack, *rak*, *n.* same as wrack, destruction: a crash (*Milt.*).—**rack and ruin**, a state of neglect and collapse. [wrack (1), or O.N. *rek*, wreckage.]

rack, *rak*, *n.* flying cloud (*Shak.*): driving mist: a track: a shallow ford (*Scot.*).—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to drift, to drive. [App. O.N. *rek*, drifting wreckage, or some kindred form; cf. wrack, wreck, wreak; O.E. *wrecan*, to drive.]

rack, *rak*, *v.t.* to draw off from the lees. [Prov. *arracar*—*raca*, husks, dregs.]

rack, *rak*, *n.* the neck and spine of a forequarter of a carcass (*dial.*): a vertebra (*obs.*): a horse's bones.—*n.* **rack′abones** (*U.S.*), a very thin horse, man, etc. [Perh. O.E. *hracca*, occiput.]

rack, *rak*, (now *U.S.*) *n.* a horse's gait at which the legs at the same side move nearly together.—*v.i.* to go in that gait.—*n.* **rack′er**. [Origin obscure.]

rack, *rak*, *n.* aphetic for arrack.—**rack′-punch**.

rack, *rak*, *n.* a young rabbit's skin. [Origin unknown.]

racket, *rak′it*, *n.* a bat with usu. roughly elliptical head, of wood or metal strung with catgut or nylon, for playing tennis, badminton, etc.: a snowshoe of like design: (in *pl.*) a simplified derivative of the old game of tennis, played against an end-wall.—*v.t.* to strike with a racket.—**rack′et-court**, **-ground**; **rack′et-press**; a press for keeping a racket in shape; **rack′et-tail**, a humming-bird with two long racket-shaped feathers.—*adj.* **rack′et-tailed**. [Fr. *raquette*, poss.—Ar. *rāhat*, coll. form of *rāha*, the palm of the a wooden bar used in weaving.—*v.t.* to interweave: to thrash (*Northern*). [A.Fr. *reidele*, rail.]

raddle, *rad'l*, *n.* reddle or ruddle (red ochre). —*v.t.* to colour or mark with red ochre: to rouge coarsely.—*adj.* **radd'led.**—**radd'leman.** [See ruddle.]

raddocke, *rad'ək* (*Shak.*). Same as ruddock.

rade, *rād*. Northern form of rode. [See ride.]

radial, *rā'di-əl*, *adj.* pertaining to a ray or radius: along, in the direction of, a radius or radii: having rays, spokes, or parts diverging from a centre: arranged like spokes or radii: near the radius of the arm.—*n.* a radiating part: a radial artery, nerve, engine, plate, etc.—*ns.* **radiale** (*-ā'li*; L. *ra-di-ä'le*), a wrist-bone in line with the radius:—*pl.* **radia'lia**; **radialisation** (-z-; *rād-yəl-i-zā'shən*).—*v.t.* **ra'dialise, -ize**, to arrange radially.—*n.* **rādiality** (*-al'*), radial symmetry.—*adv.* **rā'dially**, in the manner of radii or of rays.—**radial artery**, the smaller branch of the brachial artery at the elbow; **radial engine**, one with its cylinders radially arranged; **radial symmetry**, symmetry about several planes intersecting in a common axis; **radial velocity**, the component of velocity along the observer's line of sight.—**radial-ply tyre**, tyre in which layers or plies of fabric in the carcass are wrapped in a direction radial to the centre of the wheel. [L.L. *radiālis*—L. *radius*.]

radian, *rā'di-ən*, *n.* a unit of circular measure,

charged ions (*chem.*; sometimes **rad'icle**): (*cap.*) an advocate of radical reform or member of the Radical party.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **rad'icalise, -ize**, to make or become radical.—*ns.* **Rad'icalism**, the principles or spirit of a Radical; **radicality** (*-kal'i-ti*).—*adv.* **rad'ically.**—*n.* **rad'icalness.**—*adjs.* **rad'icant**, rooting from the stem; **rad'icāte**, rooted: deeply rooted: firmly established: fixed.—*v.t.* to root: to plant or fix deeply and firmly.—*adj.* **rad'icāted**, rooted, established.—*ns.* **radicā'tion**, rooting: implanting: rootedness: general character of the root-system; **rad'icel** (*-sel*), a rootlet.—*adjs.* **rad'icellose**; **radicicolous** (*-sik'ə-ləs*), inhabiting, or parasitic on, roots; **radiciform** (*rə-dis'*), like a root; **radiciv'orous**, root-eating.—*n.* **rad'icle**, a little root: the part of a seed that becomes the root: a rhizoid: a radical (*chem.*).—*adj.* **radic'ūlar**, pertaining to a radicle, a rootlet, or the root of a tooth, nerve, etc.—*n.* **rad'icūle.**—*adj.* **radic'ulose**, having many rootlets or rhizoids.—**radical axis**, the locus of a point of equal potency with respect to two circles. [L. *rādix*, *-icis*, a root.]

radio-, *rā-di-ō-*, in composition (most terms can be spelt as one word, a hyphenated word, or two words), rays, radiation, radium, radius: radio, wireless: (of product or isotope) radioactive, as **rādio-actin'ium**, **rādio-tho'rium**, both isotopes of thorium, **rādio-el'ement** (*chem.*).—*n.* **rā'dio**, wireless communication: a wireless re-pill, a capsule which may be swallowed containing a tiny radio transmitter that will send out information about bodily processes; **radios'copy**, examination by X-rays, etc.—*v.t.* **radiosen'sitise, -ize**, to make (e.g. cancer cells) more radiosensitive.—*adj.* **radiosen'sitive**, quickly injured or changed by radiation.—*ns.* **radio sonde** (Fr. *sonde*, plummet, probe), apparatus for ascertaining atmospheric conditions at great heights, consisting of a hydrogen-filled balloon, radio transmitter(s), etc.; **radio star**, a discrete source of radio waves in outer space, generally corresponding with no visual object and known only by radio-astronomy; **radio-strontium**, a radioactive isotope of strontium, esp. strontium-90; **rā'diotel'egram, rā'diotel'egraph, -teleg'raphy, rā'diotel'ephone, -teleph'ony**, wireless telegraph, telephone, etc.; **radio telescope**, an apparatus for the reception in radio-astronomy of radio waves from outer space; **rādiotherapeut'ics, -ther'apy**, treatment of disease by radiation, as by X-rays, etc.; **radio wave**, an electromagnetic wave of radio frequency. [L. *rădius*, a rod, spoke, radius, ray.]

Radiolaria, *rā-di-ō-lā'ri-a*, *n.pl.* an order of marine Protozoa with fine radial pseudopodia. —*adj.* **radiola'rian**.—Also *n.*—**radiolarian ooze**, a deep-sea deposit in which the siliceous skeletons of Radiolaria predominate. [L.L. *radiolus*, dim. of L. *rădius*, radius.]

radish, *rad'ish*, *n.* a cruciferous plant, *Raphanus sativus* or other member

raff, *raf*, *n.* riff-raff: one of the riff-raff: a rakish, flashy, or blackguardly fellow.—*adj.* raffish.—*adj.* **raff'ish**, rakish: flashy.—*adv.* **raff'ishly**.—*n.* **raff'ishness**. [Cf. riff-raff.]

raffia, *raf'i-ə*, *n.* the Raphia palm or its leaf-bast. [Raphia.]

raffinose, *raf'i-nōs*, *n.* a trisaccharide sugar.—*n.* **raff'inate**, liquid left after a desired solute has been extracted. [Fr. *raffiner*, to refine.]

raffle, *raf'l*, *n.* an old dicing game, the stakes going to the thrower of a pair-royal: a lottery for an article.—*v.t.* to dispose of by raffle.—*v.i.* to engage in a raffle.—*n.* **raff'ler**. [Fr. *rafle*, a pair-royal.]

raffle, *raf'l*, *n.* a rabble: riff-raff: lumber: rubbish: a jumble: a tangle. [Cf. raff.]

raffle, *raf'l*, *v.t.* to notch: to crumple. [Ety. dub.]

Rafflesia, *raf-lē'zi-a*, *n.* a genus (giving name to the family **Rafflesiā'ceae**, akin to the birthwort family) of parasitic plants in Sumatra, Java, etc., one species having the largest known flowers, a yard across, carrion-scented, the rest of the plant reduced to threads within the tissues of its host-plant. [Named after Sir T. Stamford *Raffles* (1781-1826), British governor in Sumatra (1818), who sent it to Brown, the botanist.]

raft, *räft*, (*U.S.*) *n.* a crowd: a miscellaneous lot. [raff.]

raft, *räft*, *n.* a flat floating mass of logs or other material (ice, vegetation, etc.): a flat structure made of rags: a slattern; **rag′-dust**, finely divided rags, used for making flock-paper; **rag′-fair′**, an old-clothes market: a kit inspection (*mil. slang*); **ragg′ed-la′dy**, *Nigella damascena*; **ragg′ed-Rob′in**, a campion (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*) with deep-cleft petals; **ragged school**, a voluntary school for destitute children (*hist.*); **ragged staff** (*her.*), a stick with branch stubs; **rag′man**, a man who collects or deals in rags: the devil; **rag′-mon′ey** (*slang*), paper money; **rag′-paper**, paper made from rags; **rag′-picker**, one who collects rags from bins, heaps, etc.; **rag′-tag**, the rabble (also **ragg′le-tagg′le**); **rag′time**, a form of music of American Negro origin, highly syncopated in the melody: tune, song, or dance in ragtime; **rag′timer**; **rag trade**, the trade concerned with designing, making and selling clothes; **rag′weed**, ragwort: any species of the composite genus *Ambrosia* (*U.S.*); **rag′wheel**, a toothed wheel: a polishing-wheel made of cloth disks clamped together; **rag′-woman**; **rag′-wool**, shoddy; **rag′worm**, a pearly white burrowing marine worm (*Nephthys caeca*), used as bait by fisherman; **rag′wort**, a common coarse yellow-headed composite weed (*Senecio jacobaea*) of pastures: any similar species of the genus with long rays (from the cut leaves).—**rag-tag and bobtail**, riff-raff. [O.E. *ragg*, inferred from the adj. *raggig*, shaggy; O.N. *rögg*, shagginess, tuft.]

rag, ragg, *rag*, *n.* a rough hard stone of various kinds, esp. one breaking in slabs: a large rough

logue (*obs.*): a document with pendent seals (*obs.*): a rigmarole (*obs. Scot.*).—**Ragman Rolls**, a collection of instruments by which the Scottish nobles, etc., subscribed allegiance to Edward I. [Origin obscure.]

ragman. See **rag** (1).

ragmatical, *rag-mat′i-kl*, (*Fielding*, *Smollett*) *adj.* app. riotous, disorderly. [Perh. from rag (1) after pragmatical.]

Ragnarök, *rag′na-rək*, (*Scand. myth.*) *n.* the coming mutual destruction of the gods and the powers of evil, and the end of this world, to be superseded by a better. [O.N. *ragna rök*, history or judgment of the gods (—*rögn*, *régin*, gods—*rök*, reason, judgment), sophisticated into *ragna rökr*, twilight of the gods (—*rökr*, darkness).]

ragout, *ra-gōō′*, *n.* a highly seasoned stew of meat and vegetables.—*v.t.* to make ragout of. [Fr. *ragoût*—*ragoûter*, to restore the appetite.]

ragstone. See **rag** (2).

ragtime, ragweed, ragwort. See **rag** (1).

raguly, *rag′ū-li*, (*her.*) *adj.* with projections like oblique stubs of branches.—Also **rag′ūled.** [Origin obscure.]

rah, ′rah, *rä*, *rö*, *interj.*, *n.*, *v.i.*, abbrev. for hurrah.

Rahu, *rä′hōō*, (*Hindu myth.*) *n.* the demon that swallows the sun and moon at eclipses.

raid, *rād*, *n.* a sudden swift inroad, orig. by horsemen, for assault or seizure: an air attack: an invasion unauthorised by government: an incursion of police: an onset or onslaught for the purpose of obtaining or suppressing some-revile.—*v.t.* to bring or render by raillery.—*n.* (*Spens*. rayle) reviling.—*n.* rail'er.—*adj.* and *n.* rail'ing.—*adv.* rail'ingly.—*n.* raillery (*rāl'ər-i*; old-fashioned (*ral'*), railing or mockery: banter: playful satire. [Fr. *railler*.]

rail, *rāl*, *n.* any bird of the genus *Rallus*, esp. the water-rail, or other member of the family Rallidae, esp. the corncrake or land-rail. [O.Fr. *rasle* (Fr. *râle*).]

rail (*Spens*. rayle, raile), *rāl*, (*arch.*) *v.i.* to flow, gush. [Origin obscure.]

rail, *rāl*, (*obs*. except in night-rail) *n.* a garment: a cloak: a neckerchief.—*n.* raill'y (*Scott*), a jacket. [O.E. *hrægl*.]

raiment, *rā'mənt*, *n.* clothing. [arrayment.]

rain, *rān*, *n.* water from the clouds in drops: a shower: a fall of anything in the manner of rain: (in *pl.*) the rainy season.—*v.i.* to fall as or like rain: to send down rain.—*v.t.* to shower.—*n.* rain'iness.—*adjs.* rain'less; rain'y.—rain'-band, a dark band in the solar spectrum, due to water vapour in the earth's atmosphere; rain'-bird, a bird, as the green woodpecker and various kinds of cuckoo, supposed to foretell rain.—*adj.* rain'-bound, detained by rain.—rain'bow, the coloured bow caused by refraction and internal reflexion of light in raindrops: any similar array of colours: a much discoloured bruise (*slang*): a rainbow-trout: a S. American humming-bird, the cock with rainbow-coloured head.—*adj.* of, or coloured like, the rainbow.—rain'bow-chaser, a visionary, one who tries to reach the end of the rainbow.—*adj.* rain'bow-

establish: to institute: to bring forward into consideration or notice: to bring into relief: to intensify: to call up: to cause to rise in view by approaching (*naut.*): to levy, get together, collect: to cause to swell: to extol: to remove, take off: to produce a nap on.—*n.* a rising road: an increase in wages or salary (*coll.*).—*adj.* rais'able.—*ns.* rais'er, one who, or that which, raises a building, etc.: the riser of a step; rais'ing.—raised beach (*geol.*), an old sea-margin above the present water-level; raised pastry, pie, pastry, pie without support of a dish at the sides; rais'ing-bee (*U.S.*), a gathering of neighbours to help in raising the frame of a house, etc.—raise a siege, to abandon, or put an end to, a siege; raise money on, to get money by pawning; raise one's hat, to take one's hat off in salutation; raise the market (upon), to bring about a rise in prices (to the disadvantage of); raise the roof, to make a prodigious din; raise the wind, to get together the necessary money by any shift. [M.E. *reisen*—O.N. *reisa*, causative of *rīsa*, to rise; cf. rise, rear.]

raise, *rāz*, (*N. of England*) *n.* a cairn. [O.N. *hreysi*.]

raisin, *rā'zn*, *n.* a dried grape. [Fr., grape—L. *racēmus*, a bunch of grapes.]

raison d'être, *rā-zɔ̃ detr'*, (Fr.) reason for existence (purpose or cause).

raisonné, *rā-zon-ā*, *adj.* (Fr.) logically set out, systematically arranged, and (usu.) provided with notes. [Fr.]

of a dog, to follow the scent wanderingly along the ground.—*n.* rā'ker, a very fast pace: a plunge in betting.—*adj.* rā'king, advancing swiftly. [O.E. *racian*, to go forward, hasten.]

rake, *rāk*, (*Northern*) *n.* a track, esp. up a hill or in a gully or a pasture: a pasture: a journey, esp. in fetching things: the amount carried at one journey, load, gang: an irregular, usu. vertical, vein of ore: a string, as of wagons.—*v.i.* to form into single file, as sheep. [O.N. *rāk*, stripe; partly coalescing with raik.]

rakehell, *rāk'hel*, *n.* an utterly debauched person.—*adjs.* rake'hell, -y.—See also rake (2). [Prob. rake (1) and hell: such as might be found by raking out hell.]

raki, *räk'ē*, *n.* a spirituous liquor used in the Levant and Greece.—Also rak'ee. [Turk. *rāqī*.]

rakshas, rakshasa, *räk'shäs*, *-a*, (*Hindu myth.*) *n.* an evil spirit. [Sans. *rākṣasa*.]

râle, *räl*, (*path.*) *n.* a sound from a diseased lung. [Fr.]

rallentando, *ral-ən-tan'dō*, (*mus.*) *adj.* and *adv.* becoming slower.—*n.* a slowing. [It., pr.p. of *rallentare*, to slacken.]

Rallus, *ral'əs*, *n.* the water-rail genus of birds, giving name to the family Rall'idae.—*adj.* rall'ine (*-in*). [Latinised from Fr. *râle*.]

rally, *ral'i*, *v.t.* to reassemble: to gather to one's support: to bring together for united effort: to muster by an effort (as the faculties): to pull together, revive.—*v.i.* to come together, esp. from dispersal, or for renewed effort, or in support of a leader, friend, or cause: to recover:

[redacted]

Rāmāyana, *rä-mä'yä-na*, the Sanskrit epic of *Rāma*.

Ramadan, Ramadhan, *ram-ə-dän'*, *n.* the Mohammedan month of fasting by day. [Ar. *Ramadān*.]

ramakin. See ramekin.

ramal, ramate, etc. See ramus.

Rāmāyana. See Rāma.

ramble, *ram'bl*, *v.i.* to go as fancy leads: to wander: to walk for pleasure: to wander in mind or discourse: to be desultory, incoherent, or delirious: to straggle or trail, as a plant.—*n.* a roving about: an irregular excursion: rambling.—*n.* ram'bler, one who rambles: a trailing climbing plant, esp. a rose with small clustered flowers.—*n.* and *adj.* ram'bling.—*adv.* ram'blingly. [M.E. *romblen*; app. conn. with roam.]

rambunctious, *ram-bungk'shəs*, *adj.* difficult to control, boisterous, exuberant.—*adv.* rambunc'tiously.—*n.* rambunc'tiousness. [Perh. rumbustious.]

rambutan, *ram-bōō'tən*, *n.* a lofty Malayan tree (*Nephelium lappaceum*), akin to the longan: its hairy edible fruit. [Malay *rambūtan—rambut*, hair.]

rameal, rameous. See ramus.

ramekin, ramequin, ramakin, *ram'ə-kin*, *n.* a mixture of cheese, eggs, etc., baked in small moulds, or served on toast: a baking dish for one person. [Fr. *ramequin*—obs. Flem. *rammeken*.]

ramentum, *ra-ment'əm*, *n.* a chaffy scale, as on ferns:—*pl.* rament'a. [L. *rāmentum*, a scraping—*rādĕre*, to scrape.]

ramequin. See ramekin.

others: a rampsman.—**ramps'man** (*slang*), one who ramps bookmakers. [Fr. *ramper*, to creep, to clamber.]

rampart, *ram'pärt*, *-pərt*, *n*. a flat-topped defensive mound: that which defends.—*v.t.* to fortify or surround with ramparts. [Fr. *rempart*—O.Fr. *rempar*—*remparer*, to defend—L. pfx. *re-*, *ante*, *parāre*, to prepare.]

rampick, *ram'pik*, **rampike**, *-pik*, (*arch.* and *U.S.*) *n*. a dead tree, or one decayed at the top, broken off, or partly burned.—*adjs*. **ram'pick**, **-ed**. [Origin obscure.]

rampion, *ramp'yən*, *-i-ən*, *n*. a bell-flower (*Campanula rapunculus*) whose root is eaten as a salad: any species of the kindred genus Phyteuma. [Cf. It. *raponzolo*, Ger. *rapunzel*, Fr. *raiponce*.]

rampire, *ram'pīr*, *n*. arch. for rampart.—*adj*. **ram'pired**.

ramrod. See ram.

ramshackle, *ram'shak-l*, *adj*. tumbledown. [Ety. uncertain.]

ramson, *ram'zən*, *n*. (orig. pl. of the now *dial*. rams; usu. in double pl. form ramsons) wild or broad-leaved garlic. [O.E. *hramsa*, *hramse*, *hramsan* (pl.).]

ramstam, *ram'stam'*, (*Scot.*) *adj*. and *adv*. headlong. [Poss. ram.]

ramus, *rā'məs*, *n*. a branch of anything, esp. a nerve: a process of a bone: the mandible, or its ascending part: a feather barb:—*pl*. **rā'mī**.—*adjs*. **rā'mal**, **rā'meal**, **rā'meous**, **rā'mous**, of a branch; **rā'mate**, **rā'mous**, **ramose** (*rə-mōs'*, *rā'mōs*), branched.—*n*. **ramification** (*ram-i-fi-*

flesh or of leather: a ridge overlooking a valley (*S.Afr.* *ront*, *rand*): the basic unit of the South African decimal coinage, introduced 1961 as equivalent to ten shillings.—*pl*. **rand(s)**.—**the Rand**, the Witwatersrand goldfield. [O.E. and Du. *rand*, border.]

rand, *rand*, *v.i.* an old form of rant.

randan, *ran-dan'*, *n*. a din, uproar: riotous conduct: spree. [Origin obscure.]

randan, *ran-dan'*, *n*. a boat rowed by three, the second with two oars.—Also **randan gig**. [Origin obscure.]

randem, *ran'dəm*, *n*., *adj*., and *adv*. tandem with three horses.

randle-balk, *ran'dl-bök*, **-perch**, *-pûrch*, **-tree**, *-trē*, (*Scot.* and *N.England*) *ns*. a bar in a chimney for hanging pots; **randle-tree** (*Scott*), applied to a tall, raw-boned woman.—Also **rann'el(l)-**, **rann'le-**, **ran'tle-**. [Cf. Norw. *randa-tre*—*rand*, space above a fireplace.]

random, *ran'dəm*, also formerly (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) **randon**, *-dən*, *n*. a rush, full speed (*obs.*): uncontrolled or unguarded state, freedom (*Spens.*): haphazard: elevation of a gun (*obs.*): irregular masonry.—*adj*. haphazard, chance: fired at an elevation: uncontrolled: irregular.—*advs*. **ran'domly**, **ran'domwise**.—**random access** (*computer*), access to any data in a large store of information without affecting other data. [O.Fr. *randon*—*randir*, to gallop.]

randy, **randie**, *ran'di*, *adj*. boisterous (*dial.*): aggressively or coarsely loud-spoken (*Scot.*): lustful.—*n*. a violent beggar, esp. a woman: a coarse virago: a romping girl. [Poss. rand (2).]

as so placed (e.g. of squares along the player's side of a chessboard): (in *pl.*) soldiers, esp. private soldiers—often (with *the*) private soldiers collectively: (in *pl.*) persons of ordinary grade: a row of cabs awaiting hire: a cabstand: a set of organ pipes: arrangement in line: order, grade, or degree: station: high standing.—*v.t.* to place in a line: to assign to a particular class or grade: to place on the list of claims against a bankrupt: to take rank over (*U.S.*).—*v.i.* to have a place in a rank, grade, scale, or class: to move in rank: to be admitted as a claim against the property of a bankrupt.—*adj.* **ranked** (*Shak.*), app. bordered with rows.—*n.* **rank'er**, one who serves or has served as a private soldier: an officer who has risen from the ranks.—**rank and file**, common soldiers: ordinary people; **take rank of**, to take precedence of. [O.Fr. *renc* (Fr. *rang*), perh.—O.H.G. *hring*, *hrinc*, ring.]

rank, *rangk*, *adj.* strong, lusty, vigorous (*obs.*): violent (*obs.*): growing high and luxuriantly: coarsely overgrown: swollen (*Shak.*): excessive (*law*): abounding (*Spens.*): dense (*Spens.*) out-and-out, arrant, utter: over-productive: offensively strong-scented or strong-tasted: gross: foul: lustful, in heat (*Shak.*): grossly obvious: deep-cutting.—*adv.* (*Spens.*) violently: utterly. —*adv.* **rank'ly**.—*n.* **rank'ness**.—**rank'-ri'der**, a hard rider: a moss-trooper: a highwayman.—

Ranunculus, *rə-nung'kū-ləs*, *n.* the buttercup genus: —*pl.* **ranun'culi**, **ranun'culuses**.—*adj.* **ranunculā'ceous**, of the buttercup family (Ranunculā'ceae). [L. *rānunculus*, dim. of *rāna*, a frog.]

ranz-des-vaches, *rā(s)-dā-väsh*, *n.* a French Swiss herdsman's song or alpenhorn melody. [Swiss Fr.; *ranz*, of uncertain meaning, Fr. *des vaches*, of the cows.]

ranzel, *ran'zl*, **rancel**, **-sel**, *-sl*, *n.* formerly in Orkney and Shetland a search for stolen goods. —**ran'zelman**, etc. (**Ran'zellaar**, *Scott*), an official who did this. [O.Scot. *ransell*; O.N. *rannsaka*; ranshackle.]

rap, *rap*, *n.* a sharp blow: the sound of a knock. —*v.t.* and *v.i.* to strike or knock sharply: to swear or testify, esp. falsely (*obs. slang*): to communicate by raps.—*v.t.* to censure, reprove: to utter sharply.—*v.i.* to rattle, patter:—*pr.p.* **rapp'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **rapped**.—*n.* **rapp'er**, one who raps: a door-knocker: a great lie or oath: a spirit-rapper.—**take the rap** (*slang*), to take the blame or punishment, esp. in place of another. [Imit.]

rap, *rap*, *v.t.* to snatch: to grab: to carry away in spirit or with joy (*Shak.*):—*pr.p.* **rapp'ing**; *pa.p.* **rapped** or **rapt**. [Perh. partly akin to M.L.G. *rappen*, Sw. *rappa*, to snatch; mainly a back-formation from rapt.]

rap, *rap*, *n.* an 18th-century Irish counterfeit half-penny: as a type of worthlessness, a whit.

rapine, *rap'in*, *in*, *n*. plundering: prey: ravishment, transport (*Milt*.). [L. *rapina—rapĕre*, to seize.]

raploch, *rap'lohh*, (*Scot*.) *n*. and *adj*. homespun. [Origin unknown.]

rapparee, *rap-ər-ē'*, *n*. a wild Irish plunderer. [Ir. *rapaire*, half-pike, robber.]

rappee, *ra-pē'*, *n*. a coarse, strong-flavoured snuff. [Fr. *râpé*, rasped, grated—*râper*, to rasp.]

rappel, *rä-*, *rə-pel'*, *n*. call to arms by beat of drum. [Fr.]

rapper, rapping. See **rap.**

Rappist, *rap'ist*, **Rappite**, *-it*, *ns*. a Harmonist, follower of George *Rapp*.

rapport, *ra-pōr'*, *n*. relation: connection: sympathy: emotional bond: spiritualistic touch. [Fr.]

rapporteur, *ra-pōr-tœr*, *n*. one whose task it is to carry out an investigation and/or draw up a report (for a committee, etc.). [Fr.—*rapporter*, to bring back.]

rapprochement, *ra-prosh'mā*, *n*. a drawing together: establishment or renewal of cordial relations. [Fr.]

rapscallion, *rap-skal'yən*, *n*. See **rascal.**

rapt, *rapt*, *adj*. snatched or carried away: abducted: carried out of this world: transported, enraptured, entranced: wholly engrossed. [L. *raptus*, pa.p. of *rapĕre*, to seize and carry off; but partly also pa.p. of rap (2).]

raptor, *rap'tər*, *n*. a ravisher: a plunderer: a bird of prey, member of the abandoned order **Raptores** (*-tō'rēz*).—*adjs*. **raptatō'rial, raptō'rial,** predatory: adapted to predatory life. [

duct of rascals; **ras'calism; rascality** (*-kal'*), the rabble: character or conduct of rascals; **rascallion** (*-kal'yən*), **rapscall'ion,** a rascal: a low, mean wretch.—*adjs*. **ras'cal-like, ras'cally** (*superl*., *Shak*., **ras'calliest**). [O.Fr. *rascaille* (Fr. *racaille*), scum of the people.]

rase, *rāz*. Same as **raze.** See also **race** (5 and 6), and **rise.**

rash, *rash*, *adj*. over-hasty: wanting in caution: operating suddenly (*Shak*.): calling for haste (*Shak*.).—*adv*. rashly.—*adv*. **rash'ly.**—*n*. **rash'ness.** [Cf. Dan. and Sw. *rask*; Du. and Ger. *rasch*, rapid.]

rash, *rash*, *n*. an eruption on the skin: a large number of instances at the same time or in the same place. [Perh. O.Fr. *rasche* (Fr. *rache*).]

rash, *rash*, (*obs*.) *v.t*. to tear, drag. [O.Fr. *arrachier*, to uproot; cf. race (6).]

rash, *rash*, (*Spens*.) *v.t*. to slash. [Variant of raze, rase, race.]

rash, *rash*, *v.i*. to dash, rush (*obs*.).—*v.t*. (*Shak*.) to stick, thrust forcibly. [Origin obscure.]

rash, *rash*, *n*. a Scots form of rush (plant).

rasher, *rash'ər*, *n*. a thin slice of bacon. [Poss. from rash (4).]

Raskolnik, *ras-kol'nik*, *n*. in Russia, a dissenter from the Orthodox Church. [Russ.]

rasorial, *ra-*, *rə-sō'*,*-sö'ri-əl*, *adj*. scraping the ground for food.—*n.pl*. **Rasō'res** (*-rēz*), an obsolete order, gallinaceous birds with or without the pigeons. [L. *rāsor*, *-ōris*, scraper.]

rasp, *räsp*, *n*. a coarse file: any similar surface:

adj.—*adjs.* **ratt'ish, rat-like:** rat-infested; **ratty,** rat-like: rat-infested: wretched: angry, irritable (*slang*).—**rat'-catcher,** a professional killer of rats: unconventional hunting garb; **rat'-catching; rat'-flea,** a flea that infests rats; **rat'-guard,** a metal disk put on a hawser to prevent rats from boarding a ship in port; **rat'-hole; rat'-hunting; rat'-kangaroo',** the potoroo, a marsupial kangaroo-rat; **rat'-pit,** an enclosure where rats are worried by dogs; **rat'-poison,** any poison for rats; **rat race,** the scramble to get on in the world by fair means or foul; **rats'bane,** poison for rats, esp. white arsenic: a name for many poisonous plants; **rat's'-tail, rat'-tail,** the tail of a rat: anything like a rat's tail: a thin coherent dangling lock of hair: an excrescence on a horse's leg.—*adj.* **rat's'-tail, rat'-tail, rat'-tailed,** having a tail like a rat: like a rat's tail: of a spoon, ridged along the back of the bowl.—**rat'-trap,** a trap for catching rats: a toothed bicycle pedal.—Also *adj.*—**rat on,** to inform against; **smell a rat,** to have a suspicion that something is afoot. [O.E. *ræt*; cf. Ger. *ratte*.]

rat, *rat, v.t.* (in imprecations) used for rot. [Cf. drat.]

rata, *rä'ta, n.* a myrtaceous New Zealand tree (*Metrosideros*) with hard wood. [Maori.]

ratable, rateable, *rā'tə-bl, adj.* See rate (1).

ratafia, *rat-ə-fē'ə, n.* a flavouring essence made with the essential oil of almonds: a cordial or liqueur flavoured with fruit-kernels: an almond biscuit or cake. [Fr.; origin unknown; cf. tafia.]

hræth), quick, *hræthe, hrathe,* quickly; O.N. *hrathr.*]

rath, *räth, n.* a prehistoric hill-fort. [Ir.]

rather, *rä'dhər, adv.* sooner, more quickly (*Shak.*): more readily: more willingly: in preference: more than otherwise: more properly: somewhat, in some degree:—*irreg. superl.* **ra'therest** (*Shak.*).—*interj.* **ra'ther** (sometimes affectedly *rä-dhûr'*), I should think so: yes, indeed.—*adv.* (*coll.*) **ra'therish.**—**the rather,** all the more. [Comp. of rath (1); O.E. *hrathor.*]

ratheripe, *rādh'rip,* **rathripe,** *räth'rip,* (*arch.* and *dial.*) *adj.* early ripe.—*n.* an early-ripening variety. [rath(e), ripe.]

ratify, *rat'i-fī, v.t.* to approve and sanction, esp. by signature: to give validity or legality to: to confirm the correctness of (*obs.*):—*pr.p.* **rat'ifying;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **rat'ified.**—*ns.* **ratificā'tion; rat'ifier.** [Fr. *ratifier*—L. *rătus,* pa.p. of *rērī* (see rate (1)), *facĕre,* to make.]

ratine, ratteen, *rat-ēn', n.* a rough, open dress-fabric. [Fr. *ratine.*]

ratio, *rā'shi-ō, rāsh'-yō, n.* the relation of one thing to another of which the quotient is the measure: quotient: proportion: a portion, allowance (*rare*).—**compound, inverse, ratio** (see compound, inverse). [L. *rătiō, -ōnis,* reason—*rērī, rătus,* to think.]

ratiocinate, *rat-* or *rash-i-os'i-nāt, v.i.* to reason.—*n.* **ratiocinā'tion.**—*adjs.* **ratioc'inative, ratioc'inatory.** [L. *ratiōcinārī, -ātus.*]

ration, *ra'shən,* sometimes *rā', n.* a fixed allowance or portion: (in *pl.*) food (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to ground after cropping, esp. of sugar-cane or cotton.—*v.i.* to send up ratoons.—*v.t.* to cut down so as to obtain ratoons.—*n.* ratoon'er, a plant that ratoons. [Sp. *retoño*, shoot.]

rat-rhyme, *rat'rīm*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a bit of doggerel: a screed.

rattan, ratan, *ra-tan'*, *n.* a climbing palm (*Calamus* or other) with very long thin stem: a cane made of it. [Malay *rōtan.*]

rattan, *rə-tan'*, *n.* the continuous beat of a drum.

rat-tat, *rat'-tat'*, *n.* a knocking sound. [Imit.]

ratteen. Same as ratine.

ratten, *rat'n*, *v.t.* to practise sabotage against (workman, employer).—*n.* ratt'ening (found earlier than verb). [Origin uncertain.]

ratter, ratting, etc. See rat (1).

rattle, *rat'l*, *v.i.* to make a quick succession or alternation of short hard sounds: to move along rapidly with a rattle: to chatter briskly and emptily.—*v.t.* to cause to rattle: to assail with rattling (*Shak.*): to utter glibly, as by rote: to perform or push through to completion in a rapid, perfunctory, or noisy manner: to scold loudly (*obs.*): to fluster, disconcert, irritate (*slang*).—*n.* an instrument or toy for rattling: an instrument for making a whirring noise, formerly used by watchmen: a similar device used at merrymaking or other gatherings: a dice-box (*old slang*): a plant whose seeds rattle in the capsule—applied to two scrophulaceous plants, *yellow-rattle* or cock's-comb (*Rhinanthus crista-galli*) and *red-rattle* or marsh lousewort

rave, *rāv*, *n.* a side piece of a wagon. [Ety. obscure.]

rave, *rāv*, (*Scot.*) *pa.t.* of rive.

ravel, *rav'l*, *v.t.* to entangle: to disentangle, untwist, unweave, unravel (usu. with *out*).—*v.i.* to become entangled: to be untwisted or unwoven: to search (with *into*; *obs.*):—*pr.p.* rav'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rav'elled.—*n.* a tangle: a broken thread.—*ns.* rav'elling, a ravelled out thread; rav'elment. [App. Du. *ravelen.*]

ravel bread, *rav'l bred*, (*obs.* or *dial*) *n.* wholemeal bread, intermediate between white and brown.—Also ravelled bread. [Orig. unknown.]

ravelin, *rav'lin*, *n.* a detached work with two embankments raised before the counterscarp. [Fr.]

raven, *rā'vn*, *n.* a large glossy black species of crow.—*adj.* black as a raven.—rā'ven('s)-bone, the gristle on the spoon of the brisket, the raven's perquisite in the chase; rā'ven('s)-duck, fine hempen sail-cloth. [O.E. *hræfn*; O.N. *hrafn.*]

raven, *rav'in*, *n.* (same as ravin), *n.*—*v.t.* to take away by force (*obs.*): to devour hungrily or greedily.—*v.i.* to prey rapaciously: to be intensely hungry: to hunger intensely (for): to roam about hungrily after prey.—*adj.* rav'enous, plundering: rapacious: voracious: intensely hungry.—*adv.* rav'enously.—*n.* rav'enousness. [O.Fr. *ravine*, plunder—L. *rapina*, plunder.]

raven. See ravin.

ravin, also **raven, ravine**, *rav'in*, *n.* rapine: preying: prey (*Spens.*, *Milt.*).—*adj.* (*Shak.*) ravening. —*v.t.* and *v.i.* same as raven, *vb.*—*adj.*

extended fringing outer part of an inflorescence: a supporting spine in a fin.—*v.t.* to radiate: to furnish with rays.—*v.i.* to radiate.—*adjs.* rayed; ray′less.—ray′-fungus, a bacterium (*Actinomyces*) that forms radiating threads, some species pathogenic. [O.Fr. *rais* (accus. *rai*)—L. *radius*, a rod.]

ray, *rā*, *n.* a snake, thornback, torpedo, or kindred flat-bodied elasmobranch fish. [Fr. *raie*—L. *raia*.]

ray. Same as re (1).

rayah, *rī′a*, *n.* a non-Mohammedan subject of Turkey. [Ar. *ra'īyah*—*ra'ā*, to pasture.]

rayle, rayne, old spellings of rail, rain, reign.

rayon, *rā′ən*, *n.* a ray (*Spens.*): artificial silk (see silk). [Fr. *rayon*, ray.]

raze, *rāz*, (*Shak.*) *n.* Same as race (3).

raze, *rāz*, *v.t.* to graze: to scrap: to erase: to slash, cut into ornamental devices: to lay level with the ground.—*adj.* razed. [Fr. *raser*—L. *rādĕre*, *rāsum*, to scrape.]

razee, *rā-zē′*, *n.* a ship cut down by reducing the number of decks. [Fr. *rasé*, cut down.]

razor, *rā′zər*, *n.* a keen-edged implement for shaving.—*adj.* rā′zorable (*Shak.*), fit to be shaved.—rā′zor-back, a sharp ridge: a rorqual: a sharp-backed pig.—*adj.* sharply ridged.—rā′zor-bill, a species of auk, with compressed bill; rā′zor-blade; rā′zor-edge, a very fine sharp edge, as that on which a balance swings: a critically balanced situation; rā′zor-fish, -clam, a lamellibranch mollusc (*Solen*),

back in the opposite direction: to respond to a stimulus: to undergo chemical change produced by a reagent: loosely, to act, behave.—*ns.* reac′tance (*elect.*), the component of impedance due to inductance or capacitance; reac′tant (*chem.*), a substance taking part in a reaction; reac′tion, action resisting other action: mutual action: an action or change in an opposite direction: backward tendency from revolution, reform, or progress: response to stimulus: the chemical action of a reagent: a transformation within the nucleus of an atom: acidity or alkalinity: loosely, feeling or thought aroused by, in response to, a statement, situation, person, etc.; reac′tionarism; reac′tionarist.—*adj.* reac′tionary, of or favouring reaction.—*n.* one who attempts to revert to past political conditions.—*n.* and *adj.* reac′tionist, reactionary.—*v.t.* reac′tivate, to restore to an activated state.—*n.* reactivā′tion.—*adj.* reac′tive, of, pertaining to, reaction: readily acted upon or responsive to stimulus: produced by emotional stress.—*adv.* reac′tively.—*ns.* reac′tiveness, reactivity (*rē-ak-tiv′i-ti*); reactor (*ri-ak′tər*), one who or that which undergoes a reaction: a device which introduces reactance into an electric circuit: a container in which a chemical reaction takes place: a nuclear reactor (see nucleus).—reaction-time, the interval between stimulus and reaction. [L.L. *reagĕre*, *-actum*—*agĕre*, to do.]

read, *rēd*, *v.t.* to advise (*arch.*; see rede): to make out: to interpret: to expound: to make known

[redacted]

with papers, periodicals, etc., resorted to for reading: a proof-readers' room; **read′-out**, output unit of a computer: data from it, printed, or registered on magnetic tape or punched paper tape: data from a radio transmitter.—**first, second, and third reading**, the three successive formal readings of a bill before parliament; **read between the lines**, to detect a meaning not expressed; **read off**, to take as a reading from an instrument; **read (oneself) in** (Church of England), to enter into possession of a benefice by reading the Thirty-nine Articles; **read up**, to amass knowledge of by reading. [O.E. *rǣdan*, to discern, read—*rǣd*, counsel.]

read, *rēd*, *n*. a ruminant's fourth stomach, the abomasum. [O.E. *rēad*.]

ready, *red′i*, *adj*. prepared: dressed, attired (*obs*.): willing: inclined: liable: dexterous: prompt: quick: handy: at hand: immediately available: direct.—*adv*. readily (now only in *compar*. and *superl*., **read′ier, read′iest**).—*n*. (usu. with *the*) the position of a firearm ready to be fired: ready money (*slang*): time of, or for, making ready (*coll*.).—*v.t*. to make (*usu*. oneself) ready.—*adv*. **read′ily**.—*n*. **read′iness**.—*adj*. **read′y-made**, made before sale, not made to order.—*n*. a ready-made article, esp. a garment.—**ready money**, money ready at hand: cash.—*adjs*. **read′y-money**, paying, or for payment, in money on the spot: **read′y-moneyed, -monied**, having, or of the

or to realism: life-like.—*adv*. **rēalist′ically**.—*n*. **reality** (*ri-al′i-ti*, or *rē-*), the state or fact of being real: that which is real and not imaginary: truth: verity: the fixed permanent nature of real property (*law*).—*adv*. **rē′ally**, in reality: actually: in truth.—*ns*. **rē′alness**; **re′altie** (*Milt*.), sincerity, honesty; **rē′altor** (*U.S.*; irregularly formed), an agent for the buying and selling of landed property; **rē′alty** (*law*), land, with houses, trees, minerals, etc., thereon: the ownership of, or property in, lands—also **real estate**.—*adj*. **re′al-estate′**, concerned with or dealing in property in land.—**real image** (see **image**); **real number**, any rational or irrational number; **real presence** (see **presence**); **real school** (Ger. *realschule*, *rā-äl′shōō′lə*), a German school teaching modern languages, science, and technical subjects, not classics—highest grade being the **real gymnasium** (Ger. *realgymnasium*, *rā-äl′gim-nä′zi-ōōm*), opp. to the *gymnasium* proper, or classical school.—**for real** (*slang*), in reality: intended to be carried out or put into effect; **the real Mackay, McCoy**, the genuine article, esp. good whisky (the expression has been variously explained). [L.L. *reālis*—L. *rēs*, a thing.]

real, *rē′əl*, (*obs*.) *adj*. royal.—*n*. **re′alty** (*obs*.), royalty.—**real tennis**, royal tennis, or tennis properly so called, not lawn-tennis. [O.Fr., —L. *rēgālis*, royal.]

silver, money paid in commutation for service in reaping. [O.E. *ripan* or *rīpan*.]

rear, *rēr*, *n.* the back or hindmost part or position, especially of an army or fleet: a position behind: a latrine (*slang*).—*adj.* placed behind: hinder.—*v.t.* (*Bunyan*) to attack in the rear.—*adjs.* **rear′most**, last of all; **rear′ward**, **rere′ward**, in or toward the rear.—*adv.* backward: at the back.—*n.* (*arch.*) rear: rear-guard (partly from A.Fr. *rerewarde*).—**rear-ad′miral**, an officer next below a vice-admiral—orig. one in command of the rear; **rear′-arch**, **-dorse**, **-dos**, **-dorter** (see rere-); **rear′-guard** (O.Fr. *rereguarde*), the rear of an army: a body of troops protecting it; **rear′-lamp**, **-light**, a light carried at the back of a vehicle; **rear′-rank**; **rear′view-mirror**, a mirror that shows what is behind a vehicle.—**bring up the rear**, to come last (in a procession, etc.). [Aphetic for arrear; also partly from O.Fr. *rere* (Fr. *arrière*).]

rear, *rēr*, *v.t.* to raise, cause or help to rise: to set up: to originate, to bring into being (*Spens.*): to erect: to build up: to lift up or off: to hold up: to take up: to take away (*Spens.*): to bring up: to breed and foster: to rouse: to stir up: to dislodge from covert.—*v.i.* to rise on the hind-legs.—*n.* **rear′er**.—**rear′horse**, a praying insect (from its attitude). [O.E. *rǣran*, to raise, causative of *rīsan*, to rise.]

rear, *rēr*, *adj.* (now *obs.* or *dial.*; see rare (2)) lightly cooked—orig. applied to eggs.—*adjs.*

experience. [Fr. *raison*—L. *ratiō*, *-ōnis*—*rēri*, *rătus*, to think.]

reassure, *rē-ə-shōōr′*, *v.t.* to assure anew: to re-insure: to give confidence to: to confirm.—*ns.* **reassur′ance**; **reassur′er**.—*adj.* **reassur′ing**.—*adv.* **reassur′ingly**. [Pfx. re-.]

reast, **reest**, **reist**, *rēst*, *v.i.* to become rancid (esp. of bacon).—*n.* **reast′iness**, etc.—*adj.* **reast′y**, etc. [ME. *rest*, *reest*, rancid.]

reast. Same as reest (2).

reata, **riata**, *rē-ä′tä*, *n.* a lariat. [Sp.]

reate, *rēt*, *n.* water-crowfoot. [Origin obscure.]

Réaumur, *rā-ō-mür*, *adj.* of a thermometer or thermometer scale, having the freezing-point of water marked 0° and boiling-point 80°. [From the French physicist, R. A. F. de *Réaumur* (1683-1757), who introduced the scale.]

reave, also (orig. *Scot.*) **reive**, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to plunder: to rob:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **reft** (*obs.* **raft**).—*n.* **reav′er**, **reiv′er**. [O.E. *rēafian*, to rob; cf. Ger. *rauben*, to rob.]

reback, *rē-bak′*, *v.t.* to put a new back on. [Pfx. re-.]

rebarbative, *ri-bürb′ə-tiv*, *adj.* repellent. [Fr. *rébarbatif*—*barbe*, beard.]

rebate, *ri-bāt′*, *v.t.* to reduce: to abate: to dull: to blunt: to diminish by removal of a projection (*her.*).—*n.* (or *rē′*) discount: repayment or drawback—*n.* **rebāte′ment**, abatement: reduction: discount: a narrowing (*B.*). [Fr. *rabattre*, to beat back—pfx. *re-* and *abattre*, to

rebid, *rē-bid′*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to bid again, esp. (*bridge*) on the same suit as a previous bid.—*n.* a renewed bid, esp. on one's former suit. [Pfx. re-.]

rebirth, *rē-bûrth′*, *n.* reincarnation: revival of, e.g. an interest: spiritual renewal. [Pfx. re-.]

rebite, *rē-bīt′*, *v.t.* to freshen (a plate) by a new application of acid. [Pfx. re-.]

reboant, *reb′ō-ənt*, *adj.* rebellowing: loudly resounding.—*n.* **reboā′tion.** [L. *reboāns*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *reboāre*—*re*, again, *boāre*, to cry aloud.]

rebore, *rē′bōr′*, *-bör′*, *v.t.* to bore again (the cylinder of a car engine) so as to clear it.—Also *n.* [Pfx. rē-.]

reborn, *rē-börn′*, *p.adj.* born again (*q.v.*).

rebound, *rē′bownd′*, *p.adj.* given a new binding. [Pfx. re-, bound (1).]

rebound, *ri-bownd′*, *v.i.* to bound back from collision: to spring back (*lit.* and *fig.*): to re-echo: to recover quickly after a setback.—*v.t.* to throw back: to re-echo.—*n.* (*rē′*) act of rebounding.—**on the rebound,** after bouncing: while reacting against a setback, disappointment, etc. [Fr. *rebondir*; see **bound** (3).]

rebuff, *ri-buf′*, *n.* a blowing back (*Milt.*): a sudden check: unexpected refusal: snub.—*v.t.* to blow back: to check: to repulse: to snub. [O.Fr. *rebuffe*—It. *ribuffo*, a reproof—It. *ri-* (=L. *re-*), back, *buffo*, puff.]

rebuke, *ri-būk′*, *v.t.* to check, restrain, beat back (*obs.*): to put to shame (*arch.*): to reprove sternly.—*n.* a check (*obs.*): a putting to shame (*obs.*): a reproach: stern reproof, reprimand.—

recant′er (*ri-*). [L. *recantāre*, to revoke—*cantāre*, to sing, to charm.]

recap, *rē-kap′*. Short for recapitulate and recapitulation.

recapitulate, *rē-kə-pit′ū-lāt*, *v.t.* to go over again the chief points of: to go through in one's own life-history the stages of.—*n.* **recapitūlā′tion,** act of recapitulating: summing up: the final repetition of the subjects in sonata form after development.—*adjs.* **recapit′ūlātive; recapit′ūlatory,** repeating again: of the nature of a recapitulation. [L. *recapitulāre*, *-ātum*—*re-*, again, *capitulum*, heading, chapter—*caput*, head.]

recaption, *rē-kap′shən*, *n.* reprisal: taking back by peaceable means of goods, wife, or children from one who has no right to detain them (*law*). [Pfx. re-.]

recapture, *rē-kap′chər*, *v.t.* to capture back, as a prize from a captor: to recover by effort.—*n.* act of retaking: recovery: a thing recaptured.—*ns.* **recap′tor; recap′turer.** [Pfx. re-.]

recast, *rē-käst′*, *v.t.* to cast or mould anew: to reconstruct: to compute anew:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **recast′.**—*n.* (*rē′käst*, *rē-käst′*) shaping anew: that which has been shaped anew. [Pfx. re-.]

recce, *rek′i*, (*mil.*) *n.* reconnaissance.

recede. *ri-sēd′*, *v.i.* to go back, go farther off, become more distant (*lit.* and *fig.*): to go, draw, back (from; *lit.* and *fig.*): to differ (from; *arch.*): to grow less, decline: to bend or slope backward: to give up a claim, renounce a promise estate, pending bankruptcy proceedings; receiv'ing-room, a room where patients, inmates, etc., are received; receiv'ing-set, apparatus for receiving wireless communications; receiv'ing-ship', a stationary ship for naval recruits. [A.Fr. *receivre* (Fr. *recevoir*)—L. *recipĕre*, *receptum*—*re-*, back, *capĕre*, to take.]

recense, *ri-sens'*, *v.t.* to revise critically.—*n.* recen'sion, a critical revision of a text: a text established by critical revision: a review. [L. *recēnsiō*, *-ōnis*—*re-*, again, and *cēnsēre*, to value, to assess.]

recent, *rē'sənt*, *adj.* of late origin or occurrence: fresh: modern: (*cap.*) of the present geological period—Post-Glacial.—*n.* rē'cency.—*adv.* rē'cently.—*n.* rē'centness. [L. *recēns*, *recentis*.]

recept, *rē'sept*, *n.* an image or idea formed by repeated similar perceptions.—*n.* receptacle (*ri-sep'tə-kl*; also, as *Shak.*, *res'ip-tə-kl*), that in which anything is or may be received or stored: the enlarged end of an axis bearing the parts of a flower or the crowded flowers of an inflorescence: in flowerless plants a structure bearing reproductive organs, spores, or gemmae.—*adj.* receptacular (*res-ip-tak'ū-lər*).—*n.* receptac'ulum, a receptacle:—*pl.* receptac'ula.—*n.* receptibil'ity (*ri-*).—*adj.* recept'ible, capable of receiving.—*ns.* reception (*ri-sep'shən*), the act, fact, or manner of receiving or of being received: taking in: act or manner of taking up signals: a formal receiving, as of guests: treatment on coming: capacity for receiving (*Milt.*): recep'tionist, one employed to

recherché, *rə-sher'shā*, *adj.* carefully chosen: particularly choice: rare or exotic. [Fr.]

rechlesse, *rech'lis*, (*Spens.*) *adj.* Same as reckless.

recidivism, *ri-sid'i-vizm*, *n.* the habit of relapsing into crime.—*n.* recid'ivist. [Fr. *récidivisme*—L. *recidīvus*, falling back.]

recipe, *res'i-pi*, *n.* directions for making something, esp. a food or drink: a prescription: a method laid down for achieving a desired end:—*pl.* rec'ipes. [L. *recipe*, take, imper. of *recipĕre*.]

recipient, *ri-sip'i-ənt*, *adj.* receiving: receptive.—*n.* one who or that which receives.—*ns.* recip'ience, recip'iency, a reception: receptivity. [L. *recipiēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *recipĕre*, to receive.]

reciprocal, *ri-sip'rō-kl*, *adj.* acting in return: mutual: complementary: inverse: alternating: interchangeable: giving and receiving or given and received: expressing mutuality (*gram.*): reflexive.—*n.* that which is reciprocal: the multiplier that gives unity (*math.*).—*n.* reciprocality (*-kal'i-ti*).—*adv.* recip'rocally.—*n.* recip'rocant, a differential invariant.—*v.t.* recip'rocāte, to give and receive mutually: to requite: to interchange: to alternate.—*v.i.* to move backward and forward: to make a return or interchange (*coll.*).—*n.* reciprocā'tion.—*adj.* recip'rocātive, characterised by or inclined to reciprocation.—*ns.* recip'rocātor, one who or that which reciprocates: a double-acting steam-engine; reciprocity (*res-i-pros'i-ti*), mutual relation: concession of mutual privileges or advantages, esp. mutual tariff concessions.—recip'rocating-en'gi expect: to attribute (to; *arch.*).—*v.i.* to calculate: to judge: to go over or settle accounts (with): to concern oneself (with): to count or rely (on, upon).—*ns.* reck'oner; reck'oning, counting: calculation, esp. of a ship's position: a tavern bill: settlement of accounts: judgment. [O.E. *gerecenian*, to explain; Ger. *rechnen*.]

reclaim, *ri-klām'*, *v.t.* orig. to call back (as a hawk): to win back: to win from evil, wildness, waste, submersion: (*rē-klām'*) to claim back.—*v.i.* (*ri-klām'*) to exclaim in protest: to appeal (*Scots law*).—*n.* recall: possibility of reform.—*adj.* reclaim'able.—*adv.* reclaim'ably. [O.Fr. *reclamer*—L. *reclāmāre*.]

reclamation, *rek-lə-mā'shən*, *n.* act of reclaiming: state of being reclaimed. [L. *reclāmātiō, -ōnis*—*reclāmāre*—*clāmāre*, to cry out.]

réclame, *rā-kläm*, *n.* art or practice by which publicity or notoriety is secured: publicity. [Fr.]

recline, *ri-klīn'*, *v.t.* to lay on the back: to incline or bend (properly backwards).—*v.i.* to lean in a recumbent position, on back or side: (of the plane of a sundial) to make an angle with the vertical: to rely (on, upon).—*adj.* or *adv.* (*Milt.*) recumbent.—*adj.* reclinate (*rek'li-nāt*), bent down or back.—*n.* reclinā'tion (*rek-li-*), reclining: bending back: angle of a dial with the vertical.—*adj.* reclined', recumbent: reclinate.—*n.* recli'ner.—*adj.* recli'ning. [L. *reclīnāre, -ātum*—*clīnāre*, to bend.]

rebound: the kick of a gun: change in motion of a particle caused by ejection of another particle, or (*sometimes*) by a collision (*nucleonics*).—*n.* recoil'er.—recoil escapement (same as anchor escapement). [Fr. *reculer*—*cul*—L. *cūlus*, the hinder parts.]

recollect, *rek-əl-ekt'*, *v.t.* to recall to memory: to remember, esp. by an effort: to absorb in mystical contemplation: to recall to the matter in hand, or to composure or resolution (usu. *refl.*).—*n.* (*rek'*) a Franciscan friar of a reformed branch, aiming at detachment from creatures and recollection in God.—Also (Fr.) récollet (*rā-kol-ā*).—*adj.* recollect'ed.—*adv.* recollect'edly.—*ns.* recollect'edness; recollec'tion (*rek-*), act or power of recollecting: a memory, reminiscence: a thing remembered: mystical contemplation.—*adj.* recollec'tive.—recollected terms (*Shak.*), variously explained as known by heart, picked, studied, wanting spontaneity. [L. *recolligĕre*, to gather again or gather up—*colligĕre*; see collect.]

recollect, **re-collect**, *rē'kol-ekt'*, *v.t.* to collect (*obs.*): to gather together again: to summon up: to bring back again (*Milt.*). [Partly recollect (1); partly pfx. re- and collect.]

recomfort, *ri-kum'fərt*, (*arch.*) *v.t.* to comfort: to console: to reinvigorate: to refresh.—*adj.* recom'fortless (*Spens.*), comfortless.—*n.* recom'forture (*Shak.*), consolation. [Pfx. re-.]

recommend, *rek-ə-mend'*, *v.t.* to commend, com-

(now *reconnaitre*)—L. *recognōscĕre*, to recognise.]

reconstitute, *rē-kon'sti-tūt*, *v.t.* to constitute anew: to restore the constitution of (esp. dried foods).—*adj.* **reconstit'ūent** (*-kən-*).—*n.* **reconstitū'tion**, constituting afresh: refounding: restoration to original condition: theoretical reconstruction on the spot of the details of a crime. [Pfx. re-.]

reconstruct, *rē-kən-strukt'*, *v.t.* to construct again: to rebuild: to remodel: to restore in imagination or theory.—*n.* **reconstruc'tion**, the act of reconstructing: a thing reconstructed: reorganisation: a model representing a series of sections: a theoretical representation or view of something unknown: the upbuilding of moral and material public well-being after a great upheaval: the process of restoring the Seceding States to the rights and privileges of the Union after the Civil War (*U.S.*).—*adjs.* **reconstruc'tional**; **reconstruc'tionary**.—*n.* **reconstruc'tionist**.—*adj.* **reconstruc'tive**.—*n.* **reconstruc'tor**. [Pfx. re-.]

reconvalescence, *ri-kon-vəl-es'əns*, *n.* recovery from illness. [Pfx. re-.]

reconvert, *rē-kən-vûrt'*, *v.t.* to convert again to a former state, religion, etc.—*n.* **reconver'sion**. [Pfx. re-.]

reconvey, *rē-kən-vā'*, *v.t.* to transfer again to a former owner, as an estate.—*n.* **reconvey'ance**. [Pfx. re-.]

record, *ri-körd'*, *v.t.* to get by heart (*obs.*): to go over in one's mind (*Spens.*): to repeat from memory (*Spens.*): to narrate, set forth (*arch.*): to

etc.; **on record**, recorded in a document, etc.: publicly known; **public records**, contemporary officially authenticated statements of acts and proceedings in public affairs, preserved in the public interest; **trial by record**, a common law mode of trial when a former decision of the court is disputed and the matter is settled by producing the record. [O.Fr. *recorder*—L. *recordāri*, to call to mind, get by heart—*cor*, *cordis*, the heart.]

recount, *ri-kownt'*, *v.t.* to narrate the particulars of: to detail.—*ns.* **recount'al** (*ri-*); **recount'ment** (*Shak.*), relation in detail, recital. [O.Fr. *reconter*—*conter*, to tell.]

recount, **re-count**, *rē-kownt'*, to count over again.—*n.* a second or new counting (as of votes). [Pfx. re-.]

recoup, *ri-kōōp'*, *v.t.* to deduct or keep back (from what is claimed by a counterclaim; *law*): to make good: to indemnify.—*n.* **recoup'ment**. [Fr. *recouper*, to cut back—*couper*, to cut.]

recoure, **recower**, *ri-kowr'*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* a variant of recover. See also **recure**.

recourse, *ri-kōrs'*, *-kōrs'*, *n.* flowing back: withdrawal: recurrence: flow (*Shak.*): return: freedom to return: access: resort: resort for aid or protection: right to payment, esp. by the drawer or endorser of a bill of exchange not met by the acceptor.—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) to return, go back, revert. in the mind.—**without recourse**, a qualified endorsement of a bill or promissory note indicating that the endorser takes no responsibility for non-payment (law, com-

adjs. **recreā'tional** (*rek-*), **rēcreā'tive** (and *rek'ri-ā-tiv*). [Pfx. re-.]

recrement, *rek'ri-mənt*, *n*. waste, dross: a secretion that is reabsorbed.—*adjs*. **recremental** (*-ment'l*), **recrementitial** (*-mən-tish'l*), **recrementi'tious**. [L. *recrēmentum*, dross—*cernĕre*, to sift.]

recriminate, *ri-krim'in-āt*, *v.i*. to charge an accuser.—*n*. **recriminā'tion**, act of accusing in return: counter-charge.—*adj*. **recrim'inative**.—*n*. **recrim'inator**.—*adj*. **recrim'inatory**. [L. *crīminārī*, to accuse.]

recrudesce, *rē-krōō-des'*, *v.i*. to break out afresh.—*ns*. **recrudesc'ence**, **recrudesc'ency**.—*adj*. **recrudesc'ent**. [L. *recrūdēscĕre*—*crūdus*, raw.]

recruit, *ri-krōōt'*, *n*. a reinforcement (*obs*.): a new supply (of men, money, health, etc.): renewal: restoration: a soldier or other newly enlisted.—*v.i*. to obtain fresh supplies: to recover in health, pocket, etc.: to enlist new soldiers.—*v.t*. to reinforce: to replenish: to restore: to reinvigorate: to enlist or raise.—*ns*. **recruit'al**, renewed supply: restoration; **recruit'er**.—*adj*. **recruit'ing**.—*n*. **recruit'ment**, recruiting.—**recruit'ing-ground**, a place where recruits may be obtained. [Obs. Fr. *recrute*, reinforcement, prov. pa.p. fem. of *recroître*—L. *recrēscĕre*, to grow again.]

recta, rectal, etc. See **rectum**.

rectangle, *rek'tang-gl*, or *-tang'*, *n*. a four-sided plane figure with all its angles right angles.—*adjs*. **rec'tangled**, having a right angle; **rectang'-**

officer of many Scottish (*Lord Rector*) and foreign universities: a college head (as at Lincoln and Exeter Colleges, Oxford; Science and Technology, London): an ecclesiastic in charge of a congregation, an important mission, a college, or a religious house, esp. the head of a Jesuit seminary (*R.C.*).—*adj*. **rec'toral**, of God as a ruler.—*ns*. **rec'torate**, a rector's office or term of office; **rec'toress**, **rec'tress**, a female rector: a rector's wife (*coll*.).—*adj*. **rectorial** (*-tō'ri-əl*), of a rector.—*n*. an election of a Lord Rector.—*ns*. **rec'torship**; **rec'tory**, the province or residence of a rector.—**Rector Magnificus**, the head of a German university.—**lay rector**, a layman who enjoys the great tithes of a parish. [L. *rēctor*, *-ōris*—*regĕre*, *rēctum*, to rule.]

rectrix, *rek'triks*, *n*. a female governor: a long tail-feather, used in steering:—*pl*. **rectrices** (*rek-trī'sēz*).—*adj*. **rectricial** (*-trish'l*). [L. *rēctrix*, *-īcis*, fem. of *rēctor*.]

rectum, *rek'təm*, *n*. the terminal part of the large intestine:—*pl*. **rec'ta**.—*adj*. **rec'tal**.—*adv*. **rec'tally**.—*n*. **rectitis** (*rek-tī'tis*), inflammation of the rectum.—*adj*. **rectitic** (*-tit'ik*).—In composition, **rec'to-**. [L. neut. of *rēctus*, straight.]

rectus, *rek'təs*, *n*. a straight muscle:—*pl*. **rec'ti**. [L.]

recuile, recule, *ri-kūl'* (*Spens*.). Same as **recoil**.

recumbent, *ri-kum'bənt*, *adj*. reclining.—*ns*. **recum'bence**, **recum'bency**.—*adv*. **recum'bently**. [L. *recumbĕre*—*cubāre*, to lie down.]

recuperate, *ri-kū'pər-āt*, *v.t*. and *v.i*. to recover.—

a colour like blood: extended traditionally to mean golden, and by custom to other colours more or less near red: revolutionary, or supposedly revolutionary.—*n.* the colour of blood: a red pigment: red clothes: a revolutionary or one who favours sweeping changes, variously applied to radical, republican, anarchist, socialist, communist, etc.: a former squadron of the British fleet: a cent.—*v.t.* **redd'en,** to make red.—*v.i.* to grow red: to blush.—*adj.* **redd'ish.** —*n.* **redd'ishness.**—*adj.* **redd'y.**—*adv.* **red'ly.**—*n.* **red'ness.**—**red admiral,** a common butterfly (*Vanessa atalanta*) with reddish-banded wings; **red algae,** one of the great divisions of seaweeds, the Rhodophyceae or Florideae; **red'-belly,** char, or other red-bellied fish: the slider, a terrapin; **red bidd'y,** a drink made of red wine and methylated spirit.—*adj.* **red'-blood'ed,** having red blood: abounding in vitality, and usually in crudity.—**red'-book,** a book bound in red, esp. a court-guide, peerage, directory of persons in the service of the state, official regulations, or the like; **red'-box,** a minister's red-covered box for official papers; **red'breast,** the robin; **red brick,** a brick, made from clay containing iron compounds which are converted into ferric oxide.—*adj.* **red'brick** (redbrick university, a general name given to a later English type of university, contrasted with Oxford and Cambridge).—**red'-bud,** the Judas-tree; **red cabbage,** a purplish cabbage used for pickling; **red'-cap,** a goldfinch: a Scottish castle goblin (also [redacted]

dried, of reddish appearance: a subject introduced to divert discussion as a herring drawn across a track would throw hounds out.—*adj.* **red'-hot,** heated to redness: extreme (*fig.*): (red-hot poker, the plant Kniphofia or Tritoma).—**Red Indian,** an American Indian.—*adj.* **red'-latt'ice** (*Shak.*), savouring of the alehouse (whose lattice was conventionally painted red). —**red lead,** an oxide of lead (Pb_3O_4) of a fine red colour, used in paint-making.—*adjs.* **red'-legged; red'-letter,** marked with red letters, as holidays or saints' days in the old calendars: deserving to be so marked.—**red light,** a rear-light: a danger-signal: a brothel (*coll.*).—*adjs.* **red'-light'** (*coll.*), disreputable; **red'-looked** (*Shak.*), having a red look; **red'-mad'** (*Scot.*), stark mad.—**red'-man, red man,** a redskin, an American Indian: prob. red mercuric sulphide (*alchemy*); **red pepper** (see pepper); **red'-plague, -murrain** (*Shak.*), bubonic plague; **red'poll,** a name for two birds (*lesser* and *mealy redpoll*) akin to the linnet: a beast of a red breed of polled cattle.—*adj.* **red'-polled,** having a red poll: red and polled.—**red rag,** the tongue (*slang*): a cause of infuriation (as red is said to be to a bull); **red ratt'le,** lousewort; **red ribbon, riband,** the ribbon of the Order of the Bath; **Red'-root,** a genus (*Ceanothus*) of the buckthorn family—*New Jersey Tea*; **red rot,** a disease of oaks, etc., caused by Polyporus, the wood becoming brown and dry; **red'-san'ders,** a papilionaceous tree (*Pterocarpus santalinus*) of tropical Asia, with

redd, red, *red,* (chiefly *Scot.*) *v.t.* to put in order, make tidy: to clear up: to disentangle: to comb: to separate in fighting.—*v.i.* to set things in order, tidy up (usu. with *up*):—*pr.p.* **redd'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **redd, red.**—*n.* an act of redding: refuse, rubbish.—*adj.* (*Scots law*) vacated.—*ns.* **redd'er; redd'ing.**—**redd'ing-up'**, setting in order, tidying up; **redd'ing-comb, -kame,** a hair-comb; **redd'ing-straik,** a stroke received in trying to separate fighters. [Partly O.E. *hreddan,* to free, rescue (cf. Ger. *retten,* to rescue); prob. partly from or influenced by O.E. *rǣdan* (see rede, read); cf. also rid.]

redd, red, *red, pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of read (*Spens.*): same as rede (*pres. tense*; *Scot.*).

redd, *red,* (*Scot.*) *n.* fish or frog spawn: a spawning-place. [Origin obscure.]

reddendum, *ri-den'dəm,* (*law*) *n.* a reserving clause in a lease:—*pl.* **redden'da.**—*n.* **redden'do** (*Scots law*), service to be rendered or money to be paid by a vassal, or the clause in a charter specifying it. [L., to be rendered, gerundive of *reddĕre.*]

reddle, reddleman. See ruddle.

rede, *rēd, v.t.* an old spelling of read, retained as an archaism in the senses of 'to counsel or advise, expound, relate'.—*n.* (*arch.*) advice: resolution: saying, tale: interpretation (*Browning*).—*n.* **rede'craft** (*arch.*), logic.—*adj.* **rede'less** (*arch.*), without counsel or wisdom.

redeem, *ri-dēm', v.t.* to buy back: to compound

tated: come to life again. [L.,—*red-,* again, *vivus,* alive—*vivĕre,* to be alive.]

redolent, *red'o-lənt, adj.* fragrant: smelling (of, or with): suggestive (of), imbued (with).—*ns.* **red'olence, red'olency.**—*adv.* **red'olently.** [L. *redolēns, -entis*—*red-,* again, *olēre,* to emit smell.]

redouble, *ri-dub'l, v.t.* and *v.i.* to double: to repeat: to re-echo: to increase: (*rē'dub'l*) to double after previous doubling.—*n.* (*rē'dub'l*) an act or fact of redoubling, as in bridge.—*n.* **redoub'lement** (*ri-*). [Pfx. re-.]

redoubt, *ri-dowt',* (*fort.*) *n.* a field-work enclosed on all sides, its ditch not flanked from the parapet: an inner last retreat. [Fr. *redoute*—It. *ridotto*—L. *reductus,* retired—*redūcĕre*; the *b* from confusion with next word.]

redoubt, *ri-dowt', v.t.* to fear (*arch.*).—*adjs.* **redoubt'able,** formidable: valiant; **redoubt'ed,** redoubtable (*arch.*). [O.Fr. *redouter,* to fear greatly—L. *re-,* back, *dubitāre,* to doubt.]

redound, *ri-downd', v.i.* to overflow (*Spens.*): to be in excess (*Milt.*): to surge (*Spens.*): to be filled (*Spens.*): to flow back: to return: to rebound, be reflected or echoed: to turn, recoil, be reflected, as a consequence (to one's credit, discredit, advantage, etc.): to conduce: to rise one above another in receding series (*Spens.*).—*v.t.* (*fig.*) to cast, reflect.—*n.* the coming back, as an effect or consequence, return.—*n.* and *adj.*

to annul (*Scots law*).—*v.i.* to resolve itself: to slim, or lessen weight or girth.—*p.adj.* **reduced′**, in a state of reduction: weakened: impoverished: diminished: simplified in structure.—*ns.* **reduc′er**, one who reduces: a means of reducing: a joint-piece for connecting pipes of varying diameter; **reducibil′ity**.—*adj.* **reduc′ible**, that may be reduced.—*n.* **reduc′ibleness**.—*adj.* **reduc′ing**.—*ns.* **reduc′tant**, a reducing agent; **reduction** (*-duk′shən*), act of reducing or state of being reduced: diminution: lowering of price: subjugation: changing of numbers or quantities from one denomination to another (*arith.*); **reduc′tionism**, the belief that complex data and phenomena can be explained in terms of something simpler.—*n.* and *adj.* **reduc′tionist**.—*adj.* **reduc′tive**, bringing back (*arch.*): reducing.—*adv.* **reduc′tively**.—**reducing agent**, a substance with a strong affinity for oxygen, or the like, serving to remove it from others; **reducing flame**, a hot luminous blowpipe flame in which substances can be reduced; **reduction division** (*biol.*), meiosis; **reduction works**, smelting works.—**reduce to the ranks**, to degrade, for misconduct, to the condition of a private soldier. [L. *redūcĕre*, *reductum*—*re-*, back, *dūcĕre*, to lead.

reductio ad absurdum, *ri-duk′shi-ō ad ab-sûr′dəm*, *re-do͞ok′ti-ō ad ab-so͞or′do͞om*, reduction to absurdity: the proof of a proposition by proving the falsity of its contradictory. [L.]

abounding with reeds: resembling a reed: sounding as a reed instrument.—**reed′-band**, a band of reed-instruments; **reed′-bed**; **reed′-bird**, the bobolink; **reed′-bunt′ing**, the black-headed bunting; **reed′-drawing**, the combing out of rough straw by means of a frame; **reed′-grass**, a reedlike grass of various kinds (as Phalaris, Arundo); **reed′-instrument**, a wood-wind with reed—as clarinet, oboe, bassoon; **reed′-knife**, a tool for organ-tuning; **reed′-mace**, cat's tail (*Typha*); **reed′-or′gan**, a keyboard instrument with free reeds, as the harmonium, the American organ; **reed′-pheas′ant**, the bearded titmouse; **reed′-pipe**, an organ-pipe whose tone is produced by the vibration of a reed, the pipe acting as resonator; **reed′-rand**, **-rond** (*East Anglia*), a reed thicket; **reed′-sparr′ow**, the reed-bunting: the sedge-warbler; **reed′-stop**, a set of reed-pipes controlled by a single stop-knob; **reed′-war′bler**, a warbler that frequents marshy places and builds its nest on reeds—also called **reed′-wren**, the **reed′-thrush** being a larger species (greater reed-warbler).—**broken reed** (*fig.*), a person who is too weak or unreliable to be depended upon; **free reed**, a reed vibrating in an opening without touching the sides. [O.E. *hrēod*; cf. Du. and Ger. *riet*.]

re-edify, *rē-ed′i-fī*, *v.t.* to rebuild.—(*Spens.*) **reæd′ifye**.—*ns.* **re-edificā′tion**; **re-ed′ifier**. [L. *aedificāre*, to build.]

reef, *rēf*, *n.* a chain of rocks at or near the surface possibly partly of other origin; Gael. *righil* (the dance) may be from English.]

re-enforce, *rē-in-fōrs′, -förs, v.t.* to enforce again: to reinforce (*rare*): to reassemble, rally (*Shak.*).—*n.* **re-enforce′ment,** reinforcement. [Pfx. re-.]

re-enter, *rē-en′tər, v.t.* and *v.i.* to enter again or anew: in engraving, to cut deeper.—*p.adj.* **re-en′tering,** entering again: pointing inwards: reflex (*math.*).—*n.* **re-en′trance,** act or achievement of entering again: fact of being re-entrant (in this sense also **re-en′trancy**).—*adj.* **re-en′trant,** re-entering (opp. to *salient*): reflex (*math.*): returning upon itself at the ends (*elect.*).—*n.* a re-entering angle: a valley, depression, etc., running into a main feature: the concavity between two salients.—*n.* **re-en′try,** entering again: resumption of possession: a card allowing a hand to take the lead again. [Pfx. re-.]

reest, reasty. See **reast** (1).

reest, reist, reast, *rēst,* (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to dry, cure, with smoke.—*v.i.* to be smoke-dried. [Origin obscure.]

reest, reist, *rēst,* (*Scot.*) *v.i.* of a horse, suddenly to refuse to move, to baulk.—*n.* a sudden fit of stubbornness.—*adj.* **reest′y.** [Perh. rest, or arrest.]

reeve, *rēv,* (*hist.*) *n.* a high official, chief magistrate of a district: a bailiff or steward. [O.E. *gerēfa*; cf. grieve (*Scot.*).]

reeve, *rēv, v.t.* to pass the end of a rope through: to pass through

dispute for investigation or decision (*law*): relation: allusion: loosely, one who is referred to: loosely, a testimonial: a direction to a book or passage; **referendary** (*-end′ə-ri*), a referee: formerly a court official who was the medium of communication with the pope, emperor, etc.; **referen′dum,** the principle or practice of submitting a question directly to the vote of the entire electorate (*pl.* -da, -dums); **ref′erent,** the object of reference or discussion: the first term in a proposition.—*adj.* **referential** (*-en′shl*), containing a reference: having reference (to): used for reference.—*adv.* **referen′tially.**—*n.* **referr′al,** act or instance of referring or being referred, esp. to another person or organisation for, e.g. consideration, treatment, etc.—**reference book,** a book to be consulted on occasion, not for consecutive reading: a pass book (*S.Afr.*); **ref′erence-mark,** a character, as *, †, or a cock-up figure, used to refer to notes.—**terms of reference,** a guiding statement defining the scope of an investigation or similar piece of work: loosely, the scope itself. [L. *referre,* to carry back—*ferre,* to carry.]

refigure, *rē-fig′ər, v.t.* to represent anew, reproduce (*Shak.*): to restore to form: to calculate anew. [Pfx. re-.]

refill, *rē-fil′, v.t.* to fill again.—*n.* (*rē′* or *-fil′*) a fresh fill: a duplicate for refilling purposes. [Pfx. re-.]

refine, *ri-fīn′, v.t.* to purify: to clarify: to free tion when an electromagnetic wave or sound-wave strikes on a surface and is thrown back: reflected light, colour, heat, etc.: an image in a mirror: (production of) a mirror image of a line or figure (by reflecting it in an axis of symmetry): the action of the mind by which it is conscious of its own operations: attentive consideration: contemplation: a thought or utterance resulting from contemplation: censure or reproach.—*adjs.* **reflec'tionless**; **reflect'ive**, reflecting: reflected: meditative.—*adv.* **reflect'ively**.—*ns.* **reflect'iveness**; **reflectiv'ity**, ability to reflect rays: reflectance; **reflect'or**, a reflecting surface, instrument, or body: a reflecting telescope; **reflet** (*rə-fle'*, *-flā'*; Fr.), an irridescent or metallic lustre.—*adj.* **reflex** (*rē'fleks*, formerly *ri-fleks'*), bent or turned back: reflected: reciprocal: of an angle, more than 180°: turned back upon itself: involuntary, produced by or concerned with response from a nerve-centre to a stimulus from without: illuminated by light from another part of the same picture (*paint.*): using the same valve or valves for high- and low-frequency amplification (*radio*).—*n.* reflection: reflected light: a reflected image: an expression, manifestation, outward representation: a reflex action: a reflex radio receiving set.—*v.t.* (*-fleks'*) to bend back: to project, direct (*Shak.*).—*adj.* **reflexed'** (*bot.*), bent abruptly backward or downward.—*n.* **reflexibil'ity**.—*adjs.* **reflex'ible**; **reflex'ive** (*gram.*), indicating that the action turns

reform'er, one who reforms: one who advocates political reform: (*cap.*) one of those who took part in the Reformation of the 16th century; **reform'ism**; **reform'ist**, a reformer: an advocate of reform, or of not very thorough-going reform.—**Reformed Presbyterian**, Cameronian; **reform school**, reformatory. [L. *refōrmāre*, *-ātum*—*fōrmāre*, to shape—*fōrma*, form.]

reformado, *ref-ör-mä'dō*, *-mä'dō*, (*hist.*) *n.* a disbanded or dismissed soldier: an officer whose company has been disbanded or who is for other reason without a command: a volunteer serving as an officer: a reformed person: a reformer:—*pl.* -do(e)s.—Also **reformāde'** (*Bunyan*).—Also *adj.* [Sp. *reformado*, reformed.]

refract, *ri-frakt'*, *v.t.* (of a medium) to deflect (rays of light, sound, etc., passing into it from another medium): to produce by refraction (*rare*).—*adj.* (*rare*) refracted.—*adjs.* **refract'able**, refrangible; **refrac'ted**, deflected on passage into another medium: bent sharply back from the base (*bot.*); **refract'ing**.—*n.* **refrac'tion**.—*adj.* **refrac'tive**, refracting: of refraction.—*ns.* **refractivity** (*rē-frak-tiv'i-ti*); **rēfractom'eter**, an instrument for measuring refractive indices; **refrac'tor** (*ri-*), anything that refracts: a refracting telescope.—**refracting telescope**, one in which the principal means of focusing the light is an object glass; —**refractive index**, the ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to that of the angle of refraction when a ray passes fr a light meal.—refresh′ment-room; Refreshment, or Refection, Sunday, the fourth Sunday in Lent, when the story of the loaves and fishes is read in English and R.C. churches. [O.Fr. *refrescher*—*re-*, *freis* (fem. *fresche*), fresh.]

refrigerant, *ri-frij′ə-rənt*, *adj.* cooling: giving a feeling of coolness: refreshing.—*n.* a freezing or cooling agent: that which gives a cool feeling.—*v.t.* refrig′erāte, to freeze: to make cold: to make to feel cool: to expose to great cold (as food for preservation).—*v.i.* to become cold.—*n.* refrigerā′tion.—*adj.* refrig′erative (*-rə-tiv*), cooling.—*n.* refrig′erator (*-rā-tər*), an apparatus or chamber for producing and maintaining a low temperature.—*adj.* refrig′eratory (*-rə-tər-i*), cooling: refrigerative.—*n.* a refrigerator: a chamber in which ice is formed: a water-filled vessel for condensing in distillation. [L. *refrigerāre*, *-ātum* —*re-*, denoting change of state, *frigerāre*—*frigus*, cold.]

refringe, *ri-frinj′*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to refract.—*n.* refring′ency, refractivity.—*adj.* refring′ent. [L. *refringĕre*; see refract.]

reft, *reft*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of reave.

refuge, *ref′ūj*, *n.* shelter or protection from danger or trouble: an asylum or retreat: a street island for pedestrians: recourse in difficulty.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to shelter.—*n.* refugēē′, one who flees for refuge to another country, esp. from religious or political persecution: a fugitive.—house of refuge, a shelter for the destitute. [Fr.,—L.

[redacted]

regale′ment. [Fr. *régaler*—It. *regalare*, perh.—*gala*, a piece of finery.]

regalia, *ri-gā′li-ə*, *rā-gä′li-a*, *n.pl.* royal privileges or powers, as (*hist.*) that of enjoying the revenues of vacant sees, etc. (*sing.* rega′le): the insignia of royalty—crown, sceptre, etc.: loosely, insignia or special garb generally, as of the Freemasons. [L. *rēgālis*, royal, neut. sing. *-e*, pl. *-ia*.]

regalia, *ri-gā′li-ə*, *n.* a big cigar. [Sp., royal right.]

regar. See regur.

regard, *ri-gärd′*, *v.t.* to look at: to observe: to heed: to look to: to esteem or consider: to esteem highly: to have kindly feelings for: to respect: to take into account: to have respect or relation to.—*v.i.* to look: to give heed.—*n.* orig., look: a thing seen (*Shak.*): intention (*Shak.*): attention with interest: observation: estimation: esteem: kindly, affectionate, or respectful feeling: care: consideration: a thing to be considered: repute: respect: relation: reference: (in *pl.*) in messages of greeting, respectful good will.—*adjs.* regard′able, worthy of consideration; regard′ant, attentive: looking backward (*her.*).—*n.* regard′er.—*adj.* regard′ful, heedful: respectful.—*adv.* regard′fully.—*n.* regard′fulness.—*prep.* regard′ing, concerning. —*adj.* regard′less, heedless: inconsiderate.—*adj.* and *adv.* (*coll.*) without regard to expense.—*adv.* regard′lessly.—*n.* regard′lessness.—as regards, with regard to; in regard of, to (*arch.*), in

-ātum, to bring forth again—*re-*, again, *generāre*, to generate.]

regent. See regency.

regest, *ri-jest'*, (*Milt.*) *n.* a register. [See register.]

Reggae, *reg'ā*, *rā'gā*, *n.* gay, aggressive rock music of the West Indies, imported into Britain by immigrants in the mid-1960s.

regicide, *rej'i-sīd*, *n.* the killing or killer of a king.—*adj.* regici'dal. [L. *rēx*, *rēgis*, a king, on the analogy of homicide, parricide, etc.]

régie, *rā-zhē*, *n.* a system of government monopoly, esp. in tobacco: the department concerned: tobacco sold by it. [Fr.]

régime, *rā-zhēm'*, *n.* regimen: administration.—Also regime. [Fr.,—L. *regimen.*]

regimen, *rej'i-men*, *n.* government: system of government: course of treatment, as diet (*med.*): grammatical government: prevailing system or set of conditions.—*adj.* regim'inal. [L. *regimen*, *-inis*—*regĕre*, to rule.]

regiment, *rej'mənt*, *rej'i-mənt*, *n.* government: control: rule: regimen: a region under government: (often *rej'mənt*) a body of soldiers constituting the largest permanent unit, commanded by a colonel.—*v.t.* (*rej'i-ment*, *-ment'*) to form into a regiment or regiments: to systematise, classify: to organise: to subject to excessive control.—*adj.* regimental (*-i-ment'l*), of a regiment.—*n.* (in *pl.*) the uniform of a regiment.—*n.* regimentation (*-i-men-tā'shən*). [L.L. *regimentum*—L. *regĕre*, to rule.]

regina, *ri-jī'nə*, *n.* queen: title of a reigning queen, abb

registrar); reg'istrarship, office of a registrar; reg'istrary, Cambridge University registrar; registrā'tion, the act or fact of registering: something registered: the act or art of combining stops in organ-playing; reg'istry, registration: an office or place where a register is kept: a register: an entry in a register.—Register House, the building in Edinburgh where Scottish records are kept; register office, a record-office: an employment office; reg'ister-plate, in rope-making, a disk with holes to give each yarn its position: a chimney damper; Reg'istrar-Gen'eral, an officer having the superintendence of the registration of all births, deaths, and marriages; registry office, an office for putting domestic servants in touch with employers: a registrar's office, where births, etc., are recorded and civil marriages are celebrated.—gross, or net, register (tonnage), gross or net, tonnage; Lord Clerk-Register, an officer of the General Register House with duties concerned with the election of Scottish representative peers, formerly custodian of records and registers; parish register, a book in which births, deaths, and marriages are inscribed; ship's register, a document showing the ownership of a vessel. [O.Fr. *registre* or L.L. *registrum*, for L. pl. *regesta*, things recorded—*re-*, back, *gerĕre*, to carry.]

regius, *rē'ji-əs*, *rā'gi-ōōs*, *adj.* royal, as regius professor, one whose chair was founded by Henry VIII, or, in Scotland, by the Crown:

regressiv'ity (*rē-*). [L. *regressus—regredī*; see regrede.]

regret, *ri-gret'*, *v.t.* to remember with sense of loss or feeling of having done amiss: to wish otherwise:—*pr.p.* regrett'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* regrett'ed.—*n.* sorrowful wish that something had been otherwise: sorrowful feeling of loss: compunction: an intimation of regret or refusal. —*adj.* regret'ful, feeling regret.—*adv.* regret'fully.—*adj.* regrett'able, to be regretted.—*adv.* regrett'ably. [O.Fr. *regreter*, *regrater*; poss. conn. with greet (2).]

reguerdon, *ri-gûr'dən*, (*Shak.*) *n.* reward.—*v.t.* to reward. [O.Fr. *reguerdon.*]

regula, *reg'ū-la*, *n.* the rule of a religious order: a fillet, esp. under the Doric taenia, below each triglyph (*archit.*):—*pl.* reg'ulae (*-lē*).—*adj.* reg'ular (*-lər*), subject to a monastic rule (opp. to *secular*): governed by or according to rule, law, order, habit, custom, established practice, mode prescribed, or the ordinary course of things: of a marriage, celebrated by a minister of religion after proclamation of banns: normal: habitual: constant: steady: uniform: periodical: duly qualified: inflected in the usual way, esp. of weak verbs (*gram.*): symmetrical, esp. (*bot.*) radially symmetrical or actinomorphic: having all the sides and angles equal or all faces equal, equilateral, and equiangular, the same number meeting at every corner (*geom.*): also (of a pyramid) having a regular polygon for base and the other faces similar and equ[illegible] isosceles triangles: permanent.

living or playing a part in the world.—*n.* rehabilitā'tion. [L.L. *rehabilitāre*, *-ātum*; see habilitate.]

rehash, *rē-hash'*, *n.* something made up of materials formerly used, esp. a restatement in different words of ideas already expressed by oneself or someone else.—Also *v.t.* [Pfx. re-, hash, n.]

rehear, *rē-hēr'*, *v.t.* to hear again: to try over again, as a lawsuit.—*n.* rehear'ing. [Pfx. re-.]

rehearse, *ri-hûrs'*, *v.t.* to repeat, say over, or read aloud: to enumerate: to recount, narrate in order: to perform privately for practice or trial: to practise beforehand: to train by rehearsal.—*v.i.* to take part in rehearsal.—*ns.* rehears'al, the act of rehearsing: repetition: enumeration: narration: a performance for trial or practice; rehears'er; rehears'ing. [O.Fr. *rehercer*, *reherser—re-*, again, *hercer*, to harrow—*herce* (Fr. *herse*)—L. *hirpex*, *-icis*, a rake, a harrow.]

reheat, *rē-hēt'*, *v.t.* to heat again.—*n.* (the use of) a device to inject fuel into the hot exhaust gases of a turbojet in order to obtain increased thrust.—*n.* reheat'er, a person who reheats: an apparatus for reheating. [Pfx. re-.]

rehoboam, *rē-(h)ō-bō'əm*, *n.* a large liquor measure or vessel, two jeroboams. [*Rehoboam*, king of Israel.]

rehouse, *rē-howz'*, *v.t.* to provide with a new house or houses.—*n.* rehous'ing. [Pfx. re-.]

Reich, *rīhh*, *n.* the German state: Germany as an empire (First Reich, Holy Roman Empire, 962-1806: Second Reich, under Hohenzollern

reins'man, a skilful driver.—**draw rein**, to pull up, stop riding; **give rein (or the reins) to**, to allow free play to, apply no check to; **take the reins**, to take control. [O.Fr. *rein*, *resne*, *rene* (Fr. *rêne*), perh. through (hypothetical) L.L. *retina*, from L. *retinēre*, to hold back.]

rein. See reindeer, reins.

reincarnate, *rē-in-kär'nāt*, *v.t.* to cause to be born again in another body or form: to embody again in flesh.—*adj.* reborn.—*ns.* **rēincarnā'tion**; **rēincarnā'tionism**, belief in reincarnation of the soul; **rēincarnā'tionist**. [Pfx. re-.]

reindeer, *rān'dēr*, *n.* a large heavy deer (Rangifer), wild and domesticated, of northern regions, antlered in both sexes, the American variety (or species) called the caribou.—Also (*rare*) **rein**.—**Reindeer Age** (*archaeol.*), the Magdalenian; **reindeer moss**, a lichen (*Cladonia rangiferina*), the winter food of the reindeer. [O.N. *hreinndȳri*, or O.N. *hreinn* (O.E. *hrān*) and deer.]

reinette, *rā-net'*. Same as rennet (apple).

re infecta, *rē*, *rā in-fek'tə*, *-tä*, (L.) without finishing the business.

reinforce, *rē-in-fōrs'*, *fōrs'*, *v.t.* to enforce again (*rare*): to strengthen with new force or support: to strengthen: to increase by addition.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to get reinforcements.—*n.* something that reinforces: a reinforced part near the rear of a gun.—*n.* **reinforce'ment**, act of reinforcing:

duplication, the second element usu. differing from the first (e.g. *helter-skelter*). [Pfx. re-.]

reive, reiver. Same as reave, reaver.

reject, *ri-jekt'*, *v.t.* to throw away: to discard: to refuse to accept, admit, or accede to: to refuse: to renounce.—*n.* (usu. *rē'*) one who or that which is rejected.—*adjs.* **rejec'table** or **-ible**.—*n.pl.* **rejectamen'ta**, refuse: excrement.—*ns.* **rejec'tion**; **reject'or** (also **-er**). [L. *rejicĕre*, *rejectum*—*re-*, back, *jacĕre*, to throw.]

rejig, *rē-jig'*, **rejigger**, *-jig'ər*, *v.t.* to change or re-arrange in a new or unexpected way that is sometimes regarded as unethical (*commerce*).—*n.* **re'jig.**

rejoice, *ri-jois'*, *v.t.* to make joyful: to gladden: to be joyful because of (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* to feel joy: to exult: to make merry.—*adj.* **rejoice'ful**.—*ns.* **rejoice'ment**, rejoicing; **rejoic'er**; **rejoic'ing**, act of being joyful: expression, subject, or experience of joy: (in *pl.*) festivities, celebrations, merry-makings.—*adv.* **rejoic'ingly**.—**rejoice in**, to be happy because of: (*facet.*), to have. [O.Fr. *resjoir*, *resjoiss-* (Fr. *rĕjouir*)—L. *re-*, *ex*, *gaudēre*, to rejoice.]

rejoin, *ri-join'*, (*law*) *v.i.* to reply to a charge or pleading, esp. to a plaintiff's replication.—*v.t.* to say in reply, retort.—*n.* **rejoin'der** (*ri-*) the defendant's answer to a plaintiff's replication (*law*): an answer to an information (*law*): way in which one thing is connected with another: a quality that can be predicated, not of a single thing, but only of two or more together (*philos.*): respect, reference: a relative by birth or marriage: (in *pl.*) mutual dealings.—*adj*. relā'tional, pertaining to, expressing, or of the nature of, relation.—*adv*. relā'tionally.—*ns*. relā'tionism (*philos.*), the doctrine that relations have an objective existence: the doctrine of relativity of knowledge; relā'tionist.—*adj*. relā'tionless, kinless: unrelated.—*n*. relā'tionship, state or mode of being related: relations.—*adjs*. relatival (*rel-ə-tī'vl*), pertaining to relation, esp. grammatical relation; rel'ative (*-ə-tiv*), in or having relation: correlative: corresponding: having the same key-signature (*mus.*): relevant: comparative: not absolute or independent: relating, having reference: referring to an antecedent (*gram.*).—*n*. that which is relative: a relative word, esp. a relative pronoun: one who is related by blood or marriage.—*adv*. rel'atively.—*ns*. rel'ativeness; rel'ativism, relationism: a doctrine of relativity: the view that accepted standards of right and good vary with environment and from person to person; rel'ativist.—*adj*. relativis'tic, pertaining to relativity, or to relativism.—*ns*. relativ'itist, one who studies or accepts relativity; relativ'ity, state or fact of being relative: a principle which asserts that only relative, not absolute, motion can be detected in the universe (Einstein's Special Theory of

operate a relay:—*pa.t*. and *pa.p*. relayed.—re'lay-race', a race between teams, each man running part of the total distance. [O.Fr. *relais*, relay of horses or dogs; origin obscure.]

relay, *rē-lā'*, *v.t*. to lay again:—*pa.t*. and *pa.p*. rēlaid'. [Pfx. re-.]

release, *rē-lēs'*, *v.t*. to grant a new lease of. [Pfx. re-.]

release, *ri-lēs'*, *v.t*. to let loose: to set free: to let go: to relieve: to slacken: to undo: to remit: to relinquish: to surrender, convey, give up a right to (*law*): to make available, authorise sale, publication, exhibition, etc., of.—*n*. a setting free: liberation: discharge or acquittance: remission: mode of releasing: the giving up of a claim, conveyance: a catch for holding and releasing: authorisation to make available on a certain date: a thing so made available.—*adj*. releas'able.—*ns*. releasee', one to whom an estate is released; release'ment, release; releas'er; releas'or (*law*). [O.Fr. *relaissier*—L. *relaxāre*, to relax.]

relegate, *rel'i-gāt*, *v.t*. to banish: to consign (to a, usu. unimportant, place or position): to remove to a lower class (*football*): to assign (to a class): to refer (to another, others) for decision or action: to refer (a person, for something, to another; *arch.*).—*adj*. rel'egable.—*n*. relegā'tion. [L. *relēgāre*, *-ātum*—*re-*, away, *lēgāre*, to send.]

relent, *ri-lent'*, *v.i*. to melt (*obs.*): to soften, become less severe: to give way (*Spens.*, *Milt.*):

or level: a sculpture or other work of art executed in relief: appearance of standing out solidly: distinctness by contrast, esp. in outline. —*adj.* providing relief in cases of distress, danger, or difficulty.—*adj.* **relief'less.—Relief Church**, a body that left the Church of Scotland on account of the oppressive exercise of patronage, organised in 1761, united with the United Secession Church in 1847 to form the United Presbyterian Church; **relief map**, a map in which the form of the country is shown by elevations and depressions of the material used, or by the illusion of such elevations and depressions, or (loosely) by other means. [O.Fr. *relef—relever*; see relieve, also rilievo.]

relieve, *ri-lēv'*, *v.t.* to lift up (*Shak.*): to bring, give, or afford relief to: to release: to release from duty by taking the place of: to ease (e.g. a burden): (*refl.*) to urinate or to defecate: to mitigate: to raise the siege of: to set off by contrast: to break the sameness of: to bring into relief: to feed (*obs.*).—*adj.* **reliev'able.**—*n.* **reliev'er.**—*adj.* **reliev'ing.—relieving arch**, an arch in a wall to relieve the part below it from a superincumbent weight; **relieving officer**, an official formerly appointed to superintend the relief of the poor.—**relieve one of**, to take from one's possession, with or without one's approval: to steal from one: to free one from (a necessity, restriction, etc.). [O.Fr. *relever*—L. *relevāre*, to lift, relieve—*levāre*, to raise—*levis*, light.]

relievo, *ri-lē'vō*, also (*It.*) **rilievo**, *rē-lyā'vō*, (*art*)

enough to give a flavour: appetising flavour: zest-giving quality or power: an appetiser, condiment: zestful enjoyment: gusto: pleasureful inclination.—*v.t.* to like the taste of: to be pleased with: to enjoy: to appreciate discriminatingly: to give a relish to: to taste, experience (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to savour, smack: to have an agreeable taste: to give pleasure.—*adj.* **rel'ishable.** [O.Fr. *reles*, *relais*, remainder—*relaisser*, to leave behind.]

relish, **rellish**, *rel'ish*, *n.* a musical ornament.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to warble. [Origin obscure.]

relive, *rē-liv'*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to live again: (*rē-liv'*) to revive (*Spens.*).

reliver, *ri-liv'ər*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to deliver back. [O.Fr. *relivrer*; also pfx. re-, *liver*, to deliver, *obs.* and *dial.*]

relucent, *ri-lū'*, *-lōō'sənt*, *adj.* reflecting: shining. [L. *relūcēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *relūcēre*, to shine back.]

reluct, *ri-lukt'*, *v.i.* to be unwilling (with *at*): to hold back.—*ns.* **reluc'tance**, opposition, resistance (*Milt.*): unwillingness: magnetomotive force applied to whole or part of a magnetic circuit divided by the flux in it; **reluc'tancy.**—*adj.* **reluc'tant**, struggling (*Milt.*): unwilling: resisting.—*adv.* **reluct'antly.**—*v.i.* **reluct'āte**, to be reluctant.—*n.* **reluctā'tion** (*rel-*), repugnance. [L. *reluctārī*—*re-*, against, *luctārī*, to struggle.]

relume, *ri-lūm'*, *-lōōm'*, *v.t.* to light anew: to rekindle: to light up ag young persons on remand or awaiting trial; also for some undergoing punishment. [O.Fr. *remander*, or L.L. *remandāre—mandāre*, to order.]

remanent, *rem'ən-ənt*, *adj*. remaining.—*n*. a remainder: a remnant.—*ns*. rem'anence, -ency; rem'anet, a remainder: a postponed case or parliamentary bill. [L. *remanēns*, *-entis*, pr.p., and *remanet*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of *remanēre*.]

remanié, *rə-mä-nyā*, (*geol.*) *n*. a fossil or other relic of an older rock preserved as a fragment in a later deposit. [Fr. pa.p. of *remanier*, to rehandle.]

remark, *ri-märk'*, *v.t*. to mark out (*Milt.*): to notice: to comment (that), or say incidentally (that).—*v.i*. (*ri-*) to comment, make an observation.—*n*. noteworthiness: observation: comment: (also as Fr., remarque') a marginal drawing or other distinguishing mark on an engraving or etching indicating an early state of the plate: also a print or proof bearing this special remark.—*adj*. remark'able, noteworthy: unusual, singular, strange, distinguished.—*n*. a remarkable thing.—*n*. remark'ableness.—*adv*. remark'ably.—*adj*. remarked', conspicuous: (also remarqued') bearing a remark, as an etching.—*n*. remark'er. [O.Fr. *remarquer—re-*, inten., *marquer*, to mark.]

remark, **re-mark**, *rē-märk'*, *v.t*. to mark again. [Pfx. re-.]

remblai, *rā-ble*, *n*. earth used to form a rampart, embankment, etc.: stowage in a mine. [Fr.]

Sunday, the Sunday nearest to 11th November commemorating the fallen of the two World Wars (see Armistice Day).—remember your courtesy (*obs.*), remember to put your hat on, which you have taken off in courtesy. [O.Fr. *remembrer*—L. *re-*, again, *memor*, mindful.]

remercy, *ri-mûr'si*, (*obs.*) *v.t*. to thank:—*pa.t*. (*Spens.*) remer'cied. [(O.) Fr. *remercier*.]

remerge, *rē-mûrj'*, *v.t*. to merge again. [Pfx. re-.]

remex, *rē'meks*, *n*. one of the large feathers of a bird's wing—primary or secondary:—*pl*. remiges (*rem'i-jēz*).—*v.i*. remigate (*rem'i-gāt*), to row.—*n*. remigā'tion. [L. *rēmex*, *-igis*, a rower.]

remigrate, *rem'i-grāt*, *v.i*. to change back: (also *rē-mī'*) to migrate again or back.—*n*. remigrā'tion (*rem-i-* or *rē-mī-*). [Pfx. re-.]

remind, *ri-mīnd'*, *v.t*. to put in mind (of), to cause to remember.—*n*. remind'er, that which reminds.—*adj*. remind'ful, mindful: reminiscent, exciting memories. [Pfx. re- and mind, *v.t.*]

reminiscence, *rem-i-nis'əns*, *n*. recollection: an account of something remembered: the recurrence to the mind of the past.—*v.i*. reminisce (*-nis'*; back-formation), to recount reminiscences.—*adj*. reminisc'ent, suggestive, remindful: addicted to reminiscences: pertaining to reminiscence.—Also *n*.—*adj*. reminiscen'tial (*-sen'shl*), of, or of the nature of, reminiscence.—*adv*. reminisc'ently. [L. *reminiscēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *reminīscī*, to remember.]

remise, *ri-mīz'*, *n*. surrender of a claim (*law*): (*rə-mēz'*) an effective second thrust after the first has missed (*fencing*): a coach-house: a livery-expressed in five articles in the Remonstrance of 1610.—*adv.* **remon'strantly.**—*v.i.* **remon'strāte** (sometimes *rem'*), to make a remonstrance. —*v.t.* to say or (*obs.*) state in remonstrance: to demonstrate (*obs.*).—*adv.* **remon'stratingly.**—*n.* **remonstrā'tion** (*rem-ən-*).—*adjs.* **remon'strative, remon'stratory** (*-strə-tər-i*), expostulatory. —*n.* **remon'strator.**—**Grand Remonstrance**, a statement of abuses presented to Charles I by the House of Commons in 1641. [L. *re-*, again, *mōnstrāre*, to point out.]

remontant, *ri-mon'tənt*, *adj.* blooming more than once in the same season.—*n.* a remontant plant, esp. a rose. [Fr.]

remora, *rem'o-rə*, *n.* the sucking-fish, formerly believed to stop ships by attaching its sucker: an obstacle. [L. *rĕmŏra*, delay, hindrance—*mora*, delay.]

remorse, *ri-mörs'*, *n.* the gnawing pain of conscience: compunction: pity, compassionate feeling (*Spens.*, *Shak.*, *Milt.*): mitigation (*Shak.*): probably, matter of conscience (*Shak.*): bite (*Spens.*).—*adj.* **remorse'ful**, penitent: compassionate (*obs.*).—*adv.* **remorse'fully.**—*n.* **remorse'fulness.**—*adj.* **remorse'less**, without remorse: cruel.—*adv.* **remorse'lessly.**—*n.* **remorse'lessness.** [O.Fr. *remors* (Fr. *remords*)—L.L. *remorsus*—L. *remordēre*, *remorsum*, to bite again—*re-*, again, *mordēre*, to bite.]

remote, *ri-mōt'*, *adj.* far removed in place, time, chain of causation or relation

transition from the Middle Ages to the modern world.—*adj.* of the Renaissance. [Fr.; cf. renascence.]

renal, *rē'nl*, *adj.* of the kidneys. [L. *rēnālis*—*rēnēs* (sing. *rēn*, is rare), the kidneys.]

renascent, *ri-nas'ənt*, also *-nās'*, *adj.* coming into renewed life or vitality.—*n.* **renasc'ence**, being born anew: (*cap.*) Renaissance. [L. *renāscēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *renāscī*—*nāscī*, to be born.]

renay, reney, *ri-nā'*, **reny**, *ri-nī'*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to renounce, abjure, forswear: to deny:—*pr.p.* **renay'ing, reny'ing**; *pa.p.* **renayed', renied'**. [O.Fr. *renaier*, *renier*—L. *renegāre*.]

rencounter, *ren-kownt'ər*, **rencontre**, *rā-kɔ̃-tr'*, (Fr.), *n.* a chance meeting: an encounter: a casual combat: a collision.—*v.t.* to meet: to encounter. [Fr. *rencontre*.]

rend, *rend*, *v.t.* to tear asunder with force: to split: to tear away.—*v.i.* to become torn:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **rent**. [O.E. *rendan*, to tear.]

render, *ren'dər*, *v.t.* to give up: to give back, return, give in return: to make up: to deliver: to hand over: to give: to surrender: to yield: to tender or submit: to show forth: to represent or reproduce, esp. artistically: to perform: to translate: to perform or pay as a duty or service: to present or betake (with *at*; *refl.*): to cause to be: to melt: to extract, treat, or clarify by melting: to plaster with a first coat.—*n.* an act of rendering: that which the fourth stomach of a ruminant. [O.E. *rinnan*, to run; cf. earn (2), yearn (3).]

rennet, *ren′it*, *n.* apple of certain old varieties. [Fr. *reinette*, *rainette*; origin uncertain.]

renounce, *ri-nowns′*, *v.t.* to disclaim: to disown: to reject publicly and finally: to recant: to abjure.—*v.i.* to fail to follow suit at cards.—*n.* a failure to follow suit.—*ns.* **renounce′ment**; **renoun′cer.** [O.Fr. *renuncer*—L. *renuntiāre*—*re-*, away, *nuntiāre*, *-ātum*, to announce.]

renovate, *ren′ō-vāt*, *v.t.* to renew or make new again: to make as if new: to regenerate.—*ns.* **renovā′tion**; **ren′ovātor.** [L. *re-*, again, *novāre*, *-ātum*, to make new—*novus*, new.]

renown, *ri-nown′*, *n.* fame.—*v.t.* to make famous: to celebrate.—*adj.* **renowned′**, famous.—*n.* **renown′er**, one who gives renown. [O.Fr. *renoun* (Fr. *renom*)—L. *re-*, again, *nōmen*, a name.]

rent, *rent*, *n.* an opening made by rending: a fissure.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*obs.* or *dial.*) to rend.—Also *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of rend. [rend.]

rent, *rent*, *n.* periodical payment for use of another's property, esp. houses and lands: revenue.—*v.t.* to hold or occupy by paying rent: to let or hire out for a rent: to charge with rent.—*v.i.* to be let at a rent.—*adj.* **rent′able.**—*ns.* **rent′al**, a rent-roll: rent: annual value: something rented or hired (*U.S.*): a kindly (*q.v.*) tenant's lease (*Scot.*); **rent′aller** (*Scot.*), a kindly tenant; **rent′er**, a tenant who pays rent: one who lets out property: a farmer of

store to its position: to withdraw.—*n.* resort: place of resort: concourse. [O.Fr. *repairer*, to return to a haunt—L.L. *repatriāre*, to return to one's country—L. *re-*, back, *patria*, native country.]

repair, *ri-pār′*, *v.t.* to mend: to make amends for: to make good: to restore, refresh, revivify (*Shak.*).—*n.* restoration after injury or decay: supply of loss: sound condition: condition in respect of soundness.—*adj.* **repair′able**, capable of being mended (esp. of material things): falling to be repaired.—*ns.* **repair′er**; **reparability** (*rep-ər-ə-bil′i-ti*).—*adj.* **reparable** (*rep′ər-ə-bl*), capable of being made good or (*rare*) being mended: falling to be repaired.—*adv.* **rep′arably.**—*n.* **reparā′tion**, repair: supply of what is wasted: amends: compensation.—*adjs.* **reparative** (*ri-par′ə-tiv*); **repar′atory.**—**repair′man**, one who does repairs, esp. on something mechanical; **repair′-shop.** [O.Fr. *reparer*—L. *reparāre*—*parāre*, to prepare.]

repand, *ri-pand′*, *adj.* slightly wavy. [L. *repandus*—*re-*, back, *pandus*, bent.]

reparable, etc. See **repair** (2).

repartee, *rep-är-tē′*, *n.* a ready and witty retort: skill in making such retorts.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to retort with ready wit. [O.Fr. *repartie*—*repartir*—*partir*, to set out—L. *partiri*, to divide.]

repartition, *rep-ər-tish′ən*, *n.* distribution: (*rē-pär-*), a second partition: a division into smaller parts.—*v.t.* (*rē-pär-*) to partition anew.

[redacted]

repeat'able, able to be done again: fit to be told to others; **repeat'ed**, done again: reiterated.—*adv.* **repeat'edly**, many times repeated: again and again.—*n.* **repeat'er**, one who, or that which, repeats, or does a thing that he or it has done before: a decimal fraction in which the same figure (or sometimes figures) is repeated to infinity: a watch or clock, or a firearm, that repeats: a ship that repeats an admiral's signals: an instrument for automatically retransmitting a message (*teleg.*): a thermionic amplifier inserted in a telephone circuit (also **repeating coil**).—*n.* and *adj.* **repeat'ing**.—**repeat oneself**, to say again what one has said already. [Fr. *répéter*—L. *repetĕre*, *repetitum*—*re-*, again, *petĕre*, to seek.]

repechage, *rep'ə-shäzh*, Fr. *rə-pesh-äzh*, (*rowing*, etc.) *adj.* pertaining to a supplementary race in which second-bests in earlier eliminating races get a second chance to go on to the final race. [Fr. *repêchage*, a fishing out again.]

repel, *ri-pel'*, *v.t.* to drive off or back: to repulse: to reject: to hold off: to provoke aversion in: to repudiate:—*pr.p.* **repell'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **repelled'**.—*ns.* **repell'ence**, **repell'ency**.—Also **repell'ance**, **repell'ancy**.—*adj.* **repell'ent**, driving back: able or tending to repel: distasteful.—*n.* that which repels.—*adv.* **repell'ently**.—Also **repell'ant**; **repell'antly**.—*n.* **repell'er**.—*adj.* **repell'ing**.—*adv.* **repell'ingly**. [L. *repellĕre*—*pellĕre*, to drive.]

repent, *ri-pent'*, *v.i.* to regret, sorrow for, or wish to have been otherwise, what one has done or

tiousness, **repet'itiveness**. [L. *repetĕre*; see **repeat**.]

repine, *ri-pīn'*, *v.i.* to fret (with *at* or *against*): to feel discontent: to murmur.—(*obs.*) *v.t.* to lament: to grudge.—*n.* (*Shak.*) a repining.—*ns.* **repine'ment**; **repin'er**.—*n.* and *adj.* **repni'ing**.—*adv.* **repin'ingly**. [App. from **pine** (2).]

repique, *ri-pēk'*, *n.* at piquet, the winning of thirty points or more from combinations in one's own hand, before play begins.—*v.t.* to score a repique against.—*v.i.* to score a repique. [Fr. *repic*.]

replace, *ri-* or *rē-plās'*, *v.t.* to put back: to provide a substitute for: to take the place of, supplant.—*adj.* **replace'able**.—*ns.* **replace'ment**, act of replacing: a person or thing that takes the place of another: the occurrence of a face or faces in the position where the principal figure would have a corner or edge (*crystal.*); **replac'er**, a substitute.—**replaceable hydrogen**, hydrogen atoms that can be replaced in an acid by metals to form salts. [Pfx. re-.]

replenish, *ri-plen'ish*, *v.t.* to fill again: to fill completely: to stock abundantly: to people.—*adj.* **replen'ished** (*Shak.*), complete, consummate.—*ns.* **replen'isher**, one who replenishes: an apparatus for maintaining an electric charge; **replen'ishment**. [O.Fr. *replenir*, *-iss-*, from *replein*, full—L. *re-*, again, *plēnus*, full.]

replete, *ri-plēt'*, *adj.* full: completely filled: filled to satiety: abounding (with *with*).—*v.t.* to fill to repletion.—*ns.* **replete'ness**, **replē'tion**, superabundant fullness: surfeit: fullness of bloo to transmit as having been said, done, or observed: to write down or take notes of, esp. for a newspaper: to lay a charge against: to echo back: (*refl.*) to make personal announcement of the presence and readiness of.—*v.i.* to make a statement: to write an account of occurrences: to make a formal report: to report oneself: to act as a reporter.—*n.* a statement of facts: a formal or official statement, as of results of an investigation or matter referred: a statement on a school pupil's work and behaviour or the like: an account of a matter of news, esp. the words of a speech: reporting, testimony (*Shak*): general talk: rumour: hearsay: repute (*B.*): explosive noise.—*adj.* **report′able.**—*ns.* **report′age**, journalistic reporting, style, or manner: gossip; **report′er**, one who reports, esp. for a newspaper.—*n.* and *adj.* **report′ing.**—*adv.* **report′ingly** (*Shak.*), by common report.—*adj.* **reportō′rial** (*rep-ər-*, *-ör-*).—**reported speech**, indirect speech; **reported verses** (Fr. *vers rapportés*), verses that combine a number of parallel sentences by collocation of corresponding parts, as Sidney's 'Virtue, beauty, and speech did strike, wound, charm, My heart, eyes, ears, with wonder, love, delight'; **report stage**, the stage at which a parliamentary bill as amended in committee is reported to the House, before the third reading. [O.Fr. *reporter*—L. *reportāre*—*re-*, back, *portāre*, t

equivalent or analogous to: to serve as a sample of: to present earnestly to mind: to give out, make to appear, allege (that).—*adj.* **represent′able** (*rep-ri-*).—*ns.* **representā′men** (*psych.*), the product of representation; **represent′ant**, a representative; **representation** (*-zən-tā′shən*), act, state, or fact of representing or being represented: that which represents: an image: picture: dramatic performance: a mental image: a presentation of a view of facts or arguments: a petition, remonstrance, expostulation: assumption of succession by an heir: a body of representatives.—*adj.* **representā′tional** (*rep-ri-zən-*).—*ns.* **representā′tionism**, the doctrine that in the perception of the external world the immediate object represents another object beyond the sphere of consciousness; **representā′tionist.**—*adj.* **representative** (*rep-ri-zent′ə-tiv*), representing: exhibiting a likeness: typical: pertaining to representation.—*n.* a sample: a typical example or embodiment: one who represents another or others, as a deputy, delegate, ambassador, member of parliament, agent, successor, heir: the head of a family (*Jane Austen*): a representative legislative body (*obs.*).—*adv.* **represent′atively.**—*ns.* **represent′ativeness**; **represent′er**; **represent′ment.**—**representative peers**, Scottish and Irish peers chosen by their fellows to sit in the House of Lords.—**House of Representatives**, the lower branch of the United

[redacted]

upbraiding: reproof: censure: disgrace: a source or matter of disgrace or shame.—*adj.* reproach′able.—*n.* reproach′er.—*adj.* reproach′ful, reproving: deserving of reproach, disgraceful (*obs.*).—*adv.* reproach′fully.—*n.* reproach′fulness.—*adj.* reproach′less, irreproachable.—the Reproaches, antiphons chanted in R.C. churches on Good Friday, in which Christ reproaches the Jewish people. [Fr. *reprocher*, perh. from L. *prope*, near; cf. approach; or from *reprobāre*; see reprobate.]

reprobate, *rep′rō-bāt*, *adj.* failing to pass a test (esp. of silver) (*arch.*): base: rejected by God: given over to sin: depraved: unprincipled: condemnatory.—*n.* one rejected by God: an abandoned or profligate person: one lost to shame: (often playfully) a scamp.—*v.t.* to reject: to disapprove of: to censure: to disown (*obs.*).—*ns.* rep′robacy (*-bə-si*), state of being a reprobate; rep′robance (*Shak.*), reprobation; rep′robātor; reprobā′tion, the act of reprobating: rejection: foreordination to eternal perdition: utter abandonment: severe censure or condemnation.—*adjs.* rep′robātive, rep′robatory, condemnatory.—*n.* rep′robātor (*Scots law*), an action to prove a witness perjured or biased. [L. *reprobāre*, *-ātum*, to reprove, contrary of *approbāre*—*probāre*, to prove.]

reproduce, *rē-prō-dūs′*, *v.t.* to produce a copy of: to form anew: to propagate: to reconstruct in imagination.—*v.i.* to produce offspring: to prove suitable for copying in some way: to

of the powers of the national government.—*v.t.* repub′licanise, -ize.—*n.* repub′licanism.—Republican era, the era adopted by the French after the downfall of the monarchy, beginning with 22nd September 1792.—republic of letters, the world of books and authors. [L. *rēspublica*, commonwealth—*rēs*, affair, *publica* (fem.), public.]

repudiate, *ri-pū′di-āt*, *v.t.* (of a husband) to divorce: to cast off, disown: to refuse, or cease, to acknowledge (debt, authority, claim): to deny as unfounded (a charge, etc.).—*adj.* repū′diable.—*ns.* repūdiā′tion; repūdi′ātionist, one who favours repudiation of public debt.—*adj.* repū′diative.—*n.* repū′diātor. [L. *repudiāre*, *-ātum*—*repudium*, divorce—*re-*, away, and the root of *pudēre*, to be ashamed.]

repugn, *ri-pūn′*, *v.t.* to fight against, to oppose (*Shak.*): to be repugnant to.—*v.i.* to be repugnant.—*ns.* repugnance (*-ri-pug′*), inconsistency: aversion; repug′nancy, repugnance: opposition (*Shak.*).—*adj.* repug′nant, inconsistent with (with *to*): (of things) incompatible: distasteful: disgusting: resisting, unwilling (*arch.*). [L. *repugnāre*—*re-*, against, *pugnāre*, to fight.]

repulse, *ri-puls′*, *v.t.* to drive back: to beat off: to rebuff.—*n.* a driving back: a beating off: a check: a refusal: a rebuff.—*n.* repulsion (*-pul′shən*), driving off: a repelling force, action, or influence.—*adj.* repul′sive, that repulses or drives off: repelling: cold, reserved, forbidding: causing ave she) rest in peace. [L., third pers. sing. subj. of *requiescĕre*.]

requight, a Spenserian spelling of requite.

require, *ri-kwīr'*, *v.t.* to ask (one) a question (*obs.*): to ask for (*obs.*): to demand, exact: to direct (a person to do something): to request (*arch.*): to call for, necessitate.—*v.i.* to ask.—*adj.* **requir'able**.—*adj.* **required'**, compulsory as part of a curriculum.—*ns.* **require'ment**, a need: a thing needed: a necessary condition: a demand; **requir'er**; **requir'ing**. [L. *requīrĕre*; partly through O.Fr. *requerre*, later assimilated to L.]

requisite, *rek'wi-zit*, *adj.* required: needful: indispensable.—*n.* that which is required, necessary, or indispensable.—*ns.* **req'uisiteness**; **requisi'tion**, the act of requiring: a formal demand or request: a formal call for the doing of something that is due: a demand for the supply of anything for military purposes: a written order for the supply of materials: the state of being in use or service.—*v.t.* to demand a requisition from: to demand or take by requisition: to seize: to call in: to press into service.—*adj.* **requisi'tionary**.—*ns.* **requisi'tionist**, **requis'itor**, one who makes a requisition.—*adj.* **requis'itory**. [L. *requīsītus*, pa.p. of *requīrĕre*; see require.]

requite, *ri-kwīt'*, *v.t.* to repay (an action): to avenge: to repay (a person, for): to retaliate on: to counterbalance, compensate for (*obs.*):—*pa.t.* **requit'ed** (*Spens.* **requit'**); *pa.p.* **requit'ed** (*Shak.* **requit'**, **requitt'ed**).—Also (*Spens.*) **requight** (*-kwī*

thing rescued: a bid (rescue bid) to bring one's partner out of a dangerous situation (*bridge*).—*adj.* **res'cuable**.—*n.* **res'cuer**. [O.Fr. *rescourre*—L. *re-*, *excutĕre*—*ex*, out, *quatĕre*, to shake.]

rescue-grass, *res'kū-gräs*, *n.* a S. American brome-grass. [Origin unknown.]

research, *ri-sûrch'*, *n.* a careful search: investigation: systematic investigation towards increasing the sum of knowledge.—*v.i.* to make researches: **re-search** (*rē'*), to search again.—*n.* **research'er**.—*adj.* **research'ful**. [Obs. Fr. *recerche* (mod. Fr. *recherche*); see search.]

réseau, *rā-zō'*, *n.* a fine meshed ground for lacework: a network of lines for reference in star-photographs. [Fr., network.]

resect, *ri-sekt'*, *v.t.* to cut away part of, esp. the end of a bone.—*n.* **resection** (*-sek'shən*), cutting away, esp. bone (*surg.*): a positional fix of a point by sighting it from two or more known stations (*surveying*). [L. *resecāre*, *-sectum*, to cut off—*secāre*, to cut.]

Reseda, *re'si-da*, *ri-sē'da*, *n.* the mignonette genus, giving name to the family **Resedā'ceae**: (without *cap.*; *re'*), a pale green colour (often as Fr. **réséda**, *rā-zā-dä*).—Also *adj.* [L. *resēda*, said to be from *resēdā morbīs*, assuage diseases, first words of a charm used in applying it as a poultice.]

reseize, *rē-sēz'*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to reinstate. [Pfx. re- and seise.]

resemble, *ri-zem'bl*, *v.t.* to be like: to compare seat, room, etc.; reservatory (*ri-zûrv'ə-tər-i*; *obs.*), a receptacle: a reservoir.—*adj.* reserved', reticent: uncommunicative: aloof in manner: booked: having the original colour of the surface or background (*ceramics*).—*adv.* reserv'edly.—*ns.* reservedness (*ri-zûrvd'nis*); reserv'ist, a member of a reserve force.—reserve currency, one ranking with gold in world banking transactions; reserved occupation, employment of national importance that exempts from service in the armed forces; reserve price, the minimum price acceptable to the vendor of an article for sale or auction.—judgment reserved (see judgment); mental reservation, a reservation made mentally but not openly expressed; reservation of the sacrament, the practice of reserving part of the consecrated bread of the eucharist for the communion of the sick; without reserve, frankly, not holding back any information: fully, without reservation: without restrictions or stipulations regarding sale without a reserve price. [O.Fr. *reserver*—L. *reservāre*—*re-*, back, *servāre*, to save.]

reservoir, *rez'ər-vwär*, *-vwör*, *n.* a receptacle: a store: a receptacle for fluids, esp. a large basin, artificial lake, or tank for storing water.—*v.t.* to store. [Fr.]

reset, *ri-set'*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to harbour (*arch.*): to receive, knowing to be stolen.—Also *v.i.*—*n.* (*rē'*) harbouring of a proscribed person (*arch.*): receiving of stolen goods.—*n.* resett'er. [O.Fr. *recet'*

ence.—*adjs.* resid'uary, of, or of the nature of, a residue, esp. of an estate; resid'uous (*rare*), residual.—*n.* residuum, *rə-zij'ōō-əm*, *-wəm*, *rez-id'ū-əm*, a residue:—*pl.* -ua. [L. *residuum*—*residēre*, to remain behind.]

resign, *ri-zīn'*, *v.t.* to yield up: to submit calmly: to relinquish: to entrust.—*v.t.* to give up office, employment, etc.: to submit (*rare*).—*n.* resignation (*rez-ig-nā'shən*), act of giving up: state of being resigned or quietly submissive: the form by which a vassal returns the feu into the hands of a superior (*Scots law*).—*adj.* resigned (*ri-zīnd'*), calmly submissive.—*adv.* resignedly (*ri-zīn'id-li*).—*ns.* resign'edness; resign'er; resign'ment. [O.Fr. *resigner*—L. *resignāre*, *-ātum*, to unseal, annul—*signāre*, to seal—*signum*, a mark.]

re-sign, *rē-sīn'*, *v.t.* to sign again. [Pfx. re-.]

resile, *ri-zīl'*, *v.t.* to recoil: to rebound: to recover form and position elastically: to draw back from a statement, agreement, course, to back out (esp. *Scot.*).—*ns.* resilience (*ri-zil'i-əns*), recoil: elasticity, physical or mental; resil'iency.—*adj.* resil'ient, elastic, physically or in spirits. [L. *resilīre*, to leap back—*salīre*, to leap.]

resin, *rez'in*, *n.* any of a number of substances, products obtained from the sap of certain plants and trees (*natural resins*), used in plastics, etc.: any of a large number of substances made by polymerisation or condensation (*synthetic resins*) which, though not related chemically to natural of apparatus used to offer electric resistance.—**resis′tance-box**, a box containing resistors; **resis′tance-coil**, a coil of wire used to offer resistance to the passage of electricity; **resistance (movement)**, a party continuing opposition to a foreign occupying power after the country has nominally capitulated; **resistance pyrometer, thermometer**, a device for measuring high temperatures by means of the variation in the electrical resistance of a wire as the temperature changes; **resistance thermometry**, temperature measurement of this kind; **resis′tance-welding** (see weld).—**line of least resistance**, the easiest course of action. [L. *resistĕre*—*re-*, against, *sistĕre*, to make to stand.]

resit, *rē-sit′*, *v.i.* to sit an examination again after failing.—*n.* (*rē′*) an opportunity or act of resitting. [Pfx. re-.]

res judicata, *rēz jōō-di-kā′ta*, *rās yōō-di-kä′ta*, (L.) a case or suit already decided.

reskew, reskue (*Spens.*). Same as rescue.

resoluble, *rez′əl-ū-bl*, *adj.* that may be resolved, dissolved, analysed.—*adj.* **resolute** (*rez′əl-ōōt*, *-ūt*), having a fixed purpose: constant in pursuing a purpose: determined.—*n.* (*Shak.*) a determined person.—*adv.* **res′olutely.**—*ns.* **res′oluteness; resolution** (*rez-əl-ōō′shən*, *-ū′shən*), act of resolving: analysis: separation of components: melting: solution: the separation of an optically inactive mixture or compound into its optically active components (*chem.*): the definition of a picture in TV or facsimile

of approx. the same frequency as that of the system (*phys.*, *elect.*): increased probability of a nuclear reaction when the energy of an incident particle or photon is around a certain value appropriate to the energy level of the compound nucleus: a property of certain compounds, in which the most stable state of the molecule is a combination of theoretically possible bond arrangements or distributions of electrons (*chem.*): the complex of bodily responses to an emotional state, or of emotional responses to a situation.—*adj.* **res′onant**, resounding, ringing: giving its characteristic vibration in sympathy with another body's vibration.—*adv.* **res′onantly.**—*v.i.* **res′onate**, to resound: to vibrate sympathetically.—*n.* **resonā′tor**, a resonating body or device, as for increasing sonority or for analysing sound.—**res′onance-box**, a chamber in a musical instrument for increasing its sonority by vibration in sympathy with the strings. [L. *resonāre*, *-ātum*—*re-*, back, *sonāre*, to sound.]

resorb, *ri-sörb′*, *v.t.* to absorb back.—*adj.* **resorb′ent.** [L. *resorbēre*, to suck back.]

resorcin, *ri-zör′sin*, *n.* a colourless phenol, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$, used in dyeing, photography, and medicine.—Also **resor′cinol.** [resin and orcin.]

resorption, *ri-sörp′shən*, *n.* resorbing, esp. of a mineral by rock magma.—*adj.* **resorp′tive.** [See resorb.]

resort, *ri-zört′*, *v.i.* to revert (*obs.*): to go: to betake oneself: to have recourse: to apply: to go or be habitually.—*n.* act of resorting: a ing.—*adj.* **respec′tive**, having respect: regardful, considerate (*Shak.*): heedful: discriminating: respectful (*obs.*): worthy of respect (*Shak.*): relative: particular or several, relating to each distributively.—*adv.* **respec′tively**.—*adj.* **respect′less**, regardless.—**respect of persons**, undue favour, as for wealth, etc.; **in respect of**, in the matter of: because of (*obs.*): in comparison with (*obs.*); **with respect to**, with regard to. [L. *respicĕre*, *respectum*—*re-*, back, *specĕre*, to look.]

respire, *ri-spīr′*, *v.i.* to breathe: to take breath. —*v.t.* to breathe: to exhale.—*adj.* **respirable** (*res′pər-ə-bl*, *ri-spīr′ə-bl*), fit for breathing.—*ns.* **respiration** (*res-pər-ā′shən*), breathing: the taking in of oxygen and giving out of carbon dioxide, with associated physiological processes: a breath: a breathing-space; **res′pirātor**, an appliance worn on the mouth or nose to filter and warm the air breathed: a gas-mask.—*adj.* **respiratory** (*res′pər-ə-tər-i*, *ri-spī′rə-tər-i*), of or for, pertaining to, or serving for, respiration. [L. *respirāre*, *-ātum*—*spirāre*, to breathe.]

respite, *res′pīt*, *-pit*, *n.* temporary cessation of something that is tiring or painful: postponement requested or granted: temporary suspension of the execution of a criminal (*law*): delay in action (*obs.*): leisure (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to grant a respite to: to relieve by a pause (*obs.*): to delay, put off: to grant postponement to: to prolong (*Shak.*): to give up, cease from (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to rest (from) (*obs.*). [M.E. *respit*—O.Fr. (Fr. *répit*)—L.

respondēre, *respōnsum*—*re-*, back, *spondēre*, to promise.]

ressaldar. Same as risaldar.

rest, *rest*, *n.* repose, refreshing inactivity: intermission of, or freedom from, motion or disturbance: tranquillity: repose of death: invigoration by resting (*Shak.*): a place for resting: a prop or support (e.g. for a musket, a billiard cue, a violinist's chin): motionlessness: a pause in speaking or reading: an interval of silence in music, or a mark indicating it.—*v.i.* to repose: to be at ease: to be still: to be supported (on): to lean (on): to put trust in (with *on*): to have foundation in (with *on*): to settle, alight: to remain: to be unemployed (*slang*, esp. *theatrical*).—*v.t.* to give rest to: to place or hold in support (on): to lean (on): to base (on): (*refl.*) to give (oneself) rest, or (*obs.*) to rely (upon).—*n.* **rest′er**.—*adj.* **rest′ful**, at rest: rest-giving: tranquil.—*adv.* **rest′fully**. —*n.* **rest′fulness**.—*n.* and *adj.* **rest′ing**.—*adj.* **rest′less**, unresting, not resting, sleeping, or relaxing: never still: uneasily active: impatient (of; *Pope*): impatient of inactivity or of remaining still: never-ceasing: unrestful, giving or allowing no rest.—*adv.* **rest′lessly**.—*n.* **rest′lessness**.—**rest′-centre**, a place of shelter for numbers of people driven from their homes by an emergency; **rest′-cure**, treatment consisting of inactivity and quiet; **rest′-day**, a day of rest: the first day of a three days' visit; **rest′-home**, an establishment for those who need special forward: obstinate, refractory: uneasy, as if ready to break from control.—*adv.* **res'tively.** —*n.* **res'tiveness.** [O.Fr. *restif*—L. *restāre*, to rest.]

restore, *ri-stōr'*, *-stör*, *v.t.* to repair: to bring, put, or give back: to make good: to reinstate: to bring back to a (supposed) former state, or to a normal state: to reconstruct mentally, by inference or conjecture.—*n.* (*Spens.*) restitution.—*adj.* **restor'able.**—*ns.* **restor'ableness; restoration** (*res-tō-rā'shən*, or *-tö-*, *-tə-*, *-to-*), act or process of restoring: a reinstatement of or in kingship (as the Restoration of the Stuarts, the Bourbons): renovations and reconstruction (sometimes little differing from destruction) of a building, painting, etc.: a reconstructed thing or representation.—*adj.* (with *cap.*) of the time of the Restoration of Charles II.—*ns.* **restorā'tionism** (*theol.*), receiving of a sinner to divine favour: the final recovery of all men; **restorā'tionist,** one who holds the belief that after a purgation all wicked men and angels will be restored to the favour of God, a universalist.—*adj.* **restorative** (*ris-tor'ə-tiv*, *-tör'*), tending to restore, esp. to strength and vigour.—*n.* a medicine that restores.—*adv.* **restor'atively.**—*n.* **restor'er.** [O.Fr. *restorer*—L. *restaurāre*, *-ātum*.]

restrain, *ri-strān'*, *v.t.* to hold back: to control: to subject to forcible repression: to tighten (*Shak.*): to forbid (*Milt.*).—*v.i.* (*rare*) to refrain. —*adj.* **restrain'able; restrained',** controlled:

(*rā-zü-mā*, *rez'ū-mā*; Fr. *pa.p.*), a summary; **resumption** (*ri-zump'shən*, or *zum'*), act of resuming.—*adj.* **resumptive** (*-zump'*, *-zum'*).—*adv.* **resump'tively.** [L. *resūmĕre*, *-sūmptum*—*re-*, *sūmĕre*, to take.]

resupinate, *ri-sōō'pin-āt*, *-sū'*, *adj.* upside down by twisting (*bot.*).—*n.* **resupinā'tion.**—*adj.* **resupine** (*rē-sū-pin'*, or *-sōō-*), lying on the back. [L. *resupināre*, *-ātum*, and *resupinus*—*re-*, back, *supinus*, bent backward.]

resurge, *ri-sûrj'*, *v.i.* to rise again.—*n.* **resur'gence.** —*adj.* **resur'gent.**—*v.t.* **resurrect** (*rez-ər-ekt'*; back-formation), to restore to life: to revive: to disinter.—*v.i.* to come to life again.—*n.* **resurrection** (*-ek'shən*), a rising from the dead: resuscitation: revival: a thing resurrected: body-snatching.—*adjs.* **resurrec'tional; resurrec'tionary.**—*v.t.* **resurrec'tionise, -ize.**—*ns.* **resurrec'tionism; resurrec'tionist, resurrec'tion-man,** one who stole bodies from the grave for dissection.—*adj.* **resurrect'ive.**—*n.* **resurrect'or.** —**resurrec'tion-pie,** a dish compounded of remnants of former meals; **resurrec'tion-plant,** a plant that curls in a ball in drought and spreads again in moisture, as rose of Jericho, some selaginellas. [L. *resurgĕre*, *resurrēctum*—*re-*, *surgĕre*, to rise.]

resuscitate, *ri-sus'i-tāt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to revive.—*adjs.* **resusc'itable; resusc'itant.**—*n.* one who, or that which, resuscitates.—*n.* **resuscitā'tion.** —*adj.* **resusc'itātive,** tending

retaliā'tionist.—*adj.* **retal'iātive.**—*n.* **retal'iātor.** *adj.* **retal'iatory** (*-āt-ər-i, -ət-ər-i*). [L. *retāliāre, -ātum*—*re-, tāliō, -ōnis*, like for like—*tālis*, such.]

retama, *re-tä'mə, n.* a name for various desert switch-plants—papilionaceous and caesalpiniaceous—including Spanish broom. [Sp.,—Ar. *retām* (pl.).]

retard, *ri-tärd', v.t.* to slow: to keep back development or progress of: delay: to postpone (*rare*): to delay the timing of (an ignition spark).—*v.i.* to slow down: to delay.—*n.* delay: lag.—*adj.* **retar'dant,** serving to delay or slow down a chemical reaction, as rusting.—Also *n.*—*n.* **retardā'tion** (*rē-*), slowing: delay: lag.—*adjs.* **retardative** (*ri-tärd'ə-tiv*); **retar'datory; retar'ded,** delayed or slowed down: slow in development, esp. mental, or having made less than normal progress in learning.—*ns.* **retar'der, retardant:** a substance that delays or prevents setting of cement; **retard'ment.** [L. *retardāre, -ātum*—*re-, tardāre*, to slow.]

retch, *rēch*, also *rech, v.i.* to strain as if to vomit.—*n.* an act of retching. [O.E. *hrǣcan*—*hrāca*, a hawking.]

retch, *rech*, **rech'less,** etc. Obs. forms of reck, etc.

rete, *rē'tē, n.* a network, as of blood-vessels or nerves.—*adj.* **retial** (*rē'shi-əl*). [L. *rēte*, net.]

retene, *rē'tēn, ret'ēn, n.* a hydrocarbon ($C_{18}H_{18}$) got from tar.—*ns.* **retinalite** (*ret'*, or *ri-tin'*), a resinous-lustred serpentine; **retinis'pora, retinos'pora,** a cypress or kindred conifer in a perpetuated juvenile form, once placed in a separate genus; **ret'inite,** pitchstone (*obs.*): a fossil resin; **ret'inol**

retiform, *rē'ti-förm, adj.* having the form of a net. [L. *rēte*, net, *fōrma*, form.]

retina, *ret'i-nə, n.* the sensitive layer of the eye:—*pl.* **ret'inas, ret'inae** (*-nē*).—*adj.* **ret'inal.**—*ns.* **retini'tis,** inflammation of the retina; **retinos'copist; retinos'copy,** examination of the eye by observing a shadow on the retina; **retinula** (*ri-tin'ū-lə*), a cell playing the part of retina to an ommatidium:—*pl.* **retin'ulae** (*-lē*).—*adj.* **retin'ular.**—**retina camera,** an instrument that photographs the minute blood-vessels at the back of the eye in full colour. [L.L. *rētina*, app.—L. *rēte*, net.]

retinaculum, *ret-i-nak'ū-ləm, n.* a connecting band: a means of retention: the apparatus that holds an insect's forewing and hindwing together: the sticky attachment of a pollen-mass, as in orchids:—*pl.* **retinac'ula.**—*adj.* **retinac'ūlar.** [L. *retināculum*, a holdfast—*retinēre*; see retain, retention.]

retinite, retinol, etc. See under retene.

retinue, *ret'i-nū*, formerly *ri-tin'ū, n.* a body of retainers: a suite or train. [Fr. *retenue*, fem. pa.p. of *retenir*; see retain.]

retire, *ri-tīr', v.i.* to withdraw: to retreat: to recede: to withdraw from society, office, public or active life, business, profession, etc.: to go into seclusion or to bed: to return (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to withdraw: to draw back: to withdraw from currency: to cause to retire.—*n.* (now *rare*) retirement: retreat (*obs.*): a place of retirement (*obs.*): return (*obs.*): a signal to retreat.—*ns.* **reti'racy** (*U.S.*), seclusion: enough to retire on;

from, what has been said or granted.—*adj.* **retrac'table**, able to be retracted: that can be drawn up into the body or wings (*aero.*): that can be drawn up towards the body of a vehicle. —*n.* **retractā'tion** (*rē-*), revoking: recantation.—*adj.* **retrac'ted**, drawn in: turned back: cancelled: revoked: pronounced with tongue drawn in.—*adj.* **retrac'tile** (*-tīl*), that may be drawn back.—*ns.* **retractility** (*rē-trak-til'i-ti*); **retraction** (*ri-trak'shən*), drawing back: retractation.—*adj.* **retrac'tive**, tending to retract: involving the reversal of the previous move (*chess*). —*adv.* **retrac'tively**.—*n.* **retrac'tor**, a device or instrument for holding parts back, esp. a surgical instrument for this purpose: a muscle that pulls in a part: a chess-problem that involves the reversal of the previous move. [Mainly from L. *retrahĕre*, *retractum*; partly from *retractāre*, *retractātum*—*re-*, back, *trahĕre*, to draw.]

retraict, **retrait**, **retraite**, *ri-trāt'*, obs. forms of retreat (*n.* and *v.i.*).

retraitt. See retrate (2).

retranslate, *rē-trans-lāt'*, *-trəns-*, *-träns-*, *-z-*, *v.t.* to translate anew: to translate back into the original language: to transfer back.—*n.* **retranslā'tion**. [Pfx. re-.]

retransmit, *rē-träns-mit'*, *v.t.* to transmit again: to transmit back: to transmit a stage further.—*n.* **retransmiss'ion**. [Pfx. re-.]

retrate, *ri-trāt'*, (*Spens.*) *n.* and *v.i.* Same as retreat.

retrate, **retraitt**, *ri-trāt'*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a portrait,

shot: one who retrieves.—*n.* and *adj.* **retriev'ing**. [O.Fr. *retroev-*, *retreuv-*, stressed stem of *retrover* (Fr. *retrouver*)—*re-*, again, *trouver*, to find.]

retro-, *ret-rō-*, *rē-trō-*, *pfx.* backwards: behind. [L. *retrō*.]

retroact, *rē-trō-akt'*, or *ret'rō-*, *v.i.* to act backward, or apply to the past (*law*): to react.—*n.* **retroac'tion**.—*adj.* **retroac'tive**, applying to, affecting, things past: operating backward.—*adv.* **retroac'tively**.—*n.* **retroactiv'ity**. [L. *retroagĕre*, *-actum*—*agĕre*, to do.]

retrobulbar, *rē-trō-bul'bər*, or *ret-rō-*, *adj.* behind the eyeball. [retro-, and L. *bulbus*, onion.]

retrocede, *ret-rō-*, *rē-trō-sēd'*, *v.i.* to move back or (*med.*) inwards.—*v.t.* to cede back, grant back.—*adj.* **retrocē'dent**.—*n.* **retrocession** (*-sesh'ən*).—*adj.* **retrocess'ive**. [L. *retrōcēdĕre*, *-cēssum*—*cēdĕre*, to go, yield; partly from retro- and cede, or Fr. *céder*.]

retrochoir, *rē'trō-kwīr*, or *ret'rō-*, (*archit.*) *n.* an extension of a church behind the position of the high altar. [Pfx. retro-.]

retrocognition, *ret'rō-kog-ni'shən*, *n.* extrasensory knowledge of past events. [Pfx. retro-.]

retroflex, *ret'rō-fleks*, or *rē'trō-*, *adj.* bent back.—Also **retroflect'ed**, **ret'roflexed**.—*n.* **retroflexion** (*-flek'shən*). [L.L. *retroflexus*—L. *retro-*, back—L. *flectĕre*, *flexum*, to bend.]

retrograde, *ret'rō-grād* (or *rē'trō-*), *adj.* moving or directed backward or (*astron.*) from east to west, relatively to the fixed stars: inverse: habitually back: backward displacement. [L. *retrōvertĕre*, *-versum*—*vertĕre*, to turn.]

retry, *rē-tri′*, *v.t.* to try again (judicially):—*pr.p.* retry′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* retried′.—*n.* rētri′al. [Pfx. re-.]

retsina, *ret-sēn′ə*, *n.* a Greek resin-flavoured wine. [Gr.]

retted, rettery, retting. See ret.

retund, *ri-tund′*, *v.t.* to blunt. [L. *retundĕre*, to beat back.]

return, *ri-tûrn′*, *v.i.* to come or go back: to revert: to recur: to turn away (*B.*): to continue with change of direction (*archit.*).—*v.t.* to turn round (*Shak.*): to make a turn at an angle (*archit.*): to turn back (*Spens.*): to give, put, cast, bring, or send back: to answer: to retort: to report officially: to report as appointed or elected: hence, to elect to parliament: to give in return: (in games) to lead back or hit back: to requite: to repay: to respond to with the like: to render: to yield: to come back over (*Shak.*).—*n.* the act of returning: a recurrence: reversion: continuation, or a continuing stretch, at an angle, esp. a right angle (*archit.*, etc.): that which comes in exchange: proceeds, profit, yield: recompense: requital: an answer: an answering performance: a thing returned, esp. an unsold newspaper: (in *pl.*) a light-coloured mild tobacco (orig. refuse): the rendering back of a writ by the sheriff, with his report (*law*): an

reveal, *ri-vēl′*, *v.t.* to make known, as by divine agency or inspiration: to disclose: to divulge: to make visible: to allow to be seen.—*adj.* reveal′able.—*n.* reveal′er.—*n.* and *adj.* reveal′ing.—*n.* reveal′ment, revelation. [O.Fr. *reveler* (Fr. *révéler*)—L. *revēlāre*—*re-*, back, *vēlāre*, to veil—*vēlum*, a veil.]

reveal, *ri-vēl′*, *n.* the side surface of a recess, or of the opening for a doorway or window between the frame and the outer surface of the wall. [O.Fr. *revaler*, to lower.]

reveille, *ri-val′i*, *ri-vel′i*, *ri-vāl′yi*, (*U.S.*) *rev′ə-lē*, *n.* the sound of the drum or bugle at daybreak to awaken soldiers: a summons to awake, get up, or begin. [Fr. *réveillez*, awake, imper. of *réveiller*—L. *re-*, *vigilāre*, to watch.]

revel, *rev′l*, *v.i.* to feast or make merry in a riotous or noisy manner: to take intense delight, to luxuriate (with *in*).—*v.t.* to spend in revelry:—*pr.p.* rev′elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rev′elled.—*n.* a riotous feast: merrymaking: a festival or (often in *pl.*) occasion of merrymaking, dancing, masking, etc.—*ns.* rev′eller; rev′elling; rev′elry, revelling.—rev′el-rout′, boisterous revelry: a crowd of revellers.—Master of the Revels, an official organiser of entertainments, esp. at court or in the Inns of Court. [O.Fr. *reveler*—L. *rebellāre*, to rebel.]

revelation, *rev-i-lā′shən*, *n.* the act or experience of revealing: that which is reveal

—*adj*. **rever′berant, reverberating**.—*n*. **reverberā′tion**.—*adj*. **rever′berātive**.—*n*. **rever′berātor**.—*adj*. **rever′beratory** (*-ət-ər-i*, or *-āt-*).—**reverberatory furnace**, a furnace in which the flame is turned back over the substance to be heated. [L. *reverberāre*, *-ātum*—*re-*, back, *verberāre*, to beat —*verber*, a lash.]

revere, *ri-vēr′*, *v.t.* to regard with high respect: to venerate.—*adj*. **revēr′able**.—*n*. **reverence** (*rev′ər-əns*), high respect: respectful awe: veneration: state of being held in high respect: a gesture or observance of respect.—*v.t.* to venerate.—*n*. **rev′erencer**.—*adj*. **rev′erend**, worthy of reverence: clerical: (*cap.*; usu. written **Rev.**), a title prefixed to a clergyman's name.—*n*. a clergyman.—*adjs*. **rev′erent**, feeling or showing reverence; **reverential** (*-en′shl*), proceeding from reverence: respectful: submissive.—*advs*. **reveren′tially**; **rev′erently**.—*n*. **reverer** (*ri-vēr′ər*).—**His, Your, Reverence**, (now Ir. or playful) a mode of referring to or addressing a clergyman; **Most Reverend** is used of an archbishop, **Right Reverend**, a bishop, or Moderator of the Church of Scotland, **Very Reverend**, a dean, a former Moderator, or (if a clergyman) a Scottish University principal; **Reverend Mother**, a Mother Superior of a convent; **save** or **saving (your) reverence** (*obs.* contr. to sir-reverence), with all due respect to you—an apology for introducing an unseemly word or subject. [O.Fr. *reverer* (Fr. *révérer*)—L. *reverērī*—*re-*, inten., *verērī*, feel

versing layer, a layer of the sun's chromosphere that reverses bright lines of the spectrum to dark absorption lines.—**reverse the charges**, charge a telephone call to the one who receives it instead of to the caller. [L. *reversāre*, to turn round; partly through Fr.]

revert, *ri-vûrt′*, *v.t.* to turn back: to reverse.—*v.i.* to return: to fall back to a former state: to recur to a former subject: to return to the original owner or his heirs.—*adj*. **rever′ted**, reversed: turned backwards.—*adjs*. **rever′tible**; **revert′ive** (*Thomson*). [L. *re-*, *vertĕre*, to turn.]

rêveur, *re-vœr*, fem. **rêveuse**, *re-vœz*, (Fr.) a day-dreamer.

revest, *ri-vest′*, *v.t.* to clothe again (*Spens.*): to vest again.—*v.i.* to vest again.—*ns*. **revest′iary**, **revest′ry**, a vestry. [O.Fr. *revestir*, or *re-*, *vestir* —L. *revestire*, *vestire*, to clothe again, to clothe.]

revet, *ri-vet′*, *v.t.* to face with masonry, etc:—*pr.p.* **revett′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **revett′ed**.—*n*. **revet′ment**, a retaining wall, facing. [Fr. *revêtir*, to reclothe.]

revie, *rē-vī′*, *v.t.* to stake more than an opponent has proposed on (e.g. the taking of a trick): to bandy (words) in emulation (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to stake higher (*obs.*):—*pr.p.* **rēvy′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **rēvied′**.—Also *n.* (*obs.*). [Fr. *renvier*—L. *re-*, *invitāre*, to invite.]

review, *ri-vū′*, *n*. a viewing again (also **re-view**, *rē′-vū′*): a looking back, retrospect: a reconsideration: a survey: a revision: a critical examinaback to life, vigour, being, activity, consciousness, memory, good spirits, freshness, vogue, notice, currency, use, the stage, or natural metallic form.—*n.* **revivabil'ity.**—*adj.* **revi'vable.** —*adv.* **revi'vably.**—*ns.* **revi'val,** act or fact of reviving: state of being revived: recovery from languor, neglect, depression, etc.: renewed performance, as of a play: renewed interest or attention: a time of extraordinary religious awakening or sometimes worked-up excitement: a series of meetings to encourage this: quickening: renewal: awakening; **revi'valism; revi'valist,** one who promotes religious, architectural, or other revival: an itinerant preacher.—*adj.* **revivalist'ic.**—*ns.* **revive'ment** (*rare*); **revi'ver,** one who, or that which, revives: a renovating preparation: a stimulant (*slang*).—*n.* and *adj.* **revi'ving.**—*adv.* **revi'vingly.**—*n.* **revi'vor** (*law*), the revival of a suit which was abated by the death of a party or other cause.—**Gothic Revival,** the resuscitation of Gothic architecture in (and before) the 19th century; **Romantic Revival** (see **romantic**); **Revival of Learning,** the Renaissance. [L. *revivĕre,* to live again—*vivĕre,* to live.]

revivify, *ri-viv'i-fī, v.t.* to restore to life: to put new life into: to reactivate.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*chem.*) to revive, restore (e.g. metal) to its uncombined state:—*pr.p.* **reviv'ifying;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **reviv'ified.**—*n.* **revivificā'tion.** [L.L. *revivificāre*—*re-, vīvus,* alive, *facĕre,* to make.]

reviviscent, *rev-i-vis'ənt,* **revivescent,** *-ves'ənt, adj.*

dor).—the **American Revolution,** the change from the condition of British colonies to national independence effected by the thirteen states of the American Union in 1776; the **French Revolution,** the overthrow of the old French monarchy and absolutism (1789); the **Revolution,** the expulsion of James II from the British throne (1688-89), and the establishment of a really constitutional government under William III and Mary. [L.L. *revolūtiō, -ōnis.*]

revolve, *ri-volv', v.t.* and *v.i.* to roll back, return (*obs.*): to ponder: to move about a centre: to rotate.—*n.* turning, revolution: (*theatre*) a part of the stage which can be revolved by electrical means, providing one method of scene-changing. —*adj.* **revolute** (*rev'əl-ūt, -ōōt*), rolled backward. —*ns.* **revol'vency,** revolution: tendency to revolve; **revol'ver,** a revolving device of various kinds: a pistol with a rotating magazine.—*n.* and *adj.* **revol'ving.** [L. *revolvĕre, revolūtum*—*volvĕre,* to roll.]

revue, *ri-vū', n.* a loosely constructed theatrical show, more or less topical and musical. [Fr., review.]

revulsion, *ri-vul'shən, n.* diversion to another part, esp. by counter-irritation (*med.*): withdrawal: disgust: a sudden change or reversal, esp. of feeling.—*adjs.* **revul'sionary; revul'sive** (*-siv*). [L. *revellĕre, revulsum,* to pluck back—*vellĕre,* to pluck.]

rew, *rōō* (*Spens.*). Same as **rue** (1 and 2) and **row** (1).

Roman Empire, roughly Grisons and Tirol, to which Vindelicia was added.—*adj.* and *n.* **R(h)ae′tian.**—*adj.* **Rhaetic** (*rē′tik*; *geol.*), uppermost Trias (also Keuper) or (acc. to others) lowest Jurassic.—Also *n.*—**Rhae′to-Roman′ic**, a general name for a group of Romance dialects spoken from south-eastern Switzerland to Friuli (Romansch, Ladino, Friulian).—Also *adj.*

Rhamnus, *ram′nəs*, *n.* the buckthorn genus, giving name to the family **Rhamnā′ceae.**—*adj.* **rhamnā′ceous.** [Latinised from Gr. *rhamnos.*]

rhamphoid, *ram′foid*, *adj.* hook-beak-shaped.—*ns.* **Rhamphast′os,** the typical genus of toucans; **Rhamphorhynchus** (*ram-fō-ring′kəs*; Gr. *rhynchos*, snout), a genus of pterodactyls; **rhamphothē′ca** (Gr. *thēkē*, case), the horny sheath of a bird's bill. [Gr. *rhamphos*, a hooked beak.]

rhaphe, rhaphis. Same as raphe, raphis.

rhapontic, *ra-pon′tik*, *n.* ordinary kitchen-garden rhubarb. [L.L. *rhā ponticum*, Pontic rhubarb; see **rhubarb.**]

rhapsody, *raps′ə-di*, *n.* an epic or instalment of an epic recited at one sitting (*Gr. hist.*): a patching or stringing together of poems (*obs.*): an orderless, unconnected composition, or collection of things said, beliefs, etc. (*obs.*): an ecstatic utterance of feeling: an irregular emotional piece of music.—*n.* **rhapsode** (*raps′ōd*), a reciter of Homeric or other epics.—*adjs.* **rhapsodic** (*-od′ik*), of rhapsodes or rhapsodies: of the nature of rhapsody; **rhapsod′ical,** rhapsodic: unrestrainedly enthusiastic, rapt.—*adv.* **rhap-**

transfusion and as explaining haemolytic disease of the newborn. [Gr. *Rhēsos*, a king of Thrace, arbitrarily applied.]

rhetor, *rē′tör*, *n.* (*Gr. hist.*) a teacher of rhetoric or professional orator.—*n.* **rhetoric** (*ret′ər-ik*), the theory and practice of eloquence, whether spoken or written, the whole art of using language so as to persuade others: the art of literary expression, esp. in prose: false, showy, artificial, or declamatory expression.—*adjs.* **rhetoric** (*ri-tor′ik*); **rhetor′ical,** pertaining to rhetoric: oratorical: inflated, over-decorated, or insincere in style.—*adv.* **rhetor′ically.**—*n.* **rhetorician** (*ret-ər-ish′ən*), one who teaches the art of rhetoric: an orator: a user of rhetorical language.—*v.i.* **rhetorise, -ize** (*rē′*), to play the orator.—*v.t.* to address rhetorically.—**rhetorical question,** a question in form, for rhetorical effect, not calling for an answer. [Gr. *rhētōr.*]

rheum, *rōōm*, *n.* a mucous discharge, esp. from the nose: tears (*poet.*): cold in the head (*obs.*): rheumatic pains (in *pl.*; *rare*): ill humour (*obs.*).—*adj.* **rheumatic** (*rōō-mat′ik*; *Shak.* *rōō′*), of the nature of, pertaining to, apt to cause, or affected with, rheumatism or (*obs.*) rheum.—*n.* one who suffers from rheumatism: (in *pl.*) rheumatic pains (*coll.*).—*adj.* **rheumat′ical.**—*adv.* **rheumat′ically.**—*adj.* **rheumat′icky.**—*n.* **rheumatism** (*rōō′mə-tizm*), condition characterised by pain and stiffness in muscles and joints (*dial.* **rheu′matiz, -tize, -tise, -teese**).—*adjs.* **rheumatis′mal; rheum′atoid,** resembling rheumatism grapes grown in the Rhine valley. [Ger. *Rhein*; Du. *Rijn*.]

rhine, *rēn*, (*Somerset*, etc.) *n*. a ditch or watercourse. Also spelt **reen, rean**, etc.

rhinencephalic, rhinencephalon. See **rhin-**.

Rhineodon, *ri-nē'ō-don*, **Rhinodon**, *rī'nō-don*, *n*. a gigantic shark of the Indian Ocean. [Gr. *rhinē*, a file, a shagreen shark, *odous*, *odontos*, tooth.]

rhinitis. See **rhin-**.

rhino. Abbreviation for **rhinoceros**.

rhino, *rī'nō*, (*slang*) *n*. money.—*adj*. **rhinocerical** (*-ser'i-kl*; *old slang*), rich. [Connection with rhino, rhinoceros obscure.]

rhinoceros, *rī-nos'ər-əs*, *ri-*, (*obs.*) **rhinoc'erot**, **-ot**, **-ote**, *-ōt*, *ns*. a large ungulate of several species in Africa and southern Asia, constituting a family (**Rhinocerot'idae**), characterised by one or two horns on the nose:—*pl*. **rhinoc'eroses**, *obs*. **rhinocerotes** (*-ō'tēz*).—*adj*. **rhinocerot'ic**.—**rhinoceros-beetle**, a very large beetle (of various genera) with a large up-curved horn on the head; **rhinoceros-bird**, a beefeater that alights on the rhinoceros: a hornbill. [Gr. *rhinokerōs*, *rhis*, *rhīnos*, nose, *keras*, horn.]

Rhinodon. See **Rhineodon**.

rhinolalia . . . rhinotheca. See **rhin-**.

rhipidate, *rip'i-dāt*, *adj*. fan-shaped.—*ns*. **rhipid'ion**, in the Greek Church, the eucharistic fan or flabellum; **rhipid'ium**, a fan-shaped cymose inflorescence.—*ns.pl*. **Rhipip'tera, Rhipidop'tera**, the Strepsiptera. [Gr. *rhīpis*, *rhīpidos*, a fan.]

rhiz-, *rīz-*, **rhizo-**, *rī-zō-*, in composition, root.—*adjs*. **rhizan'thous**, seeming to flower from the root; **rhī'zic**, of the root of an equation.—*ns*.

and large showy slightly zygomorphic flowers, some species being called Alpine rose: (without *cap.*) a member of the genus; **rhō'dolite**, a pink or purple garnet, gemstone; **rhō'donite**, a rose-red anorthic pyroxene, manganese silicate; **rhō'dophane** (Gr. *phainein*, to show), a red pigment in the retinal cones of birds, etc.—*n.pl*. **Rhōdophyceae** (*-fish'i-ē*; Gr. *phȳkos*, seaweed), the red seaweeds (including some forms that are neither red nor found in the sea), one of the main divisions of the algae, in which the chlorophyll is usually masked by a red pigment.—*n*. **rhōd-op'sin** (Gr. *opsis*, sight), visual purple.—*adj*. **rhō'dous**, of rhodium in lower valency.—*n*. **Rhodymenia** (*rō-di-mē'ni-a*; Gr. *hymēn*, a membrane), the dulse genus of red seaweeds.—**rhō'dium-wood**, the scented wood of Canary Island convolvulus, yielding oil of rhodium. [Gr. *rhodon*, rose.]

Rhode Island, *rōd ī'lənd*, *n*. an island of the United States, named from a supposed resemblance to the island of *Rhodes*: the state of which it forms part.—**Rhode Island red**, an American breed of domestic fowl.

Rhodes, *rōdz*, *n*. an island and ancient city-state of the Aegean.—*n*. and *adj*. **Rhō'dian**.—**Rhodian laws**, the earliest system of marine law; **Rhodian school**, a school of Hellenistic sculpture, of which the Laocoön is the greatest product. [Gr. *Rhodos*.]

Rhodesia, *rō-dē'zhyə*, *-zhi-ə*, *-zi-ə*, *n*. a region of southern Africa named after Cecil John *Rhodes*.—*adj*. and *n*. **Rhode'sian**.—**Rhodesian man**, an extinct type of man represented by a skull found at Broken Hill, in northern Rhodesia (now

rhone. Same as rone.

rhopalic, *rō-pal'ik, adj.* of a verse, having each word a syllable longer than the one before.—*n.* **rho'palism.** [Gr. *rhopalikos*, club-like, *rhopalon*, a club.]

Rhopalocera, *rō-pəl-os'ə-ra, n.pl.* butterflies, distinguished from moths.—*adjs.* **rhopaloc'eral, rhopaloc'erous.** [Gr. *rhopalon*, a club, *keras*, a horn.]

rhotacise, -ize, *rō'tə-sīz, v.t.* and *v.i.* to change to an *r*-sound (esp. from *z*).—*n.* **rho'tacism,** excessive, exceptional, or exceptionable sounding of *r*: burring: change or tendency to change to *r*. [Gr. *rhōtakizein*—*rhō*, the Greek R.]

Rh-positive. See rhesus.

rhubarb, *rōō'bärb, -bərb, n.* any species of the genus *Rheum*, of the dock family: the rootstock, or a cathartic got from it (chiefly from *R. officinale*): the leaf-stalks (chiefly of *R. rhaponticum*) cooked and used as if fruit: a squabble, row, rumpus (*slang*): word muttered repeatedly to give the impression of conversation inaudible to the audience (*theat.*): nonsense.—*adj.* **rhu'barby.**—**monk's rhubarb,** patience dock. [O.Fr. *reubarbe*—L.L. *rheubarbarum*, for *rhābarbarum*—Gr. *rhā*, rhubarb—*Rhā*, the Volga, and L. *barbarum* (neut.)—Gr. *barbaron*, foreign; influenced by *rhēum*, Gr. *rhēon*.]

rhumb, *rum, n.* a loxodromic curve: any point of the compass.—**rhumb'-line, -course, -sailing.** [Fr.

cavity in which the proboscis of a nemertine lies.—*adj.* **rhynch'odont** (Gr. *odous, odontos*, tooth), with toothed beak.—*n.* **Rhynchonell'a,** a genus of hinged brachiopods with prominent beak.—*n.pl.* **Rhynchoph'ora** (Gr. *pherein*, to bear), a group of beetles with snouts—the weevils.—*adj.* **rhynchoph'orous,** of the Rhynchophora: snouted.—*n.pl.* **Rhyncho'ta,** the Hemiptera. [Gr. *rynchos*, a snout.]

Rhyniaceae, *rī-ni-ā'si-ē, n.pl.* a family of very simple land plants (Psilophytales) found as Old Red Sandstone fossils at *Rhynie* in Aberdeenshire.

rhyolite, *rī'ō-līt, n.* an acid igneous rock with a glassy or cryptocrystalline groundmass and generally phenocrysts of quartz and alkali-feldspar—called also *liparite*.—*adj.* **rhyolitic** (*-lit'ik*). [Irregularly—Gr. *rhyax, -ākos*, a (lava) stream, *lithos*, a stone.]

rhyparography, *rip-ə-rog'rə-fi, n.* genre or still-life pictures, esp. of sordid subjects.—*n.* **rhyparog'rapher.**—*adj.* **rhyparographic** (*-graf'ik*). [Gr. *rhyparos*, dirty, *graphein*, to write.]

rhythm, *rīm*, an obs. spelling of rhyme.

rhythm, *ridhm*, or *rithm, n.* regular recurrence, esp. of stresses or of long and short sounds: a pattern of recurrence.—*adjs.* **rhyth'mal; rhythmed** (*ridhmd, rithmd*), **rhyth'mic, -al.**—*n.* **rhyth'mic** (also in *pl.*), the science or theory of rhythm.—*adv.* **rhyth'mically.**—*v.t.* **rhyth'mise, -ize,** to bone, a rib; **rib′-grass**, the ribwort plantain.—*v.t.* **rib′-roast**, to beat soundly (*obs.*).—**rib′-roaster** (*arch.*), a severe blow on the ribs; **rib-roast′ing** (*arch.*); **rib′-vaulting**; **rib′work**; **rib′wort** (or **ribwort plantain**), a common weed (*Plantago lanceolata*) with narrow strongly ribbed leaves and short brown heads.—**false rib**, one joined indirectly to the breast-bone or (**floating rib**) not at all; **true rib**, one joined directly by its cartilage. [O.E. *ribb*, rib, *ribbe*, ribwort; Ger. *rippe*, rib.]

rib, *rib*, (*slang*) *v.t.* to tease, ridicule, make fun of. [Perh. rib (1)—the tickling of one's ribs causing laughter.]

ribald, *rib′əld*, *n.* a menial of the lowest grade (*obs.*): a loose, low character (*obs.*): an obscene speaker or writer.—*adj.* low, base, mean: licentious: foul-mouthed or coarse: sometimes loosely, jeering, floutingly derisive.—Also **rib′aud**, **ryb′auld** (*Spens.*).—*n.* **rib′aldry**, obscenity: coarse jesting.—Also **rib′audry** (*obs.*).—*adj.* **rib′audred** (Shak., *Ant. and Cleop.*), an obscure word, perh. for *ribaud-rid*, ridden by a ribald, or for *ribaldried*, composed of ribaldry. [O.Fr. *ribald*, *ribaut* (Fr. *ribaud*); origin uncertain.]

riband, **ribband**, *rib′ən*(*d*), spellings of ribbon, used also in derivatives and compounds, now rare except in heraldic and sporting use.

ribaud, **ribaudred**. See ribald.

ribattuta, *rē-bät-too͞′tä*, (*mus.*) *n.* the slow beginning of a trill. [It.]

ribband. Same as riband, ribbon.

ribble-rabble, *rib′l-rab′l*, *n.*

variety of winter apple brought from Normandy to *Ribston Hall* in Yorkshire.

Ricardian, *ri-kär′di-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to David *Ricardo* (1772-1823), or his economic teaching.—*n.* a follower of Ricardo.

Riccia, *rik′si-a*, *n.* a genus of liverworts. [From the Italian botanist P. Francisco *Ricci*.]

rice, *rīs*, *n.* a grass (*Oryza sativa*) grown in warm climates: its grain, a valuable food.—*adj.* **rice′y**, **ri′cy**.—**rice′-beer**, a fermented drink made from rice; **rice′-bird**, the bobolink (as a feeder on true rice or so-called wild rice): the paddy bird or Java sparrow; **rice′-bis′cuit**, a sweet biscuit made of flour mixed with rice; **rice′-field**; **rice′-flour**; **rice′-glue**, a cement made by boiling rice-flour in soft water; **rice′-grain**, a marking like a grain of rice on the sun's photosphere: a decoration in pottery made by pressing rice or other seeds into the clay before firing; **rice′-grass**, cord-grass; **rice′-milk**, milk boiled and thickened with rice; **rice′-paper**, sliced and flattened pith of an Asiatic tree of the Araliaceae: a similar material made from other plants, or from linen trimmings; **rice′-pol′ishings**, the parts rubbed off in milling rice; **rice′-pudd′ing**; **rice′-soup**; **rice′-wa′ter**, an invalid's drink of water in which rice has been boiled: a cholera patient's evacuation, of similar appearance.—**Canada**, **Indian**, **water**, or **wild rice**, Zizania. [O.Fr. *ris*—L. *oryza*—Gr. *oryza*, a word of Eastern origin.]

rice, *rīs*, (*obs.* except *dial.*) *n.* twigs or small

ricker, *rik'ər*, *n.* a spar or young tree-trunk. [Perh. Ger. *rick*, pole.]

rickets, *rik'its*, *n.sing.* a disease of children, characterised by softness of the bones caused by deficiency of vitamin D.—*adv.* **rick'etily**, shakily.—*n.* **rick'etiness**, unsteadiness.—*adj.* **rick'ety** (formerly, and still by some, **rick'etty**), affected with rickets: feeble, unstable: tottery, threatening to collapse. [First recorded in S.W. England in the 17th cent., perh. M.E. *wrikken*, to twist; or Gr. *rhachitis* (see rachitis).]

Rickettsia, *rik-et'si-a*, *n.* a genus of micro-organisms found in lice and ticks and, when transferred to man by a bite, causing typhus and other serious diseases:—*pl.* **Rickett'siae** (-*ē*).—Also **Rickettsia body**.—*Fam.* **Rickettsia'ceae** (-*ā'si-ē*); order **Rickettsia'les** (-*ā'lēz*).—*adj.* **rickett'sial**. [After Howard Taylor *Ricketts* (1871-1910), American pathologist.]

rickle, *rik'l*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a loose heap: a rickety or ramshackle structure or collection.—*adj.* **rick'ly**. [Poss. Scand.; connection with rick (1) very doubtful.]

ricksha, **rickshaw**, *rik'shā*, -*shō*, *n.* a small two-wheeled, hooded carriage drawn by a man or men, or powered by a man on a bicycle or motor-bicycle.—Also **jinrick'sha**, **jinrick'shaw**, **jinrik'isha**. [Jap. *jin*, man, *riki*, power, *sha*, carriage.]

rick-rack, **ric-rac**, *rik'rak*, *n.* a decorative braid in even zigzag form, or openwork made with it. [rack (1).]

ricochet, *rik-ō-shā'*, -*shet'*, or *rik'*, *n.* a glancing

in procession, across a ford: to serve as a cavalryman: to lie at anchor: to sit or move as if on horseback: to turn, rest, or grate upon something: to work up out of position: to admit of riding: to weigh when mounted.—*v.t.* to traverse, trace, ford, or perform on horseback, on a bicycle, etc.: to sit on: to bestride: to sit on and control: to travel on: to control at will, or oppressively: to oppress, domineer over, badger, annoy: to improvise on (a theme; *jazz*): to rest or turn on: to overlap: to mount upon: to sustain, come through, esp. while riding at anchor (usu. with *out*): to give a ride to, or cause to ride: to convey by vehicle (*U.S.*):—*pa.t.* **rōde**, *arch.* **rid**, *Scot.* **raid**, **rade**; *pa.p.* **ridd'en**, *arch.* **rid**, **rode**.—*n.* a journey on horseback, on a bicycle, or in a vehicle: a spell of riding: a road for horse-riding, esp. one through a wood: an excise officer's district.—*n.* **ridabil'ity**, fitness for riding or driving, or for riding or driving along or across.—*adj.* **ri'dable**, **ride'able**.— **-ridden**, in composition, oppressed by the dominance or prevalence of (e.g. hag-ridden, cliché-ridden).—*n.* **ri'der**, one who rides or can ride: a commercial traveller (*obs.*): a moss-trooper: an object that rests on or astride of another, as a piece of wire on a balance for fine weighing: an added clause or corollary: a proposition that a pupil or candidate is asked to deduce from another: a gold coin bearing a mounted figure (Du. and Flem. *rijder*).—*adjs.* **ri'dered**; **ri'derless**.—*n.* **ri'ding**, the action of the ver ridges: to wrinkle.—*adj* **ridged**, having ridges.—*n.* **ridg'ing**, the forming of ridges: covering with ridge-tiles.—*adj.* **ridg'y**, having ridges.—**ridge'back**, Rhodesian ridgeback (*q.v.*); **ridge'-bone**, the spine; **ridge'-piece**, **ridge'-pole**, the timber forming the ridge of a roof; **ridge'-rope**, the central rope of an awning; **ridge'-tile**, a tile that bestrides the ridge of a roof; **ridge'way**, a track along a hill-crest. [O.E. *hrycg*; O.N. *hryggr*, Ger. *rücken*, back.]

ridgel, **ridgil**, *rij'əl*, *n.* a male animal with but one testicle in position or remaining.—Also **ridgling** (*rij'ling*), **rig** (*rig*).—Northern forms **rigg'ald**, **rig'ling**, **rig'lin** (*rig'*). [App. from preceding, from the undescended testicle near the back.]

ridicule, *rid'i-kūl*, *n.* absurdity (*rare*): derision: mockery.—*v.t.* to laugh at: to expose to merriment: to deride: to mock.—*n.* **rid'icūler**.—*adj.* **ridic'ūlous**, deserving or exciting ridicule: absurd.—*adv.* **ridic'ūlously**.—*n.* **ridic'ūlousness**. [L. *ridiculus*—*ridēre*, to laugh.]

ridicule, *rid'i-kūl*, *n.* for reticule.

Riding, *rī'ding*, *n.* one of the three divisions of Yorkshire: extended to divisions elsewhere. [For *thriding*—O.N. *thrithi*, third.]

riding. See ride.

ridotto, *ri-dot'ō*, *n.* a public dancing-party. [It.]

riebeckite, *rē'bek-īt*, *n.* a monoclinic amphibole, silicate of sodium and iron. [Named after the German traveller Emil *Riebeck* (1853-85).]

riem, *rēm*, *n.* a raw-hide thong. [Du.]

Riemannian, *rē-man'i-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to the

range, the range of a rifle: a place for rifle practice; **ri'fle-shot**. [O.Fr. *rifler*, to scratch; cf. Ger. *riefeln*, and preceding word.]

rift, *rift*, *n.* a cleft: a fissure: a chink: a riven fragment (*Spens.*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to cleave, split.—**rift valley**, a valley formed by subsidence of a portion of the earth's crust between two faults. [Cf. Dan. and Norw. *rift*, a cleft.]

rifte, *rift*, (*Spens.*) *pa.p.* of rive.

rig, *rig*, *v.t.* to fit with sails and tackling (*naut.*): to fit up or fit out: to equip: to set up, set in working order: to dress, clothe (now *coll.*):—*pr.p.* **rigg'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **rigged**.—*n.* form and arrangement of masts, sails, and tackling: an outfit: garb: general appearance: a driving turnout (*U.S.*): a well-boring plant.—*n.* **rigg'er**, one who rigs ships: one who puts together and attends to the rigging of aircraft: one who puts up and looks after the scaffolding, lifting apparatus, etc., that is used for building operations: outrigger: in machinery, a narrow drum.— **-rigger**, in composition, ship rigged in manner indicated.—*n.* **rigg'ing**, tackle: the system of cordage which supports a ship's masts and extends the sails: the system of wires and cords in an aircraft.—**rigg'ing-loft**, a long workshop where rigging is fitted: the place in a theatre from which the scenery is manipulated; **rig'-out**, an outfit.—**rig out**, to furnish with complete dress, etc; **rig up**, to dress or equip: to put up quickly from available, rather inadequate, materials. [Origin obscure; perh.

sets right or redresses wrong.—*adj.* right′ful, having a just claim: according to justice: belonging by right.—*adv.* right′fully.—*ns.* right′fulness, righteousness: justice; right′ing; right′ist, an adherent of the political right (conservatives).—Also *adj.*—*adj.* right′less, without rights.—*adv.* right′ly.—*n.* right′ness.—*interj.* righto′, right-oh′ (*coll.*), expressing acquiescence.—*n.*, *adj.*, and *adv.* right′ward.—*adv.* right′wards.—right′-about′, the directly opposite quarter (in drill or dismissal; also right-about face).—*adv.* to the right-about (face).—*v.i.* to turn right-about (face).—*adj.* right′-and-left′, having a right and a left side, part, etc.: bilaterally symmetrical: on both sides: from both barrels.—*n.* a shot or a blow from each barrel or hand.—*adv.* on both sides: on all hands: towards one side, then the other: in all directions.—*adjs.* right-ang′led, having a right angle, one equal to a fourth of a revolution; right ascension (see ascension); right′-bank, on the right bank.—*adj.* and *adv.* right′-down, out-and-out.—*adjs.* right′-drawn (*Shak.*), drawn in a just cause; right′-hand. at the right side: with thread or strands turning to the right: chiefly relied on (as *one's right-hand man*); right′-hand′ed, using the right hand more easily than the left: with or for the right hand: with rotation towards the right, or clockwise.—*adv.* towards the right.—right′-hand′edness; right′-hand′er, a blow with the right hand: a right-handed person.—*n.* and *adj.* Right Hon-

righteous act. [O.E. *rihtwīs*—*riht*, right, *wis*, wise, prudent, or *wise*, wise, manner.]

rigid, *rij′id*, *adj.* stiff: unbending: unyielding: rigorous: strict: of an airship, having a rigid structure to maintain shape.—*n.* a rigid person or airship.—*n.* rigid′ity.—*adv.* rig′idly.—*n.* rig′idness. [L. *rigidus*—*rigēre*, to be stiff.]

Rigil, *rij′il*, *n.* a first-magnitude double star in the foot of the Centaur. [Cf. Rigel.]

rigmarole, *rig′mə-rōl*, *n.* a long rambling discourse.—*adj.* prolix and incoherent. [ragman roll.]

rigol, rigoll, *rig′əl*, *n.* a gutter or water-channel: a groove, esp. an encircling groove: a circlet (*Shak.*). [Fr. *rigole*, gutter, groove.]

rigor, *rī′gör*, *rig′ör*, *n.* a sense of chilliness with contraction of the skin, a preliminary symptom of many diseases (*med.*): failure to react to stimulus, under unfavourable conditions (*bot.*): a rigid irresponsive state caused by a sudden shock, as when an animal is said to sham dead (*zool.*): (*rig′ər*) another, chiefly American, spelling of rigour.—*ns.* rigorism (*rig′ər-izm*), extreme strictness: the doctrine that in doubtful cases the strict course should be followed; rig′orist.—*adj.* rig′orous, rigidly strict or scrupulous: exact: unsparing: severe: harsh, violent (*Spens.*).—*adv.* rig′orously.—*ns.* rig′orousness; rigour (*rig′ər*), stiffness: hardness: rigor: severity: unswerving enforcement of law, rule, or principle: strict exactitude: aus-bark.—*adjs.* **rind'ed**; **rind'less**; **rind'y.** [O.E. *rinde*; Du. and Ger. *rinde*.]

rind, rynd, *rind*, *n.* a fitting that supports an upper millstone, cross-shaped with expanded ends. [Cf. M.Du. *rijn*, M.L.G. *rin*.]

rinderpest, *rin'dər-pest*, *n.* a malignant and contagious disease of cattle. [Ger., cattle-plague.]

rine, *rin*, (*Spens.*, etc.) *n.* Same as **rind.**

rinforzando, *rin-för-tsan'dō*, (*mus.*) *adj.* with sudden accent. [It., reinforcing.]

ring, *ring*, *n.* a circlet or small hoop, esp. one of metal, worn on the finger, in the ear, nose, or elsewhere: any object, mark, arrangement, group, or course of like form: an encircling band: a rim: a short cylinder for holding a table-napkin: a link of chain-mail: an encircling cut in bark: a zone of wood added in a season's growth, as seen in sections: a mark of fungus growth in turf (fairy ring): a flat crowd of very small satellites encircling Saturn: an annulus: a segment of a worm, caterpillar, etc.: a closed chain of atoms: a system of elements in which addition is associative and commutative and multiplication is associative and distributive with respect to addition (*math.*): a circular ripple: a circular earthwork or rampart: an arena: a space set apart for boxing, wrestling, circus performance, riding display of animals, or the like: an enclosure for bookmakers: pugilism: prize-fighters or bookmakers with their associates collectively: a combination or clique, esp. organised to control the market or for other self-seeking purpose: a system operated by some antique dealers who refrain from

collection of graded rings or a graduated stick for measuring ring- or finger-size; **ring'leader**, one who takes the lead in mischief; **ring'man**, the third finger of the hand (*obs.* or *dial.*): a bookmaker; **ring'-master**, one who has charge of performances in a circus-ring; **ring'-money**, money in the form of rings.—*adj.* **ring'-necked** (*-nekt*), having the neck marked with a ring.—**ring'-ou'zel, -ou'sel** (see **ouzel**): **ring'-plov'er**, a ring-necked plover of various kinds.—*adj.* **ring'-porous**, having annual rings marked by large pores.—**ring'-road**, a road or boulevard encircling a town or its inner part; **ring'-shake**, a defect in timber, separation along the annual rings; **ring'side**, the side of the prize-ring; **ring'-sider**, one who attends prize-fights.—*adj.* **ring'-small**, small enough to pass though a ring of standard size.—*n.* stones of such a size.—**ring'-snake**, a common English snake, the grass-snake (also **ringed snake**): a harmless American snake with yellow collar; **ring'stand**, a stand for chemical vessels, with rings clamped to a vertical rod: a stand for finger-rings; **ring'-stopper**, a rope for securing an anchor-ring to the cat-head.—*adjs.* **ring'-straked** (*B.*), **-streaked**, streaked in rings.—**ring'-tail**, a studding-sail set upon the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail (*naut.*): a light sail set abaft and beyond the spanker (*naut.*): the female or young male of the hen-harrier, from a rust-coloured ring on the tail-feathers: (without *hyphen*) a ring-tailed cat (see **cacomistle**).—*adjs.* **ring'-tail, -tailed** (*-tāld*), having the tail marked with bars or rings of colour, as a lemur: having a tail cu repeatedly in varying order; **ring true**, to sound genuine (like a tested coin); **ring up**, to summon by bell, esp. to the telephone. [O.E. *hringan*; O.N. *hringja*; Ger. *ringen*; Dan. *ringe*.]

ring, *ring*, *n*. and *v.i.* an obs. Scots form of reign: —*pa.t.* **rang**.

Ringelmann chart, *ring'l-man*, a chart giving a scale of shades of grey against which density of smoke may be gauged. [After the deviser.]

ringent, *rin'jənt*, *adj*. gaping. [L. *ringēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *ringī*.]

rink, *ringk*, *n*. a course for tilting or racing: a portion of a bowling-green, curling-pond, etc., allotted to one set of players: a division of a side playing on such a portion: a piece of ice prepared for skating: a building or floor for roller-skating or ice-skating.—*v.i.* to skate on a rink. [Orig. Scots; origin obscure.]

rinse, *rins*, *v.t.* to wash lightly by pouring, shaking, or dipping: to wash in clean water to remove soap traces.—*n*. an act of rinsing: liquid used for rinsing: a solution used in hair-dressing, esp. one to tint the hair slightly and impermanently. —*ns*. **rins'er**; **rins'ing**.—*n.pl.* **rins'ings**, liquid in which something has been rinsed. [O.Fr. *rinser* (Fr. *rincer*).]

rinthereout, *rin'dhə-ro͞ot*, (*Scot.*) *n*. and *adj*. vagrant: vagabond. [run thereout.]

riot, *rī'ət*, *n*. wild revelry: debauchery: loose living: unrestrained squandering or indulgence: tumult: a great, usu. boisterous, success: a disturbance of the peace by a crowd (legally three or

v.i. to ripen.—*adv*. **ripe'ly**.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **rī'pen**, to make or grow ripe or riper.—*n*. **ripe'ness**. [O.E. *rīpe*, ripe, *rīpian*, to ripen; conn. with *rīp*, harvest, and perh. reap; cf. Du. *rijp*, Ger. *reif*.]

ripe, *rīp*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to grope, search, ransack.—*n*. **rip'er**. [O.E. *rȳpan*, to rob.]

ripidolite, *rip-id'ō-līt*, or *rīp-*, clinochlore. [Gr. *rhīpis*, *-idos*, fan.]

ripieno, *ri-pyā'nō*, (*mus.*) *adj*. supplementary.—*n*. a supplementary instrument or performer:—*pl*. **ripie'ni** (*-nē*).—*n*. **ripie'nist**, a supplementary instrumentalist. [It.]

riposte, *ri-post'*, *-pōst'*, *n*. a quick return thrust after a parry: a repartee.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to answer with a riposte. [Fr.,—It. *risposta*, reply.]

ripp, ripper, rippier, ripping. See **rip** (various).

ripple, *rip'l*, *n*. light fretting of the surface of a liquid: a little wave: a similar appearance in anything: a sound as of rippling water.—*v.t.* to ruffle the surface of: to mark with ripples.—*v.i.* to move or run in ripples: to sound like ripples. —*n*. **ripp'let**, a small ripple.—*n*. and *adj*. **ripp'ling**.—*adv*. **ripp'lingly**.—*adj*. **ripp'ly**.—**ripp'le-mark**, an undulatory ridging produced in sediments by waves, currents, and wind, often preserved in sedimentary rocks.—*adj*. **ripp'le-marked**. [Origin obscure.]

ripple, *rip'l*, *n*. a toothed implement for removing seeds, etc., from flax or hemp.—*v.t.* to clear of seeds by drawing through a ripple: to remove by a ripple.—*n*. **ripp'ler**. [Cf. L.G. and Du.

the verb in any sense: a revolt: a prominence: a swelling: a hill.—*adj.* and *pr.p.* ascending: increasing: coming above the horizon: advancing: growing up: approaching the age of: quite as much as (*U.S.*).—**give rise to**, to cause, bring about; **on the rise**, in process of rising, esp. in price; **rise from the ranks**, to work one's way up from private soldier to commissioned officer: to become a self-made man; **rise to it** (*fig.*, from fishing), to take the lure; **rise to the occasion**, to prove equal to an emergency; **take a rise out of**, to lure into reacting to provocation, or loosely, to make sport of; **take rise**, to originate; **the rise of** (*U.S.*), more than. [O.E. *risan*; O.N. *risa*, Goth. *reisan*, Ger. *reisen*.]

rishi, *rish'i*, *n.* a sage or poet. [Sans.]

risible, *riz'i-bl*, *adj.* able or inclined to laugh: of laughter: ludicrous.—*n.* **risibil'ity**, laughter: inclination to laugh: faculty of laughter. [L. *risibilis*—*ridēre*, *risum*, to laugh.]

risk, also (*obs.*) **risque**, *risk*, *n.* hazard, danger, chance of loss or injury: degree of probability of loss: person, thing, or factor likely to cause loss or danger.—*v.t.* to expose to hazard: to incur the chance of unfortunate consequences by (doing something).—*n.* **risk'er**.—*adj.* **risk'ful**.—*adv.* **risk'ily**.—*n.* **risk'iness**.—*adjs.* **risk'y**, dangerous, liable to mischance: risqué (a Gallicism); **risqué** (*rēs-kā*; Fr. *pa.p.*), audaciously bordering on the unseemly.—**risk'-money**, allowance to a cashier to compensate for ordinary errors.—**at risk**, in a situation or circumsta

ritual, *rit'ū-əl*, *adj.* relating to, or of the nature of, rites.—*n.* manner of performing divine service, or a book containing it: a body or code of ceremonies: an often repeated series of actions: performance of rites: ceremonial.—*n.* **ritualisā'tion**, **-z-**.—*v.i.* **rit'ualise**, **-ize**, to practise or turn to ritualism.—*v.t.* to make ritualistic.—*ns.* **rit'ūalism**, attachment of importance to ritual, esp. with the implication of undue importance; **rit'ūalist**, one skilled in or devoted to a ritual: one of the High Church party in the Church of England.—*adj.* **ritūalist'ic**.—*adv.* **ritūalist'ically**.—*adv.* **rit'ūally**.—**ritual choir**, part of a church used as a choir; **ritual murder**, killing of a human being as part of a tribal religious ceremony. [L. *rituālis*—*ritus*; see rite.]

ritzy, *rit'zi*, (*slang*) *adj.* stylish, elegant, ostentatiously rich. [The *Ritz* hotels.]

riva, *riv'a*, *rēv'a*, (*Shetland*) *n.* a cleft in rock. [O.N. *rifa*.]

rivage, *riv'ij*, *rīv'ij*, (*poet.*) *n.* a bank, shore. [Fr., —L. *ripa*, a bank.]

rival, *rī'vl*, *n.* one pursuing an object in competition with another: one who strives to equal or excel another: one for whom, or that for which, a claim to equality might be made: a partner, fellow (*Shak.*).—*adj.* standing in competition: of like pretensions or comparable claims.—*v.t.* to stand in competition with: to try to gain the same object against: to try to equal or excel: to be worthy of comparison

riv'er-rat, a thief who prowls about a river; **riv'er-sand**, sand from a river-bed; **riv'erscape**, a picture of river scenery; **riv'erside**, the bank or neighbourhood of a river.—*adj.* beside a river.—**riv'er-terr'ace**, a terrace formed when a river eats away its old alluvium deposited when its flood-level was higher; **riv'er-tide**, the current of a river: the tide from the sea rising or ebbing in a river; **riv'er-wall**, a wall confining a river within bounds; **riv'er-wa'ter**; **riv'erway**, a river as a waterway; **riv'erweed**, Podostemon. [O.Fr. *rivere* (Fr. *rivière*)—L. *ripārius*, adj.—*ripa*, bank; cf. It. *riviera*.]

rivet, *riv'it*, *n.* bearded wheat. [Origin obscure.]

rivet, *riv'it*, *n.* a bolt fastened by hammering the end.—*v.t.* to fasten with rivets: to fix immovably: to clinch or hammer out the end of:—*pr.p.* **riv'eting**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **riv'eted** (formerly often **riv'etting**, **riv'etted**).—*ns.* **riv'eter**, one who rivets: a machine for riveting; **riv'eting**.—**riv'et-head**; **riv'et-hearth**, a forge for heating rivets; **riv'et-hole**, a hole to receive a rivet. [O.Fr. *rivet*—*river*, to clinch; origin obscure.]

riviera, *riv-i-ā'rə*, *n.* a warm coastal district reminiscent of the Riviera in France and Italy on the Mediterranean Sea.

rivière, *rē-vyer*, *n.* a necklace of diamonds or other precious stones, usu. in several strings. [Fr., river.]

rivo, *rē'vō*, *rī'vō*, (*Shak.*) *interj.* a drinking-cry.

rivulet, *riv'ū-lit*, *n.* a small river. [L. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus*, a stream, perh. through It. *rivoletto*—*rivolo*—*rivo*.]

metalling; **road'-roller**, a heavy roller used on roads; **road'-runner**, the chaparral cock; **road'-scraper**, an implement for clearing roads of loose material; **road'-sense**, aptitude for doing the right thing in driving; **road'side**, the border of a road: wayside.—*adj.* by the side of a road.—**roads'man**, a driver: a roadman; **road'stead**, a place near a shore where ships may ride at anchor; **road'-survey'or**, one who supervises roads; **road'way**, the way or part of a road or street used by horses and vehicles; **road'-worthiness**.—*adj.* **road'worthy**, fit for the road.—**in, out of, the** (or **one's**) **road** (chiefly *Scot.*), in, out of, the way; **on the road**, travelling, esp. as a commercial traveller or a tramp: on the way to some place; **road up**, road surface being repaired; **rule of the road** (see **rule**); **take the road**, to set off, depart; **take to the road**, to become a highwayman (*arch.*), or a tramp. [O.E. *rād*, a riding, raid; cf. **raid**, **ride**.]

roading. See **rode** (3).

roadster, **roadstead**. See **road**.

roam, *rōm*, *v.i.* to rove about: to ramble.—*v.t.* to wander over: to range.—*n.* a wandering: a ramble.—*n.* **roam'er**. [M.E. *romen*; origin obscure.]

roan, *rōn*, *adj.* bay or dark, with spots of grey and white: of a mixed colour, with a decided shade of red.—*n.* a roan colour: a roan animal, esp. a horse. [O.Fr. *roan* (Fr. *rouan*).]

roan, *rōn*, *n.* grained sheepskin leather.—*adj.* of roan. [Poss. *Roan*, early form of *Rouen*.]

roan. Same as **rone**.

Synod, a council held at Ephesus in 449, afterwards repudiated, which reinstated Eutyches (from the violence of its proceedings); **rob Peter to pay Paul**, to satisfy one by depriving another. [O.Fr. *rober*, of Gmc. origin; cf. reave, O.H.G. *roubōn*, Ger. *rauben*.]

rob, *rob*, *n.* a fruit syrup. [Ar. *robb*.]

robalo, *rob'ə-lō*, *n.* an American pike-like fish (Centropomus), of a family akin to the sea-perches. [Sp. *róbalo*, bass.]

robe, *rōb*, *n.* a gown or loose outer garment: a gown or dress of office, dignity, or state: a rich dress: a woman's dress: a dressing-gown: (in *pl.*) clothes garb: a dressed bison hide, or the like.—*v.t.* to dress: to invest in robes.—*v.i.* to assume official vestments.—*n.* **rob'ing**, the putting on of robes or clothes: apparel: a trimming on a robe.—**robe-de-chambre** (*rob-də-shā-br'*; Fr.), a dressing-gown; **robe'-maker**, a maker of official robes; **rob'ing-room**, room in which official robes may be put on.—**Mistress of the robes**, the head of a department in a queen's household; **the robe, or the long robe**, the legal profession. [Fr. *robe*, orig. booty; cf. rob, reave, O.H.G. *raup* (Ger. *raub*), booty.]

roberdsman, *rob'ərdz-man*, (*obs.*) *n.* a stout robber. —Also **rob'ertsman**. [App. from Robert; allusion unknown.]

robin, *rob'in*, *n.* the redbreast or **rob'in-red'breast** (*Erithacus rubecula*), a widely-spread singing bird with reddish-orange breast: extended to other birds, as a red-breasted thrush of N. America

tion:—*pl.* **roches moutonnées** (same pron.). [Fr. *roche*, a rock, *moutonnée*, a kind of wig; applied by De Saussure.]

rochet, *roch'it*, *n.* a mantle (*obs.*): a close-fitting surplice-like vestment proper to bishops and abbots. [O.Fr., of Gmc. origin; cf. Ger. *rock*, O.E. *rocc*.]

rock, *rok*, *n.* a large outstanding natural mass of stone: a natural mass of one or more minerals consolidated or loose (*geol.*): any variety or species of such an aggregate: a diamond or other precious stone (*slang*): a stone, pebble, lump of rock (*U.S.*): a hard sweetmeat made in sticks: a sure foundation or support, anything immovable, a danger or obstacle (*fig.*): for rock-fish, rock-pigeon, Plymouth Rock fowl: a coin (*U.S. slang*).—*adj.* of rock: found on, in, or among rocks.—*v.t.* to stone (*U.S. slang*): to clear of calcareous deposit.—*ns.* **rock'er, rock'ier**, the rock-dove; **rock'ery**, a heap of rock fragments in a garden, for growing rock-plants; **rock'iness**; **rock'ling**, a small fish of the cod family with barbels on both jaws.—*adj.* **rock'y**, full of rocks: like rocks.—**rock'-al'um**, alum prepared from alunite; **rock'-badger**, the Cape hyrax; **rock'-basin**, a lacustrine hollow in rock, excavated by glacier-ice; **rock'-bird**, a puffin or other bird that nests or lives on rocks; **rock'-borer**, any mollusc or other animal that bores into rocks; **rock'-bottom**, bedrock: the very bottom, esp. of poverty or despair.—*adj.* the lowest possible.—*adj.* **rock'-bound**, hemmed (of whisky, etc.) on ice; **Rock English**, the Gibraltar dialect; **Rock fever**, undulant fever (from Gibraltar): **Rocky Mountain goat**, a white N. American animal intermediate between goat and antelope; **the Rock**, Gibraltar; **the Rockies**, the Rocky Mountains. [O.Fr. *roke*—L.L. *rocca*.]

rock, *rok*, *n*. a distaff.—*n*. **rock'ing**, (*Scot*.) an evening party, orig. for spinning. [M.E. *roc*; cf. M.Du. *rocke*; O.N. *rokkr*; Ger. *rocken*.]

rock, *rok*, *v.t*. and *v.i*. to sway to and fro, tilt from side to side: to startle, stagger (*coll*.).—*n*. a rocking movement.—*n*. **rock'er**, one who rocks: apparatus that rocks: a curved support on which anything rocks: a rocking-horse: a rocking-chair: (*cap*.) a member of a teenage faction of the 1960s who wore leather jackets, rode motor bicycles, and were at enmity with the Mods: a mining cradle: a skate with curved blade: a mezzotint engraver's tool for preparing a surface.—*adv*. **rock'ily**.—*n*. **rock'iness**.—*n*. and *adj*. **rock'ing**.—*adj*. **rock'y**, disposed to rock: shaky: tipsy: unpleasant, unsatisfactory (*slang*).—**rocker switch**, a dolly switch; **rock'abilly**, a hillbilly song; **rock'ing-chair**, a chair mounted on rockers; **rock'ing-horse**, the figure of a horse mounted on rockers; **rock'ing-stone**, a logan, or finely poised boulder that can be made to rock; **rock'ing-tool**, an engraver's tool for roughing a plate; **rock'-shaft**, in engines, a shaft that oscillates instead of revolving.—**off one's rocker**, out of one's

fashioned and odd (*obs*.). [Fr., prob.—*rocaille* rockwork.]

rocquet, *rok'it*, *n*. a rochet. [O.Fr., a Northern form of *rochet*.]

rod, *rod*, *n*. a long straight shoot: a slender stick: a slender bar of metal or other matter: a sceptre or similar emblem of authority: a stick or bunch of twigs as emblem or instrument of punishment: a stick or wand for magic, divination: a riding-crop: a slender pole or structure carrying a fishing-line: a measuring stick: a pole or perch (5½ yards, or 16½ feet): a square pole (272¼ sq. ft): (of brickwork) 272 sq. ft of standard thickness of 1½ bricks or 306 cubic ft: race or tribe (*B*.): a rod-shaped body of the retina sensitive to light: a revolver, a pistol (*U.S. slang*).—*adjs*. **rod'less**; **rod'like**.—*n*. **rod'ster**, an angler.—**rod'fisher**; **rod'fishing**; **rod'man**, **rods'man**, one who holds, carries or uses a rod, esp. an angler.—**a rod in pickle**, punishment in reserve; **kiss the rod**, accept punishment with submission; **Napier's rods** (see Napierian). [O.E. *rodd*; cf. O.N. *rudda*, club.]

rode, *rōd*, *pa.t*. of ride.

rode, *rōd*, (*Spens*., *Shak*.) *n*. an old spelling of road.—*n*. (*Shak*.) **rode'way**.

rode, *rōd*, *v.i*. to perform a regular evening flight, esp. of woodcock.—*n*. **rōd'ing**, **road'ing**, a woodcock's evening flight. [Origin obscure.]

rodent, *rō'dənt*, *adj*. gnawing: of the Rodentia.—*n*. a member of the Rodentia.—*n.pl*. **Rodentia** (*-den'sha*, *-shya*), an order of mammals with prom-shirks: a savage elephant or other animal cast out or withdrawn from its herd.—*v.i.* to play the rogue.—*v.t.* to cheat: to eliminate rogues from.—*ns.* **roguery** (*rōg'ər-i*), rascally tricks: fraud: mischievousness: waggery; **rogue'ship.**—*adjs.* **roguing** (*rōg'ing*), roaming, or behaving like a rogue; **roguish** (*rōg'ish*), rascally: mischievous: waggish: villainous: confounded.—*adv.* **rog'uishly.**—*n.* **rog'uishness.**—*adj.* **rog'uy** (*obs.*).—**rogue'-el'ephant; rogue'-money,** a former assessment in Scotland for the expense of catching, prosecuting and maintaining rogues; **rogues' gallery,** a police collection of photographs of criminals; **rogues' Latin,** cant; **rogues' march,** derisive music played at a drumming-out. [Cant; origin unknown.]

roi fainéant, *rwä fā-nā-ā,* (Fr.) a king without royal power (see **fainéant**).

roil, *roil* (also **rile,** *ril*), *v.t.* to make turbid: to annoy, irritate (now usu. **rile**).—*adj.* **roil'y,** turbid. [Origin doubtful.]

roin, roinish. Same as **royne, roynish.**

roister, royster, *rois'tər, n.* a blusterer: a noisy reveller.—*v.i.* to bluster, swagger: to revel noisily.—*v.i.* **roist, royst** (back-formation from the n.), to roister.—*n.* **rois'terer, roys'terer.**—*adj.* **rois'terous, roys'terous.**—*adj.* **rois'ting, roys'ting,** blustering, boisterous: rousingly defiant (*Shak.*). [O.Fr. *rustre,* a rough, rude fellow—O.Fr. *ruste*—L. *rusticus*; rustic.]

rok. Same as **roc.**

roke, *rōk, n.* vapour: steam: mist: small rain: smoke.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to steam: to smoke.—*adj.* **rōk'y.** [Perh.

age); a long heavy wave: a small solid wheel: a kind of tumbler pigeon: a bird (Coracias) of a family akin to the kingfishers, with a habit of flight like a tumbler pigeon (Ger. *roller*): a kind of canary with a soft trilling song.—*n.* and *adj.* **roll'ing.**—*adj.* **roll'-about',** podgy.—**roll'-call,** the calling of a list of names, to ascertain attendance; **roll'collar,** a collar of a garment turned back in a curve; **rolled gold,** metal coated with gold rolled very thin; **roll'er-coast'er,** a circular switchback railway ridden in open coasting cars for amusement; **roll'er-skate,** a skate with wheels instead of a blade.—Also *v.i.*—**roll'er-skat'er; roll'er-skat'ing; roll'er-tow'el,** an endless towel on a roller; **rolling adjustment,** (*U.S.*) a period of slackening business, distinct from a recession as being confined to certain industries only; **roll'ing-mill,** factory or machine for rolling metal into various shapes between rolls; **roll'ing-pin,** a cylinder for rolling dough; **roll'ing-stock,** the stock or store of engines and vehicles that run upon a railway; **roll'-on,** a corset that fits on by stretching.—*adj.* **roll-on'-roll-off',** (of a ferry-boat or ferry service) designed to allow goods vehicles to embark and disembark without unloading.—**roll'-out,** bringing out a protype of an aeroplane to show it to the public.—*adjs.* **roll'-top,** having a flexible cover of slats that rolls up; **roll'-up,** suitable for rolling up.—*n.* an accumulator bet: assembling in large numbers, a meeting (*Austr.*).—**a rolling stone gathers no moss,** a rover does not grow rich; **be rolling in,** to have large amounts of (e.g.

(in hostility) Roman Catholic: savouring of Roman Catholicism.—*ns.* **Ro′manism**, Roman Catholicism; **Ro′manist**, a Roman Catholic: one versed in Romance philology or Roman law or antiquities.—*adj.* **Romanist′ic.**—in composition, **Romano-** (*rō-mā′-nō*), Roman: Romanised: Roman and (as **Roma′no-Brit′ish**).—**Roman candle**, a firework discharging a succession of white or coloured stars: a bad landing by aeroplane: a landing by parachute when the parachute fails to open.—*v.i.* to make such a landing.—*adj.* **Roman Catholic**, recognising the spiritual supremacy of the Pope or Bishop of Rome.—*n.* a member of the Roman Catholic Church.—**Roman Catholicism**, the doctrines and polity of the Roman Catholic Church collectively; **Roman cement**, a hydraulic cement made from calcareous nodules from the London Clay; **Roman Empire**, the ancient empire of Rome, divided in the 4th century into the Eastern and Western Empires (see also Holy); **Roman law**, the system of law developed by the ancient Romans—civil law; **Roman nettle**, a nettle, rare in Britain, with female flowers in heads, traditionally introduced by the Romans; **Roman snail**, the edible snail (*Helix pomatia*), much valued by the Romans. [L. *Rōmānus*—*Rōma*, Rome.]

roman, *ro-mā*, *n.* a mediaeval romance, tale of chivalry: a novel.—**roman à clef** (*nä klā*; lit.

neo-classicism to a more picturesque, original, free, and imaginative style in literature and art. [Fr. *romantique*—O.Fr. *romant*, romance.]

Romany, Rommany, *rom′ə-ni*, *n.* a gypsy (also **Rom′anes**, **-*nes***): the Indic language of the gypsies (in pure form not now common in Britain).—*adj.* gypsy.—**Romany rye** (*rī*), a gentleman who affects the society of gypsies. [Gypsy *rom*, man.]

romaunt, *rō-mönt′*, (*arch.*) *n.* a romance. [O.Fr. *romant*; see romance.]

Rome, *rōm*, formerly *ro͞om*, *n.* the capital of the Roman Empire, now of Italy: often used for the Roman Catholic Church or Roman Catholicism.—*adj.* and *adv.* **Rome′ward.**—*adv.* **Rome′wards.**—*n.* **Rōm′ic**, a phonetic notation devised by Henry Sweet, based upon the original Roman values of the letters.—*adj.* **Rōm′ish**, Roman Catholic (hostile): Roman (*obs.*).—**Rome′-penny**, **-scot** (*obs.*), Peter's penny; **Rome′-runner** (*obs.*), a self-seeking cleric who had much resort to Rome. [L. *Rōma*.]

Romeo, *rō′mi-ō*, *n.* a young man very much in love: a Don Juan in the making. [Shakespearean character.]

romp, *romp*, *v.i.* to frolic actively: to move along easily and quickly, esp. in winning a race.—*n.* one, esp. a girl, who romps: a tomboy: a vigorous frolic: a swift easy run.—*n.* **romp′er**, one who romps: (usu. in *pl.*) a child's garb for it produces in air under stated conditions.—*v.t.* **rönt'genise, -ize,** to treat by röntgen rays.—*ns.* **rönt'genogram,** a photograph made with these rays; **röntgenog'raphy,** photography by these rays; **röntgenol'ogy,** the study of the rays; **röntgenos'copy,** observation by means of them; **röntgenother'apy,** treatment of disease by means of them.

ronyon, runnion, *run'yən,* (*Shak.*) *n.* a term of reproach to a woman. [Some connect with Fr. *rogne,* mange.]

rood, *rōōd, n.* Christ's cross: a cross or crucifix, esp. at the entrance to a church chancel: a rod, pole, or perch, linear or square (with variations in value; *locally*): the fourth part of an acre, or forty square poles.—**rood'-beam,** a beam for supporting the rood; **Rood Day** (**Holy-rood Day, Rood'mas Day**), the feast of the Exaltation (14th September) or of the Invention (3rd May) of the Cross; **rood'-loft,** a gallery over the rood-screen; **rood'-screen,** an ornamental partition separating choir from nave; **rood'-steeple, -tower,** that over the crossing of a church; **rood'-tree** (*obs.*), Christ's cross. [O.E. *rōd,* gallows, cross.]

roof, *rōōf, n.* the top covering of a building or vehicle: a ceiling: the overhead surface, structure, or stratum of a vault, arch, cave, excavation, etc.: the upper covering of the mouth (the palate) or of any cavity: a dwelling: a culmination: a high or highest plateau (as *the roof of the world,* the Pamir): an upper limit: an aero

to one's room. [O.E. *rūm*; Ger. *raum,* Du. *ruim*].

roon, *rōōn,* **rund,** *run(d),* *rōōn(d),* (*Scot.*) *n.* a list or selvage: a strip or thread of cloth.—Also (*Galt*) **royne** (*roin*). [Origin obscure.]

roop, *rōōp, v.i.* (*Scot.*) to make a hoarse sound.—*n.* a hoarse sound: hoarseness.—*adjs.* **roop'it, roop'y,** (*Scot.*) hoarse. [Variant of **roup.**]

roose, *rōōz,* (*Scot.*) *rüz,* (*dial.*) *v.t.* to praise. [M.E. *rosen*—O.N. *hrōsa,* to praise.]

roost, *rōōst, n.* a perch or place for a sleeping bird: a henhouse: a sleeping-place: bed: a set of fowls resting together: a loft or garret or its roof (*Scot.*).—*v.i.* to settle or sleep on a roost or perch: to perch: to go to rest for the night.—*n.* **roost'er,** a domestic cock.—**come home to roost,** to recoil upon oneself: to return to a place (usu. after travel) in order to settle down; **rule the roost** (see **roast**). [O.E. *hrōst*; Du. *roest.*]

roost, *rōōst,* (*Orkney and Shetland*) *n.* a tidal race. [O.N. *röst.*]

root, *rōōt, n.* ordinarily and popularly, the underground part of a plant, esp. when edible: that part of a higher plant which never bears leaves or reproductive organs, ordinarily underground and descending, and serving to absorb salts in solution, but often above-ground, often arising from other parts, often serving other functions, though morphologically comparable (*bot.*): the source, cause, basis, foundation, occasion of anything, as an ancestor, an element from which words are derived: an embedded or basal part, snout.—*v.i.* to grub: poke about.—*n.* **root′er.**—*n.* and *adj.* **root′ing.**—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **root′le,** to grub. [O.E. *wrōtan*—*wrōt*, a snout; see also rout (3).]

root, *rōōt*, (*U.S.*) *v.i.* to shout, to applaud, encourage a contestant.—*n.* **root′er.** [Prob. from rout (4).]

rooty, *rōōt′i*, (*mil. slang*) *n.* bread. [Urdu *roti*, loaf.]

rope, *rōp*, *n.* a stout twist of fibre, wire, etc., technically over 1 in. round: a string of pearls, onions, etc.: a glutinous stringy formation: a local lineal measure, 20 feet: a climbing party roped together.—*v.t.* to fasten, bind, enclose, mark off, or (*U.S.* and *Austr.*) catch with a rope: to hold back to avoid winning (*horse-racing*).—*v.i.* to form into a rope.—*adjs.* **rop(e)′able** (*Austr.*), of cattle or horses, wild, unmanageable: very angry; **roped** (*rōpt*).—*ns.* **rō′per,** a rope-maker: one who ropes a horse: a decoy (also **rō′per-in′**); **rōp′ery,** ropework: knavery.—*adv.* **rōp′ily.**—*n.* **rōp′iness.**—*n.* and *adj.* **rōp′ing.**—*adj.* **rō′py,** stringy: glutinous: wrinkled like loops of rope: bad of its kind (*slang*).—**rope′-dance,** a tight-rope performance; **rope′-danc′er; rope′-drilling,** boring by a drill worked by a rope; **rope′-house,** a storehouse for ropes: a house where salt is crystallised from brine trickling along ropes; **rope′-ladder,** a ladder of ropes; **rope′-machine; rope′-maker; rope′-making.**—*adj.* **rope′-ripe,** deserving to be hanged.—*v.t.* **rope's-end′,** to beat with a rope's end.—*adj.* **rope′-soled,** having a sole of rope.—**rope′-stitch**

rosaceous (*rō-zā′shəs*), of the rose family: rose-like.—*ns.* **rosā′rian,** a rose-fancier; **rosā′rium,** a rose-garden; **rosary** (*rō′zər-i*), a rose-garden or rose-bed (also **ro′sery**): a chaplet (*obs.*): a series of prayers: a string of beads used by Roman Catholics as a guide to devotions. [L. *rŏsa*, rose; *rosārium*, rose-garden; *rosāceus*, *roseus*, rosy.]

rosaker, *ros-ā′kər*, **resalgar,** *res-al′gər*, obs. variants of realgar.

rosalia, *rō-zä′lyä*, (*mus.*) *n.* a series of repetitions of the same passage, each a tone higher. [Said to be from an Italian folksong, *Rosalia cara mia.*]

rosaniline, *rō-zan′i-lin*, *-lēn*, *-lin*, *n.* a base derived from aniline, with red salts used in dyeing. [rose, aniline.]

rosary. See Rosa, rose.

rosa-solis, *rō-zä-sō′lis*, (*obs.*) *n.* the sundew: a cordial, orig. flavoured with sundew juice, afterwards with various spices. [Orig. L. *rōs sōlis*, dew of the sun, altered to *rōsa*, rose.]

roscid, *ros′id*, *adj.* dewy. [L. *rōscidus*—*rōs*, dew.]

Roscius, *rosh′i-əs*, *rōs′ki-ōōs*, *n.* a famous Roman actor (d. 62 B.C.): hence, a great actor.—*adj.* **Rosc′ian.** [L. *Rōscius.*]

rose, *pa.t.* of rise.

rose, *rōz*, *n.* the flower of any species of the genus Rosa—national emblem of England: shrub bearing it, mostly prickly, with white, yellow, pink, orange, or red flowers, numerous stamens and carpels, achenes enclosed in the receptacle: extended to various flowers or plants, some little like the true rose hock: hibiscus; **rose′-nō′ble**, an old English gold coin with the figure of a rose.—*adj.* **rose′-pink**, rose-coloured: sentimental.—*n.* a pink colour: a pink pigment.—**rose′-quartz**, a rose-coloured quartz; **rose′-rash**, roseola.—*adj.* **rose′-red**, red as a rose.—**rose′-root**, a stonecrop (*Sedum rosea*) with rose-scented root; **rose′-tō′paz**, a topaz coloured pink by heat; **rose′-tree**, a standard rose; **rose′-wa′ter**, water distilled from rose-leaves.—*adj.* sentimental: superfine.—**rose′-win′dow**, round window with tracery of radiating compartments; **rose′wood**, valuable heavy dark-coloured wood of many trees, notably Brazilian and Indian species of Dalbergia (Papilionaceae), said to smell of roses when fresh-cut; **rose′wood-oil**, oil of rhodium.—*adjs.* **rō′sy-bos′omed**; **rō′sy-cheeked**; **rō′sy-col′oured.**—**rosy cross**, the emblem of the Rosicrucians; **rō′sy-drop**, rose-drop.—*adjs.* **rō′sy-fing′ered**, Homer's favourite epithet (*rhododaktylos*) of the dawn; **rō′sy-foot′ed.**—**rose of Jericho**, a cruciferous plant (*Anastatica hierochuntica*) of N. Africa and Syria, that curls in a ball in drought; **rose of Sharon**, (*Song of Solomon*) probably a narcissus: now applied to a species of hibiscus; **under the rose**, in confidence; **Wars of the Roses**, a disastrous dynastic struggle in England (1455-85), between the Houses of Lancaster and York, from their emblems, the red and the white rose. [O.E. *rōse*—L. *rŏsa*, prob.—Gr. *rhŏdeā*, a rose-bush, *rhodon*, rose.]

rosé, *rō′zā*, *n.* a pinkish table wine in making

ros′in-plant, **-weed**, *Silphium.*—*adj.* **ros′iny.** [resin.]

Rosinante, **Rozinante**, *roz-in-an′ti*, *n.* Don Quixote's horse: a sorry nag. [Sp. *Rocinante*, explained as *rocin antes*, formerly a rouncy.]

rosmarine, *roz′mə-rin*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a walrus, or a sea-monster supposed to lick dew off the rocks. [Dan. *rosmar*, walrus; influenced by the following word.]

rosmarine, *roz′mə-rīn*, *-rēn*, *n.* rosemary (*Spens.*): sea dew (*Jonson*). [See rosemary.]

Rosminian, *ros-min′i-ən*, *adj.* of Antonio *Rosmini-Serbati* (1797-1855), his philosophy, or the Institute of Charity founded by him.—Also *n.*—*n.* **Rosmin′ianism.**

rosolio, **rosoglio**, *rō-zō′lyō*, *n.* a sweet cordial made with raisins (formerly, it is said, with sundew). [It. *rosolio*—L. *rōs sōlis*, dew of the sun.]

rosser. Variant spelling of rozzer.

rost, an old spelling of roast.

rostellum, *ros-tel′əm*, *n.* a little beak: a beaklike outgrowth from an orchid column: the forepart of a tapeworm's head. [L. *rōstellum*, dim. of *rōstrum*, beak.]

roster, *rōs′ter* (or *ros′*), *n.* a list showing order of rotation, as for army duties: any roll of names (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to put in a roster. [Du. *rooster*, orig. gridiron (from the ruled lines)—*roosten*, to roast.]

rostrum, *ros′trəm*, *rōs′trōōm*, *n.* a beak: (properly in *pl.*, ros′tra) a platform for public speaking (from the *Rostra* in the Roman forum, adorned with the beaks of captured ships).—*adjs.* ros′tral

rotch'ie. [Cf. Du. *rotje*, petrel; Fris. *rotgies*, pl. of *rotgoes*, brent-goose.]

rote, *rōt*, *n*. mechanical memory, repetition, or performance without regard to the meaning.—*v.t.* (*Shak*. roate) to fix by rote (according to others, to root): to discourse by rote. [Origin obscure; L. *rōta*, a wheel, and O.Fr. *rote*, road, have been conjectured.]

rote, *rōt*, *n*. a mediaeval stringed instrument. [O.Fr. *rote*, a fiddle, prob. through Gmc. from Celt.; W. *crwth*, Gael. *cruit*.]

rote, *rōt*, (now *U.S.*) *n*. the roar of surf. [Ety. obscure.]

rotenone, *rō'ti-nōn*, *n*. an insecticide prepared from derris and other plants. [Origin unknown.]

rother, *rodh'ər*, (*Shak*., *emendation*) *n*. an ox, cow. —**roth'er-beast.** [O.E. *hrȳther*, an ox, a cow; cf. Ger. pl. *rinder*, horned cattle.]

rotifer, *rōt'if-ər*, *n*. a wheel-animalcule, or member of the **Rotif'era**, minute aquatic animals whose rings of waving cilia suggest a rotating wheel. [L. *rŏta*, a wheel, *ferre*, to carry.]

rôtisserie, rotisserie, *rō'tis-ri*, *rō-tēs-rē*, *n*. a cooking apparatus incorporating a spit: a shop or restaurant in which meats are cooked by direct heat. [Fr., cookshop—*rôtir*, to roast.]

rotl, *rot'l*, *n*. a variable Levantine weight. [Ar. *ratl*.]

rotograph, *rō'tə-gräf*, *n*. a photograph as of a manuscript, made directly by throwing a reversed image on a roll of sensitive paper.—*v.t.* to photograph by this method. [L. *rŏta*, a whee

other powder used to redden the face: a polishing powder of hydrated ferric oxide.—*v.t.* to colour with rouge.—*v.i.* to use rouge: to blush. —**Rouge Croix** (*krwä*), **Rouge Dragon,** two of the pursuivants of the Heralds' College; **rouge-et-noir** (*rōōzh-ā-nwär*), a gambling card-game played on a table with two red and two black diamond marks on which stakes are laid.—Also *trente-et-quarante*. [Fr. *rouge*—L. *rubeus*, red.]

rouge, *rōōj*, (*Eton*) *n*. a scrimmage: a touchdown in football. [Origin unknown.]

rough, *ruf*, *adj*. uneven: rugged: unshorn: unshaven: unpolished: harsh: crude: unelaborated: without attention to minute correctness: unbroken (as a horse): coarse: rude: unrefined: ungentle: turbulent: aspirate: astringent.—*adv*. roughly: with roughness or risk of discomfort. —*n*. rough state: that which is rough: rough ground, esp. uncut grass, etc., beside a golf fairway: a piece inserted in a horse's shoe to keep him from slipping: a hooligan, a rowdy: a crude preliminary sketch, etc.—*v.t.* to make rough: to ruffle: to roughen the shoes of: to shape roughly: to treat roughly.—*n*. **rough'age,** refuse of grain or crops: bran, fibre, etc., in food: coarse food that promotes intestinal movement. —*v.t.* **rough'en,** to make rough.—*v.i.* to become rough.—*ns*. **rough'er,** one who performs preliminary operations; **rough'ie** (*Scott*), a dry bough, esp. one used as a torch.—*adj*. **rough'ish.** —*adv*. **rough'ly.**—*ns*. **rough'ness,** the quality of being rough: a rough place: roughage (*U.S.*); **rough'y** (same as roughie).—*adjs*. **rough'-and-**

or column of coins, blood corpuscles, or other disks:—*pl.* rouleaus, rouleaux (*-lōz′*). [Fr.]

roulette, *rōōl-et′*, *n.* a little roller: a game of chance in which a ball rolls from a rotating disk into one or other of a set of compartments answering to those on which the players place their stakes: a tool with a toothed disk for engraving rows of dots, for perforating paper, etc.: a cylinder for curling hair or wigs: the locus of a point carried by a curve rolling upon a fixed curve (*geom.*). [Fr.]

roum, *rōōm*, an old spelling of room.—*n.* roum′ing (see souming and rouming, under soum).

Roumanian. Same as Rumanian.

Roumansch. Same as Romansch.

rounce, *rowns*, *n.* in a hand printing-press, the apparatus, or its handle, for moving the carriage. [Du. *ronse*.]

rounceval, *rown′si-vl*, *n.* a giant (*obs.*): a great bouncing woman (*obs.*): a marrow-fat pea.—*adj.* gigantic. [Poss. *Roncesvalles*, in the Pyrenees.]

rouncy, *rown′si*, (*arch.*) *n.* a riding-horse: a nag. [O.Fr. *ronci*.]

round, *rownd*, (*arch.*) *v.t.* to whisper: to whisper to.—*v.i.* to whisper. [O.E. *rūnian*, to whisper; cf. rune.]

round, *rownd*, *adj.* having a curved outline or surface: approaching a circular, globular, or cylindrical form: in a course returning upon itself: enveloping: with horizontal swing: plump: pronounced with lips contracted to a circle: smooth and full-sounding: sonorous: well finished-off:

round and round.—(*facet.*) roundaboutā′tion, roundaboutil′ity.—*advs.* roundabout′edly, round′aboutly.—round′aboutness.—*adjs.* round′arch, -ed, having semicircular arches; round′-arm, with nearly horizontal swing of the arm; round′-backed.—round dance, a dance in a ring: a dance in which couples revolve about each other.—*adjs.* round′-eared; round′-eyed; round′-faced.—round′-fish, any fish other than a flat fish: the carp: an American whitefish; round game, a game, esp. a card-game, in which each plays for his own hand; round′hand, a style of penmanship in which the letters are well rounded and free; Round′head, a Puritan (from the close-cut hair).—*adj.* round′-head′ed, puritanical: having a round head, top or end: brachycephalic.—round′-house, a lock-up (*obs.*): a cabin on the after part of the quarter-deck: an engine-house with a turntable (*U.S.*).—*adj.* round′-leaved.—round′-mouth, a cyclostome.—*adjs.* round′-mouthed; round′-nosed.—round robin (Robin), a paper with signatures in a circle, that no one may seem to be a ringleader.—*adj.* round′-shoul′dered, with shoulders bending forward from the back.—rounds′man, one who goes round, esp. one sent by a shopkeeper to take orders and deliver goods: a policeman who acts as inspector (*U.S.*).—*adj.* round′-ta′ble, meeting on equal terms, like the inner circle of King Arthur's knights, who sat at a round table.—round tower, a tall tapering tower of circular section, of early Christian origin, common in Ireland: round′-trip, a trip to a place (*obs.*): reveille.—*adj.* **rous'ant** (*her.*), rising as a bird.—*ns.* **rouse'about** (*Austr.*), an odd man on a station; **rouse'ment** (*U.S.*), religious excitement; **rous'er**, one who, or that which, rouses: anything astonishing.—*adj.* **rous'ing**, awakening: stirring: vigorously active: great: violent.—*adv.* **rous'ingly**.—*v.t.* **roust**, to stir up: to rout out.—*v.i.* to move energetically.—*ns.* **roust'about**, a wharf labourer (*U.S.*): one who does odd jobs (*U.S.*): a rouseabout (*U.S.* and *Austr.*); **roust'er**, a roustabout.—**rouse on** (*Austr.*), to reprove. [Origin obscure.]

rouse, *rowz*, (*arch.*) *n.* a carousal: a bumper. [Prob. from carouse; poss. Scand. *rus*, drunkenness.]

roussette, *rōō-set'*, *n.* a fruit-bat: a dogfish. [Fr.]

roust, roustabout, rouster. See rouse (1).

rout, *rowt*, *n.* a tumultuous crowd: a rabble: a pack, herd, or flock: a large party: a fashionable evening assembly: a defeated body: an utter defeat: disorderly flight: disturbance: brawl: riot: clamour: a fuss.—*v.i.* to behave riotously.—*v.t.* to defeat utterly: to put to disorderly flight.—*n.* **rout'ing**, going to receptions.—*adj.* **rout'ous**.—*adv.* **rout'ously**.—**rout'-cake**, a rich sweet cake for receptions (*Thackeray*); **rout'-seat**, a bench hired out for routs. [O.Fr. *route*, from the pa.p. of L. *rumpĕre*, *ruptum*, to break.]

rout, *rowt*, *v.i.* to snore. [O.E. *hrūtan*.]

rout, *rowt*, *v.t.* to grub up, as a pig: to scoop out: to turn up: to turn out, fetch out: to rummage out: to bring to light.—*v.i.* to grub: to poke

machine for roving: one who attends it; **rō'ving**, the process of giving the first twist to yarn: rove. [Origin obscure.]

rove, *rōv*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of reeve.

rove-beetle, *rōv'-bē'tl*, *n.* the devil's coach-horse, or other beetle of the family Staphylinidae. [Cf. Du. *roof-kever*, lit. reif chafer—*roof*, robbery.]

row, *rō*, *n.* a line or rank of persons or things, as seats, houses, turnips: a series in line, or in ordered succession: often in street-names, of a single or double line of houses.—*v.t.* (*rare*) to set in or with a row or rows.—**a hard row to hoe**, a destiny fraught with hardship; **in a row**, in unbroken sequence; **twelve-tone, -note, row** (see twelve, serial). [O.E. *rāw*; Ger. *reihe*, Du. *rij*.]

row, *rō*, *v.t.* to propel with an oar: to transport by rowing: to achieve, render, perform, effect, compete in, by use of oars; to use, as an oar.—*v.i.* to work with the oar: to be moved by oars.—*n.* an act or spell of rowing: a journey in a rowing-boat.—*adj.* **row'able**, capable of being rowed or rowed on.—*n.* **row'er**.—**row'-barge**; **row'boat** (*U.S.*); **row'ing-boat**; **row'-port**, a small square hole for an oar in a vessel's side. [O.E. *rōwan*.]

row, *row*, *n.* a noisy squabble: a brawl: a din, hubbub: a chiding or rating.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to rag: to rate.—*v.i.* to make a disturbance. [A late 18th-century word, poss. a back-formation from rouse (2).]

row, *row*, *n.* and *vb.* a Scots form of roll.

row, *row*, an obs. or dial. form of rough to make royal or (*Milt.*) royalist: to fill with royal presence.—*v.i.* to play the king.—*ns.* **roy'alism**, attachment to monarchy; **roy'alist**, an adherent of royalism: a cavalier during the English civil war: in American history, an adherent of the British government: in French history, a supporter of the Bourbons.—Also *adj.* —*adv.* **roy'ally.**—*n.* **roy'alty**, kingship: the character, state, or office of a king: kingliness: the person of the sovereign: members of royal families collectively or (*coll.*) one such member: a queen-bee, queen-termite, etc.: kingdom: royal authority: a right or prerogative granted by a king or queen, esp. a right over minerals: payment to an author, composer, etc., for every copy sold or every public performance: the area of a royal domain: a royal burgh.—**Royal Academy**, an academy of fine arts in London, founded in 1768, to which members and associates are elected (in very limited number): a teaching, degree-giving academy of music in London; **royal blue**, a bright, deep-coloured blue; **royal commission**, a body of persons nominated by the Crown to inquire into and report on some matter; **royal fern** (*Osmunda regalis*), the most striking of British ferns; **royal fish**, a 'fish' that is the king's perquisite when cast ashore or caught near the land (whale, sturgeon, porpoise); **royal jelly**, the food of a developing queen-bee; **royal marriage**, in be-

heat and itchiness.—*adj.* of, yielding, or concerned with, india-rubber.—*v.t.* to coat, cover, or furnish with rubber.—*v.i.* (*U.S.*) to rubber-neck.—*v.t.* **rubb'erise, -ize**, to treat or coat with rubber.—*adj.* **rubb'ery**, resembling rubber in some quality.—*n.* **rubb'ing**, application of friction: experience of rubs (*Shak.*): an impression of an inscribed surface produced by rubbing heel-ball or plumbago upon paper laid over it.—*adj.* **rubb'er-cored**, of a golf-ball, having a tightly wound band of rubber enclosed in a gutta-percha cover.—**rubb'er-neck**, (*U.S.*) one who cranes or twists his neck in curiosity.—*v.i.* (*U.S.*) to behave as a rubber-neck.—**rubb'er-solu'tion**, a solution of rubber in naphtha or carbon disulphide, for repairing pneumatic tires; **rubb'er-stamp**, stamp of rubber for making inked impressions: one unquestioningly devoted to routine or officialdom.—*v.t.* to imprint with a rubber-stamp: approve without exercise of judgment.—Also *adj.*—**rubb'ing-post**, one for cattle to rub against; **rubb'ing-stone**, a stone for smoothing; **rub'down**, an act or experience of rubbing down; **rub'stone**, a whetstone.—**rub down**, to rub from head to foot: to search by passing the hands over the body; **rub in**, to force into the pores by friction: to be unpleasantly insistent in emphasising; **rub on (or of) the green** (*golf*), a chance outside interference with the ball:—also *fig.*; **rub out**,

Rubicon, *rōōb'i-kon, -kən, n.* a stream of Central Italy (perhaps the Fiumicino), separating Caesar's province of Gallia Cisalpina from Italia proper—its crossing by Caesar (49 B.C.) being thus a virtual declaration of war against the republic: (without *cap.*) in piquet, the winning of a game before one's opponent scores 100.—*v.t.* to defeat in this way.—**cross the Rubicon,** take a decisive, irrevocable step. [L. *Rubicō, -ōnis.*]

rubicund, *rōō'bi-kund, -kənd, adj.* ruddy.—*n.* **rubicund'ity.** [L. *rubicundus—rubēre,* to be red.]

rubidium, *rōō-bid'i-əm, n.* a soft silvery-white metallic element (Rb; at. numb. 37). [L. *rubidus,* red (so called from two red lines in its spectrum).]

rubify, a less commendable spelling of **rubefy.**

rubiginous, *rōō-bij'i-nəs, adj.* rusty-coloured.—Also **rubig'inose** (*-nōs*). [L. *rūbigō* or *rōbigō, -inis,* rust.]

rubin, etc. See **ruby.**

ruble, rouble, *rōō'bl, n.* the Russian monetary unit, 100 kopecks. [Russ. *rubl',* perh.—*rubit',* to cut; or Pers. *rūpiya,* a rupee.]

rubric, *rōō'brik,* (*arch.*) *n.* red ochre: a heading, guiding rule, entry, liturgical direction, orig. one in red: a flourish after a signature: a thing definitely settled.—*adj.* in red: ruddy: inscribed with book titles (*obs.*).—*adj.* **ru'brical.** —*adv.* **ru'brically.**—*v.t.* **ru'bricate,** to mark with red: to write or print in red: to make a red-

ruction, *ruk'shən,* (*slang*) *n.* a disturbance: a rumpus. [Poss. for insurrection.]

rud, *rud, n.* redness: flush: complexion: ruddle (*dial.*).—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to redden:—*pa.p.* **rudd'ed.** [O.E. *rudu,* redness, *rēodan,* to redden.]

rudas, *rōō'dəs,* (*Scot.*) *n.* a foul-mouthed old woman: a randy, a hag.—*adj.* coarse. [Origin obscure.]

Rudbeckia, *rud-* or *rōōd-bek'i-a, n.* a N. American genus of composites, of the sunflower subfamily. [Novel by Linnaeus in honour of Swedish botanist(s) *Rudbeck,* father and/or son.]

rudd, *rud, n.* the red-eye, a fish close akin to the roach. [Prob. O.E. *rudu,* redness.]

rudder, *rud'ər, n.* a steering apparatus: a flat structure hinged to the stern of a ship or boat for steering: a vertical control surface for steering an aeroplane to right or left: (*fig.*) something, as a principle, that guides a person in life.—*adj.* **rudd'erless.**—**rudd'er-fish,** the pilot-fish, or other fish that accompanies ships. [O.E. *rōthor,* oar; Ger. *ruder,* oar.]

ruddle, *rud'l, n.* red ochre.—*v.t.* to mark with ruddle: to rouge coarsely.—Also **radd'le, redd'le.** —**rudd'leman,** one who digs or deals in ruddle. —Also **radd'leman, redd'leman.** [Cf. rud.]

ruddock, *rud'ək, n.* the redbreast: a gold coin: a kind of apple. [O.E. *rudduc;* cf. rud.]

ruddy, *rud'i, adj.* red: reddish: of the colour of the skin in high health: rosy, glowing, bright: (euphemistically) bloody:—*comp.* **rudd'ier,**

ruelle, *rü-el'*, *n.* the space between a bed and the wall: a bed-chamber where great French ladies held receptions in the morning in the 17th and 18th centuries: a morning reception: a narrow lane. [Fr., dim. of *rue*, street.]

Ruellia, *rōō-el'i-a*, *n.* a genus of the acanthus family. [Named after the French botanist Jean *Ruel* (1479-1537).]

rufescent, *rōō-fes'ənt*, *adj.* inclining to redness. [L. *rufescens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *rūfēscĕre*, to turn reddish—*rūfus*, *reddish*.]

ruff, *ruf*, *n.* a frill, usu. starched and plaited, worn round the neck, esp. in the reigns of Elizabeth and James; a beast's or bird's collar of long hair or feathers: a ruffed breed of domestic pigeons.—*v.t.* to furnish with a ruff: to ruffle (*Spens.*): to strike without securing (*falconry*).—*adj.* **ruffed** (*ruft*), having a ruff. [Cf. ruffle.]

ruff, *ruf*, *n.* a kind of sandpiper, the male with an erectile ruff during the breeding season:—*fem.* **reeve**, **ree**. [Poss. ruff (1), but the fem. is a difficulty.]

ruff, *ruf*, *n.* an old card-game, slam, trump (also called **ruff and honours**): an act of trumping.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to trump. [Perh. conn. with O.Fr. *roffle*, It. *ronfa*, a card-game.]

ruff, *ruf*, *n.* a low vibrating beat of a drum: applause, esp. with the feet (*Scot.*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to beat or be beaten with a ruff: to applaud (*Scot.*).—*ns.* **ruff'-a-duff'**, drumming; **ruff'le**, a ruff of drums.—*v.i.* to ruff. [Prob. imit.]

ruff, *ruf*, a variant of rough

fied form of the game subject to professional rules, with 13 players. [From *Rugby* school.]

rugged, *rug'id*, *adj.* rough: uneven: uncouth: toilsome: sturdy and rough: massively irregular: robust, vigorous: stormy (now *U.S.*).—*adv.* **rugg'edly**.—*n.* **rugg'edness**.—*adj.* **rugg'y**, rough: uneven. [Prob. related to rug (1).]

rugose, *rōō'gōs*, *-gōs'*, *adj.* wrinkled: covered with sunken lines.—Also **ru'gous**.—*adv.* **ru'gosely** (or *-gōs'*).—*n.* **rugosity** (*-gos'i-ti*).—*adj.* **ru'gūlose**, finely rugose. [L. *rūgōsus*—*rūga*, a wrinkle.]

ruin, *rōō'in*, *rōō'in*, *n.* downfall: collapse: overthrow: complete destruction: wreck: loss of fortune or means: bankruptcy: undoing: seduction or departure from chastity of life: downfallen, collapsed, wrecked, or irretrievably damaged state (often in *pl.*): cause of ruin: broken-down remains, esp. of a building (often in *pl.*): devastation: bad gin (as *blue ruin*; *slang*).—*v.t.* to reduce or bring to ruin.—*v.i.* to fall headlong: to go to ruin.—*adj.* **ru'inable**.—*v.t.* **ru'inate**, (*Shak.*) to ruin, to destroy: to demolish: to reduce to poverty: to fling headlong (*Spens.*; *refl.*).—*adj.* (*arch.*) in ruins: ruined.—*n.* **ruinā'tion**, act of ruining: state of being ruined.—*adj.* **ru'ined**.—*n.* **ru'iner**.—*n.* and *adj.* **ru'ining**.—*adj.* **ru'inous**, fallen to ruins: decayed: bringing ruin: as of crashing (*Milt.*).—*adv.* **ru'inously**.—*n.* **ru'inousness**, the state or quality of being ruinous: mischievousness.—**ruin agate, marble**, one with markings like ruins. [L. *ruīna*—*ruĕre*, to tumble down.]

rukh. Sa

practical method; **rule out**, to exclude as a choice or possibility. [O.Fr. *reule* (Fr. *règle*)—L. *rēgula*—*regĕre* to rule.]

rullion, *rul'yən*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a raw-hide shoe. [O.E. *rifeling*.]

rullock. See rowlock.

rum, *rum*, *n.* a spirit distilled from fermented sugar-cane juice or from molasses: intoxicating liquor generally (*U.S.*).—*n.* **rum'bo**, rum-punch.—*adj.* **rumm'y.**—**rum'-bloss'om, -bud**, a pimple on the nose; **rum'-butt'er**, a mixture of butter and sugar with rum, etc.; **rum'-punch'**, punch made with rum; **rum'-runn'er**, one who smuggles rum; **rum'-runn'ing; rum'-shop; rum'-shrub**, a liqueur of rum, sugar, lime or lemon juice, etc.—**rum baba, baba au rhum** (see baba). [Perh. from rumbullion, or kindred form.]

rum, *rum*, *adj.* good (*obs. slang*): queer, droll, odd (*slang*).—*n.* a queer person.—*advs.* **rum'ly; rumm'ily.**—*n.* **rumm'iness.**—*adjs.* **rumm'ish; rumm'y.** [Cant.]

rumal. See romal.

Rumanian, Roumanian, *rōō-mā'ni-ən*, **Ruman Rouman**, *rōō'man*, *adjs.* pertaining to *Rumania* or its language.—*n.* a native or citizen of Rumania, or member of the same people: the (Romance) language of Rumania. [Rumanian *România*—L. *Rōmānus*, Roman.]

rumba, rhumba, *rōōm'ba*, *rum'ba*, *n.* a violent Cuban Negro dance or a modification of it. [Sp.]

rumbelow, *rum'bi-lō*, *n.* a meaningless word, occurring as burden in old sea-songs.

to overhaul: to search: to stir.—*v.i.* to make a search.—*n.* **rumm'ager.**—**rummage sale**, a sale at which buyers are allowed to rummage among the goods: also a sale of odds and ends or undesired goods. [Fr. *arrumage* (now *arrimage*), stowage.]

rummer, *rum'ər*, *n.* a large drinking-glass. [Du. *roemer*; Ger. *römer*.]

rummy. See rum (1 and 2).

rummy, *rum'i*, *n.* a card-game in which cards are drawn from the stock and sequences, triplets, etc., are laid on the table.

Rumonsch. See Romansch.

rumour, *rōō'mər*, *n.* clamour: general talk, repute: hearsay: flying report: a current story.—*v.t.* to put about by report.—*adj.* **ru'morous**, resounding: full of rumours: of the nature of rumours: vaguely heard.—*n.* **ru'mourer.** [O.Fr.—L. *rūmor*, *-ōris*, a noise.]

rump, *rump*, *n.* the hinder part of an animal's body, the root of the tail with parts adjoining: in birds, the uropygium: contemptuously, a remnant.—*v.t.* to turn one's back upon: to clean out of money (*Scot.*).—**Rump'er**, a member or supporter of the Rump Parliament; **rum'ple** (*Scot.*), a rump.—*adj.* **rump'less.**—**rump'-bone'**, the coccyx; **rump'-end.**—*adj.* **rump'-fed** (*Shak.*), prob. with well-nourished rump.—**rump'le-bane'**, rump-bone; **rump'-post**, the share bone or pygostyle of a bird; **rump'-steak**, steak cut from the thigh near the rump.—**the Rump**, the remnant of the long Parliament, after Pride's expulsion (1648), of about a charge, flow with:—*pr.p.* **runn'ing**; *pa.t.* **ran**; *pa.p.* **run**.—*n.* an act, spell, or manner of running: a journey, trip: distance, time or quantity run: a continuous stretch, spell, series, or period: a shoal, migration, or migrating body: a roulade: a spell of being in general demand: a rush for payment, as upon a bank: a unit of scoring in cricket: a batsman's passage from one popping-crease to the other: a circuit in baseball: flow or discharge: course: prevalence: the ordinary or average kind, the generality: a track: a path made by animals: a small stream (*U.S.*): a range of feeding-ground: an enclosure for chickens, etc.: freedom of access to all parts: the playing of a salmon: general direction: a ladder in knitting or knitted fabrics, esp. stockings.—*adj.* having been poured, smuggled, coagulated: having run.—*n.* **run'let**, a **runnel**.—*adj.* **runn'able**, of a stag, fit for hunting.—*n.* **runn'er**, one who, or that which, runs or can run: a fugitive: a racer: a messenger: an agent: a tout: an intelligencer: a rooting stem that runs along the ground: a rope to increase the power of a tackle: a smuggler: a Bow Street officer (*hist.*): a ring, loop, or the like, through which anything slides or runs: the part on which a sledge, a skate, or a drawer slides: the passage by which metal is poured into a mould: a strip of cloth as a table ornament: a revolving millstone: a slice across a carcase of beef below the breast (*Scot.*): a climbing plant of the kidney-bean genus (*Phaseolus multiflorus*: runner-

off from.—**give the runaround**, to give a vague, indecisive, or deceptive reply to a question or meet a request with evasion; **get the runaround**, to be treated thus; **in the long run**, in the end or final result; **in, out of, the running**, competing with, without, a fair chance of success; **make, take up, the running**, to take the lead: to set the pace; **run across**, to come upon by accident; **run down**, to pursue to exhaustion or capture: to collide with and knock over or sink: to disparage: to become unwound or exhausted; **run hard**, to press hard behind; **run in**, to go in: to arrest and take to a lock-up: to insert a word, etc., without making a break or new paragraph (*print.*): to bring (new machinery, car) into good condition by preliminary working; **run in the blood, family**, to be a hereditary character; **run into debt**, to get into debt; **run it fine**, to allow very little margin, as of time; **run off**, to cause to flow out: to take impressions of, to print: to repeat, recount; **run on**, to talk on and on: to continue in the same line, and not in a new paragraph (*print.*); **run one's eyes over**, to look at cursorily; **run out**, to run short: to terminate, expire, determine: to leak, let out liquid: to put out (a batsman running between the wickets and not yet in his ground): dismissed thus; **run over**, to overflow: to overthrow: to go over cursorily: of a road vehicle, to knock down a person or animal; **run short**, to come to be short, lacking, or exhausted: **run through**, to exhaust: to transfix:

rung, *rung*, *adj*. having a ring through the nose. [ring (1).]

runkle, *rung′kl*, *n*. a wrinkle, crease.—*v.t*. and *v.i*. to wrinkle: to crease. [Prob. Scand.; cf. ruck, ruckle.]

runlet. See run, rundlet.

runnel, *run′l*, *n*. a little brook. [O.E. *rynel*, dim. of *ryne*, a stream—*rinnan*, to run.]

runner, running. See run.

runnet. Dial. variant of rennet (1).

runnion. See ronyon.

runrig, *run′rig*, (*Scot.*) *n*. a form of land-tenure, the same as rundale.—Also *adj*. and *adv*. [run, rig.]

runt, *runt*, *n*. a small, stunted, or old ox or cow: a small pig, esp. the smallest of a litter: anything undersized: a large breed of domestic pigeon: a dead tree-stump or trunk: a cabbage-stem: a vague term of reproach, esp. to the old or boorish.—*adjs*. **runt′ed; runt′ish; runt′y.** [Origin uncertain.]

Runyonesque, *run-yən-esk′*, *adj*. in the style of the American writer A. Damon *Runyon* (1884-1946), portrayer of gangsters in their milder moments.

rupee, *rōō-pē′*, *n*. monetary unit and nickel (orig. silver) coin of India, Pakistan, and Ceylon containing respectively 100 new pice, 100 pice, 100 cents. [Urdu *rūpiyah*—Sans. *rūpya*, wrought silver.]

Rupert's drop, *rōō′pərts-drop′*, *n*. a tailed bulb formed by dropping molten glass in water, bursting when the ta

any action: to move, transport, drive, push, in great haste: to capture, secure, surmount, pass, by a rush: to defraud (*coll.*): to overcharge (*coll.*).—*n*. a swift impetuous forward movement: a sudden simultaneous or general movement (as a *gold rush*): an onset: a stampede: a migratory movement or body: a run upon anything: an unedited print of a motion picture scene or series of scenes for immediate viewing by the film makers: rapidly increased activity: bustling activity: a sound of rushing.—*n*. **rush′er.**—**rush hours**, day's time of maximum activity or traffic; **rush one's fences**, to act precipitately. [A.Fr. *russcher*, O.Fr. *reusser*, *reüser*, *ruser* (Fr. *ruser*); see ruse.]

rush, *rush*, *n*. any plant of the grass-like marsh-growing genus Juncus: a stalk or round stalk-like leaf of such a plant: extended to various more or less similar plants (see bulrush, club-rush, Dutch or scouring rush, wood-rush): a rushlight, a rush wick: a type of something of no value or importance: a rush-ring (*Shak.*).—*adj*. of rush or rushes.—*v.t*. to make or strew with rushes.—*v.i*. to gather rushes.—*adj*. **rush′en**, made of rushes.—*n*. **rush′iness.**—*adjs*. **rush′-like; rush′y, rush-like:** abounding in or made of rushes.—**rush′-bearing**, a country observance of carrying rushes to strew the church: the day of the festival.—*adj*. **rush′-bottomed**, having a seat made with rushes.—**rush′-candle, rush′light**, a candle or night-light having a wick of rush-pith: a small, feeble light.—*adj*. **rush′-grown.**—**rush′-holder**, a stand for a rushlight: **rush′-ring**

exposed to moisture: any similar coating or appearance: a plant disease characterised by a rusty appearance, caused by various fungi of the Uredineae: a fungus causing such disease, notably *Puccinia graminis*, which attacks wheat: corrosion: injurious influence or consequence, esp. of mental inactivity or idleness: the colour of rust.—*v.i.* to become rusty: to affect with rust: to become dull or inefficient by inaction. —*v.t.* to make rusty: to impair by time and inactivity.—*adj*. rust'ed.—*adv*. rust'ily.—*n*. rust'iness.—*n*. and *adj*. rust'ing.—*adjs*. rust'less, free from rust: proof against rust; rust'y, covered with rust: impaired by inactivity, out of practice: dull: affected with rust-disease: rust-coloured: of a rusty black: time-worn: rough: raucous: obstinate: discoloured.—*adj*. rust'-coloured.—rust'-fungus.—*adjs*. rust'-proof; rust'-resistant.—rust'y-back, the scale-fern.—*adj*. rust'y-coloured. [O.E. *rūst*; Ger. *rost*.]

rustic, *rus'tik*, *adj*. of, or characteristic of, the country or country-dwellers: country-dwelling: like countryfolk or their works: simple and plain: awkward: uncouth: unrefined: roughly made: made of rough branches: of masonry, with sunken or chamfered joints, sometimes with roughened face.—*n*. a peasant: a clown: a rough-surfaced brick or stone: rustic masonry. —*adj*. and (*rare*)

ruth, *rōōth*, *n*. pity: remorse: sorrow: matter for pity: misfortune, calamity (*obs*.).—*adj*. ruth'ful, pitiful, sorrowful: piteous, causing pity.—*adv*. ruth'fully.—*adj*. ruth'less, pitiless: unsparing.—*adv*. ruth'lessly.—*n*. ruth'lessness. [M.E. *ruthe*, *reuth*; see rue (2); ending influenced by Scand., as O.N. *hryggth*.]

Ruthene, *rōō-thēn'*, *n*. a member of a branch of the Little Russian division of the Slavs on both sides of the Carpathians: the language of the Ruthenes.—*n*. and *adj*. Ruthēn'ian, Ruthene.

ruthenium, *rōō-thē'ni-əm*, *n*. a metallic element (Ru; at. numb. 44) of the platinum group, found in the Ural Mountains. [L.L. *Ruthenia*, Russia.]

rutherford, *rudh'ər-fərd*, *n*. a unit of radioactive disintegration, equal to a million disintegrations a second—abbrev. rd. [After the physicist Baron *Rutherford* (1871-1937).]

rutilant, *rōō'ti-lənt*, *adj*. shining: glowing ruddily. [L. *rutilāns*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *rutilāre*, to be reddish.]

rutile, *rōō'til*, *n*. a reddish-brown mineral of the tetragonal system, titanium oxide.—*adj*. rutilated (*rōō'til-āt-id*), enclosing needles of rutile. [L. *rutilus*, reddish.]

rutin, *rōō'tin*, *n*. a drug used against the fragility of small blood-vessels. [Formed from Ruta.]

S

S, s, *es*, *n.* the nineteenth letter in our alphabet, seventeenth in the Roman, its usual sound a voiceless open-blade consonant (sibilant), but often voiced, and sometimes a voiceless blade-point sound (represented usually by *sh*), or voiced (as in *pleasure*): any mark or object of the form of the letter: as a mediaeval Roman numeral, S = 7 or 70; S̄ = 70,000.—collar of SS (see ess).

's, *z*, a shortened form of God's, has, is, or (*Scot.*) as, sal (1).—Also shortened form of us (pron. *s*; e.g. *let's go*), his (e.g., *obs.*, *in's hand*).

sa', *sā*, *v.t.* an obs. contraction of save.

sab, *sab*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a form of sob.

Saba, *sā'bä*, *n.* Sheba, an ancient people of Yemen.—*n.* and *adj.* Sabaean, Sabean (*-bē'ən*).—Also applied by confusion to adherents of Sabaism and of Sabianism. [Gr. *Saba*—Ar. *Saba'*; Heb. *Shebā.*]

sabadilla, *sab-ə-dil'ə*, *n.* seeds of a liliaceous plant, Schoenocaulon, yielding veratrine.—Also cebadill'a, cevadill'a. [Sp. *cebadilla*, dim. of *cebada*, barley.]

Sabaism, *sā'bā-izm*, *n.* the worship of the host of heaven. [Heb. *tsābā*, host.]

Sabal, *sā'bal*, *n.* an American genus of palms, the palmettos. [Origin unknown.]

Sabaoth, *sa-bā'oth*, *n.pl.* ar

[redacted]

saber, American spelling of sabre.

Sabian *sā'bi-ən*, **Zaban,** *zā'*, **Tsabian,** *tsā'*, *n.* an adherent of a religion or a group of religions mentioned in the Koran as entitled to toleration, prob. akin to the Mandaeans: Mandaean: by confusion sometimes a Sabaean, sometimes an adherent of Sabaism.—Also *adj.*—*n.* Sā'bianism. [Ar. *as—Sābi'ūn.*]

Sabine, *sab'in*, *n.* one of an ancient people of central Italy, afterwards united with the Romans.—Also *adj.* [L. *Sabinus.*]

Sabin vaccine, *sā'bin*, a live-virus poliomyelitis vaccine taken by the mouth. [Albert Bruce *Sabin*, American physician (born 1906).]

sable, *sā'bl*, *n.* an arctic and subarctic marten: its lustrous dark brown fur: a paintbrush of its hair.—*adj.* of sable. [O.Fr.; prob. from Slav.]

sable, *sā'bl*, *n.* and *adj.* black (orig. *her.*, now chiefly *poet.*): dark.—*n.* a sable antelope: (in *pl.*) mourning garments.—*v.t.* to darken.—sable antelope, a large South African antelope (*Hippotragus niger*), black above, white below.—*adj.* sa'ble-coloured. [Fr. *sable*; poss. the same as the foregoing.]

sabot, *sab'ō*, *n.* a wooden shoe, as worn by the French peasantry: an attachment to guide a projectile through the bore.—*n.* sabotage (*-täzh'*, now usu. *sab'*, also *-tij*) malicious destruction;

—*ns.* **saccharim′eter**, a polarimeter or other instrument for testing concentration of sugar solutions; **saccharim′etry**; **sacch′arin, -ine** (*-in, -en*), an intensely sweet, white crystalline solid ($C_6H_4COSO_2NH$) prepared from toluene: sickly sweetness (*fig.*).—*adj.* **sacch′arine** (*-in, -ēn*), of the nature of sugar: of, containing, or yielding sugar: sugary: of sickly sweetness.—*n.* **saccharinity** (*-in′i-ti*).—*adjs.* **sacch′aroid, -oid′al**, like loaf-sugar in texture.—*ns.* **sacchar-om′eter**, a hydrometer or other instrument for measuring concentration of sugar solutions; **Saccharomyces** (*-ō-mi′sēz*; Gr. *mykēs*, fungus), the yeast genus of ascomycete fungi; **sacch′arose** (*-ōs*), any carbohydrate, esp. cane sugar. [L. *saccharum*—Gr. *sakcharon*, sugar, a word of Eastern origin; cf. jaggery, sugar.]

saccos. Same as **sakkos**.

sacellum, *sə-sel′əm*, *n.* a god's unroofed sanctuary: a little chapel: a tomb or monument in the form of a chapel within a church:—*pl.* **sacell′a.** [L. dim. of *sacrum*, a holy place—*sacer*, consecrated.]

sacerdotal, *sas-ər-dō′tl*, *adj.* priestly: sacerdotalist.—*v.t.* **sacerdō′talise, -ize**, to render sacerdotal.—*ns.* **sacerdō′talism**, the spirit of the priesthood: devotion to priestly interests: priestcraft: the belief that the presbyter is a priest in the sense of offering a sacrifice in the eucharist: claim for, or attribution to, a priesthood, of special or supernatural powers; **sacerdō′talist.**—*adv.* **sacerdō′tally.** [L. *sacerdōs, -ōtis*, a priest—*sace*

Lord's Supper—amongst Roman Catholics, also *Confirmation*, *Penance*, *Holy Orders*, *Matrimony*, and *Extreme Unction*: the Lord's Supper specially: a symbol of something spiritual or secret: a sign, token, or pledge of a covenant: a religious mystery: a Roman soldier's oath on enlistment: a pledge deposited by each party to a suit (*Rom. law*): a solemn oath: an oath of purgation: materials used in a sacrament.—*v.t.* to bind by an oath.—*adj.* **sacramental** (*-ment′l*).—*n.* (*R.C.*) an act or object which may transmit or receive grace.—*ns.* **sacramen′talism**; **sacramen′talist**, one who attaches importance to the spiritual nature of the sacraments.—*adv.* **sacramen′tally.**—*n.* **sacramentā′rian**, one who holds a high or extreme view of the efficacy of the sacraments: a denier of the real presence in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper (*obs.*).—Also *adj.*—*n.* **sacramentā′rianism.**—*adj.* **sacramen′tary**, pertaining to the sacrament or sacraments: sacramentarian.—*n.* a book containing all the prayers and ceremonies used at the celebration of the R.C. sacraments: one who denies the doctrine of the real presence.—**sac′rament-house**, an ambry for reservation of the sacrament.—**take the sacrament upon or to**, to take communion in confirmation of (an oath). [L. *sacrāmentum*, an oath, pledge—*sacrāre*, to consecrate—*sacer*, sacred.]

sacrarium, *sā-krā′ri-əm*, L. *sa-krä′ri-ŏŏm*, *n.* a place where the Penates or other holy things were kept (*Rom. Ant.*): the presbytery of a the sacred utensils, vestments, etc., are kept: vestry. [L.L. *sacrista*, *sacristānus*, a sacristan, *sacristia*, a vestry—L. *sacer*.]

sacro-. See sacrum.

sacrosanct, *sak'rō-sang(k)t*, *adj.* inviolable.—*n.* **sacrosanc'tity.** [L. *sacrōsanctus*—*sacer*, sacred, *sanctus*, pa.p. of *sancire*, to hallow.]

sacrum, *sā'krəm*, *n.* a triangular bone composed of fused vertebrae wedged between two innominate bones, so as to form the keystone of the pelvic arch:—*pl.* **sā'cra.**—*adj.* **sā'cral.**—**sā'crō-,** in composition, sacrum, e.g. *adjs.* **sācrocos'tal,** connected with the sacrum and having the character of a rib (also *n.*); **sācrōil'iac,** pertaining to the sacrum and ilium. [L. (*os*) *sacrum*, holy (bone): so called for unknown reason.]

sad, *sad*, (*comp.* **sadd'er,** *superl.* **sadd'est**) *adj.* sated (*orig.*): steadfast, constant (*Spens.*, *Milt.*): staid: sedate: serious: earnest: grave: sober-minded: sorrowful: deplorable (often playfully): heavy, stiff: doughy: sober, dark-coloured.—*v.t.* **sadd'en,** to make sad.—*v.i.* to grow sad.—*adj.* **sadd'ish.**—*adv.* **sad'ly.**—*n.* **sad'ness.**—*adjs.* **sad'-coloured; sad'-eyed, -faced, -hearted** (all *Shak.*).—**sad'-iron,** a flat-iron.—**sad sack** (see sack); **in sober sadness,** in serious earnest. [O.E. *sæd*, sated; cf. Du. *zat*, Ger. *satt*; L. *sat*, *satis*.]

saddhu. See sadhu.

saddle, *sad'l*, *n.* a seat for a rider: a pad for the back of a draught animal: anything of like shape: a col: that part of the back on which the saddle is placed: a mark on that part: a butcher's cut including a part of the backbone

school or party of aristocratic traditionists in New Testament times.—*adjs.* **Sadducae'an, Sadducean** (*-sē'ən*).—*ns.* **Sadd'uceeism, Sadd'ucism,** scepticism. [Gr. *Saddoukaios*—Heb. *Tsadūqim*.]

sadhu, saddhu, *sä'dōō*, *n.* a Hindu holy man, ascetic and mendicant. [Sans. *sādhu*,—*adj.*, straight, pious.]

sadism, *sād'izm*, *n.* sexual perversion with passion for cruelty: love of cruelty.—*n.* **sad'ist.**—*adj.* **sadistic** (*sə-dis'*).—*ns.* **sado-mas'ochism,** obtaining pleasure by inflicting pain on oneself or another; **sado-masochist.**—*adj.* **sado-masochist'ic.** [Comte (called Marquis) de *Sade* (1740-1814), who died insane, notoriously depicted this perversion in his novels.]

sae, *sā*, *adv.* Scottish form of so.

saeculum, seculum, *sek'ūl-əm*, *n.* an astronomical or geological age. [L., a generation.]

saeter, *set'ər*, *sāt'*, *n.* in Norway, an upland meadow which provides summer pasture for cattle, and where butter and cheese are made: a hut on a saeter providing shelter for those looking after the animals. [Norw.]

saeva indignatio, *sē'və in-dig-nā'shi-ō*, *sī'wa*, *sī'va in-dig-nä'ti-ō*, (L.) fierce indignation (see ubi in appendix of quotations).

safari, *sə-fä'rē*, *n.* an expedition or caravan, especially for hunting: a long expedition involving difficulty or danger and/or requiring planning.—*v.i.* to go on safari.—**safari suit,** a suit for men, boys, or women, typically of cotton and consisting of long square-cut jacket and long or short trousers. [Swahili.]

safe, *sāf*, *adj.* unharmed: free from danger:

ignited only on a prepared surface; **safety paper,** paper difficult to imitate or tamper with without detection, as for bank-notes; **safe′ty-pin,** a pin in the form of a clasp with a guard covering its point: a pin for locking a piece of machinery, a grenade, a mine, etc.; **safe′ty-plug,** a plug that melts when the temperature rises too high; **safety razor,** a razor with protected blade; **safe′ty-rein,** a rein for preventing a horse from running away; **safe′ty-stop,** a contrivance for preventing accidents in machinery; **safe′ty-valve,** a valve that opens when the pressure becomes too great: any outlet that gives relief (*fig.*).—**err**

sagged, sagging. See **sag.**

saginate, *saj′i-nāt, v.t.* to fatten.—*n.* **saginā′tion.** [L. *sagināre,* to fatten.]

sagitta, *sə-jit′ə, n.* a keystone: a versed sine: the middle stroke of the letter epsilon: the Arrow, a northern constellation.—*adj.* **sagittal** (*saj′it-l*), arrow-shaped: like a sagitta: pertaining or parallel to the sagittal suture.—*adv.* **sag′ittally.**—*ns.* **Sagittā′ria,** the arrow-head genus; **Sagittā′rius,** the Archer, a constellation and a sign of the zodiac; **sag′ittary,** a centaur: an archer.—*adj.* **sag′ittate,** shaped like an arrow-head with the barbs pointing backwards.—**sagittal**

sail′plane, a glider that can rise with an upward current; **sail′-room**, a room in a vessel where sails are stowed; **sail′-yard**, the yard on which sails are extended.—**full sail**, with sails filled with the wind: with all sails set; **make sail**, to spread more canvas; **sail close to (or near) the wind** (see **wind**); **set sail**, to spread the sails: to set forth on a voyage; **shorten sail**, to reduce its extent; **strike sail**, to lower the sail or sails: to abate one's pretensions (*Shak.*); **under sail**, having the sails spread: moved by sails. [O.E. *segel*; cf. Du. *zeil*, Ger. *segel*.]

sail, *sāl*, *v.i.* to project.—*n.* projection. [O.Fr. *saillir*, to jut—L. *salire*, to leap.]

saimiri, *sī-mē′rē*, *n.* a squirrel-monkey. [Tupí *sai*, monkey, *miri*, little.]

sain, *sān*, (*arch.*) *v.t.* to make the sign of the cross over: (by association with L. *sānāre*) to heal. [O.E. *segnian*—L. *signāre*—*signum*, mark.]

saine, *sān*, a Spenserian form of the infin. and the pres. indic. pl. of **say**: an editor's reading for **faine** (*Love's Lab. Lost* III, i. 88) taken as a *pa.p.* of **say** (*Shak.*).

sainfoin, *sān′foin*, *n.* a leguminous fodder-plant (*Onobrychis viciaefolia*).—Also **saint′foin**. [Fr. *sainfoin*, prob.—*sain*, wholesome, *foin*, hay—L. *sānum fēnum*.]

saint, *sānt*, when prefixed to a name *sint*, *sn*(*t*), *adj.* (or *n.* in apposition) holy.—*n.* a holy person: one eminent for virtue: an Israelite, a Christian, or one of the blessed dead (*B.*): one canonised: an angel: a member of various religious bodies, esp. Puritans, as used of th

St Peter's wort, square-stalked St John's wort: extended to several plants; **St Stephen's**, Houses of Parliament; **St Swithin's Day**, 15th July; **(St) Tib(b)'s Eve**, never; **St Valentine's Day**, 14th February (see **valentine**); **St Vitus's dance**, chorea. [Fr.,—L. *sanctus*, holy.]

Saintpaulia, *sānt-pö′li-ə*, *n.* genus to which the African violet (*q.v.*) belongs. [Baron Walter von *Saint Paul*, who discovered it.]

Saint-Simonism, *sən*(*t*)-, *sin*(*t*)-*sī′mən-izm*, *n.* the socialistic system of the Comte de *Saint-Simon* (1760-1825).—*ns.* **Saint-Simō′nian** (also *adj.*); **Saint-Simō′nianism**; **Saint-Si′monist**.

sair, *sār*, Scots form of **sore**, **savour**, **serve**.

saist (*Spens.*, *Milt.*). Same as **sayest** (see **say**).

saith, *seth*, (*arch.*) *3rd pers. sing. pres. indic.* of **say**.

saith, **saithe**, *sāth*, (*Scot.*) *n.* the coalfish. [O.N. *seithr*.]

Saiva, **Shaiva**, *s*(*h*)*ī′va*, *n.* a votary of *Siva*.—*n.* **S(h)ai′vism**.

sajou, *sä-zhōō′*, *-jōō′*, *n.* a capuchin monkey. [Fr.,—Tupí *sai*, monkey and augmentative *-uassu*.]

Sakai, *sä′kī*, *n.* a group of forest tribes of Malaya: an individual of this group: their language, of the Mon-Khmer group:—*pl.* **Sakai**.—Also *adj.*

sake, *sä′ki*, *sä′kē*, *n.* Japanese rice-beer: alcoholic liquor generally.—Also **saké**, **saki**. [Jap.]

sake, *sāk*, *n.* cause: account: regard: advantage: behalf: purpose: aim, object.—**for any sake**, by all means: I beseech you; **for old sake's sake**, a cold dish of vegetables or herbs (either raw or pre-cooked), generally mixed, with or without oil and vinegar or other dressing, sometimes including slices of egg, lobster, etc.: a plant grown for or used in salads: something savoury (*fig.*; *Shak.*): a confused mixture.—*n.* **sal'ading**, herbs and vegetables for salads.—**salad bowl**; **salad burnet**, the common burnet; **salad cream**, a type of bottled mayonnaise; **salad days** (*Shak.*), the time when one is 'green in judgement, cold in blood' (*Ant. and Cleo.* I, v. 74); **salad dressing**, oil, sauce, olive-oil used in dressing salads; **salad herb**, plant; **salad plate**.—**fruit'-salad** (see fruit); **word salad**, copious but incoherent utterance, sometimes a symptom of schizophrenia. [Fr. *salade*—L. *sāl*, salt.]

salade. Same as sallet (1).

salal, sallal, *sal'al*, *n.* a N.W. American ericaceous shrub (*Gaultheria shallon*).—**sal(l)'al-berry**, its edible fruit. [Chinook jargon.]

salamander, *sal'ə-man-dər*, or *-man'*, *n.* a genus (Salamandra) of tailed amphibians, nearly related to the newts, harmless, but long dreaded as poisonous, once supposed able to live in fire or to put out fire: an elemental spirit believed by Paracelsists to live in fire: one who braves exposure to fire unscathed (physical, military, or amatory): a poker used red-hot for kindling fires: a hot metal plate for browning meat, etc.—*adjs.* **salaman'der-like** (also *adv.*); **salaman'drian**; **salaman'drine**; **salaman'droid** (also *n.*). [Fr. *salamandre*—L. *salamandra*—Gr. *salamandrā*; prob. of Eastern origin.]

salami, *sə-lä'mi*, *sə-lä'mā* (*pl.* of *salame*, *-mā*;

saleratus, *sal-ə-rā'təs*, (*U.S.*) *n.* potassium or sodium bicarbonate, used in baking-powders. [L. *sāl aerātus*, aerated salt.]

Salesian, *səl-ē'shən*, *adj.* of St Francis of *Sales* or his order, the Visitants.—*n.* a follower of St Francis: a member of his order.

salewd, (*Spens.*) *pa.t.* of salue.

salfern, *sal'fərn*, *n.* gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*).

Salian, *sā'li-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to a tribe of Franks on the lower Rhine.—*n.* one of this tribe.—*adj.* **Salic, Salique** (*sal'ik*).—**Salic law**, a law among the Salian Franks limiting the succession of certain lands to males—held later to apply to the succession to the crown of France. [L. *Salii*, Salians.]

Salian, *sā'li-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to the *Salii*, or priests of Mars in ancient Rome.

Salicaceae, *sal-i-kā'si-ē*, *n.pl.* a family of Archichlamydeae, willows and poplars.—*adj.* **salicā'ceous** (*-shəs*).—*ns.* **sal'icet** (*-set*), **salicional** (*səl-ish'ə-nəl*), an organ stop with a tone like that of willow pipes; **salicetum** (*-sē'təm*), a thicket or plantation of willows:—*pl.* **salicē'tums, salicē'ta**; **sal'icin** (*-sin*), a bitter crystalline glucoside ($C_{13}H_{18}O_7$) got from willow-bark, etc.; **salicylate** (*sə-lis'i-lāt*), a salt of salicylic acid.—*v.t.* to treat with salicylic acid.—*adj.* **salicylic** (*sal-i-sil'ik*; Gr. *hȳlē*, matter, material).—**salicylic acid**, an acid ($C_7H_6O_3$) originally prepared from salicin. [L. *salix*, *salicis*, a willow.]

Salicornia, *sal-i-kōr'ni-ə*, *n.* the glasswort or marsh-samphire genus of the goosefoot family, small cactus-like sal

sallal. See salal.

salle, *sal,* (Fr.) hall.

sallee, *sal'ē* (*Austr.*) *n.* Acacia of various kinds: a species of Eucalyptus. [From a native word, or sally = sallow.]

sallee-man, *sal'ē-man, n.* a Moorish pirate: a hydrozoan with sail-like crest.—Also **sall'y-man.**—**sall'ee-rover.** [*Sallee,* on the coast of Morocco.]

sallenders, *sal'ən-dərz, n.* a skin disease affecting the hocks of horses. [Cf. Fr. *solandre.*]

sallet, *sal'it, n.* a light helmet (esp. 15th century) with neck-guard.—Also **salade** (*sä-läd'*). [Fr. *salade*; cf. It. *celata*; perh.—L. *galea caelāta,* engraved helmet.]

sallet. See salad.

sallow, *sal'ō, n.* a willow, esp. the broader-leaved kinds with comparatively brittle twigs—(*Scot.*) **sauch, saugh** (*sōhh*).—*adj.* **sall'owy,** abounding in sallows.—**sall'ow-kitten,** a small puss-moth whose larva feeds on sallow; **sall'ow-thorn,** sea-buckthorn. [O.E. (Anglian) *salh,* late stem *salg-* (W.S. *sealh, sēales*); cf. Ger. *sal*(*weide*), L. *salix.*]

sallow, *sal'ō, adj.* of a pale yellowish colour.—*v.t.* to make sallow.—*adj.* **sall'owish,** somewhat sallow.—*n.* **sall'owness.**—*adj.* **sall'owy.** [O.E. *salo, salu*; cf. O.H.G. *salo.*]

sally, *sal'i, n.* a leap: a swaying: an outrush: a sudden rushing forth of troops to attack besiegers: a going forth, excursion: outburst

line, and fly for taking salmon; **salm'on-trout',** a fish (*Salmo trutta*) like the salmon, but smaller and thicker in proportion: in America applied to various kinds of trout.—**Burnett salmon,** the Australian lungfish (from the Burnett River). [O.Fr. *saumon*—L. *salmō, -ōnis,* from *salīre,* to leap.]

salmon, *sam'ən,* **salamon,** *sal'ə-mən,* (*obs.*) *n.* supposed to mean the mass, as in the vagrants' inviolable oath *by* (*the*) *salmon.* [Origin obscure.]

Salmonella, *sal-mə-nel'ə, n.* a large genus of bacteria many of which are associated with poisoning by contaminated food.—*n.* **salmonellos'is,** a disease caused by Salmonella. [Daniel E. *Salmon,* veterinarian.]

Salomonic. Same as Solomonic.

salon, *sal-ɔ̃, -on, n.* a drawing-room: a reception-room: a periodic gathering of notable persons in the house of a society queen: a somewhat elegant shop or business establishment (e.g. *beauty salon*): (*cap.*) a great annual exhibition of works by living artists in Paris. [Fr.]

saloon, *sə-lo͞on', n.* a spacious hall for receptions, for works of art, etc.: a large public room (for billiards, for dancing, for hairdressing, etc.): a large public cabin or dining-room for passengers: a saloon-carriage: a saloon-car: a drinking-bar (*U.S.*).—*n.* **saloon'ist.**—**saloon'-bar',** a quieter and more comfortably furnished part of a public house than the public bar, usu.

—generalised to include the acid itself: (in (*pl.* smelling-salts: Epsom salt or other salt or mixture of salts used in medicine, esp. as a purgative: money collected at Montem.—*adj.* containing salt: tasting of salt: seasoned or cured with salt: overflowed with salt water: growing in salt soil: inhabiting salt water: pungent: excessively costly (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to sprinkle, season, cure, impregnate with salt: to immunise (as by inoculation): to season: to acclimatise: to assign an excessive value to or in (*slang*): to add gold, ore, etc., to, in order to give a false appearance of riches (*mining slang*).—*adj.* salt′ed.—*ns.* salt′er, one who salts, or who makes or deals in salt: a drysalter; salt′iness; salt′ing, the act of preserving, seasoning, etc., with salt: the celebration of the Eton Montem: a meadow flooded by the tides (suff. *-ing*, indicating a meadow in place-names).—*adj.* salt′ish.—*adv.* salt′ishly.—*n.* salt′ishness.—*adj.* salt′less.—*adv.* salt′ly.—*n.* salt′ness.—*adj.* salt′y, saltish: piquant, racy, witty.—salt′-box, a box for holding salt, esp. one with a clapper lid, once used as in burlesque music along with the marrow-bones, tongs, etc.; salt′-bush, any Australian shrubby plant of the goosefoot family.—*adj.* salt′-butt′er (*Shak.*), fed on nothing better than salt butter, gross.—salt′-cake, crude sodium sulphate; salt′-cat, a salt mixture given as a digestive to pigeons; salt′-cellar (O.Fr. *saliere*—L. *salārium*—*sāl*, salt), a table vessel for holding salt: a depression behind the collar-bone; salt′-cote (*obs.*), a building where salt is made:

arco saltando. [Gerund. and pa.p. respectively of It. *saltare*, to jump, skip.]

saltant, *sal′tənt*, *sōl′tənt*, *adj.* leaping: dancing: salient (*her.*).—*n.* (*biol.*) a changed form developed suddenly.—*v.i.* sal′tate.—*n.* saltā′tion, a leaping or jumping: spurting, pulsation: an abrupt variation (*biol.*).—*adjs.* saltato′rial, saltato′rious; sal′tatory, leaping: dancing: having the power of, or used in, leaping or dancing: changing abruptly. [L. *saltāre*, *-ātum*, inten. of *salire*, to leap.]

saltarello, *sal-tə-rel′ō*, *n.* a lively dance with skips, for two dancers: its music, in triple time. [It. *saltarello*, Sp. *saltarelo*—L. *saltāre*, to dance.]

saltato. Same as saltando.

saltern, *sōlt′ərn*, *n.* a salt-works. [O.E. *s(e)altern*—*s(e)alt*, salt, *ærn*, house.]

saltier. See saltire, satyr.

saltigrade, *sal′ti-grād*, *adj.* going by leaps.—*n.* a jumping spider. [L. *saltus*, *-ūs*, a leap, *gradī*, to go.]

saltimbanco, *sal-tim-bangk′ō*, (*obs.*) *n.* a mountebank, a quack. [It.]

saltire, **saltier**, *sal′*, *sōl′tīr*, (*her.*) *n.* an ordinary in the form of a St Andrew's cross.—*adj.* sal′tierwise. [O.Fr. *saultoir*, *sautoir*—L.L. *saltātōrium*, a stirrup—L. *saltāre*, to leap.]

saltpetre (in U.S. saltpeter), *sōlt-pē′tər*, *n.* potassium nitrate.—saltpē′treman (*hist.*), one authorised to search for saltpetre: one who prepares saltpetre; saltpe′tre-paper, touch-paper.—Chile or cubic saltpetre, sodium nitrate; Norway saltpetre, calcium nitrate. [C loss: rescue of property from fire or other peril: the raising of sunken or wrecked ships: saving of waste material for utilisation: anything saved in any of these ways.—*v.t.* to save from danger of loss or destruction: to recover or save as salvage.—**sal′vage-corps**, a body of men employed in salvage work. [L.L. *salvāgium*—*salvāre*, to save.]

salvarsan, *sal′vər-san*, *sal′vär′san*, *n.* a compound of arsenic, first used by Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915) as a remedy for syphilis (since superseded by antibiotics). [L. *salvus*, safe, whole, Ger. *arsen*, arsenic.]

salve, *salv*, *v.t.* to explain by hypothesis (*obs.*): to explain, clear up, harmonise (*obs.*): to save (an opinion) from objection (*obs.*): to vindicate (*obs.*): to preserve unhurt (*obs.*): to salvage.—*n.* **salvabil′ity**.—*adj.* **salv′able**.—*ns.* **salvā′tion**, act of saving: means of preservation from any serious evil: the saving of man from the power and penalty of sin, the conferring of eternal happiness (*theol.*); **Salvā′tionism**; **Salvā′tionist**, a member of the Salvation Army; **sal′vatory**, a repository.—*adj.* saving.—*adjs.* **salvif′ic(al)**, having the purpose or intention of saving.—*adv.* **salvif′ically**.—**Salvation Army**, an organisation for the spread of religion among the masses, founded by Wm. Booth in 1865. [L.L. *salvāre*, to save; partly back-formation from salvage.]

salve, *säv*, also *salv*, *n.* an ointment: a remedy: anything to soothe the feelings or conscience.—

in samarskite.—*n.* **samarskite** (*sə-mär′skīt*), a mineral containing uranium. [Named in honour of Col. *Samarski*.]

Samaveda, *sä-mä-vā′dä*, *n.* the name of one of the four Vedas. [Sans. *Sāmaveda*.]

samba, *sam′ba*, *n.* a Brazilian Negro dance in duple time with syncopation: a ballroom development thereof: a tune for it.

sambar, **sambur**, *sam′bər*, *n.* a large Indian deer. [Hindi *sā̃bar*.]

sambo, *sam′bō*, *n.* offspring of an American Indian or mulatto and a Negro: (*cap.*) colloquially used as a proper name for a Negro. [Sp. *zambo*, said to be from L. *scambus*—Gr. *skambos*, bow-legged; perh. partly Fulah *sambo*, uncle.]

Sam Browne, *sam-brown′*, *n.* a military officer's belt with shoulder strap. [Invented by General Sir Samuel James *Browne* (1824-1901).]

sambuca, *sam-bū′ka*, *n.* an ancient musical instrument like a harp. [L. *sambūca*—Gr. *sambȳkē*, prob. an Asiatic word; cf. Aramaic *sabbekā*.]

sambur. Same as sambar.

same, *sām*, *adj.* identical (commonly with *as*, also with *with* or a relative): not different: unchanged: unvaried: mentioned before.—*pron.* (*coll.*) the aforesaid, it, them, they, etc.—*n.* (*rare*) an identical thing.—*adj.* **same′ly**, unvaried.—*n.* **same′ness**, the being the same: tedious monotony.—**all the same**, for all that; at the same time, still, nevertheless; **the same**, to other plants used in the same way—to *Inula crithmoides*, a plant related to elecampane (*golden samphire*), to glasswort (*marsh samphire*), to saltwort (*prickly samphire*). [Fr. (*herbe de*) *Saint Pièrre*, Saint Peter('s herb).]

sampi, *sam'pi*, *-pē*, *n.* supposed name of a Greek numerical character, ϡ, Ͳ, or ϡ, representing 900 and perhaps originally the same as the letter san. [Gr. *sampi*.]

sample, *säm'pl*, *n.* a specimen, a small portion to show the quality of the whole: an example for imitation (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) or (*obs.*) warning.—*adj.* serving as a sample.—*v.t.* to match (*obs.*): to take, try, or offer a sample or samples of.—*ns.* sam'pler; sam'pling. [M.E. *essample*; see example.]

sampler, *säm'plər*, *n.* an exemplar, type, pattern (*obs.*): a test-piece of embroidery formerly expected from a girl, commonly including an alphabet, with figures, often names, etc.—*n.* sam'plery.—sam'pler-work. [O.Fr. *essemplaire*—L. *exemplar*; see exemplar.]

samshoo, **samshu**, *sam'shōō*, *n.* Chinese rice spirit. [Pidgin; origin doubtful.]

Samson, *sam'sn*, *n.* an abnormally strong man (from the Hebrew champion of Judges xiii-xvi).—Samson('s) post, a kind of mousetrap (*obs.*): a strong post in a ship.

samurai, *sam'ōō-rī*, *-ū-rī*, (*Jap. hist.*) *n.* a military retainer of a daimio: a member of the military caste:—*pl.* samurai. [Jap.]

san, *san*, *n.* a discarded letter of the Greek alphabet, C, perh. originally the same as sampi. [Doric Gr. *san*, sigma.]

sanative, *san'ə-tiv*, *adj.* healing.—*n.* sanatō'rium

sanctuary, *sang(k)'tū-ər-i*, *n.* a holy place: a place of worship: the most holy part of a temple, church, etc.: the sacrarium: the chancel: a place affording immunity from arrest: the privilege of refuge therein: a place of refuge: a private retreat: a nature, animal, or plant reserve.—*v.t.* sanc'tuarise, -ize, to afford sanctuary to. [L. *sanctuārium*.]

Sanctus, *sang(k)'təs*, *n.* the hymn *Holy, holy, holy*, from Isa. vi: music for it.—*n.* sanc'tum, a sacred place: a private room.—sanc'tum sancto'rum, the Holy of Holies: any specially reserved retreat or room; sanc'tus bell, a bell rung at the Sanctus: the sacring bell. [L. *sanctus*, *-a*, *-um*, holy.]

sand, *sand*, *n.* a mass of rounded grains of rock, esp. quartz: (in *pl.*) a tract covered with this, as on a sea-beach or desert: a sand-grain (*rare*): (in *pl.*) sandstones: (in *pl.*) moments of time, from use in the hour-glass (*fig.*): firmness of character (*U.S. slang*).—*adj.* of sand.—*v.t.* to sprinkle, cover, mix, or polish with sand.—*adj.* sand'ed, yellow (*Shak.*): sprinkled, covered, or mixed with sand.—*ns.* sand'iness, sandy quality, esp. in colour; sand'ing; sand'ling, the launce.—*adjs.* sand'y, consisting of, covered with, containing, like, or (*Shak.*) measured by sand: loose: coloured like sand; sand'yish.—sand'-bag, a bag of sand or earth: an engraver's leather cushion.—*v.t.* to furnish with sandbags: to assail with a sandbag:—*pa.p.* sand'bagged.—sand'bagger; sand'-bank, a bank of sand; sand'-bar, a long sand-bank in a river or sea; sand'-bath, a bath in sand: a vessel for heating without direct exposure to the source of heat; sand'-

[redacted]

sand′man, a fairy who supposedly throws sand into children's eyes towards bedtime; **sand′-martin**, a martin that nests in sandy banks; **sand′-mason**, a tube-worm that makes its tube of sand; **sand′-mole**, the Cape mole-rat; **sand′-paper**, paper or cloth coated with sand.—*v.t.* to smooth or polish with sandpaper.—**sand′-peep** (*U.S.*), any small sand-piper; **sand′-pipe**, a tubular hollow in chalk, usually filled with clay, sand, etc., from above; **sand′piper**, the summer snipe or other bird of a group intermediate between plovers and snipe, haunting sandy shores and river banks and uttering a clear piping note; **sand′-pit**, a place from which sand is dug: a pit filled with sand for children's play; **sand′-pride**, a small river lamprey; **sand′-pump**, a pump for raising wet sand or mud; **sand′-saucer**, an egg-mass of certain sea-snails; **sand′-screw**, a burrowing amphipod (from its wriggling movements); **sand′-shoe**, a shoe for walking or playing on the sands, usually with canvas upper and rubber sole; **sand′-skipper**, a sand-hopper; **sand′-snake**, a short-tailed, boa-like genus (Eryx) of Old World snakes; **sand′-spout**, a moving pillar of sand; **sand′-star**, an ophiurid, esp. of the short-armed kind, as Ophiura; **sand′stone**, a rock formed of compacted and more or less indurated sand (Old Red Sandstone; see old); **sand′-storm**, a storm of wind carrying along clouds of sand; **sand′-sucker**, the rough dab;

word or affix caused by the context in which it is uttered. [Sans. *saṁdhi*, placing together.]

sandiver, *san′di-vər*, *n.* glass-gall. [O.Fr. *suin de verre*, lit. exudation of glass.]

sandwich, *san*(*d*)′*wich*, -*wij*, *n.* any sort of food between two slices of bread, said to be named from the fourth Earl of *Sandwich* (1718-92), who ate a snack of this kind in order not to have to leave the gaming-table: anything in like arrangement.—*v.t.* to lay or place between two layers: to fit tight between two others of two of another kind: to intercalate.—**sand′wich-board**; **sand′wich-man**, a man who perambulates the streets carrying two advertising boards hung over his shoulders, so that one is in front, the other behind.

Sandy, *san′di*, (*coll.*) *n.* a Scot. [From *Alexander*.]

sane, *sān*, *adj.* sound, healthy (*rare*): sound in mind: rational.—*adv.* **sane′ly**.—*n.* **sane′ness**. [L. *sānus*.]

Sanforise, **-ize**, *san′fər-iz*, *v.t.* to make (cotton or linen fabrics) proof against shrinking by mechanically compressing the fibres. [After *Sanford* L. Cluett, American inventor of the process.]

sang, *sang*, *pa.t.* of sing.—*n.* a Scots form of song.

sang, *sang*, *n.* blood (*Scot.* in oaths; *her.* *sā.*): anthrax (*säng*; *vet.*).—**sang-de-boeuf** (*sā-də-bœf′*), a deep red colour (lit. ox-blood); **sang-froid** (*-frwä′*), coolness, self-possess glossy leaves, head-like umbels, and hooked fruits: any plant of the genus: extended to various other plants. [O.Fr., perh. L. *sānāre*, to heal, from once-supposed power.]

sanidine, *san'i-dēn*, *n*. a clear glassy variety of potash feldspar, usually tabular. [Gr. *sanis*, *sanidos*, a board.]

sanies, *sā'ni-ēz*, *n*. a thin discharge from wounds or sores.—*adj*. sa'nious. [L. *saniēs*.]

sanify, *san'i-fī*, *v.t*. to make healthy. [L. *sānus*, sound, *facĕre*, to make.]

sanitary, *san'i-tər-i*, *adj*. pertaining to, or concerned with the promotion of health, esp. connected with drainage and sewage disposal: conducive to health.—*n*. sanitā'rian, one who favours or studies sanitary measures.—Also *adj*.—*n*. sanitā'rianism.—*adv*. san'itarily.—*ns*. san'itarist; sanitā'rium (sham Latin), a sanatorium:—*pl*. -ia, -iums.—*v.t*. san'itate (back-formation), to make sanitary: to furnish with sanitary appliances or ware.—*ns*. sanitā'tion, measures for the promotion of health, esp. drainage and sewage disposal; sanitā'tionist.—sanitary engineer; sanitary engineering, branch of civil engineering dealing with provision of pure water supply, disposal of waste, etc.; sanitary inspector (see public health inspector); sanitary towel, an absorbent cotton pad for use in menstruation; sanitary ware, coarse-glazed earthenware for sewer-pipes. [Fr. *sanitaire*—L. *sānitās*, health.]

sanity, *san'i-ti*, *n*. health (*arch*.): soundness of mind. [L. *sānitās*—*sānus*, healthy.]

sanjak, *san'jak*, *n*. formerly, a subdivision of a Turkish vilayet or eyalet. [Turk. *sancak*, flag, sanjak.]

sank, *sangk*, *pa.t*. of sink.

Sankhya, *säng'kya*, *n*. one of the six great systems of orthodox Hindu philosophy. [Sans. *sāṁkhya*.]

sannup, *san'əp*, *n*. the husband of a squaw: a brave. [Amer. Ind. word.]

sans, *sã* (*Shak*. *sanz*), (Fr.) without.—sans-appel (*sãz-a-pel*), one against whose decision there is no appeal; sansculotte (*sã-kü-lot*; Fr. *culotte*, knee-breeches), in the French Revolution, the court party's nickname for a democrat (apparently as wearing long trousers instead of knee-breeches): hence generally (usu. in hostility) a strong republican, democrat, or revolutionary: one whose breeches are wanting or defective.—sansculotterie (*-rē* or *-ə-rē*).—*adj*. sansculott'ic.—sansculott'ism; sansculott'ist; sanserif (*san-ser'if*; *print*.)

santir, *san-tēr'*, **santur**, **santour**, *-tōōr'*, *n*. an Eastern dulcimer. [Ar. *santir*, Pers. and Turk. *sāntūr*.]

santon, *san'ton*, *n*. an Eastern dervish or saint. [Sp. *santón*—*santo*, holy—L. *sanctus*, holy.]

santonica, *san-ton'i-kə*, *n*. the dried unexpanded flower-heads of a species of wormwood.—*n*. san'tonin (*-tən-*), an anthelmintic extracted from it. [Gr. *santonikon*, as found in the country of the *Santones* in Gaul.]

saouari. Same as souari.

sap, *sap*, *n*. vital juice: juice generally: sapwood: a saphead: a plodding student: food (*slang*).—*v.i*. to play the part of a ninny: to be studious.—*v.t*. to drain or withdraw the sap from.—*adjs*. sap'ful, full of sap; sap'less.—*ns*. sap'lessness; sap'ling, a young tree (*also adj*.): a young greyhound; sapp'iness.—*adj*. sapp'y.—sap'-green, a green paint made from the juice of buckthorn berries: its colour (also *adj*.); sap'head, a silly fellow.—*adj*. sap'headed.—sap'ling-cup, a wooden ale-cup of staves and hoops; sap'-rot, dry-rot; sap'-wood, alburnum. [O.E. *sæp*; L.G. *sap*, juice, Ger. *saft*.]

sap, *sap*, *n*. sapping: a trench (usually covered or zigzag) by which approach is made towards a hostile position.—*v.t*. to undermine.—*v.i*. to make a sap: to proceed insidiously:—*pr.p*. sapp'ing; *pa.p*. and *pa.t*. sapped.—*n*. sapp'er, one who saps: a private in the Royal Engineers (formerly Royal Sappers and Miners).—sap'-head, the furthest point reached by a sap. [It. *zappa* and Fr. *sappe* (now *sape*); cf. L.L. *sappa*, a pick.]

sapajou, *sap'ə-jōō*, *n*. a capuchin monkey: a spider monkey (*obs*.). [Fr. from a Tupi name.]

sapan. Same as sappan.

sapego. See serpigo.

sapele, *sa-pē'lē*, *n*. a wood resembling mahogany, used for furniture: a tree of the genus *Entandrophragma* giving such wood, esp. *E. cylindricum*. [W. African name.]

saphead. See sap (1) and (2).

sapid, *sap'id*, *adj*. perceptible by taste: having a decided taste: well-tasted: savoury: grateful, relishing, exhilarating.—*n*. sapid'ity.—*adj*. sap'idless (*Lamb*), insipid. [L. *sapidus*—*sapĕre*, to taste.]

sapience, *sā'pi-əns*, *n*. discernment: wisdom (often ironical): judgment.—*adjs*. sā'pient; sāpiential (*-en'shl*).—*adv*. sā'piently. [L. *sapientia*—*sapĕre*, to be wise.]

[redacted]

sapor, *sā'pör*, *n.* taste.—*adj.* sā'porous (*-pər-əs*). [L. *sapor*, *-ōris*.]

Sapota, *sə-pō'tə*, *n.* a genus (by some included in Achras) giving name to the Sapotaceae (*sap-ō-tā'si-ē*), a tropical family mostly of trees, often abounding in milky juice (gutta-percha).—*adj.* sapotā'ceous (*-shəs*). [Sp. *zapote*—Nahuatl *tzapotl*.]

sappan, sapan, *sap'an*, *-ən*, *n.* brazilwood (*Caesalpinia sappan*)—usu. sap(p)'an-wood. [Malay *sapang*.]

sapped, sapper, sapping. See sap (2).

sapperment, *sap-ər-ment'*, *interj.* a German oath. [Ger. *sakrament*, sacrament.]

sapphire, *saf'ir*, *n.* a brilliant precious variety of corundum, generally of a beautiful blue: the blue colour of a sapphire.—*adj.* of sapphire: deep pure blue.—*adj.* sapph'ired, coloured with sapphire blue.—*adj.* sapph'irine (*-ir-in*), of, or like, sapphire.—*n.* a blue mineral, aluminium-magnesium silicate.—sapph'ire-quartz, a blue quartz; sapph'ire-wing, a blue-winged humming-bird. [O.Fr. *safir*—L. *sapphīrus*—Gr. *sappheiros*, lapis lazuli.]

Sappho, *saf'ō*, *n.* a great Greek lyric poetess (*c.* 600 B.C.) of Lesbos: a kind of humming-bird.—*adj.* Sapph'ic.—*n.* usu. in *pl.* (also without *cap.*) verses in a form said to have been invented by Sappho in stanzas of four lines each, three *Lesser Sapphics* thus: —⏑ | —⏓ | —⏑⏑ | —⏑ | —⏓, followed by an adonic, viz. —⏑⏑ | —⏑.—*n.* Sapph'ism (also without *cap.*) lesbianism, of which she was accused. [Gr. *Sapphō*.]

sapples, *sap'lz*, (*Scot.*) *n.pl.* soap-suds.

sapr(o)-, *sap-r(ō)-*, in composition, rotten, decayed.—*n.* sapraemia (*sap-rē'mi-ə*; Gr. *haima*, blood), presence of products of putrefactive bacteria in the blood.—*adj.* saprae'mic.—*n.* saprobe (*sap'rōb*; Gr. *bios*, life), an organism living in foul water.—*adjs.* saprobiotic (*sap-rō*,

Saracene (pl.)—L. *Saracēnus*—late Gr. *Sarakēnos*.]

sarafan, *sar-ə-fan'*, or *sar'*, *n.* a Russian peasant woman's cloak. [Russ.]

sarangi, *sä'rung-gē*, *n.* an Indian fiddle. [Hind.]

Sarapis. See Serapis.

Saratoga, *sar-ə-tō'ga*, *n.* (in full Saratoga trunk; *U.S.*) a large travelling trunk. [*Saratoga Springs*, resort in New York State.]

sarbacane, *sär'bə-kān*, *n.* a blow-gun. [Fr.]

sarcasm, *sär'kazm*, *n.* a bitter sneer: a satirical remark in scorn or contempt, often but not necessarily ironical: a jibe: the quality of such sayings.—*adjs.* sarcas'tic, -al, containing or inclined to sarcasm:—abbrev. sarky.—*adv.* sarcas'tically. [L. *sarcasmus*—Gr. *sarkasmos*—*sarkazein*, to tear flesh like dogs, to speak bitterly—*sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.]

sarcenchyme, *sär-seng'kīm*, *n.* a soft tissue of sponges with close-packed cells and reduced gelatinous matrix.—*adj.* sarcenchymatous (*-kim'ə-təs*). [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, *enchyma*, an infusion.]

sarcenet. See sarsenet.

sarco-, *sär'kō*, *-ko'-*, in composition, flesh.—*ns.* sarcocarp (*sär'kō-kärp*; Gr. *karpos*, fruit; *bot.*), the fleshy pericarp of a stone fruit; sarcocystis (*sär-kō-sis'tis*; Gr. *kystis*, a bladder), a genus of Sporozoa parasitic in muscles of mammals; sarcolemma (*sär-kō-lem'ə*; Gr. *lemma*, husk), the sheath of muscle fibre; sarcol'ogy (Gr. *logos*, discourse), the anatomy of the fleshy parts; Sarcoptes (*sär-kop'tēz*; irreg., from Gr. *koptein*, to cut), the itch-mite genus.—*adjs.* sarcop'tic; sarcous (*sär'kəs*), of flesh or muscle. [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.]

sarcocolla, *sär-kō-kol'ə*, *n.* a Persian gum from Astragalus or other plants, reputed to heal wounds. [Gr. *sarkokolla*—*kolla*, glue.]

sarcode, *sär'kōd*, *n.* protoplasm, esp. of Protozoa.

bitter, said of a forced unmirthful laugh: sneering.—*adjs.* sardō′nian (*obs.*); sardon′ical.—*adv.* sardon′ically. [Fr. *sardonique*—L. *sardonius*—late Gr. *sardonios*, doubtfully referred to *sardonion*, a plant of Sardinia (Gr. *Sardō*) which was said to screw up the face of the eater.]

sardonyx, *sär′də-niks*, *n.* an onyx with layers of cornelian or sard. [Gr. *sardonyx*—*Sardios*, Sardian, *onyx*, a nail.]

saree. See sari.

sargasso, *sär-gas′ō*, *n.* gulf-weed (Sargassum): a floating mass or expanse of it, as the Sargasso Sea in the North Atlantic. [Port. *sargaço.*]

sarge. Coll. abbrev. for sergeant.

Sargus, *sär′gəs*, *n.* a genus of sea-breams, known also as sar, sar′go (Sp.). [Gr. *sargos.*]

sari, *sär′ē*, *n.* a Hindu woman's chief garment, a long cloth wrapped round the waist and passed over the shoulder and head.—Also sar′ee. [Hind. *sāri.*]

sark, *särk*, **serk**, *serk*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a shirt or chemise: a surplice.—*ns.* sark′ful; sark′ing, a lining for a roof: material for shirts.—sark′-tail′, the tail, skirt, of a shirt or chemise. [O.E. *serc*; O.N. *serkr.*]

sarky. See sarcasm.

Sarmatia, *sär-mā′shyə*, *-shi-ə*, *n.* anciently a region reaching from the Vistula and Danube to the Volga and Caucasus: Poland (*poet.*).—*n.* and *adj.* Sarmā′tian.—*adj.* Sarmatic (*-mat′ik*).

sarment, *sär′mənt*, *n.* a cut twig or cutting (*obs.*): a sarmentum: a long weak twig.—*adjs.* sarmentaceous (*-ā′shəs*), sar′mentose (or *-ōs′*), sarmentous (*-ment′əs*), having sarmenta or runners: creeping.—*n.* sarmentum (*-ment′əm*), a runner:—*pl.* sarment′a. [L. *sarmentum*, a twig—*sarpĕre*, to prune.]

sarong, *sä′rong*, *sə-rong′*, *n.* Malay skirt-like garment for man or wo

sarus, *sä′rəs*, *sā′rəs*, *n.* an Indian crane.—Also sarus crane. [Hind. *sāras.*]

sa sa, *sä sä′*, *interj.* of incitement: a fencer's exclamation on thrusting. [Fr. *ça ça*, there, there.]

sasarara. Same as siserary.

sash, *sash*, *n.* (orig. shash, *shash*) a turban cloth: a band or scarf, worn round the waist or over the shoulder.—*v.t.* to dress or adorn with a sash. [Ar. *shāsh.*]

sash, *sash*, *n.* a frame, esp. a sliding frame, for window panes.—*v.t.* to furnish with sashes.—sash′-door, a door having panes of glass; sash′-frame, the frame in which the sash of a window is suspended; sash′-tool, a glazier's brush for removing oil: a house-painter's small brush; sash′-window, a window with sash or sashes, opp. to *casement window*. [Fr. *châssis.*]

sasin, *sas′in*, *n.* the common Indian antelope. [Nepalese.]

sasine, *sā′sin*, (*Scots law*) *n.* the act of giving legal possession of feudal property, infeftment. [A variant of seisin, Law L. *sasina.*]

saskatoon, *sas-kə-tōōn′*, *n.* the shad-bush: its fruit. [Cree *misáskwatomin.*]

sass, *sas*, **sassy**, *sas′i*. Same as sauce, saucy.

sassaby, *sə-sā′bi*, *n.* the bastard hartebeest, a large S. African antelope. [Tswana *tsessébe.*]

sassafras, *sas′ə-fras*, *n.* a tree (*Sassafras officinale*) of the laurel family common in N. America: the bark, esp. of its root, a powerful stimulant: an infusion of it: extended to various plants with similar properties.—sassafras nut, the pichurim bean; sassafras oil, a volatile aromatic oil distilled from sassafras. [Sp. *sasafrás.*]

Sassanid, *sas′ə-nid*, *n.* one of the *Sassanidae*, the dynasty that ruled Persia from A.D. 226 to 641.—*adj.* Sassā′nian.

satell'ites (*-i-tēz*; *Pope*).—*adj*. **satellitic** (*-lit'ik*).—**satellite state, country**, one which relies on and obeys the dictates of a larger, more powerful state; **satellite town**, a garden city, limited in size, built near a great town to check overgrowth.—**artificial, earth, satellite**, any man-made body, including spacecraft, launched by rocket into space and put into orbit round the earth. [L. *satelles*, *satellitis*, an attendant.]

satem languages, *sä'təm*, the group of Indo-Germanic languages in which an original palatal consonant developed as a sibilant (as in Avestic *satem*, hundred); cf. **centum languages**.

sati. Same as **suttee**.

satiate, *sā'shi-āt*, *v.t.* to gratify fully: to glut.—*adj*. glutted.—*n*. **sātiabil'ity**.—*adj*. **sā'tiable**.—*ns*. **sātiā'tion**; **satiety** (*sə-tī'ə-ti*), state of being satiated: surfeit. [L. *satiāre*, *-ātum*—*satis*, enough.]

satin, *sat'in*, *n*. a closely woven silk with a lustrous and unbroken surface showing much of the warp.—*adj*. of, like, or (*obs*.) clad in satin.—*v.t.* to make satiny.—*n*. **satinet'**, **satinette** (*Scott*, **satinett'a**), a thin satin: a modification of satin with a slightly different weave: a cloth with a cotton warp and a woollen weft.—*adj*. **sat'iny**, like satin.—**sat'in-bird**, or **satin bower-bird**, a satiny blue and black bower-bird; **sat'in-fin'ish**, a satiny polish; **sat'in-paper**, a fine, glossy writing-paper; **sat'in-sheet'ing**, a twilled cotton and silk fabric with a satin surface; **sat'in-spar**, a satiny fibrous calcite, or aragonite, or gypsum; **sat'in-stitch**, an embroidery stitch, repeated in

satis verborum, *sā'tis vûr-bō'rəm*, *-bö'*, *sat'is ver-*, *wer-bō'rōōm*, (L.) enough of words.

sative, *sā'tiv*, (*obs*.) *adj*. cultivated. [L. *sativus*.]

satori, *sa-tō'rē*, *-tö'*, *n*. sudden enlightenment—sought in Zen Buddhism. [Jap.]

satrap, *sat'rap*, *-rəp*, *sā'trap*, *n*. a viceroy or governor of an ancient Persian province: a provincial governor, esp. if powerful or ostentatiously rich: a tyrannical person.—*adjs*. **sat'rapal**, **satrap'ic**, **-al**.—*n*. **sat'rapy**, a satrap's province, office, or time of office. [Gr. *satrapēs*, from Old Pers. *khshathrapāvan-*, country-protector.]

sat sapienti, *sap-i-en'tī*, *-tē*, (L.) enough for the wise, a nod to the wise.

Satsuma, *sat'sōō-ma*, *n*. a province of S.W. Japan.—**satsuma (orange)**, a thin-skinned seedless type of mandarin orange, or its tree; **Satsuma ware**, a yellowish pottery with gilding and enamel made in Satsuma from end of 16th century.

saturate, *sat'ū-rāt*, *sa'chə-rāt*, *v.t.* to interfuse: to soak: to imbue: to charge to the fullest extent possible: to satisfy all the valencies of: to cover (a target area) completely with bombs dropped simultaneously.—*adj*. **saturated**: deep in colour, free from white.—*n*. a saturated compound (*chem*.).—*adjs*. **sat'urable**; **sat'urant**, which saturates.—*n*. a saturating substance.—*adj*. **sat'urated**.—*n*. **saturā'tion**.—Also used as *adj*., meaning of very great, or greatest possible, intensity (e.g. *saturation bombing*).—*n*. **sat'urātor**.—**saturation diving**, diving to the deepest level possible using special apparatus, e.g. bathyscaphe;

vi. 353) is perh. meant to mark a rustic confusion of satyr and saultier (jumper):—*fem*. sat′yra, sat′yress.—*n*. sat′yral (*her*.), a monster compounded of man, lion, and antelope.—*adj*. satyresque′.—*n*. satyri′asis, morbid, overpowering, sexual desire in men, corresponding to nymphomania in women.—*adjs*. satyric (*sə-tir′ik*), -al, of satyrs: having a chorus of satyrs.—*n.pl*. Satyridae (*-tir′i-dē*), a family of butterflies (otherwise Satyri′nae, a sub-family of Nymphalidae) including meadow-browns, heaths, marbled whites, etc.—*n*. sat′yrisk, a little satyr. [L. *satyrus*—Gr. *satyros*.]

sauba, *sä-ōō′bə*, *sö′bə*, *n*. a S. American leaf-carrying ant.—Also sau′ba-ant. [Tupí.]

sauce, *sös*, *n*. a dressing poured over food: anything that gives relish (*fig*.): vegetables eaten with meat (*U.S.*): stewed fruit (*U.S.*): a solution of salt, etc., used in individual processes: a pert or impudent person (*obs*.): pert or impertinent language (*coll*.).—*v.t*. to add or give sauce to: to make piquant or pleasant: to rebuke (*Shak*.): to make to pay dear (*Shak*.): to belabour (*obs*.).—*adv*. sauc′ily.—*n*. sauc′iness.—*adj*. sauc′y (*comp*. sauc′ier; *superl*. sauc′iest), tasting of sauce: pert: piquantly audacious: smart and trim (as of a ship): disdainful: lascivious (*Shak*.).—sauce′-alone′, garlic-mustard; sauce boat, a vessel for sauce; sauce′-box, a saucy person; sauce-crayon (*sōs krā-yɔ̄*; Fr.), a soft black pastel used for backgrounds; sauce′man (*U.S.*), a vegetable seller; sauce′pan,

appearance), a main division of the Vertebrata—birds and reptiles.—*n*. and *adj*. saurop′sidan.—*n.pl*. Sauropterygia (*sö-rop-tər-ij′i-ə*; Gr. *pterygion*, a fin), an order of fossil reptiles, aquatic or amphibious, including Plesiosaurus.—*adj*. sauropteryg′ian.—*n.pl*. Saururae (*-rōō′rē*; Gr. *ourā*, tail), extinct (Jurassic) subclass of birds, with teeth and jointed tail—Archaeopteryx, etc. [Gr. *saurā*, *sauros*, a lizard.]

saury, *sö′ri*, *n*. sharp-beaked fish (*Scombresox saurus*) akin to the garfish. [Perh. Gr. *sauros*, lizard.]

sausage, *sos′ij*, *n*. chopped meat seasoned and stuffed into a tube of gut or the like or formed into the shape of a tube: anything of like shape, e.g. an observation balloon.—saus′age-bassoon′, the rackett; saus′age-meat′, meat prepared for making sausages; saus′age-poi′soning, botulism; saus′age-roll′, minced meat cooked in a roll of pastry: a curl of hair of similar shape; sau′sage-tree′, tropical tree (*Kigelia africana*) with bell-shaped flowers and sausage-shaped fruits. [Fr. *saucisse*—L.L. *salsīcia*—L. *salsus*, salted.]

saussurite, *sō-sū′rīt*, *n*. a dull opaque mass of zoisite, albite, etc., formed by the alteration of feldspar.—*adjs*. saussuritic (*-it′ik*); saussu′ritised, -ized. [After the Swiss geologist H. B. de *Saussure* (1740-99).]

saut, *söt*, a Scottish form of salt.

sauté, *sō′tā*, *adj*. fried lightly and quickly.—Also *v.t*. [Fr.]

Sauterne(s), *sō-tûrn′*, *-tern′*, *n*. esteemed white

save'gard (*Spens.*), to guard, protect.—**saving clause**, a legal clause, or a statement, in which a reservation or condition is made; **saving game**, a policy or procedure aimed rather at avoiding loss than at making a profit; **saving grace** (see **grace**); **savings bank**, a bank established to encourage thrift by taking small deposits, investing under regulations for safety, and giving compound interest; **savings certificate**, a certificate of having invested a small sum in government funds.—**save appearances**, to make hypothesis accord with observation (*astron.*, *Milt.*): to keep up an appearance of wealth, comfort, consistency, harmony, propriety, etc; **save one's bacon, face, save the mark** (see **bacon, face, mark**); **save up**, to accumulate or hold for some purpose by refraining from spending or using; **save you** (*arch.*), a greeting = God keep you. [Fr. *sauver*—L. *salvāre*—*salvus*, safe.]

saveloy, *sav'ə-loi*, *n.* a highly seasoned sausage, orig. of brains. [Fr. *cervelat*, *cervelas*, a saveloy—It. *cervellata*—*cervello*, brain—L. *cerebellum*, dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain.]

savin, savine, *sav'in*, *n.* a species of juniper (*Juniperus sabina*) with very small imbricated leaves: its tops yielding an irritant volatile oil, anthelmintic and abortifacient: extended to Virginian juniper ('red cedar') and other plants. [O.Fr. *sabine*—L. *sabina* (*herba*), Sabine

saw'-blade; **saw'-bones** (*slang*), a surgeon; **saw'dust**, dust or small particles of wood, etc., detached in sawing.—*v.t.* to sprinkle with sawdust.—*adj.* **saw'dusty**.—**saw'-edge**.—*adj.* **saw'-edged**, serrated.—**saw'-fish**, a ray (Pristis) or (sometimes) a shark (Pristiophorus; **saw'-shark**) with a flattened bony beak toothed on the edges; **saw'-fly**, a hymenopterous insect of various kinds with saw-like ovipositor; **saw'-frame**, the frame in which a saw is set; **saw'-gate, -kerf**, the gap made by a saw; **saw'-horse**, a trestle for supporting wood that is being sawn; **saw'-mill**, a mill for sawing timber.—*adj.* **sawn'-off** (or **sawed off**) shortened by cutting with a saw: short in stature (*slang*).—**saw'pit**, a pit in which one sawyer stands while another stands above; **saw'-set**, an instrument for turning saw-teeth to right and left; **saw'-tones**, harsh notes; **saw'-tooth**.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **saw'-toothed**.—**saw'-wort**, a name for various composites with serrate leaves (Serratula, Saussurea, etc.). [O.E. *saga*; Ger. *säge*.]

saw, *sö*, *n.* a saying: a proverb: a decree (*Spens.*). [O.E. *sagu*, from the root of *secgan*, to say, tell.]

saw, *sö*, a Scots form of sow (*vb.*) and of salve (ointment).

sawder, *sö'dər*, *v.t.* to flatter, blarney.—*n.* (in phrase *soft sawder*) flattery. [Prob. solder.]

sawn, *sön*, *pa.p.* of saw: also (*Northern*) of sow

Saxonic (-*on'ik*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* Sax'onise, -ize, to make or become Saxon.—*ns.* Sax'onism, a Saxon or English idiom: a preference for native English words, institutions, etc.; Sax'onist, a scholar in Old English; sax'onite, a hypersthene peridotite; sax'ony, a soft woollen yarn or cloth.—Saxon architecture, a style of building in England before the Norman Conquest, marked by the peculiar 'long and short' work of the quoins, the projecting fillets running up the face of the walls and interlacing like woodwork, and the baluster-like shafts between the openings of the upper windows resembling the turned woodwork of the period; Saxon Shore (L. *Litus Saxonicum*), in Roman times, the coast districts from Brighton to the Wash, peculiarly exposed to the attacks of the Saxons, or perh. already partly settled by them, and therefore placed under the authority of a special officer, the 'Count of the Saxon Shore'. [L. *Saxŏnēs* (pl.); of Ger. origin; cf. O.E. *Seaxe*; Ger. *Sachsen*; perh. conn. O.E. *sæx* (W.S. *seax*), O.H.G. *sahs*, knife, short sword.]

saxophone, *sak'sō-fōn*, *n.* a military and dance band instrument with reed, (properly) metal tube, and about twenty finger-keys.—*n.* saxophonist (-*sof'ən-ist*). [*Sax*, the inventor (see saxhorn), Gr. *phōnē*, the voice.]

scales or pustules, and esp. one caused by mites (as in *sheep scab*): a fungous disease of various kinds in potatoes, apples, etc.: a crust formed over a sore, or in any of these diseases: a scoundrel: a black-leg.—*v.i.* to develop a scab: to play the scab.—*adj.* scabbed (*skabd*, *skab'id*), affected or covered with scabs: diseased with scab: vile, worthless.—*ns.* scabb'edness; scabb'iness.—*adj.* scabb'y. [App. from an O.N. equivalent of O.E. *scæb*, *sceabb* (see shabby), influenced by association with L. *scabiēs*.]

scabbard, *skab'ərd*, *n.* a sheath, esp. for a sword.—*v.t.* to sheathe.—*adj.* scabb'ardless.—scabb'ard-fish, a long narrow fish (Lepidopus) of the hairtail family. [M.E. *scauberc*, app.—A.Fr. *escaubers* (pl.), prob. Gmc.]

scabble, *skab'l.* Same as scapple.

scabies, *skā'bi-ēz*, *n.* the itch. [L. *scăbiēs*—*scabĕre*, to scratch.]

scabious, *skā'bi-əs*, *n.* any plant of the genus Scabio'sa of the teasel family, as the *Devil's-bit scabious*, long thought efficacious in scaly eruptions: a plant (*Jasione montana*; *sheep's*, or *sheep's-bit scabious*) of the bell-flower family, of similar appearance. [L. *scăbiōsus*—*scăbiēs*, the itch.]

scabrous, *skā'brəs*, *adj.* rough: rough with projecting r

(Fr. *échauder*)—L.L. *excaldāre*, to bathe in warm water—*ex*, from, *calidus*, warm, hot.]

scald, scaldic. Same as **skald, skaldic.**

scald, *sköld*, *adj*. scabby: scurfy: paltry.—*n*. scurf on the head: a scurvy fellow.—**scald'-berry**, the blackberry (from a belief that it causes scald-head); **scald'-crow** (*Ir*.), the hooded crow; **scald'fish**, the smooth sole; **scald'-head**, a diseased scalp: scalp disease of various kinds. [For scalled.]

scaldino, *skal-*, *skäl-dē'nō*, *n*. an Italian earthenware brazier:—*pl*. **scaldi'ni** (*-nē*). [It. *scaldare*, to warm.]

scale, *skāl*. Same as **skail**.

scale, *skāl*, *n*. a ladder (*obs*.): a scaling-ladder (*Milt*.): a flight of steps (*obs*.): a graduated series or order: a graduated measure: a system of definite tones used in music: a succession of these performed in ascending or descending order of pitch through one octave or more: compass or range of a voice or instrument: a numeral system: a system or scheme of relative values or correspondences: ratio of representation to object: relative extent.—*v.t*. to mount, as by a ladder: to climb: to change according to scale (often with *up* or *down*).—*v.i*. to mount.—*ns*. **scal'er**, an instrument incorporating more than one scaling circuit (a device that counts very rapid pulses, by recording at the end of each group of specified numbers instead of after individual pulses): a scaling circuit; **scal'ing**, climbing: adjustment to or in a scale.—**scale'-stair'(case)** (*Scot*.), stairs in straight flights; **scal'ing-ladder**, a ladder for escalade: a fire-

jockey (often *scale in*).—**scale'-beam**, the beam of a balance. [A Northern form from O.N. *skāl*, bowl, pan of balance; cf. O.E. *scealu*, shell, cup, Du. *schaal*, Ger. *schale*, and preceding word.]

scale, *skāl*, (Shak., *Cor*. I, i. 97) *v.t*. variously explained as, to spread, disseminate (see **skail**), to lay bare, make clear (see **scale** (3)), or as a misprint for **stale**.

scalene, *skāl'ēn*, *skal-ēn'*, *adj*. (of a triangle) with three unequal sides: (of a cone or cylinder) with axis oblique to the base: (of a muscle) obliquely situated and unequal-sided, connecting ribs with neck.—**scalēnohē'dron** (*crystal*.), a hemihedral form bounded in the hexagonal system by twelve, in the tetragonal by eight, faces, each a scalene triangle. [Gr. *skalēnos*, uneven, *hedrā*, seat.]

scall, *sköl*, *n*. (*B*.) scabbiness, esp. of the scalp.—*adj*. (*Shak*.) scurvy: mean.—*adj*. **scalled** (see **scald** (3)). [O.N. *skalli*, bald head.]

scallion, *skal'yən*, *n*. the shallot (*dial*.): the leek: an onion with defective bulb. [O.N. Fr. *escalogne*—L. *Ascalōnia* (*cēpa*), Ascalon (onion).]

scallop, *skol'əp*, *skal'əp*, *n*. a bivalve (Pecten) having a sub-circular shell with sinuous radiating ridges and eared hinge-line: a valve of its shell: a dish or other object of like form: a shallow dish in which oysters, etc., are cooked, baked, and browned: hence, the cooked oysters, etc., themselves: a potato slice cooked in batter: one of a series of curves in the edge of anything: a scallop-shell as pilgrim badge: a slice of veal, etc., cut thin and often beaten out still thinner.—*v.t*. to cut into scallops or curves: to cook in a ling: a haphazard meal—also *adj.*—*adv.* **scam′blingly,** strugglingly.—*n.pl.* **scam′bling-days** (*obs.*), days of makeshift meals in Lent. [Origin obscure; apparently related to shamble and to scramble.]

scamel, *skam′l,* (*Shak.*) *n.* alleged to be a Norfolk name for the bar-tailed godwit: or a misprint for staniel, stannel, or for sea-mell, an alleged variant of sea-mew.

scammony, *skam′ən-i,* *n.* an Anatolian convolvulus: its dried root: a cathartic gum-resin obtained from its root or that of a substitute. [Gr. *skammōniā.*]

scamp, *skamp,* *v.i.* to go about idly (*dial.*): to take to the highway (as a robber; *obs.*).—*n.* a highwayman (*obs.*): a rascal: a lively, tricky fellow.—*v.i.* **scamp′er,** to decamp (*obs.*): to run or skip about briskly.—*n.* an act of scampering.—*adj.* **scamp′ish.**—*adv.* **scamp′ishly.**—*n.* **scamp′ishness.** [O.Fr. *escamper* or It. *scampare,* to decamp; see decamp.]

scamp, *skamp,* *v.t.* to do, execute, perfunctorily or without thoroughness.—*ns.* **scamp′er; scamp′ing.**—**scamp′-work.** [Poss. O.N. *skemma,* to shorten; cf. skimp, scant.]

scampo, *skam′pō,* *n.* a Norway lobster.—*pl.* **scam′pi,** *-pē.* [It.]

scan, *skan,* *v.t.* to analyse metrically: to utter so as to bring out the metrical structure: to examine critically: to judge (*obs.*): to interpret, read (*Shak.*): to make out: to examine closely: to scrutinise: to examine all parts of in systematic order: (in television) to pass a beam over every part of in turn: loosely, to cast an eye negligently over: (*Spens.* in *pa.p.* scand) to climb.

applied to the southern part of the peninsula, and its shortened form *Scandia.*]

Scandix, *skan′diks,* *n.* the Venus's comb genus of umbelliferous plants. [Gr.]

scansion. See scan.

Scansores, *skan-sō′rēz, -sö′,* *n.pl.* in old classifications, an order of birds, climbers, with two toes before and two behind.—*adj.* **scansō′rial,** climbing: adapted for climbing. [L. *scandĕre, scānsum,* to climb.]

scant, *skant,* *adj.* not full or plentiful: scarcely sufficient: deficient: short, poorly supplied: sparing.—*n.* scarcity.—*adv.* barely: scantily.—*v.t.* to stint: to restrict: to reduce: to dispense sparingly: to slight.—*adv.* **scant′ily.**—*ns.* **scant′iness; scant′ity** (*rare*).—*adv.* **scant′ly.**—*n.* **scant′ness.**—*adj.* **scant′y,** meagre: deficient: skimped: wanting in fulness: parsimonious.—**scant′-o′-grace** (*Scot.*), a good for nothing. [O.N. *skamt,* neut. of *skammr,* short.]

scantle, *skan′tl,* *v.t.* (*obs.*): to stint: to make scant: to shorten (sail).—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to become scant.—*n.* (*Shak.*; various reading for cantle) a portion.—*n.* **scant′ling,** a small portion.—*adj.* petty. [Prob. scant, with senses merging in the following word.]

scantling, *skant′ling,* *n.* a measured size: a measurement: an allotted portion (*arch.*): dimensions of a cross-section: a sample or pattern: a gauge (*obs.*): a narrow piece of timber.—*n.* **scan′tle,** a gauge for slates.—*v.t.* to adjust to measure. [O.Fr. *escantillon, eschantillon,* of uncertain etymology; with senses merging in foregoing word.]

sca

mark of the monastic orders, a long strip of cloth with an opening for the head, worn hanging before and behind over the habit: two pieces of cloth tied together over the shoulders, worn by members of certain lay confraternities of the Roman Catholic Church: a supporting bandage worn over the shoulder: a shoulder feather.—*adj.* and *n.* **scap'ūlary**, **scapular**.—*adj.* **scap'ū-lated**, with noticeable scapular feathers.—*n.* **scap'ūlimancy** (Gr. *manteiā*, divination), divination by means of shoulder-blades.—*adj.* **scapū-liman'tic**. [L. *scapulae*, the shoulder-blades.]

scapus, *skā'pəs* (L. *skä'po͞os*). Same as scape (2): —*pl.* **scapi** (*-pī*; L. *-pē*). [L.]

scar, *skär*, *n.* the mark left by a wound or sore: any mark or blemish: any mark, trace, or result of injury, material or moral (*fig.*): a mark at a place of former attachment, as of a leaf or a muscle.—*v.t.* to mark with a scar.—*v.i.* to become scarred:—*pr.p.* **scarr'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **scarred**.—*adjs.* **scar'less**, without scars: unwounded; **scarred**.—*n.* and *adj.* **scarr'ing**.—*adj.* **scarr'y**. [O.Fr. *escare*—L. *eschara*—Gr. *escharā*, a hearth, brazier, burn, scar.]

scar, *skär*, **scaur**, *skör*, *n.* a precipitous bare place on a hill-face: a cliff: a reef in the sea.—*adj.* **scarr'y**. [App. O.N. *sker*, *skera*, to cut.]

scar, *skär*, **scar'fish**, *ns.* a parrot-wrasse.—*n.* **Scarus** (*skā'rəs*), the parrot-wrasse genus, giving name to the family **Scaridae** (*skar'i-dē*). [L. *scărus*—Gr. *skăros*.]

scar, **scarre**, *skär*, (*Sh*

scarf, *skärf*, *n.* a light, usually decorative piece of dress thrown loosely on the shoulders about the neck, or over the head, etc.: a military or official sash: a band worn about the neck with ends hanging in front, formerly the mark of a clergyman of some degree of dignity, esp. a nobleman's chaplain: hence, a chaplaincy: a crape streamer: a veil: a necktie: a muffler: a cravat: a sling:—*pl.* **scarfs**, **scarves**.—*v.t.* to cover, as if with a scarf: to wrap as a scarf.—*adj.* **scarfed**, decorated with pendants.—*adv.* **scarf'-wise**.—**scarf'-pin**, an ornamental pin worn in a scarf: a tie-pin; **scarf'-ring**, an ornamental ring through which the ends of a scarf are drawn. [Perh. O.N.Fr. *escarpe* (Fr. *écharpe*), sash, sling.]

scarf, *skärf*, *n.* a joint between pieces placed end to end, cut so as to fit with overlapping like a continuous piece: an end so prepared: a longitudinal cut in a whale's carcase.—*v.t.* to join with a scarf-joint: to make a scarf in.—*n.* **scarf'ing**.—**scarf'-joint**. [Perh. Scand.]

scarfskin, *skärf'skin*, *n.* the surface skin. [Origin doubtful; perh. scarf (1); perh. related to scurf.]

scarify, *skar'i-fī*, *v.t.* to make a number of scratches or slight cuts in: to break up the surface of: to lacerate: to criticise severely:—*pr.p.* **scar'ifying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **scar'ified**.—*ns.* **scarification** (*-fi-kā'shən*); **scar'ificātor**, a surgical instrument for scarifying: a scarifier; **scar'ifier**, one who scarifies: an implement for breaking the surface

scat, *skat*, *interj.* be off!—*v.t.* to scare away.

scat, *skat*, (*Western*) *n.* a blow: a spell: a sudden shower.—*adv.* in collapse: to bankruptcy.

scat, skat, *skat*, *n.* an animal dropping.—*adj.* **scatolog'ical** (sk-).—*n.* **scatol'ogy** (sk-), study of excrement, esp. in order to assess diet: obscene literature: interest in the obscene.—*adj.* **scatoph'agous** (Gr. *phagein* (2nd aorist), to eat), dung-eating.—*n.* **scatoph'agy**. [Gr. *skōr*, *skatos*, dung.]

scat, *skat*, *n.* singing a melody to nonsense syllables.—Also *v.t.* and *v.i.* [Perh. imit.]

scatch, *skach*, *n.* a stilt. [O.N.Fr. *escache* (Fr. *échasse*); cf. skate (1).]

scathe, *skādh* (*Spens.* also **scath**, *skath*; *Scot.* **skaith, scaith**, *skāth*), *n.* hurt: injury: damage.—*v.t.* to injure: to blast, scorch, wither: to scorch with invective.—*adj.* **scathe'ful**, hurtful.—*n.* **scathe'fulness**.—*adjs.* **scathe'less** (*Scot.* **skaith'less, scaith'less**), without injury; **scath'ing**.—*adv.* **scath'ingly**. [O.N. *skathe*; cf. O.E. *sceatha*, an injurer; Ger. *schade*, injury.]

scatole. Same as skatole.

scatter, *skat'ər*, *v.t.* to disperse: throw loosely about: strew: sprinkle: dispel: to reflect or disperse irregularly (waves or particles).—*v.i.* to disperse: throw shot loosely.—*n.* scattering: a sprinkling: dispersion: extent of scattering.—*adj.* **scatt'ered**, dispersed irregularly, widely, in all directions, or here and there: thrown about: casually dropped (*Spens.*, *Shak.*): distracted.—*adv.* **scatt'eredly** (*-ərd-li*).—*ns.* **scatt'erer**; **scatt'ering**, dispersion: radiation afresh of

scawage, inspection; prob. of Gmc. origin; cf. O.E. *scēawian*, to inspect; see show.]

scavenger, *skav'in-jər*, *n.* a perversion of the name of *Skevington*, Lieutenant of the Tower under Henry VIII, inventor of an instrument of torture known as the scavenger's or Skevington's, daughter.

scaw. Same as skaw.

scazon, *skā'zon*, *n.* a choliamb.—*n.* and *adj.* **scazontic** (*skə-zon'tik*). [Gr. *skazōn*, limping.]

sceat, sceatt, *shat*, (*hist.*) *n.* a small silver (or gold) coin of Old English times:—*pl.* **sceatt'as**. [O.E.]

scedule. See schedule.

scelerate, *sel'ər-āt*, *-it*, (*obs.*) *adj.* wicked.—*n.* (also **scelerat**, after Fr. *scélérat*) a villain. L.] *scelerātus*—*scelus*, crime.]

scena, *shā'na*, *n.* an operatic scene: an elaborate dramatic recitative followed by an aria:—*pl.* **scene** (*shā'nā*).—*n.* **scenario** (*si-*, *se-*, *shā-nā'ri-ō*), a skeleton of a dramatic work, film, etc., scene by scene: an outline of future development, or of a plan to be followed, which shows the operation of causes and where points of decision or difficulty occur.—*n.* **scenarisā'tion**, **-z-**.—*v.t.* **scenarise**, **-ize** (*si-nā'rīz*, *-nā'*) to make a scenario of.—*ns.* **scena'rist**; **scenary** (*sē'nər-i*; *obs.*), disposition of scenes: scenery. [It.,—L. *scēna*.]

scenario. See scena.

scend, 'scend. See send (*n.*).

scene, *sēn*, *n.* the stage (*orig.*): a stage performance (*obs.*): the place of action in a play (hence in a story, an actual occurrence, etc.): its representation on the stage: a painted slide,

[redacted]

butterflies' wings, a scale that gives off a scent. [Fr. *sentir*—L. *sentīre*, to perceive.]

scepsis, skepsis, *skep'sis*, *n.* philosophic doubt. [Gr.; see next.]

sceptic, sometimes (and in U.S.) **skeptic,** *skep'tik*, *adj.* pertaining to the philosophical school of Pyrrho and his successors, who asserted nothing positively and doubted the possibility of knowledge: sceptical (*rarely*).—*n.* a sceptic philosopher: one who withholds from prevailing doctrines, esp. in religion: one who inclines to disbelieve: an inquirer who has not arrived at a conviction.—*adj.* **scep'tical,** of or inclined to scepticism: (now often) doubtful, or inclined towards incredulity.—*adv.* **scep'tically.**—*v.i.* **scep'ticise, -ize,** to act the sceptic.—*n.* **scep'ticism,** that condition in which the mind is before it has arrived at conclusive opinions: doubt: the doctrine that no facts can be certainly known: agnosticism: sceptical attitude towards Christianity: general disposition to doubt. [L. *scepticus*—Gr. *skeptikos*, thoughtful, *skeptesthai*, to consider.]

sceptre, *sep'tər*, *n.* a staff or baton borne as an emblem of kingship.—*adjs.* **scep'tral,** regal; **scep'tred,** bearing a sceptre: regal; **scep'treless; scep'try** (*Keats*), sceptred. [L. *scēptrum*—Gr. *skēptron*, a staff—*skēptein*, to prop, stay.]

scerne, *sûrn*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to discern. [discern, or It. *scernere*.]

sceuophylax, *s*(*k*)*ū-of'i-laks*, (*Greek Church*) *n.* a sacristan.—*n.* **sceuophylacium** (*-lā'si-əm*), a sacristy. [Gr. *skeuos*, a vessel, *phylax*, a watcher.]

schadenfreude, *shä'dən-froi-də*, *n.* pleasure in others' misfortunes. [Ger.,—*schade*, hurt, *freude*, joy.]

schalstein, *shäl'shtīn*, *n.* a slaty diabase tuff. [G

constructed, or the area covered (e.g. *housing scheme*, *irrigation scheme*): a plan pursued secretly, insidiously, by intrigue, or for private ends: a project: a programme of action: an escapade (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to plan: to reduce to a system: to lay schemes for.—*v.i.* to form a plan: to lay schemes: to indulge in an escapade.—*n.* **schē'mer.**—*n.* and *adj.* **schē'ming.** [schema.]

schemozzle. See shemozzle.

scherzo, *sker'tsō*, *skûr'*, *n.* a lively busy movement in triple time, usually with a trio, now generally taking the place of the minuet in a sonata or a symphony.—*adj.* and *adv.* **scherzan'do,** with playfulness.—*n.* a scherzando passage or movement. [It.,—Gmc.; cf. Ger. *scherz*, jest.]

schiavone, *skyä-vō'nā*, *n.* a 17th-century basket-hilted broadsword used by the Doge's bodyguard of Slavs. [It. *Schiavoni*, Slavs.]

schiedam, *skē'dam*, or *-dam'*, *n.* Holland gin, chiefly made at Schiedam (*s'hhē-däm'*), near Rotterdam.

schiller, *shil'ər*, *n.* a peculiar bronze-like lustre in certain minerals, as hypersthene, due to diffraction caused by minute plates of haematite, etc., developed in separation planes.—*n.* **schillerisā'tion,** the development of such plates.—*v.t.* **schill'erise, -ize,** to impart a schiller to.—**schill'er-spar,** schillerised enstatite (bronzite). [Ger.]

schilling, *shil'ing*, *n.* an Austrian coin (in use after 1925) equal to one hundred groschen, the unit of the Austrian monetary system. [Ger.; cf. shilling.]

schimmel, *shim'l*, *n.* a roan horse. [Ger., white horse; also Du.]

schindylesis, *skin-di-lē'sis*, *n.* an articulation

schizaceā'ceous.—*ns.* **Schizanthus** (*-an'thəs*; Gr. *anthos*, flower), a showy Chilean genus of Solanaceae; **schi'zocarp** (*-kärp*; Gr. *karpos*, fruit), a dry fruit that splits into several indehiscent one-seeded portions.—*adj.* **schizocar'pous.**—*n.* **schizogenesis** (*-jen'i-sis*; Gr. *genesis*, *gonē*, generation), reproduction by fission.—*adjs.* **schizogen'ic, schizogenetic** (*-ji-net'ik*), **schizogenous** (*-oj'i-nəs*), reproducing, reproduced, or formed by fission or splitting; **schizogonous** (*-og'ən-əs*).—*n.* **schizog'ony.**—*adjs.* **schizognathous** (*-og'nə-thəs*; Gr. *gnathos*, jaw), of some birds, having the bones of the palate separate; **schizoid** (*skit'soid*, *skid'zoid*; Gr. *eidos*, form), showing qualities of a schizophrenic personality, such as asocial behaviour, introversion, tendency to phantasy, but without definite mental disorder.—*n.* a schizoid person.—*adj.* **schizoid'al.**—*n.pl.* **Schizomycetes** (*-mī-sē'tēz*; Gr. *mȳkēs*, pl. *mykētēs*, a fungus), the bacteria:—*sing.* **schizomycete** (*-sēt'*).—*ns.* **schiz'ophrene** (*-frēn*; Gr. *phrēn*, mind), one who suffers from schizophrenia; **schizophrenia** (*-frē'ni-ə*), a psychosis marked by introversion, dissociation, inability to distinguish reality from unreality, delusions, etc; **schizophrenic** (*-fren'ik*), a schizophrene.—Also *adj.*—*adjs.* **schizophrenet'ic(al).**—*adv.* **schizophrenet'ically.**—*n.pl.* **Schizophyta** (*-of'i-tə*; Gr. *phyton*, plant), plants that multiply only by fission—bacteria and blue-green algae.—*adj.* **schi'zopod** (*-pod*; Gr. *pous*, *podos*, foot), having each leg divided into exopodite and endopodite.—*n.* a member of the **Schizopoda** (*-op'*), an order (according to some) of Malacostraca.—*adjs.* **schizop'odal, schizop'odous.**—*n.* **schizothymia** (*-thī'mi-ə*; Gr. *thymos*, mind, temper), manifestation of schizoid traits within normal limits. [Gr. *schizein*, to cleave.]

schläger, *shlā'gər*, *n.* a German student's duelling-sword. [Ger.,—*schlagen*, to beat.]

schlemiel, schlemihl, *shlə-mēl'*, (*slang*) *n.* a clumsy person. [Yiddish.]

schlep, *shlep*, (*U.S. slang*) *v.t.* to pull, drag. [Yiddish.]

schlich, *shlihh*, *n.* the finer portions of crushed ore, separated by water. [Ger.]

schlieren, *shlē'rən*, *n.pl.* streaks of different colour, structure, or composition in igneous rocks. [Ger.]

schlimazel, shlimazel, *shli-mä'zl*, (*U.S. slang*) *n.* a persistently unlucky person. [Yiddish; see **shemozzle**.]

schlock, *shlok'*, (*U.S. slang*) *adj.* of inferior quality.—*n.* a thing or things of inferior quality. [Yiddish.]

schloss, *shlos*, (Ger.) a castle, palace, manor house.

schmaltz, *shmölts*, *shmälts*, (*U.S. slang*) *n.* mush: a production in music or other art that is very sentimental, or showy: sentimentality.—*adj.* **schmaltz'y**, old-fashioned, old-style, outmoded: sentimental. [Yiddish—Ger. *schmalz*, cooking fat, grease.]

schmelz, *shmelts*, *n.* glass used in decorative work. [Ger. *schmelz*, enamel.]

schmo, *shmō*, (*U.S. slang*) *n.* a stupid or a boring person:—*pl.* **schmoes.** [Yiddish.]

schmock. See **schmuck.**

schmoe. Same as **schmo.**

schmooze, shmoose, *shmōōz*, *-s*, (*U.S. slang*) *v.i.* to gossip. [Yiddish.]

schmuck, *shmuk*, **schmock**, *shmok*, **schnook**, *shnŏŏk*, (*U.S. slang*) *n.* a stupid person. [Yiddish.]

schnapper, *shnap'ər*. Same as **snapper** (Australian fish). [Germanised.]

schnapps, schnaps, *shnaps*, *n.* Holland gin, Hollands. [Ger. *schnapps*, a dram.]

schnauzer, *shnowt'sər*, *n.* a very old German breed of terrier. [Ger. *schnauze*, snout.]

Schneiderian, *shnī-dē'ri-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to the German anatomist Konrad Victor *Schneider* (1614-1680).—**Schneiderian membrane**, the olfactory mucous membrane, studied by him.

schnell, *shnel*, (Ger.) quick; quickly.

schnitzel, *shnit'sl*, *n.* a veal cutlet. [Ger.]

schnook. See **schmuck.**

schnorkel, *shnör'kl*, *n.* a retractable tube or tubes containing pipes for discharging gases from, or for taking air into, a submerged submarine: a tube for bringing air to a submerged swimmer.—Anglicised as **snor'kel, snort.** [Ger., *schnörkel*, a spiral ornament.]

schnorrer, *shnō'*, *shnö'*, *shno'rər*, (*U.S. slang*) *n.* a beggar. [Yiddish.]

scholar, *skol'ər*, *n.* a pupil: a disciple: a student: (in times of less widespread education) one who could read and write, or an educated person: one whose learning (formerly esp. in Latin and Greek) is extensive and exact, or whose approach to learning is scrupulous and critical: generally a holder of a scholarship.—*adj.* **schol'ar-like**, like or befitting a scholar.—*n.* **schol'arliness.**—*adj.* **schol'arly**, of, natural to a scholar: having the learning of a scholar.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) as becomes a scholar.—*n.* **schol'arship**, scholarly learning: a foundation or grant for the maintenance of a pupil or student: the status and emoluments of such a pupil or student. [O.E. *scōlere*, and (in part) O.Fr. *escoler*, both from L.L. *scholāris*—*schola*; see **school** (1).]

scholarch, *skō'lärk*, *n.* the head of a school, esp. of philosophy. [Gr. *scholarchēs*.]

scholastic, *skol-*, *skəl-as'tik*, *adj.* pertaining to schools, universities, or to their staffs or teaching, or to schoolmen: subtle: pedantic.—*n.* a schoolman, one who adheres to the method or subtleties of the Mediaeval schools: a Jesuit who has taken first vows only: a university teacher (esp. with implication of pedantry).—*adj.* (*arch.*) **scholas'tical.**—*adv.* **scholas'tically.**—*n.* **scholas'ticism** (*-sizm*), the aims, methods, and products of thought which constituted the main endeavour of the intellectual life of the Middle Ages: the method or subtleties of the schools of philosophy: the collected body of doctrines of the schoolmen. [Gr. *scholastikos*—*scholē*; see **school** (1).]

scholion, *skō'li-on*, **scholium**, *-əm*, *n.* an explanatory note, such as certain ancient grammarians wrote on passages in manuscripts: an observation or note added to a mathematical proposition: often in *pl.* (Gr. and L.) **scho'lia.**—*n.* **scho'liast**, a writer of scholia: an annotator: a commentator.—*adj.* **scholias'tic.** [Gr. *schŏlion*, *schŏliastēs*—*schŏlē*; see **school** (1).]

school, *skōōl*, *n.* a place for instruction: an institution for education, esp. primary or secondary, or for teaching of special subjects: a division of such an institution: a building or room used for that purpose: the work of a school: the time given to it: the body of pupils of a school: the disciples of a particular teacher: those who hold a common doctrine or follow a common tradition: a method of instruction: an instruction book (now usu. in music): the body of instructors and students in a university, college, faculty, or department: a group of studies in which honours may be taken: (in *pl.*) academic institutions: (in *pl.*) an academic disputation: (in Oxford, in *pl.*) the B.A. examinations: a university building, now (Oxford) the examination hall.—*adj.* of school, schools, or the schools.—*v.t.* to educate in a school: to train: to instruct: to coach in a part to be played: to teach overbearingly: to admonish (*obs.*): to discipline.—*adj.* **schooled**, trained: experienced.—*ns.* **school'ery** (*Spens.*), something taught, precepts; **school'ing**, instruction or maintenance at school: tuition: training: discipline: school fees: reproof: reprimand.—*adj.* and *adv.* **school'ward.**—*adv.* **school'wards.**—**school'bag**, a bag for carrying school-books; **school'-bell**, a bell to announce time for school; **school'-board**, formerly, an elected board of school managers for a parish, town, or district; **school'-book**, a book used in school; **school'boy**, a boy attending school.—Also *adj.*—*adjs.* **school'boy'ish**; **school'-bred'**.—**school'-child**; **school'craft**, learning; **school'-dame**, mistress of a dame's school; **school'-day**, a day on which schools are open: (in *pl.*) time of being a school pupil; **school'-divine'**; **school'-divin'ity**, scholastic or seminary theology; **school'-doc'tor**, a schoolman: a school-teacher (*obs.*): a physician appointed to examine or attend the pupils of a school or schools; **school'fellow**, one taught at the same school at the same time; **school'-friend**, one who is or has been a friend at school; **school'-friend'ship**; **school'girl**, a girl attending school.—*adj.* **school'girlish**.—*n.* and *adj.* **school'-going**.—**school'house**, a building used as a school: a house provided for a school-teacher (school house, a headmaster's or headmistress's boarding-house: its boarders); **school'-inspec'tor**, an official appointed to examine schools; **school'-leav'er**, one who is leaving school because he has reached the statutory age, or the stage, for doing so.—*n.* and *adj.* **school'-leav'ing**.—**school'-ma'am**, a schoolmistress (*U.S.*): a prim pedantic woman (*coll.*); **school'maid**, a schoolgirl; **school'man**, a philosopher or theologian of mediaeval scholasticism: a teacher (*U.S.*); **school'master**, the master or one of the masters of a school: a tutor (*Shak.*).—Also *v.t.* and *v.i.*—*n.* and *adj.* **school'mastering**.—*adjs.* **school'masterish**; **school'masterly**.—**school'mastership**; **school'-mate**, a school-friend: a schoolfellow; **school'-miss**, a raw or affected schoolgirl; **school'mistress**; **school'-point**, a point for scholastic disputation; **school'-room**, a school classroom: in a house, a room for receiving or preparing lessons in; **school'-ship**, a training-ship.—*adj.* **school'-taught**, taught at school or in the schools.—**school'-teach'er**, one who teaches in a school; **school'-teach'ing**; **school'-term**, a word or term in use in the schools or among schoolmen: a division of the school year; **school'-tide**, school-days; **school'-time**, the time at which a school opens, or during which it remains open: school-days.—*adj.* **school'-trained**, trained at school.—**school'-work**.—**the schoolmaster is abroad**, a phrase of Brougham's implying that education and intelligence are now widely spread. [O.E. *scōl*—L. *schŏla*—Gr. *schŏlē*, leisure, a lecture, a school.]

school, *skōōl*, *n.* a shoal of fish, whales, or other swimming animals: a flock, troop, assemblage, esp. of birds.—*v.i.* to gather or go in schools.—*adj.* (or in composition) going in schools.—*n.* and *adj.* **school'ing**.—**school'master**, the leader of a school, esp. of whales. [Du. *school*; cf. **shoal** (1).]

schoole (*Shak.*, *Macb.* I, vii. 6). Same as **shoal** (2).

schooner, *skōōn'ər*, *n.* a sharp-built, swift-sailing vessel, generally two-masted, fore-and-aft rigged, or with top and topgallant sails on the foremast: a covered emigrant-wagon (prairie schooner): a large beer glass: also a large sherry glass.—*adj.* **schoon'er-rigged**. [Early 18th-century (Massachusetts) *skooner*, *scooner*, said to be from a dial. Eng. word *scoon*, to skim.]

schorl, *shörl*, *n.* black tourmaline.—*adj.* **schorlā'ceous**.—**schorl'-rock'**, a rock compound of schorl and quartz. [Ger. *schörl.*]

schottische, *sho-tēsh'*, *shot'ish*, *n.* a dance, or dance-tune, similar to the polka. [Ger. (*der*) *schottische* (*tanz*), (the) Scottish (dance); pronunciation sham French.]

schout, *skowt*, *n.* a municipal officer. [Du.]

schrecklich, *shrek'lihh*, *adj.* frightful.—*n.* **schrecklichkeit** (-*kīt*), frightfulness. [Ger.]

schuit, **schuyt**, *skoit*, *n.* a Dutch flat-bottomed river-boat. [Du.]

schul. Same as **shul**.

schuss, *shŏŏs*, *n.* in skiing, a straight slope on which it is possible to make a fast run: such a run.—*v.i.* to make such a run. [Ger.]

schutzstaffel (abbrev. **S.S.**), *shŏŏts'shtä-fəl*, (Ger.) Hitler's bodyguard.

schwa, *shvä*, *shwä*, *n.* an indistinct vowel sound shown in Hebrew by two dots (:)—transliterated *ĕ*, etc.: in phonetics, a neutral vowel (ə).—Cf. **sheva**. [Ger.,—Heb. *schĕwa.*]

schwärmerei, *shver'mər-ī*, *n.* sentimental enthusiasm, as of a schoolgirl. [Ger., swarming.]

Schwenkfelder, *shvengk'fel-dər*, *n.* a member of a religious sect, founded by Kaspar von *Schwenckfeld* (1490-1561).—Also **Schwenkfeld'ian**.

sci-, *sī-*, *skī-*. For various words see under **ski-**.

Sciaena, *sī-ē'nə*, *n.* the maigre genus of fishes, giving name to the fam. **Sciae'nidae**.—*adj.* **sciae'noid**. [Gr. *skiaina*, a kind of fish.]

sciarid, *sī-ar'id*, *n.* a minute, dark-coloured, two-winged fly of the family **Sciar'idae**.—Also *adj.* [Gr. *skiaros*, shady, dark-coloured—*skia*, shadow.]

sciatic, *sī-at'ik*, *adj.* of, or in the region of, the hip.—Also **sciat'ical**.—*n.* **sciat'ica**, neuritis of the great sciatic nerve which passes down the back of the thigh. [L.L. *sciaticus*, fem. *-a*—Gr. *ischion*, hip-joint.]

science, *sī'əns*, *n.* knowledge: knowledge ascertained by observation and experiment, critically tested, systematised and brought under general principles: a department or branch of such knowledge or study: a skilled craft (*obs.*): trained skill, esp. in boxing (now usu. *joc.*).—*adjs.* **sci'enced**, versed, learned; **sci'ent**, having science; **sciential** (*-en'shl*), of, having, or producing, science: scientific; **scientif'ic** (L. *facĕre*, to make), orig. (of a syllogism) demonstrative, producing knowledge: hence of, relating to, based on, devoted to, according to, used in, or ,versed in, science.—Also (*rare*) **scientif'ical**.—*adv.* **scientif'ically**.—*ns.* **sci'entism**, the methods or mental attitudes of men of science: a belief that the methods used in studying natural sciences should be employed also in investigating all aspects of human behaviour and condition, e.g. in philosophy and social sciences: scientific or pseudo-scientific language; **sci'entist**, a man of science, esp. natural science.—*adj.* **scientis'tic**.—*n.* **Scientol'ogy**, a cult claimed by its promoters to bring about improved conditions of mental and physical life for any individual who follows a course of study laid down by them.—**science fiction**, fiction dealing with life on the earth in future, with space travel, and with life on other planets, or the like.—**the (noble) science**, the art of boxing. [L. *scientia*—*sciēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *scīre*, to know.]

scilicet, *sī'li-set*, *skē'li-ket*, *adv.* to wit, namely. [L. *scīlicet*—*scīre licet*, it is permitted to know.]

Scilla, *sil'ə*, *n.* the squill genus of the lily family, including some bright blue spring flowers. [L.,—Gr. *skilla*, the officinal squill.]

Scillonian, *si-lō'ni-ən*, *adj.* of, belonging to, concerning, the *Scilly* Isles, off the south-west coast of Britain.—*n.* an inhabitant of these islands.

scimitar, *sim'i-tər*, *n.* a short, single-edged, curved sword, broadest at the point end, used by the Turks and Persians. [Poss. through Fr. *cimeterre* or It. *scimitarra*—Pers. *shamshīr*; but doubtful.]

scincoid, *singk'oid*, *adj.* like a skink. [Gr. *skinkos*, a skink, *eidos*, form.]

scintilla, *sin-til'ə*, *n.* a spark.—*adj.* **scin'tillant** sparkling.—*v.i.* **scin'tillate**, to sparkle: to talk wittily.—*v.t.* to emit in sparks: to sparkle with.—*ns.* scintillā'tion, a flash of light produced in a phosphor by an ionising particle, e.g. an alpha particle, or a photon; scin'tillātor, an instrument for detecting radioactivity; scintillo'meter, an instrument for detecting and measuring radioactivity; scintill'oscope, an instrument which shows scintillations on a screen.—scintillation counter, a scintillometer. [L., a spark.]

scio-. For various words see skio-.

sciolism, *si'ə-lizm*, *n.* superficial pretensions to knowledge.—*n.* sci'olist, a pretender to science. —*adjs.* sciolis'tic; sci'olous. [L. *sciolus*, dim. of *scius*, knowing—*scire*, to know.]

sciolto, *shol'tō*, (*mus.*) *adj.* and *adv.* free. [It.]

scion, *si'ən*, *n.* a detached piece of a plant capable of propagating, esp. by grafting: a young member of a family: a descendant, offshoot. [O.Fr. *sion*, *cion*; origin obscure.]

sciosophy, *si-os'ō-fi*, *n.* a system of what claims to be knowledge but is without basis in ascertained scientific fact, as astrology. [Gr. *skiā*, a shadow, *sophiā*, wisdom.]

scire facias, *si'ri fā'shi-as*, *skē're fa'ki-äs*, *n.* a writ requiring a person to appear and show cause why a record should not be enforced or annulled. [L. *scire faciās*, make him to know.]

scirocco. See sirocco.

Scirpus, *sûr'pəs*, *n.* the club-rush genus of the sedge family. [L., a rush.]

scirrhus, *skir'əs*, *sir'əs*, (*med.*) *n.* a hard swelling: a hard cancer.—*adj.* scirr'hous. [Latinised from Gr. *skirros*, *skīros*, a tumour.]

scissel, *sis'l*, *n.* metal clippings: scrap left when blanks have been cut out.—Also sciss'il. [O.Fr. *cisaille*—*ciseler*—*cisel*, a chisel; for the spelling cf. scissors.]

scissile, *sis'il*, *adj.* capable of being cut: readily splitting.—*ns.* scission (*sish'ən*, *sizh'ən*), cutting: division: splitting: schism; scissiparity (*sis-i-par'i-ti*; L. *parĕre*, to bring forth), reproduction by fission; scissure (*sish'ər*), a cleft: a fissure: a rupture: a division: cutting. [L. *scissilis*, *scissiō*, *-ōnis*, *scissūra*—*scindĕre*, *scissum*, to cut, to split, cleave.]

scissors, *siz'ərz*, *n.pl.* (rarely treated as *sing.*) a cutting instrument with two blades pivoted to close together and overlap—usu. smaller than shears: a position or movement like that of scissors: movement of the legs suggesting opening and closing of scissors (*gymnastics*): locking the legs round body or head of an opponent (*wrestling*): a style of high jump in which the leg nearest the bar leads throughout.—*v.t.* sciss'or, to cut with scissors.—*n.* sciss'orer, a scissors-and-paste compiler.—*adv.* sciss'orwise. —sciss'or-bill, a skimmer; sciss'or-blade; sciss'or-case; sciss'or-cut; sciss'or-leg, the deformity of crossed legs; sciss'ors-and-paste', literary or journalistic matter collected from various sources with little or no original writing.—Also *adj.*—sciss'or-tail, an American fly-catcher; sciss'or-tooth, a carnassial tooth. [O.Fr. *cisoires*—L.L. *cisōrium*, a cutting instrument—*caedĕre*, *caesum*, to cut; the spelling *sc-* is due to erroneous association with *scindĕre*, *scissum*; cf. foregoing.]

Scitamineae, *sit-ə-min'i-ē*, *n.pl.* an order of monocotyledons including the banana, ginger, Indian shot, and arrowroot families.—*adj.* scitamin'eous.—Also Musales. [App.—L. *sçitāmenta*, delicacies.]

Sciurus, *sī-ū'rəs*, *n.* the squirrel genus, giving name to the fam. Sciu'ridae.—*adjs.* sciurine (*sī-ūr'īn*, or *sī'*); sciuroid (*-ū'*).—*n.* Sciurop'terus (Gr. *pteron* wing), a genus of flying squirrels. [L. *sciūrus*—Gr. *skiouros*—*skiā*, shadow, *ourā*, tail.]

sclaff, *sklaf*, *skläf*, *n.* a light slap or its sound (*Scot.*): a stroke in which the sole of the club scrapes the ground before striking the ball (*golf*). —*v.t.* and *v.i.* to strike or play with a sclaff. [Imit.]

sclate, *sklāt*, a Scots form of slate.—sclate'-stane', a piece of slate (such as money got from the Devil turned into).

sclaunder, sclave, Sclave, Sclavonian, etc., *sklön'dər*, etc., obs. forms of slander, slave, Slav, Slavonian, etc.

sclera, *sklēr'ə*, *n.* the sclerotic.—*adj.* sclē'ral.—*ns.* sclere (*sklēr*), a skeletal element: a sponge spicule; sclereid, -eide (*sklēr'i-id*; *bot.*), a thick-walled cell; sclerema (*sklər-ē'mə*), hardening of (esp. subcutaneous) tissues; sclerenchyma (*sklər-eng'ki-mə*; Gr. *enchyma*, in-filling), plant tissue with thick, lignified cell-walls: hard skeletal tissue, as in corals.—*adj.* sclerenchymatous (*skler-eng-kim'ə-təs*).—*ns.* scleri'asis, hardening of tissue: a hard tumour: an induration; sclē'rite, a hard skeletal plate or spicule; scleritis (*sklər-ī'tis*), sclerotitis.—*adj.* sclerocaulous (*sklēr-ō-kö'ləs*).—*ns.* sclē'rocauly (Gr. *kaulos*, stem), possession of a hard, dry stem; scleroderm (*skler'*, *sklēr'*), a hard integument.—*adj.* scleroder'matous.—*n.* scleroder'm(i)a, hardness and rigidity of skin by substitution of fibrous tissue for subcutaneous fat.—*adjs.* scleroder'mic, scleroder'mous, hard-skinned: pertaining to a scleroderm or to sclerodermia. —*ns.* scleroder'mite, the integument of a segment in arthropods; scleroma (*sklər-ō'mə*), hardening: morbid hardening: formation of nodules in the nose, etc.; sclerom'eter, an instrument for measuring the hardness of minerals; sclerophyll (*skler'ō-fil*), a hard, stiff leaf.—*adj.* sclerophyll'ous.—*ns.* scleroph'ylly, possession of sclerophylls; scleropro'tein, insoluble protein forming the skeletal parts of tissues.—*v.t.* sclerose (*sklər-ōs'*), to harden: to affect with sclerosis.—*v.i.* to become sclerosed.—*n.* sclerosis (*sklər-ō'sis*), hardening: morbid hardening, as of arteries (*med.*): hardening of tissue by thickening or lignification (*bot.*).—*adj.* sclerō'tal, sclerotic.—*n.* a bony plate in the sclerotic of some animals.—*adj.* sclerŏt'ic, hard, firm, applied esp. to the outer membrane of the eye-ball: of sclerosis: sclerosed.—*n.* the outermost membrane of the eye-ball.—*ns.* scleroti'tis (*skler-*, *sklēr-*), inflammation of the sclerotic; sclerotium (*sklər-ō'shi-əm*), a hard, tuber-like body, the resting stage of many fungi:—*pl.* sclero'tia.—*adj.* sclē'rous, hard or indurated: ossified or bony.—disseminated (or multiple) sclerosis (see disseminate). [Gr. *sklēros*, hard.]

sclim, sklim, *sklim*, a Scots form of climb.

scoff, *skof*, *n.* mockery: a jibe, jeer: an object of derision.—*v.i.* to jeer (with *at*).—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to jeer at.—*n.* scoff'er.—*n.* and *adj.* scoff'ing.—*adv.* scoff'ingly. [Cf. obs. Dan. *skof*, jest, mockery, O.Fris. *schof*.]

scoff, skoff, *skof*, (*dial.* and *slang*) *v.t.* to devour: to plunder.—*v.i.* to feed quickly or greedily.—*n.* food: a meal. [App. scaff, reinforced from S. Africa by Du. *schoft*, a meal.]

scog. See skug (1).

Scoggin, Scogan, *skog'ən*, *n.* a supposed fool of Edward IV, on whom the contents of a 16th-century jest-book were fathered: hence a buffoon.

scoinson, *skoin'sən*. Same as scuncheon.

scold, *skōld*, *n.* a rude clamorous woman or other: a scolding.—*v.i.* to brawl: to vituperate: to find fault vehemently or at some length.—*v.t.* to chide: to rebuke.—*n.* scold'er.—*n.* and *adj.* scold'ing. [App. O.N. *skāld*, poet (through an intermediate sense, lampooner).]

scolex, *skō'leks*, *n.* a tapeworm head:—*pl.* scoleces (*skō-lē'sēz*; erroneously scō'lices).—*adjs.* scō'lecid (*-lə-sid*), scōleciform (*-les'i-förm*), like a scolex.—*n.pl.* Scōleciform'ia, the lugworm order.—*n.* scō'lecite (*-sīt*), a lime zeolite that curls before the blowpipe.—*adj.* scōlecoid

(*-lē'koid*), like a scolex. [Gr. *skolēx*, *-ēkos*, a worm.]

scoliosis, *skol-i-ō'sis*, *n.* lateral spinal curvature.—*adj.* **scoliotic** (*-ot'ik*). [Gr. *skoliōsis*, obliquity.]

scollop. Same as scallop.

Scolopax, *skol'ə-paks*, *n.* the woodcock genus, giving name to the fam. **Scolopacidae** (*-pas'i-dē*).—*adj.* **scolopaceous** (*-pā'shəs*). [Gr. *scolopax*, *-ākos*, a woodcock.]

Scolopendra, *skol-ə-pen'drə*, *n.* a genus of centipedes, some a foot long: (without *cap.*; *Spens.*) a fabulous fish that voided the hook.—*adjs.* **scolopen'driform**, **scolopen'drine**.—*n.* **Scolopen'drium**, the hart's-tongue fern genus (from the appearance of the sori). [Gr. *skolopendra*, *skolopendrion*.]

Scolytus, *skol'i-təs*, *n.* typical genus of Scolytidae (*-it'i-dē*), a family of bark-beetles.—*adj.* **scol'ytoid**. [Gr. *skolyptein*, to strip.]

Scomber, *skom'bər*, *n.* the mackerel genus, giving name to the fam. **Scom'bridae** (*-bri-dē*).—*n.* **Scom'bresox** (L. *esox*, pike), the skipper genus, giving name to the **Scombresocidae** (*-sos'i-dē*).—*adj.* **scom'broid**, of or like the mackerel family. [L. *scomber*—Gr. *skombros*, a mackerel.]

scomfish, *skum'fish*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to stifle: to disgust. [From *discomfish*, a by-form of discomfit, from the stem appearing in the Fr. pr.p.]

sconce, *skons*, *n.* a small fort or earthwork: a shelter: a chimney-seat: a slab of floating ice.—*v.t.* to entrench: to screen.—**build a sconce**, to run up a debt (e.g. in a tavern) and have to keep away. [Du. *schans*.]

sconce, *skons*, *n.* the head: the crown of the head: brains, wits. [Origin obscure.]

sconce, *skons*, (*Oxford*) *n.* a fine (paid in ale or otherwise): a two-handled mug used for the purpose (holding about a quart): a forfeit.—*v.t.* to fine. [Origin obscure.]

sconce, *skons*, *n.* a candlestick or lantern with a handle: a bracket candlestick: a street wall-lamp. [O.Fr. *esconse*—L.L. *absconsa*, a dark lantern—*abscondĕre*, to hide.]

sconcheon. Same as scuncheon.

scone, *skon*, in the South of England often pronounced *skōn*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a flattish, usually round or quadrant-shaped plain cake of dough without much butter, with or without currants, baked on a girdle or in an oven. [Perh. from Du. *schoon* (*brot*), fine (bread).]

scontion. Same as scuncheon.

scoog. See skug (1).

scoop, *skōōp*, *n.* a bailing-vessel: a concave shovel or lipped vessel for skimming or shovelling up loose material: an instrument for gouging out apple-cores, samples of cheese, etc.: anything of like shape: an act of scooping: a sweeping stroke: a scooped-out place: anything got by or as by scooping, a haul: the forestalling of other newspapers in obtaining a piece of news: an item of news so secured.—*v.t.* to bail out: to lift, obtain, remove, hollow, or make with, or as if with, a scoop: to secure in advance of or to the exclusion of others.—*adjs.* **scooped**.—*ns.* **scoop'er**, one who scoops: an engraver's tool: the avocet; **scoop'ful**:—*pl.* **scoop'fuls**; **scoop'ing**.—*adj.* **scooped'-out**.—**scoop'-net**, a long-handled dipping net: a net for scooping along the bottom.—**scoop the pool** (see pool (2)). [Prob. partly M.L.G. or M.Du. *schōpe*, bailing-vessel, partly M.Du. *schoppe*, shovel.]

scoot, *skōōt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Scot.*) to squirt.—*v.i.* to slip suddenly (*Scot.*): to make off with celerity (*coll.*).—*n.* a squirt (*Scot.*): an act of scooting.—*n.* **scoot'er**, one who scoots: a child's toy, a wheeled footboard with steering handle, propelled by kicking the ground: a development thereof driven by a motor (also *motor-scooter*, *auto-scooter*): a boat for sailing on ice and water: a swift motor-boat: a simple form of plough (*U.S.*). [Prob. from O.N., akin to shoot.]

scoot, *skōōt*, (*Scot.*) *n.* an insignificant person.

scopa, *skō'pə*, *n.* a bee's pollen-brush:—*pl.* **sco'pae** (*-pē*).—*adj.* **scō'pate**, tufted.—*n.* **scopula** (*skop'ū-lə*), a little tuft of hairs. [L. *scōpae*, twigs, a broom.]

scope, *skōp*, *n.* point aimed at: aim: range: field or opportunity of activity: room for action: spaciousness: length of cable at which a vessel rides at liberty. [It. *scopo*—Gr. *skopos*, watcher, point watched, (*fig.*) aim—*skopeein*, to view.]

scope, *skōp*, *n.* short for microscope, telescope, horoscope, etc.

Scopelus, *skop'ə-ləs*, *n.* a genus of deep-water fishes with luminous spots, giving name to the fam. **Scopelidae** (*-el'i-dē*). [Gr. *skopelos*, a rock, thought by Cuvier to mean a kind of fish.]

scopolamine, *sko-pol'ə-mēn*, *n.* an alkaloid got from the genus Scopolia and other plants of the Solanaceae (see hyoscine). [Named after *Scopoli* (1723-88), Italian naturalist; amine.]

scopophilia, *skop-ō-fil'i-ə*, *n.* act of obtaining sexual pleasure from things seen, as e.g. naked bodies.—*n.* **scopophil'iac**.—*adj.* **scopophilic**. [Gr. *skopos*, watcher (*skopeein*, to view), *philia*, loving.]

Scops, *skops*, *n.* a genus of owls. [Gr. *skōps*.]

scoptophilia, etc. Same as scopophilia, etc.

scorbutic, **-al**, *skör-bū'tik*, *adjs.* of, like, of the nature of, or affected with, scurvy. [L.L. *scorbūticus*, poss. from M.L.G. *schorbuk*.]

scorch, *skörch*, *v.t.* to burn slightly or superficially: to parch: to dry up, wither, or affect painfully or injuriously by heat or as if by heat: to wither with scorn, censure, etc.—*v.i.* to be burned on the surface: to be dried up: to cycle or drive furiously.—*n.* an act of scorching: an injury by scorching.—*adj.* **scorched**.—*n.* **scorch'er**, one who, that which, scorches: a day of scorching heat: anything stinging.—*n.*, *adj.*, and *adv.* **scorch'ing**.—*adv.* **scorch'ingly**.—*n.* **scorch'ingness**.—**scorched earth**, country devastated before evacuation so as to be useless to an advancing enemy. [Perh. M.E. *skorken*; cf. O.N. *skorpna*, to shrivel; poss. affected by O.Fr. *escorcher*, to flay.]

scorch, *skörch*, (*Shak.*; *Scott*) *v.t.* to slash (in *Macbeth* Theobald conjecturally read *scotch'd* for *scorch'd*). [Perh. score, influenced by scratch.]

scordato, *skör-dä'tō*, (*mus.*) *adj.* put out of tune.—*n.* **scordatura** (*-tōō'rə*), a temporary departure from normal tuning. [It.]

score, *skōr*, *skör*, *n.* a notch, gash, or scratch: an incised line: a boldly drawn line, as one marking a deletion: a line marking a boundary, starting-place, or defined position: an arrangement of music on a number of staves (perh. orig. with the bar divisions running continuously through all): a composition so distributed: a notch in a tally: an account of charges incurred (as in a tavern) by tallies or (later) chalk marks or the like: a debt incurred: a reckoning, account, ground: total number, tale (*Spens.*): the total or record of points made in a game: an addition made thereto: a set of twenty (sometimes verging upon numeral *adj.*): applied also to an indefinitely large number: twenty or twenty-one pounds: twenty paces (*Shak.*): a fixed number (20 to 26) of tubs of coal.—*v.t.* to mark with or by scores: to record in or with a score: to make a score through as a mark of deletion (with *out*): to write in score: to distribute among the instruments of the orchestra: to make as a score: to add to a score: to achieve: to enumerate: to record: to rebuke (*U.S.*).—*v.i.* to keep or run up a score (*obs.*): to make a point: to achieve a success.—*ns.* **scor'er**, one who, or that which, scores: one who keeps the marks in a game; scor'ing.—score'-board, scor'ing-board, a board on which the score is exhibited, as at cricket; scor'ing-card, a card for recording the score in a game.—go off at score, to make a spirited start; know the score, to know the hard facts of the situation; pay off, settle, old scores, to repay old grudges; run up a score, to run up a debt; score off, achieve a success against, get the better of. [Late O.E. *scoru*—O.N. *skor*, *skora*; cf. O.E. *sceran* (pa.p. *scoren*), to shear.]

scoria, *skō'*, *skö'ri-ə*, *n.* dross or slag from metal-smelting: a piece of lava with steam-holes:—*pl.* scō'riae (*-ē*).—*adjs.* scō'riac, scōriaceous (*-ri-ā'-shəs*).—*n.* scōrificā'tion, reduction to scoria: assaying by fusing with lead and borax; scō'rifier, a dish used in assaying.— *v.t.* scō'rify, to reduce to scoria.—*adj.* scō'rious. [L.,—Gr. *skōriā*—*skōr*, dung.]

scorn, *skörn*, *n.* hot or extreme contempt, usu. less self-conscious than disdain: an expression of contempt: the object of contempt.—*v.t.* to feel or express scorn for: to refuse with scorn: to make a mock of (*obs.*).—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to scoff.—*n.* scorn'er.—*adj.* scorn'ful.—*adv.* scorn'fully.—*ns.* scorn'fulness; scorn'ing.—think scorn of, to disdain or think beneath one. [O.Fr. *escarn*, mockery; of Gmc. origin; cf. O.H.G. *skern*, mockery.]

scorodite, *skor'ō-dīt*, *n.* hydrous ferric arsenate. [Gr. *skorodon*, garlic, from the smell under the blowpipe.]

Scorpaena, *skör-pē'nə*, *n.* a genus of large-headed, spiny fishes giving name to the fam. Scorpae'nidae, the scorpion-fishes or sea-scorpions. [Gr. *skorpaina*, a kind of fish.]

scorper, *skör'pər*, *n.* a gouging chisel. [For scauper.]

scorpioid, *skör'pi-oid*, *adj.* like a scorpion, or a scorpion's curled tail.—scorpioid cyme, a uniparous cymose inflorescence in which the plane of each daughter axis is at right angles, to right and left alternately, with its parent axis, that of the whole coiled in bud—a cincinnus or cicinnus. [Gr. *skorpios*, scorpion, *eidos*, form.]

scorpion, *skör'pi-ən*, *n.* any member of the Scorpionid'ea, or Scorpionida (*-on'i-də*), an order of Arachnida with head and thorax united, pincers, four pairs of legs, and a segmented abdomen including a tail with a sting: a form of scourge (*B*): an old engine for hurling missiles: any person of virulent hatred or animosity: a rock-scorpion (*mil. slang*; see rock): (*cap.*) the constellation or the sign Scorpio (*astron.*).—*n.* Scor'pio (*-ō*), a genus of scorpions: a constellation and a sign of the zodiac.—*adj.* scorpion'ic.—scor'pion-fish, any of the Scorpaenidae; scor'pion-fly, an insect of the Mecoptera (from the male's upturned abdomen); scor'pion-grass, forget-me-not; scorp'ion-spider, a whip-scorpion. [L. *scorpiō*, *-ōnis*—Gr. *skorpios*.]

scorse, *skōrs*, *skörs*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to chase. [It. *scorsa*, a run—*scorrere*—L. *excurrĕre*.]

scorse, *skōrs*, *skörs*, (*Spens.*) *n.* exchange.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to exchange.—*n.* (*obs.*) one who barters. [Poss. from *horse-scorser* for horse-courser.]

scorzonera, *skör-zō-nē'rə*, *n.* a plant like dandelion, with edible root —*black salsify*. [It.]

scot, *skot*, *n.* a payment, esp. a customary tax: a share of a reckoning (also shot).—*adj.* scot'-free', free from scot: untaxed: entirely free from expense, injury, etc.—scot and lot, an old legal phrase embracing all parochial assessments for the poor, the church, lighting, cleansing, and watching. [O.E. *scot*, *sceot*; but prob. partly from O.N. *skot*, and O.Fr. *esco*; see shot, escot.]

Scot, *skot*, *n.* one of a Gaelic-speaking people of Ireland, afterwards also in Argyllshire (*hist.*): (now) a Scotsman or Scotswoman of any race or language.—*n.* Scotland (*skot'lənd*), Ireland (*hist.*): now, the country forming the northern member of the United Kingdom.—*adv.* Scot(t)ice (*skot'i-sē*), in Scots.—*v.t.* Scott'icise, -ize, to render Scottish or into Scots.—*n.* Scott'icism (*obs.* Scot'icism), a Scottish idiom: Scottish feeling.—*v.t.* Scot(t)ify, to make Scottish:—*pr.p.* Scot(t)'ifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* Scot(t)'ified.—*n.* Scot(t)ificā'tion.—*adj.* Scottish (*obs.* Scotish: *skot'ish*; O.E. *Scottisc*, earlier *Scyttisc*), of Scotland, its people, or its English dialect.—*n.* Scots (see separate entry): (as *pl.*, *rare*) the Scots.—*v.t.* to translate into Scots.—*ns.* Scott'ishman; Scott'ishness; Scott'y, a nickname for a Scotsman: a Scotch terrier (*coll.*)—Scotland Yard, earliest or (New Scotland Yard) two more recent headquarters (1890 and 1967) of the Metropolitan Police (said to be from a palace of the kings of Scotland on the orig. site): hence the London Criminal Investigation Department.—Irish Scot (*obs.*), a Highlander. [O.E. *Scottas* (pl.)—L.L. *Scottus*; see also Scotch, Scotia, Scots.]

Scotch, *skoch*, *adj.* a form of Scottish or Scots, in common use even among Scottish dialect speakers, though disliked or resented by many Scotsmen: applied esp. to products or supposed products of Scotland: having the character popularly attributed to a Scotsman—an excessive leaning towards defence of oneself and one's property.—*n.* Scotch whisky, or a glass of it: the Scottish (Northern English) dialect: (as *pl.*) the Scots.—*ns.* Scotch'ness; Scotch'y, a nickname for a Scotsman.—*adj.* having Scottish characteristics.—Scotch attorney, (*W. Indies*) a climber (Clusia) that strangles trees; Scotch barley, pot or hulled barley; Scotch bluebell, the harebell; Scotch bonnet, a round flat blue woollen cap with a tuft on the top: the fairy-ring mushroom; Scotch broth, broth made with pot-barley and plenty of various vegetables chopped small; Scotch cart (*S. Afr.*; *arch.*), a strong, springless, two-wheeled uncovered farm cart with one shaft; Scotch catch or snap, a short accented note followed by a longer—not peculiar to Scottish music; Scotch collops, minced beef (sometimes called scotched collops); Scotch cuddy (cuddy = donkey), a Scotch draper; Scotch curlies, a variety of kale; Scotch draper, an itinerant dealer differing from a pedlar in not carrying his goods about with him: a credit itinerant draper (also Scotch cuddy); Scotch egg, a hard-boiled egg (often cut in two) enclosed in sausage-meat; Scotch elm, the wych elm (*Ulmus montana*): sometimes the common English elm (*U. campestris*); Scotch fiddle, the itch (from the movements of the fingers it excited); Scotch fir, Scots pine; Scotch hand, a wooden bat for manipulating butter.—*adj.* and *n.pl.* (*U.S.*) Scotch-Irish, Irish of Scottish descent.—Scotch kale, a variety of kale; Scotch'man, a Scotsman: a florin (from a tradition of a Scotsman who benefited from its resemblance to a half-crown; *S. Afr.*; *obs.*); Scotch mist, a fine rain; Scotch pebble, an agate or similar stone; Scotch rose, the burnet rose (*Rosa spinosissima*); Scotch snap, a Scotch catch (see above); Scotch tape, a transparent tape, adhering to paper, etc., when pressure is applied; Scotch terrier, a rough-haired, prick-eared, strongly-built little dog; Scotch thistle, the cotton thistle, national emblem of Scotland (not native); Scotch verdict, not proven; Scotch'woman; Scotch woodcock, egg and anchovies on toast.—Scotch and English, prisoners' base (q.v.). [From Scottish.]

scotch, *skoch*, *v.t.* to gash: to score: (from Theobald's conjecture in *Macbeth*; see scorch, 2) to maim, cripple for the time without killing: to frustrate: to quash.—*n.* a gash (*Shak.*): a score on the ground (as for hop-scotch). [Origin unknown.]

scotch, *skoch*, *n.* a strut, wedge, block etc., to prevent turning or slipping, as of a wheel, gate, ladder.—*v.t.* to stop or block: to frustrate. [Perh. a form of scratch.]

scoter, *skō'tər*, *n.* a genus (Oedemia) of northern sea-ducks, usu. black or nearly.—Also **scoter duck**. [Origin obscure.]

scotia, *sko'ti-ə*, *-shi-ə*, *n.* a hollow moulding, esp. at the base of a column. [Gr. *skŏtiā*—*skotos*, darkness.]

Scotia, *skō'sh(y)a*, *n.* (*poet.*) Scotland.—*adjs.* **Sco'tian** (*rare*); **Scotic** (*skot'ik*), of the ancient Scots of Ireland; **Scot'ican** (*eccles.*), of Scotland. —For **Scotice**, **Scoticism**, **Scotish**, see **Scot**. [L.L. *Scōtia*, *Scōticus*.]

Scotism, *skō'tizm*, *n.* the metaphysical system of Johannes Duns *Scotus* (*c.* 1265-1308), a native of Maxton in Roxburghshire (not Duns, Berwickshire, Dunstane, Northumberland, or Down, north Ireland), the great assailant of the method of Aquinas in seeking in speculation instead of in practice the foundation of Christian theology—his theological descendants were the Franciscans, in opposition to the Dominicans, who followed Aquinas.—*n.* **Scō'tist**, a follower of Duns Scotus.—*adj.* **Scotist'ic.**

scoto-, *skot-ō-*, in composition, dark.—*ns.* **scotodinia** (*-din'i-ə*; Gr. *dinos*, whirling), dizziness with headache and impairment of vision; **scotoma** (*-ōm'ə*; Gr. *skotōma*, dizziness), a blind spot due to disease of the retina or optic nerve:—*pl.* **scoto'mata**.—*ns.* **scot'omy** (*obs.*); **scotōp'ia**, vision in a dim light.—*adj.* **scotop'ic** (*-op'*). [Gr. *skotos*, darkness.]

Scots, *skots*, *adj.* Scottish (almost always used of money, measures, law, and preferably of language).—*n.* the dialect of Lowland Scotland, Northern English.—**Scots Greys**, a famous regiment of dragoons, established in 1683, amalgamated with the 3rd Carabiniers in 1971; **Scots Guards**, a Scottish force which served the kings of France from 1418 to 1759, nominally to 1830: a well-known regiment of Guards in the British army, formerly Scots Fusilier Guards; **Scots'man**; **Scots pine**, the only native British pine, *Pinus sylvestris*; **Scots'woman**; see also **mile**, **pint**, **pound**. [Shortened form of Scots *Scottis*, Scottish.]

Scottish, etc. See **Scot**.

scoug. Same as **skug**.

scoundrel, *skown'drəl*, *n.* a low mean blackguard: a man without principle.—*ns.* **scoun'dreldom**, the world of scoundrels; **scoun'drelism**.—*adj.* **scoun'drelly**. [Origin unknown.]

scoup, **scowp**, *skowp*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to bound: to caper: to scamper. [Origin unknown.]

scour, *skowr*, *v.t.* to clean, polish, remove, or form by hard rubbing: to scrub: to cleanse: to free from grease, dirt, or gum: to flush or cleanse by a current: to purge, esp. drastically: to clear out: to rake with fire: to punish (*fig.*).—*v.i.* to scrub or polish: to be scoured: (of cattle) to have diarrhoea.—*n.* the action, place, or means of scouring: diarrhoea in cattle: a swig of liquor (*Scot.*).—*ns.* **scour'er**, one who scours: an instrument or container for scouring: a cathartic; **scour'ing**, scrubbing: vigorous cleansing: clearing: erosion: purging: (often in *pl.*) matter removed or accumulated by scouring: offscouring.—Also *adj.*—**scour'ing-rush** (*U.S.*), Dutch rush; **scour'ing-stick**, a rod for scouring a gun. [Prob. M.Du. or M.L.G. *schûren*—O.Fr. *escurer*—L. *ex cūrāre*, take care of.]

scour, *skowr*, *v.i.* to rush or scurry along: to range about, esp. in quest or pursuit: to make off.—*v.t.* to range over or traverse swiftly, vigorously, riotously, or in pursuit: to search thoroughly: to molest as a scourer.—*n.* **scour'er** (*obs.* **scowr'er**; *hist.*), a member of a roistering band that scoured the streets, maltreating watchmen and others. [Poss. O.N. *skūr*, storm, shower; cf. shower.]

scourer, *skowr'ər*, *n.* a scout. [Aphetic; see discoverer.]

scourer. See **scour** (1) and (2).

scourie. See **scaury**.

scourge, *skûrj*, *n.* a whip: an instrument of divine punishment: a cause of widespread affliction. —*v.t.* to whip severely: to afflict.—*n.* **scourg'er**. [A.Fr. *escorge*—L. *excoriāre*, to flay—*corium*, leather (perh. as made of a strip of leather, perh. as a flaying instrument).]

scourse. See **scorse** (2).

scouse, *skows*, (*coll.*) *n.* a native of Liverpool: the northern English dialect spoken in and around Liverpool. [Short for lobscouse.]

scout, *skowt*, *n.* watch, spying: one (or *obs.*, a party) sent out to bring in information: a spy: a member of the Scouts Association: a patrolman on the roads: one who watches or attends at a little distance: a fielder, as in cricket: a person (usually term of approbation; *slang*): a ship for reconnoitring: a small light aeroplane orig. intended for reconnaissance: a light armoured car for reconnaissance: a college servant at Oxford (perh. a different word; cf. Cambridge *gyp*, and Dublin *skip*).—*v.t.* to watch closely: to reconnoitre (often with *about* or *around*).—*v.i.* to act the scout.—*ns.* **scout'er**, an adult working with instructors, etc., in the Scouts; **scout'ing**.—**scout'craft**, the knowledge and skill proper to a scout; **scout'-law**, the code of rules of the (Boy) Scouts; **scout'-master**, the leader of a band of scouts: formerly, an adult in charge of a troop of Boy Scouts. [O.Fr. *escoute*—*escouter*—L. *auscultāre*, to listen.]

scout, *skowt*, *v.t.* to mock, flout: to dismiss or reject with disdain. [Cf. O.N. *skūta*, a taunt.]

scout. Same as **scoot** (2).

scouth, **scowth**, *skōōth*, *skowth*, (*Scot.*) *n.* free range: scope: plenty.

scouther, **scowder**, *skow'd(h)ər*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to scorch, singe: to overheat: to toast slightly: to blight.—*v.i.* to drizzle: to threaten to rain or snow.—*n.* a scorch or burn: a slight or flying shower.—*adj.* **scou'thering**, **scow'dering**, scorching, blighting.—*n.* a scorching, blighting: a sprinkle of snow—*adj.* **scou'thery**. [Conn. with scald.]

scow, *skow*, *n.* a flat-bottomed boat. [Du. *schouw*.]

scowl, *skowl*, *v.i.* to contract the brows in a look of baleful malevolence: to look gloomy and threatening.—*v.t.* (*Milt.*) to give forth with a scowl.—*n.* a scowling look.—*adj.* **scow'ling**.—*adv.* **scow'lingly**. [Cf. Dan. *skule*, to cast down the eyes, look sidelong.]

scowp, **scowther**. See **scoup**, **scouther**.

scowrie. See **scaury**.

scrab, *skrab*, *v.t.* to scratch.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **scrabb'le**, to scratch: to scrape: to scrawl.—*v.i.* to scramble.—*n.* a scrawl: (with *cap.*) a word-building game (*trademark*). [Du. *schrabben*, to scratch, freq. *schrabbelen*; cf. scrape.]

scrae, *skrā*, (*Scott*) *n.* Same as **scree**.

scrag, *skrag*, *n.* a sheep's or (*slang*) human neck: the bony part of the neck: a lean person or animal.—*v.t.* to hang: to throttle: to wring the neck of: to tackle by the neck.—*adj.* **scragg'ed** (or *skragd*), **scraggy**.—*n.* **scragg'edness**.—*adv.* **scragg'ily**.—*n.* **scragg'iness**.—*adj.* **scragg'y**, lean, skinny, and gaunt.—**scrag'-end'**, the scrag of a neck. [Prob. crag (2).]

scrag, *skrag*, *n.* a stump: a rough projection.—*adjs.* **scragged**, **scragg'ling**, **scragg'ly**, **scragg'y**, irregular, straggling.—*adv.* **scragg'ily**.—*n.* **scragg'iness**.—**scrag'-whale**, a whale with knobbed back. [Cf. scrog.]

scraich, **scraigh**, *skrāhh*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to screech: to make a scratchy sound.—*n.* a screech: a scratchy sound. [Cf. scraugh, skreigh.]

scram, *skram*, (*slang*) *v.i.* (usu. in the *imper.*) to be off. [Perh. scramble.]

scram, *skram*, (*S.W. England*) *adj.* puny: withered.—*v.t.* to benumb: to paralyse. [Cf. scrimp.]

scramble, *skram'bl*, *v.i.* to make one's way with disorderly struggling haste: to get along somehow: to clamber: to wriggle irregularly: to sprawl: to dash or struggle for what one can get before others.—*v.t.* to throw down to be scrambled for: to put, make, get together, scramblingly: to jumble up (a message) so that it can be read only after decoding: (of eggs) to beat up and heat to thickness with milk, butter, etc.: (of radiotelephone conversation) to make unintelligible by a device that alters frequencies.—*n.* act of scrambling: a disorderly performance: a dash or struggle for what can be had: a form of motor or motor-cycle trial.—*ns.* **scram'bler**, one who, or that which, scrambles, esp. a telephone device.—*adj.* **scram'bling**, confused and irregular.—*adv.* **scram'blingly**. [Cf. the dialect word *scramb*, to rake together with the hands.]

scran, *skran*, *n.* provisions: broken victuals.—**bad scran to you** (*Ir.*), bad fare to you. [Ety. dub.]

scranch, *skranch*, *skransh*, *v.t.* to crunch. [Prob. imit.; cf. Du. *schransen*, to eat heartily.]

scrannel, *skran'l*, *adj.* thin: meagre: squeaking: grating, scratchy (*Milt*).—*adj.* **scrann'y**, lean: meagre.

scrap, *skrap*, *n.* a small fragment: a piece of left-over food: a remnant: a punched-out picture, cutting, or the like, intended or suited for preservation in a scrap-book: residue after extraction of oil from blubber, fish, etc.: metal clippings or other waste: anything discarded as worn-out, out of date, or useless.—*adj.* consisting of scrap.—*v.t.* to consign to the scrap-heap: to discard:—*pr.p.* **scrapp'ing**; *pa.p.* and *pa.t.* **scrapped**.—*adv.* **scrapp'ily**.—*n.* **scrapp'iness**.—*adj.* **scrapp'y**, fragmentary: disconnected: made up of scraps.—**scrap'-book**, a blank book for pasting in scraps, cuttings, etc.; **scrap'-heap**, a place where old iron is collected: rubbish-heap; **scrap'-iron**, **scrap'-metal**, scraps of iron or other metal, of use only for remelting; **scrap'-man**, **scrap-merchant**, one who deals in scrap-metal.—**not a scrap**, not in the least; **throw on the scrap'-heap**, to reject as useless. [O.N. *skrap*, scraps; cf. scrape.]

scrap, *skrap*, (*slang*) *n.* a fight: scrimmage.—Also *v.i.*

scrape, *skrāp*, *v.t.* to press a sharp edge over: to move gratingly over: to smooth, clean, clear, reduce in thickness, abrade, remove, form, collect, bring, render, by such an action: to get together, collect by laborious effort (often *scrape together*, *scrape up*): to erase: contemptuously, to fiddle.—*v.i.* to graze: to scratch: to scratch the ground: to grate: to make a grating sound (as with the feet, in disapprobation): to draw back the foot in making obeisance: to fiddle: to save penuriously: to get with difficulty (with *through*, *along*, *home*, etc.).—*n.* an act, process, or spell of scraping: a shave: a stroke of the bow: a grating sound: a stroke (of a pen): a scraped place in the ground: an abrasion: a mass of earth scraped up, as by a rabbit: a backward movement of one foot accompanying a bow: a scraping or thin layer: thin-spread butter: a predicament that threatens disgrace or friction with authority.—*ns.* **scrap'er**, one who scrapes: a fiddler: a barber: a scraping instrument or machine, esp. for shoe-soles, hides, roads: an engraver's tool: a scratching bird; **scrap'ing**, the action of the verb: its sound: a piece scraped off.—**scrape'-good**, a miser; **scrape'-gut**, a fiddler; **scrape'-penny**, a miser; **scrap'erboard**, a clay-surface board on which drawings can be made by scraping tints off as well a applying them: such a drawing: this method.—**bow and scrape**, to be over-obsequious; **scrape acquaintance with**, to contrive somehow to get on terms of acquaintance; **scrape the bottom of the barrel**, utilise the very last of one's resources. [O.E. *scrapian* or O.N. *skrapa*.]

scrat, *skrat*, (*obs.* or *dial.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to scratch. [M.E. *scratte*; origin doubtful.]

scratch, *skrach*, *v.t.* to draw a sharp point over the surface of: to hurt, mark, render, seek to allay discomfort in, by so doing: to dig or scrape with the claws: to write hurriedly: to erase or delete (usu. with *out*): to strike along a rough surface: to withdraw from a competition.—*v.i.* to use the nails or claws: to scrape: to make a grating or screechy noise: to retire from a contest or engagement: to get (along or through) somehow.—*n.* an act, mark, or sound of scratching: a slight wound: a scrawl: the line up to which boxers are led—hence test, trial, as in 'to come up to (the) scratch': the starting-point for a competitor without handicap: one who starts from scratch: a fluke, esp. in billiards: a scratch-wig: (in *pl.*) a disease in horses with the appearance of scratches on the pastern.—*adj.* improvised: casual: hastily or casually got together: without handicap.—*n.* **scratch'er**.—*adv.* **scratch'ily**.—*n.* **scratch'iness**.—*n.* and *adj.* **scratch'ing**.—*adv.* **scratch'ingly**.—*adjs.* **scratch'less**; **scratch'y**, like scratches: uneven: ready or likely to scratch: grating or screechy: itchy.—**scratch'-back**, a back-scratcher: a toy that makes a sound of tearing cloth; **scratch'-brush**, a wire brush; **scratch'-coat**, a first coat of plaster; **scratch'-wig**, a wig that covers only part of the head; **scratch'-work**, sgraffito in plaster.—**come up to scratch** (*fig.*), to reach an expected standard: to fulfil an obligation; **start from scratch** (*fig.*), to start at the beginning: to embark on (a task, career etc.) without any advantages or without any preparatory work having been done. [Poss M.E. *cracchen*, to scratch, modified by scrat.]

Scratch, *skrach*, *n.* the Devil (see Old Scratch). [Cf. O.N. *skratte*, goblin, monster.]

scrattle, *skrat'l*, (*W. of England*) *v.i.* to keep scratching: to scuttle. [Freq. of scrat.]

scraugh, **scrauch**, *skröhh*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a raucous squawk.—*v.i.* to make a scraugh. [Imit.]

scraw, *skrö*, *n.* a thin sod. [Ir. *sgrath*.]

scrawl, *skröl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or write irregularly or hastily: to scribble.—*n.* irregular, hasty, or bad writing: a letter, etc., written thus: a small crab (*Lincolnshire*; *Tennyson*).—*n.* **scrawl'er**.—*n.* and *adj.* **scrawl'ing**.—*adv.* **scrawl'ingly**.—*adj.* **scrawl'y**. [Perh. conn. with crawl or sprawl.]

scrawm, *skröm*, (*dial.*) *v.t.* to scratch. [Prob. Du. *schrammen*, to graze.]

scrawny, *skröni*, (orig. *U.S.*). Same as **scranny** (see scrannel).

scray, **scraye**, *skrā*, *n.* the tern. [Cf. W. *ysgräell*.]

screak, *skrēk*, *v.t.* to screech: to creak.—*n.* a screech: a creak. [Cf. O.N. *skrækja*.]

scream, *skrēm*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to cry out in a loud shrill voice, as in fear or pain: to laugh shrilly and uncontrolledly: to shriek.—*v.i.* (*coll.*; of colours) to be acutely inharmonious.—*n.* a shrill, sudden cry, as in fear or pain: a shriek: a loud whistling sound: anything or anyone supposed to make one scream with laughter (*coll.*).—*n.* **scream'er**, one who screams: a large spur-winged S. American bird (Palamedea, *horned screamer*; Chauna, *crested screamer*) with loud harsh cry: a different S. American bird, the seriema (also called *crested screamer*): anything likely or intended to thrill with emotion, as a sensational headline (*slang*): an exclamation mark (*slang*).—*adj.* **scream'ing**.—*adv.* **scream'ingly**.—**screaming farce**, one highly ludicrous; **screaming**

meemies (U.S. nickname for German shells in World War I), hysterical fear or wild attack of nerves. [Late O.E. *scræmen*.]

scree, *skrē*, *n.* sloping mass of débris at the base of a cliff. [O.N. *skritha*, a landslip—*skrītha*, to slide.]

screech, *skrēch*, *v.i.* to give forth a harsh, shrill, and sudden cry or noise.—*v.t.* to utter in such tones.—*n.* a harsh, shrill, and sudden cry: a strident creak: a screeching or screaming bird (as barn-owl, swift, missel-thrush).—*n.* screech′er, one who screeches: the swift or other screeching bird.—*adj.* screech′y, shrill and harsh, like a screech.—screech -hawk, the nightjar; screech′-martin, the swift; screech′-owl, the barn-owl: a bringer of bad news; screech′-thrush, the missel-thrush: the fieldfare. [M.E. *scrichen*; cf. scritch.]

screed, *skrēd*, *n.* a shred: a strip: a border: a long effusion, spoken or written: a drinking bout (*obs.*): a band of plaster laid on the surface of a wall as a guide to the thickness of a coat of plaster to be applied subsequently (*building*): a layer of mortar finishing off the surface of a floor: a strip of wood or metal temporarily inserted in a road surface to form a guide for the template for forming the final surface of the road (*civil engineering*): a rent, a tear (*Scot.*).—*v.t.* to repeat glibly.—*v.i.* to rend. [O.E. *scrēade*, shred.]

screen, *skrēn*, *n.* a shield against danger, observation, wind, heat, light, or other outside influence: a piece of room furniture in the form of a folding framework or of a panel on a stand: a clothes-horse (*Scot.*): a protection against wind on a vehicle: a large scarf: a sheltering row of trees: a body of troops or formation of ships intended as a cover: a wall masking a building: a partial partition cutting off part of a room, a church choir, or side chapel: a coarse sifting apparatus: a net-ruled plate for half-tone photography: a mosaic of primary colours for colour photography: a white sheet or the like on which images may be projected: hence, the cinematograph: a white erection against which the batsman sees the bowler (*cricket*).—*v.t.* to shelter or conceal: to sift coarsely: to sort out by, or subject to, tests of ability, desirability, etc.: to protect from stray electrical interference: to prevent from causing outside electrical interference: to project or exhibit on a screen or on the screen: to make a motion-picture of.—*v.i.* to show up on, or be suitable for, the screen.—*ns.* screen′er; screen′ing.—*n.pl.* screen′ings, material eliminated by sifting.—screen′play, the written text for a film, with dialogue, stage-directions, and descriptions of characters and setting; screen printing (see silk-screen printing); screen test, one to determine whether an actor or actress is suitable for cinema work; screen′-wiper, a contrivance for wiping the windscreen of a car in rain; screen′-writer, a writer of screenplays. [App. related in some way to O.Fr. *escran* (Fr. *écran*), which may be—O.H.G. *skirm*, *skerm* (Ger. *schirm*).]

screeve, *skrēv*, (*slang*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to write, esp. begging letters: to draw on the pavement.—*n.* piece of writing: begging letter.—*ns.* screev′er; screev′ing. [Prob. It. *scrivere*—L. *scrībĕre*, to write.]

screich, screigh. See skreigh.

screw, *skrōō*, *n.* a cylinder with a helical groove or (the *thread*) ridge, used as a fastening driven into wood, etc. by rotation (a *male screw*; for *female screw*, see female), as a mechanical power, and otherwise: anything of similar form: a screw-propeller or ship driven by one: a thumb-screw: a corkscrew: a twisted cone of paper, or portion of a commodity contained in it: a turn of the screw: pressure (*fig.*): a twist: a spin imparted to a ball: a stingy fellow, an extortioner, a skinflint (*slang*): a prison officer (*slang*): a broken-winded horse: salary, wages (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to fasten, tighten, compress, force, adjust, extort by a screw, a screwing motion, or as if by a screw: to apply a screw to: to twist: to turn in the manner of a screw: to pucker: to summon up (courage, etc.; with *up*): to have sexual intercourse with (a woman; *vulg*): to practise extortion upon: to cheat (*slang*): to enter by means of a skeleton key (*slang*).—*v.i.* to admit of screwing: to wind: to worm.—*adj.* screwed (*slang*), tipsy.—*n.* screw′er.—*n.* and *adj.* screw′ing.—*adv.* screw′-wise.—*adj.* screwy, exacting: close: worthless: tipsy: eccentric, slightly mad: fishy, not quite normal or honest.—screw′ball (*U.S.*) a ball in baseball that breaks contrary to its swerve: a crazy person, an eccentric.—Also *adj.*—screw′-bolt, a bolt with a screw-thread.—*adj.* screw′-down, closed by screwing.—screw′driver, an instrument for turning and driving screws; screw′-nail, a nail made in the form of a screw; screw′-pile, a pile ending in a screw; screw′-pine, a plant of the genus Pandanus or its family—from the screw-like arrangement of the leaves; screw′-plate, a plate of steel with holes for cutting screw-threads; screw′-press, a press worked by a screw; screw′-propell′er, a propeller with helical blades; screw′-steam′er, a steamer driven by screw; screw′-thread, the ridge of a screw; screw′top, a bottle with a stopper that screws in, esp. a beer-bottle of the kind with its contents; screw′-wrench, a tool for gripping screw-heads.—a screw loose, something defective (esp. mentally); put on, turn, the screw, to apply pressure progressively: to exact payment; put the screws on, to coerce. [Earlier *scrue*; app. O.Fr. *escroue*, of obscure origin; prob. conn. with L.G. *schrûve*, Ger. *schraube*.]

scribble, *skrib′l*, *v.t.* to scrawl: to write badly, carelessly, or worthlessly (in handwriting or substance).—*n.* careless writing: a scrawl.—*ns.* scribb′lement; scribb′ler, a petty author; scribb′ling.—*adv.* scribb′lingly.—*adj.* scribb′ly.—scribb′ling-book, -paper. [A freq. of scribe, or L.L. *scribillāre*—L. *scrībĕre*, to write.]

scribble, *skrib′l*, *v.t.* to card roughly.—*ns.* scribb′ler, a carding machine: one who tends it; scribb′ling. [Prob. from L.G.]

scribe, *skrīb*, *n.* an expounder and teacher of the Mosaic and traditional law (*B.*): a writer: a public or official writer: a clerk, amanuensis, secretary: a copyist: a penman: a pointed instrument to mark lines on wood, etc.—*v.t.* to mark, score: to fit by so marking: to incise: to write.—*v.i.* to play the scribe.—*adjs.* scrī′bable, capable of being written upon; scribā′cious, given to writing.—*n.* scribā′ciousness.—*adj.* scrī′bal.—*ns.* scrī′ber, a scribing tool; scrī′bing; scrī′bism. [L. *scrība*, a scribe, and *scrībĕre*, to write.]

scriech. See skreigh.

scriene (*Spens.*). See screen.

scrieve, *skrēv*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to glide swiftly along. [Prob. O.N. *skrefa*—*skref*, stride.]

scriggle, *skrig′l*, *v.i.* to writhe: to wriggle.—*n.* a wriggling.—*adj.* scrigg′ly. [Cf. struggle.]

scrike, *skrīk*, (*Spens.*) *v.i.* to shriek.—*n.* (*obs.*) a shriek. [Prob. Scand.]

scrim, *skrim*, *n.* open fabric used in upholstery, bookbinding, for curtains, etc. [Ety. obscure.]

scrimmage, *skrim′ij*, scrummage, *skrum′ij*, *n.* a tussle: a scrum.—*v.i.* to take part in a scrimmage.—*n.* scrimm′ager, scrumm′ager. [See skirmish.]

scrimp, *skrimp*, *adj.* scanty: stinted.—*adv.* (*obs.*) barely.—*v.t.* to stint: to keep short.—*v.i.* to be sparing or niggardly.—*adj.* scrimped, pinched.—*adv.* scrimp′ily.—*n.* scrimp′iness.—*adv.* scrimp′ly, sparingly: scarcely.—*n.* scrimp′ness.—*adj.*

scrimp'y, scanty. [Cf. Sw. and Dan. *skrumpen*, shrivelled, O.E. *scrimman*, to shrink.]

scrimshank. Same as skrimshank.

scrimshaw, *skrim'shö*, *n.* a sailor's spare-time handicraft, as engraving fanciful designs on shells, whales' teeth, etc.: anything so executed.—Also scrim'shander, scrim'shandy.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to work or decorate in this way.—*n.* scrim'shoner, one who does scrimshaw. [Origin obscure.]

scrimure, *skrīm'yər*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a fencer. [Fr. *escrimeur*.]

scrine, scryne, *skrīn*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a chest for records: a shrine. [O.Fr. *escrin*—L. *scrinium*, a chest; cf. shrine.]

scrip, *skrip*, *n.* a writing: a scrap of paper or of writing: (for *subscription*) a preliminary certificate, as for shares allotted: share certificates, or shares or stock collectively: paper money less than a dollar (*U.S. hist.*): a dollar bill, money (*U.S slang*).—scrip issue, a bonus issue. [script, subscription; partly perh. scrap.]

scrip, *skrip*, *n.* a small bag: a satchel: a pilgrim's pouch.—*n.* scripp'age (*Shak.*), contents of a scrip. [Cf. O.N. *skreppa*, a bag, and O.Fr. *escrep(p)e*.]

script, *skript*, *n.* a writing: an original document (*law*): a list of actors and their parts (*Shak.*): a text for broadcasting: handwriting, system or style of handwriting: scenario (*cinema*): handwriting in imitation of type: type in imitation of handwriting: (also 'script) short for *manuscript* or *typescript*: a set of characters used in writing a language (as *Cyrillic script*).—*v.t.* to write a script for, or make a script from, esp. for broadcasting or the theatre or cinema.—script'writer. [L. *scriptum*—*scribĕre*, to write.]

scriptorium, *skrip-tō'ri-əm*, *-tö'ri-əm*, *n.* a writing-room, esp. in a monastery:—*pl.* scripto'ria.—*adjs.* scripto'rial; scrip'tory (*-tər-i*), by, in, or relating to writing. [L. *scriptōrium*—*scribĕre*.]

scripture, *skrip'chər*, *n.* handwriting: something written: (in *sing.* or *pl.*) sacred writings of a religion, esp. (*cap.*) the Bible: a biblical text (*rare*).—Also *adj.*—*adj.* scrip'tural, of, in, warranted by Scripture: of writing.—*ns.* scrip'turalism, literal adherence to the Scriptures; scrip'turalist, a literalist in obedience to the letter of Scripture: a student of Scripture (*obs.*).—*adv.* scrip'turally.—*ns.* scrip'turism; scrip'turist, one versed in Scripture: one who bases his belief on the Bible and the Bible alone.—scrip'ture-read'er, one who read the Bible in cottages, barracks, etc., to those who could not read for themselves. [L. *scrīptūra*—*scrībĕre*, to write.]

scritch, *skrich*, *n.* a screech.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to screech.—scritch'-owl. [See screech.]

scrive, *skrīv*, *v.t.* to describe: to scribe.—scrive'-board, scrieve'-board, a shipbuilder's drawing-board.

scrivener, *skriv'nər*, (*obs.*) *n.* a scribe: a copyist: one who draws up contracts, etc.: one who lays out money at interest for others.—*ns.* scriv'enership; scriv'ening, writing.—scrivener's palsy, writer's cramp. [O.Fr. *escrivain* (Fr. *écrivain*)—L.L. *scribānus*—L. *scrība*, a scribe.]

scrobe, *skrōb*, *n.* a grove.—*adj.* scrobic'ulate (*skrob-*), pitted. [L. *scrobis*, a ditch.]

scroddled, *skrod'ld*, *adj.* (of pottery) made of clay scraps of different colours. [Cf. L.G. *schrodel*, scrap.]

scrofula, *skrof'ū-lə*, *n.* tuberculosis, esp of the lymphatic glands, called also king's evil.—*adj.* scrof'ulous. [L. *scrōfulae*—*scrōfa*, a sow (supposed to be liable to it).]

scrog, *skrog*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a stunted bush or small tree: a crab-apple, fruit or tree: a bushy place: scrubby wood: a broken branch: a branch (*her.*).—*adj.* scrogg'ie, scrogg'y, covered with scrogs: stunted.—scrog'-apple; scrog'-bush (-buss). [Origin obscure.]

scroll, *skrōl*, *n.* a roll of paper, parchment, etc.: a ribbon-like strip, partly coiled or curved, often bearing a motto: a writing in the form of a roll: a rough draft: a schedule: a spiral ornament or part: a flourish to a signature representing a seal (*U.S.*).—*v.t.* to set in a scroll: to draft.—*v.i.* to curl.—*adj.* scrolled, formed into a scroll: ornamented with scrolls.—*ns.* scroll'ery, scroll'work, ornament in scrolls.—*adv.* scroll'wise.—scroll'-saw, a saw for cutting scrolls. [Earlier scrowl(e), formed (perh. as dim.) from scrow.]

scrooge. See scrouge.

Scrooge, *skrōōj*, *n.* a miser. [From Ebenezer Scrooge in Dickens's *Christmas Carol*.]

scroop, *skrōōp*, *n.* a scraping noise.—*v.i.* to make a scroop. [Imit.]

Scrophularia, *skrof-ū-lā'ri-ə*, *n.* the figwort genus, giving name to the Scrophulariaceae (*-lar-i-ā'si-ē*), a family of sympetalous dicotyledons with zygomorphic flowers, including foxglove, mullein, speedwell, eyebright.—*adj.* scrophulariā'ceous. [L. *scrōfulae*, as reputedly cure for scrofula (*q.v.*)]

scrotum, *skrō'təm*, *n.* the bag that contains the testicles.—*adj.* scrō'tal. [L. *scrōtum*.]

scrouge, scrowdge, *skrowj*, scrooge, *skrōōj*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to squeeze: to crowd.—*n.* scroug'er (*U.S.*), a whopper: something large. [Cf. scruze.]

scrounge, *skrownj*, (orig. *mil. slang*) *v.t.* to purloin: to cadge.—*v.i.* to hunt around: to sponge.—*ns.* scroung'er; scroung'ing. [Origin doubtful.]

scrow, *skrō*, *n.* a scroll: a writing: a hide clipping. [A.Fr. *escrowe*; see escroll, escrow, scroll.]

scrowl, scrowle, *skrōl*, old spellings of scroll.

scrowdge. See scrouge.

scroyle, *skroil*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a wretch. [Origin doubtful.]

scrub, *skrub*, *v.t.* to rub hard: to wash by hard rubbing with a stiff brush: to purify (*gas-making*): to cancel (*slang*).—*v.i.* to use a scrubbing-brush: to drudge: to make a rapid to-and-fro movement as if with a scrubbing-brush:—*pr.p.* scrubb'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* scrubbed.—*n.* an act of scrubbing: a worn or short-bristled brush or broom: a drudge.—*ns.* scrubb'er, one who scrubs: apparatus for freeing gas from tar, ammonia, and sulphuretted hydrogen: an unattractive woman (*slang*); scrubb'ing.—scrubb'ing-board, a washing-board; scrubb'ing-brush, a brush with short stiff bristles for scrubbing floors, etc.—scrub round (*slang*), to cancel: to ignore. [Perh. obs. Du. *schrubben*, or a corresponding lost O.E. word.]

scrub, *skrub*, *n.* a stunted tree: stunted trees and shrubs collectively: brushwood: country covered with bushes or low trees, esp. the Australian evergreen xerophytic dwarf forest or bush of Eucalyptus, Acacia, etc.: an undersized or inferior animal, esp. one of indefinite breed: a player in a second or inferior team: a team of inferior players, or one with too few players: an insignificant or mean person: anything small or mean.—*adj.* mean: insignificant: undersized: (of a team) improvised, hastily got together for the occasion: (of a player) in a second or inferior team.—*adj.* scrubb'ed (*Shak.*), stunted.—*n.* scrubb'er (*Austr.*), an animal that has run wild.—*adj.* scrubb'y, stunted: covered with scrub: mean.—scrub'-bird, an Australian bird (Atrichornis) akin to the lyre-bird; scrub'-rider, one who looks for cattle that stray into the scrub; scrub'-turkey, a mound-bird; scrub'-ty'phus, a typhus-like disease transmitted by a mite. [A variant of shrub.]

scruff, *skruf*, *n.* the nape of the neck. [See scuft.]

scruff, *skruf*, *n.* scurf: an untidy, dirty person (*coll.*).—*n.* scruff'iness.—*adj.* scruff'y, scurvy: untidy, dirty (*coll.*). [scurf.]

scrum, *skrum*, *n.* a scrimmage: a closing-in of rival forwards round the ball on the ground, or in readiness for its being inserted (by the scrum-half) between the two compact pushing masses (*Rugby*).—*v.i.* to form a scrum.—scrum′-half (*Rugby*), a half-back whose duty it is to put the ball into the scrum and secure it as soon as it emerges therefrom. [Abbreviation of scrummage; see scrimmage, skirmish.]

scrump, skrump, skrimp, *skrump*, *skrimp*, (*dial.*) *v.t.* to shrivel up: to gather windfalls, hence to raid orchards.—*n.* anything shrivelled, small or undersized, esp. an apple: an undersized person.—*n.* scrump′y, cider made from small, sweet apples. [Origin obscure.]

scrumptious, *skrump′shəs*, (*slang*) *adj.* delightful: delicious.—Also scrumm′y.—*adv.* scrump′tiously. [Origin uncertain.]

scrunch, *skrunch*, *skrunsh*, variant of crunch.—*adj.* scrunch′y.

scrunt, *skrunt*, (*Scot.*) *n.* anything stunted (as an apple, a tree) or worn: a niggard.—*adj.* scrunt′y.

scruple, *skrōō′pl*, *n.* a small weight—in apothecaries' weight, 20 grains: a sexagesimal division, as a minute of time or arc (*obs.*): a very small quantity: a difficulty or consideration, usu. moral, obstructing action, esp. one turning on a fine point or one that is baseless: a doubt, disbelief, or difficulty: protest, demur: scrupulousness.—*v.i.* to hesitate from a scruple.—*v.t.* to cause to feel scruples (*obs.*): to question, doubt (*arch.*): to have scruples about (*arch.* when followed by noun, but current followed by infinitive).—*ns.* scru′pler; scrupulosity (*-pū-los′i-ti*).—*adj.* scru′pulous, directed by scruples: having scruples, doubts, or objections: conscientious: cautious: exact: captious.—*adv.* scru′pulously.—*n.* scru′pulousness.—make no scruple(s), make scruples, about (formerly to, at), to offer (no) moral objections to. [L. *scrūpulus*, dim. of *scrūpus*, a sharp stone, anxiety.]

scrutiny, *skrōō′ti-ni*, *n.* a vote by poll: close, careful, or minute investigation or examination: a searching look: official examination of votes: examination of the catechumens (*hist.*).—*adj.* scru′table, accessible to scrutiny.—*ns.* scrutā′tor, a close examiner: a scrutineer; scrutineer′, one who makes a scrutiny, esp. of votes.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* scru′tinise, -ize, to examine closely.—*n.* scru′tiniser, -z-.—*adj.* scru′tinising.—*adv.* scru′tinisingly.—*adj.* scru′tinous.—*adv.* scru′tinously.—scrutin-de-liste (*skrü-tē̃-də-lēst*; Fr.), a method of voting for the French Chamber of Deputies, in which the voter casts his ballot for any combination of the whole number of candidates for the department—opp. to scrutin d'arrondissement (*dar-ɔ̃-dēs-mã*), in which method he votes only for his local candidates. [L. *scrūtinium*, and *scrūtārī*, to search even to the rags—*scrūta*, rags, trash.]

scruto, *skrōō′tō*, *n.* a kind of stage trap-door. [Origin obscure.]

scrutoire, *skrōō-twär′*, *-tōr′*, *-tör′*, *n.* Same as escritoire.

scruze, *skrōōz*, (*Spens.*; now *dial.*) *v.t.* to squeeze. [Perh. screw combined with squeeze.]

scry, *skrī*, *v.t.* to descry (*arch.* and *dial.*).—*v.i.* to practise crystal-gazing:—*pr.p.* scry′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* scried, (*Spens.*) scryde.—*ns.* scry′er; scry′ing. [Aphetic for descry.]

scryne (*Spens.*). Same as scrine.

scuba, *skōō′bə*, *skū′*, *n.* a device used by skin-divers.—Also *adj.* [*s*elf-*c*ontained *u*nderwater *b*reathing *a*pparatus.]

scuchin, scuchion, Spenserian forms of scutcheon.

scud, *skud*, *v.i.* to sweep along easily and swiftly: to drive before the wind.—*v.t.* to traverse swiftly:—*pr.p.* scudd′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* scudd′ed.—*n.* act of scudding: driving cloud, shower or spray: a gust: a swift runner (*school slang*).—*n.* scudd′er.—*v.t.* scudd′le, to scuttle. [Perh. Du. or L.G.]

scud, *skud*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to slap, spank.—*n.* a slap: (in *pl.*) a spanking.

scuddaler, scudler. Same as skudler.

scudo, *skōō′dō*, *n.* an old Italian silver coin:—*pl.* scu′di (*-dē*). [It.,—L. *scūtum*, a shield.]

scuff, *skuf*, *n.* a form of scruff or scuft.

scuff, *skuf*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to shuffle: to brush, graze, touch lightly: to abrade: to make or become shabby by wear.—*v.t.* to cuff.—*n.* (*Scot.*) a glancing touch or blow or its sound.—*adv.* with a scuff.—*v.i.* scuff′le, to struggle confusedly: to shuffle.—*v.t.* to hoe, scarify: to shuffle.—*n.* a confused struggle: a thrust-hoe: an agricultural scuffler.—*n.* scuff′ler, one who scuffles: an implement for scarifying the soil.—*adj.* scuff′y (*Scot.*), shabby: rubbed, abraded: with the sound of a light rubbing. [Cf. Sw. *skuffa*, to shove; Du. *schoffelen*; shove, shovel, shuffle.]

scuft, *skuft*, (*dial.*) *n.* the nape of the neck.—Also scuff, scruff. [Poss. O.N. *skopt*, *skoft*, the hair.]

scug. See skug (1).

scul, scull, sculle, *skul*, (*Shak.*, *Milt.*) *n. obs.* spellings of school (of fish).

sculdudd(e)ry, skulduddery, *skul-dud′(ə-)ri*, (*Scot.*, *facet.*) *n.* breach of chastity: bawdy talk or writing.—*adj.* bawdy.—*n.* skulduggery (*-dug′*), (perh. a different word) underhand malpractices. [Origin obscure.]

sculk, scull, obs. spellings of skulk, skull.

scull, *skul*, *n.* a short, light spoon-bladed oar for one hand: an oar used over the stern: a sculling-boat (*obs.*): a sculler (*obs.*): an act or spell of sculling.—*v.t.* to propel with sculls, or with one oar worked like a screw over the stern.—*v.i.* to use sculls.—*ns.* scull′er, one who sculls: a small boat pulled by one man with a pair of sculls; scull′ing.—scull′ing-boat. [Origin obscure.]

scull, skull, *skul*, *n.* a shallow basket for fish, etc. [Poss. O.N. *skjōla*, pail.]

scull(e). See scul.

scullery, *skul′ər-i*, *n.* a room for rough kitchen work, as cleaning of utensils.—scull′ery-maid. [O.Fr. *escuelerie*—L. *scutella*, a tray.]

scullion, *skul′yən*, *n.* a servant for drudgery.—*adj.* base. [Poss. O.Fr. *escouillon*, a dish-clout—L. *şcōpa*, a broom; or from Fr. *souillon*, scullion, influenced by scullery.]

sculp, *skulp*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to carve: to engrave: to sculpture. [L. *sculpĕre*; not a back-formation from sculptor, sculpture.]

sculpin, *skul′pin*, *n.* the dragonet: a marine Cottus or other large-headed, spiny, useless fish (*U.S.*): a good-for-nothing person or animal (*slang*). [Poss. scorpaena.]

sculpsit, *skulp′sit*, *skōōlp′sit*, *v.* (he) sculptured (this). [L.]

sculpt, *skulpt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to sculpture: to carve. [Fr. *sculpter*—L. *sculpĕre*, to carve; not, as commonly thought, a back-formation from sculptor, sculpture.]

sculptor, *skulp′tər*, *n.* an artist in carving: a statuary:—*fem.* sculp′tress.—*adj.* sculp′tural (*-chər-əl*).—*adv.* sculp′turally.—*n.* sculp′ture, the act of carving, esp. in stone: extended to clay-modelling or moulding for casting: work, or a piece of work, in this kind: engraving (*obs.*): shaping in relief: spines, ridges, etc., standing out from the surface (*biol.*).—*v.t.* to carve: to represent in sculpture: to shape in relief: to mark with sculpturings: to mould, or form, so as to have the appearance, or (*fig.*) other quality, of sculpture: to modify the form of (the earth's surface).—*adjs.* sculp′tured, carved: engraved: (of features) fine and regular: having elevations on the surface (*bot.*, *zool.*); sculpturesque′, statue-like.—*n.* sculp′turing. [L. *sculptor*, *-ōris*, *sculptūra*—*sculpĕre*, *sculptum*, to carve.]

scum, *skum*, *n.* foam or froth: matter coming to or floating on the surface: offscourings of the population (*fig.*).—*v.t.* to skim.—*v.i.* to form, throw up a scum:—*pr.p.* scumm′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* scummed.—*n.* scumm′er, a skimming instrument.—*n.pl.* scumm′ings, skimmings.—*adj.* scumm′y. [Cf. Dan. *skum*, Ger. *schaum*, foam.]

scumber, *skum′bər*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to defecate (of dog or fox).—*n.* dung.—Also skumm′er. [Prob. O.Fr. *descumbrer*, to disencumber.]

scumble, *skum′bl*, *v.t.* to soften the effect of by a very thin coat of opaque or semi-opaque colour, or by light rubbing.—*n.* colour so laid: the effect so produced.—*n.* scum′bling. [Freq. of scum.]

scumfish. Same as scomfish.

scuncheon, sconcheon, scontion, *skun′, skon′shən*, *n.* the inner part of a jamb. [O.Fr. *escoinson*.]

scunner, *skun′ər*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to take a loathing.—*v.t.* to excite a loathing in: to disgust, nauseate.—*n.* a loathing: an object, or a manifestation, of loathing. [Perh. M.E. *scurn*, to shrink; origin unknown.]

scup, *skup*, **scuppaug**, *skup′ög*, or *-ög′*, *ns.* the porgy. [Narraganset *mishcuppauog*.]

scupper, *skup′ər*, *n.* a hole to drain a ship’s deck. [Origin disputed.]

scupper, *skup′ər*, (*slang*) *v.t.* to slaughter: to do for: to ruin. [Perh. conn. with above.]

scuppernong, *skup′ər-nong*, *n.* a grape from the *Scuppernong* river, N. Carolina: wine from it.

scur, *skûr*. Same as skirr.

scurf, *skûrf*, *n.* small flakes or scales of dead skin, esp. on the scalp: a crust of branny scales: an incrustation.—*n.* scurf′iness.—*adj.* scurf′y. [O.E. *scurf, sceorf*.]

scurril(e), *skur′il*, (*arch.*) *adj.* like or worthy of a vulgar buffoon: indecently opprobrious or jocular.—*n.* scurril′ity.—*adj.* scurr′ilous, scurril.—*adv.* scurr′ilously.—*n.* scurr′ilousness. [L. *scurrīlis*—*scurra*, a buffoon.]

scurriour, scurrier, *skur′i-ər*, (*obs.*) *n.* a scout. [See discoverer.]

scurry, skurry, *skur′i*, *v.i.* to hurry briskly or flutteringly: to scuttle.—*n.* flurried haste: a flurry. [From hurry-skurry, reduplication of hurry; or back-formation of scurrier; or from scour.]

scurvy, *skûr′vi*, *adj.* scurfy: shabby: vile, contemptible.—*n.* a disease marked by bleeding and sponginess of the gums, due to lack of fresh vegetables and consequently of vitamin C.—*adv.* scur′vily, in a scurvy manner: meanly, basely.—*n.* scur′viness.—scur′vy-grass, a cruciferous plant (*Cochlearia officinalis*) used by sailors as an anti-scorbutic: ale medicated with it. [scurf; the application to the disease helped by similarity of sound; see scorbutic.]

scuse, ’scuse, *skūs*, *n.* and *skūz*, *v.t.* aphetic for excuse.

scut, *skut*, *n.* a short erect tail like a hare’s: a hare. [Origin obscure.]

scutage, *skū′tij*, *n.* a tax on a knight’s fee, esp. one in lieu of personal service. [L.L. *scūtāgium*—L. *scūtum*, shield.]

scutch, *skuch*, *v.t.* to dress (e.g. flax) by beating: to switch.—*n.* a swingle: a bricklayer’s cutting tool.—*ns.* scutch′er, a person, tool, or part of a machine that scutches: the striking part of a threshing-mill; scutch′ing. [Prob. O.Fr. *escousser*, to shake off.]

scutcheon, *skuch′ən*, *n.* an aphetic form of escutcheon.

scute, *skūt*, *n.* a scutum: an écu: a dermal plate.—*adjs.* scūt′al; scūt′ate, protected by scutes: buckler-shaped; scūt′iform.—*ns.* scūt′iger (*jocular*), a squire; scūt′um, the oblong shield of Roman heavy-armed infantry (*hist.*): a scute: the second tergal plate of a segment of an insect’s thorax:—*pl.* scūt′a. [L. *scūtum*, a shield.]

scutellum, *skūt-el′əm*, *n.* a scale of a bird’s foot: the third tergal plate of a segment of an insect’s thorax: a structure, supposed to be the cotyledon, by which a grass embryo absorbs the endosperm:—*pl.* scūtell′a.—*adjs.* scūtell′ar, of a scutellum; scūt′ellate.—*n.* scūtellā′tion, scale arrangement. [L. *scutella*, a tray, dim. of *scutra*, a platter, confused in scientific use with *scūtulum*, dim. of *scūtum*, a shield.]

scutter, *skut′ər*, *v.i.* to run hastily: to scurry.—*n.* a hasty run. [A variant of scuttle (3).]

scuttle, *skut′l*, *n.* a shallow basket: a vessel for holding coal.—*n.* scutt′leful. [O.E. *scutel*—L. *scutella*, a tray.]

scuttle, *skut′l*, *n.* an opening in a ship’s deck or side: its lid: a shuttered hole in a wall, roof, etc.: its shutter or trap-door.—*v.t.* to make a hole in, esp. in order to sink: to destroy, ruin. scutt′le-butt (in U.S. scutt′lebutt), a cask with a hole cut in it for drinking-water (also scuttle-cask): a drinking fountain on a ship (*U.S.*): rumour, gossip (*U.S.*). [O.Fr. *escoutille*, hatchway.]

scuttle, *skut′l*, *v.i.* to dash with haste.—*n.* an act of scuttling.—*n.* scutt′ler. [scuddle.]

scybalum, *sib′ə-ləm*, *n.* a hard fecal mass in the intestine:—*pl.* scyb′ala.—*adj.* scyb′alous. [Latinised from Gr. *skybalon*, dung.]

scye, *sī*, *n.* an opening for insertion of a sleeve. [Origin obscure.]

Scylla, *sil′ə*, *n.* a six-headed monster who sat over a dangerous rock opposite Charybdis. [Gr. *Skylla*.]

scyphus, *sif′əs*, *n.* a large Greek drinking-cup (*ant.*): a cup-shaped structure:—*pl.* scyph′ī.—*n.* scyphis′toma, the segmenting polyp stage of a jellyfish (Gr. *stoma*, mouth).—*ns.pl.* Scyphomedū′sae, Scyphozo′a, the jellyfishes as a class. [Gr. *skyphos*, cup.]

scytale, *sit′ə-lē*, *n.* a Spartan secret writing on a strip wound about a stick, unreadable without a stick of like thickness. [Gr. *skytalē*, a staff.]

scythe, *sīdh*, *n.* an instrument with a large curved blade for mowing: a blade attached to a war-chariot wheel.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to mow with a scythe.—*adj.* scythed, armed or cut with scythes.—*n.* scyth′er, one who uses a scythe.—scythe′-man, scyther; scythe′-stone, a whet for scythes. [O.E. *sīthe*; cf. O.N. *sigthr*, Ger. *sense*.]

Scythian, *sith′i-ən*, *adj.* of *Scythia*, an ancient country N. and E. of the Black Sea, of its nomadic people or of their language.—*n.* a member of the people: the language of Scythia.—Scythian lamb, barometz.

’sdeath, *zdeth*, (*obs.*) *interj.* an exclamation of impatience—for *God’s death*.

sdeigne, sdein, sdaine, sdayn, *zdān*, (*Spens.*, *Milt.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to disdain.—*adj.* sdeign′full.—*adv.* sdeign′fully. [It. *sdegnare*, aphetic for *disdegnare*; or Eng. disdain.]

sdrucciola, *zdrōōt′chō-la*, *adj.* (of rhyme) triple. [It., slippery.]

sea, *sē*, *n.* the great mass of salt water covering the greater part of the earth’s surface: the ocean: any great expanse of water: a great (esp. salt) lake—mainly in proper names: swell or roughness: a great wave: the tide: a wide expanse.—*adj.* marine.—*adj.* sea′-like, like the sea.—*adv.* in the manner of the sea.—*adj.*, *adv.* sea′ward, towards the (open) sea.—*n.* seaward side, direction or position.—*adj.*, *adv.* sea′wardly.—*adv.* sea′wards.—sea′-ā′corn, an acorn-shell; sea′-add′er, a pipefish: a marine stickleback; sea′-air′, the air at sea or by the sea; sea′-an′chor, a floating anchor used in a gale; sea′-anem′one, a solitary soft-bodied polyp of the Zoantharia; sea′-ape, the sea-otter: the thresher shark: a manatee; sea′-bank, the sea-shore: an embankment to keep out the sea; sea′-bass (*-bas*), a perch-like marine fish of various kinds, especially of the Serranidae and the Sciaenidae; sea′-bat, a name for various fishes with long or outspread fins; sea′-bā′ther;

sea'-bā'thing; sea'-beach, a strip of sand, gravel, etc., bordering the sea; sea'-bean', the cacoon (Entada) or other foreign seed cast up by the sea: a mollusc's operculum, worn as an amulet; sea'-bear, the polar bear: the fur-seal; sea'-beast.—*adjs*. sea'-beat, -en, lashed by the waves. —sea'-beet, wild beet; sea'berry, Halorhagis; sea'-bird, any marine bird; sea'-bis'cuit, ship-biscuit; sea'-blite, a salt-marsh plant (*Suaeda maritima*) of the goosefoot family; sea'-blubb'er, a jellyfish.—*adj*. sea'-blue, blue like the sea.—sea'board, the country bordering the sea. —Also *adj*.—sea'-boat, a craft considered with reference to her behaviour in bad weather.—*adjs*. sea'-born, produced by the sea; sea'borne, carried on the sea.—sea'-bottle, a translucent inflated seaweed (Valonia): bladderwrack; sea'-bott'om, the floor of the sea; sea'-boy (*Shak*.), a sailor-boy; sea'-breach, an inroad of the sea; sea'-bream, any fish of the Sparidae, a family of spiny-finned fishes, with teeth of the character of incisors and molars: any fish of the Bramidae, a family akin to the mackerels; sea'-breeze, a breeze from the sea, esp. owing to convection in the daytime; sea'-buck'thorn, a willow-like seaside shrub (*Hippophae rhamnoides*) of the family Eleagnaceae; sea'-bun, a heart-urchin; sea'-bur'dock, clotbur (Xanthium); sea'-butt'erfly, a pteropod; sea'-calf, the common seal; sea'-canā'ry, the white whale; sea'-cap (*Shak*.), a cap worn on shipboard; sea'-captain, the captain of a merchant ship; sea'-card, a compass card: a sea-chart; sea'-cat, a catfish: a weaver-fish: also other sea creatures; sea'-change, a change effected by the sea (*Shak*.): a transformation; sea'-chart, a chart of the sea, its coasts, etc.; sea'-chest, a seaman's trunk; sea'-cliff, a cliff fronting or formed by the sea; sea'-coal (*arch*.), coal in the ordinary sense, not charcoal (possibly as first worked where exposed by the sea).—Also *adj*.—sea'coast, the land adjacent to the sea; sea'-cob, a seagull; sea'-cock, a gurnard: a valve communicating with the sea through a vessel's hull: a bold mariner or sea rover; sea'-cole'wort, sea-kale: wild cabbage; sea'-cook, a ship's cook (by sailors supposed to disgrace his son); sea'-cow, the walrus: rhytina (Steller's sea-cow) or other sirenian: the hippopotamus (*S.Afr*.; Du. *zeekoe*); sea'craft, skill in navigation: seamanship: seagoing craft; sea'-craw'fish, -cray'fish, a spiny lobster; sea'-crow, a name of many birds, as skua, chough, cormorant; sea'-cū'cumber, a holothurian (as trepang, bêche-de-mer); sea'-dace, the bass; sea'-dev'il, a devil dwelling in the sea: a devil-fish; sea'-dog, the seal: a dogfish: an old sailor: a pirate: a beast like a talbot with dorsal fin and beaver's tail (*her*.); sea'-dott'erel, the turnstone; sea'-dove, the little auk; sea'-drag'on, the dragonet: the fish Pegasus: an Australian leafy-seahorse; sea'drome, a floating aerodrome; sea'-duck, any duck of the pochard group; sea'-dust, dust from distant land falling at sea; sea'-ea'gle, erne or other Haliaetus: the eagle-ray; sea'-ear, an earshell (Haliotis); sea'-eel, a conger; sea'-egg, a sea-urchin; sea'-el'ephant, the elephant-seal; sea'-fan, an alcyonarian coral with fan-like skeleton; sea'farer, a traveller by sea, usu. a sailor; sea'fāring.—Also *adj*.—sea'-feath'er, a feathery alcyonarian, sea-pen; sea'-fight, a battle between ships at sea; sea'-fir, a sertularian colony; sea'-fire, phosphorescence at sea; sea'-fish, any salt-water or marine fish; sea'-fish'er; sea'-fish'ing; sea'-floor, the bottom of the sea; sea'-foam, the froth of the sea; sea'-fog, a fog coming from the sea; sea'-folk, seafaring people; seafood, food got from the sea, esp. shellfish; sea'-fowl, a sea-bird; sea'-fox, the thresher, or fox-shark; sea'-fret, fog coming in off the sea; sea'-front, the side of the land, of a town, or of a building that looks towards the sea: a promenade with its buildings fronting the sea; sea'-froth, the foam of the sea; sea'-fur'below, a brown seaweed (Saccorhiza) with a bulb of tentacular outgrowths above the primary holdfast; sea'-gate, a seaward gate of a tidal basin, etc.: an outlet to the sea; sea'-gill'iflower, thrift; sea'-gin'ger, millepore coral; sea'-gir'dle, tangle, esp. *Laminaria digitata*.—*adj*. sea'-girt, surrounded by sea.—sea'-god, -godd'ess, a god, goddess, ruling over or dwelling in the sea.—*adj*. sea'-going, sailing on the deep sea: suitable for deep-sea voyage.—sea'-goose'berry, a common ctenophore like a gooseberry in shape; sea'-gown (*Shak*.), a short-sleeved garment worn at sea; sea'-grape, any plant of the genus Ephedra, or its fruit: seaside-grape: glasswort: gulf-weed: (in *pl*.) cuttlefish eggs in masses; sea'-grass, a grass or grasslike plant growing by or in the sea—Enteromorpha, thrift, grasswrack, etc.; sea'-green, green like the sea. —Also *adj*.—Also sea'-water-green (*Shak*.).—sea'gull, a gull: a dock-labourer not yet admitted to a union (*N.Z.*); sea'-haar, a haar (*q.v.*); sea'-hare, a tectibranch gasteropod (Aplysia) with ear-like tentacles; sea'-hawk, a skua; sea'-heath', a wiry heath-like pink-flowered plant (Frankenia) of salt-marshes and chalk-cliffs; sea'-hedge'hog, a sea-urchin: a globe-fish; sea'-hog, a porpoise; sea'-holl'y, eryngo; sea'horse, the fabulous hippocampus: Hippocampus or kindred fish: the walrus: the hippopotamus (*obs*.); sea'-hound, dogfish; sea'-ice'.—*adj*. sea'-island, (of cotton) of the kind grown on the islands off the coast of South Carolina.—sea'-jell'y, a jellyfish; sea'-kale, a fleshy glaucous cruciferous seaside plant (*Crambe maritima*) cultivated for its blanched sprouts; sea'-king, a king of the merfolk: Poseidon or Neptune: a viking chief; sea'-lane, a navigable passage between islands, ships, icefloes, etc.; sea'-lark, a name for various shore-birds, as sandpipers: the rock-pipit; sea'-lav'ender, a plumbaginaceous genus (Statice) of salt-marsh plants; sea'-law, maritime law, esp. mediaeval customary law; sea'-law'yer, a captious sailor: a shark; sea'-legs, ability to walk on a ship's deck when it is pitching: resistance to seasickness; sea'-lem'on, shell-less mollusc (fam. Dorididae) with smooth yellow body; sea'-len'til, gulf-weed; sea'-leop'ard, a spotted seal of the southern seas: wolf-fish skin; sea'-lett'er, -brief, a document of description that used to be given to a ship at the port where she was fitted out; sea'-lett'uce, a seaweed (Ulva) with flat translucent green fronds—green laver; sea'-lev'el, the mean level of the surface of the sea.—sea'-lil'y, a crinoid; sea'-line, a coastline: a sea-horizon: a line for sounding or fishing in deep water; sea'-lion, a seal with external ears and with hind flippers turned forward (usu. excluding the sea-bears or fur-seals): a lion with the tail of a fish (*her*.); sea'-loach, a rockling; sea'-loch (*Scot*.), a lakelike arm of the sea; sea'-long'-worm, a long nemertean (Lineus); sea'-lord, a naval member of the Board of Admiralty; sea'-lungs, a ctenophoran; sea'-maid, a mermaid (*Shak*.): a sea-nymph; sea'man, a sailor: a man other than an officer or apprentice, employed aboard ship: a merman.—*adjs*. sea'manlike, showing good seamanship; sea'manly, characteristic of a seaman.—sea'manship, the art of handling ships at sea; sea'-marge, the margin of the sea; 'sea'mark, a mark of tidal limit: any object serving as a guide to those at sea: a signal of danger; sea'-mat, hornwrack (Flustra), a common polyzoan like a flat horny seaweed; sea'-maw (now *Scot*.), a sea-mew; sea'-mew, any gull; sea'-mile, a geographical or nautical mile; sea′-milk′wort, Glaux; sea′-mon′ster, any huge marine animal, esp. fabulous; sea′-moss, carrageen: seaweed: a polyzoan; sea′-mount, sea′mount, a mountain under the sea; sea′-mouse, an elliptical polychaet (Aphrodite) covered with iridescent silky hairs; sea′-nett′le, a jellyfish; sea′-nymph, a minor sea-goddess; sea′-on′ion, the officinal squill; sea′-or′ach(e), any seaside species of orach; sea′-or′ange, a large globose orange-coloured holothurian; sea′-ott′er, a N. Pacific animal (Enhydris) akin to the true otters: its silvery brown fur, now very rare; sea′-owl′, the lumpsucker; sea′-parr′ot, a puffin; sea′-pass, a neutral ship's passport in wartime; sea′-pass′age, a journey by sea; sea′-path′ (*Milt.*), a way that a fish may take; sea′-pay′, pay for actual service on a ship in commission; sea′-pen′, a feather-like alcyonarium (Pennatula or kindred form): a squid's internal shell; sea′-perch, a bass or other fish of the Serranidae; sea′-pie, a sailor's dish made of salt meat, vegetables, and dumplings baked: the oyster-catcher; sea′-piece, a picture representing a scene at sea; sea′-pig′, a porpoise: a dolphin: a dugong; sea′-pike′, a pike-like marine fish of various kinds—robalo, belone, hake, etc.; sea′-pink, thrift; sea′plane, an aeroplane with floats instead of landing-wheels; sea′plane-carr′ier, a ship that carries seaplanes; sea′-poach′er, the pogge; sea′-por′cupine, the globe-fish (Diodon); sea′port, a port or harbour on the sea: a place with such a harbour; sea′-power, a nation strong at sea: naval strength; sea′-purse, a mermaid's purse; sea′-purs′lane (see purslane); sea′quake, a seismic disturbance at sea; seaqua′rium (see oceanarium); sea′-rān′ger, in the Girl Guide organisation a ranger who trains specially in seamanship and the like; sea′rat, a pirate; sea′-reed, marram-grass; sea′-risk, hazard of injury or loss by sea; sea′-road, a route followed by ships; sea′-robb′er, a pirate; sea′-rob′in, an American fish (esp. Prionotus) of the gurnard family, with red or brown colouring; sea′-rock′et, fleshy cruciferous seaside plant (Cakile); sea′-room, space to manoeuvre a ship safely; sea′-rose′mary (*U.S.*), sea-lavender; sea′-rō′ver, a pirate; sea′-rō′ving, piracy; sea′-salm′on, inaptly, coalfish, pollack; sea′-salt′, salt got from sea-water.—*adj.* salt as the sea.—sea′-sand′, sands of the seashore; sea′satyre (*Spens.*), sea-monster of some kind; sea′scape, a sea-piece; sea′-scor′pion, scorpion-fish: a father-lasher (*Cottus scorpius*); Sea′-Scout, a member of a marine branch of the (Boy) Scouts; sea′-scout′ing; sea′-serp′ent, an enormous marine animal of serpent-like form, frequently seen and described by credulous sailors, imaginative landsmen, and common liars: a sea-snake; sea′-ser′vice, service on board ship; sea′shell, a marine shell; sea′shore′, the land immediately adjacent to the sea: the foreshore (*law*).—*adj.* sea′-should′ring (*Spens.*), having shoulders that displace the sea.—sea′-shrub′, a sea-fan.—*adj.* sea′sick′, sick owing to the rolling of a vessel at sea: travel-worn (*Shak.*).—seasick′ness; sea′side, the neighbourhood of the sea.—Also *adj.* —sea′side-grape′, the grape-tree (Coccoloba) or its fruit; sea′-sleeve′, a cuttlefish; sea′-slug, a nudibranch: a holothurian; sea′-snail, any snail-like marine gasteropod: an unctuous fish (Liparis) akin to the lumpsucker; sea′-snake, a snake that lives in the sea, esp. of the very venomous family Hydrophidae of the Indian and Pacific oceans: the sea-serpent; sea′-snipe, a sandpiper: the snipe-fish; sea′-sol′dier, a marine; sea′-sorr′ow (*Shak.*), afflictions at sea; sea′-spi′der, a pycnogonid; sea′-squirt, an ascidian; sea′-star′, a starfish; sea′-stick, a herring cured at sea; sea′-stock, fresh provisions for use at sea; sea′-storm′; sea′-strand′; sea′-sur′geon, a tropical genus (Acanthurus) of spiny-finned fishes with a lancet-like spine ensheathed on each side of the tail; sea′-swall′ow, a tern: the storm petrel: a flying-fish.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) sea′-swall′ow'd.—sea′-swine, a porpoise: the ballan-wrasse; sea′-tang, -tan′gle, tangle; sea′-term, a nautical word.—*adj.* sea(s)′-tost (*Shak.*). —sea′-trout, the salmon-trout (*Salmo trutta*), or its variety the bull-trout (var. *eriox*): extended to various other fishes in U.S. and Australia; sea′-turn, a gale from the sea; sea′-tur′tle, a marine turtle: a black guillemot; sea′-ū′nicorn, the narwhal; sea′-ur′chin, one of the Echinoidea, a class of Echinoderms with globular, ovoid, or heart-shaped, sometimes flattened body and shell of calcareous plates, without arms; sea′-view′, a view of the sea: a seascape; sea′-wall′, a wall to keep out the sea.—*adj.* sea′-walled, walled against or by the sea.—sea′-ware, seaweed; sea′-wa′ter, water of or from the sea; sea′-wave; sea′-way (often sea′way), a way by sea: progress through the waves: a heavy sea: a regular route taken by ocean traffic: an inland waterway on which ocean-going vessels can sail; sea′weed, marine algae collectively: any marine alga; sea′-whis′tle, a seaweed (*Ascophyllum nodosum*) whose bladders can be made into whistles; sea′-wife, a kind of wrasse; sea′-wind′, a wind from the sea; sea′-wing, a sail; sea′-wolf, the wolf-fish: the bass: the sea-elephant (*obs.*): a viking: a pirate; sea′-woman, a mermaid; sea′-worm, any marine worm.—*adj.* sea′-worn, worn by the sea or by seafaring.—sea′-worthiness.—*adj.* sea′worthy, fit for sea: able to endure stormy weather.—sea′-wrack, coarse seaweeds of any kind: grasswrack.—all at sea, out of one's reckoning: completely at a loss; at full sea, at full tide; at sea, away from land: on the ocean: astray; go to sea, to become a sailor; heavy sea, a sea in which the waves run high; molten sea, the great brazen laver of 1 Kings vii. 23-26; sea-green incorruptible, one honestly and unshakably devoted to an ideal or purpose, esp. in public life (orig. used by Carlyle of Robespierre); short sea, a sea in which the waves are choppy, irregular, and interrupted; the four seas, those bounding Great Britain; Seven Seas (see seven). [O.E. *sǣ*; Du. *zee*, Ger. *see*, O.N. *sǣr*, Dan. *sō*.]

Seabee, *sē′bē*, *n.* a member of a U.S. Navy construction battalion.

seacunny, *sē′kun-i*, *n.* a lascar steersman or quartermaster. [App. Pers. *sukkānī*—Ar. *sukkān*, rudder, confused with sea and con.]

seal, *sēl*, *n.* a piece of wax, lead or other material, stamped with a device and attached as a means of authentication or attestation: a wafer, circular mark, or other substitute: a piece of wax, etc., stamped or not, used as a means of keeping closed a letter, door, etc.: the design stamped: an engraved stone or other stamp for impressing a device, or a trinket of like form: a confirming token: that which closes: an obligation to secrecy: an impression: a device to prevent passage of a gas: water in a gas-trap: an otter's (or other) footprint.—*v.t.* to set a seal to: to stamp: to fasten with a seal: to confirm: to ratify: to close up: to enclose: to settle irrevocably: to set apart.—*v.i.* to set one's seal to something.—*n.* seal′ant, something that seals a place where there is a leak.—*adj.* sealed.—*ns.* seal′er; seal′ing.—seal′-cyl′inder, a cylinder-seal; sealed book, something beyond one's knowledge or understanding; seal′-engrav′ing, the art of engraving seals; seal′ing-day (*Shak.*), a day for sealing; seal′ing-wax, formerly beeswax, now usually a composition of shellac, turpentine, vermilion or other colouring matter, etc., for sealing—also (*obs.*) seal′-wax; seal′-pipe a dip-pipe; seal′-ring, a signet-ring.—Great Seal, the state seal of the United Kingdom; Privy Seal, the seal appended to grants, and in Scotland authenticating royal grants of personal rights; seal off, to make it impossible for any thing, person, to leave or enter (e.g. an area); set one's seal to, to give one's authority or assent to; the seals, symbolically the office of Lord Chancellor or of Secretary of State; under seal, authenticated; under sealed orders, under orders only to be opened at sea. [O.Fr. *seel*—L. *sigillum*, dim. of *signum*, a mark.]

seal, *sēl*, *n.* a member of the Pinnipedia, usually excluding the walrus and often excluding the otaries: sealskin.—*adj.* of seal or sealskin.—*v.i.* to hunt seals.—*ns.* seal′er, a seal-fisher; seal′ery, seal-fishery; seal′ing.—seal′-fish′er, a hunter of seals: a sealing ship; seal′-fish′ing; seal′-rook′ery, a seals' breeding-place; seal′skin, the prepared fur of the fur-seal, or an imitation (as of rabbit-skin, or of mohair): a garment made of this.—Also *adj.* [O.E. *seolh* (gen. *sēoles*); O.N. *selr*.]

seal. Same as seel (1).

seal, *sēl*, *v.t.* to tie up.—*n.* a rope or chain for tying up an animal. [O.E. *sǣlan*—*sāl*, rope.]

seal. See sale (2).

sealgh, sealch, *selhh*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a seal. [seal (2).]

sealyham, *sēl′i-əm*, *n.* (in full sealyham terrier) a long-bodied, short-legged, hard-coated terrier, first bred at *Sealyham* in Pembrokeshire.

seam, seame, *sēm*, *n.* grease (*Shak.*): hog's lard (*Scot.* saim, *sām*).—*v.t.* to grease. [O.Fr. *saim*, O.E. *seime*; cf. L. *sagīna*, stuffing, feasting.]

seam, *sēm*, *n.* a line of junction between edges sewn together, or between other edges generally: the turned-up edges of such a line on the wrong side of the cloth: ornamentation of such a junction: a suture: a crack: the mark of a cut: a wrinkle: a stratum, esp. if thin or valuable: a piece of sewing-work.—*v.t.* to join, furnish, or mark with seams: to pick out the seams of.—*ns.* seam′er, one who, or that which, seams: a ball delivered by seam bowling (*cricket*); seam′iness.—*adj.* seam′less.—*ns.* seamster (*sem′*), seam′stress (see sempster); seam′stressy (*Sterne*), sewing.—*adj.* seamy (*sēm′i*), having a seam or seams: showing the disreputable side.—seam bowler, seam bowling (*cricket*), bowling in which the seam of the ball is used in delivery to make the ball swerve in flight or first to swerve and then to break in the opposite direction on pitching; seam′ing-lace, a lace, braid, etc., to insert in or cover seams.—*adj.* seam′-rent, rent along a seam.—seam′-set, a tool for flattening seams in metal, etc.; seam welding, resistance welding of overlapping sheets of metal using wheels or rollers as electrodes: welding two pieces of sheet plastic along a line by dielectric heating; seam′y-side (*Shak.*), the wrong side of a garment: hence the disreputable side or aspect. [O.E. *sēam*—*sīwian*, to sew; Du. *zoom*, Ger. *saum*.]

seam, *sēm*, (*obs.* except *dial.*) *n.* a pack-horse load (e.g. 8 bushels of grain, 9 pecks of apples, 120 lb. of glass): a cartload. [O.E. *sēam*, a burden—L.L. *sauma*—Gr. *sagma*, a pack-saddle.]

sean, *sēn*. Same as seine.

Seanad, *shan′ədh*, *n.* the upper house of the legislature of the Republic of Ireland. [Ir., senate.]

séance, *sā′ās*, *n.* a sitting, esp. of psychical researchers or Spiritualists. [Fr.,—L. *sedēre*, to sit.]

seannachie, *sen′ə-hhē*, *n.* Highland or Irish genealogist and transmitter of family lore.—Also seann′achy, senn′achie. [Gael. *seanachaidh*.]

ear, *sēr*, *n.* the catch that holds a gun at cock or half-cock.—tickle(d) a th' sere (*Shak.*), ready to go off. [Cf. O.Fr. *serre*—L. *sera*, a bar.]

sear, *sēr*, *adj.* (usu. sere) dry and withered: (*Spens.* seare) burning.—*v.i.* (rarely sere) to become sere.—*v.t.* to make sere: to dry up: to scorch: to brand: to cauterise: to render callous or insensible.—*n.* a mark of searing.—*adj.* seared.—*n.* seared′ness.—*n.* and *adj.* sear′ing.—*ns.* sear′ness, sere′ness.—sear′ing-iron.—the sere, the (so *Shak.*; not and) yellow leaf, the autumn of life. [O.E. *sēar*, dry, *sēarian*, to dry up; L.G. *soor*, Du. *zoor*.]

searce, search, *sûrs*, *sûrch*, *v.t.* to sift.—*n.* a sieve. [O.Fr. *saas*; *r* unexplained.]

search, *sûrch*, *v.t.* to explore all over with a view to finding something: to examine closely: to examine for hidden articles by feeling all over: to ransack: to scrutinise: to probe: to penetrate all parts of: to put to the test: to seek out (usu. with *out*).—*v.i.* to make a search.—*n.* the act or power of searching: thorough examination: quest: a search-party (*Shak.*).—*adj.* search′able.—*n.* search′er, one who searches: one appointed to search, as a custom-house officer: an inspector of various kinds: a probe.—*adj.* search′ing, penetrating: thorough-going.—*adv.* search′ingly.—*n.* search′ingness.—*adj.* search′less, unsearchable.—search′light, a lamp and reflector throwing a strong beam of light for picking out objects by night: the light so projected; search′-par′ty, a party sent out in search of somebody or something; search′-warr′ant, a warrant authorising the searching of a house, etc.—right of search, the right of a belligerent to search neutral ships for contraband of war; search me (*slang*), I don't know. [O.Fr. *cerchier* (Fr. *chercher*)—L. *circāre*, to go about—*circus*, a circle.]

sease, seasd. See under seize.

season, *sē′zn*, *n.* one of the four divisions of the year: the usual, natural, legal, or appropriate time, or time of year, for anything: any particular time: time, esp. of some continuance, but not long: a season ticket (*coll.*): seasoning (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to mature: to temper: to bring into suitable condition: to inure: to render savoury: to flavour: to imbue: to preserve from decay (*Shak.*): to mature, confirm, imbue with the flavour of (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* to become seasoned.—*adj.* sea′sonable, in due season: timely.—*n.* sea′sonableness.—*adv.* sea′sonably.—*adj.* sea′sonal, according to season.—*adv.* sea′sonally.—*adj.* sea′soned.—*ns.* sea′soner; sea′soning, the process or act by which anything is seasoned: the process of acclimatisation: that which is added to food to give relish: in diamond-cutting, the charging of the laps or wheels with diamond-dust and oil: the coating of dyed leather with liquid albumen.—*adj.* sea′sonless, without difference of seasons.—sea′soning-tub, a trough in which dough is set to rise; season ticket, a ticket valid any number of times within a specified period.—close season (see close); in season, ripe, fit and ready for use: allowed to be killed: fit to be eaten; in season and out of season, at all times; out of season, inopportune: not in season. [O.Fr. *seson* (Fr. *saison*)—L. *satiō*, *-ōnis*, a sowing.]

seasure. See under seize.

seat, *sēt*, *n.* anything used or intended for sitting on: a chair, bench, saddle, etc.: part of a chair on which the body rests: a sitting: a mode of sitting: a place where one may sit, as in a theatre, church, etc.: a right to sit: a constituency: membership: that part of the body or of a garment on which one sits: that on which anything rests: site, situation: a place where anything is located, settled, or established: post of authority: a throne: a capital city: station: abode: mansion: sitting-room.—*v.t.* to place on a seat: to cause to sit down: to place in any situation, site, etc.: to establish: to fix: to assign a seat to: to furnish with a seat or seats: to fit accurately: to make baggy by sitting.—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) to sit or lie down: to become baggy by sitting.—*adj.* seat′ed.—*ns.* -sea′ter (in composition) a vehicle seated for so many; seat′ing, the taking, provision, or arrangement of seats: a supporting surface: material for seats.—*adj.* seat′less.—seat′-belt, a belt which can be fastened to hold a person in his seat in car or aircraft; seat′-rent, payment for a church sitting; seat′-stick, a walking-stick that can be made to serve as a seat.—lord of seat, a lord of Session; take a seat, to sit down. [O.N. *sǣti*, seat; cf. O.E. *sǣt*, ambush.]

se-baptist, *sē-bap′tist*, *n.* one who baptises himself. [L. *sē*, himself.]

Sebat. See Shebat.

sebesten, *si-bes′tən*, *n.* an Oriental boraginaceous tree (Cordia): its edible plum-like fruit. [Ar. *sabastān.*]

sebum, *sē′bəm*, *n.* the fatty secretion that lubricates the hair and skin.—*adjs.* sebaceous (*si-bā′shəs*), tallowy: of, like, of the nature of, or secreting sebum; sebacic (*si-bas′ik*), applied to an acid, $(CH_2)_8(COOH)_2$, got from fats.—*n.* sebate (*sē′bāt*), a salt of sebacic acid.—*adjs.* sebif′erous (*si-*), bearing fatty matter; sebif′ic, producing fatty matter.—*n.* seborrhoea (*seb-ə-rē′ə*), excessive discharge from the sebaceous glands.—*adj.* seborrhoe′ic. [L. *sēbum*, suet.]

sebundy, *si-bun′di*, *n.* Indian irregular soldiery or soldier. [Urdu *sibandī.*]

sec, *sek*, *adj.* dry, of wines. [Fr.]

secant, *sē′kənt*, *sek′ənt*, *adj.* cutting.—*n.* a cutting line: orig., a straight line from the centre of a circle through one end of an arc to the tangent from the other end (*trig.*): now, as a function of an angle, the ratio of the hypotenuse to the base of a right-angled triangle formed by dropping a perpendicular from a point on one side of the angle to the other (negative if the base is the side produced)—in trigonometrical notation written sec. [L. *secāns*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *secāre*, to cut.]

sécateur, *sek′ə-tûr*, *n.* (usu. in *pl.* and without accent) pruning-shears. [Fr.]

secco, *sek′kō*, *adj.* (*mus.*) unaccompanied: plain.—*n.* painting on dry plaster. [It., dry—L. *siccus.*]

secede, *si-sēd′*, *v.i.* to withdraw, esp. from a party, religious body, federation, or the like.—*ns.* secē′der, one who secedes: one of a body of Presbyterians (Secession Church; see presbyterian) who seceded from the Church of Scotland about 1733; secession (*-sesh′ən*), the act of seceding: a body of seceders.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* secess′ionism; secess′ionist (*U.S. slang* also secesh′, secesh′er), one who favours or joins in secession.—Also *adjs.*—War of Secession, the American Civil War. [L. *sēcēdĕre*, *sēcēssum*, *sē-*, apart, *cēdĕre*, to go.]

secern, *si-sûrn′*, *v.t.* to separate: to discriminate: to secrete.—*n.* and *adj.* secern′ent.—*n.* secern′ment. [L. *sēcernĕre*, *sēcrētum*, to separate.]

seckel, *sek′l*, *n.* a variety of pear. [Owner's name.]

seclude, *si-klōōd′*, *v.i.* to shut off, esp. from association or influence.—*adj.* seclud′ed, retired: withdrawn from observation or society.—*adv.* seclud′edly.—*ns.* seclusion (*si-klōō′zhən*), the act of secluding: the state of being secluded: retirement: privacy: solitude; seclu′sionist.—*adj.* seclu′sive (*-siv*), tending to or favouring seclusion. [L. *sēclūdĕre*, *-clūsum*,—*sē-*, apart, *claudĕre*, to shut.]

secodont, *sek′ə-dont*, *adj.* with cutting back teeth.—Also *n.* [L. *secāre*, to cut, Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, tooth.]

Seconal, *sek′ə-nəl*, *n.* a proprietary name of a hypnotic and soporific barbiturate.

second, *sek′ənd*, *adj.* next after or below the first: other, alternate: additional: supplementary: another, as it were: inferior: referring to the person or persons addressed (*gram.*): helpful, favouring (*Shak.*).—*adv.* next after the first: in the second place.—*n.* one who, or that which, is second or of the second class: a place in the second class: second gear: one who attends another in a duel or a prize fight: a supporter: the 60th part of a minute of time, or of angular measurement: a time interval variously measured (see atomic, ephemeris, universal, second): the second person (*gram.*): the interval between successive tones of the diatonic scale (*mus.*): (in *pl.*) goods of a second quality.—*v.t.* to follow: to act as second to: to back: to further: to assist: to encourage: to support after the mover of a nomination or resolution: to sing second to (*mus.*): to follow up with another: to transfer temporarily to some special employment (*si-kond′*, *-gōōnd′*; esp. *mil.*).—*adv.* sec′ondarily.—*n.* sec′ondariness.—*adj.* sec′ondary, subordinate: subsidiary: of a second order: of a second stage: derivative: induced: of education, between primary and higher: of a feather, growing in the second joint of the wing: (*cap.*; *geol.*) Mesozoic.—*n.* a subordinate: a delegate or deputy: a satellite: that which is secondary, as a feather, coil, etc.—*n.* sec′onder, one who seconds a motion or nomination: a supporter: a member of a second group.—*adv.* sec′ondly, in the second place.—Second Advent, Coming, a second coming of Christ; Sec′ond-ad′ventist, one who expects a second coming of Christ; secondary alcohol, one containing the group CH·OH; secondary battery, cell, one on which the chemical action is reversible; secondary coil, one carrying an induced current; secondary electron, an electron in a beam of secondary emission; secondary emission, emission of electrons from a surface or particle by bombardment with electrons, etc., from another source; secondary radar, radar in which a responder is triggered by received pulses so that it retransmits a signal; second ballot, a system of election whereby a second vote is taken, the candidate or candidates who received fewest votes in the first ballot being eliminated.—*n.* and *adj.* sec′ond-best, next to the best (come off second-best, to get the worst of a contest).—second chamber, in a legislature of two houses, the house with fewer powers, usu. acting as a check on the other; second childhood, mental weakness in extreme old age.—*n.* and *adj.* sec′ond-class, of the class next to the first.—second cousin, one who has the same pair of great-grandparents, but different grandparents: loosely, a first cousin's child, or a parent's first cousin (properly first cousin once removed); sec′ond-day′, Monday.—*n.* and *adj.* sec′ond-floor (see floor).—*adj.* sec′ond-hand′, derived from another: not original: already used by a previous owner: dealing in second-hand goods.—*n.* (*sek′*) a hand on a watch or clock that indicates seconds.—*adv.* indirectly, at second hand: after use by a previous owner.—sec′ond-in-command′, the next under the commanding officer; sec′ond-lieuten′ant, an army officer of lowest commissioned rank—formerly ensign or cornet; second man, a man assisting the driver of a train (formerly, in steam trains, the fireman); sec′ond-mark, the character ″, used for seconds of arc or time or for inches; second nature, a deeply ingrained habit.—*adj.* sec′ond-rate, inferior: mediocre.—second-rāt′er; second self, a person with whom one has the closest possible ties, sharing beliefs, attitudes, feelings, ways of behaving; sec′onds-hand, a hand that marks seconds; sec′ond-sight′, a gift of prophetic vision attributed to certain persons, esp. Highlanders; sec′onds-pen′dulum, a pendulum that makes one swing a second; second storey, the first floor; second thoughts, reconsideration; second wind, recovery of breath in prolonged exertion.—at second hand, through an intermediate source, indirectly: by hearsay; second-class citizen, a member of a group in the community not given the full rights and privileges enjoyed by the community as a whole; second-class mail, mail sent at a cheaper rate either because of its character or because the sender is prepared to accept slower delivery. [Fr.,—L. *secundus—sequī, secūtus*, to follow.]

seconde, *si-kond′, sə-gɔ̃d*, (Fr.) (*fencing*) a position in parrying.

secondo, *si-kon′dō*, (It.) the lower part in a duet.

secundum, *si-kun′dum, se-ko͞on′do͞om*, (L.) following, according to.—secundum artem (*är′tem*), skilfully: professionally; secundem ordinem (*ör′di-nem*) in order; secundem quid (*kwid*), in some respects only.

secret, *sē′krit*, *adj*. kept back from knowledge of others: guarded against discovery or observation: unrevealed: hidden: secluded: recondite, occult: preserving secrecy: admitted to confidence, privy.—*adv*. (*poet*.) secretly.—*n*. a fact, purpose, method, etc., that is kept undivulged: participation in knowledge of such a fact: a nostrum (*obs*.): anything unrevealed or unknown: secrecy: a secret or private place (*obs*.): a piece of armour hidden by clothes: the key, or principle that explains or enables: an inaudible prayer, esp. in the Mass: (in *pl*.) external sex organs (*obs*.).—*n*. secrecy (*sē′kri-si*), the state or fact of being secret: concealment: seclusion: confidence: power or habit of keeping secrets: the keeping of secrets: a secret.—*n.pl*. secreta (*si-krē′tə*), products of secretion.——*n*. sē′cretage, treatment of furs with mercury before pelting.—*v.t*. secrete (*si-krēt′*), to hide: to appropriate secretly: to form and separate by the activity of living matter.—*ns*. secrē′tin, a hormone that stimulates the pancreas; secrē′tion, the act of secreting: that which is secreted: a mass of mineral matter formed by inward growth in a cavity.—*adjs*. secrē′tional; sē′cretive (also *si-krē′tiv*), given to secrecy: very reticent: indicative of secrecy.—*adv*. secretively.—*n*. secretiveness.—*adv*. sē′cretly, in secret: in concealment: inaudibly (of prayers).—*n*. sē′cretness.—*adj*. secrē′tory, secreting.—secret agent, one employed in secret service; Secret Service, a department of government service whose operations are not disclosed: its activities: espionage.—in secret, with precautions against being known: in confidence, as a secret: secretly; in the secret, admitted to, participating in, knowledge of the secret; of secret (*Shak*.), of a secret character; open secret (see open); secret of, secret de (*sə-krā də*), Polichinelle (*po-lē-shē-nel*; Fr. name and character equivalent to Punchinello), something known to everyone. [L. *sēcernĕre, sēcrētum—sē-*, apart, *cernĕre*, to separate.]

secretary, *sek′ri-tə-ri*, *n*. one employed to write or transact business for another or for a society, company, etc.: the minister at the head of certain departments of state: an ambassador's or minister's assistant: a secretaire: secretary hand: secretary type.—*n*. secretaire (*sek′ri-tār, sək-rə-ter*; Fr.) a secret repository: a writing desk, escritoire.—*adj*. secretarial (*-tār′i-əl*).—*ns*. secretā′riat(e) (*-ət*), secretaryship: a secretary's office: a body of secretaries; sec′retaryship, the office, duties, or art of a secretary.—sec′retary-bird, a long-legged snake-eating African bird of prey (Serpentarius), said to be named from the tufts of feathers at the back of its head like pens stuck behind the ear; sec′retary hand, an old legal style of handwriting; sec′retary type, a type in imitation of secretary hand.—Secretary of State, a cabinet minister holding one of the more important folios: in U.S, the foreign secretary. [M.E. *secretarie*—L.L. *sēcrētārius*—L. *sēcrētum*; see secret.]

sect, *sekt*, *n*. a body of followers: a school of opinion, esp. in religion or philosophy: a subdivision of one of the main religious divisions of mankind: an organised denomination, used esp. by members of the greater churches to express their disapprobation of the lesser: a dissenting body: a party: a class of people: a sex (now *illit*.).—*adjs*. sectā′rial, distinguishing a sect (esp. in India); sectā′rian, of a sect or sectary: narrow, exclusive: denominational.—*n*. an Independent (*hist*.): one of a sect: one strongly imbued with the characteristics of a sect.—*v.t*. sectā′rianise, -ize.—*ns*. sectā′rianism; sectary (*sekt′ər-i*), a follower, a votary: one of a sect: a dissenter; sectā′tor (*rare*), an adherent of a school or party. [L. *secta*, a school or following—*sequī, secūtus*, to follow, influenced by *secāre*, to cut.]

sect, *sekt*, (*Shak*.) *n*. a cutting.—*adj*. sectile (*sek′til*), capable of being cut with a knife without breaking.—*ns*. sectility (*-til′i-ti*); sec′tion (*-shən*), act of cutting: a division: a portion: one of the parts into which anything may be considered as divided or of which it may be built up: the line of intersection of two surfaces: the surface formed when a solid is cut by a plane: an exposure of rock in which the strata are cut across (*geol*.): a plan of anything represented as if cut by a plane or other surface: a thin slice for microscopic examination: a one-mile square of American public lands: a subdivision of a company, platoon, battery, etc.: a number of men detailed for a special service: a district or region (*U.S*.): a frame for a honeycomb: a section-mark.—*v.t*. to divide into sections: to make a section of.—*adj*. sec′tional, of a section: in section: built up of sections.—*n*. sec′tionalism, class spirit.—*adv*. sec′tionally.—*v.t*. sec′tionise, -ize, to section.—*n*. sec′tor (*-tər*), a plane figure bounded by two radii and an arc: an object of like shape: an instrument of like shape for measuring angular distance (*astron*.): a length or section of a fortified line or army front: a mathematical instrument consisting of two graduated rules hinged together, originally with a graduated arc: a telescope turning about the centre of a graduated arc: a division, section, of (usu.) a nation's economic operations.—*v.t*. to divide into sectors.—*adjs*. sec′toral, of a sector; sectorial (*-tō′ri-əl, -tö′*), sectoral: adapted for cutting.—*n*. a carnassial tooth.—sec′tion-cutter, an instrument for making sections for microscopic work; sec′tion-mark, the sign §, used to mark the beginning of a section of a book or as a reference mark. [L. *secāre, sectum*, to cut.]

secular, *sek′ū-lər*, *adj*. pertaining to or coming or observed once in a lifetime, generation, century, age (*Rom. hist*. about 100 to 120 years): appreciable only in the course of ages: age-long: age-old: pertaining to the present world, or to things not spiritual: civil, not ecclesiastical: lay: not concerned with religion: not bound by monastic rules (opp. to *regular*): of the secular clergy.—*n*. a layman: an ecclesiastic (as a parish priest) not bound by monastic rules: a Negro song other than a spiritual (*U.S*.).—*n*. secūlarisā′tion, -z-.—*v.t*. sec′ularise, -ize, to make secular.—*ns*. sec′ularism, the belief that the state, morals, education, etc., should be independent of religion: G. J. Holyoake's (1817-1906) system of social ethics.—*n*. and *adj*. sec′ularist.—*adj*. secularist′ic.—*n*. secularity (*-lar′*).—*adv*. sec′ularly.—secular arm, the civil power; secular games (*Rom. hist*.), games held at long intervals; **secular hymn**, a hymn for the secular games. [L. *saeculāris—saeculum*, a lifetime, generation.]

seculum. See saeculum.

secund, *sē'kund*, also *sek'und*, *si-kund'*, *adj.* (*bot.*) all turned to the same side.—*ns.* **sec'undine** (*-in*, *-īn*), the afterbirth: the inner (rarely outer and second formed) coat of an ovule; **secundogeniture** (*-jen'*), inheritance of or by a second child or son. [L. *secundus*, following, second.]

secure, *si-kūr'*, *adj.* without care or anxiety: confident: over-confident: free from danger: safe: assured: affording safety: stable: firmly fixed or held.—*adv.* (*poet.*) in security.—*v.t.* to make secure, safe, or certain: to make secure the possession of: to establish in security: to prevent (*obs.*): to seize and guard: to get hold of: to contrive to get: to plight or pledge (*obs.*): to guarantee: to fasten.—*v.i.* to make sure.—*adj.* **secūr'able.**—*n.* **secūr'ance** (*rare*).—*adv.* **secure'ly.**—*ns.* **secure'ment**; **secure'ness**; **secūr'er**; **secūr'itan** (*obs.*), one who dwells in fancied security; **secūr'ity**, state, feeling, or means of being secure: protection from espionage: certainty: carelessness (*arch.*): a pledge: a surety: a guarantee: a right conferred on a creditor to make him sure of recovery: (usu. in *pl.*) bonds or certificates in evidence of debt or property.—*adj.* for securing security.—**Security Council**, a body of the United Nations consisting of five permanent members (China, France, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R.—each with the right of veto) and six elected two-yearly members, charged with the maintenance of international peace and security; **security risk**, a person considered from his political affiliations or leanings to be unsafe for state service. [L. *sēcūrus—sē-*, without, *cūra*, care.]

securiform, *si-kū'ri-fōrm*, *adj.* axe-shaped. [L. *secūris*, axe—*secāre*, to cut, *fōrma*, form.]

sed, **se'd**, Miltonic spellings of said (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.*).

sedan, *si-dan'*, *n.* a covered chair for one, carried on two poles (also **sedan'-chair**): a litter: a palanquin: a large closed motor-car (*U.S.*), a saloon-car. [App. not conn. with *Sedan* in France; poss. It. *sedere*, to sit.]

sedate, *si-dāt'*, *adj.* composed: staid.—*adv.* **sedāte'ly.**—*ns.* **sedāte'ness**; **sedā'tion**, act of calming, or state of being calmed, by means of sedatives.—*adj.* **sedative** (*sed'ə-tiv*), calming: composing: allaying excitement or pain.—*n.* a sedative medicine or agent. [L. *sēdātus*, pa.p. of *sēdāre*, to still.]

se defendendo, *sē di-fend-end'ō*, *sā de-fend-end'ō*, (L.) in self-defence.

sedent, *sē'dənt*, *adj.* seated.—*adv.* **sedentarily** (*sed'ən-tər-i-li*).—*n.* **sed'entariness.**—*adj.* **sed'entary**, sitting much: requiring much sitting: inactive: stationary: not migratory: lying in wait, as a spider: attached to a substratum (*zool.*).—**sedentary soil**, soil remaining where it was formed. [L. *sedēns*, *-entis* (pr.p.), and *sedentārius—sedēre*, to sit.]

sederunt, *si-dē'runt*, *si-dā'rənt*, *sā-dā'ro͝ont*, *n.* in Scotland a sitting, as of a court: a list of persons present.—**Acts of Sederunt**, ordinances of the Court of Session. [L. *sēdērunt*, there sat—*sedēre*, to sit.]

sedes, *sē'dēz*, *sed'ās*, (L.) seat.—**sedes impedita** (*im-pə-dī'tə*, *im-ped'i-ta*), a papal or episcopal see where there is a partial cessation by the incumbent of his episcopal duties; **sedes vacans** (*vā'kənz*, *va'*, *wa'känz*), also **sede vacante** (*sē'dē və-kan'ti*, *sed'e va-*, *wa-kan'te*; *ablative*), a term of canon law to designate a papal or episcopal see when vacant.

sedge, *sej*, *n.* any species of Carex or other plant of the Cyperaceae, a family distinguished from grasses by its solid triangular stems and leaf-sheaths without a slit: extended to iris and other plants: (also **sedge fly**) any of several mayflies or caddis flies common along rivers: an artificial fly resembling a sedge fly.—*adjs.* **sedged**, of sedge: bordered with sedge; **sedg'y**, of, like, abounding with sedge.—**sedge'-bird**, **sedge'-war'bler**, **sedge'-wren**, a common British warbler of watery places. [O.E. *secg*; cf. L.G. *segge.*]

sedge, *sej*, *n.* See siege.

sedigitated, *sē-dij'i-tā-tid*, *adj.* six-fingered. [L. *sēdigitus—sex*, six, *digitus*, finger.]

sedilia, *si-dil'i-ə*, *n.pl.* seats (usu three, often in niches) for the officiating clergy, on the south side of the chancel:—*sing.* **sedile** (*si-dī'li*, L. *se-dē'le*). [L. *sedīle*, pl. *sedīlia*, seat.]

sediment, *sed'i-mənt*, *n.* what settles at the bottom of a liquid: dregs: a deposit.—*v.t.* to deposit as sediment: to cause or allow to deposit sediment.—*adj.* **sedimentary** (*-men'tər-i*).—*n.* **sedimentā'tion**, deposition of sediment.—**sedimentary rocks**, those formed by accumulation and deposition of fragmentary materials or organic remains. [L. *sedimentum—sedēre*, to sit.]

sedition, *si-dish'ən*, *n.* insurrection: public tumult: vaguely, any offence against the state short of treason.—*n.* **sedi'tionary**, an inciter to sedition: inducement to attempt, otherwise than by lawful means, alteration in church or state.—*adj.* **sedi'tious.**—*adv.* **sedi'tiously.**—*n.* **sedi'tiousness.** [O.Fr.,—L. *sēditiō*, *-ōnis—sēd-*, away, *īre*, *itum*, to go.]

seduce, *si-dūs'*, *v.t.* to draw aside from party, belief, allegiance, service, duty, etc.: to lead astray: to entice: to corrupt: to induce to have sexual intercourse.—*ns.* **sedūce'ment**, act of seducing or drawing aside: allurement; **sedū'cer.**—*n.* and *adj.* **sedū'cing.**—*adv.* **sedū'cingly.**—*n.* **seduction** (*si-duk'shən*), act of seducing: allurement.—*adj.* **seduc'tive**, alluring.—*adv.* **seduc'tively.**—*ns.* **seduc'tiveness**; **seduc'tor** (*obs.*), one who leads astray; **seduc'tress.** [L. *sēdūcere*, *sēductum—sē-*, aside, *dūcere*, to lead.]

sedulous, *sed'ū-ləs*, *adj.* assiduous.—*ns.* **sedulity** (*si-dū'li-ti*); **sed'ulousness.**—*adv.* **sed'ulously.** [L. *sēdulus—sē dolō*, without deception, hence in earnest.]

Sedum, *sē'dəm*, *n.* the stonecrop genus of Crassulaceae. [L. *sĕdum*, house-leek.]

see, *sē*, *n.* a seat, esp. of dignity or authority (*obs.*): a throne, esp. a bishop's (*arch.*): the office of bishop of a particular diocese: (wrongly according to some) a cathedral city, also a diocese.—**Holy See**, the papal court. [O.Fr. *se*, *sied*—L. *sēdēs*, *-is—sedēre*, to sit.]

see, *sē*, *v.t.* to perceive by the sense seated in the eye: to perceive mentally: to apprehend: to recognise: to understand: to learn: to be aware by reading: to look at: to judge, to deem: to refer to: to ascertain: to make sure: to make sure of having: to wait upon, escort: to call on: to receive as a visitor: to meet: to consult: to experience: to meet and accept by staking a similar sum: to spend on seeing (*Shak.*; with *away*).—*v.i.* to have power of vision: to see things well enough: to look or inquire: to be attentive: to consider:—*pa.t.* **saw** (illit. **see**, **seed**, **seen**); *pa.p.* **seen.**—*imper.*, passing into *interj.*, see, look: behold.—*n.* (*rare*) an act of seeing.—*adj.* **see'able.**—*n.* **see'ing**, sight: vision: clear-sightedness: atmospheric conditions for good observation.—*adj.* having sight, or insight: observant: discerning.—*conj.* (also **seeing that**) since: in view of the fact.—*n.* **seer**, (*sē'ər*) one who sees: (*sēr*) one who sees into the future.—**see'ing stone**, a scrying crystal.—**have seen better days**, one's best days, to be now on the decline; **let me see**, a phrase employed to express reflection; **see about**, to consider: do whatever is to be done about: attend to; **see off**, to accompany at one's departure: to reprimand (*slang*); **see out**, to conduct to the door: to see to the end: to outlast; **see over**, to be conducted all through; **see things** (*coll.*), to have hallucinations; **see through**, to participate in to the end: to back up till difficulties end: to understand the hidden nature of; **see to**, to look after: to make sure about; **see what I can do**, do what I can; **well (ill) seen**, well (ill) versed. [O.E. *sēon*; Ger. *sehen*, Du. *zien*.]

see, *sē*, *n*. the third letter of the alphabet (C, c).

seecatchie, *sē'kach-i*, *n.pl.* male Aleutian fur-seals:—*sing*. **see'catch**. [Russ. *sekach*, prob. from Aleutian Indian.]

seed, *sēd*, *n*. that which is sown: a multicellular structure by which flowering plants reproduce, consisting of embryo, stored food, and seed-coat, derived from the fertilised ovule (*bot.*): a small hard fruit or part in a fruit, a pip: a seed-like object or aggregate: semen: spawn: condition of having or proceeding to form seed: sown land: grass and clover grown from seed: first principle: germ: a crystal introduced to start crystallisation: offspring, descendants, race: a small bubble in glass: a tournament player who has been seeded (*slang*).—*v.i.* to produce seed: to run to seed.—*v.t.* to sow: to sprinkle, powder, dust: to remove seeds from: in lawn-tennis tournaments, etc., to arrange (the draw) so that the best players do not meet in the early rounds: to deal with (good players) in this way: to disperse freezing fog by scattering small pellets of dry ice above it.—*adj*. **seed'ed**, cleaned of seeds: having seeds: bearing seed: full-grown: sown: showing seeds or carpels (*her.*): of a tournament player, who has been seeded.—*n*. **seed'er**, a seed-drill: an apparatus for removing seeds from fruit: a seed-fish.—*adv*. **seed'ily**.—*n*. **seed'iness**.—*n*. and *adj*. **seed'ing**.—*adjs*. **seed'less**; **seed'-like**.—*n*. **seed'ling**, a plant reared from the seed: a young plant ready for planting out from a seedbed.—also *adj*.—*n*. **seed'ness** (*Shak.*), sowing.—*adj*. **seed'y**, abounding with seed: having the flavour of seeds: not cleared of seeds: run to seed: worn out: out of sorts: shabby.—**seed'bed**, a piece of ground for receiving seed; **seed'box**, a plant capsule; **seed'cake**, a cake with caraway seeds; **seed'-coat**, the covering derived from the ovule's integuments; **seed'-coral**, coral in small irregular pieces; **seed'-corn**, grain for sowing; **seed'-drill**, a machine for sowing seeds in rows; **seed'-field**, a field in which seed is sown; **seed'-fish**, a fish about to spawn; **seed'-lac**, granular residues of lac after trituration; **seed'-leaf**, a cotyledon, leaf contained in a seed; **seed'lip**, a sower's basket (O.E. *sǣdlēap*—*lēap*, basket); **seed'-lobe**, a cotyledon; **seed'-oil**, oil expressed from seeds; **seed'-oyster**, a very young oyster; **seed'-pearl**, a very small pearl; **seed'-plant**, a spermatophyte or flowering plant: a plant grown from or for seed; **seed'-plot**, a piece of nursery ground, a hot-bed; **seed'-potato**, a potato tuber for planting; **seed'-shop**; **seeds'man**, a dealer in seeds: a sower; **seed'-stalk**, the funicle; **seed'-time**, the season for sowing seeds; **seed'-vessel**, a dry fruit: the ovary of a flower; **seed'y-toe**, a disease of the horse's foot.—**run to seed** (see run). [O.E. *sǣd*; cf. *sāwan*, to sow; O.N. *sāth*; Ger. *saat*.]

seek, *sēk*, *v.t.* to look for: to try to find, get, or achieve: to ask for: to aim at: to resort to, betake oneself to: to advance against: to try: to search, examine.—*v.i.* to make search: to resort (*Milt.*):—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **sought** (*söt*).—*ns*. **seek'er**, one who seeks: an inquirer: a dissector's probing instrument: a telescopic finder: (*cap.*) a member of a 17th-century sect who sought for the true church.—**seek-no-further**, a reddish winter apple.—**seek after**, to go in quest of; **seek for**, to look for; **seek out**, to look for and find: to bring out from a hidden place; **sought after**, in demand; **to seek**, not to be found: wanting: at a loss to know (*arch.*; e.g. *What real good is, I am to seek*): defective (in; *arch.*). [O.E. *sēcan* (pa.t. *sōhte*, pa.p. *gesōht*); cf. Ger. *suchen*.]

seel, *sēl*, *v.t.* to sew up the eyelids of, as a hawk: to blindfold: to blind, hoodwink. [O.Fr. *siller*, *ciller*—*cil*—L. *cilium*, eyelid, eyelash.]

seel, **sele**, **seal** (*Scot*. **seil**), *sēl*, (*dial.*) *n*. happiness: good fortune: opportune time: season: time of day.—*adj*. **seel'y**, fortunate, happy, good (*obs.*): simple, innocent (*Spens.*): pitiful, wretched, trifling: to be pitied, poor (*obs.*): foolish (see silly).—**pass the seel of the day**, to greet in passing. [O.E. *sǣl*, time, due time, happiness; see silly.]

seel, *sēl*, (*naut.*; *obs.*) *v.i.* to heel over suddenly. —*n*. a sudden heeling. [Origin obscure.]

seeld, *sēld*, **seel'ing**, Spenserian forms of seld, ceiling.

seely. See seel (2).

seem, *sēm*, *v.i.* to appear: to appear to oneself: to appear to be: to be befitting (*Spens.*).—*v.t.* (*arch.*) to beseem, befit.—*ns*. **seem'er**; **seem'ing**, appearance: semblance: a false appearance: way of thinking.—*adj*. apparent: ostensible.—*adv*. apparently: in appearance only (esp. in composition, as **seem'ing-sim'ple**, **seem'ing-vir'tuous**).—*adv*. **seem'ingly**, apparently: as it would appear.—*n*. **seem'ingness**.—*adj*. **seem(e)'less(e)** (*Spens.*), unseemly: indecorous.—*ns*. **seem'lihe(a)d** (*Spens*. **seem'lyhed**), seemliness; **seem'liness**.—*adj*. **seem'ly** (*comp*. **seem'lier**, *superl*. **seem'liest**), becoming: suitable: decent: handsome.—Also *adv*.—**it seems**, it appears: it would seem; **it would seem**, it turns out: I have been told; **meseems**, **meseemed**, **himseemed**, etc., it seems, seemed, to me, etc. (*arch.*). [O.N. *sœma*, to beseem.]

seen, **seer**. See see (2).

seep, *sēp*, *v.i.* to ooze, percolate.—*n*. **seep'age**.—*adj*. **seep'y**. [Cf. sipe.]

seer, *sēr*, *n*. an Indian weight of widely ranging amount, officially about 2 lb. [Pers. *sīr*.]

seersucker, *sēr'suk-ər*, *n*. a thin crinkly Indian linen (or cotton) striped or checked fabric. [Pers. *shīr o shakkar*, lit. milk and sugar.]

seesaw, *sē'sö'*, *sē'sö*, *n*. alternate up-and-down motion: repeated alternation, as a cross-ruff at cards, sing-song speech: a plank balanced so that its ends may move up and down alternately: the sport of rising and sinking on it.—*adj*. going like a seesaw.—*adv*. in the manner of a seesaw. —*v.i.* to play at seesaw: to move or go like a seesaw.—*v.t.* to make to go up and down. [Prob. a redup. of saw, from a sawyer's jingle —*See saw sack a down*.]

seethe, *sēdh*, *v.t.* to boil: to soak to a condition as if boiled.—*v.i.* to boil: to surge (*lit*. or *fig.*): to be agitated (by anger, excitement, etc.).—*pa.t.* **seethed**, (*arch.*) **sod**; *pa.p.* **seethed**, (*arch.*) **sodd'en**.—*n*. surge.—*n*. **seeth'er**.—*n*. and *adj*. **seeth'ing**. [O.E. *sēothan* (pa.t. *sēath*, pl. *sudon*; pa.p. *soden*); O.N. *sjōtha*, Ger. *sieden*.]

seewing, a Spenserian spelling of suing (see sue).

seg, *seg*, (*obs*. or *dial.*) *n*. Same as sedge.

seggar. Same as saggar.

seg(h)ol, *se-gōl'*, *n*. a vowel-point in Hebrew with sound of *e* in *pen*, placed under a consonant, thus (ֶ).—*n*. **seg(h)'ōlate**, a disyllabic noun form with tone-long vowel in the first and a short seghol in the second syllable. [Heb.]

segment, *seg'mənt*, *n*. a part cut off: a portion: part of a circle, ellipse, etc., cut off by a straight line, or of a sphere, ellipsoid, etc., by a plane: a section: one of a linear series of similar portions, as of a vibrating string between nodes, a somite or metamere of a jointed animal, or a joint of an appendage: a lobe of a leaf-blade not separate enough to be a leaflet.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (also *-ment'*) to divide into segments.—*adj.* segmental (*-ment'l*), of a segment: by segments: forming or formed of a segment, segments, arc, or arcs.—*adv.* segmen'tally.—*adjs.* seg'mentary, seg'mentate.—*n.* segmentā'tion.—*adj.* segment'ed (or *seg'*).—segmental arch, an arch forming an arc of a circle whose centre is below the springing. [L. *segmentum*—*secāre*, to cut.]

segno, *sā'nyō*, (*mus.*) *n.* a sign to mark the beginning or end of repetitions—𝄋. [It.,—L. *signum*, a mark.]

sego, *sē'gō*, *n.* a showy liliaceous plant (Calochortus) of western U.S. [Ute Indian name.]

segreant, *seg'ri-ənt*, (*her.*) *adj.* gener. understood to mean with raised wings. [Earlier *sergreant*, origin unknown.]

segregate, *seg'ri-gāt*, *v.t.* to set apart: to seclude: to isolate: to group apart.—*v.i.* to separate out in a group or groups or mass.—*adj.* set apart.—*n.* that which is segregated.—*adj.* seg'regable.—*n.* segregā'tion, act of segregating: state of being segregated: dispersal (*Shak.*): separation of dominants and recessives in the second generation of a cross (*Mendelism*): a segregated mass or group: separation of one particular class of persons from another, as on grounds of race; segregā'tionist, a believer in racial or other segregation.—*adj.* seg'regative. [L. *sēgregāre*, *-ātum*—*sē-*, apart, *grex*, *gregis*, a flock.]

segue, *sā'gwā*, (It.) follows.

seguidilla, *seg-i-dēl'yä*, *n.* a Spanish dance: a tune for it, in triple time. [Sp.,—L. *sequī*, to follow.]

seiche, *sāsh*, *sesh*, *n.* a tide-like fluctuation in lakes. [Swiss Fr.]

Seidlitz, *sed'lits*, *adj.* applied to an aperient powder (or rather pair of powders), Rochelle salt and sodium bicarbonate mixed together, and tartaric acid—totally different from the mineral water of *Sedlitz* in Bohemia.

seignior, *sā'*, *sē'nyər*, seigneur, *sen-yœr*, *n.* a title of address: a feudal lord, lord of a manor.—*ns.* seign'iorage, seign'orage, lordship: an overlord's royalty on minerals: a percentage on minted bullion; sei'gnioralty, seignory.—*adjs.* seignio'rial, seigneu'rial, seignoral (*sān'*, *sen'*), signo'rial (*sin-*), manorial.—*ns.* seign'iorship; seign'(i)ory, feudal lordship: the council of an Italian city-state (*hist.*); (also seigneurie, *sen'yə-rē*) a domain.—grand seigneur, a great lord: a man of aristocratic dignity and authority; Grand Seignior, the Sultan of Turkey. [Fr. *seigneur*—L. *senior*, *-ōris*, comp. of *senex*. old. In L.L. *senior* is sometimes equivalent to *dominus*, lord.]

seil. Same as sile.

seine, *sān*, or *sēn*, *n.* a large vertical fishing-net whose ends are brought together and hauled.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to catch or fish with a seine.—*ns.* sein'er; sein'ing.—seine'-boat; seine'-fishing; seine'-net; seine'-shooting. [O.E. *segne*—L. *sagēna*—Gr. *sagēnē*, a fishing-net.]

seise, *sēz*, *v.t.* an old spelling of seize, still used legally in the sense of to put in possession:—*pa.p.* seis'ed (*Spens.*), reached, attained.—*n.* seis'in, possession (now, as freehold): an object handed over as a token of possession: sasine (*Scots law*).

seism, *sizm*, *n.* an earthquake.—*adjs.* seis'mal, seis'mic.—*ns.* seismicity (*-mis'i-ti*), liability to or frequency of earthquakes; seis'mism, earthquake phenomena; seis'mogram, a seismograph record; seis'mograph, an instrument for registering earthquakes; seismog'rapher.—*adjs.* seismograph'ic, -al.—*n.* seismog'raphy, the study of earthquakes.—*adjs.* seismolog'ic, -al.—*ns.* seismol'ogist; seismol'ogy, the science of earthquakes; seismom'eter, an instrument for measuring earth-movements.—*adjs.* seismomet'ric, -al.—*n.* seismom'etry.—*adj.* seismonas'tic.—*ns.* seismonas'ty (Gr. *nastos*, pressed; *bot.*), response to mechanical shock; seis'moscope, an instrument for detecting earthquakes.—*adj.* seismoscop'ic.—seismic prospecting, investigating the depth and character of subsurface rock formations by noting the travel times of reflected and refracted artificial shock waves. [Gr. *seismos*, a shaking—*seiein*, to shake.]

seity, *sē'i-ti*, *n.* a self: selfhood, personal identity. [L. *sē*, oneself.]

seize, form., and still in legal sense, seise (*Spens.*, *Shak.*, *Milt.*, sease, seaze, ceaze, etc.), *sēz*, *v.t.* to put in legal possession: to fix: to take possession of: to grasp suddenly, eagerly, or forcibly: to take by force: to take prisoner: to apprehend: to lash or make fast: to reach, attain (*naut.* and *Spens.*).—*v.i.* to lay hold: to clutch: to penetrate (*Spens.*): to jam or weld partially for want of lubrication.—*adj.* seiz'able.—*ns.* seiz'er; seiz'in, seisin (see seise); seiz'ing, the action of the verb: a cord to seize ropes with; seizure (*sē'zhər*), act of seizing: capture: grasp: thing seized: a sudden fit or attack of illness.—seize, seise, of, to put in possession of; seized, seised, of, in (legal) possession of: aware of: in process of considering; seize up, to jam, seize. [O.Fr. *seisir*, *saisir*—L.L. *sacire*, prob. Gmc.; cf. O.H.G. *sazzan*, to set, Ger. *setzen*, Eng. *set*.]

sejant, *sē'jənt*, (*her.*) *adj.* sitting. [O.Fr. *seiant*, Fr. *séant*, pr.p. of *seoir*—L. *sedēre*, to sit.]

sekos, *sē'kos*, *n.* a sacred enclosure. [Gr. *sēkos*.]

sel, *sel*, (*Scot.*) *n.* self.

selachian, *si-lā'ki-ən*, *n.* any fish of the shark class.—Also *adj.* [Gr. *selachos*.]

seladang, *se-lä'dang*, sladang, *slä'dang*, *n.* the gaur. [Malay *seladang*, *saladang*.]

Selaginella, *si-laj-i-nel'ə*, *n.* a genus of heterosporous club-mosses constituting the family Selaginellā'ceae. [Dim. of L. *selāgō*, *-inis*, a plant mentioned by Pliny.]

selah, *sē'lä*, *n.* in the psalms, a Hebrew word probably meaning pause.

Selbornian, *sel-bör'ni-ən*, *adj.* of *Selborne* in Hampshire, or of Gilbert White (1720-93), author of *The Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne*: of Gault and Upper Greensand (*geol.*).—*n.* an admirer of Gilbert White: the Gault and Upper Greensand.

selcouth, *sel'kōōth*, (*Spens.*) *adj.* strange. [O.E. *sel(d)cūth*—*seldan*, seldom, *cūth*, known—*cunnan*, to know.]

seld, *seld*, *adj.* (*Spens.*) rare, uncommon.—*adv.* (*obs.*) seldom, rarely.—*adjs.* seld'seen, rarely seen; seld'shown (*Shak.*), rarely shown. [See seldom.]

seldom, *sel'dəm*, *adv.* rarely.—*adj.* infrequent.—*n.* sel'domness.—*adv.* sel'dom-times. [O.E. *seldum*, altered (on the analogy of *hwilum*, whilom) from *seldan*; Ger. *selten*.]

sele. Same as seel (2).

select, *si-lekt'*, *v.t.* to pick out from a number by preference: to free-select (*Austr.*).—*adj.* picked out: choice: exclusive.—*adj.* selec'ted.—*n.* selec'tion, act of selecting: thing or collection of things selected: a pot-pourri (*mus.*): a horse selected as likely to win a race: free-selection.—*adj.* selec'tive, having or exercising power of selection: able to discriminate, e.g. between different frequencies.—*adv.* selec'tively.—*ns.* selectiv'ity (*sel-*), ability to discriminate; select'ness; select'or.—*adj.* selecto'rial.—select committee, a number of members of parliament chosen to report and advise on some matter; selective weedkiller, a weedkiller that does not destroy garden plants; select'-man, in New England towns, one of a board of officers chosen to manage local business. [L. *sēligĕre*, *sēlectum*—*sē-*, aside, *legĕre*, to choose.]

Selene, *se-lē′nē*, *n.* the Greek moon-goddess—Artemis, Phoebe.—*n.* selenate (*sel′i-nāt*), a salt of selenic acid.—*adj.* selenic (*si-lē′nik*, *-len′ik*), of the moon: of selenium in higher valency (selenic acid, H_2SeO_4).—*n.* selenide (*sel′i-nīd*), a compound of selenium with an element or radical.—*adj.* selē′nious, of selenium in lower valency (selenious acid, H_2SeO_3).—*n.* selenite (*sel′i-nīt*), a moon-dweller: gypsum, esp. in transparent crystals (anciently supposed to wax and wane with the moon): a salt of selenious acid.—*adj.* selenitic (*sel-i-nit′ik*).—*n.* selenium (*si-lē′*), a non-metallic element (Se; at. numb. 34) discovered by Berzelius in 1817 and named from its resemblance to tellurium.—*adj.* selē′nodont (Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, tooth), having crescentic ridges on the crowns of the molar teeth.—*ns.* selē′nograph, a delineation of the moon; selenographer (*sel-in-og′rə-fər*), a student of selenography.—*adjs.* selenographic (*si-lē-nə-graf′ik*), -al.—*n.* selenography (*sel-i-nog′rə-fi*), delineation or description of the moon: study of the moon's physical features.—*adj.* selēnolog′ical.—*ns.* selenol′ogist, a selenographer; selenol′ogy, scientific study of the moon.—selenium cell, a photoelectric cell depending on the fact that light increases the electric conductivity of selenium. [Gr. *selēnē*, moon.]

Seleucid, *se-lū′sid*, *n.* a member of the dynasty (Seleu′cidae) that ruled Syria from 312 to 65 B.C., beginning with Alexander's general, *Seleucus I* (Nicator).—Also *adj.*—*adj.* Seleu′cidan.

self, *self*, *pron.* (*obs.*, *commercial*, or *illit.*) oneself, myself, himself, etc.—*n.* an identical person, personality, ego: a side of one's personality: identity: personality: what one is: self-interest: a self-coloured plant or animal: a thing (esp. a bow) made in one piece:—*pl.* selves (*selvz*); of things in one colour or one piece, selfs.—*adj.* very, same, identical (*arch.*): own (*arch.*): uniform in colour: made in one piece.—*v.t.* to fertilise by the same individual (self-fertilise), or by the same strain (inbreed).—*n.* self′hood, personal identity: existence as a person: personality: selfishness.—*adj.* self′ish, chiefly or wholly regarding one's own self: void of regard to others.—*adv.* self′ishly.—*ns.* self′ishness; self′ism, concentration upon self: the selfish theory of morals—that man acts from the consideration of what will give him the most pleasure; self′ist.—*adj.* self′less, having no regard to self.—*ns.* self′lessness; self′ness, egotism: personality.—one self (*Shak.*), one and the same, one only; one's self (see oneself). [O.E. *self*; Du. *zelf*; Ger. *selbe*, Goth. *silba*.]

self-, *self-*, in composition, acting upon the agent: by, of, in, in relation to, etc., oneself or itself: automatic.—*ns.* self′-aban′donment, disregard of self; self′-abase′ment; self′-abnegā′tion, renunciation of one's own interest: self-denial.—*adj.* self′-absorbed′, wrapped up in one's own thoughts or affairs.—*ns.* self′-absorp′tion, state of being self-absorbed: self-shielding (*phys.*); self′-abuse′, self-deception (*Shak.*): revilement of oneself: masturbation; self′-abus′er; self′-accusā′tion.—*adjs.* self′-accus′atory; self′-act′ing, automatic.—*ns.* self′-ac′tion, spontaneous or independent action; self′-activ′ity, an inherent power of acting.—*adj.* self′-adjust′ing, requiring no external adjustment.—*ns.* self′-admiss′ion (*Shak.*), admission of self-will alone as motive; self′-advert′isement; self′-advertis′er.—*n.pl.* self′-affairs′ (*Shak.*), one's own affairs.—*adj.* self′-affec′ted (*Shak.*), affected well towards oneself.—*n.* self′-affirma′tion, assertion of the existence of the self.—*adj.* self′-affright′ed (*Shak.*), frightened at oneself.—*n.* self′-applause′.—*adjs.* self′-appoint′ed; self′-approv′ing; self′-assert′ing, self′-assert′ive, given to asserting one's opinion or to putting oneself forward.—*n.* self′-asser′tion.—*adj.* self′-assumed′, assumed by one's own act.—*ns.* self′-assump′tion, conceit; self′-assū′rance, assured self-confidence.—*adjs.* self′-assured′; self′-bal′anced, balanced without outward help: stable; self′-begot′, self′-begott′en, being its own parent, as the phoenix.—*n.* self′-bind′er, a reaping-machine with automatic binding apparatus: a portfolio that grips loose sheets.—*adjs.* self′-blind′ed; self′-born′, born of itself, as the phoenix; self′-borne′ (*Shak.*), perh. carried by and against itself, perh. native-born.—*ns.* self′-boun′ty (*Shak.*), native goodness; self′-breath′ (*Shak.*), one's own utterances; self′-capac′itance, capacitance (see capacity).—*adj.* self′-cen′tred, fixed independently: centred in self.—*n.* self′-char′ity (*Shak.*), love of oneself.—*adj.* self′-clōs′ing, shutting automatically.—*n.* self′-cock′er, a firearm in which the hammer is raised by pulling the trigger.—*adjs.* self′-cock′ing; self′-collect′ed, self-possessed.—*n.* self′-colour, uniform colour: natural colour.—*adj.* self′-coloured.—*ns.* self′-command′, self-control; self′-commun′ion, communing with oneself, introspective meditation; self′-compar′ison (*Shak.*), something to compare with oneself; self′-complā′cence, satisfaction with oneself, or with one's own performances.—*adj.* self′-complā′cent.—*n.* self′-conceit′, an over-high opinion of oneself, one's own abilities, etc.: vanity.—*adj.* self′-conceit′ed.—*ns.* self′-conceit′edness; self′-concentrā′tion, concentration of one's thoughts upon oneself; self′-condemna′tion.—*adjs.* self′-condemned′, condemned by one's own actions or out of one's own mouth; self′-condemn′ing.—*n.* self′-con′fidence, confidence in, or reliance on, one's own powers: self-reliance.—*adj.* self′-con′fident.—*adv.* self′-con′fidently.—*adj.* self′-confid′ing, relying on one's own powers.—*n.* self′-congratulā′tion.—*adjs.* self′-con′jugate, conjugate to itself; self′-con′scious, conscious of one's own mind and its acts and states: conscious of being observed by others.—*ns.* self′-con′sciousness; self′-con′sequence, self-importance.—*adjs.* self′-con′sequent; self′-consid′ering, considering in one's own mind, deliberating.—*n.* self′-consist′ency, consistency of each part with the rest: consistency with one's principles.—*adjs.* self′-consis′tent, self′-con′stituted; constituted by oneself; self′-consūmed′; self′-consūm′ing, consuming oneself, or itself; self′-contained′, wrapped up in oneself, reserved: of a house, not approached by an entrance common to others: complete in itself.—*ns.* self′-contempt′; self′-content′, self-complacency; self′-contradic′tion, the act or fact of contradicting oneself: a statement whose terms are mutually contradictory.—*adj.* self′-contradic′tory.—*n.* self′-control′, power of controlling oneself.—*adj.* self′-convict′ed, convicted by one's own acts or words.—*n.* self′-convic′tion.—*adj.* self′-cov′ered (*Shak.*), perh. disguised by oneself, perh. clothed in one's native semblance.—*ns.* self′-crit′icism, critical examination and judgment of one's own works and thoughts; self′-cult′ure, development and education of one's personality by one's own efforts; self′-dān′ger (*Shak.*), danger to oneself; self′-deceit′, self-deception.—*adjs.* self′-deceit′ful; self′-deceived′.—*ns.* self′-deceiv′er; self′-decep′tion, deceiving oneself.—*adj.* self′-defeat′ing, that defeats its own purpose.—*ns.* self′-defence′, defending one's own person, rights, etc. (art of self-defence, boxing); self′-delight′, delight in one's own being or thoughts; self′-delu′sion, the delusion of oneself by oneself; self′-deni′al, forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires.—*adj.* self′-deny′ing.—*adv.*

self′-deny′ingly.—*adj.* self′-depraved′, depraved by one's own act.—*ns.* self′-despair′, a despairing view of one's own nature, prospects, etc.; selfe′-despight′ (*Spens.*), injury to oneself; self′-destruc′tion, the destruction of anything by itself: suicide.—*adj.* self′-destruc′tive.—*n.* self′-determinā′tion, determination without extraneous impulse: direction of the attention or will to an object: the power of a population to decide its own government and political relations or of an individual to live his own life.—*adjs.* self′-deter′mined; self′-deter′mining; self′-devō′ted.—*n.* self′-devō′tion, self-sacrifice.—*adjs.* self′-direct′ed; self′-direct′ing.—*ns.* self′-direc′tion; self′-direct′or; self′-dis′cipline.—*adj.* self′-disliked′ (*Spens.* selfe′-dislik′ed).—*n.* self′-dispar′agement.—*adj.* self′-displeased′.—*ns.* self′-dispraise′; self′-distrust′; self′-doubt′; self′-dramatisā′tion, -izā′tion, presentation of oneself as if a character in a play: seeing in oneself an exaggerated dignity and intensity.—*adjs.* self′-draw′ing (*Shak.*), of one's, its, own drawing, or drawn from itself; self′-drive′, of a motor vehicle, to be driven by the hirer; self′-driv′en, driven by its own power; self′-ed′ucated, educated by one's own efforts.—*n.* self′-efface′ment, keeping oneself in the background out of sight: withdrawing from notice or rights.—*adjs.* self′-effac′ing; self′-elect′ed, elected by oneself or itself; self′-elect′ive, having the right to elect oneself or itself, as by co-option of new members.—*n.* self′-elec′tion.—*adj.* self′-employed′, working independently in one's own business.—*ns.* self′-employ′ment; self-end′ (*obs.*), a private or selfish end.—*adj.* self′-endeared′, -indeared′, self-loving.—*ns.* self′-enjoy′ment, internal satisfaction; self′-esteem′, good opinion of oneself: self-respect; self′-ev′idence.—*adj.* self′-ev′ident, evident without proof.—*ns.* self′-examinā′tion, a scrutiny into one's own state, conduct, etc.; self′-exam′ple, one's own example.—*adj.* self′-excit′ing, itself supplying the exciting current.—*n.* self′-exist′ence.—*adjs.* self′-exist′ent, existing of or by oneself or itself, independent of any other cause; self′-explan′atory, obvious, bearing its meaning in its own face.—*ns.* self′-explicā′tion, the power of explaining oneself; self′-express′ion, the giving of expression to one's personality, as in art.—*adjs.* self′-faced′, undressed or unhewn. esp. of a stone showing a natural cleavage; self′-fed′, fed by itself or automatically: fed upon itself.—*n.* self′-feed′er.—*adj.* self′-feed′ing.—*n.* self′-feel′ing, one's own experience.—*adj.* self′-fer′tile, fertile by its own pollen or sperm.—*ns.* self′-fertilisā′tion, -izā′tion; self′-fertil′ity.—*adj.* self′-fig′ured, of one's own devising.—*n.* self′-fill′er, a fountain-pen that can be filled without a dropping-tube.—*adj.* self′-forget′ful, unselfishly forgetful of self.—*adv.* self′-forget′fully.—*adjs.* self′-glazed′, glazed in one tint; self′-glō′rious, boastful; self′-gov′erning.—*n.* self′-gov′ernment, self-control: autonomy: government without outside interference: democracy.—*adjs.* self′-gra′cious, gracious towards oneself or spontaneously gracious; self′-harm′ing.—*ns.* self-heal′, prunella; self′-heal′ing, spontaneous healing: healing oneself.—Also *adj.*—*n.* self′-help′, doing things for oneself without help of others.—*adj.* self′-het′erodyne, autodyne.—*ns.* self′-humiliā′tion; self′-iden′tity, identity of a thing with itself; self′-immolā′tion, offering oneself up in sacrifice: suttee; self′-import′ance, an absurdly high sense of one's own importance: pomposity.—*adjs.* self′-import′ant; self′-imposed′, taken voluntarily on oneself.—*n.* self′-impregnā′tion, impregnation of a hermaphrodite by its own sperm.—*adj.* self′-incompat′ible, having reproductive organs that cannot function together.—*ns.* self′-induc′tance, the property of an electric circuit whereby self-induction occurs; self′-induc′tion, the property of an electric circuit by which it resists any change in the current flowing in it; self′-indul′gence, undue gratification of one's appetites or desires.—*adj.* self′-indul′gent.—*n.* self′-infec′tion, infection of the entire organism from a local lesion.—*adj.* self′-inflict′ed, inflicted by oneself on oneself.—*ns.* self′-insū′rance, laying aside a fund to cover losses; self′-in′terest, private interest: regard to oneself.—*adjs.* self′-in′terested; self′-invi′ted, invited by nobody but oneself; self′-involved′, wrapped up in oneself or one's own thoughts: inwoven into itself; self′-killed′.—*n.* self′-kill′er.—*adj.* self′-know′ing.—*n.* self′-knowl′edge, knowledge of one's own nature.—*adj.* self′-left′, left to oneself.—*n.* self′-life′, self-existence: life only for oneself.—*adjs.* self′-light′ing, igniting automatically; self′-like, exactly similar; self′-lim′ited (*path.*), running a definite course; self′-lock′ing, locking automatically; self-lost′, lost by one's own act.—*n.* self-love′, the love of oneself: tendency to seek one's own welfare or advantage: desire of happiness.—*adjs.* self′-lov′ing; self′-lum′inous, emitting a light of its own; self′-made′, made by oneself: risen to a high position from poverty or obscurity by one's own exertions.—*ns.* self′-mas′tery, self-command: self-control; self′-mett′le (*Shak.*), natural spirit.—*adj.* self′-misused′, spoken ill of by oneself.—*n.* self′-mo′tion, spontaneous motion.—*adj.* self′-moved′, moved spontaneously from within.—*ns.* self′-mur′der, suicide; self′-mur′derer.—*adj.* self′-mur′dering.—*ns.* self′-neglect′, -ing (*Shak.*), neglect of oneself; self′-offence′, one's own offence: failure in what is due to oneself.—*adj.* self-o′pened, opened of its own accord.—*n.* self′-opin′ion, high, or unduly high opinion of oneself or of one's own opinion.—*adjs.* self′-opin′ionated, -opin′ionātive, -opin′ioned, obstinately adhering to one's own opinion; self′-pi′ous, hypocritical.—*n.* self′-pit′y, pity for oneself.—*adjs.* self′-plant′ed, planted without man's agency; self′-pleas′ing; self′-poised′, balanced without outside help.—*ns.* self′-pollinā′tion, transfer of pollen to the stigma of the same flower (or sometimes the same plant or clone); self′-pollu′tion, masturbation; self′-por′trait, a portrait of oneself painted by oneself; self′-por′traiture.—*adj.* self′-possessed′, having self-possession.—*ns.* self′-possess′ion, collectedness of mind: calmness; self′-praise′, the praise of oneself by oneself; self′-preservā′tion, care, action, or instinct for the preservation of one's own life.—*adjs.* self′-preser′vative, self′-preser′ving.—*ns.* self-pride′, self-esteem; self′-prof′it, private interest.—*adjs.* self′-prop′agating, propagating itself when left to itself; self′-propell′ing, carrying its own means of propulsion.—*ns.* self′-protec′tion, self-defence; self′-prun′ing, natural shedding of twigs.—*adjs.* self-raised′, raised by oneself: grown without cultivation; self′-rais′ing, (of flour) already mixed with something that causes it to rise (also self′-ris′ing).—*n.* self′-realisā′tion, -z-, attainment of such development as one's mental and moral nature is capable of.—*adj.* self′-record′ing, recording its own readings.—*n.* self′-regard′, self-interest: self-respect.—*adjs.* self′-regard′ing; self′-reg′istering, self-recording; self′-reg′ulating, regulating itself.—*n.* self′-reli′ance, healthy confidence in one's own abilities.—*adjs.* self′-reli′ant; self′-rely′ing.—*ns.* self′-renunciā′tion, self-abnegation; self′-repress′ion, restraint of expression of the self; self′-reproach′, prickings of conscience; self′-reproof′, self′-reprov′ing, reproof of conscience; self′-repug′nance.—*adj.* self′-repug′nant, self-contradictory: inconsistent.—*ns.* self′-resem′blance (*Spens.*), appearance of being what one really is; self′-respect′, respect for oneself or one's own character.—*adjs.* self'-respect'ful; self'-respect'ing; self'-restrained', restrained by one's own will.—*ns.* self'-restraint', a refraining from excess: self-control; self'-rev'erence, great self-respect.—*adjs.* self'-rev'erent; self'-right'eous, righteous in one's own estimation: pharisaical.—*n.* self'-right'eousness.—*adjs.* self'-right'ing, righting itself when capsized; self'-rig'orous, rigorous towards oneself; self'-rolled' (*Milt.* self'-rowld'), coiled on itself.—*n.* self'-rule'.—*adj.* self'-rul'ing.—*n.* self'-sac'rifice, forgoing one's own good for the sake of others. —*adjs.* self'-sac'rificing; self'-same, the very same.—*ns.* self'-same'ness, identity; self'-satisfac'tion, satisfaction with oneself.—*adjs.* self'-sat'isfied; self'-sat'isfying, giving satisfaction to oneself.—*n.* self'-seek'er, one who looks mainly to his own interests.—*n.* and *adj.* self'-seek'ing.—*n.* self'-ser'vice, helping oneself, as in restaurant, etc.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* self'-severe' (*Milt.*).—*n.* self'-shield'ing (*phys.*), in large radioactive sources, the absorption in one part, of the radiation arising in another part.—*adj.* self'-slain'.—*n.* self'-slaugh'ter, suicide.—*adj.* self'-slaugh'tered.—*ns.* self'-say'er; self'-sov'ereignty, sovereignty over, or inherent in, oneself. —*adj.* self'-sown', sown naturally without man's agency.—*n.* self'-star'ter, an automatic contrivance for starting a motor: a car fitted with one.—*adj.* self'-ster'ile, unable to fertilise itself. —*n.* self'-steril'ity.—*adjs.* self'-styled', called by oneself: pretended; self'-subdued' (*Shak.*), subdued by one's own power; self'-substan'tial (*Shak.*), composed of one's own substance.—*n.* self'-suffi'ciency.—*adjs.* self'-suffi'cient, requiring nothing from without: excessively confident in oneself; self'-suffic'ing.—*ns.* self'-sugges'tion, autosuggestion; self'-support', support or maintenance without outside help: paying one's way.—*adjs.* self'-support'ed; self'-support'ing.—*n.* self'-surren'der, a yielding up of oneself or one's will.—*adjs.* self'-surviv'ing, remaining as a mere ruin of itself; self'-sustained', sustained by one's own power; self'-sustain'ing.—*ns.* self'-sustain'ment; self'-sus'tenance, self'-sustentā'tion.—*adjs.* self'-taught; self'-tempt'ed; self'-think'ing, thinking for oneself; self'-torment'ing.—*n.* self'-torment'or.—*adj.* self'-tor'turable (*Shak.*).—*ns.* self'-tor'ture; self'-trust', self-reliance: confidence in one's own faithfulness to oneself (*Shak.*).—*adj.* self'-unā'ble (*Shak.*), insufficient of one's own ability. —*ns.* self'-vi'olence, suicide; self-will', obstinacy. —*adjs.* self-willed'; self'-wind'ing, (of a watch) wound by the wearer's spontaneous movements, or by opening and shutting the case: automatically wound by electricity.—*n.* self'-wrong' (*Shak.*), wrong done to a person by himself.—second self (see second). [O.E. *self*; Du. *zelf*, Ger. *selbe*, Goth. *silba*.]

-self, *self*, *pl.* -selves, *selvz*, a suff. forming reflexive and emphatic pronouns.—be oneself, himself, etc., to be in full possession of one's powers: to be (once more) at one's best: to be alone (*Scot.*); by oneself, etc., alone.

selictar, *se-lik'tär*, *n.* a sword-bearer. [Turk. *silihdār*—Pers. *silahdār*—Ar. *silh*, weapon.]

Seljuk, *sel-jōōk'*, *n.* a member of any of the Turkish dynasties (11th-13th cent.) descended from *Seljūq* (grandfather of Togrul Beg): a Turk subject to the Seljuks.—*adjs.* Seljuk', Seljuk'ian.

sell, selle, *sel*, *n.* a seat (*arch.*): a saddle (*Spens.*). [O.Fr. *selle*—L. *sella*—*sedēre*, to sit.]

sell, *sel*, *v.t.* to give or give up for money or other equivalent: to betray: to impose upon, trick: to promote the sale of: to cry up (*obs.*): to make acceptable: to cause someone to accept (e.g. an idea, plan): to convince of the value of something.—*v.i.* to make sales: to be sold; to be in demand for sale:—*pa.t.*, *pa.p.* sold.—*n*, (*slang*) a deception: let-down.—*adj.* sell'able, that can be sold.—*n.* sell'er, one who sells: that which has a sale.—sellers' market, one in which sellers control the price, demand exceeding supply; sell'ing-price, the price at which a thing is sold; selling race, plate, a race of which the winning horse must be put up for auction at a price previously fixed (cf. claiming race); sell'-out, a betrayal: a show for which all seats are sold.—sell a bargain (see bargain); sell down the river, to play false, betray; sell off, to sell cheaply in order to dispose of; sell one's life dearly, to do great injury to the enemy before one is killed; sell out, to dispose entirely of: to sell one's commission; sell short, to belittle, disparage: to betray; sell the pass, to betray a trust; sell up, to sell the goods of, for debt; to sell, for sale. [O.E. *sellan*, to give, hand over; O.N. *selja*, Goth. *saljan*.]

sell, *sel*, *n.* a Scots form of self:—*pl.* sells.

seltzer, *selt'sər*, *n.* a mineral water from Nieder-*Selters* in Prussia, or an imitation.—*n.* selt'zogene, a gazogene.

selva, *sel'va*, *n.* (usu. in *pl.* selvas) wet forest in the Amazon basin. [Sp., Port.—L. *silva*, wood.]

selvage, selvedge, *sel'vij*, *n.* a differently finished edging of cloth: a border.—*v.t.* to border. [self, edge.]

selves, *selvz*, *pl.* of self.

semantic, *si-man'tik*, *adj.* relating to meaning, esp. of words.—*n.* (usu. *pl.* treated as *sing.*) the science of the development of the meaning of words.—*n.* seman'teme, a unit of meaning, a word or the base of a word, that conveys a definite idea.—*adv.* seman'tically.—*n.* seman'ticist. [Gr. *sēmantikos*, significant.]

semantron, *sem-an'tron*, *n.* a wooden or metal bar used instead of a bell in Orthodox churches and in mosques:—*pl.* seman'tra. [Gr. *sēmantron*, sign, signal.]

semaphore, *sem'ə-fōr*, *-för*, *n.* a signalling apparatus, an upright with arms that can be turned up or down—often the signaller's own body and arms with flags.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to signal thus.—*adj.* semaphor'ically. [Fr. *sémaphore*—Gr. *sēma*, sign, signal, *-phoros*, bearing, bearer.]

semasiology, *si-mā-zi-ol'ə-ji*, or *-si-*, *n.* semantics. [Gr. *sēmăsia*, meaning.]

sematic, *si-mat'ik*, (*biol.*) *adj.* serving for recognition, attraction. or warning. [Gr. *sēma*, sign.]

semble, *sem'bl*, (*obs.*) *v.i.* to seem: to be like (to). —(*obs.*) *v.t.* to pretend: to picture, image: to make a picture, image, of.—*adj.* sem'blable (*Shak.*) resembling, similar, like.—*n.* (*Shak.*) like, fellow.—*adv.* sem'blably (*Shak.*), in like manner.—*n.* sem'blance, likeness: appearance: outward show: apparition: image.—*adj.* sem'blant, resembling: seeming.—*n.* (*Spens.*) semblance: cheer, countenance, entertainment: demeanour.—*adj.* sem'blative (*Shak.*), resembling or seeming: simulative. [Fr. *sembler*, to seem, to resemble—L. *simulāre*—*similis*, like.]

semble, *sem'bl*, *v.t.* to bring together, collect, esp. as some female moths do males by scent. —sem'bling-box, a collector's box enclosing a captive female. [Aphetic from assemble.]

semé, semée, *sem'ā*, (*her.*) *adj.* strewn or scattered over with small bearings, powdered. [Fr., pa.p. of *semer*—L. *sēmināre*, to sow.]

semeiology, *sem-ī-*, *sēm-ī-ol'ə-ji*, *n.* the study of symptoms.—*n.* semeion (*sē-mī'on*), in ancient prosody, the unit of time: one of the two divisions of a foot: a mark of metrical or other division:—*pl.* semei'a.—*adj.* semeiot'ic, pertaining to symptoms.—*n.pl.* (treated as *sing.*) semeiot'ics, semeiology. [Gr. *sēmeion*, sign.]

semen, *sē'men*, *n.* the liquid that carries spermatozoa.—For derivatives see semin- below. [L. *sēmen*, *-inis*, seed.]

semester, *si-mes'tər*, *n.* a university half-year course (German, etc.).—*adjs.* semes'tral, semes'trial, half-yearly. [L. *sēmēstris*—*sex*, six, *mēnsis*, a month.]

semi-, *sem'i-*, *pfx.* half: loosely, nearly, partly, incompletely.—*ns.* sem'i, sem'ie, a semi-bajan; sem'iangle, a half-angle.—*adj.* sem'i-ann'ual, (chiefly *U.S.*) half-yearly.—*adv.* sem'i-ann'ually.—*adj.* sem'i-ann'ular, half-ring-shaped.—*n.* and *adj.* sem'i-Ā'rian, homoiousian.—*n.* sem'i-Ā'rianism.—*adjs.* sem'i-attached', partially bound; sem'i-automat'ic, partly automatic but requiring some tending by hand.—*ns.* sem'i-ax'is, a half-axis; sem'i-bā'jan (*hist.*, *Scot. univ.*), a second-year student.—*n.* and *adj.* sem'i-barbā'rian.—*ns.* sem'i-bar'barism; sem'ibrēve, half a breve (2 minims or 4 crochets); sem'ibull, a pope's bull issued between election and coronation; semicar'bazide, a base ($H_2N{\cdot}CO{\cdot}NH{\cdot}NH_2$) reacting with aldehydes and ketones to form semicar'bazones.—*adj.* sem'i-centenn'ial, occurring at the completion of fifty years.—*n.* (*U.S.*) a jubilee.—*ns.* sem'ichōr'us, half a chorus: a passage sung by it; sem'icircle, half a circle, bounded by the diameter and half the circumference.—*adjs.* sem'icircled; semicir'cular (semicircular canals, the curved tubes of the inner ear concerned with equilibrium).—*adv.* semicir'cularly.—*ns.* sem'icirque, a semicircular hollow: a semicircle; sem'icolon, the point (;) marking a division greater than the comma; semicō'ma, a condition approaching coma.—*adj.* semico'matose.—*ns.* semiconductiv'ity; semiconduct'or, formerly, any substance with electrical conductivity between that of metals and of non-conductors: now, any solid, non-conducting at low temperatures or in pure state, which is a conductor at higher temperatures or when very slightly impure.—*adj.* sem'i-con'scious.—*ns.* semicyl'inder, a longitudinal half-cylinder; sem'idem'isem'iquaver, half a demisemiquaver.—*adj.* semidepō'nent, passive in form in the perfect tenses only.—Also *n.*—*adj.* sem'i-detached', partly separated: joined by a party wall to one other house only.—*n.* sem'i-diam'eter, half the diameter, esp. the angular diameter.—*adjs.* semi-diur'nal, accomplished in twelve hours: pertaining to half the time or half the arc traversed between rising and setting; semi-divine', half-divine: of, of the nature of, a demigod.—*ns.* semidocument'ary, a cinematograph film with an actual background but an invented plot; sem'i-dome', half a dome, esp. as formed by a vertical section.—*adjs.* semidomes'ticated, partially domesticated: half-tame; sem'i-doub'le, having only the outermost stamens converted into petals.—*n.* a festival less solemn than a double.—*adj.* sem'i-dry'ing, of oils, thickening without completely drying on exposure.—*n.* sem'i-ellipse', half of an ellipse, bounded by a diameter, esp. the major axis.—*adjs.* sem'i-ellip'tical; semifi'nal, immediately before the final.—*n.* a last round but one.—*n.* semifī'nalist, a competitor in a semifinal.—*adj.* semiflu'id, nearly solid but able to flow to some extent.—Also *n.*—*adj.* semiglob'ular.—*n.* semigrand, a square piano with curtailed keyboard.—Also *adj.*—*n.* and *adj.* semi-im'becile.—*adj.* sem'i-independ'ent, not fully independent.—*ns.* semi-ju'bilee, the twenty-fifth anniversary; sem'i-lat'us rec'tum, half the latus rectum, terminated at the focus.—*adjs.* sem'i-liq'uid, half-liquid; sem'ilog(arithm), of graph paper, graph, etc., having one scale logarithmic, the other arithmetical; semilu'cent, half-transparent; sem'i-lu'nar, -lu'nate, half-moon shaped.—*n.* sem'ilune (*-lōōn*), a half-moon-shaped object, body, or structure.—*adj.* sem'imen'strual, half-monthly.—*n.* sem'i-met'al (*obs.*), a metal that is not malleable.—*adj.* sem'i-month'ly (chiefly *U.S.*), half-monthly.—*n.* a half-monthly periodical.—*adj.* sem'i-mute', with speech impaired by loss of hearing.—Also *n.*—*adjs.* sem'i-nūde', half-naked; semi-occā'sional (*U.S.*), occurring now and then.—*adv.* semi-occā'sionally.—*adj.* sem'i-offic'ial, partly official.—*adv.* sem'i-offic'ially.—*n.* sem'i-ō'pal, a dull variety of opal.—*adjs.* sem'i-opaque', partly opaque; sem'iovip'arous, producing imperfectly developed young; semipal'mate, half-webbed: half web-footed.—*ns.* semipalmā'tion; semipar'asite, a partial parasite, feeding partly independently.—*adj.* sem'i-parasit'ic.—*n.* sem'iped, in verse, a half-foot.—*n.* and *adj.* Sem'i-Pelā'gian.—*n.* Sem'i-Pelā'gianism, the middle course between Augustinian predestination and Pelagian free-will.—*adj.* sem'ipellu'cid, imperfectly transparent.—*n.* semiperim'eter, half the perimeter.—*adj.* semiper'meable, permeable by a solvent but not by the dissolved substance.—*ns.* sem'iplume, a feather with ordinary shaft but downy web; semipor'celain, a coarse ware resembling porcelain.—*adj.* semi-prec'ious, valuable, but not valuable enough to be reckoned a gemstone.—*n.* sem'iquāver, half a quaver.—*adj.* sem'i-rig'id, of an airship, having a flexible gasbag and stiffened keel.—*n.* sem'i-ring, a half-ring.—*adj.* sem'i-sag'ittate, shaped like half an arrowhead.—*n.* and *adj.* Sem'i-Sax'on (*obs.*), Early Middle English (*c.* 1150-1250).—*adjs.* sem'i-skilled'; semiterete', half-cylindrical.—*n.* sem'itone, half a tone—one of the lesser intervals of the musical scale as from B to C.—*adj.* semiton'ic.—*n.* semitranspā'rency.—*adjs.* semitranspā'rent, imperfectly transparent; semi-trop'ical, subtropical; semi-tū'bular, like half of a tube divided longitudinally; sem'i-un'cial, intermediate between uncial and minuscule.—*n.* a semi-uncial letter.—*n.* sem'ivowel, a sound partaking of the nature of both a vowel and a consonant: a letter representing it.—*adj.* sem'i-week'ly, issued or happening twice a week.—Also *n.* and *adv.* [L. *sēmi-*, half-; cf. Gr. *hēmi-*, O.E. *sam-*.]

seminal, *sem'in-l*, *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, seed or of semen: generative: notably creative or influential in future development (*fig.*).—*n.* seminal'ity, germinating principle: germ.—*adv.* sem'inally.—*v.t.* sem'ināte, to sow: to propagate.—*n.* seminā'tion, sowing: seed-dispersal: seeding.—*adj.* seminif'erous, seed-bearing: producing or conveying semen. [See semen.]

seminar, *sem'i-nār*, *n.* (orig. *Ger.*) a group of advanced students working in a specific subject of study under a teacher: a class at which a group of students and a tutor discuss a particular topic.—*adjs.* seminarial (*-ā'ri-əl*); seminā'rian, of a seminary.—*n.* a student in a seminary, esp. of R.C. theology.—*ns.* sem'inarist (*-ərist*), a student in a seminary or in a seminar: a Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary: a teacher in a seminary; sem'inary (*-ə-ri*), a seed-plot: a breeding-place: a place of origin and fostering, nursery: formerly, a pretentious name for a school (esp. for young ladies): a college, esp. for R.C. (in *U.S.* also other) theology: a seminary priest.—*adj.* seminal: of a seminary: of a seminar. [L. *sēminārium*, a seed-plot—*sēmen*, seed.]

Seminole, *sem'i-nōl*, *n.* an American Indian of an offshoot of the Creeks, originally in Florida, now mostly in Oklahoma. [Creek *Simánole*, lit. runaway.]

semiology, **semiotic(s)**. Same as semeiology, semeiotic(s).

semis, *sē'mis*, *sā'mis*, *n.* a bronze coin of the ancient Roman republic, half an as. [L. *sēmis*, *sēmissis*.]

semitar, **semitaur**, old spellings of scimitar

Semite, *sem'* or *sēm'īt*, *n.* a member of any of the peoples said (Gen. x) to be descended from Shem, or speaking a Semitic language.—*adj.* Semitic (*sem-*, *sim-*, *səm-it'ik*).—*n.* any Semitic language: (in *pl.*) Semitic studies.—*n.* Semitisā'tion, -z-.—*v.t.* Sem'itise, -ize, to render Semitic in language, religion, or otherwise.—*ns.* Sem'itism, a Semitic idiom or characteristic: Semitic ways of thought: the cause of the Semites, esp. the Jews; Sem'itist, a Semitic scholar.—Semitic languages, Assyrian, Aramaic, Hebrew, Phoenician, Arabic, Ethiopic, etc. [Gr. *Sēm*, Shem.]

semmit, *sem'it*, (*Scot.*) *n.* an undershirt.

Semnopithecus, *sem-nō-pith-ē'kəs*, *n.* the hanuman genus. [Gr. *semnos*, honoured, *pithēkos*, an ape.]

semolina, *sem-ə-lē'nə*, *-li'nə*, *n.* the particles of fine, hard wheat that do not pass into flour in milling. [It. *semolino*, dim. of *semola*, bran—L. *simila*, fine flour.]

semper, *sem'pər*, *-per*, (L.) always.—semper idem (*ī'dem*, *id'em*, *ē'dem*), always the same; semper paratus (*pə-rā'təs*, *pa-rä'tōōs*), always ready.

sempiternal, *sem-pi-tûr'nl*, *adj.* everlasting.—Also semp'itern.—*ns.* sempiter'nity; sempiter'num, (*obs.*) a durable woollen cloth. [L. *sempiternus*—*semper*, ever.]

semple, *sem'pl*, *adj.* a Scottish form of simple, esp. meaning not of gentle birth.

semplice, *sem'plē-che*, (*mus.*) *adj.* simple, without embellishments. [It.]

sempre, *sem'pre*, (*mus.*) *adv.* always, throughout. [It.,—L. *semper*, always.]

sempster, **seamster**, *sem'stər*, *n.* one who sews—orig. *fem.*, now only *masc.*:—*fem.* semp'stress, seam'stress.—*ns.* semp'stering, semp'stressing, semp'stress-ship. [O.E. *sēamestre*; see seam.]

semsem, *sem'sem*, *n.* sesame. [Ar. *simsim.*]

semuncia, *si-mun'sh(y)ə*, *n.* a Roman half-ounce: a bronze coin, an as in its ultimate value.—*adj.* semun'cial. [L. *sēmuncia*—*sēmi-*, half, *uncia*, a twelfth.]

sen, *sen*, *n.* a Japanese copper coin, the hundredth part of a yen:—*pl.* sen. [Jap.]

senary, *sēn'*, *sen'ər-i*, *adj.* of, involving, based on, six.—*n.* a set of six: a senarius.—*n.* senarius (*se-nā'ri-əs*), a verse of six iambs or equivalents. [L. *sēnārius*—*sēnī*, six each—*sex*, six.]

senate, *sen'it*, *n.* the governing body of ancient Rome: a legislative or deliberative body, esp. the upper house of a national or state legislature: a body of venerable or distinguished persons: the governing body of certain British universities (in Scotland, Senā'tus Academ'icus).—*n.* senator (*sen'ə-tər*), a member of a senate (Senator of the College of Justice, a Lord of Session).—*adj.* senatorial (*sen-ə-tō'ri-əl*, *-tö'ri-əl*).—*adv.* senatō'rially, with senatorial dignity.—*n.* sen'atorship.—sen'ate-house, the meeting-place of a senate.—senā'tus consult' (L. *senātūs consultum*), a decree of the senate. [L. *senātus*—*senex*, *senis*, an old man.]

senatus populusque Romanus, *sə-nā'təs pop'ūl-əs-kwē rōm-an'əs*, *sen-ä'tōōs pop-ōōl-ōōs'kwe rō-mä'nōōs*, (L.) the Roman senate and people:—abbrev. S.P.Q.R.

send, *send*, *v.t.* to cause, direct, or tell to go: to propel: to cause to be conveyed: to dispatch: to forward: to grant: orig. of jazz, to rouse (someone) to ecstasy.—*v.i.* to dispatch a message or messenger: to pitch into the trough of the sea (*naut.*; sometimes scend, 'scend):—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sent; *naut.* send'ed.—*n.* a messenger (*Scot.*): one or more sent to fetch a bride (*Scot.*): a message: an impetus or impulse: a plunge.—*ns.* send'er, one who sends: a transmitting instrument; send'ing, dispatching: pitching: transmission: that which is sent (esp. by a wizard).—send'-off, a demonstration at starting or at departing; send-up, a process of making fun of someone or something.—send down, to rusticate or expel; send for, to require by message to come or be brought; send on, to send in advance: to re-address and re-post (a letter or package); send up, to make fun of (*slang*): to sentence to imprisonment; send word, to send an intimation. [O.E. *sendan*; O.N. *senda*, Goth. *sandjan*, Ger. *senden*.]

sendal, *sen'dəl*, *n.* a thin silk or linen. [O.Fr. *cendal*, prob.—Gr. *sindōn*; see sindon.]

Seneca, *sen'i-ka*, *n.* an Iroquois Indian of a tribe in New York state, etc.—*adj.* Sen'ecan.—Seneca oil, crude petroleum, used by them.

Senecan, *sen'i-kən*, *adj.* of, in the manner of, Lucius Annaeus *Seneca*, Stoic philosopher and writer of declamatory tragedies (*c.* 4 B.C.-A.D. 65).

Senecio, *se-nē's(h)i-o*, *n.* the groundsel and ragwort genus of composite plants. [L. *senex*, an old man, from the hoary pappus.]

senega, *sen'i-gə*, *n.* an American milkwort (*Polygala senega*; senega snakeroot): its dried root, reputed by the *Seneca* Indians good for snake-bites.

senescent, *si-nes'ənt*, *adj.* verging on old age: ageing.—*n.* senesc'ence. [L. *senēscēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. *of senēscĕre*, to grow old—*senex*, old.]

seneschal, *sen'i-shl*, *n.* a steward: a major-domo.—*n.* sen'eschalship. [O.Fr. (Fr. *sénéchal*), of Gmc. origin, lit. old servant; cf. Goth. *sineigs*, old, *skalks*, O.E. *scealc*, servant.]

sengreen, *sen'grēn*, *n.* the house-leek. [O.E. *singrēne*, evergreen, house-leek, periwinkle—*pfx.* *sin-*, one, always (cf. L. *semel*, once), *grēne*, green; cf. Ger. *sin(n)grüne*, periwinkle.]

Senhor, *se-nyōr'*, *-nyör'*, **Senhora**, *-a*, **Senhorita**, *-ē'ta*, *ns.* the Portuguese forms corresponding to the Spanish Señor, Señora, Señorita.

senile, *sē nīl*, *adj.* characteristic of or attendant on old age: showing the decay or imbecility of old age.—*n.* senility (*si-nil'i-ti*), old age: the imbecility of old age. [L. *senīlis*—*senex*, *senis*, old.]

senior, *sēn'yər*, *adj.* elder: older or higher in standing: more advanced: first.—*n.* one who is senior: a fourth-year student (*U.S.*).—*ns.* seniority (*sē-ni-or'i-ti*), state or fact of being senior: priority by age, time of service, or standing: a body of seniors or senior fellows.—senior optime (see optime); senior service, the navy. [L. *senior*, *-ōris*, comp. of *senex*, old.]

senna, *sen'ə*, *n.* a shrub (Cassia, of various species): its purgative dried leaflets.—senna tea, an infusion of senna.—bladder senna, a papilionaceous shrub (Colutea) with similar properties. [Ar. *sanā.*]

sennachie. Same as seannachie.

sennet, *sen'it*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a trumpet or woodwind announcement of a stage entrance (or exit) in state. [App. a form of signet.]

sennight, *sen'īt*, (*arch.*) *n.* a week. [seven, night.]

sennit, *sen'it*, **sinnet**, *sin'it*, *n.* a flat braid of rope yarn. [Origin uncertain.]

Senonian, *si-nō'ni-ən*, (*geol.*) *n.* a Cretaceous stage answering to the English Upper Chalk.—Also *adj.* [L. *Senonēs*, a tribe of central Gaul.]

Señor, *se-nyōr'*, *-nyör'*, *n.* a gentleman: in address, sir: prefixed to a name, Mr:—*fem.* Señora (*se-nyō'ra*, *-nyö'*), a lady: madam: as a title, Mrs.—*n.* Señorita (*sen-yō-rē'ta*, *-yö-*), a young lady: Miss. [Sp.,—L. *senior*, older.]

Senoussi. See Senussi.

sens, *sens*, *adv.* (*Spens.*) since.

sense, *sens*, *n.* faculty of receiving sensation, general or particular: immediate consciousness: inward feeling: impression: opinion: mental attitude: discernment: understanding: appreciation: feeling for what is appropriate: discerning feeling for things of some particular kind: (usu. in *pl.*) one's right wits: soundness: of judgment: reasonableness: sensible or reasonable discourse: that which is reasonable:

plain matter of fact: the realm of sensation and sensual appetite: a sense-organ (*Shak.*): meaning: interpretation: purport: gist: direction (esp. in *geom.*, after Fr. *sens*).—*adj.* pertaining to a sense or senses.—*v.t.* to have a sensation, feeling, or appreciation of: to appreciate, grasp, comprehend: to become aware (that): of computers, to detect (e.g. a hole, constituting a symbol, in punched card or tape).—*n.* **sensation** (*sen-sā'shən*), awareness of a physical experience, without any element derived from previous experiences: awareness by the senses generally: an effect on the senses: power of sensing: an emotion or general feeling: a thrill: a state, or matter, of general excited interest in the public, audience, etc.: melodramatic quality or method: enough to taste, as of liquor (*slang*).—*adj.* **sensā'tional.**—*ns.* **sensā'tionalism,** the doctrine that our ideas originate solely in sensation: a striving after wild excitement and melodramatic effects; **sensā'tionalist.**—*adj.* **sensātionalist'ic.**—*adv.* **sensā'tionally.**—*ns.* **sensā'tionism; sensā'tionist, sensā'tion-monger,** a dealer in the sensational.—*adjs.* **sensed,** endued with meaning; **sense'ful,** significant: full of good sense: **sense'less,** unconscious: deficient in good sense: meaningless.—*adv.* **sense'lessly.**—*ns.* **sense'lessness; sensibil'ity,** sensitiveness, sensitivity: capacity of feeling or emotion: readiness and delicacy of emotional response: sentimentality: (often in *pl.*) feelings that can be hurt.—*adj.* **sen'sible,** perceptible by sense: perceptible: easily perceived: appreciable: having power of sensation: conscious: sensitive: having sensibility (*obs.*): easily affected: delicate: cognisant: aware: emotionally conscious: having or marked by good sense, judicious.—*n.* an object of sense: that which is sensible.—*n.* **sen'sibleness.**—*adv.* **sen'sibly,** in a sensible manner: to a sensible or perceptible degree: so far as the senses show.—*adj.* **sensile** (*sen'sil*), sentient: capable of affecting the senses.—*n.* and *adj.* **sen'sing.**—*ns.* **sen'sism,** sensationalism in philosophy; **sen'sist; sensitisā'tion, -z-.**—*v.t.* **sen'sitise, -ize,** render sensitive, or more sensitive, or sensitive in a high degree.—*adj.* **sen'sitised.**—*n.* **sen'sitiser.**—*adj.* **sen'sitive,** having power of sensation: feeling readily, acutely, or painfully: capable of receiving stimuli: reacting to outside influence: ready and delicate in reaction: sensitised: susceptible to the action of light (*phot.*): pertaining to, or depending on, sensation.—*n.* one who or that which is sensitive, or abnormally or excessively sensitive.—*adv.* **sen'sitively.**—*ns.* **sen'sitiveness, sensitiv'ity,** response to stimulation of the senses: heightened awareness of oneself and others within the context of personal and social relationships: abnormal responsiveness as to an allergen: degree of responsiveness to electric current, or radio waves, or to light: (of an instrument) readiness and delicacy in recording changes; **sensitom'eter,** an instrument for measuring sensitivity, as of photographic films; **sen'sor,** a device that detects a change in a physical stimulus and turns it into a signal which can be measured or recorded, or which operates a control.—*adj.* **senso'rial,** sensory.—*ns.* **senso'rium,** the seat of sensation in the brain: the brain: the mind: the nervous system; **sen'sory,** the sensorium.—*adj.* of the sensorium: of sensation.—*adj.* **sen'sual** (*-sū-əl, -shōō-əl*), of the senses, as distinct from the mind: not intellectual or spiritual: carnal: worldly: connected with gratification, esp. undue gratification of bodily sense: voluptuous: lewd.—*n.* **sensualisā'tion, -z-.**—*v.t.* **sen'sualise, -ize,** to make sensual: to debase by carnal gratification.—*ns.* **sen'sualism,** sensual indulgence: the doctrine that all our knowledge is derived originally from sensation: the regarding of the gratification of the senses as the highest end; **sen'sualist,** one given to sensualism or sensual indulgence: a debauchee: a believer in the doctrine of sensualism.—*adj.* **sensualist'ic.**—*n.* **sensual'ity** (*Milt.* **sen'sualty**), indulgence in sensual pleasures: lewdness.—*adv.* **sen'sually.**—*ns.* **sen'sualness; sen'suism** (*philos.*), sensationalism; **sen'suist; sen'sum, sense-datum.**—*adj.* **sen'suous,** pertaining to sense (without implication of lasciviousness or grossness): connected with sensible objects: easily affected by the medium of the senses.—*adv.* **sen'suously.**—*n.* **sen'suousness.**— **sensa'tion-monger** (see sensationist above); **sensation novel,** one dealing in violent effects and strained emotion; **sense'-datum,** what is received immediately through the stimulation of a sense-organ; **sense'-organ,** a structure specially adapted for the reception of stimuli, as eye, ear, nose; **sense'-percep'tion,** perception by the sense; **sensible horizon,** the visible horizon; **sensible note,** leading note; **sensitive flame,** a flame that rises or falls in response to sound; **sensitive plant,** a plant, esp. *Mimosa pudica*, that shows more than usual irritability when touched or shaken, by movements of leaves, etc.—**five senses,** sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch; **bring one to his senses,** to make one recognise the facts: let one understand one must mend one's behaviour; **common sense** (see **common**); **in a sense,** in a sense other than the obvious one: in a way: after a fashion; **in, out of, one's senses,** in or out of one's right wits, normal rational condition; **make sense,** to be understandable or sensible, rational; **make sense of,** to understand: to see the purpose in, or explanation of; **sixth sense,** an ability to perceive what lies beyond the powers of the five senses. [L. *sēnsus*—*sentīre*, to feel.]

sent; an earlier spelling (*Spens.*, *Shak.*, *Milt.*) of **scent,** *n.*, *v.t.*, and *v.i.*, smell: sense.

sent, *sent*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **send.**

sentence, *sen'təns*, *n.* opinion: a judgment, decision: determination of punishment pronounced by a court or a judge: a maxim: a number of words making a complete grammatical structure, generally begun with a capital letter and ended with a full-stop or its equivalent: an assertion in logic or mathematics: sense, meaning, matter (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to pronounce judgment on: to condemn.—*n.* **sen'tencer.**—*adj.* **sentential** (*-ten'shl*).—*adv.* **senten'tially.**—*adj.* **senten'tious,** full of meaning: aphoristic, abounding (often superabounding) in maxims.—*adv.* **senten'tiously.**—*n.* **senten'tiousness.**—**Master of the Sentences,** Peter Lombard (12th cent.), from his collection of opinions from Augustine, etc.; **open sentence,** a sentence which, having an undefined variable is, as it stands, neither true nor false (*math.*) [Fr.,—L. *sententia*—*sentīre*, to feel.]

sentient, *sen'sh(y)ənt*, *adj.* conscious: capable of sensation: aware: responsive to stimulus.—*n.* that which is sentient: a sentient being or mind.—*ns.* **sen'tience, sen'tiency.** [L. *sentiēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *sentīre*, to feel.]

sentiment, *sen'ti-mənt*, *n.* a thought or body of thought tinged with emotion: opinion: judgment: a thought expressed in words: a maxim: a thought or wish propounded to be ratified by drinking: emotion: feeling bound up with some object or ideal: regard to ideal considerations: sensibility, refined feelings: consciously worked-up or partly insincere feeling: sentimentality.—*adj.* **sentimental** (*-men'tl*), pertaining to, given to, characterised by, expressive of, sentiment: given to, indulging in, expressive of, sentimentality.—*v.i.* **sentimen'talise, -ize,** to behave sentimentally: to indulge in sentimentality.—*v.t.* to make sentimental: to treat sentimentally.—*ns.* **sentimen'talism, sentimentality** (*-mən-tal'i-ti*), disposition to wallow in sentiment: self-conscious working up of feeling: affectation of fine feeling: sloppiness; **sentimen′talist**, one who affects, seeks to work up, or luxuriates in sentiment or fine feeling: one guided by mere sentiment: one who regards sentiment as more important than reason.—*adv.* **sentimen′tally.** [L.L. *sentīmentum*—L. *sentire*, to feel.]

sentinel, *sen′ti-nl*, *n.* one posted on guard, a sentry: guard.—*adj.* acting as a sentinel.—*v.t.* to watch over: to post as a sentinel: to furnish with sentinels.—*v.i.* to keep guard.—**sentinel crab,** a crab of the Indian Ocean with long eye-stalks. [Fr. *sentinelle*—It. *sentinella*, watch, sentinel.]

sentry, *sen′tri*, *n.* a sentinel: a soldier on guard: watch, guard.—**sen′try-box,** a box to shelter a sentry; **sen′try-go,** a sentry's beat or duty: a watch-tower (*obs.*). [Etymology obscure.]

Senussi, *sen-ōōs′ē*, *n.* a member of a Moslem sect or confraternity, chiefly in N.E. Africa, founded by Sidi Mohammed ben Ali es-Senussi (d. 1860; named from the *Senus* Mountains):—*pl.* **Senussi.**—Also **Senoussi.**

senvy, *sen′vi*, (*obs.*) *n.* mustard (plant or seed). [O.Fr. *senevé*—L. *sināpi*—Gr. *sināpi*, mustard.]

senza, *sen′tsä*, (*mus.*) *prep.* without. [It.]

sepad, *sə-päd′*, *v.t.* to suppose: to warrant. [A ghost-word; from J. M. Barrie's mishearing of I'se (=I sal) uphaud, I shall uphold.]

sepal, *sep′l*, also *sēp′l*, *n.* a member of a flower calyx.—*adjs.* **sep′aline** (*-īn*), **sep′aloid, sep′alous.**—*n.* **sep′alōdy** (Gr. *eidos*, form), transformation of other members into sepals. [Fr. *sépale*, invented by N. J. de Necker (1790) from Gr. *skepē*, cover.]

separate, *sep′ə-rāt*, *v.t.* to divide: to part: to sunder: to sever: to disconnect: to disunite: to remove: to isolate: to keep apart: to seclude: to set apart for a purpose: to shut off from cohabitation, esp. by judicial decree: to remove cream from by a separator.—*v.i.* to part: to withdraw: to secede: to come out of combination or contact: to become disunited.—*adj.* (*sep′ə-rit*, *-rāt*, *sep′rit*) separated: divided: apart from another: distinct.—*n.* an off-print: (in *pl.*) two items of dress, e.g. blouse and skirt, worn together as an outfit.—*n.* **separability** (*-ə-bil′i-ti*).—*adj.* **sep′arable,** that may be separated or disjoined.—*n.* **sep′arableness.**—*advs.* **sep′arably; sep′arately.**—*ns.* **sep′arateness; separā′tion,** act of separating or disjoining: state of being separate: disunion: chemical analysis: cessation of cohabitation by agreement or judicial decree, without a formal dissolution of the marriage tie; **separā′tionist,** one who favours separation, esp. political or ecclesiastical; **sep′aratism** (*-ə-tizm*); **sep′aratist,** one who withdraws or advocates separation from an established church, federation, organisation, etc.: a dissenter: an Independent (*hist.*): (by Unionists) a Home Ruler: a believer in separate authorship of parts, esp. of the Homeric poems.—*adj.* **sep′arative** (*-ə-tiv*), tending to separate.—*ns.* **sep′arātor,** one who, or that which, separates: a machine for separating cream from milk by whirling; **separatory** (*sep′ər-ə-tər-i*), an instrument for separating.—*adj.* having the function of separating.—*ns.* **sep′arātrix,** a separating line; **separā′tum,** a separate off-print.—**separate development,** segregation of different racial groups, each supposed to progress in its own way; **separate maintenance,** a provision made by a husband for his separated wife; **separation allowance,** government allowance to a serviceman's wife and dependents. [L. *sēparāre*, *-ātum*—*sē-*, aside, *parāre*, to put.]

Sephardim, *se-fär′dēm*, *n.pl.* the Spanish and Portuguese Jews.—*adj.* **Sephar′dic.** [Heb.]

sephen, *sef′en*, *n.* a sting-ray. [Ar. *safan*, shagreen.]

sepia, *sē′pi-ə*, *n.* a cuttlefish, esp. of Sepia or kindred genus: cuttlefish ink: a pigment made from it, or an artificial imitation: its colour, a fine brown: a sepia drawing.—*adj.* of the colour of sepia: done in sepia.—*ns.* **sē′piolite** (Gr. *lithos*, stone), meerschaum; **sē′piost, sēpiostaire′** (Fr. *sépiostaire*—Gr. *osteon*, bone), **sē′pium,** cuttle-bone. [L.,—Gr. *sēpiā*, cuttlefish, *sēpion*, cuttle-bone.]

sepiment, *sep′i-mənt*, *n.* a hedge, a fence. [L. *saepimentum*, a hedge.]

sepoy, *sē′poi*, *n.* an Indian soldier in European service (*hist.*): a soldier: a policeman. [Urdu and Pers. *sipāhi*, horseman.]

seppuku, *sep-ōō′kōō*, *n.* hara-kiri. [Jap.]

seps, *seps*, *n.* a very venomous snake known to the Greeks: (*cap.*) a genus of almost legless skinks. [Gr. *sēps*.]

sepsis, *sep′sis*, *n.* putrefaction: invasion by pathogenic bacteria. [Gr. *sēpsis*, putrefaction.]

sept, *sept*, *n.* orig. in Ireland, a division of a tribe.—*adj.* **sept′al.** [Prob. for sect, influenced by L. *saeptum*; see next.]

sept, *sept*, *n.* an enclosure: a fence.—*n.pl.* **sept′a** (see septum below).—*adjs.* **sept′al,** partitional: growing in hedges; **septā′rian.**—*n.* **septā′rium,** a nodule with a network of mineral-filled cracks:—*pl.* **septā′ria.**—*adj.* **sept′ate,** partitioned.—*n.* **septā′tion,** division by partitions.—*adjs.* **septici′dal** (L. *caedĕre*, to cut), with splitting of septa, as when a fruit dehisces by separation of the carpels; **septif′erous,** having partitions; **sept′iform,** in the form of a partition; **septif′ragal** (root of L. *frangĕre*, to break), with separation of the outer walls of the carpels from the septa.—*n.* **sept′um** (*biol.*), a partition:—*pl.* **sept′a.** [L. *saeptum* (used in pl.), a fence, enclosure—*saepīre*, to fence.]

sept-, septi-, septem-, in composition, seven.—*adj.* **septemfid** (*sep′təm-fid*; root of L. *findĕre*, to cleave), seven-cleft.—*n.* **septemvir** (*sep-tem′vir*; L. *vir*, man), one of a board of seven:—*pl.* **septem′viri, -virs.**—*n.* **septem′virate,** the office of a septemvir: a board of septemviri: a group of seven men.—*adj.* **septilateral** (*sep-ti-lat′ər-əl*; L. *latus*, *lateris*, a side), seven-sided.—*n.* **septillion** (*sep-til′yən*; modelled on million), the seventh power of a million: the eighth power of a thousand (*U.S.*). [L. *septem*.]

September, *səp-*, *sep-tem′bər*, *n.* ninth, earlier seventh, month of the year.—*adj.* **Septem′berish.**—*ns.* **Septembriser** (*sep′təm-bri-zər*), a Septembrist: a partridge-shooter; **Septem′brist,** a participator in the September massacres in Paris, 2nd to 7th Sept. 1792. [L. *September*, *-bris*.]

septenarius, *sep-ti-nā′ri-əs*, *n.* a seven-foot verse, esp. a trochaic tetrameter catalectic.—*adj.* **septenary** (*sep-tē′nə-ri*, or *sep′tə-nə-ri*), numbering or based on seven.—*n.* a seven, set of seven (esp. years): a septenarius. [L. *septēnārius*, of seven.]

septennium, *sep-ten′i-əm*, *n.* seven years:—*pl.* **septenn′ia.**—*n.* **septenn′ate,** a period of seven years.—*adj.* **septenn′ial.**—*adv.* **septenn′ially.**—**Septennial Act,** a statute of 1716, in force till 1911, limiting the duration of a parliament to seven years. [L. *septennis*—*annus*, a year.]

septentrion, *sep-ten′tri-ən*, (*Shak.*) *n.* the north:—*pl.* **septen′trions, septentriō′nēs,** the seven stars of the Plough: the Great Bear.—*adjs.* **septen′trion** (*Milt.*), **-al,** northern.—*adv.* **septen′trionally.** [L. *septentriōnēs*, i.e. *septem triōnēs*, the seven plough-oxen.]

septet, septette, septett, *sep-tet′*, *n.* a composition for seven performers: a set of seven (esp. musicians). [Ger. *septett*—L. *septem*.]

sept-foil, *set′foil*, *n.* tormentil: a figure divided by seven cusps. [Fr. *sept*, seven, O.Fr. *foil*—L. *folium*, a leaf.]

septic, *sep′tik*, *adj.* putrefactive.—*n.* **septicaemia** (*sep-ti-sē′mi-ə*; Gr. *haima*, blood), presence of pathogenic bacteria in the blood.—*adv.* **sep′-**

tically.—*n.* septicity (*-tis'i-ti*).—**septic tank**, a tank in which sewage is decomposed by anaerobic bacteria. [Gr. *sēptikos*—*sēpein*, to putrefy.]

septimal, *sep'ti-ml*, *adj.* relating to, based on, seven.—*ns.* **septime** (*sep'tēm*), the seventh position in fencing; **sep'timole** (*-mōl*), a group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six. [L. *septimus*, seventh—*septem*, seven.]

septleva, *set'lə-vä*, *n.* in basset, seven times as much added to the first stake. [Fr. *sept-et-le-va*, seven and the first stake.]

septuagenarian, *sep-tū-ə-ji-nā'ri-ən*, *n.* a person seventy years old, or between seventy and eighty.—*adj.* of that age.—*adj.* **septuagenary** (*-ə-jē'nər-i*, *-aj'in-ər-i*), consisting of or relating to seventy.—*n.* one seventy years old. [L. *septuāgēnārius*—*septuāgēni*, seventy each.]

Septuagesima, *sep-tū-ə-jes'i-mə*, *n.* the third Sunday before Lent (also **Septuagesima Sunday**) —apparently in continuation of the sequence Quadragesima, Quinquagesima, etc. [L. *septuāgēsimus*, *-a*, *-um*, seventieth.]

Septuagint, *sep'tū-ə-jint*, *n.* the Greek Old Testament, traditionally attributed to 72 translators at Alexandria in the 3rd century B.C.—usually expressed by LXX.—*adj.* **Septuagin'tal**. [L. *septuāgintā*—*septem*, seven.]

septum. See **sept** (2).

septuor, *sep'tū-ör*, *n.* a septette. [Fr.,—L. *septem*, after *quatuor*.]

septuple, *sep'tū-pl*, also *-tū'*, *-too*, *-too'*, *adj.* sevenfold.—*v.t.* to multiply sevenfold.—*n.* **sep'tūplet**, a septimole: one of seven at a birth. [L.L. *septuplus*—L. *septem*, seven; cf. **quadruple**.]

sepulchre, *sep'əl-kər*, *n.* a tomb: a recess, usually in the north chancel wall, or a structure placed in it, to receive the reserved sacrament and the crucifix from Maundy Thursday or Good Friday till Easter (**Easter sepulchre**): burial.—*v.t.* (formerly sometimes *si-pul'kər*) to entomb: to enclose as a tomb.—*adjs.* **sepulchral** (*si-pul'krəl*), of, of the nature of, a sepulchre: funeral: as if of or from a sepulchre: funereal, gloomy, dismal: hollow-toned; **sepul'chrous** (*rare*), **sepul'tural**.—*n.* **sep'ulture**, burial: a tomb or burial-place.—*v.t.* to entomb.—**whited sepulchre** (see **white**). [L. *sepulcrum*, *sepultūra*—*sepelīre*, *sepultum*, to bury.]

sequacious, *si-kwā'shəs*, *adj.* ready to follow a leader or authority: compliant: pliant: observing logical sequence or consistence: in long-drawn-out sequence or train.—*ns.* **sequā'ciousness**, **sequacity** (*si-kwas'i-ti*). [L. *sequāx*, *sequācis* —*sequī*, to follow.]

sequel, *sē'kwəl*, *n.* that which follows: followers (*obs.*): successors (*obs.*): consequences: upshot: a resumption of a story already complete in itself: sequence (*Shak.*): an allowance to mill servants in thirlage (*Scots law*).—*n.* **sequela** (*si-kwē'lə*), morbid affection following a disease: often in *pl.* **sequē'lae** (*-lē*). [L. *sequēla*—*sequi*, to follow.]

sequence, *sē'kwəns*, *n.* a state or fact of being sequent or consequent: succession: order of succession: a series of things following in order: a set of three or more cards consecutive in value: that which follows: consequence: successive repetition in higher or lower parts of the scale or in higher or lower keys (*mus.*): in cinematography, a division of a film: in liturgics, a hymn in rhythmical prose, sung after the gradual and before the gospel.—*adj.* **sē'quent**, following: consequent: successive: consecutive.—*n.* a follower (*Shak.*): that which follows.—*adj.* **sequential** (*si-kwen'shl*).—*n.* **sequentiality** (*-shi-al'i-ti*).—*adv.* **sequen'tially**.—**sequence of tenses**, the relation of tense in subordinate clauses to that in the principal. [L. *sequēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *sequī*, to follow.]

sequester, *si-kwes'tər*, *v.t.* to set aside: to seclude: to set apart: to confiscate: to remove from one's possession until a dispute can be settled, creditors satisfied, or the like: to hold the income of for the benefit of the next incumbent: to sequester the estate or benefice of: to remove or render ineffective (a metal ion) by adding a reagent that forms a complex with it (e.g. as a means of preventing or getting rid of precipitation in water). —*v.i.* (*obs.*) to seclude oneself.—*n.* (*sek'wes-tər*; *Shak.*) seclusion.—*adj.* **seques'tered**, retired, secluded.—*v.t.* **sequestrate** (*sek'*, *sēk'*, or *si-kwes'*), to sequester: to make bankrupt.—*ns.* **sequestrā'tion** (*sek-*, *sēk-*), act of sequestering: bankruptcy (*Scots law*); **seq'uestrātor**. [L.L. *sequestrāre*, *-ātum*—L. *sequester*, a depositary—*secus*, apart.]

sequin, *sē'kwin*, *n.* an old Italian gold coin worth about 46p.: a spangle. [Fr.,—It. *zecchino*—*zecca*, the mint; of Ar. origin.]

Sequoia, *si-kwoi'ə*, *n.* a genus of gigantic conifers, the Californian big tree or mammoth tree and the redwood—sometimes called Wellingtonia. [After the Cherokee Indian scholar *Sequoiah*.]

sérac, *sā-rak'*, *sä'rak*, *n.* one of the cuboidal or pillar-like masses into which a glacier breaks on a steep incline. [Swiss Fr., originally a kind of cheese.]

seraglio, *sə-*, *se-rä'li-ō*, *-lyō*, *n.* women's quarters in a Mohammedan house or palace: a harem: a collection of wives or concubines: an enclosure: a Turkish palace, esp. that of the sultans at Constantinople. [It. *serraglio*—L. *sera*, a door-bar, confused with Turk. *saray*, *serāi*, a palace.]

serai, *se-rä'i*, *n.* a khan, caravanserai: erron., a seraglio, harem. [Turk. (orig. Pers.) *saray*, *serāi*.]

serail, *se-rāl'*, *n.* seraglio. [Fr. *sérail*.]

serang, *se-rang'*, *n.* a lascar boatswain. [Pers. *sarhang*, a commander.]

serape, *se-rä'pā*, *n.* a Mexican riding-blanket. [Sp. *sarape*.]

seraph, *ser'əf*, *n.* a six-winged celestial being (Isa. vi): an angel of the highest of the nine orders: a person of angelic character or mien:—*pl.* **ser'aphs**, **ser'aphim**, formerly also **ser'aphin**, **ser'aphins**, **ser'aphims**, the plurals in -im and -in also occurring as *obs. sing.*—*adjs.* **seraphic** (*-af'*), **-al**.—*adv.* **seraph'ically**.—*n.* **ser'aphine** (*-ēn*), a keyboard reed instrument, precursor of the harmonium.—**Seraphic Doctor**, St Bonaventura: St Teresa; **Seraphic Father**, St Francis; **Seraphic Order**, the Franciscans. [Heb. *Serāphīm* (pl.).]

Serapis, **Sarapis**, *sə-*, *se-rā'pis*, *n.* a god of the Greeks of Egypt, identified with Apis and Osiris. —*n.* **Serapeum** (*ser-ə-pē'əm*), a temple of Serapis.—*adj.* **Ser-**, **Sarapic** (*-ap'ik*). [Gr. *Sarāpis*, later (also L.) *Serāpis*.]

seraskier, *ser-as-kēr'*, *n.* a Turkish commander-in-chief or war minister.—*n.* **seraskier'ate**, the office of seraskier. [Turk. pron. of Pers. *ser'asker*—*ser*, head, Ar. *'asker*, army.]

Serb, *sûrb*, **Serbian**, *sûr'bi-ən*, *ns.* a native or citizen of Serbia (formerly a kingdom, now a republic of Yugoslavia): a member of the people principally inhabiting Serbia: the South Slav language of Serbia.—*adj.* of Serbia, its people, or their language.—*ns.* and *adjs.* **Serbo-Cro'at**, **Serbo-Croā'tian**. [Serb. *Srb*.]

Serbonian, *sər-bō'ni-ən*, *adj.* like *Sirbōnis*, *Serbōnis*, a now dry lake in the N.E. corner of Egypt, 'Where armies whole have sunk' (*Paradise Lost*, II, 594).

serdab, *sər-däb'*, *n.* an underground chamber: a secret chamber in an Egyptian tomb. [Pers. *sard*, cold, *āb*, water.]

sere. See **sear** (1 and 2), **cere**.

sere, *sēr*, (*obs.*) *n.* a claw. [O.Fr. *serre*—*serrer*, to hold.]

sere, *sēr*, *n.* a series of plant communities following each other.—*adj.* **sēr'al**.—**seral community**, a plant community which is not stabilised but represents a stage in a succession. [L. *seriēs*, series.]

serein, *sə-rē'*, *n.* fine rain from a cloudless sky. [Fr.,—L. *sērum*, evening, *sērus*, late.]

serenade, *ser-i-nād'*, *n.* a composition like a symphony, usually slighter and in more movements: a performance in the open air by night, esp. at a lady's window: a piece suitable for such performance.—*v.t.* to entertain with a serenade. —*v.i.* to perform a serenade.—*ns.* serenā'der; serenata (*-i-nä'tä*), a (symphonic) serenade: a pastoral cantata; ser'enate (*Milt.*), a serenade. [Fr. *sérénade*, and It. *serenata*—L. *serēnus*, bright clear sky; meaning influenced by L. *sērus*, late.]

serendipity, *ser-ən-dip'i-ti*, *n.* the faculty of making happy chance finds. [*Serendip*, a former name for Ceylon. Horace Walpole coined the word (1754) from the title of the fairy-tale 'The Three Princes of Serendip', whose heroes 'were always making discoveries, by accidents and sagacity, of things they were not in quest of'.]

serene, *sə-rēn'*, *adj.* calm: unclouded: unruffled: an adjunct to the titles of some princes (translating Ger. *Durchlaucht*).—*n.* calm brightness: serenity: serene sky or sea: pure air.—*v.t.* to tranquillise: to clear.—*adv.* serēne'ly, calmly, coolly.—*ns.* serēne'ness; serenity (*-ren'i-ti*).—all serene (*slang*), everything as it should be: all right; drop serene (*Milt.*), amaurosis. [L. *serēnus*, clear.]

serene, *ser'ēn*, *sə-rēn'*, (*obs.*) *n.* a supposedly unwholesome night-dew: serein. [serein.]

serf, *sûrf*, *n.* a person in modified slavery, esp. one attached to the soil: a villein:—*pl.* serfs.—*ns.* serf'age, serf'dom, serf'hood, serf'ship.—*adj.* serf'ish. [Fr.,—L. *servus*, a slave.]

serge, *sûrj*, *n.* a strong twilled fabric, now usually of worsted.—*adj.* of serge. [Fr.,—L. *sērica*, silk; see Seric.]

sergeant, serjeant, *sär'jənt*, *n.* orig. a servant: an officer who made arrests (*obs.*): (usu. with *g*) a non-commissioned officer next above a corporal: (with *g*) an officer of police: (usu. with *g*) alone or as a prefix, designating certain officials: (with *j*) formerly, a barrister of highest rank (in full serjeant-at-law).—*ns.* ser'gean(t)cy, ser'jean(t)cy, office or rank of sergeant, serjeant; ser'geantship, ser'jeantship; ser'jeantry, serjeanty; ser'jeanty, a condition of tenure by service in person to the king (grand serjeanty) or rendering some small object (petty serjeanty).—ser'geant- (or ser'jeant-) at-arms, an officer of a legislative body or the Court of Chancery, for making arrests, etc.; ser'geant-drumm'er, drum-major; ser'geant-fish, a fish with stripes, esp. the cobia (Rhachicentron) of S.E. U.S., akin to the mackerels; ser'geant-mā'jor, formerly, an officer of rank varying from major to major-general: now, the highest non-commissioned officer (regimental sergeant-major, a warrant officer on the staff of a battalion, regiment, etc.).—Common Serjeant, in London, an assistant to the Recorder. [Fr. *sergent*—L. *serviēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *servīre*, to serve.]

serial. See series.

seriate. See series.

seriatim. See series.

Seric, *ser'ik*, *adj.* Chinese: (without *cap.*) silken. —*adj.* sericeous (*sə-rish'əs*), silky: covered with soft silky appressed hairs: with silky sheen.—*ns.* sericin (*ser'i-sin*), the gelatinous substance of silk; ser'icite, a silky soapy potash mica.—*adj.* sericitic (*-sit'ik*).—*ns.* sericitisā'tion, -izā'tion, conversion (esp. of orthoclase) into sericite; ser'iculture, silkworm breeding—also sericiculture (*ser'i-si-kul-chər*); ser(ic)icul'turist.—*ns.* ser'igraph, a print made by silk-screen process; serig'rapher.—*adj.* serigraph'ic.—*n.* serig'raphy. [Gr. *sērikos*—*Sēr*, a Chinese, a silkworm (pl. *Sērĕs*).]

sericon, *ser'i-kon*, *n.* conjectured to be a red (or black) tincture in alchemy.

seriema, *ser-i-ē'mə*, *-ā'mə*, *n.* the crested screamer. [Tupi.]

series, *sē'rēz*, *-iz*, rarely *sē'ri-ēz*, *n.* a set of things in line or in succession, or so thought of: a set of things having something in common, esp. of books in similar form issued by the same house: a set of things differing progressively: a succession of quantities each derivable from its predecessor according to a law: a taxonomic group (of various rank): a geological formation: succession: sequence: linear or end-to-end arrangement: in music, a set of notes in a particular order, taken, instead of a traditional scale, as the basis of a composition—the twelve note row of twelve tone music is an example:—*pl.* se'ries.—*adj.* se'rial, forming a series: in series: in a row: in instalments: of publication in instalments: using series as the basis of composition (*mus.*): of supernumerary buds, one above another.—*n.* a publication, esp. a story, in instalments: a motion picture, television or radio play appearing in instalments.—*v.t.* se'rialise, -ize, to arrange in series: to publish serially.—*ns.* serialisā'tion, publication in instalments: the use of notes and or other elements of music in regular patterns; se'rialism, serial technique, or use of it (*mus.*); se'rialist, a writer of serials, or of serial music; seriality (*-al'i-ti*).—*adv.* se'rially.—*adj.* se'riate, in rows.—*advs.* se'riately; seriā'tim, one after another.—serial technique, the technique of music based on series; serial time, time regarded as an infinite regression of successive times each needed for the descripton of its predecessor (J. W. Dunne, 1875-1949).—arithmetical series, a series progressing by constant difference; geometrical series, a series progressing by constant ratio. [L. *seriēs*—*serĕre*, *sertum*, to join.]

serif, *ser'if*, *n.* the short cross-line at the end of a stroke in a letter.—Also seriph and ceriph. [Origin obscure; poss. Du. *schreef*, stroke.]

serigraph, serigrapher, etc. See under Seric.

serin, *ser'in*, *n.* a smaller species of canary.—*n.* serinette', a small barrel-organ for training song-birds. [Fr., canary.]

seringa, *sə-ring'gə*, *n.* a Brazilian rubber-tree (Hevea): mock-orange (Philadelphus). [Port.; see syringa.]

serious, *sē'ri-əs*, *adj.* grave: staid: earnest: disinclined to lightness: in earnest: not to be taken lightly: approaching the critical or dangerous: concerned with weighty matters: professedly religious.—*adjs.* se'riocom'ic, -al, partly serious and partly comic.—*adv.* se'riously. —*n.* se'riousness. [L.L. *sēriōsus*—L. *sērius*.]

seriph. See serif.

serjeant. See sergeant.

serk. See sark.

serkali, *ser-käl'ē*, *n.* the Government: white rulers. [Swahili.]

sermon, *sûr'mən*, *n.* a discourse, esp. one delivered, or intended to be delivered, from the pulpit, on a Biblical text: a harangue.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to preach: to discourse.—*ns.* sermoneer', ser'moner (both *rare*), a preacher: a sermoniser; sermonet(te)', a little sermon.—*adjs.* sermonic (*-mon'ik*), -al.—*n.* ser'moning.—*v.i.* ser'monise, -ize, to compose sermons: to preach.—*v.t.* to preach to.—*n.* sermonis'er.—*adj.* ser'monish. [L. *sermō*, *sermōnis*—*serĕre*, to join.]

sero-, *sē'rō-*, in composition, serum.

serologist, etc. See serum.

seron, seroon, *si-rōn'*, *-ron'*, *-rōōn'*, *n.* a crate or hamper: a bale wrapped in hide. [Sp. *serón*.]

serosa, *si-rō'zə*, (*zool.*) *n.* the chorion: the serous membrane (see serum):—*pl.* serō'sas, -sae (*-zē*).

[Modern L.; fem. of *serōsus—serum* (see serum).]

serotine, *ser'ō-tīn*, *-tin*, *n.* a small reddish bat.—*adj.* late, in occurrence, development, flowering, etc.—*adj.* **serotinous** (*si-rot'i-nəs*). [L. *sērōtinus*—*sērus*, late.]

serous, etc. See serum.

serow, *ser'ō*, *n.* a Himalayan goat-antelope. [Lepcha (Tibeto-Burman language) *sa-ro.*]

serpent, *sûr'pənt*, *n.* formerly, any reptile or creeping thing, esp. if venomous: now, a snake: a person treacherous or malicious: an obsolete crooked bass wind instrument of wood covered with leather: a twisting firework: (*cap.*) a northern constellation.—*adj.* **serpentlike**: **serpent's**.—*v.i.* to wind.—*adjs.* **serpentiform** (*-pent'*), snake-shaped; **ser'pentine** (*-tīn*), snakelike: winding: tortuous.—*n.* a winding track: an old kind of cannon: a soft, usually green mineral, a hydrated magnesium silicate, occurring in winding veins and in masses, formed by alteration of olivine, etc.: a rock (in full **ser'pentine-rock**), commonly an altered peridotite, composed mainly of the mineral serpentine.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to wind: to insinuate.—*adv.* **ser'pentinely**.—*adj.* **serpentinic** (*-tin'ik*).—*n.* and *adj.* **ser'pentining**.—*adv.* **serpenti'ningly**.—*n.* **serpentinisā'tion**, -z- (*-tin-īz*).—*v.t.* **ser'pentinise**, -ize, to convert into serpentine.—*v.i.* to wind.—*adj.* **serpenti'nous**, of serpentine: winding.—*v.i.* **ser'pentise**, -ize, to wind.—*v.t.* to make to wind.—*adj.* and *adv.* **ser'pentlike**.—*n.* **ser'pentry**, serpents collectively.—**ser'pent-eater**, the secretary-bird: the markhor; **ser'pent-god**, **-goddess**, a deity in the form of a snake: a deified snake; **serpentine verse**, a line that begins and ends with the same word (from the figure of a snake with its tail in its mouth, common as a symbol of eternity); **ser'pent-liz'ard**, the lizard Seps; **ser'pent-star**, a brittle star; **ser'pent-stone**, an ammonite: a snake-stone; **ser'pent-wor'ship**.—**the old serpent**, Satan. [L. *serpēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *serpĕre*, to creep; cf. Gr. *herpein*.]

serpigo, *sər-pī'gō*, *n.* (*Shak.* sapego, or suppeago) any spreading skin disease.—*adj.* **serpiginous** (*-pij'*). [L.L. *serpigō*—L. *serpĕre*, to creep.]

serpula, *sûr'pū-lə*, *n.* a polychaete worm (Serpula or kindred genus) with twisted calcareous tube:—*pl.* **ser'pulae** (*-lē*).—*n.* **ser'pulite**, a fossil resembling a worm-tube. [L., a snake—*serpĕre*, to creep.]

serr, **serre**. See serried.

serra, *ser'ə*, *n.* a saw: anything sawlike (L.): a mountain-range (*Port.*):—*pl.* **serr'ae** (*-ē*; L.); **serr'as** (*Port.*).—*ns.* **serradill'a**, **serradell'a** (*Port.*), bird's-foot (Ornithopus); **serr'an**, a fish of the genus Serranus, or its family; **Serranus** (*sə-rā'nəs*), the typical genus of Serranidae (*-ran'i-dē*), the sea-perch family, akin to the perches.—*ns.* and *adjs.* **serranid** (*ser'ən-id*); **serr'anoid**.—*n.* **Serrasal'mo** (L. *salmō*, salmon), the piranha genus of fishes.—*adjs.* **serr'āte**, **serrā'ted**, notched like a saw: with sharp forward-pointing teeth (*bot.*).—*v.t.* to notch.—*n.* **serrā'tion**, saw-edged condition: (usu. in *pl.*) a sawlike tooth.—*adjs.* **serratiros'tral** (L. *rōstrum*, beak), saw-billed; **serratulate** (*sər-at'ū-lāt*), minutely serrate.—*ns.* **serrature** (*ser'ə-chər*), serration; **serrā'tus**, one of several muscles of the thorax.—*adjs.* **serricorn** (*ser'*; L. *cornū*, horn), having serrate antennae; **serr'ulate**, **-d**, finely serrate.—*n.* **serrulā'tion**. [L. and Port. (from L.) *serra*, a saw.]

serrate(d), etc., **serricorn**. See serra.

serried, *ser'id*, *adj.* close-set.—*v.t.* **serr**, **serre** (*sûr*), to press close: to close the ranks of.—*n.* **serrefile**, **serafile** (*ser'ə-fīl*; see file), a file of officers or men detailed to ride in rear of the rear rank of a squadron when in line: a soldier so detailed.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **serr'y**, to close together. [Fr. *serrer* or its pa.p. *serré*—L. *sera*, bar, lock.]

serrulate, etc. See serra.

Sertularia, *sûr-tū-lā'ri-ə*, *n.* a common genus of hydroids with double row of sessile hydrothecae.—*n.* and *adj.* **sertulā'rian**. [L. *serta*, garlands.]

seruewe (i.e. servewe), Spenserian spelling of surview.

serum, *sē'rəm*, *n.* a watery liquid, esp. that which separates from coagulating blood: blood serum containing antibodies, taken from an animal that has been inoculated with bacteria or their toxins, used to immunise persons or animals: watery part of a plant fluid:—*pl.* **sē'r'ums**, **sē'r'a**.—*adj.* **serolog'ical**.—*adv.* **serolog'ically**.—*ns.* **serol'ogist**; **serol'ogy**, the study of serums and their properties; **seros'ity**; **sērother'apy**, treatment or prevention of disease by injecting blood-serum containing the appropriate antibodies.—*adj.* **sē'rous**, pertaining to, like, of the nature of, serum.—**serous membrane**, a thin membrane, moist with serum, lining a cavity and enveloping the viscera within, e.g. the pericardium, the peritoneum; **sēr'um-ther'apy**, serotherapy. [L. *sērum*, whey.]

serval, *sûr'vl*, *n.* a large, long-legged, short-tailed African cat or tiger-cat. [Port. (*lobo*) *cerval*, lit. deer-wolf, transferred from another animal.]

servant, *sûr'vənt*, *n.* one who is hired to perform service, especially personal or domestic service of a menial kind, or farm labour, for another or others: one who is in the service of the state, the public, a company, or other body: one who serves: a ministrant: formerly, a man conventionally accepted by a lady (called his *mistress*) as binding himself to devoted attendance: in formal epistolary use, formerly in greeting and leave-taking, now sometimes in colloquial jocularity, applied in seeming humility to oneself: a slave: (in *pl.*) formerly a designation conceded by a great personage to a company of actors, to evade legal difficulties.—*v.t.* to subject.—*adj.* **ser'vantless**.—*ns.* **ser'vantry**, servants collectively; **ser'vantship**, position or relation of a servant.—**ser'vant-girl**, **ser'vant-lass**, **ser'vant-maid**, a female domestic servant; **ser'vant-man**, a male servant; **servants' hall**, a servants' dining- and sitting-room.—**civil servant**, one in the civil service (see civil). [Fr., pr.p. of *servir*—L. *servire*, to serve.]

serve, *sûrv*, *v.t.* to be a servant to: to be in the service of: to worship (*obs.*): to work for: to render service to: to perform service for or under: to perform the duties or do the work connected with: of a male animal, to cover: to attend as assistant: to be of use to or for: to avail: to suffice for: to satisfy: to further: to minister to: to attend to the requirements of: to supply: to furnish with materials: to help to food, etc.: to send or bring to table: to deal: to put into action, bring to bear (*Spens.*): to put into play by striking (*tennis*, etc.): to treat, behave towards: to be opportune to: to conform one's conduct to: to undergo, work out, go through: to bind (rope, etc.) with cord, etc.: to deliver or present formally, or give effect to (*law*): to declare (heir; *Scots law*).—*v.i.* to be a servant: to be in service or servitude: to render service: to be a member, or take part in the activities, of an armed force: to perform functions: to wait at table: to attend to customers: to act as server: to answer a purpose, be of use, do: to be opportune or favourable: to suffice.—*n.* service of a ball.—*ns.* **ser'ver**, one who serves, esp. at meals, mass, or tennis: a salver: a fork, spoon, or other instrument for distributing or helping at table; **serv'ery**, a room or rooms adjoining a diningroom, from which meals and liquors are served and in which utensils are kept.—*n.* and *adj.* **serv'ing**.—**serv'ing-mall'et**, a mallet with grooved head used in serving ropes; **serv'ing-man** (*arch.*), a man-servant.—**serve as**, to act as: to take the place of; **serve one a trick**, to play a trick on one; **serve one right**, to be no more than one deserves; **serve one's time**, to pass through an apprenticeship or a term of office; **serve out**, to deal or distribute: to punish: to retaliate on; **serve the** (or **one's**) **turn**, to suffice for one's immediate purpose or need; **serve time**, to undergo a term of imprisonment, etc.; **serve up**, to bring to table. [Fr. *servir*—L. *servīre*, to serve.]

Servian (*obs.*). Same as Serbian.

Servian, *sûr'vi-ən*, *adj.* of *Servius* Tullius, legendary king of Rome.

service, *sûr'vis*, *n.* condition or occupation of a servant or of one who serves: work: act or mode of serving: employ: employment as a soldier, sailor, or airman, or in any public organisation or department: the personnel so employed: the force, organisation, or body employing it (in *pl.* usu. the fighting forces): that which is required of its members: that which is required of a feudal tenant: performance of a duty or function: actual participation in warfare: a warlike operation: a performance of religious worship: a liturgical form or office or a musical setting of it: a good turn, good offices, benefit to another: duty or homage ceremonially offered, as in health-drinking, correspondence, or greeting: use: hard usage: availability: disposal: supply, as of water, railway-trains: expediting: waiting at table: that which is served, a course: order of dishes: a set, as of dishes for a particular meal: supplementary activities for the advantage of customers: cost of interest and sinking-fund charges: cord or other material for serving a rope.—*adj.* of the army, navy, or air force: (sometimes in *pl.*) of the army, navy and air force collectively: for the use of servants: of industry, etc., providing services rather than manufactured products.—*v.t.* to provide or perform service for (e.g. motor-cars).—*ns.* **serviceabil'ity**, **ser'viceableness**.—*adj.* **ser'viceable**, able or willing to serve: advantageous: useful: capable of rendering long service, durable.—*adv.* **ser'viceably**.—*adj.* **ser'viceless**.—**ser'vice-book**, a book of forms of religious service: a prayer-book; **ser'vice-court**, in lawn-tennis, the area outside of which a served ball must not fall; **ser'vice-flat**, a flat in which domestic service is provided, its cost being included in rent; **service hatch**, one connecting dining room to kitchen, etc., through which dishes, etc., may be passed; **ser'vice-line**, the boundary of the service-court, 21 feet from the net; **ser'viceman**, a member of a fighting service; **ser'vice-pipe**, **-wire**, a branch from a main to a building; **ser'vice-res'ervoir**, a reservoir for supplying water to a particular area; **service road**, a minor road parallel to a main road and serving local traffic without obstructing the main road; **ser'vice-room**, a room in a club or hotel where visitors' requirements are attended to; **service station**, an establishment providing general services for motorists.—**active service**, service of a soldier, etc., in the field (widely interpreted by the authorities); **at your service**, at your disposal: also a mere phrase of civility; **civil service** (see civil); **have seen service**, to have fought in war: to have been put to long or hard use. [Fr.,—L. *servitium*.]

service, *sûr'vis*, *n.* a tree (*Pyrus domestica*) very like the rowan.—**ser'vice-berry**, its pear-shaped fruit: shadbush or its fruit (*U.S.*); **ser'vice-tree**.—**wild service**, a tree of the same genus (*P. torminalis*) with sharp-lobed leaves. [O.E. *syrfe*—L. *sorbus*.]

servient, *sûr'vi-ənt*, *adj.* subordinate: subject to a servitude or easement. [L. *serviēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *servīre*, to serve.]

serviette, *sûr-vi-et'*, (in older Scottish use and now general, but not the preferred term) *n.* a table-napkin. [Fr.]

servile, *sûr'vīl*, *adj.* pertaining to slaves or servants: slavish: meanly submissive: cringing: controlled, subject: slavishly or unintelligently imitative: expressing mere grammatical relations.—*n.* a servile person.—*adv.* **ser'vilely**.—*ns.* **ser'vilism** (*-vil-izm*), systematic or habitual servility: servile spirit: a system based on slavery or advocacy of it; **servility** (*-vil'i-ti*), servitude: slavishness of manner or spirit: slavish deference. [L. *servīlis*—*servus*, a slave.]

Servite, *sûr'vīt*, *n.* a member of the mendicant order of Servants of the Virgin, founded at Florence in 1233.

servitor, *sûr'vi-tər*, *n.* one who serves: a servant: a man-servant: one who serves in war (*obs.*): an assistant, apprentice, lawyer's clerk, assistant schoolmaster, or the like (*Scot.*, *obs.*): a follower or adherent: formerly, in Oxford, an undergraduate partly supported by the college, his duty to wait on the fellows and gentlemen commoners at table: in Edinburgh, a classroom janitor:—*fem.* **ser'vitress**.—*adj.* **servito'rial**.—*n.* **ser'vitorship**. [L.L. *servitor*, *-ōris*—L. *servīre*, to serve.]

servitude, *sûr'vi-tūd*, *n.* a state of being a slave or (now *rare*) servant: slavery: subjection: compulsory labour: subjection to irksome conditions: a burden on property obliging the owner to allow another person or thing an easement. [L. *servitūdō*.]

servo, *sûr'vō*, *adj.* of a system in which the main mechanism is set in operation by a subsidiary mechanism and is able to develop a force greater than the force communicated to it.—**ser'vo-control'**, a reinforcing mechanism for the pilot's effort, usu. small auxiliary aerofoil; **ser'vo-mech'anism**, a closed-cycle control system in which a small input power controls a larger output power in a strictly proportionate manner; **ser'vo-mo'tor**, a motor using a servo-mechanism. [L. *servus*, a servant, slave.]

servus servorum Dei, *sûr'vəs sûr-vō'rəm*, *-vö'rəm*, *dē'ī*, *ser'vo͝os*, *'wo͝os*, *ser-vō'ro͝om*, *-wō'*, *de'ē*, (L.) a servant of the servants of God (a title adopted by the popes).

sesame, *ses'ə-mi*, *n.* a plant (*Sesamum indicum*) of the Pedaliaceae, yielding gingili-oil.—*adj.* **ses'amoid**, shaped like a sesame seed.—*n.* a small rounded bone in the substance of a tendon.—**ses'ame-grass**, zama grass.—**open sesame** (see open). [Gr. *sēsamē*, a dish of sesame (Gr. *sēsamon*).]

Seseli, *ses'ə-li*, *n.* a genus of the Umbelliferae. [Gr. *seseli*, a name for several umbellifers of this and other genera.]

sesqui-, *ses'kwi*, in composition, in the ratio of one and a half to one, or one and an *n*th to one.—*adj.* **sesquialter** (*-al'tər*; L. *alter*, second), as three to two.—*ns.* **sesquial'tera** (*mus.*), a perfect fifth: three notes against two: an organ stop reinforcing harmonics; **sesquicentenn'ial**, a hundred and fiftieth anniversary.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **sesquiox'ide**, an oxide with three atoms of oxygen to two of the other constituent.—*adjs.* **sesquip'edal**, **sesquipedā'lian** (L. *sēsquipedālis*—*pēs*, *pedis*, foot; of objects or words), a foot and a half long—of words (after Horace, *Ars Poetica*, line 97), very long and pedantic.—*ns.* **sesquipedā'lianism**, **sesquipedality** (*-pi-dal'i-ti*).—*adj.* **sesquip'licate** (L. *sēsquiplex*, *-plicis*), of, or as, the square roots of the cubes.—*ns.* **sesquisul'phide**, a compound with three atoms of sulphur to two; **sesquiter'tia**, a perfect fourth: four notes against three. [L. *sēsqui*—*sēmisque*—*sēmis* (for *sēmi-as*), half a unit, *que*, and.]

sess, *ses*, *n.* Same as cess.

sessa, *ses'a*, **sesey**, *ses'ē*, (*Shak.*) *interj.* or *interjs.*

of disputed meaning.—Other readings are caese, cease; ceas, sese. [Poss. reduplication of *sa*; poss. Sp. *cesa*, or Fr. *cessez*, cease.]

sessile, *ses′il*, *-il*, *adj.* stalkless: sedentary.—*adj.* **sess′ile-eyed**. [L. *sessilis*, low, squat—*sedēre*, *sessum*, to sit.]

session, *sesh′ən*, *n.* an act of sitting: a seated position: the enthronement of Christ at God's right hand: a sitting, series of sittings, or time of sitting, as of a court or public body: the time between the meeting and prorogation of Parliament: a school year (sometimes a school day): in Scotland, etc., a division of the academic year (winter session of two terms, summer session of one): the kirk-session: formerly, the Court of Session: (in *pl.*) quarter-sessions: a period of time spent engaged in any one activity (*coll.*).—*adj.* **sess′ional**.—*adv.* **sess′ionally**.—**sess′ion-clerk′**, the official who records the transactions of a kirk-session; **sess′ion-house**, a building where sessions are held (also **sess′ions-house**): the room where a kirk-session meets.—**Court of Session**, the supreme civil court of Scotland. [Fr.,—L. *sessiō*, *sessiōnis*—*sedēre*, *sessum*, to sit.]

sesspool. Same as cesspool.

sesterce, *ses′tərs*, *n.* a Roman coin, the *sestertius*, worth 2½ asses, later 4 asses.—*n.* **sester′tium** (*-shi-əm*), a money of account equal to 1000 sesterces:—*pl.* **sester′tia**. [L. *sestertius*, two and a half—*sēmis*, half, *tertius*, third; *sestertium*, prob. orig. gen. plur. for *mille sestertium*, a thousand sesterces.]

sestet, **sestett**, **sestette**, *ses-tet′*, *n.* a group of six: the last six lines of a sonnet: a composition for six performers (also **sestet′to**). [It. *sestetto*—*sesto*—L. *sextus*, sixth.]

sestina, *ses-tē′nə*, *n.* an old verse-form of six six-lined stanzas having the same end-words in different orders, and a triplet introducing all of them.—Also **sestine** (*-tēn′*). [It.,—L. *sextus*, sixth.]

set, *set*, *v.t.* to seat: to place: to put: to fix: to put, place, or fix in position or required condition: to apply: to cause to be: to plant: to stake: to put on eggs: to put under a hen: to dispose, array, arrange: to put to catch the wind: to spread, lay, cover, as a table: to compose, as type: to put in type: to embed: to frame: to mount: to beset or bestow about: to stud, dot, sprinkle, variegate: to form or represent, as in jewels: to imprint (*Shak.*): to make to become solid, coagulated, rigid, fixed, or motionless: to begin to form (as fruit or seed): to regulate: to appoint: to ordain: to assign: to prescribe: to propound: to present for imitation: to put upon a course, start off: to incite, direct: to escort (*Northern*): to put in opposition: to posit: to rate, value: to pitch, as a tune: to compose or fit music to: to sharpen, as a razor: to indicate by crouching: to lease or let to a tenant (*Scot.* and *local*): to become, befit (chiefly *Scot.*): conversely, to appear to advantage in: to arrange (hair) in waves or curls: to defeat (a bridge contract), usu. by (so many tricks).—*v.i.* to sit (now *arch.* or *dial.*): to hang in position: to be in session: to go down towards or below the horizon, to decline: to offer a stake: to become rigid, fixed, hard, solid, or permanent: to coagulate: of a bone, to knit: to settle down: to begin to develop, as fruit: to have or take a course or direction: to begin to go: to dance in a facing position: to acquire a set or bend: of dogs, to point out game: to apply or betake oneself:—*pr.p.* **sett′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **set**.—*adj.* in any of the senses of the participle: prescribed: deliberate, intentional: prearranged: formal: settled: fixed: rigid: determined: regular: established: ready: of mature habit of body.—*n.* a group of persons or things, esp. such as associate, occur, or are used together or have something in common: a clique: a coterie: a complete series, collection, or complement: a company performing a dance: a series of dance movements or figures: a complete apparatus, esp. for wireless receiving: an act, process, mode, or time of setting: a setting: an inclination: direction of flow: a dog's indication of game: bodily build (now *dial.*): permanent effect of strain: hang of a garment: a young plant-slip for planting: a set scene: any collection of objects, called 'elements', defined by specifying the elements (*math.*): habitual or temporary form, posture, carriage, position, or tendency: (for the following senses, set or sett) the number of a weaver's reed, determining the number of threads to the inch: the texture resulting: a square or a pattern of tartan: a paving-block of stone or wood: a lease or letting (*Scots.*): a mining lease or area worked (*Cornwall*, etc.): a place with fixed fishing-nets: a tool for setting in various senses: a badger's burrow: a group of games in which the winning side wins six, with such additional games as may be required in the case of deuce (*tennis*): the constitution of a burgh.—*ns.* **set′ness**; **sett′er**, one who or that which sets: a dog that sets: a dog of a breed derived from the spaniel and (probably) pointer: one who finds victims for thieves, etc.: a spy; **sett′ing**, act of one who sets: direction of current: fixation: surroundings: environment: mounting of jewellery: the period of time in which a play, novel, etc., is set: adaptation to music: music composed for a song, etc.—**set′-back**, a check, reverse, or relapse; **set′-down′**, an unexpected rebuff: a snub: a rating; **set′-off′**, a claim set against another: a counterbalance: an ornament: a setting forth: an offset (*archit.*, *print.*); **set′-out′**, an outfit: preparations: a display of dishes, dress, etc.: a company, clique; **set-piece**, a piece of theatrical scenery with a supporting framework, distinguished from a side-scene or drop-scene: a picture in fireworks: an elaborately prepared performance; **set-screw**, a screw used to prevent relative motion by exerting pressure with its point; **set speech**, a studied oration; **set square**, a right-angled triangular drawing instrument.—*adj.* **set′-stitch'd** (*Sterne*), perh. embroidered.—**set terms**, deliberately picked, usually outspoken, language; **sett′er-forth′**; **sett′er-off′**; **sett′er-on′**; **sett′er-out′**; **sett′er-up′**; **set′-to′**, a bout: a hot contest:—*pl.* **set′-tos′**, **set′-to's′**; **set-up′**, bodily carriage and physique: configuration, arrangement, structure, situation.—**dead set** (see dead-set); **set about**, to begin, take in hand: to attack: to spread, as a rumour; **set against**, to assail; **set (a)going**, to put in motion; **set alight**, **set light to**, **set fire to**, **set on fire**, to cause to break into flame and burn; **set apart**, to put aside, or out of consideration; **set aside**, to put away: to reject: to annul: to lay by; **set at naught** (see naught); **set back**, to check, reverse: cost (in money; *slang*); **set by**, to lay up: to put aside: to value or esteem, to care (*arch.*); **set down**, to lay on the ground: to put in writing: to appoint (*Shak.*, a time for): to judge, esteem: to snub: to pitch, encamp (*Shak.*): to attribute, charge: to lay down authoritatively; **set eyes on**, to see, catch sight of; **set fair**, steadily fair; **set fire to**, to ignite; **set forth**, to exhibit, display: to expound, declare: to praise, recommend: to publish: to start on a journey; **set free**, to release, put at liberty; **set hand to**, to set to work on; **set in**, to begin: to become prevalent: to run landwards; **set in hand**, to undertake: to set someone about doing; **set little, much, etc., by**, to regard, esteem little, much, etc.; **set off**, to mark off, lay off: to start off: to send off: to show in relief or to advantage: to counterbalance: to make an offset, mark an opposite page; set on, to move on: to incite to attack: to instigate: bent upon; set one's face against (see face); set one's hand to, to sign; set one's heart on (see heart); set oneself, to bend one's energies; set oneself against, to discountenance, oppose; set one's teeth, to clench the teeth, as in a strong resolution; set on fire, to ignite; set on foot, to set agoing, to start; set out, to mark off: to equip and send forth: to start, go forth: to begin with an intention: to adorn: to expound: to display; set sail (see sail); set to, to affix: to apply oneself: to set, as a bone (*Shak.*); set up, to erect: to put up: to exalt (jeeringly in Scots, set you, him, etc., up): to begin: to enable to begin: to place in view: to put in type: to begin a career: to make pretensions; set upon, (to) set on. [O.E. *settan*; cog. with Ger. *setzen*, O.N. *setja*, Goth, *satjan*; *settan* is the weak causative of *sittan*, to sit; the noun is from the verb, but may be partly from O.E *set*, seat, partly from O.Fr. *sette*—L. *secta*, sect.]

seta, *sē'tə*, *n.* a bristle: a bristle-like structure: the stalk of a moss capsule:—*pl.* se'tae (*-tē*).—*adjs.* setaceous (*si-tā'shəs*), setose (*sē'tōs*, *-tōs'*). [L. *saeta* (*sēta*), bristle.]

seton, *sē'tn*, *n.* a thread or the like passed through the skin as a counter-irritant and means of promoting drainage: an issue so obtained. [L.L. *sētō*, *-ōnis*, app.—L. *sēta*, *saeta*, bristle.]

sett. See set.

settee, *se-tē'*, *n.* a long seat with a back. [Prob. settle.]

settee, *se-tē'*, *n.* a single-decked Mediterranean vessel with long prow and lateen sails. [Prob. It. *saettia*.]

setter, setting. See under set.

setter, *set'ər*, (chiefly *Northern*) *v.t.* to treat with a seton of setterwort root.—*n.* an issue so produced in cattle.—sett'erwort, stinking hellebore. [Perh. from M.L.G.]

settle, *set'l*, *n.* a long high-backed bench: a ledge (*B.*).—*v.t.* to dispose in stability, rest, or comfort: to adjust: to lower: to compact, cause to subside: to regulate: to fix: to establish, set up, or install (e.g. in residence, business, marriage, a parish): to colonise: to make clear: to determine: to decide: to put beyond doubt or dispute: to restore to good order: to quiet: to compose: to secure by gift or legal act: to create successive interests in, use or income going to one person while the corpus of the property remains another's: to make final payment of: to dispose of, put out of action, stun, kill.—*v.i.* to alight: to come to rest: to subside: to sink to the bottom (or form a scum): to dispose oneself: to take up permanent abode: to become stable: to fix one's habits (often with *down*): to grow calm or clear: to come to a decision or agreement: to adjust differences: to settle accounts (often with *up*).—*adj.* sett'led.—*ns.* sett'ledness; sett'lement, act of settling: state of being settled: payment: arrangement: placing of a minister: a subsidence or sinking: a settled colony: a local community: an establishment of social workers aiming at benefit to the surrounding population: a settling of property, an instrument by which it is settled, or the property settled, esp. a marriage-settlement: residence in a parish or other claim for poor-relief in case of becoming destitute; sett'ler, one who settles: a colonist: a decisive blow, argument, etc.; sett'ling.—sett'le-bed, a settle adaptable as a bed; sett'ling-day, a date fixed by the stock exchange for completion of transactions.—settle for, to agree to accept (usu. as a compromise); settle in, to prepare to remain indoors for the night: to adapt to a new environment; settle with, to come to an agreement with: to deal with. [O.E. *setl*, seat, *setlan*, to place; the vb. may be partly from, or influenced by, late O.E. *sehtlian*, to reconcile.]

setwall, *set'wol*, *n.* orig. zedoary: now, valerian —Also setuale (*-ū-āl*; *Spens.*), cet'ywall, etc. [O.Fr. *citoual*—L.L. *zedoūria*—Ar. *zedwār*.]

seven, *sev'n*, *n.* the cardinal number next above six: a symbol representing it (7, vii, etc.): a set of that number of persons or things: a shoe or other article of a size denoted by that number: a card with seven pips: a score of seven points, tricks, etc.: the seventh hour after midday or midnight.—*adj.* of the number seven.—*adj.* sev'enth, last of seven: next after the sixth: equal to one of seven equal parts.—*n.* a seventh part: a tone or semitone less than an octave: a note at that interval.—*adv.* sev'enthly, in the seventh place.—sev'en-a-side, a speedy form of Rugby football played by seven men on each side instead of fifteen (also sev'ens).—*adj.* sev'en-day, for seven days.—*adj.* and *adv.* sev'enfold, in seven divisions: seven times as much.—*adj.* sev'en-league, taking seven leagues at a stride, as the ogre's boots acquired by Hop-o'-my-Thumb. —sev'enpence, the value of seven pennies.—*adj.* sev'enpenny, costing or worth sevenpence.—*n.* a sevenpenny book.—*n.* and *adj.* sev'en-score.—sev'enth-day, Saturday.—*adj.* observing Saturday as Sabbath.—Seven against Thebes, the war of seven heroes to reinstate Polynices in Thebes against Eteocles; Seven Champions of Christendom, St George for England, St Andrew for Scotland, St Patrick for Ireland, St David for Wales, St Denis for France, St James for Spain, St Anthony for Italy; seven deadly sins, pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy, and sloth; Seven Sages, Solon of Athens, Thales of Miletus, Pittacus of Mitylene, Bias of Priene in Caria, Chilon of Sparta, Cleobulus tyrant of Lindus in Rhodes, and Periander tyrant of Corinth: an Eastern cycle of tales in which seven wise men contend in story-telling against a woman for the life of a belied prince; Seven Seas, the Arctic, Antarctic, North and South Atlantic, North and South Pacific, and Indian Oceans; Seven Sleepers, seven Christian youths at Ephesus said to have slept walled up in a cave *c.* A.D. 250 to 447; Seven Stars, the planets known to the ancients: the Plough: the Pleiades; Seventh-day Adventists, a sect that expect the second coming of Christ and observe Saturday as the Sabbath; seventh heaven (see heaven); Seven Wonders of the World, the Pyramids, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus, Phidias's statue of Zeus at Olympia, the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, the Colossus of Rhodes, and the Pharos of Alexandria; Seven Years' War, the struggle for Silesia between Frederick the Great and the Empress Maria Theresa (1756-63). [O.E. *seofon*; Du. *zeven*, Ger. *sieben*, Goth. *sibun*, Gr. *hepta*, L. *septem*.]

seventeen, *sev-n-tēn'*, or *sev'*, *n.* and *adj.* seven and ten.—*adj.* sev'enteen-hund'er (*Burns*), woven with a reed of 1700 divisions, i.e. fine linen.—*adj.* and *n.* sev'enteenth (or *-tēnth'*).—*adv.* seventeenth'ly. [O.E. *seofontīene*—*seofon*, *tien*, ten.]

seventy, *sev'n-ti*, *n.* and *adj.* seven times ten:—*pl.* sev'enties, the numbers seventy to seventy-nine: the years so numbered in a life or any century.—*adj.* sev'entieth, last of seventy: equal to one of seventy equal parts.—*n.* a seventieth part.—sev'enty-eight, a seventy-eight revolutions per minute gramophone record, standard before the introduction of long-playing microgroove records—usu. written 78.—the Seventy, the Jewish Sanhedrim: the disciples sent out in Luke x: the Septuagint translators—often LXX. [O.E. (*hund*)*seofontig*.]

sever, *sev'ər*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to separate: to divide:

to cleave.—*adj.* sev′erable.—*n.* sev′erance.—severance pay, an allowance granted to an employee on the termination of his employment. [Fr. *sevrer*, to wean—L. *sēparāre*, to separate.]

several, *sev′ər-l*, *adj.* separate: private: belonging or pertaining distributively, not jointly: particular: distinct: different: various: sundry: more than one (usu. more than three), but not very many.—*n.* privately owned land, esp. enclosed pasture: private property: a detail, particular (*Shak.*): an individual person (*Shak.*): a few.—*adj.*, *adv.* sev′eralfold.—*adv.* sev′erally, separately.—*n.* sev′eralty, separateness: individual ownership.—in several, separately, individually. [O.Fr.,—L. *sēparāre*, to separate.]

severe, *si-vēr′*, *adj.* rigorous: very strict: unsparing: pressing hard: hard to endure: austerely restrained or simple.—*adv.* sevēre′ly.—*ns.* sevēre′ness; severity (*si-ver′i-ti*). [L. *sevērus.*]

severy, *sev′ə-ri*, *n.* a compartment of vaulting. [O.Fr. *civoire*—L. *cibōrium*; see ciborium.]

Sèvres, *sev′r′*, *adj.* made at *Sèvres*, near Paris.—*n.* Sèvres porcelain.

sew, *sō*, *v.t.* to join, attach, enclose, or work upon with a needle and thread or with wire.—*v.i.* to ply the needle:—*pa.t.* sewed (*sōd*); *pa.p.* sewn (*sōn*) or sewed.—*ns.* sew′er; sew′ing, the act of sewing: that which is being sewn.—sew′ing-machine.—sew up, to enclose or close up by sewing: to complete satisfactorily (*slang*): to tire out, bring to a standstill, nonplus, or make drunk (*slang*). [O.E. *sīwian*, *sēowian*; O.H.G. *siuwen*, Goth. *siujan.*]

sew (*Spens.*). Same as sue.

sew, *sū*, *v.t.* (*dial.*) to drain:—*v.i.* to ooze (*dial.*): to be aground (*naut.*).—*ns.* sew′age, refuse carried off by sewers; sewer (*sōō′ər*, *sū′ər*, old-fashioned *shōr*, *shör*), a channel for receiving the discharge from house-drains and streets.—*v.t.* to provide with sewers.—*ns.* sew′erage, system or provision of sewers: sewage; sew′ering.—sew′age-farm, a place where sewage is treated so as to be used as manure: also a farm on which sewage is used as fertiliser; sew′er-gas, the contaminated air of sewers; sew′er-rat, the brown rat. [O.Fr. *essever*, to drain off—L. *ex*, out, *aqua*, water.]

sewel. See shewel.

sewellel, *si-wel′əl*, *n.* an American rodent linking beavers and squirrels. [Chinook *shewallal*, a robe of its skin.]

sewer, *sū′ər*, *n.* an officer who superintends the service at table. [O.Fr. *asseour*—*asseoir*, to set down—L. *ad*, to, *sedēre*, to sit. Skeat makes it from M.E. *sew*, to set, serve, *sew*, pottage—O.E. *sēaw*, juice.]

sewerage. See sew (3).

sewin, **sewen**, *sū′in*, *n.* a Welsh sea-trout grilse. [Origin unknown.]

sex, *seks*, *n.* that by which an animal or plant is male or female: the quality of being male or female: either of the divisions according to this, or its members collectively: the whole domain connected with this distinction: sexual intercourse: (by confusion) sect.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* to ascertain the sex of.—*adj.* sexed (*sekst*), having sex: being male or female: having sexual characteristics, feelings or desires to a specified degree (as in over-, under-, highly-, etc., sexed).—*n.* sex′iness.—*adj.* sex′less, of neither sex: without sex: without sexual feelings.—*n.* sex′lessness.—*adj.* sex′ūal, of, by, having, characteristic of, sex, one sex or other, or organs of sex.—*v.t.* sex′ūalise, -ize, to attribute sex to.—*ns.* sex′ūalism, emphasis on sex; sex′ūalist; sexūal′ity.—*adv.* sex′ūally.—*adj.* sex′y, over-concerned with sex: of a person, very attractive to the opposite sex: stimulating sexual instincts.—sex′-appeal′, power of attracting, esp. of exciting desire in, the other sex; sex′-cell, an egg-cell or sperm; sex′-chro′mosome, a chromosome that determines sex; sex′-determinā′tion, the settling of what the sex of a new organism is to be.—sex′-in′tergrade, an intersex; sex′-kitten, a young woman (mischievously) playing up her sex-attraction.—*adjs.* sex′-lim′ited, developed only in one sex; sex′-linked′, inherited along with sex, that is, by a factor located in the sex-chromosome.—sexpot (*slang*), a person of very great or obvious physical attraction; sex′-rever′sal, change from male to female or female to male in the life of the individual; sexual selection, that province of natural selection in which preference for mates having certain characters comes into play; sexual system, the Linnaean system of plant classification according to sexual organisation.—the sex (*arch.*), the female sex, women. [L. *sexus*, *-ūs.*]

sex-, *seks-*, **sexi-**, *-i-*, in composition, six.—*adj.* sex′fid, six-cleft.—*n.* sex′foil, a window, design, etc., with six lobes or leaves.—*adjs.* sex(i)vā′lent (or *-iv′ə-lənt*), of valency six; sexloc′ūlar, with six compartments; sexpart′ite, parted in six. [L. *sex*, six.]

sexagenarian, *sek-sə-ji-nā′ri-ən*, *n.* a person sixty years old, or between sixty and seventy.—*adj.* of that age.—*adj.* sexagenary (*sek-sə-jē′nər-i*, *-saj′in-ər-i*), of, containing, based on, sixty: sexagenarian.—*n.* a sexagesimal fraction: a sexagenarian. [L. *sexāgēnārius*, pertaining to sixty—*sexāgintā*, sixty.]

Sexagesima, *sek-sə-jes′i-mə*, *n.* the second Sunday before Lent (also Sexagesima Sunday)—apparently so named on the false analogy of Quadragesima, etc.—*adj.* sexages′imal, pertaining to, based on, sixty.—*n.* a sexagesimal fraction.—*adv.* sexages′imally, by sixtieths. [L. *sexāgēsimus*, *-a*, *-um*, sixtieth.]

sexcentenary, *sek-sin-tēn′ər-i*, *-sin-ten′*, or *-sen′tin-ər-i*, *n.* a 600th anniversary.—Also *adj.*

sexennial, *sek-sen′yəl*, *adj.* lasting six years: recurring every six years.—*adv.* sexenn′ially. [L. *sex*, six, *annus*, year.]

sext, *sekst*, *n.* the office of the sixth hour, said at midday, afterwards earlier (*eccles.*): a sixth (*mus.*): an organ stop giving the twelfth and the tierce (a sixth apart).—*adj.* sex′tan, recurring every fifth day (sixth by old reckoning). [L. *sextus*, sixth—*sex*, six.]

sextans, *seks′tanz*, *n.* a Roman bronze coin worth a sixth of an as.—*n.* sex′tant (*-tənt*), an instrument with an arc of a sixth of a circle, for measuring angular distances.—*adj.* sextantal (*-tant′l*). [L. *sextāns*, *-antis*, a sixth.]

sextet, **sextett**, **sextette**, *seks-tet′*, *n.* altered forms (partly through Ger.) of sestet.

sextile, *seks′til*, *-tīl*, (*astrol.*) *n.* a position 60° apart (also sextile aspect). [L. *sextīlis*, sixth.]

sextillion, *seks-til′yən*, *n.* the sixth power of a million: the seventh power of 1000 (*U.S.*). [For *sexillion*, after billion, etc.]

sextodecimo, *seks-tō-des′i-mō*, *n.* a book or a size of book made by folding each sheet into sixteen leaves:—*pl.* sextodec′imos.—Also *adj.* [L. (*in*) *sextō decimō* (in) one-sixteenth.]

sextolet, *seks′tə-let*, *n.* a group of six notes performed in the time of four. [Ger. *sextole*—L. *sex.*]

sexton, *seks′tən*, *n.* an officer who rings a church bell, attends the clergyman, digs graves, etc.: a burying-beetle (also sex′ton-bee′tle).—*ns.* sex′toness; sex′tonship. [sacristan.]

sextuor, *seks′tū-ör*, *n.* a sextet. [Fr.,—L. *sex*, after *quatuor*, four.]

sextuple, *seks′tū-pl*, *adj.* sixfold.—*n.* six times as much.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to increase or multiply sixfold.—*n.* sex′tūplet, a sextolet (*mus.*): one of six born at a birth. [L.L. *sextuplus.*]

sey, *sī*, (*Scot.*) *n.* part of a carcase of beef including the sirloin. [Origin obscure.]

seyen, seysure, Shakespearean spellings of scion, seizure.

sez, slang spelling of says.

'sfoot, *sfo͞ot*, (*Shak.*) *interj.* for God's foot.

sforzando, *sfōr-tsän'dō*, **sforzato**, *sfōr-tsä'tō*, (*mus.*) *adjs.* and *advs.* forced, with sudden emphasis. Abbrev. *sf.* and *sfz.*, or marked >, ∧.—Also *ns.*—Also **forzando, forzato.** [It., pr.p. and pa.p. of *sforzare*, to force—L. *ex*, out, L.L. *fortia*, force.]

sgraffito, *zgräf-fē'tō*, *n.* decorative work in which different colours are got by removal of parts of outer layers of material laid on: pottery with such decoration:—*pl.* **sgraffi'ti** (*-tē*). [It.,—L. *ex-*, and It. *graffito*, q.v.]

sh, *sh*, *interj.* hush.

shabble, *shab'l*, (*Scot.*) *n.* an old rusty sword. [Cf. It. *sciabola*, Pol. *szabla*, and sabre.]

shabby, *shab'i*, *adj.* dingy, threadbare, or worn, as clothes: having a look of poverty: mean in look or conduct: low: paltry.—*adv.* **shabb'ily.**—*n.* **shabb'iness.**—*adj.* **shabb'y-genteel'**, keeping up or affecting an appearance of gentility, though really very shabby. [Obs. or dial. *shab*, scab—O.E. *sceabb*.]

shabrack, *shab'rak*, *n.* a trooper's housing or saddle-cloth. [Ger. *schabracke*, prob.—Turk. *çāprāq*.]

shack, *shak*, *n.* a roughly built hut.—**shack up (with)**, (*slang*) to live with someone, esp. though unmarried. [Amer.; origin obscure.]

shackle, *shak'l*, *n.* a prisoner's or slave's ankle-ring or wrist-ring, or the chain connecting a pair: a hobble: a staple-like link, closed with a pin: the curved movable part of a padlock: a coupling of various kinds: (in *pl.*) fetters, manacles: a hindrance.—*v.t.* to fetter: to couple: to hamper.—**shack'le-bolt**, the pin of a shackle; **shack'le-bone** (*Scot.*), the wrist. [O.E. *sceacul*.]

shad, *shad*, *n.* an anadromous fish akin to the herring: extended to various other fishes.—*adj.* **shad'-bell'ied**, flat-bellied—opp. to *pot-bellied*: of a coat, sloping away gradually in front.—**shad'bush**, the June-berry (Amelanchier), flowering at shad spawning-time. [O.E. *sceadd*.]

shaddock, *shad'ək*, *n.* an Oriental citrus fruit like a very large orange, esp. the larger pear-shaped variety, distinguished from the finer grapefruit: the tree that bears it. [Introduced to the W. Indies *c.* 1700 by Captain *Shaddock*.]

shade, *shād*, *n.* partial or relative darkness: interception of light: obscurity: a shadow: a momentary expression of face: a shady place: (in *pl.*) the abode of the dead, Hades: shelter from light or heat: that which casts a shadow: a screen: a window-blind (*U.S.*): a cover to modify or direct light of a lamp: an inverted glass vessel formerly put over a clock or ornament: a projecting cover to protect the eyes from glare: an awning for a shop-window: a lace head-covering (*obs.*): a variety or degree of colour: a hue mixed with black: the dark part of a picture: a very minute difference: the disembodied soul: a ghost.—*v.t.* to screen: to overshadow: to mark with gradations of colour or shadow: to soften down: to darken: to shadow forth (*Spens.*): to lower very slightly, as a price (*U.S.*).—*v.i.* to pass imperceptibly (*away, into*, etc.).—*adjs.* **shā'ded; shade'less.**—*adv.* **shā'dily.**—*ns.* **shā'diness; shā'ding**, making a shade: the marking of shadows or shadow-like appearance: the effect of light and shade: fine gradations: nuances: toning down: modification of sound by anything put on top of an organ-pipe: slight lowering of prices.—*adj.* **shā'dy**, having, or in, shade: sheltered from light or heat: not fit to bear the light, disreputable (*coll.*).—**shade'-plant**, a plant adapted to light of low intensity; **shade'-tree**, a tree planted to give shade.—**in the shade**, sheltered from strong light: overlooked, forgotten, in relative obscurity; **on the shady side of**, over (a specified age); **put in the shade**, to outdo completely; **shades of (a specified person or thing)!** exclamation greeting something which reminds one in some way of the person or thing. [O.E. *sceadu*; see shadow.]

shade, *shād*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to part (the hair). [Northern form of shed, 2.]

shadoof, shaduf, *shä-do͞of'*, *n.* a contrivance for raising water by a bucket on a counterpoised pivoted rod. [Egyptian Ar. *shādūf*.]

shadow, *shad'ō*, *n.* shade cast by interception of light by an object: the dark figure so projected on a surface, mimicking the object: the dark part of a picture: a reflected image: a mere appearance: a ghost, spirit: an unreal thing: a representation: a person or thing wasted away almost to nothing: an inseparable companion: a spy or detective who follows one: shade: protective shade: darkness: gloom: affliction.—*adj.* unreal: feigned: existing only in skeleton: inactive but ready for the time when opportunity or need arises.—*v.t.* to shade: to cloud or darken: to represent as by a shadow: to typify: to hide: to attend like a shadow, follow and watch: to shadowcast.—*v.i.* to cast a shadow: to darken.—*ns.* **shad'ower; shad'owiness; shad'owing.**—*adjs.* **shad'owless; shad'owy, shady**: like a shadow: symbolic: secluded: unsubstantial.—**shad'ow-box'ing**, sparring practice with an imaginary opponent: making a show of opposition or other action, as a cover for taking no effective steps; **shad'ow cab'inet**, a body of opposition leaders meeting from time to time and ready to take office.—*v.t.* **shad'owcast**, in microscopy, to cast shadows of projecting parts of (a specimen) by exposing to a stream of vapour of a heavy metal.—**shad'owcasting; shad'ow-fight**, a fight between or with shadows or imaginary foes; **shad'ow-fig'ure**, a silhouette; **shad'ow-mark**, trace of an archaeological site revealed by observation from the air; **shad'ow-pan'tomime, -play**, one in which the spectators see only shadows on a screen.—**shadow of death**, the darkness of death: threatening approach of death. [O.E. *sceadwe*, gen., dat., and accus. of *sceadu* (shade representing the nom.); cf. O.H.G. *scato*, Gr. *skotos*, darkness.]

Shafiite, *shaf'i-it*, *n.* a member of one of the four principal sects of the Sunnites, or orthodox Muslims. [Ar. *Shāfi'ī*, the name of the founder.]

shaft, *shäft*, *n.* anything long and straight: a stem: an arrow: a missile (esp. *fig.*): the main, upright, straight, or cylindrical part of anything: the part of a cross below the arms: the part of a column between the base and the capital: the rachis of a feather: the thill of a carriage on either side of the horse: a straight handle: a pole: a ray or beam of light: a rotating rod that transmits motion: a well-like excavation or passage.—*adj.* **shaft'ed.**—*ns.* **shaft'er, shaft'-horse**, a horse harnessed between shafts; **shaft'ing**, system of shafts.—*adj.* **shaft'less.**—**make a shaft or a bolt of it** (*Shak.* on't), to venture and take what comes of it—the shaft and the bolt being the arrows of the long-bow and the cross-bow respectively. [O.E. *sceaft*; perh. partly Ger. *schacht*, pit-shaft.]

shag, *shag*, *n.* a ragged mass of hair, or the like: a long coarse nap: a kind of tobacco cut into shreds: the green cormorant (app. from its crest), or other species.—*adj.* **shaggy: shaggy-haired.**—*v.t.* to make shaggy.—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) to hang in shaggy clusters.—*adj.* **shagged** (*shag'id, shagd*), shaggy, rough: tired out (*coll.*).—*n.* **shagg'edness.**—*adv.* **shagg'ily.**—*n.* **shagg'iness.**—

adj. shagg'y, long, rough, and coarse: having long, rough, coarse hair, wool, vegetation, etc.: unkempt: rugged.—shag'-bark, a kind of hickory tree.—*adjs.* shag'eared (*Shak.* shagge-ear'd); shag'-haired.—shaggy dog story (from the shaggy dog featured in many), a whimsically extravagant story humorous from its length and the inconsequence of its ending. [O.E. *sceacga*; cf. O.N. *skegg*, a beard.]

shagreen, *shə-grēn'*, *n.* a granular leather made from horse's or ass's skin: the skin of shark, ray, etc., covered with small nodules—formerly chagrin'.—*adj.* shagreen(ed)', of, or covered with, shagreen. [Fr. *chagrin*—Turk. *sagri*, horse's rump, shagreen.]

shagroon, *shə-grōōn'*, *n.* an original settler in New Zealand of other than English origin. [Perh. Ir. *seachrān*, wandering.]

shah, *shä*, *n.* the king of Persia; also formerly of certain other Eastern countries. [Pers. *shāh*.]

shairn. Same as sharn.

Shaitan, *shī-tän'*, *n.* Satan: (without *cap.*) an evil spirit: a devilish person: a dust storm. [Ar. *shaitān*—Heb. (see Satan).]

shake, *shāk*, *v.t.* to move with quick, short, to-and-fro movements: to brandish: to make to tremble or to totter: to disturb the stability of: to cause to waver: to disturb: to put, send, render, cause to be, by shaking: to scatter or send down by shaking: to split: to get rid of, give up.—*v.i.* to be agitated: to tremble: to shiver: to shake hands: to trill:—*pa.t.* shook, *obs.* shāked, shākt; *pa.p.* shāk'en, *obs.* shāked, shākt, shook.—*n.* a shaking: tremulous motion: damaging or weakening blow: shaken-up drink: a trillo, rapid alternation of two notes a tone or semitone apart, commonly ending with a turn: fissure: a moment (*coll.*).—*adjs.* shak(e)-able; shāk'en.—*ns.* shāk'er, one who shakes: a contrivance for shaking (e.g. drinks): (*cap.*) a name applied to members of various religious bodies, as the Quakers, the Believers in Christ's Second Appearing (founded in Manchester about 1750), the Children of God (founded about 1864); shāk'erism.—*adv.* shāk'ily.—*n.* shāk'iness.—*n.* and *adj.* shāk'ing.—*adj.* shāk'y, shaking or inclined to shake: loose: tremulous: precarious: uncertain: wavering: unsteady: full of cracks or clefts.—shake'-bag, fighting-cock turned out of a bag: large fighting-cock; shake'-down, temporary bed (orig. made by shaking down straw): any action of the phrasal verb 'shake down'; shake'-rag (*obs.*), disreputable ragged fellow.—(no) great shakes, of (no) great account; shake down (*slang*), to cheat of one's money at one stroke: to extort protection money from: to go to bed (esp. in a temporary bed): to settle down; shake hands, to salute by grasping the hand and moving it up and down; shake, shiver, in one's shoes, to be extremely afraid, shiver with fear; shake off, to get rid of, often by shaking: also *fig.*; shake (off) the dust (of) from one's feet, used *lit.* and symbolically in Matthew x. 14, (*B.*): (*fig.*) to leave hurriedly or gladly; shake one's sides, to laugh uproariously; shake the head, to turn the head from side to side in token of reluctance, disapproval, etc.; shake up, to rouse, mix, disturb, loosen by shaking: to upbraid (*Shak.*). [O.E. *sc(e)acan.*]

Shakespearian, **Shaksperian**, **Shakespearean**, *shāk-spē'ri-ən*, *adj.* of or relating to *Shak(e)-spe(a)re*, or his works.—*n.* a student of Shakespeare.—*n.* Shak(e)spe(a)riana (*-i-ä'nə*), items or lore relating to Shakespeare.

shako, *shak'ō*, *n.* a nearly cylindrical military cap. [Hung. *csákó*.]

shale, *shāl*, *n.* clay rock splitting readily into thin laminae along the bedding-planes.—*adj.* shā'ly.—shale'-mine; -miner; shale'-oil', oil distilled from oil-shale. [Ger. *schale*, lamina; or from the following word.]

shale, *shāl*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a shell or husk.—*v.t.* to shell. [O.E. *sc(e)alu*; cf. scale.]

shall, *shal*, *shəl*, *v.t.* originally expressing debt or moral obligation, now used with the infinitive of a verb (without *to*) to form (in sense) a future tense, expressing in the first person mere futurity (as will in the second and third), in the second and third implying also promise, command, decree, or control on the part of the speaker (rules for use of *shall*, *will*, are often ignored): must, will have to, is to, etc. (2nd and 3rd persons, and interrogatively 1st): may be expected to, may chance to, may well (all persons): may in future contingency, may come to (all persons):—*inf.* obsolete; no *participles*; *2nd pers. sing.* (*arch.*) shalt; *3rd*, shall; *pa.t.* should (*shōōd*, *shəd*); *2nd pers.* (*arch.*) shouldest, shouldst. [O.E. *sculan*, pr.t. *sceal*, *scealt*, *sceal*; pa.t. *sceolde*; cf. Ger. *soll*, Goth. *skal*, O.N. *skal*.]

shallon, *shal'ən*, *n.* salal.

shalloon, *shə-lōōn'*, *n.* a light woollen stuff for coat-linings, etc. [Perhaps made at *Châlons-sur-Marne*.]

shallop, *shal'əp*, *n.* formerly, a heavy fore-and-aft-rigged boat: a dinghy: a small or light boat. [Fr. *chaloupe*; cf. sloop.]

shallot, **shalot**, *shə-lot'*, **eschalot**, *esh-ə-lot'*, or *esh'*, *n.* a garlic-flavoured species (*Allium ascalonicum*) of onion. [O.Fr. *eschalote*, variant of *escalogne*; see scallion.]

shallow, *shal'ō*, *adj.* of no great depth, concavity, profundity, penetration: superficial.—*adv.* at or to no great depth.—*n.* a shallow place: (used in plural with the) the shallow part.—*v.t.* to make shallow.—*v.i.* to grow shallow.—*n.* and *adj.* shall'owing.—*adv.* shall'owly (*Shak.*), simply, foolishly.—*n.* shall'owness. [M.E. *schalowe*, perh. related to shoal.]

shalm, *shäm*. Same as shawm.

shalt, *shalt*, *2nd pers. sing.* of shall.

sham, *sham*, *n.* a hoax (*obs.*): a counterfeit.—*adj.* pretended: false.—*v.t.* to pretend: to feign: to impose upon (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to make false pretences: to pretend to be (as *to sham dead*, *sick*):—*pr.p.* shamm'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shammed.—*n.* shamm'er.—sham Abraham (see Abrahamman). [First found as slang, late 17th cent.]

shama, *shä'ma*, *n.* an Indian songbird of the thrush family. [Hindi *śāmā*.]

shaman, *shäm'an*, *-ən*, *n.* a doctor-priest working by magic, primarily of N. Asia:—*pl.* sham'ans.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* shamanic (*-an'*).—*ns.* Sham'anism, the religion of N. Asia, based essentially on magic and sorcery; sham'anist.—*adj.* shamanist'ic. [Russ.,—Tungus.]

shamateur, *sham'ə-tœr*, *-tūr*, *n.* one rated as an amateur in sport who yet makes gains from playing or competing.—Also *fig.* [sham, amateur.]

shamble, *sham'bl*, *v.i.* to walk with an awkward, unsteady gait.—*n.* a shambling gait.—*n.* and *adj.* sham'bling. [Poss. from next word, in allusion to trestle-like legs.]

shamble, *sham'bl*, *n.* a butcher's market stall: in *pl.* (sometimes treated as *sing.*), a flesh-market, hence, a slaughterhouse: a place of carnage (*fig.*): mess, muddle (*slang*).—*adj.* shambol'ic (*slang*; ill-formed), chaotic. [O.E. *scamel* (Ger. *schemel*), stool—L.L. *scamellum*, dim. of *scamnum*, a bench.]

shame, *shām*, *n.* the humiliating feeling of having appeared to disadvantage in one's own eyes, or those of others, as by shortcoming, offence, or unseemly exposure, or a like feeling on behalf of anything one associates with oneself: susceptibility to such feeling: fear or scorn of incurring disgrace or dishonour: modesty:

bashfulness: disgrace, ignominy: disgraceful wrong: cause or source of disgrace: a thing to be ashamed of: an instance, a case of hard, bad, luck (*coll.*): those parts of the body that it is felt to be immodest to expose (*arch.*).—*v.t.* to make ashamed: to cover with reproach: to disgrace: to put to shame by greater excellence: to drive or compel by shame.—*v.i.* to be ashamed. —*adjs.* shamed, ashamed; shame′ful, disgraceful.—*adv.* shame′fully.—*n.* shame′fulness.—*adj.* shame′less, immodest: done without shame.—*adv.* shame′lessly.—*ns.* shame′lessness; shā′mer, one who or that which makes ashamed.—*adj.* shame′faced (orig. shame′fast, O.E. *scamfæst*), very modest or bashful: abashed.—*adv.* shame′facedly.—shame′-facedness, shame′fastness, modesty.—*adjs.* shame′-proof (*Shak.*), insensible to shame; shame′worthy.—for shame, an interjectional phrase, you should be ashamed; put to shame, to disgrace, esp. by excelling; tell the truth and shame the devil, put the devil to disgraceful defeat by boldly telling the truth; think shame, to be ashamed. [O.E. *sc(e)amu*; Ger. *scham.*]

shamiana(h), *shä-mē-ä′na*, *n.* a large tent or canopy. [Hindi *shāmiyāna*; from Pers.]

shamisen. See samisen.

shammy, *sham′i*, *n.* (in full shamm′y-leath′er) a soft leather, originally made from chamois-skin, now usually from sheepskin, by working in oil: a piece of it.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* sham′oy (or *-moi′*), to prepare thus. [chamois.]

shampoo, *sham-pōō′*, *v.t.* to massage: to wash and rub (the scalp and hair): to clean (carpet, etc.) by rubbing with a special preparation:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shampooed′, shampoo′d.—*n.* an act or process of shampooing: a preparation for the purpose:—*pl.* shampoos′.—*n.* shampoo′er. [Hindi *cāpnā*, to squeeze.]

shamrock, *sham′rok*, *n.* the national emblem of Ireland, a trifoliate leaf or plant: in living popular tradition the lesser yellow trefoil: in the English poets often wood-sorrel: according to some, white clover, hop-trefoil, black medick, or some other (or any) leaf or plant with three leaflets. [Ir. *seamróg*, Gael. *seamrag*, dim. of *seamar*, trefoil.]

Shan, *shän*, *n.* a member of a people akin to the Thais, in China, Thailand, Burma, and Assam: their language.—Also *adj.*

shanachie, *shan′ə-hhē*. Same as seannachie.

shand, shan, *shan(d)*, (*cant*) *n.* base coin.

Shandean, *shan′di-ən*, *shan-dē′ən*, *adj.* characteristic of Tristram *Shandy* or the Shandy family, or their creator Laurence Sterne.—*n.* a person of Shandean character.

shandry, *shan′dri*, (*N. England*) *n.* a light cart on springs.—*n.* shan′drydan, a shandry: an old-fashioned chaise: a rickety vehicle. [Origin unknown.]

shandy, *shan′di*, *n.* a mixture of beer and ginger-beer or lemonade.—Also shan′dygaff. [Origin unknown.]

shanghai, *shang-hī′*, *v.t.* to drug or make drunk and ship as a sailor: to trick into performing an unpleasant task:—*pr.p.* shanghai′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shanghaied′, shanghai′d.—*n.* shanghai′er. [*Shanghai* in China.]

Shangri-la, *shang′gri-lä*, *n.* an imaginary pass in the Himalayas, an earthly paradise, described in James Hilton's *Lost Horizon* (1933).

shank, *shangk*, *n.* the leg from knee to foot: the lower part of the foreleg: a shaft, stem, straight or long part: the part of a shoe connecting sole with heel: the leg of a stocking: a long-handled ladle for molten metal: an act of shanking a golf-ball: the end, latter part (*dial.*). —*v.i.* to be affected with disease of the footstalk: to take to one's legs (also *v.t.* with *it*).—*v.t.* to dispatch unceremoniously (*Scot.*): to strike with junction of the shaft (*golf*).—*adj.* shanked, having a shank: affected with disease of the shank or footstalk.—shank′-bone.—on Shanks's mare, nag, pony, etc., on foot. [O.E. *sc(e)anca*, leg; Du. *schonk*, L.G. *schanke.*]

shanny, *shan′i*, *n.* the smooth blenny. [Origin obscure.]

shan't (sometimes sha'n't), *shänt*, (*coll.*) a contraction of shall not.

shantung, *shan-tung′*, *-tŏŏng′*, *n.* a plain rough cloth of wild silk. [*Shantung* province in China.]

shanty, *shant′i*, *n.* a roughly built hut: a ramshackle dwelling: a low public-house.—shanty′-man, one, esp. a logger, who lives in a shanty; shanty town, a town, or an area of one, where housing is makeshift and ramshackle. [Perh. Fr. *chantier*, a timber-yard (in Canada a wood-cutters' headquarters); perh. Ir. *sean tig*, old house.]

shanty, *shan′ti*, *n.* a song with chorus, sung by sailors while heaving at the capstan, or the like —also chanty, chantie, chantey (*shan′ti*).—*n.* shant′yman, the solo-singer in shanties. [Said to be from Fr. *chantez* (imper.), sing.]

shape, *shāp*, *v.t.* to form: to fashion: to give form to: to body forth: to embody: to devise: to purpose (*obs.*): to direct: to determine.—*v.i.* to take shape: to develop: to give promising signs: to conduce (*Shak.*): to become fit:—*pa.t.* shaped, *Spens.* shope, *shōp*; *pa.p.* shāped, *arch.* shāp′en.—*n.* form: figure: disposition in space: guise: form or condition: that which has form or figure: an apparition: a pattern: a mould (*cook.*): a jelly, pudding, etc., turned out of a mould.—*adjs.* shāp′able, shape′able; shaped, having a shape, or a definite, determinate, or adapted shape; shape′less, of ill-defined or unsatisfactory shape: purposeless (*Shak.*).—*ns.* shape′lessness; shape′liness.—*adjs.* shape′ly, well-proportioned; shap′en, fashioned: definitely shaped.—*n.* shap′er.—*n.* and *adj.* shap′ing. —in any shape or form, (often merely) at all; in shape, in good condition; in the shape of, in the guise of: of the nature of; shape one's course, direct one's way; shape up, to assume a shape: to develop, to be promising; take shape, to assume a definite form or plan: to be embodied or worked out in practice. [O.E. *scieppan*, pa.t. *scōp*, pa.p. *scapen*, to create, form, with new present developed from the pa.p., influenced by the n. *gesceap*, creation, form; cf. O.N. *skapa*, Ger. *schaffen*, *schöpfen.*]

shaps, *shaps*, *n.pl.* short for chaparejos.

shard, *shärd*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a piece of cow-dung.—*adj.* shard′ed (*Shak.*), sheltered under dung.—shard′-beetle, a dor-beetle, laying its eggs under cow-dung.—*adj.* shard′-borne (see separate article). [Cf. sharn.]

shard, *shärd*, sherd, *shûrd*, *n.* a gap (now *dial.*): a boundary water (*Spens.*): a scrap, broken piece, esp. of pottery. [O.E. *sceard*, cleft, pot-sherd; cf. *sceran*, to cut; Ger. *scharte*, notch.]

shard, *shärd*. Same as chard.

shard, *shärd*, *n.* a beetle's wing-case. [From a misunderstanding of Shakespeare's shard-borne.]

shard, shar'd, *shärd*, (*Spens.*) *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* share (1 and 2).

shard-borne, *shärd′börn*, *-bōrn*, (*Shak.*) *adj.* born in dung: later used as meaning borne on elytra. [shard (1); cf. shard (4).]

share, *shār*, *n.* a part allotted, contributed, owned, taken, or (*Spens.*) cut off: a division, section, portion: a fixed and indivisible section of the capital of a company.—*v.t.* to divide into shares: to apportion: to give or take a share of: to participate in: to have in common.—*v.i.* to have, receive, or give a share.—*ns.* shar′er; shar′ing.—share bone, pubis; share′-cap′ital, money derived from the sale of shares in a business, and used for carrying it on; share′-

cropper, a tenant farmer who himself supplies only his labour, receiving seed, tools, etc., from his landlord and, with adjustment to allow for what he has already received, a share of the crop.—*v.i.* share′crop.—share′holder, one who owns a share, esp. in a company; share′man, shares′-man, a fisherman who shares profits with the owners; share′-out, a distribution in shares; share′-pusher, one who seeks to sell shares otherwise than through recognised channels.—go shares, to divide; lion's share (see lion); share and share alike, in equal shares. [O.E. *scearu*; cf. shear.]

share, *shār*, *n.* ploughshare or corresponding part of another implement.—*v.t.* to cut, cleave:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shared; (*Spens.*) shard (*shärd*). [O.E. *scear*; cf. foregoing word, and shear.]

shark, *shärk*, *n.* a general name for elasmobranchs other than skates, rays, and chimaeras—voracious fishes, with fusiform body, lateral gill-slits, and mouth on the under side: sometimes confined to the larger kinds, excluding the dogfishes: an extortioner: a swindler: a sharper: a sponging parasite: a person dangerous to sailors.—*v.i.* to play the shark: to sponge.—*v.t.* to get by sharking: to get together hastily, to pick up (with *up*).—*ns.* shark′er; shark′ing.—shark′-oil, oil from shark's liver, used like cod-liver oil; shark′skin, a woollen or worsted suiting in twill weave: a heavy rayon material with dull finish. [Origin doubtful; Ger. *schurke*, scoundrel, Austrian Ger. *schirk*, sturgeon, Fr. dial. *cherquier*, to seek, L. *carcharus*, dogfish—Gr. *karcharos*, jagged, have been suggested.]

sharn, *shärn*, (*dial.*) *n.* cow-dung.—*adj.* sharn′y.—sharny peat, a cake of cow-dung mixed with coal. [O.E. *scearn*; cf. O.N. *skarn*.]

sharp, *shärp*, *adj.* cutting: piercing: penetrating: acute: having a thin edge or fine point: affecting the senses as if pointed or cutting: severe: harsh: keen: eager: hungry (*Shak.*): alive to one's own interests: barely honest: of keen or quick perception: alert: pungent, sarcastic: brisk: abrupt: sudden in onset: clear-cut: unblurred: well-defined: stylish (*slang*): too dressy (*slang*): high in pitch, or too high: raised a semitone: voiceless (*obs. phon.*).—*adv.* high or too high in pitch: punctually, precisely: sharply.—*n.* a note raised a semitone: the symbol for it: the key producing it: sharpness (*Milt.*): a long slender needle: a small sword or duelling-sword: (in *pl.*) hard parts of wheat, middlings: (in *pl.*) sword-fighting in earnest.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*obs.* or *dial.*) to sharpen: to shark.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* sharp′en, to make or become sharp in any sense.—*ns.* sharp′ener; sharp′er, a cheat.—*n.* and *adj.* sharp′ing, cheating.—*adj.* sharp′ish.—*adv.* sharp′ly.—*n.* sharp′ness.—*adjs.* sharp′-cut, well-defined: clear-cut; sharp′-edged; sharp′-eyed; sharp′-ground, ground to a sharp edge; sharp′-looking (*Shak.*), hungry-looking; sharp′-nosed, having a pointed nose: keen of scent; sharp′-pointed.—sharp practice, unscrupulous dealing, verging on dishonesty.—*adjs.* sharp′-set, hungry: keen in appetite for anything, esp. food or sexual indulgence; sharp′-shod, (of a horse) having spikes in the shoes to prevent slipping.—sharp′shooter, a good marksman: a soldier set apart for work as a marskman; sharp′shooting.—*adjs.* sharp′-sight′ed, having acute sight: shrewd; sharp′-toothed′; sharp′-vis′aged, thin-faced; sharp′-witt′ed.—look sharp, be quick: hurry up; sharp's the word, be brisk; sharp-tailed grouse, a grouse of western Canada and U.S. whose middle tail-feathers are longer than the rest. [O.E. *scearp*; O.N. *skarpr*, Ger. *scharf*.]

shaster, *shas′tər*, shastra, *shäs′trä*, *n.* a holy writing. [Sans. *śāstra*—*śās*, to teach.]

shatter, *shat′ər*, *v.t.* to scatter (*Milt.*): to dash to pieces: to wreck.—*v.i.* to break into fragments.—*n.* a fragment: impaired state.—*adj.* shatt′ery, brittle.—shatt′er-brain, a scatter-brain.—*adjs.* shatt′er-brained; shatt′er-proof, proof against shattering. [Perh. L.G.; cf. scatter.]

shauchle, *shöhh′l*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to shuffle.—*v.t.* to put out of shape or down-at-heel.—*n.* a shuffling gait: a down-at-heel shoe.—*adj.* shauchly. [Origin obscure.]

shave, *shāv*, *v.t.* to scrape or pare off a superficial slice, hair (esp. of the face), or other surface material from: to tonsure: to remove by scraping or paring: to pare closely: to graze the surface of: to plunder, fleece.—*v.i.* to remove hair by a razor: to pass or escape with little margin:—*pa.p.* shāved, or *arch.* shāv′en.—*n.* the act or process of shaving: a paring: a narrow miss or escape (esp. *close shave*): a paring or slicing tool.—*n.* shave′ling, a tonsured cleric.—*adj.* shā′ven, shaved: tonsured: close-cut: smoothed.—*ns.* shā′ver, one who shaves: a barber: a sharp or extortionate dealer: a chap, a youngster (*coll.*); shā′vie (*Scot.*), a trick; shā′ving, the act of scraping or using a razor: a thin slice, esp. a curled piece of wood planed off.—shave′-grass, Dutch rush; shā′ving-brush, a brush for lathering the face; shā′ving-soap, soap for lathering in preparation for shaving; shā′ving-stick, a cylindrical piece of shaving-soap. [O.E. *sc(e)afan*; Du. *schaven*, Ger. *schaben*.]

Shavian, *shā′vi-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to the dramatist George Bernard *Shaw* (1856-1950).—*n.* a follower or admirer of Shaw.

shaw, *shō*, *n.* a small wood. [O.E. *sc(e)aga*; O.N. *skōgr*, Dan. *skov*.]

shaw, *shō*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* Scots form of show.—*n.* show, appearance: the above-ground parts of a potato plant, turnip, etc.

shawl, *shōl*, *n.* a loose covering for the shoulders, etc.—*v.t.* to wrap in a shawl.—*n.* shawl′ing.—*adj.* shawl′less.—shawl′-patt′ern, a pattern like that of an Eastern shawl such as those woven in Kashmir; shawl′-waist′coat, a waistcoat with a large staring pattern like that of a shawl.—Paisley shawl (see paisley). [Pers. *shāl*.]

shawm, *shōm*, shalm, *shäm*, *n.* a musical instrument of the oboe class, having a double reed and a flat circular piece against which the lips are rested. [O.Fr. *chalemie*, *-mel*—L. *calamus*, reed.]

Shawnee, *shō-nē′*, *n.* an Indian of an Algonquin tribe now mostly in Oklahoma.—shawnee′-wood, a species of Catalpa. [Shawnee *Shawunogi*.]

shay, *n.* See chaise.

shaya. See chay (2).

shchi, **shtchi**, *shchē*, *n.* cabbage soup. [Russ.]

she, *shē* (or when unemphatic *shi*), *nom.* (irregularly or ungrammatically *accus.* or *dat.*) *fem. pron. of the 3rd pers.* the female (or thing spoken of as female) named before, indicated, or understood (*pl.* they).—*n.* (*nom.*, *accus.*, and *dat.*) a female (*pl.* shes).—*adj.* female (esp. in composition, as she′-ass′, she′-bear′, she′-dev′il). [Prob. O.E. *sēo*, fem. of the def. art., which in the 12th cent. came to be used instead of the pron. *hēo*.]

shea, *shē*, *shē′a*, *n.* an African tree (shea′-tree, Butyrospermum), whose seeds (shea′-nuts) yield shea′-butt′er. [Mungo Park's spelling of Mandingo (W.Afr. language) *si*.]

sheading, *shē′ding*, *n.* one of the six divisions or districts of the Isle of Man. [shedding.]

sheaf, *shēf*, *n.* a bundle of things bound side by side, esp. stalks of corn: a bundle of (usually 24) arrows:—*pl.* sheaves (*shēvz*).—*vs.t.* sheaf, sheave, to bind in sheaves.—*vs.i.* to make sheaves.—*adj.* sheaf′y.—*adj.* sheaved, in sheaves: flared:

perh., made of straw (*Shak.*). [O.E. *scēaf*; cf. Ger. *schaub*, Du. *schoof*.]

sheal, sheel, shiel, *shēl*, **shill,** *shil*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to shell or husk.—sheal′ing- (sheel′ing-, etc.) hill, a hill where grain is winnowed by the wind. [Related to shell, shale, scale.]

sheal, shealing. Same as shiel, shieling.

shear, *shēr*, *v.t.* to cut, or clip, esp. with shears: to cut superfluous nap from: to achieve or make by cutting: to tonsure: to reap with a sickle (*Scot.*): to subject to a shear.—*v.i.* to separate: to cut: to penetrate: to reap with a sickle:—*pa.t.* sheared, *arch.* and *poet.* shore; *pa.p.* shorn, also, less commonly in ordinary senses, but always of deformation and usually of metal-cutting, sheared.—*n.* a shearing or clipping: a strain, stress, or deformation in which parallel planes remain parallel, but move parallel to themselves.—*ns.* shear′er, one who shears sheep: a reaper (*Scot.*); shear′ing; shear′ling, a shear-hog.—*n.pl.* shears, orig. scissors (also *Scot.*): now usu. a larger instrument of similar kind, with pivot or spring: applied by Spenser to wings (winged sheares) as instruments for cutting the air: a hoisting apparatus (see sheers).—shear′-hog, a sheep between first and second shearings; shear′-hulk, -leg (see sheer, 2); shear′man, one who shears superfluous nap from cloth; shear′-steel, steel suitable for making shears, etc.; shear′water, a genus (Puffinus; not the puffins, but akin to the petrels) of oceanic birds that skim the water. [O.E. *sceran*; O.N. *skera*, to clip, Ger. *scheren*, to shave.]

'sheart, *särt*, (*obs.*) *interj.* for God's heart.

sheat-fish, *shēt′-fish*, **sheath-fish,** *shēth′*, *n.* a gigantic fish (*Silurus glanis*) of European rivers: any kindred fish. [Ger. *scheidfisch*.]

sheath, *shēth*, *n.* a case for a sword or blade: a close-fitting (esp. tubular or long) covering: a clasping leaf-base: an insect's wing-case: a contraceptive device for men:—*pl.* sheaths (*shēdhz*).—*v.t.* sheathe (*shēdh*), to put into or cover with a sheath or casing.—*adj.* sheathed (*shēdhd*), having or enclosed in a sheath.—*n.* sheath′ing (*-dh-*), that which sheathes: casing: covering of a ship's bottom.—*adjs.* sheath′less; sheath′y (*-th-* or *-dh-*), sheath-like.—sheath′-knife, a knife encased in a sheath.—*adj.* sheath′-winged, coleopterous.—sheathe the sword, to end war. [O.E. *scēath*, *scǣth*; Ger. *scheide*, O.N. *skeithir*.]

sheave, *shēv*, *n.* a shive, slice, slab: a grooved wheel, pulley-wheel: a fragment: a speck, particle of impurity, as in paper. [Related to shive.]

sheave, sheaves, etc. See sheaf.

Sheba, *shē′bə*. See Saba.

shebang, *shē-bang′*, *n.* a room, house, shop, hut, etc.: a vehicle: affair, matter, etc. [U.S. slang.]

Shebat, *shē′bät*, *n.* the fifth (ecclesiastically eleventh) Jewish month, parts of January and February.—Also Se′bat. [Heb. *Sh'bāt*.]

shebeen, *shi-bēn′*, *n.* an illicit liquor-shop.—*v.i.* to keep a shebeen.—*ns.* shebeen′er; shebeen′ing. [Anglo-Ir.]

Shechinah, *shi-kī′nə*, *n.* Same as Shekinah.

shecklaton. See checklaton.

shed, *shed*, *v.t.* to part, separate: to cast off: to drop: to emit: to pour forth: to cast, throw (as light): to impart: to cause effusion of: to spill (*dial.*): to besprinkle (*Spens.*).—*v.i.* to fall off: to dispense (*Spens.*):—*pr.p.* shedd′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shed.—*n.* (*obs.* or *dial.*) a parting.—*adj.* cast: spilt, emitted.—*ns.* shedd′er, one who sheds: a female salmon or the like after spawning; shedd′ing. [O.E. *scādan*, *scēadan* (strong vb.), to separate; Ger. *scheiden*.]

shed, *shed*, *n.* a structure, often open-fronted, for storing or shelter: an outhouse. [App. a variant of shade.]

sheel, sheeling. See under sheal, 1, shieling.

sheen, *shēn*, *adj.* (*poet.*) beautiful: bright: shining.—*n.* shine: lustre: radiance: glistening attire.—*v.i.* (*obs.* except *Scot.*) to shine: to gleam: to have a lustre.—*adj.* sheen′y, lustrous: glistening. [O.E. *scēne* (W.S. *sciene*, *scȳne*), beautiful; Du. *schoon*, Ger. *schön*; influenced by shine.]

sheeny, *shēn′i*, (*slang*; *offensive*) *n.* a Jew.—*adj.* Jewish. [Origin unknown.]

sheep, *shēp*, *n.* a beardless woolly wild or domestic animal (Ovis) of the goat family: sheepskin: a sheepish person: one who is like a sheep, as in being a member of a flock (or congregation), in following an example, in being at the mercy of the wolf or the shearer, in tameness of spirit, etc.:—*pl.* sheep.—*adj.* sheep′ish, like a sheep: embarrassed through having done something foolish or wrong.—*adv.* sheep′ishly.—*n.* sheep′ishness.—*adj.* sheep′y (*rare*), sheeplike.—sheep′-biter, a dog that bites or worries sheep: prob. an oppressive supervisor (*Shak.*).—*adj.* sheep′-biting, given to biting sheep: (*fig. arch.*) sneaking, thieving.—Also *n.*—sheep′-cote, an enclosure for sheep; sheep′-dip, a disinfectant vermin-killing preparation used in washing sheep; sheep′dog, a dog trained to watch sheep, or of a breed used for that purpose: a chaperon (*slang*).—*adj.* sheep′-faced, sheepish, bashful.—sheep′-farmer; sheep′fold; sheep′-hook, a shepherd's crook; sheep′-ked, a wingless fly (Melophagus) that sucks sheep's blood; sheep′-louse, a louse (Trichodectes) that infests sheep: loosely, a sheep-ked:—*pl.* sheep′-lice; sheep′-master, owner of sheep; sheep′-pen; sheep′-plant, vegetable sheep; sheep′-pox, a contagious eruptive disease of sheep, resembling smallpox; sheep′-rot, liver rot; sheep′-run, a tract of grazing country for sheep; sheep's′-bit (or sheep's scabious), a campanulaceous plant (Jasione) with blue heads resembling scabious; sheep′-scab, a mange in sheep transmitted by mites; sheep′-scor′ing, the counting of sheep (sheep-scoring numerals, numerals of Old Welsh origin, used by shepherds, knitters, and in counting-out rhymes by children); sheep's′-eye, a wishful amorous look; sheep's′-foot, a printer's claw-hammer; sheep′-shank, a sheep's leg: something of slender importance (*Scot.*): a nautical knot for shortening a rope; sheep's′-head, the head of a sheep, esp. as food (also *adj.*): a dolt: an American fish allied to the porgie; sheep′-shearer; sheep′-shearing; sheep′-silver, money paid in commutation of some right connected with sheep; sheep′skin, the skin of a sheep: leather or parchment prepared from it.—Also *adj.*—sheep′-stealer; sheep′-stealing; sheep′-tick, strictly, a tick (Ixodes) that infests sheep: commonly, a sheep-ked; sheep′-track; sheep′walk, a range of pasture for sheep; sheep′-wash, sheep-dip.—*adj.* sheep′-whis′tling (*Shak.*), tending sheep.—black sheep, the disreputable member of a family or group. [O.E. *scēap*; Ger. *schaf*.]

sheer, *shēr*, *adj.* bright, clear (*arch.*): thin: pure: unmingled: mere, downright: plumb: unbroken: vertical or very nearly.—*adv.* clear: quite: plumb: vertically.—*n.* a very thin fabric.—*adv.* sheer′ly. [M.E. *schēre*, perh. from a lost O.E. equivalent of O.N. *skærr*, bright.]

sheer, *shēr*, *v.i.* to deviate: to swerve.—*v.t.* to cause to deviate.—*n.* deviation: oblique position: fore-and-aft upward curve of a ship's deck or sides.—*n.pl.* sheers, shears, an apparatus for hoisting heavy weights, having legs or spars spread apart at their lower ends, and hoisting tackle at their joined tops.—sheer′-hulk, an old dismantled ship with a pair of sheers mounted on it: popularly, a mere hulk, as if from sheer (1); sheer′-leg, shear′-leg, one of the spars of sheers.—sheer off, to move aside: to take oneself off. [Partly at least another spelling of shear; perh. partly from the L.G. or Du. equivalent, *scheren*, to cut, withdraw.]

sheet, *shēt*, *n.* a large wide expanse or thin piece: a large broad piece of cloth, esp. for a bed, a penitent, or a corpse: a large broad piece of paper: a section of a book printed upon one piece of paper, a signature: as much copy as will fill a sheet: a pamphlet, broadside, or newspaper: a sail (*poet.*): a sill (intrusive sheet; *geol.*): sheet-rubber: one of the separate pieces or planes that make up a surface: aircraft structural material under 0·25 in. (6·35 mm.) thick, thinner than 'plate'.—*adj.* in the form of a sheet: printed on a sheet.—*v.t.* to wrap or cover with, or as with, a sheet: to furnish with sheets: to form into sheets.—*v.i.* to form or run in a sheet.—*adj.* sheet′ed, wrapped or covered with a sheet, esp. a winding-sheet: with a white band or belt, as a cow: spread as a sheet.—*n.* sheet′ing, cloth for sheets: protective boarding or metal covering: formation into sheets.—*adj.* sheet′y.—sheet′-copper, -iron, -lead, -metal, -rubber, -tin, etc., copper, iron, etc., in thin sheets; sheet′-glass, a kind of crown-glass made in a cylinder and flattened out; sheet′-light′ning, diffused appearance of distant lightning. [O.E. *scēte* (W.S. *sciete*), *scēat*; cf. next word.]

sheet, *shēt*, *n.* a rope attached to the lower corner of a sail: (in *pl.*) the part of a boat between the thwarts and the stern or bow.—a sheet, or three sheets, in the wind, half-drunk, or drunk. [O.E. *scēata*, corner; akin to foregoing.]

sheet-anchor, *shēt′angk′ər*, *n.* an anchor for an emergency: chief support: last refuge. [Formerly *shut-*, *shot-*, *shoot-anchor*; origin doubtful.]

sheikh, sheik, *shāk*, *shēk*, *n.* an Arab chief: a girl's young man or ideal film hero (*slang*): a Hindu convert to Islam. [Ar. *shaikh—shākha*, to be old.]

sheila, *shē′lə*, *n.* a young girl (*Austr.*): a white Teddy girl (*S.Afr.*). [From proper name.]

sheiling. Same as shieling.

shekel, *shek′l*, *n.* a Jewish weight (about 14 grams) and coin of this weight: (in *pl.*) money (*slang*). [Heb. *sheqel—shāqal*, to weigh.]

Shekinah, Shechinah, *shi-kī′nə*, *n.* the divine presence. [Heb. *shekīnāh—shākan*, to dwell.]

sheldrake, *shel′drāk*, *n.* a large duck (Tadorna) with free hind-toe.—Also shell′drake, shiel′drake:—*fem.* sheld′duck, shel′duck, shell′duck, shiel′duck. [Prob. dial. *sheld* (cf. Du. *schillede*), variegation, and drake.]

shelf, *shelf*, *n.* a board fixed on a wall, in a bookcase, etc., for laying things on: a shelf-ful: a terrace: a ledge: a shoal: a sandbank:—*pl.* shelves (*shelvz*).—*v.t.* to shelve.—*n.* shelf′-ful, enough to fill a shelf:—*pl.* shelf′-fuls.—*adj.* shelf′y.—shelf′-cat′alogue, a library catalogue arranged by shelves; shelf′-mark, indication on a book of its place in a library; shelf′room, space or accommodation on shelves.—on the shelf, shelved: laid aside from employment or prospect of marriage. [O.E. *scylf*, shelf, ledge, pinnacle, or L.G. *schelf*; perh. partly from some other source.]

shell, *shel*, *n.* a hard outer covering, esp. of a shellfish, a tortoise, an egg, or a nut: a husk, pod, or rind: a shelled mollusc: an outer framework: a crust: a hollow sphere or the like: a mere outside, empty case, or lifeless relic: any frail structure: a frail boat: a light coffin: a conch trumpet: a lyre of tortoiseshell: an explosive projectile shot from a cannon: a piece of quicklime: in some schools, an intermediate class (from one that met in an apse at Westminster).—*adj.* of, with, or like shell or shells.—*v.t.* to separate from the shell: to case: to throw shells at.—*v.i.* to peel, scale: to separate from the shell.—*n.* shellac, shell-lac (*shel-ak′*; also *shel′ak*), lac in thin plates, got by melting seed-lac, straining, and dropping.—*v.t.* to coat with shellac: (*shel-ak′*) to beat (*U.S.*): to trounce (*U.S.*):—*pr.p.* shellack′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shellacked′.—*n.* shellack′ing.—*adj.* shelled, having a shell: separated from the shell.—*ns.* shell′er; shell′ful; shell′iness; shell′ing.—*adjs.* shell′-less; shell′y, of or like shell or shells: abounding in shells: having a shell: testaceous.—shell′back, an old sailor; shell′bark, a hickory with peeling bark.—*adj.* shell′bound, unable to escape from the shell.—shell′-crater, a hole in the ground made by a bursting shell; shell′-egg, one in the shell, in its natural state; shell′fire, bombardment with shells; shell′fish, a shelled aquatic invertebrate, esp. a mollusc or crustacean, or such animals collectively; shell′-heap, a heap of shells: a kitchen midden; shell′-hole, a shell-crater; shell′-ice, ice no longer supported by water; shell′-jack′et, tight, short undress military jacket.—*adj.* shell′-like.—shell′-lime, lime made from seashells; shell′-lime′stone, a limestone mainly consisting of shells; shell′-marl, a white, earthy lacustrine deposit; shell′-mon′ey, wampum; shell′-mound, a shell-heap; shell′-or′nament, decoration in which a shell-form is prominent; shell′-parakeet, -parrot, the budgerigar.—*adj.* shell′proof, able to resist shells or bombs.—shell′-sand, sand consisting in great part of calcareous organic remains; shell′shock, former name for mental disturbance due to war experiences, once thought to be caused by bursting of shells.—*adj.* shell′-shocked.—shell′work, work composed of or adorned with shells; shell′ycoat (*Scot.*), a water goblin dressed in shells: a sheriff's messenger.—come out of one's shell, to cease to be shy and reticent; electron shell (see electron); shell out (*slang*), to pay up: to disburse. [O.E. *scell* (W.S. *sciell*); Du. *schil*, O.N. *skel*.]

Shelta, *shel′tə*, *n.* an Irish vagrants secret jargon. [*Shelrū*, poss. a perversion of O.Irish *béulra*, language.]

shelter, *shel′tər*, *n.* a shielding or screening structure, esp. against weather: a place of refuge, retreat, or temporary lodging in distress: asylum: screening: protection.—*v.t.* to screen: to shield: to afford asylum or lodging to: to harbour.—*v.i.* to take shelter.—*adj.* shel′tered.—*n.* shel′terer.—*n.* and *adj.* shel′tering.—*adjs.* shel′terless; shel′tery, affording shelter. [Origin obscure.]

sheltie, shelty, *shel′ti*, *n.* a Shetland pony. [Perh. O.N. *Hjalti*, Shetlander.]

shelve, *shelv*, *v.t.* to furnish with shelves: to place on a shelf: to put aside.—*v.i.* to slope, incline.—*n.* a ledge: a shelf.—*n.pl.* shelves, *pl.* of shelf and of shelve.—*n.* shelv′ing, provision of, or material for, shelves: shelves collectively: the act of putting upon a shelf or setting aside: a slope.—*adj.* shallowing: sloping.—*adj.* shel′vy, having sandbanks: overhanging. [See shelf.]

Shema, *she-mä′*, *n.* a Jewish prayer with a long history, recited at morning and evening. [Heb., hear.]

Shemite, etc. Earlier forms of Semite, etc.

shemozzle, *shi-moz′l*, (*slang*) *n.* a mess: a scrape: a rumpus.—Also shimozz′le, shlemozz′le, schemozz′le.—*v.i.* to make off. [Yiddish,—Ger. *schlimm*, bad, Heb. *mazzāl*, luck; cf. schlimazel.]

shenanigan, *shi-nan′i-gən*, (*slang*) *n.* trickery: humbug. [Origin unknown.]

shend, *shend*, (*obs.* or *poet.*) *v.t.* to put to shame: to disgrace: to reproach: to punish: to discomfit:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shent. [O.E. *scendan*, to disgrace.]

she-oak, *shē′-ōk*, (*Austr.*) *n.* a casuarina tree. [she, denoting inferior, and oak, from its grain.]

She'ol, *shē'ōl*, *n.* the place of departed spirits. [Heb. *she'ōl.*]

shepherd, *shep'ərd*, *n.* one who tends sheep (*fem.* shep'herdess): a swain: a pastor.—*v.t.* to tend or guide as a shepherd: to watch over, protect the interests of, or one's own interests in.—*v.i.* to tend sheep.—*adj.* shep'herdless.—*n.* shep'herdling, a little shepherd.—Shepherd kings, the Hyksos; shepherd('s) check, plaid, tartan, (cloth with) small black-and-white check: shepherd's club, great mullein; shepherd's cress, a small cruciferous plant, Teesdalia; shepherd's glass, scarlet pimpernel; shepherd's myrtle, butcher's broom; shepherd's needle, Venus's comb; shepherd's pie, a dish of meat cooked with potatoes on the top; shepherd's purse, a cosmopolitan cruciferous weed with flat obcordate pods (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*); shepherd's rod, the small teasel.—the Good Shepherd, Jesus Christ (John x. 11). [O.E. *scēaphirde*; see sheep, herd.]

sherardise, -ize, *sher'ərd-īz*, *v.t.* to coat with zinc by heating with zinc-dust in absence of air. [From *Sherard* Cowper-Coles, the inventor of the process.]

Sheraton, *sher'ə-tən*, *n.* a kind or style of furniture designed by Thomas *Sheraton* (1751-1806).

sherbet, *shûr'bət*, *n.* a fruit-juice drink: an effervescent drink, or powder for making it: a kind of water-ice. [Turk. and Pers. *sherbet*, from Ar.; cf. shrub (2), syrup.]

sherd, *shûrd*, *n.* See shard.

shere, a Spenserian spelling of sheer (bright).

sheriat, *sher-ē'at*, *n.* the body of Islamic religious law. [Turk. *sherī'at*, law.]

sherif, shereef, *shə-rēf'*, *n.* a descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima: a prince, esp. the Sultan of Morocco: the chief magistrate of Mecca.—*adj.* sherif'ian, shereef'ian. [Ar. *sharīf*, noble, lofty.]

sheriff, *sher'if*, *n.* the king's representative in a shire, with wide powers judicial and executive (*hist.*): now in England, the chief officer of the crown in the shire, county, with duties chiefly ministerial rather than judicial: in Scotland, the chief judge of the county: in the United States, the chief executive officer of the county, his principal duties to maintain peace and order, attend courts, guard prisoners, serve processes and execute judgments.—*ns.* sher'iffalty, shrievalty; sher'iffdom, the office, term of office, or territory under the jurisdiction of a sheriff; sher'iffship, the office of sheriff.—sher'iff-clerk', in Scotland, the registrar of the sheriff's court, who has charge of the records of the court:—*pl.* sher'iff-clerks'; sher'iff-court', the sheriff's court; sher'iff-dep'ute, in Scotland, till the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in 1748, a lawyer who acted as deputy for the sheriff: thereafter sometimes the sheriff himself:—*pl.* sher'iff-dep'utes; sher'iff-prin'cipal, in Scotland, a sheriff properly so-called; sher'iff-off'icer, in Scotland, an officer connected with the sheriff-court, charged with arrests, serving of processes, etc.; sher'iff's-post (*hist.*), painted post at sheriff's door for affixing proclamations; sher'iff-sub'stitute, a Scottish acting-sheriff, appointed by the crown, in most cases resident in his judicial district:—*pl.* sher'iffs-sub'stitute.—high sheriff, an English sheriff proper: the chief executive officer of a district (*U.S.*); honorary sheriff-substitute, one who may act in the absence of the sheriff-substitute; under sheriff, an English sheriff's deputy who performs the execution of writs. [O.E. *scīrgerēfa*—*scīr*, shire, *gerēfa*, reeve; cf. reeve, grieve (2), Ger. *graf*, count.]

Sherlock (Holmes), *shûr'lok* (*hōmz*), *n.* one who shows highly developed powers of observation and deduction, as did the detective, Sherlock Holmes, in the stories of Conan Doyle (1859-1930)—often used ironically.

Sherpa, *shûr'pə*, *n. sing.* and *pl.* one or more of an eastern Tibetan people living high on the south side of the Himalayas. [Tibetan *shar*, east, *pa*, inhabitant.]

sherris, *sher'is*, (*Shak.*) *n.* Same as sherry.—sherr'is-sack', sack imported from *Xeres*.

sherry, *sher'i*, *n.* a fortified wine grown in the neighbourhood of Jerez de la Frontera in Spain: a wine of like type.—sherry-cobb'ler, a drink composed of sherry, lemon, sugar, ice, etc.; sherry party, a gathering at which sherry is drunk. [*Xeres*, earlier form of Jerez.]

shet, *shet*, *obs.* or *dial.* form of shut.

shetland, *shet'lənd*, (usu. with *cap.*) *adj.* pertaining to the Shetland Islands off the N. coast of Scotland.—Shetland pony, a small, hardy pony with a thick coat, originating in the Shetland Islands; Shetland sheep, a breed of sheep of Shetland and formerly Aberdeenshire; Shetland sheepdog, a breed of dog resembling and presumably bred from, the collie, though smaller in size and with a thicker coat.

sheuch, sheugh, *shōōhh*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a ditch, drain.—*v.t.* to plant temporarily. [sough (2).]

sheva, *shə-vä'*, *n.* Hebrew point or sign (simple, or in compound forms) indicating absence of vowel or a neutral vowel.—Also schwa. [Heb. *shewā.*]

shew, *shō*, formerly (as *Milt.*) *shōō*. Same as show:—*pa.p.* shewn (*shōn*).—shew'bread, the twelve loaves offered weekly in the sanctuary by the Jews.

shewel, *shōō'əl*, *n.* a scarecrow or mark to scare deer. [Connected with shy.]

Shiah, *shē'a*, *n.* a Mohammedan sect, or a member of it, recognising Ali, Mohammed's son-in-law, as his successor.—Shiite (*shē'īt*), a member of this sect. [Ar. *shī'a*, sect.]

shibboleth, *shib'ə-leth*, *n.* the Gileadite test-word for an Ephraimite, who could not pronounce *sh* (Judges xii. 5-6; *B.*): any such test: a peculiarity of speech: the criterion or catch-word of a group: a cant phrase. [Heb. *shibbō'leth*, an ear of corn, or a stream.]

shicker, *shik'ər*, *n.* strong drink.—*adj.* shick'ered, drunk. [Yiddish.]

shicksa. Same as shiksa.

shidder, *shid'ər*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a female animal. [she, deer; cf. hidder.]

shied, shier, shies, shiest. See shy (1 and 2).

shiel. Same as sheal.

shiel, sheal, *shēl*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a hut: a shelter.—*n.* shiel'ing, sheal'ing, a shepherd's summer hut: a summer grazing. [Prob. from a lost O.E. equivalent of O.N. *skāli*, hut.]

shield, *shēld*, *n.* a broad plate carried to ward off weapons, esp. one with a straight top and tapering curved sides: a protective plate, screen, pad, or other guard: a protection: a tubular structure pushed forward in tunnelling: a shield-shaped escutcheon used for displaying arms: a shield-shaped piece of plate as a prize: any shield-shaped design or object: the area of Archaean rocks in the earth's crust: a policeman's badge (*U.S.*).—*v.t.* to protect by shelter: to ward off: to forfend (*Shak.*).—*n.* shiel'der.—*adj.* shield'less.—*n.* shield'ling, a protected person.—shield'-bearer; shield'-bug, a heteropterous insect with much developed scutellum (fam. Pentatomidae); shield'-fern, Aspidium; shield'-hand, the left hand; shield'-maid, -maiden, -may, an Amazon: a Valkyrie.—*adj.* shield'-shaped, usu., shaped like the conventional shield: sometimes, buckler-shaped: peltate.—shield'wall, a defence of interlocked shields.—shield of brawn, the thick skin of a pig's side, esp. when stuffed with meat. [O.E. *sceld* (W.S. *scield*); Ger. *schild*, O.N. *skjöldr*, protection.]

shift, *shift*, *v.i.* to manage, get on, do as one can:

to change: to change position: to fluctuate: to change one's clothes (*arch.* or *dial.*): to resort to expedients: to move: to go away: to move quickly (*coll.*): to undergo phonetic change.—*v.t.* to change: to change the clothes of (*dial.*): to change the position of: to remove: to dislodge: to transfer: to evade (*obs.*): to rid: to quit: to swallow (*slang*): to put off.—*n.* an expedient: an artifice: provision of clothes or (*arch.*) other things for use in rotation or substitution: hence, (*arch.*) a smock: a chemise: a shirt (*dial.*): a loose dress roughly triangular or oblong: a set of persons taking turns with another set: time of working of such a set: a change: change of position: a general or bodily displacement of a series (as of lines in the spectrum, consonant or vowel sounds, faulted strata): in violin-playing, any position of the left hand except that nearest the nut: a removal.—*adj.* shift'ed.—*ns.* shift'er, one who shifts, esp. a scene-shifter: one who resorts to shifts, tricks, evasions, or sophistry; shift'iness; shift'ing.—*adj.* unstable: shifty.—*adj.* shift'less, without a smock: without resource or expedient: inefficient: feckless.—*adv.* shift'lessly.—*n.* shift'lessness.—*adj.* shift'y, full of, or ready with, shifts or expedients: evasive, tricky, suggesting trickery.—shif'ting-boards, partitioning to prevent shifting of cargo; shift'-key, a typewriter key used to bring a different set of letters (as capitals) into play.—make (a) shift, contrive to do somehow; shift about, to vacillate: to turn quite round to the opposite point; shift for oneself, to depend on one's own resources; shift one's ground (usu. *fig.*), to change the position one has taken, e.g. in a discussion. [O.E. *sciftan*, to divide, allot; O.N. *skipta*.]

shih tzu, *shēd-zōō*, *n.* a small dog of Tibetan and Chinese breed.

Shiite. See Shiah.

shikar, *shi-kär'*, *n.* hunting, sport.—*ns.* shikar'ee, shikar'i, a hunter. [Urdu, from Pers. *shikār*.]

shiksa, *shik'sa*, *n.* a non-Jewish woman. [Yiddish.]

shill, shilling. See sheal.

shillela(g)h, *shi-lā'li, 'lə*, *n.* conventional Irishman's oak or blackthorn cudgel. [*Shillelagh*, an oakwood in County Wicklow, or *sail*, willow, *éille* (*gen.*) thong.]

shilling, *shil'ing*, *n.* a coin or its value, 12 pence, 5 new pence or (East Africa shilling; Kenya, etc.) 100 cents.—*adj.* costing or offered for a shilling: also in compounds, as two'-shilling, three'-shilling, etc.—*adj.* shill'ingless.—*n.* shill'ingsworth.—shilling shocker, a sensational story, orig. one published at a shilling.—take the (king's, queen's) shilling, to enlist as a soldier by accepting recruiting officer's shilling—discontinued 1879. [O.E. *scilling*, Ger. *schilling*.]

shilly-shally, *shil'i-shal'i*, *adv.* in silly hesitation. —*n.* vacillation: one who vacillates.—*v.i.* to vacillate.—shill'y-shall'ier. [A redup. of shall I?]

shilpit, *shil'pit*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* sickly-looking: washy. [Ety. dub.]

shim, *shim*, *n.* a slip of metal, wood, etc., used to fill in space or to adjust parts. [Ety. dub.]

shimmer, *shim'ər*, *v.i.* to gleam tremulously, to glisten.—*ns.* shimm'er, shimm'ering, a tremulous gleam.—*adj.* shimm'ery. [O.E. *scimerian*—*scimian*, to shine; Ger. *schimmern*.]

shimmy, *shim'i*, *n.* a shivering dance (also shimm'y-shake): vibration in a motor-car or an aeroplane. —*v.i.* to dance the shimmy: to vibrate. [App. from chemise.]

shimozzle. See shemozzle.

shin, *shin*, *n.* the forepart of the leg below the knee: the lower part of a leg of beef.—*v.i.* to swarm, climb by gripping between the legs: to use one's legs, hasten along.—*v.t.* to climb by swarming (usu. with up): to kick on the shins. —shin'-barker, a cur that barks at one's shins; shin'-bone, the tibia; shin'-plas'ter (*U.S.*), a brown-paper patch for a sore on the shin: paper money of small value. [O.E. *scinu*, the shin; Du. *scheen*; Ger. *schiene*, a thin plate.]

shindig, *shin'dig*, (*slang*) *n.* a lively celebration or party: a row. [Cf. shindy.]

shindy, *shin'di*, (*slang*) *n.* a row, rumpus.—kick up a shindy, make a disturbance. [Perh. shinty.]

shine, *shin*, *v.i.* to give or reflect light: to beam with steady radiance: to glow: to be bright: to appear pre-eminent.—*v.t.* to cause to shine: —*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shone, *shon*; *B.*, and in sense of polished, shined.—*adj.* (*Spens.*) sheen.—*n.* brightness: lustre: sunshine: a dash, brilliant appearance: an act or process of polishing; a tea-party or the like (*slang*): a shindy (*slang*). —*adj.* shine'less.—*n.* shin'er, one who or that which shines: a coin, esp. a sovereign (*slang*): a small glittering fish of various kinds: a black eye (*slang*).—*adj.* shin'ing.—*adv.* shin'ingly.—*n.* shin'ingness.—*adj.* shin'y, clear, unclouded: glossy.—Also *adv.* (*Spens.*).—take a shine to (*slang*), to fancy, take a liking to; shine at, to be very good at; take the shine out of, (*slang*) to outshine, eclipse: to take the brilliance or pleasure-giving quality out of. [O.E. *scīnan*; Ger. *scheinen*; in some senses perh. a different word; cf. shindy.]

shingle, *shing'gl*, *n.* a wooden slab (or substitute) used as is a roofing-slate (also collectively): a board: a small signboard or plate (*U.S.*): a mode of hair-cutting showing the form of the head at the back (from the overlap of the hairs). —*v.t.* to cover with shingles: to cut in the manner of a shingle.—*adj.* shing'led.—*ns.* shing'ler; shing'ling.—*adj.* shing'le-roofed. [L.L. *scindula*, a wooden tile—L. *scindĕre*, to split.]

shingle, *shing'gl*, *n.* coarse gravel: a large pebble: a bank or bed of large rounded stones.—*adj.* shing'ly. [Origin obscure.]

shingles, *shing'glz*, *n.pl.* the disease *Herpes zoster*, an eruption usually running along an intercostal nerve. [L. *cingulum*, a belt—*cingĕre*, to gird.]

shinne, *shin*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a form of chin.

shinny. Same as shinty.

Shinto, *shin'tō*, *n.* the Japanese nature and hero cult.—*ns.* Shin'tōism; Shin'tōist. [Jap.,—Chin. *shin tao*—*shin*, god, *tao*, way, doctrine.]

shinty, *shin'ti*, shinny, *shin'i*, *n.* a game like hockey: the stick (also shin'ty-stick), or ball (or substitute) used therein. [Origin obscure.]

ship, *ship*, *n.* a large vessel, esp. a three-masted square-rigged sailing vessel: a racing-boat: sometimes any floating craft: an aircraft.—*v.t.* to put, receive, or take on board: to send or convey by ship: to send by land or air: to dispatch, send (off): to engage for service on board: to fix in position.—*v.i.* to embark: to engage for service on shipboard:—*pr.p.* shipp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shipped.—*n.* ship'ful.—*adj.* ship'less.—*n.* ship'ment, putting on board: a consignment by ship.—*adj.* shipped, furnished with a ship or ships (*Shak.*): embarked.—*ns.* shipp'er, one who sends goods by ship; shipp'ing, ships collectively: accommodation on board ship: putting aboard ship: transport by ship: a voyage (*Shak.*).—ship'-bis'cuit, hard biscuit for use on shipboard; ship'board, a ship's side, hence a ship; ship'-boy, a boy that serves on a ship; ship'-breaker, one who breaks up old ships; ship'-broker, a broker for sale, insurance, etc., of ships; ship'builder; ship'building; ship'-canal', a canal large enough for ships; ship'-cap'tain, one who commands a ship; ship('s)'-car'penter, a carpenter employed on board ship or in a shipyard; ship'-chand'ler, a dealer in supplies for ships; ship'-chand'lery; ship'-fē'ver, typhus; **ship′-hold′er**, a remora; **ship′lap**, arrangement of boards or plates in which the lower edge of one overlaps the upper edge of the next below it.—Also *v.t.* and *v.i.*—**ship′-lett′er**, a letter sent by a vessel which does not carry mails; **ship′-load**, the actual or possible load of a ship; **ship′man** (*arch.*), a sailor: a skipper: a pilot:—*pl.* **ship′men**; **ship′-master**, the captain of a ship; **ship′mate**, a fellow-sailor; **ship′-money**, a tyrannical tax imposed by the king on seaports, revived without authorisation of parliament by Charles I in 1634-37; **ship′-of-the-line′**, before steam navigation, a man-of-war large enough to take a place in a line of battle; **ship′-owner**, the owner of, or owner of a share in, a ship or ships; **shipp′ing-art′icles**, articles of agreement between the captain and his crew; **ship′pound**, in the Baltic ports, twenty lispounds; **ship′-rail′way**, a railway for carrying ships overland.—*adjs.* **ship′-rigged**, having three masts with square sails and spreading yards; **ship′shape**, in a seamanlike condition: trim, neat, proper.—**ship's husband** (see **husband**); **ship's papers**, documents that a ship is required to carry; **ship′-tire** (*Shak.*), a shiplike head-dress; **ship′-way**, a sliding-way for launching ships: a support for ships under examination or repair: a ship-canal; **ship′-worm**, a wormlike lamellibranch mollusc (Teredo, etc.) that makes shell-lined tunnels in wood; **ship′wreck**, the wreck or destruction (esp. by accident) of a ship: destruction, ruin, disaster: wreckage (*rare*).—*v.t.* to wreck: to make to suffer wreck.—*v.i.* to suffer wreck.—**ship′wright**, a wright or carpenter employed in shipbuilding; **ship′yard**, a yard where ships are built or repaired.—**on shipboard**, upon or within a ship; **ship a sea, water**, to have a wave come aboard; **ship of the desert**, the camel; **ship it green**, to ship waves, not mere spray; **ship the oars**, to put the oars in the rowlocks: to bring the oars into the boat; **ship water** (see **ship a sea**); **take ship**, or **shipping**, to embark; **when one's ship comes home**, when one becomes rich. [O.E. *scip*; Goth. *skip*, O.N. *skip*, Ger. *schiff*.]

shippen, shippon, *ship′n*, (*dial.*) *n.* cowhouse, cattle-shed. [O.E. *scypen*; cf. shop.]

shippo, *ship-ō′*, *n.* Japanese cloisonné ware. [Jap. *shippô*, seven precious things.]

shire, *shīr* (in composition *-shir*, *-shər*), *n.* a county: applied also to certain smaller districts as Richmondshire and Hallamshire.—**shire′-horse**, a large, strong draught-horse, once bred chiefly in the Midland shires; **shire′man**, a sheriff; **shire′-moot** (O.E. *scīrgemōt*; *hist.*), the court of the shire; **shire′-reeve** (see **sheriff**).—**the Shires** (often *shērz*), those English counties whose names end in -shire, esp. (for hunting) Leicestershire, Rutlandshire (later Rutland), Northamptonshire, and part of Lincolnshire. [O.E. *scīr*, office, authority.]

shirk, *shûrk*, *v.t.* to evade: to slink out of facing or shouldering.—*v.i.* to go or act evasively.—*n.* one who shirks.—*n.* **shirk′er**. [Cf. shark.]

Shirley poppy, *shûr′li pop′i*, *n.* a variety of common poppy produced at *Shirley*, Croydon.

shirr, shir, *shûr*, *n.* a puckering or gathering.—*v.t.* to pucker, make gathers in: to bake (eggs broken into a dish).—*adj.* **shirred**.—*n.* **shirr′ing**. [Origin unknown.]

shirra, *shir′ə*, *n.* a Scots form of sheriff.

shirt, *shûrt*, *n.* a man's loose sleeved garment typically with fitted collar and cuffs: a woman's blouse, of similar form: an undershirt: a nightshirt: a close covering.—*v.t.* to put a shirt on.—*n.* **shirt′ing**, cloth for shirts.—*adjs.* **shirt′less**; **shirt′y** (*slang*), ruffled in temper.—**shirt′-band**, the neckband of a shirt; **shirt′-butt′on**; **shirt dress**, a straight dress with a shirt-type collar, resembling an elongated shirt: a shirtwaister (*U.S.*); **shirt′-frill′**, a frill on the breast of the shirt; **shirt′-front′**, the breast of a shirt: a dickey; **shirt′-pin**, an ornamental pin fastening a shirt at the neck; **shirt′-sleeve**; **shirt′-stud**; **shirt′-tail′**, the flap at the back of a shirt; **shirt′waist** (*U.S.*), a woman's blouse; **shirt′waister**, a tailored dress with shirtwaist top.—**Black Shirt**, a fascist; **boiled shirt**, a white shirt (with starched front); **Brown Shirt**, a Nazi; **in one's shirt**, wearing nothing but a shirt, or nothing over the shirt; **in one's shirt sleeves**, with coat off; **keep one's shirt on**, keep calm; **lose one's shirt**, to lose all one has; **put one's shirt on**, bet all one has on; **Red Shirt**, a follower of Garibaldi. [O.E. *scyrte*; cf. short.]

shish kebab. See kabob.

shit, shite, *shit*, *shīt*, (*vulg.*) *n.* excrement: a contemptuous term for a person.—*v.i.* to evacuate the bowels.—*v.t.*(*fig.*).—*interj.* expressing annoyance, disappointment, etc.—**bull′shit** (see **bull** (1)). [O.E. *scītan*.]

shittim, *shit′im*, *n.* in full **shitt′im wood** (*B.*), the wood of the shitt′ah tree, believed to be an acacia: applied also to various other trees. [Heb. *shittāh*, pl. *shittīm*.]

shiv. See chiv.

shivaree, *shiv-ə-rē′*, *n.* a U.S. form of charivari.—*v.t.* (*U.S.*) to give a mock serenade to.

shive, *shīv*, *n.* a slice, as of bread (*Scot.*): a thin wide cork or bung. [M.E. *schive*; cf. O.N. *skīfa*; Du. *schijf*, Ger. *scheibe*.]

shiver, *shiv′ər*, *n.* a splinter: a chip: a small fragment.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to shatter.—*adj.* **shiv′ery**, brittle.—**shiver my timbers**, a stage sailor's oath. [Early M.E. *scifre*; cf. shive, sheave; Ger. *schiefer*.]

shiver, *shiv′ər*, *v.i.* to quiver: to make an involuntary muscular movement as with cold.—*v.t.* to cause to quiver.—*n.* a shivering movement or feeling.—*n.* and *adj.* **shiv′ering**.—*adv.* **shiv′eringly**.—*adj.* **shiv′ery**, inclined to shiver or to cause shivers.—**shiver in one's shoes** (see **shake**); **the shivers** (*coll.*), a shivering fit: the ague: a thrill of horror or fear. [M.E. *chivere*.]

shlemozzle. See shemozzle.

shoal, *shōl*, *n.* a multitude of fishes, etc., swimming together: a flock, swarm, great assemblage.—*v.i.* to gather or go in shoals, swarm.—*adv.* **shoal′wise**, in shoals. [O.E. *šcolu*, troop; cf. school (2).]

shoal, *shōl*, *adj.* shallow.—*n.* a shallow.—*v.i.* to grow shallow: to come to shallow water.—*v.t.* to find to be shallowing: to make shallow.—*ns.* **shoal′ing**; **shoal′ness**.—*adj.* **shoal′y**, full of shallows.—**shoal′-mark**, an indication of shoal-water; **shoal′-water**. [O.E. *sceald*, shallow.]

shoat, shote, shot(t), *shōt*, *n.* a young hog. [From M.E.; conn. Flem. *shote*.]

shock, *shok*, *n.* a violent impact, orig. of charging warriors: a dashing together: a shaking or unsettling blow: a sudden shaking or jarring as if by a blow: a blow to the emotions or its cause: outrage at something regarded as improper: a convulsive excitation of nerves, as by electricity: prostration of voluntary and involuntary functions caused by trauma, a surgical operation, or excessive sudden emotional disturbance: a stroke of paralysis (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to meet or assail with a shock: to shake or impair by a shock: to give a shock to: to harrow or outrage the feelings of: to affect with abashed and horrified indignation.—*v.i.* to collide with violence.—*adj.* **shocked**.—*n.* **shock′er** (*coll.*), a very sensational tale.—*adj.* **shock′ing**, giving a shock: revolting to the feelings, esp. to over-sensitive modesty: execrable: deplorably bad.—*adv.* (*coll.*) deplorably.—*adv.* **shock′ingly**.—*n.* **shock′ingness**.—**shock′-absorber**, a contrivance for damping shock, as in an aeroplane alighting or a car on a bad road.—*adj.* shock′-proof, protected in some way from giving, or suffering effects of, shock: unlikely to be upset, or to feel moral outrage; shock stall (*aero.*), loss of lift at high speed caused by the formation of shock waves; shock tactics, orig. tactics of cavalry attacking in masses and depending for their effect on the force of impact: any action that seeks to achieve its object by means of suddenness and force (*fig.*); shock therapy, treatment, use of electric shocks in treatment of mental disorders: use of violent measures to change one's way of thinking (*fig.*); shock′-troops, troops trained or selected for attacks demanding exceptional physique and bravery; shock wave, a wave of the same nature as a sound wave but of very great intensity, caused, e.g. by an atomic explosion, or by a body moving with supersonic velocity. [App. Fr. *choc* (n.), *choquer* (vb.), or perh. directly from a Gmc. source; cf. Du. *schok*.]

shock, *shok*, *n.* a stook, or propped-up group of sheaves, commonly twelve: three score.—*v.t.* to set up in shocks.—*n.* shock′er. [M.E. *schokke*; the corresponding word in some Gmc. languages has come to mean sixty.]

shock, *shok*, *n.* a dog with long, shaggy hair: a mass of shaggy hair.—Also *adj.*—shock′-dog; shock′-head.—*adjs.* shock′-head, -ed. [Cf. shough.]

shod. See shoe.

shoddy, *shod′i*, *n.* wool from shredded rags: cloth made of it, alone or mixed: anything inferior seeking to pass for better than it is.—*adj.* of shoddy: inferior and pretentious: cheap and nasty: sham.—*adv.* shodd′ily.—*n.* shodd′iness. [Origin unknown.]

shoder, *shōd′ər*, *n.* a set of skins in which goldleaf is beaten the second time (see cutch). [From obs. Fr. *chaucher*, to press; ult. from L. *calx*, heel.]

shoe, *shōō*, *n.* a stiff outer covering for the foot, not coming above the ankle (or in U.S. not much above): a rim of iron nailed to a hoof: anything in form, position, or use like a shoe, as in a metal tip or ferrule, a piece attached where there is friction, a drag for a wheel, the touching part of a brake, the block by which an electric tractor collects current:—*pl.* shoes, *shōōz*; also, *arch.* and *dial.*, shoon, *shōōn*, *Scot.* shün, *shin*.—*v.t.* to put shoes or a shoe on:—*pr.p.* shoe′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shod (rarely shoed).—*adj.* shod (*shod*).—*n.* shoe′ing.—*adj.* shoe′less.—*n.* shoer (*shōō′ər*), a horse-shoer.—shoe′-bill, the whale-head, a large African bird (Balaeniceps) with heavy bill; shoe′black, one who blacks shoes; shoe′-brush, shoe′-buckle; a buckle for the front of a shoe, as fastening or ornament; shoe′horn, shoe′ing-horn, an instrument for helping the heel into the shoe: any means of drawing on; shoe′ing-smith; shoe′-lace, a string passed through eyelet holes to fasten a shoe; shoe′-latchet, a thong for fastening a shoe, sandal, etc.; shoe′-leather, leather for shoes: shoes or shoeing generally; shoe′maker, one who makes (now more often only sells or mends) shoes and boots; shoe′making; shoe′-nail, a nail for fastening a horseshoe: a nail for a shoe sole; shoe′-peg, a peg for fastening parts of a shoe together; shoe′-rose′, a rosette on a shoe; shoe′-shop; shoe′string, a shoe-lace (*U.S.*): anything paltry (*U.S.*): a minimum of capital.—Also *adj.*—shoestring fungus, any fungus forming long rhizomorphs, esp. one that destroys trees; shoe′-tie, a shoe-lace, esp. an ornate one; shoe′-tree, a support, usually of wood or metal, inserted in a shoe when it is not being worn in order to preserve its shape.—another pair of shoes (*coll.*), quite a different matter; be in, step into, one's, or a dead man's, shoes, to be in, or succeed to, one's place; die in one's shoes, to die by violence, esp. by hanging; on a shoestring, with an extremely small amount of capital. [O.E. *scōh* (pl. *scōs*); Goth. *skōhs*, Ger. *schuh*.]

shog, *shog*, *v.i.* to shake: to sway: to jog: to move on, be gone.—*v.t.* to shake:—*pr.p.* shogg′ing:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shogged.—*n.* a jog, shock. [M.E. *shogge*, perh. related to shock and O.H.G. *scoc*, a swing.]

shogun, *shō′gōōn*, *-gōōn*, *n.* the commander-in-chief and real ruler of feudal Japan.—*adj.* shō′gunal.—*n.* shō′gunate. [Jap. *shōgun*.]

shoji, *shō′jē*, *n.* a screen of paper covering a wooden framework, forming a wall or sliding partition in Japanese homes. [Jap.]

shola, *shō′la*, (*India*) *n.* thicket. [Tamil *çolai*.]

shola. See sola.

Shona, *shō′nə*, *n.* a group of African peoples living south of the Zambesi: any member of the group: any language spoken by the group: (Union Shona) a literary language designed for use by the whole group.

shone, *shon*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of shine.

shoo, *shōō*, *interj.* used to scare away fowls, etc.—*v.i.* to cry 'Shoo!'—*v.t.* to drive away by calling 'Shoo!' [Instinctive; cf. Ger. *schu*, Gr. *sou*.]

shook, *shŏŏk*, *pa.t.* of shake.

shook, *shŏŏk*, *n.* a bundle of sheaves, shock, stook: a set of cask staves and heads, or of parts for making a box, etc. [Orig. unknown.]

shool, *shōōl*, *v.i.* to saunter about, skulk: to beg: to sponge. [Perh. Ir.]

shool, *shōōl*, *shōl*, *Scot.* *shül*, *shil*, *n.* and *v.* a dialect form of shovel.

shoon, *shōōn*, an old *pl.* of shoe.

shoot, *shōōt*, *v.t.* to dart: to let fly with force: to discharge: to precipitate, launch forth: to tip out, dump: to cast: to send down a shoot: to kick or hit at goal (*games*): to score, for a hole or the round (*golf*): to thrust forward: to slide along: to slide the bolt of: to put forth in growth: to crystallise: to pass rapidly through, under, or over: to hit, wound, or kill with a shot: to photograph, esp. for motion pictures: to variegate: to produce play of colour in (usu. in *pa.p.*).—*v.i.* to dart forth or forward: of a cricket ball, to start forward rapidly near the ground: to send darting pains: to sprout: to elongate rapidly: to jut out far or suddenly: to begin, esp. to speak one's mind or to tell what one knows (*coll.*; usu. in *imper.*): to tower: to send forth a missile, etc.: to discharge a shot or weapon: to use a bow or gun in practice, competition, hunting, etc.: to crystallise:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shot; see also shotten.—*n.* a shot (*Shak.*): a shooting: a shooting match, party, expedition: a shooting pain: a movement of the shuttle: a weft thread: the shooting of a film: new growth: a sprout: the stem and leaf parts of a plant: a dump: a chute (see chute).—*adj.* shoot′able, that may be shot, or shot over.—*ns.* shoot′er; shoot′ing, action of the verb in any sense: a twinge of quick pain: killing of game with firearms over a certain area: the right to do so: the district so limited: the planing of edges that are to be joined.—Also *adj.*—shoot′ing-board, a board for steadying a piece of wood for shooting; shoot′ing-box, -lodge, a small house in the country for use in the shooting season; shoot′ing-brake, a motor-car for the carriage both of passengers and of burden; shoot′ing-gall′ery, a long room used for practice or amusement with firearms; shoot′ing-iron (*slang*), a revolver; shoot′ing-jack′et, a short coat for shooting in; shoot′ing-range, a place for shooting at targets; shoot′ing-star, a meteor;

shoot'ing-stick, a printer's tool for driving quoins: a walking-stick with a head that opens out into a seat; shooting war, actual war as distinct from cold war.—get shot of (*slang*), to get rid of; have shot one's bolt (see bolt); shoot a line (*slang*), to brag, exaggerate (*n.* line'-shooter); shoot down, to kill, or to bring down (an aeroplane) by shooting: to rout in argument; shoot down in flames (*slang*), to reprimand severely; shoot home, to hit the target (also *fig.*); shoot it out, to settle by military action (also *fig.*); shoot off, to discharge a gun: to begin: to rush away; shoot the sun, to take the sun's altitude; shoot the works (*slang*), at games of chance, to risk (one's all) on one play: hence, to make one's maximum effort; shoot up, to kill or injure by shooting: to grow very quickly; the whole shoot (*coll.*), the whole lot. [O.E. *scēotan*; Du. *schieten*, Ger. *schiessen*; in some senses merging with Fr. *chute*, fall.]

shoot. Same as shoat.

shop, *shop*, *n.* a building or room in which goods are sold: a place where mechanics work, or where any kind of industry is pursued: a place of employment or activity, esp. a theatre: prison (*slang*): talk about one's own business. —*v.i.* to visit shops, esp. for the purpose of buying.—*v.t.* to imprison, or cause to be imprisoned (*slang*): to betray (someone), e.g. to inform against (him) to the police (*slang*; *n.* shopp'er): to give employment to:—*pr.p.* shopp'ing; *pa.p.* shopped.—*ns.* shop'ful; shopp'er; shopp'ing, visiting shops to buy or see goods.—*adj.* for shopping.—*adj.* shopp'y, commercial: abounding in shops: given to talking shop: concerning one's own pursuit.—shop'-assist'ant, one who sells goods in a shop; shop'-bell, a bell that rings at the opening of a shop-door; shop'board, a counter: a bench on which tailors work; shop'-boy, -girl, a boy or girl employed in a shop; shop'breaker, one who breaks into a shop; shop'breaking; shop'-door; shop'-front; shop'keeper, one who keeps a shop of his own; shop'keeping; shop'-lift'er; shop'-lift'ing, stealing from a shop; shop'man, one who serves in a shop: a shopkeeper (*rare*): a workshop man (*U.S.*); shopping centre, a place where there is a concentration of shops of different kinds; shopping precinct (see precinct); shop'-sign, indication of trade and occupier's name over a shop.—*adj.* shop'-soiled, somewhat tarnished by shop exposure.—shop'-stew'ard, a representative of factory or workshop hands elected from their own number; shop'-walker, one who walks about in a shop to see customers attended to; shop'-window, a window of a shop in which wares are displayed (also *fig.*); shop'-woman.—*adj.* shop'worn.—all over the shop, dispersed all around; on the shop floor, among the workers in a factory or workshop (*adj.* shop'-floor); set up shop, to open a trading establishment: to begin operations generally; shop around, to compare prices and quality of goods at various shops before making a purchase; talk shop, to talk about one's own work or business; the Shop, former Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; the wrong shop, the wrong place to look for, e.g. sympathy or help. [O.E. *sceoppa*, a treasury.]

shope, *shōp*, *obs. pa.t.* (*Spens.*) of shape.

shore, *shōr*, *shör*, *n.* the land bordering on the sea or a great sheet of water: the foreshore.—*v.t.* to set on shore.—*adj.* shore'less, having no shore, unlimited.—*adj.* and *adv.* shore'ward.—*adv.* shore'wards.—shore'-boat, a boat plying near or to the shore; shore'-crab, a crab (*Carcinus maenas*) very common between tidemarks; shore'-due (*Scot.*), a harbour-due.—*adj.* shore'-going, going, or for going, ashore: land-dwelling.—shore'-leave, leave of absence to go ashore; shore'line, the line of meeting of land and water: a rope connecting a net with the land; shore'man, a dweller on the shore: a landsman: (*U.S.* also shores'man) one who has a shore-going job connected with fishery; shore'-side, the neighbourhood of the shore.—Also *adj.*—shore'-weed, a plant (*Litorella lacustris*) of lake-margins of the plantain family.—on shore, on the land: ashore. [M.E. *schore*; cf. Du. *schoor*, *schor*.]

shore, *shōr*, *shör*, *n.* a prop.—*v.t.* to prop (often with *up*).—*ns.* shor'er; shor'ing, propping: a set of props. [Cf. Du. *schoor*, O.N. *skortha*.]

shore, *shōr*, *shör*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to warn, threaten: to offer.—*n.* threatening. [Origin obscure.]

shore, *shōr*, *shör*, (*arch.* and *coll.*) *n.* a sewer—usu. (as *Shak.*) common-shore. [Perh. sewer; perh. shore (1).]

shore, *shōr*, *shör*, *pa.t.*, shorn, *shörn*, *pa.p.* See shear.

short, *shört*, *adj.* of little length, tallness, extent, or duration: in the early future (as *short day*, *date*): concise: curt: abrupt: snappish: crisp yet readily crumbling: brittle: on the hither side: failing to go far enough or reach the standard: deficient: lacking: scanty, in inadequate supply: in want, ill supplied: in default: unable to meet engagements: pertaining to the sale of what one cannot supply: in accentual verse, loosely, unaccented (*pros.*): undiluted with water, neat (*coll.*): short-woolled. —*adv.* briefly: abruptly: without leaving a stump: on this or the near side: (see sell short): at a disadvantage (e.g. *taken short*).—*n.* that which is short: shortness, abbreviation, summary: a short-circuit: (in *pl.*, formerly) small-clothes (now) short trousers (as for football): (in *pl.*) the bran and coarse part of meal, in mixture: a short film subordinate to a main film in a programme: a short alcoholic drink (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to shortchange.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to shorten (*obs.*): to short-circuit: to fall short of, or perh. make to fail (*Shak.*).—*n.* short'age, deficiency.—*v.t.* short'en, to make shorter: to make to seem short or to fall short: to draw in or back: to check: to make friable: to put in short-clothes.—*v.i.* to become shorter.—*ns.* short'ener; short'ening, making or becoming shorter: fat for making pastry short.—*adj.* short'ish.—*adv.* short'ly, soon: briefly: curtly: for a short time (*rare*): a little: with shortness in that which is indicated.—*n.* short'ness.—short'bread, a brittle crumbling cake of flour and butter; short'cake, shortbread or other friable cake: a light cake, prepared in layers with fruit between, served with cream (*U.S.*).—*v.t.* short'change', to give less than the correct change to: to deal dishonestly with (a person). —*adj.* short'-change', pertaining to cheating.—shortchanger; short'-cir'cuit, a new path of comparatively low resistance between two points of a circuit (*elect.*): a deviation of current by a path of low resistance.—*v.t.* to establish a short-circuit in: to interconnect where there was obstruction between (*surg.*): to provide with a short-cut (*fig.*).—*v.i.* to cut off current by a short-circuit: to save a roundabout passage.—short'-clothes, short'-coats, the shortened skirts of a child when the first long clothes are left off.—*v.t.* short'-coat, to put into short-coats.—short'coming, act of coming or falling short: neglect of, or failure in, duty: defect; short commons, minimum rations.—*adj.* short'-cut, cut short instead of in long shreds.—*n.* tobacco so cut: a shorter way than the usual.—*adj.* short'-dāt'ed, having little time to run from its date, as a bill.—short'-divi'sion, division without writing down the working out; short'fall, fact or amount of falling short; short'gown (*Scot.*), a woman's loose jacket; short'hand, a method of swift writing to keep pace with speaking: writing of such a kind.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* short′-hand′ed, short of workers: with short hands.—short′-horn, one of a breed of cattle having very short horns—*Durham* or *Teeswater*; shŏrt′-leg (*cricket*), the fielder or the field near the batsman on the leg side behind the wicket; short list (see also leet), a selected list of candidates for an office.—*v.t.* short′-list, to include (someone) in a short list.—*adj.* short′-lived (or *-livd*), living or lasting only for a short time.—short measure, less than the amount promised or paid for; short odds, in betting, favourable odds; short oil (see oil length); short′-rib, a floating rib; short sheep, short-woolled sheep.—*adj.* short′-sight′ed, having clear sight only of near objects: lacking foresight.—*adv.* short′-sight′edly.—short′-sight′edness; short′-slip (*cricket*), the fielder, or the field, near the batsman on the off side behind the wicket.—*adjs.* short′-spō′ken, curt in speech; short′-stā′ple, having the fibre short.—short′-stop, the player at baseball between the second and third base; short′-sword, a sword with a short blade.—*adjs.* short′-tem′pered, easily put into a rage; short′-term, extending over a short time: of a policy, concerned with the immediate present as distinct from time ahead; short-wave, of, or using wavelengths 50 metres or less; short′-wind′ed, soon becoming breathless.—at short sight, payable soon after being presented; by a short head, by a distance less than the length of a horse's head: narrowly, barely (*fig.*); cut short (see cut); fall short (see fall); for short, as an abbreviation; in short, in a few words; in short supply, not available in desired quantity, scarce; make short work of, to settle or dispose of promptly; run short (see run); short of, less than: without going so far as: (also short on; *coll.*): having insufficient supplies of; stop short, come to a sudden standstill; take (up) short, to take by surprise or at a disadvantage: to interrupt curtly; the short and the long (of it; *Shak.*), same as the long and the short. [O.E. *sc(e)ort*; cf. O.H.G. *scurz*.]

shot, *shot*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of shoot.—*adj.* hit or killed by shooting: elongated by rapid growth: advanced (in years; *Spens.*): with warp and weft of different colours: showing play of colours: rid (*local*).—*n.* a rejected animal.

shot, *shot*, *n.* act of shooting: a blast: an explosive charge: a photographic exposure, esp. for motion pictures: a unit in film-production: a stroke or the like in a game: an attempt: a spell: a turn: a guess: the casting of a net: a set of nets or length of net cast: an aggressive remark: an injection (*coll.*): a dram (*coll.*): a marksman: a projectile, esp. one that is solid and spherical, without bursting charge: a cannon-ball: a weight for putting: a bullet: a small pellet of which several are shot together: such pellets collectively: flight of a missile, or its distance: range, reach: a plot of land: (also scot) a payment, esp. of a tavern reckoning: a contribution.—*v.t.* to load with shot:—*pr.p.* shott′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shott′ed.—*adj.* shott′ed.—shot′-clog (*arch.*), one who is good for nothing but paying the bill.—*adj.* shot′-free, scot-free: safe from shot.—shot′gun, a smooth-bore gun for small shot, a fowling-piece.—*adj.* pertaining to a shotgun: involving coercion (e.g. *a shotgun merger*, *marriage*): covering a wide field in random, haphazard fashion with a resultant hit-or-miss effect.—shot′-hole, a hole made by a shot, or in timber by a boring insect, or in a leaf by a fungus: a hole in a wall for shooting from: a hole bored for a blast.—*adj.* shot′proof, proof against shot.—shot′-tower, a tower where small shot is made by dropping molten lead into water; shot′-window (*obs.*), app. a window with a hinged shutter or a projecting window.—a shot in the arm, an injection in the arm (*med.*): a revivifying injection, as of money, new effort, fresh talent (*fig.*); a shot in the dark, a random guess; a shot in the locker, something yet in reserve; big shot (*coll.*), person of importance; like a shot, instantly, quickly: eagerly, willingly; stand shot, to pay the bill. [O.E. *sc(e)ot*, *gesc(e)ot*; cf. shoot.]

shote, **shot(t)**. Same as shoat.

shotten, *shot′n*, (*obs.*) *pa.p.* of shoot.—*adj.* having ejected the spawn (*Shak.*): in composition, dislocated, also shooting out.

shough (*Shak.* showghe), *shog*, *shok*, *shuf*, *n.* a shaggy kind of lapdog. [Perh. shock (3).]

should, *shŏŏd*, *pa.t.* of shall. [O.E. *sceolde*.]

shoulder, *shōl′dər*, *n.* the part about the junction of the body with the fore-limb: the upper joint of a foreleg cut for the table: part of a garment covering the shoulder: a coat-hanger: a bulge, protuberance, offshoot like the human shoulder: a curve like that between the shoulder and the neck or side: either edge of a road.—*v.t.* to thrust with the shoulder: to take upon the shoulder or in a position of rest against the shoulder: to undertake: to take responsibility for: to set shoulder to shoulder: to fashion with a shoulder or abutment.—*v.i.* to jostle.—*adj.* shoul′dered, having a shoulder or shoulders (shouldered arch, a lintel on corbels).—*n.* and *adj.* shoul′dering.—shoul′der-belt, a belt that passes across the shoulder; shoul′der-blade, the broad, flat, blade-like bone (*scapula*) of the shoulder; shoul′der-bone, shoulder-blade; shoul′der-clapp′er (*Shak.*), a bailiff; shoul′der-gir′dle, the pectoral girdle.—*adv.* shoul′der-height, as high as the shoulder.—*adj.* and *adv.* should′er-high′, as high as the shoulder.—shoul′der-joint; shoul′der-knot, a knot worn as an ornament on the shoulder; shoul′der-mark (*U.S.*), a badge of naval rank worn on the shoulder; shoul′der-note, a note at the upper outside corner of a page.—*adj.* shoul′der-shott′en (*Shak.*), with dislocated or sprained shoulder.—shoul′der-slip, a sprain of the shoulder.—*adj.* shoul′der-slipped.—should′er-strap, a strap worn on or over the shoulder esp. one suspending a garment, etc.: a narrow strap of cloth edged with gold lace worn on the shoulder with uniform to indicate rank (*U.S.*).—cold shoulder (see cold); put one's shoulder to the wheel, set to work in earnest, as if to get a coach out of the mire; shoulder-of-mutton sail, a triangular sail; shoulder to shoulder, side by side: in unity. [O.E. *sculdor*; Ger. *schulter*, Du. *schouder*.]

shout, *showt*, *n.* a loud cry: a call: a call for a round of drinks (*slang*).—*v.i.* to utter a shout: to stand drinks all round (*slang*).—*v.t.* to utter with a shout.—*n.* shout′er.—*n.* and *adj.* shout′ing.—*adv.* shout′ingly.—shout down, to make another's speech inaudible by shouting or talking loudly. [Ety. unknown.]

shouther, *shōō′dhər*, Scots form of shoulder.

shove, *shuv*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to thrust: to push: to jostle.—*n.* a push, thrust.—*n.* shov′er, one who shoves: punningly, a chauffeur.—shove′-groat, shovel-board (also *adj.* as in shove′-groat shilling, a smooth-worn shilling suitable for playing shovel-board); shove′-half′penny, a similar game.—shove off, to push (a boat) from the shore: go away (*coll.*). [O.E. *scūfan*; Du. *schuiven*, Ger. *schieben*.]

shovel, *shuv′l*, *n.* a broad spade-like tool: a scoop: a shovelful: a shovel-hat.—*v.t.* to move with, or as if with, a shovel: to gather in large quantities.—*v.i.* to use a shovel:—*pr.p.* shov′elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shov′elled.—*ns.* shov′elful, as much as a shovel will hold:—*pl.* shov′elfuls; shov′eller, one who shovels: a duck (Spatula) with expanded bill.—**shov′el-hat**, a hat with a broad brim, turned up at the sides, and projecting in front—affected by Anglican clergy; **shov′el-head**, a Mississippi sturgeon. [O.E. *scofl*, from *scūfan*, to shove.]

shovel-board, *shuv′l-bōrd*, *-bŏrd*, **shuffle-board**, *shuf′*, *n.* an old game in which a coin or other disk was driven along a table by the hand: a modern development played in America: a deck game played with wooden disks and cues: a table for the game: a shove-groat shilling (*Shak.*). [App. shove and board, confused with shovel and shuffle.]

show (now rarely **shew**), *shō*, *v.t.* to present to view: to exhibit: to display: to set forth: to cause or allow to be seen or known: to prove: to manifest: to indicate: to usher or conduct (with *in*, *out*, *over*, *round*, *up*, etc.).—*v.i.* to appear: to come into sight: to be visible:—*pa.t.* **showed**, rarely **shewed**, *shōd*; *pa.p.* **shown**, **shewn**, *shōn*, or **showed**, **shewed**.—*n.* act of showing: display: exhibition: a sight or spectacle: an entertainment: parade: a demonstration: appearance: plausibility: pretence: a sign, indication: performance.—*adj.* of the nature of, or connected with, a show: for show.—*n.* **shower** (*shō′ər*).——*adv.* **show′ily**.—*ns.* **show′iness**; **show′ing**, act of displaying, pointing out, etc.: appearance: a setting forth, representation.—*adj.* **show′y**, cutting a dash: making a show: ostentatious: gaudy: flashy.—**show′-bill**, a bill announcing a show; **show′-boat**, a steamer serving as a travelling theatre; **show′-box**, a showman's box out of which he takes his materials; **show′bread** (see shewbread); **show business**, the entertainment business, esp. the branch of the theatrical profession concerned with variety entertainments.—also (*coll.*) **show′biz**, **show biz**; **show′-card**, a shopkeeper's advertising card: a card of patterns; **show′-case**, a glass case for a museum, shop, etc.; **show′-down**, putting one's cards face-up on the table: a game like poker: an open disclosure of plans, means, etc.: an open clash; **show′girl**, a girl whose part in variety entertainments is mainly decorative; **show′ground**, ground where a show is held; **show′jumping**, competition in which riders have to jump a succession of obstacles; **show′man**, one who exhibits, or owns, a show: one who is skilled in publicly showing off things (e.g. his own merits); **show′manship**, skilful display, or a talent for it; **show-off′**, one who behaves in an ostentatious manner in an effort to win admiration; **show′-place**, a place visited or shown as a sight: a place where shows are exhibited; **show′room**, a room where goods or samples are displayed; **show′-yard**, a yard for cattle-shows.—**give the show away**, to let out a secret; **good, bad, show, well, not well, done**: fortunate, unfortunate, occurrence or circumstances; **show a leg** (*coll.*), to get out of bed; **show fight**, to show a readiness to resist; **show forth**, to manifest, proclaim; **show off**, to display or behave ostentatiously; **show of hands**, a vote indicated by raising hands; **show up**, to expose: to appear to advantage or disadvantage: to show clearly by contrast: to be present: to lodge, hand in, as a school exercise. [O.E. *scēawian*, to look; Du. *schouwen*, Ger. *schauen*, to behold.]

shower, *show′(ə)r*, *n.* a short fall, as of rain: a fall of drops of liquid: a fall, flight, or accession of many things together, as meteors, arrows, blows, volcanic dust or (esp. *U.S.*) wedding gifts: a party at which gifts are presented (*U.S.*): a shower-bath: an attack, a pang (*obs.*): fast particles in number arising from a high-energy particle.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to drop in a shower or showers: to sprinkle: to water.—*v.i.* to take a shower-bath.—The position of the accent in the following words depends on whether one says *show′ər* or *showr*.—*adj.* **shower′ful**.—*n.* **shower′iness**.—*n.*, *adj.* **shower′ing**.—*adjs.* **shower′less**; **shower′y**, marked by showers: raining by fits and starts.—**shower′-bath**, a bath of water showered from above: the apparatus for the purpose.—*adj.* **shower′proof**, impervious to showers.—*v.t.* to render showerproof. [O.E. *scūr*; O.N. *skūr*, Ger. *schauer*.]

shrank, *shrangk*, *pa.t.* of **shrink**.

shrapnel, *shrap′nl*, *n.* a shell filled with musket-balls with a bursting-charge, invented by General *Shrapnel* (1761-1842): pieces scattered by the bursting of a shrapnel or other shell: any later improved version of the orig. shell.

shred, *shred*, *n.* a scrap, fragment: a paring, esp. a curled paring: a ragged strip.—*v.t.* to prune (*obs.*): to cut, cut off: to cut, tear or scrape into shreds.—*v.i.* to be reduced to shreds:—*pr.p.* **shredd′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **shredd′ed**, **shred**.—*adj.* **shredd′ed**.—*ns.* **shredd′er**, a device or machine for shredding, e.g. vegetables, waste paper; **shredd′ing**.—*adjs.* **shredd′y**; **shred′less**.—**shred′-pie**, mince-pie. [O.E. *scrēade*; cf. screed; Ger. *schrot*.]

shrew, *shro͞o*, *n.* a small mouselike animal of the Insectivora, formerly thought venomous: an evil being (*obs.*): a brawling, troublesome person, now only a woman, a scold.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to beshrew.—*adj.* **shrewd**, evil, hurtful, ill-natured, ill-conditioned, mischievous (*Shak.*, *Milt.*): severe, hard: formidable: uncomfortably near the mark: biting, keen: shrewish, vixenish (*Shak.*): (now usually) of keen practical judgment.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) keenly.—*adv.* **shrewd′ly**.—*n.* **shrewd′ness**.—*adj.* **shrew′ish**, of the nature of a shrew or scold: ill-natured.—*adv.* **shrew′ishly**.—*n.* **shrew′ishness**.—**shrew′-mouse**, a shrew (the beast):—*pl.* **shrew′mice**.—*adjs.* **shrew′-run**, **-struck**, blasted by a shrew.—**a shrewd turn**, an ill turn, disservice. [O.E. *scrēawa*, a shrewmouse.]

Shri. See Sri.

shriek, *shrēk*, *v.i.* to utter a shriek.—*v.t.* to utter shriekingly.—*n.* a shrill outcry: a wild piercing scream: an exclamation mark (*slang*).—Also **shreek** (*Shak.*, *Spens.*), **shreik** (*Milt.*), **shriech** (*Spens.*).—*n.* **shriek′er**.—*n.* and *adj.* **shriek′ing**.—*adv.* **shriek′ingly**.—**shriek′-owl**, also (*Spens.*) **shriech-**, **scriche-**, etc., **schreech-** (*Shak.*), same as screech-owl. [Cf. screak, screech.]

shrieval, *shrē′vl*, *adj.* pertaining to a sheriff.—*n.* **shriev′alty**, office, term of office, or area of jurisdiction, of a sheriff. [shrieve, obs. form of sheriff.]

shrieve, *shrēv*. Same as shrive.

shrift, *shrift*, *n.* orig. a prescribed penance: absolution: confession: a confessional (*Shak.*).—**short shrift**, short time for confession before execution: summary treatment of a person or a matter. [O.E. *scrift*—*scrīfan*, to shrive.]

shright, *shrīt*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a shriek. See also shritch. [Perh. a misreading of Chaucer, *Troilus* IV, 1147.]

shrike, *shrīk*, *n.* a butcher-bird, a passerine bird, of which some kinds impale small animals on thorns. [App. O.E. *scric*, perh. thrush.]

shrike, *shrīk*, *v.i.* to shriek (*Spens.*, *Shak.*): to pipe as a bird.—*n.* (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) a shriek. [Cf. scrike, shriek.]

shrill, *shril*, *adj.* high-pitched and piercing: keen: pungent.—*adv.* shrilly: often in compounds, as shrill-shrik′ing (*Shak.*).—*n.* a piercing sound.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to sound or cry shrilly.—*n.* and *adj.* **shrill′ing**.—*n.* **shrill′ness**.—*adj.* **shrill′y**, somewhat shrill.—*adv.* **shril′ly**.—*adjs.* **shrill′-gorged** (*Shak.*), shrill in throat; **shrill′-tongued**; **shrill′-voiced**. [Cf. L.G. *schrell*, whence prob. Ger. *schrill*.]

shrimp, *shrimp*, *n.* a little wizened or dwarfish person: a small edible crustacean, esp. a decapod of *Crangon* or kindred genus: the colour of a shrimp, a bright pink: a very small person (*coll.*).—*v.i.* to fish for shrimps.—*n.* **shrimp'er.**—*n.* and *adj.* **shrimp'ing.**—**shrimp'-girl,** a girl who sells shrimps; **shrimp'-net.** [Cf. scrimp, and O.E. *scrimman*, to shrink.]

shrine, *shrīn, n.* orig. a chest or cabinet: a casket for relics or an erection over it: a place hallowed by its associations: app. an image (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* to enshrine.—*adj.* **shrīn'al.** [O.E. *scrīn*—L. *scrīnium*, a case for papers—*scrībĕre*, to write.]

shrink, *shringk, v.i.* to contract: to shrivel: to give way: to draw back: to withdraw: to feel repugnance: to recoil.—*v.t.* to cause to contract: to withdraw: to fix by allowing to contract:—*pa.t.* **shrank,** old-fashioned **shrunk;** *pa.p.* **shrunk.**—*n.* act of shrinking: contraction: withdrawal or recoil.—*adj.* **shrink'able.**—*ns.* **shrink'age,** a contraction into a less compass: extent of such diminution; **shrink'er.**—*adv.* **shrink'ingly.**—*adjs.* **shrunk, shrunk'en,** contracted, reduced, shrivelled.—*adjs.* **shrink'-proof, -resis'tant,** that will not shrink on washing.—**shrink'-resis'tance.** [O.E. *scrincan, scranc, gescruncen.*]

shritch, *shrich,* (*obs.* or *dial.*) *v.i.* to shriek, screech (*pa.t., Spens.* **shright,** *shrīt*).—*n.* (*Spens.* **shriech**) a shriek.—**shritch'-owl,** screech-owl. [Cf. scritch.]

shrive, *shrīv,* also (after *Spenser*) **shrieve,** *shrēv, v.t.* to hear a confession from and give absolution to: to confess: to disburden by confession or otherwise.—*v.i.* to receive or make confession:—*pa.t.* **shrōve, shrived, shrieved** (*shrēvd*); *pa.p.* **shriven** (*shriv'ən*), **shrived, shrieved.**—*ns.* **shrī'ver,** one who shrives: a confessor; **shrī'ving** (*Spens.*), shrift.—**shrī'ving-time** (*Shak.*), time for confession. [O.E. *scrīfan*, to write, to prescribe penance—L. *scrībĕre.*]

shrivel, *shriv'l, v.i.* and *v.t.* to contract into wrinkles:—*pr.p.* **shriv'elling;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **shriv'elled.** [Cf. Sw. dial. *skryvla*, to wrinkle.]

shroff, *shrof, n.* in the East, a banker, money-changer, or money-lender: an expert in detection of bad coin.—*v.t.* to examine with that view.—*v.i.* to practise money-changing.—*n.* **shroff'age,** commission for such examination. [Ar. *sarrāf.*]

shroud, *shrowd, n.* a garment, clothes (*obs.*): a winding-sheet: a covering, screen, shelter, or shade: (in *pl.*) a set of ropes from the masthead to a ship's sides to support the mast.—*v.t.* to enclose in a shroud: to cover: to hide: to shelter.—*v.i.* to take shelter.—*adj.* **shroud'ed.**—*n.* and *adj.* **shroud'ing.**—*adjs.* **shroud'less,** without a shroud; **shroud'y,** giving shelter.—**shroud'-line,** any one of the cords of a parachute by which the load is suspended from the canopy. [O.E. *scrūd*; O.N. *skrūth*, clothing.]

shroud, *shrowd,* (*dial.*) *n.* a branch: loppings.—*v.t.* to lop. [Prob. same as preceding, with sense from the root meaning of cut.]

Shrove, *shrōv, n.* (*obs.*) Shrovetide.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) **shrove,** to celebrate Shrovetide (*to go a-shroving*, to go round singing for money at Shrovetide).—**Shrove'tide,** the days preceding Ash Wednesday; **Shrove Tuesday,** the day before Ash Wednesday. [Related to O.E. *scrīfan*, to shrive.]

shrow, *shrō,* **shrowd,** *shrōd,* old forms (*Shak.*) of shrew, shrewd.

shrub, *shrub, n.* a low woody plant, a bush, esp. one with little or no trunk: a scrub (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to lop: to cudgel (*obs.*).—*adj.* **shrubb'eried.**—*ns.* **shrubb'ery,** a plantation of shrubs; **shrubb'iness.**—*adjs.* **shrubb'y,** of, like, having the character of, a shrub: covered with shrubs; **shrub'less.** [O.E. *scrybb*, scrub.]

shrub, *shrub, n.* a drink of lemon or other juice with spirits, esp. rum, or (*U.S.*) of fruit juice (as raspberry) and vinegar. [Ar. *sharāb*, for *shurb*, drink.]

shrug, *shrug, v.i.* to shudder, shiver: to hitch: to draw up the shoulders.—*v.t.* to shrink: to raise in a shrug:—*pr.p.* **shrugg'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **shrugged.**—*n.* a jerk: an expressive drawing up of the shoulders.—**shrug off,** to shake off: to show indifference to or unwillingness to tackle (e.g. responsibility, a difficulty; *fig.*). [Origin obscure.]

shrunk, shrunken. See shrink.

shuck, *shuk,* (*U.S.*) *n.* a husk, shell, or pod.—*v.t.* to remove the shuck from: to strip off.—*ns.* **shuck'er; shuck'ing.**—*interj.* **shucks** (*slang*), expressive of contempt or disappointment. [Origin unknown.]

shudder, *shud'ər, v.i.* to shiver as from cold or horror.—*n.* a tremor as from cold or horror.—*n.* and *adj.* **shudd'ering.**—*adv.* **shudd'eringly.**—*adjs.* **shudd'ersome; shudd'ery.** [Cf. Ger. (orig. L.G.) *schaudern.*]

shuffle, *shuf'l, v.t.* to mix at random, as playing-cards: to jumble: to put (*out, in, off,* etc.) surreptitiously, evasively, scramblingly, or in confusion: to manipulate unfairly: to patch up: to shove (the feet) along without lifting clear: to perform with such motions.—*v.i.* to mix cards in a pack: to scramble: to behave shiftily: to shift ground: to evade fair questions: to move by shoving the feet along: to shamble: to hitch about.—*n.* act of shuffling: a shuffling gait or dance: an evasion or artifice.—*n.* **shuff'ler.**—*n.* and *adj.* **shuff'ling.**—*adv.* **shuff'lingly.**—**shuff'le-cap,** a game in which money is shaken in a cap.—**to shuffle off,** to thrust aside, put off, wriggle out of. [Early modern; cf. scuffle, shove, shovel; L.G. *schüffeln.*]

shuffle-board. See shovel-board.

shul, *shōōl, shŏŏl, n.* a synagogue. [Yiddish—M.H.G. *schuol*, school.]

shun, *shun, v.t.* to avoid:—*pr.p.* **shunn'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **shunned.**—*adj.* **shun'less** (*Shak.*), not to be shunned.—**upon the shun,** bent on evading notice. [O.E. *scunian.*]

shunamitism, *shōō'na-mit-izm, n.* rejuvenation of an old man by means of a young woman. [Abishag the *Shunammite* (I Kings i. 3).]

shunt, *shunt, v.t.* and *v.i.* to turn or move aside: to move to another track, esp. a side-track.—*v.t.* to by-pass: to side-track: to shelve: to get rid of.—*v.i.* (*coll.*) to be off.—*n.* an act of shunting: a conductor diverting part of an electric current: a switch: an accident, mishap (*racing motorist's slang*).—*n.* **shunt'er.**—*n.* and *adj.* **shunt'ing.** [Perh. conn. with shun.]

shush, *shush, v.t., v.i., interj.* hush.

shut, *shut, v.t.* to shoot, as a bolt (*obs.*): to lock: to fasten: to bar: to stop or cover the opening of: to place so as to stop an opening: to forbid entrance into: to bring together the parts or outer parts of: to confine: to catch or pinch in a fastening.—*v.i.* to become closed: to admit of closing: to close in:—*pr.p.* **shutt'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **shut.**—*adj.* made fast: closed: rid (*coll.*).—*n.* (*Milt.*) time of shutting.—*n.* **shutt'er,** one who, or that which, shuts: a close cover for a window: a device for regulating the opening of an aperture, as in photography, cinematography: a removable cover, gate, or piece of shuttering.—*v.t.* to close or fit with a shutter or shutters.—*adj.* **shutt'ered.**—*n.* **shutt'ering,** closing and fitting with a shutter: material used as shutters: temporary support for concrete work.—**shut'-down,** a temporary closing, as of a factory.—*adj.* **shut-in'** (or *shut'*), enclosed.—*n.* (*-in'; U.S.*) an invalid or cripple confined to his house.—*adj.* **shut'-out,** intended to exclude, as (*bridge*) a bid to deter opponents from bidding.—**shut away,** to keep hidden or repressed: to isolate: to confine; **shut down,** to close down, often temporarily; **shut in,** to enclose, to confine: to settle down, or fall (said, e.g., of evening); **shut off,** to exclude:

to switch off; **shut out**, to prevent from entering; **shut up**, to close finally or completely: to confine: to cease speaking (*coll.*): to reduce to silence. [O.E. *scyttan*, to bar; cf. *scēotan*, to shoot.]

shuttle, *shut'l*, *n.* an instrument used for shooting the thread of the woof between the threads of the warp in weaving or through the loop of thread in a sewing-machine: anything that makes similar movements: a shuttlecock.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to move shuttlewise.—*adv.* **shutt'lewise**, to and fro like a shuttle.—**shutt'lecock**, a cork stuck with feathers to be driven to and fro with battledores or badminton rackets: the game played with battledores.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to shuttle.—**shuttle service**, a train or other transport service moving constantly between two points. [O.E. *scytel*, dart; *scēotan*, to shoot; Dan. and Sw. *skyttel*.]

shuttle, *shut'l*, **shottle**, *shot'l*, (esp. *Scot.*) *n.* a small drawer, esp. in a cabinet or chest. [Perh. shut; perh. O.E. *scyttel*, bolt, bar.]

shy, *shī*, *adj.* shrinking from notice or approach: bashful: chary: disposed to avoidance: secluded: warily reluctant: unproductive: scanty: lacking: of doubtful repute: (esp. in poker) short in payment:—*comp.* **shy'er**, or **shi'er**; *superl.* **shy'est**, **shi'est**.—*v.i.* to recoil, to boggle: to start aside, as a horse from fear.—*v.t.* to shun:—*3rd pers. sing.* **shies**; *pr.p.* **shy'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **shied**, *shīd*.—*n.* a sudden swerving aside:—*pl.* **shies**.—*n.* **shi'er**, **shy'er**, a shying horse.—*adj.* **shy'ish**.—*adv.* **shy'ly**, **shi'ly**.—*n.* **shy'ness** (*obs.* **shi'ness**).—**shy'-cock**, one not easily caught.—**fight shy of**, to shrink from. [O.E. *scēoh*, timid; cf. skeigh, M.H.G. *schiech*.]

shy, *shī*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to fling, toss:—*3rd pers. sing.* **shies**; *pr.p.* **shy'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **shied**.—*n.* a throw: a fling: a gibe: an attempt, shot: a point in the wall game: a thing to shy at:—*pl.* **shies**.—*n.* **shi'er**, **shy'er**. [Origin obscure.]

Shylock, *shī'lok*, *n.* a ruthless creditor, or a very grasping person. [From Shylock in *The Merchant of Venice*.]

shyster, *shī'stər*, (*slang*) *n.* an unscrupulous or disreputable lawyer: an unscrupulous practitioner in any profession or business. [App. from shy (1) in sense of 'of doubtful repute'.]

SI (units), the modern scientific system of units, using the fundamental units listed at absolute units (q.v.). [*S*ystème *I*nternational (d'Unités).]

si, *sē*, *n.* the seventh note of the scale, a later addition to the six Aretinian syllables. [Perhaps from the initial letters of *S*ancte *I*oannes, the last line of the hymn which gave the Aretinian (q.v.) syllables.]

sial, *sī'al*, *-əl*, *n.* the lighter partial outer shell of the earth, rich in *si*lica and *al*umina.—Also **sal** (*sal*).—*adj.* **sial'ic**.

siala-, *sī'əl-ə-*, *sī-al'ə-*, **sialo-**, *sī-al'ō-*, *-o'-*, in composition, saliva.—*adjs.* **sial'ic**, of, relating to, saliva; **si'aloid**, resembling saliva.—*n.* **sialagogue** (faultily **sialogogue**; *sī-al'ə-gog*; Gr. *agōgos*, leading), anything that stimulates flow of saliva.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **sialagog'ic**.—*ns.* **sial'ogram**, a röntgenogram of the salivary tract; **sialog'raphy**; **sial'olith** (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a calculus of a salivary gland; **sialorrhoe'a** (Gr. *rhoiā*, flow), excessive secretion of saliva. [Gr. *sialon*, saliva.]

sialic. See sial and siala-.

siamang, *sē'ə-mang*, *syä'mang*, *n.* the largest of the gibbons, found in Sumatra and Malacca. [Malay.]

Siamese, *sī-əm-ēz'*, *adj.* of *Siam* (Thailand).—*n.* a native, or citizen, or the language of Siam: a Siamese cat.—*v.t.* **siamese**, **-eze**, to join (e.g. pipes) in a way suggestive of the union of Siamese twins.—**Siamese cat**, a domestic fawn-coloured cat, with blue eyes and small head, prob. descended from the jungle cat of India, Africa, etc.; **Siamese twins**, Chinese twins (1811-74), born in Siam, joined from birth by a fleshy ligature: any similar monstrosity: inseparables (*fig.*).

sib (*Spens.* **sybbe**, *Scott* **sibb**), *sib*, *n.* kinship (*rare*): kindred (*rare*): a kinsman or kinswoman: a blood relation: a brother or sister: a group descended from one ancestor (*gen.*).—*adj.* akin, related by common descent (*Scot.*): of canaries, inbred.—*n.* **sib'ling**, one who has a parent or an ancestor in common with another: one who has both parents in common with another but is not of the same birth.—also *adj.*—*n.* **sib'ship**, a group of sibs: blood-relationship: clan-relationship. [O.E. *sibb*, relationship, *gesibb*, related; Ger. *sippe*.]

sibilate, *sib'i-lāt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to hiss.—*ns.* **sib'ilance**, **sib'ilancy**.—*adj.* **sib'ilant**, hissing.—*n.* a hissing consonant sound, as of *s* and *z*.—*n.* **sibilā'tion**.—*adjs.* **sib'ilatory** (*-ə-tər-i*), **sib'ilous**. [L. *sībilāre*, *-ātum*, to hiss.]

Sibyl, *sib'il*, *n.* one of several ancient prophetesses (*myth.*): (without *cap.*) a prophetess, sorceress, or witch: an old crone.—*adj.* **Sib'ylline** (*-īn*).—*n.* **Sib'yllist**, a believer in the Sibylline prophecies.—**Sibylline Books**, prophetic books offered to Tarquinius Superbus by the Cumaean Sibyl, of which he ultimately bought three for the price he had refused to give for nine: a later set got together after their destruction. [Gr. *Sibylla*.]

sic, *sik*, *adj.* a Scots form of such.—*adjs.* **sicc'an** (for *sic kin*, such kind), such: in exclamation, what; **sic'like**, suchlike.—*adv.* in like manner.

sic, *sik*, (L.) so, thus—printed within brackets in quoted matter to show that the original is being faithfully reproduced even though incorrect or apparently so.—**sic passim** (*pas'im*), so throughout.

sic. Same as sick (2).

Sican, *sik'ən*, *n.* one of an aboriginal people in Sicily.—*n.* and *adj.* **Sicanian** (*-ā'ni-ən*). [L. *Sīcānus*, *Sīcānus*—Gr. *Sīkănos*.]

siccar. Same as sicker.

siccative, *sik'ə-tiv*, *adj.* drying.—*n.* a drying agent.—*n.* **siccity** (*sik'si-ti*), dryness. [L. *siccus*, dry.]

sice, *sīs*, **size**, *sīz*, *n.* the number six at dice. [O.Fr. *sis*.]

sice. Same as syce.

Sicel, *sis'əl*, *sik'əl*, **Siceliot**, *si-sel'i-ot*, *-kel'*. Same as Sikel.

sich, *sich*, (*Spens.*) *adj.* a form of such.

Sicilian, *si-sil'yən*, *adj.* of *Sicily*: a cloth of cotton and mohair.—*ns.* **siciliana** (*sē-chēl-yä'nä*; It.), **-no** (*-nō*), a Sicilian pastoral dance, dance-tune, or movement, in 6-8 or 12-8 time; **sicilienne** (*si-si-li-en'*; Fr. *sē-sēl-yen*), a ribbed silk fabric: a siciliano.—**Sicilian Vespers**, the massacre of the French in Sicily in 1282—beginning, according to a late tradition, at the first stroke of the vesper-bell.

sick, *sik*, *adj.* unwell, ill: diseased: vomiting or inclined to vomit: pining: mortified: thoroughly wearied: out of condition: sickly: of or for the sick: (of humour, joke, comedy), gruesome, macabre: disappointed (*coll.*).—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to grow sick.—*v.t.* **sick'en**, to make sick: to disgust: to make weary of anything.—*v.i.* to become sick: to be disgusted: to become disgusting or tedious: to become weakened.—*n.* **sick'ener**.—*n.* and *adj.* **sick'ening**.—*adv.* **sick'eningly**.—*adj.* **sick'ish**.—*adv.* **sick'ishly**.—*n.* **sick'ishness**.—*adj.* **sick'lied**.—*adv.* **sick'lily**.—*n.* **sick'liness**.—*adj.* **sick'ly**, inclined to be ailing: feeble: languid: pallid: suggestive of sickness: slightly or insipidly sickening: mawkish: of sickness or the sick.—*adv.* in a sick manner: feebly.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to make sickly-looking.—*n.* **sick'ness**.—**sick'-bay**, a compartment for sick and wounded on a ship (also **sick'-berth**): an infirmary at a boarding-school; **sick'-bed**, a bed on which one lies sick; **sick'-ben'efit**, a benefit paid to one who is out of work by illness.—*adjs.* sick′-fallen, struck with sickness; sick′-feath′ered, with immature feathers at moulting.—sick′-flag, a quarantine flag; sick′-head′ache, headache with nausea; sick′-house, a hospital; sick′-leave, leave of absence owing to sickness; sick′-list, a list of sick.—*adjs.* sick′-list′ed, entered on the sick-list; sick′-mak′ing (*coll.*), sickening.—sick′-man (*Shak.*), one who is ill; sick′nurse, a nurse who attends the sick; sick′nurs′ing; sick′room (also sick′-cham′ber), a room to which one is confined by sickness; sick′-ser′vice (*Shak.*), tending in sickness.—*adjs.* sick′-thought′ed (*Shak.*), love-sick; sick′-tired′ (*coll.*), wearied to the point of disgust.—sicken for, show early symptoms of; the Sick Man, the Ottoman Empire, or Sultan; sick of, tired of. [O.E. *sēoc*; Ger. *siech*, Du. *ziek*.]

sick, *sik*, *v.t.* to set upon, chase: to incite (e.g. dog) to make an attack (on). [A variant of seek.]

sicker, siccar, *sik′ər*, *adj.* (*arch.* and *Scot.*) sure, certain, firm.—*adv.* (*Spens.*) surely, certainly.—*adv.* sick′erly (*Scot.*).—*n.* sick′erness (*Scot.*). [O.E. *sicor*—L. *sēcūrus*; Ger. *sicher*.]

sickle, *sik′l*, *n.* a reaping-hook, an implement with a curved blade and a short handle: a sickle-feather.—*adj.* sick′led, bearing a sickle.—sick′le-bill, a bird of paradise, humming-bird, etc., with sickle-shaped bill; sick′le-feath′er, a cock's tail feather; sick′leman, a reaper.—*adj.* sick′le-shaped.—sickle-cell(ed) anaemia, a severe anaemia in which sickle-shaped red blood-cells appear in the blood. [O.E. *sicol*, *sicel*, perh.—L. *secula*—*secāre*, to cut.]

sickle, *sik′l*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a shekel. [O.Fr. *sicle*—Heb. *sheqel*.]

Siculian, *si-kū′li-ən*, *adj.* of the *Sĭcŭlī* (L.), or Sikels, an ancient people that colonised Sicily from Italy.—Also *n.*

Sida, *sī′də*, *n.* the Queensland hemp genus of the mallow family, tropical fibre-yielding herbs. [Gr. *sidē*, a plant name.]

side, *sīd*, *n.* a line or surface forming part of a boundary, esp. that which is longer: the part near such a boundary: a surface or part turned in some direction, esp. one more or less upright, or one regarded as right or left, not front or back, top or bottom: the part of the body between armpit and hip: half of a carcase divided along the medial plane: either of the extended surfaces of anything in the form of a sheet: a page: a portion of space lying in this or that direction from a boundary or a point: the father's or mother's part of a genealogy: a department or division, as of a school, a prison: an aspect: a direction: a region: a neighbouring region: a border or bank: the slope of a hill: the wall of a vessel or cavity: any party, team, interest, or opinion opp. to another: part (as *on my side*, for my part): the womb (*Milt.*): a spin given to a billiard ball causing it to swerve and regulating its angle of rebound: a pretentious air (*slang*): a speech in a play.—*adj.* at or toward the side: sidewise: subsidiary.—*v.i.* to take sides.—*v.t.* to cut into sides: thrust or set aside: adjudge or assign to one side or other (*Shak.*): assign in this way to (*Shak.*): be on the side next (*Spens.*).—*adj.* sid′ed, having sides: flattened on one or more sides.—*adj.* and *adv.* side′ling, sidewise: with a slope.—*adj.* side′long, oblique: sloping: tilted: sideways.—*adv.* in the direction of the side: obliquely: on the side.—*n.* sid′er, one who takes a side.—*adj.* and *adv.* side′ward.—*adv.* side′wards.—*adjs.*, *advs.* side′way(s), side′wise, toward or on one side.—*n.* sid′ing, a short track for shunting or lying by.—*n.* and *adj.* taking sides.—*v.i.* si′dle (prob. back-formation from sideling), to go or edge along sideways: to move furtively or cringingly.—*v.t.* to turn sideways.—side′arms, weapons worn at the side; side′-band (*wireless*), a band of frequencies not much above or below the carrier frequency; side′board, a side table (*arch.*): a piece of dining-room furniture for holding plate, etc., often with drawers and cupboards: a board at the side, as of a cart: (in *pl.*) side-whiskers.—*n.pl.* side′-bones, ossifications of the lateral cartilages of a horse's hoof.—side′-box, a box at the side of a theatre; side′-burns, short side-whiskers; side′car, a jaunting-car: small car attached to the side of a motor-cycle: kind of cocktail; side′-chain, a chain of atoms forming a branch attached to a ring; side′-comb, a small comb in the hair at the side; side′-cutt′ing, an excavation along the side of a railway or canal to get material for an embankment; side′-dish, a supplementary dish; side′-door, a door at the side of a building or of a main door; side′-drum, a small double-headed drum with snares, slung from the drummer's side or from a stand; side′-effect, side effect, a subsidiary effect: an effect, often undesirable, additional to the effect sought; side′-face, profile; side′-glance, a side-long glance: a passing allusion; side′-issue, side issue, something subordinate, incidental, not important in comparison with main issue; side′-kick (*slang*), partner, deputy: a special friend; side′light, light coming from the side: any incidental illlustration: a window, as opposed to a skylight: a window above or at the side of a door: a light carried on the side of a vessel or vehicle; side′-line, a line attached to the side of anything: a branch route or track: a subsidiary trade or activity; side′lock, a lock of hair at the side of the head; side′-note, a marginal note.—*adj.* and *adv.* side′-on′, with side presented.—side′-path, a by-path: a way for foot-passengers alongside a roadway; side′-post, a doorpost: a post supporting a roof at the side; side′-road, by-road; side′-saddle, saddle for riding with both feet on one side (also *adv.*); side′-saddle-flower′, Sarracenia; side′-show, an exhibition subordinate to a larger one: any subordinate or incidental doings; side′-slip, an oblique offshoot: a bastard: a skid: a lateral movement of an aircraft: a side-on downward slide (*skiing*).—*v.i.* to slip sideways.—sides′man, a deputy churchwarden: a partisan (*Milt.*).—*adj.* side′-splitting, extremely funny, making one laugh till one's sides ache.—side′-step, a step taken to one side: a step attached to the side.—*v.i.* to step aside.—*v.t.* to avoid, as by a step aside.—side′-stroke, a stroke given sideways: a stroke performed by a swimmer lying on his side; side′-table, a table used as a sideboard, or placed against the wall, or to the side of the main table; side′-track, a siding.—*v.t.* to divert or turn aside: to shelve.—side′-view, a view on or from one side; side′walk (*U.S.*), pavement or foot-walk.—*adj.* side′-wheel, with paddle wheels.—side′-whisker (see whisker); side-wind, lateral wind: indirect means.—choose sides, to pick teams; on the side, in addition to ordinary occupation; on the short, long, tight, etc., side, rather too short, long, etc., than the contrary; put on one side, to shelve; put on side, to assume pretentious airs; right, wrong side, the side intended to be turned outward or inward; side by side, close together: abreast; take sides, to range oneself with one party or other; this side (of), between here and . . .: short of. [O.E. *sīde*; Ger. *seite*, Du. *zijde*.]

side, *sīd*, (now *dial.*; *Shak.*) *adj.* long.—*adj.* and *adv.* side′long (*Spens.*). [O.E. *sīd*, ample.]

sidereal, *sī-dē′ri-əl*, *adj.* of, like, or relative to the stars.—*adj.* sideral (*sid′ər-əl*), sent from the stars.—*ns.* siderā′tion, a blast, blight, or stroke: paralysis: erysipelas; sid′erostat, a mirror, or telescope with a mirror, for reflecting the rays of a star in a constant direction, on the principle of the coelostat.—**sidereal day, time, year** (see day, time, year). [L. *sīdus, sideris*, a star, constellation.]

siderite, *sid'ər-īt*, *n.* a meteorite mainly of iron: chalybite.—*adj.* **sideritic** (*-it'ik*).—*ns.* **sid'erolite** (Gr. *lithos*, stone), a meteorite, partly story, partly of iron; **sideropēn'ia**, deficiency of iron; **sideros'is**, lung disease caused by breathing in iron or other metal fragments. [Gr. *sidēros*, iron.]

sidesman, siding, sidle. See side (1).

siege, *sēj*, *n.* a seat, esp. of dignity (*arch.*): rank or class (*obs.*): a privy (*obs.*): dung (*Shak.*): a work-bench: investment or beleaguering of a town or fortress: a company of herons (also sedge).—*v.t.* to besiege.—*n.* **seig'er**, a besieger.—**siege'-artill'ery, siege'-gun; siege'-bas'ket**, a gabion; **siege'craft**, the art of the besieger; **siege'-piece**, a coin, generally of imperfect workmanship, issued in a besieged place: a siege-gun; **siege'-train**, a train of artillery for besieging a place; **siege'-works**, a besieger's engineering works.—**state of siege**, a condition of suspension of civil law or its subordination to military law. [O.Fr. *sege* (Fr. *siège*), seat—L. *sēdēs*, seat.]

sield, *sēld*, a Spenserian spelling of ceiled.

siemens, *sē'mənz*, *n.* unit of conductance equal to 1 mho.

sien (*Shak.*). See scion.

Sien(n)ese, *sē-e-nēz'*, *adj.* of *Siena* or its school of painting.—*n.* a native of Siena.—*n.* **sienna** (*sē-en'ə*), a fine pigment made from ferruginous orchreous earth—browny-yellow when *raw*, warm reddish-brown when *burnt* (i.e. roasted): its colour.

sient, *sī'ənt*, (*Spens.*) *n.* Same as scion.

sierra, *si-er'ə*, *n.* a mountain range.—*adj.* **sierr'an.** [Sp.,—L. *serra*, saw.]

siesta, *si-es'tə*, *n.* a midday or afternoon nap. [Sp.,—L. *sexta* (*hōra*), sixth (hour).]

sieth, a Shakespearean spelling of scythe.

sieve, *siv*, *n.* a vessel with meshed or perforated bottom for sifting—generally finer than a riddle: a refuse-basket (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to sift.—**sieve'-plate**, a perforated area by which a sieve-tube connects with another; **sieve'-tube**, a conducting element in phloem.—**sieve of Eratosthenes** (*er-ə-tos'then-ēz*), a method of finding prime numbers, namely, starting with the odd numbers in order and crossing out every third number above 3, every fifth above 5, etc; **to have a head like a sieve**, to be very forgetful. [O.E. *sife*; Ger. *sieb*.]

siffle, *sif'l*, *v.i.* to whistle, hiss. [Fr. *siffler*—L. *sībilāre*.]

sift, *sift*, *v.t.* to separate as by passing through a sieve: to sprinkle as from a sieve: to examine closely and discriminatingly.—*v.i.* to use a sieve: to find passage as through a sieve.—*ns.* **sift'er; sift'ing**, putting through a sieve: separating or sprinkling by a sieve: (in *pl.*) material separated by a sieve and rejected.—*adj.* **sift'ing.**—*adv.* **sift'ingly.** [O.E. *siftan*—*sife*, a sieve.]

sigh, *sī*, *v.i.* to heave a sigh: to make a whispering sound.—*v.t.* to utter, regret, while away, bring, or render, with sighs.—*n.* a long, deep, audible respiration expressive of yearning, dejection, relief, etc.—*n.* **sigh'er.**—*adjs.* **sigh'ful; sigh'ing.**—*adv.* **sigh'ingly.**—**sigh for**, to yearn for. [Prob. a back-formation from the weak pa.t. of M.E. *siche*—O.E. (strong) *sīcan*; Sw. *sucka*.]

sight, *sīt*, *n.* act, opportunity, or faculty of seeing: view: estimation: a beginning or coming to see: an instrumental observation: visual range: that which is seen: a spectacle: an object of especial interest: an unsightly, odd or ridiculous object: a visor (*Shak.*): a guide to the eye on a gun or optical or other instrument: a sight-hole: a great many or a great deal (*slang*).—*v.t.* to catch sight of: to view: to take a sight of: to adjust the sights of.—*v.i.* to take a sight.—*adj.* **sight'ed**, having sight or a sight.—*n.* **sight'er**, a sighting-shot.—*adj.* **sight'less**, blind: invisible (*Shak.*): unsightly (*Shak.*).—*adv.* **sight'lessly.**—*ns.* **sight'lessness; sight'liness.**—*adjs.* **sight'ly**, pleasing to look at: comely; **sight'worthy**, worth looking at.—**sight'-hole**, an aperture for looking through; **sight'-player, -reader, -singer**, one who can read or perform music at first sight of the notes; **sight'-playing, -reading, -singing; sight'-screen**, a screen placed behind the bowler at cricket; **sight'seeing**, going around to see objects of interest; **sight'seer** (*-sē-ər*).—**at sight**, without previous view or study: as soon as seen: on presentation: payable as soon as presented; **at so many days' sight**, (of draft, etc.) payable so many days after it is presented; **catch sight of**, to get a glimpse of, begin to see; **keep sight of, keep in sight**, to keep within seeing distance of: to remain in touch with; **lose sight of**, to cease to see: to get out of touch with; **on sight**, as soon as seen, at sight; **out of sight**, not in a position to be seen or to see: out of range of vision: beyond comparison (*coll.*); **put out of sight**, to remove from view: to eat or drink up (*slang*); **sight for sore eyes**, a most welcome sight. [O.E. *sihth, gesiht*; Ger. *sicht*.]

sight, *sīt*, an old *pa.t.* of sigh.

sigil, *sij'il*, *n.* a seal: a magical mark.—*n.* **Sigillā'ria**, a chiefly carboniferous genus of fossil lycopod trees, forming the family **Sigillāriā'ceae**, with parallel rows of seal-like leaf-scars.—*n.* and *adj.* **sigillā'rian.**—*adjs.* **sig'illary** (*-ə-ri*), pertaining to a seal; **sig'illate**, sealed: with seal-like impressions.—*n.* **sigillā'tion.** [L. *sigillum*, dim. of *signum*, sign.]

sigisbeo. Same as cicisbeo. [It.]

sigla, *sig'lə*, *n.pl.* abbreviations and signs, as in MSS., seals, etc. [L.]

sigma, *sig'mə*, *n.* the eighteenth letter (Σ, early form C; σ, or when final ς) of the Greek alphabet, answering to S: as a numeral σ' = 200, ͵σ = 200,000.—*adj.* **sig'mate** (*-māt*), shaped like Σ, C, or S.—*v.t.* to add σ or ς to.—*adj.* **sigmatic** (*-mat'ik*), characterised by σ.—*ns.* **sigmā'tion** (*-shən*), the adding of σ or ς at the end of a syllable; **sig'matism**, repetition of the ς-sound; **sig'matron**, a machine consisting of two accelerators (cyclotron and betatron), for the generation of very high-energy X-rays.—*adjs.* **sig'moid, -al**, C-shaped: S-shaped.—*adv.* **sigmoid'ally.**—**sigma particles**, three hyperons of medium mass, having respectively positive, neutral and negative charge. [Gr. *sīgma*.]

sign, *sīn*, *n.* a gesture expressing a meaning: a signal: a mark with a meaning: a symbol: an emblem: a token: a portent: a miraculous token: an ensign, banner (in *pl.* insignia; *Spens.*): an indication of positive or negative value, or that indicated: a device marking an inn, etc., formerly also a house, instead of a street number: a board or panel giving a shopkeeper's name or trade, etc.: an effigy (*obs.*): a mere semblance (*obs.*): an indication: an outward evidence of disease: a trail or track (*U.S.*): a trace: a twelfth part (30°) of the zodiac, bearing the name of, but not now coincident with, a constellation.—*v.t.* to indicate, convey, communicate, direct, mark, by a sign or signs: to mark: to cross, make the sign of the cross over: to make the sign of: to attach a signature to: to write as a signature: to designate by signature: to engage by signature.—*v.i.* to make a sign: to bode: to sign one's name.—*ns.* **signary** (*sig'nə-ri*), a system of symbols, as an alphabet or syllabary; **sign'er; signet** (*sig'nit*), a small seal: the impression of such a seal: a signet-ring: one of the royal seals for authenticating grants (for Writer to the Signet see under write).—*adjs.* sig'neted, stamped with a signet; sign'less.—sign'board, a board bearing a notice or serving as a shop or inn sign; sig'net-ring, a ring with a signet; sign'-man'ual, a signature, esp. a king's; sign'-painter, one who paints signs for shops, etc.; sign'post, a post for an inn sign: a finger-post.—*v.t.* to furnish with a signpost: point out as a signpost does.—sign'-writer, an expert in lettering for shop-signs, etc.; sign'-writing.—sign away, to transfer by signing; sign off, to record departure from work: to stop work, etc.: to discharge from employment: to leave off broadcasting: to signal that one does not intend to bid further (*bridge*); sign of the cross, a gesture of tracing the form of a cross; sign in, out, to sign one's name on coming in, going out; sign on, to engage (*v.t.* or *v.i.*) by signature: to record arrival at work. [Fr. *signe*—L. *signum*.]

signal, *sig'nl*, *n.* a token: an intimation, e.g. of warning, conveyed to a distance: a transmitted effect conveying a message: apparatus used for the purpose: play intended to give information to one's partner (*cards*): an intimation of, or event taken as marking, the moment for action: an initial impulse.—*v.t.* to intimate, convey, or direct by signals: to signalise.—*v.i.* to make signals:—*pr.p.* sig'nalling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sig'nalled.—*adj.* remarkable: notable.—*v.t.* sig'nalise, -ize, to mark or distinguish signally.—*ns.* sig'naller; sig'nalling.—*adv.* sig'nally.—sig'nal-box, a railway signalman's cabin; sig'nalman, one who transmits signals: one who works railway signals. [Fr. *signal*—L. *signum*.]

signature, *sig'nə-chər*, *n.* a signing: a stamp: a signed name: an indication of key, also of time, at the beginning of a line of music, or where a change occurs: a letter or numeral at the foot of a page to indicate sequence of sheets: a sheet so marked: a symbolic indication once believed to show what a plant, etc., was good for, e.g. a kidney-shaped leaf to mark a cure for kidney diseases: a signature-tune.—*n.* sig'natory, one who has signed.—Also *adj.*—sig'nature-tune', a tune heralding the broadcast or appearance of some particular person or group. [L.L. *signātūra*—L. *signāre*, *-ātum*, to sign.]

signet. See sign.

signeur, a Shakespearean spelling of senior.—*ns.* sign'eurie (*Shak.*), seniority; sign'ieur (*Shak.*), seigneur.

signify, *sig'ni-fī*, *v.t.* to be a sign for: to mean: to denote: to betoken: to indicate or declare.—*v.i.* to be of consequence:—*pr.p.* sig'nifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sig'nified.—*adj.* sig'nifiable.—*n.* signif'icance (*-i-kəns*), meaning: import—also signif'icancy.—*adj.* signif'icant, having a meaning: full of meaning: important, worthy of consideration: indicative.—*n.* that which carries a meaning: a sign.—*adv.* signif'icantly.—*ns.* signif'icate, a thing signified; significā'tion, meaning: that which is signified: importance.—*adj.* signif'icative (*-kə-tiv*), indicative: significant.—*adv.* signif'icatively.—*n.* signif'icātor (*astrol.*), a planet ruling a house.—*adj.* signif'icatory (*-kə-tər-i*).—*n.pl.* (treated as *sing.*) signif'ics, the science of meaning.—significant figures (*arith.*), the figures 1 to 9, or ciphers occurring medially (the following numbers are expressed to three significant figures—3·15, 0·0127, 1·01). [L. *significāre*, *-ātum*—*signum*, a sign, *facĕre*, to make.]

Signor, anglicised as Signior, *sē'nyör*, Signore, *-nyō'rā*, *-nyö'*, *n.* an Italian word of address equivalent to Mr or sir: (without *cap.*) a gentleman.—*ns.* Signora (*sē-nyō'rä*, *-nyö'*), feminine of *Signor*, Mrs, madam: (without *cap.*) a lady; Signorina (*sē-nyō-rē'nä*), Miss: (without *cap.*) an unmarried lady; signoria (*-rē'ä*; *hist.*), the governing body of an Italian city-state; si'gnory, seignory: signoria.—Grand Signior (*hist.*), the Sultan of Turkey. [It. *signor*, *signore*.]

sika, *sē'kə*, *n.* a Japanese deer, small, spotted white in summer. [Jap. *shika*.]

sike, **syke**, *sik*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a rill or small ditch. [Northern,—O.E. *sīc*.]

sike, Spenserian spelling of sic (such).

Sikel, *sik'əl*, *n.* and *adj.* Siculian.—*adj.* Sikelian (*-el'*).—*n.* Sikel'iot, an ancient Greek colonist in Sicily.—Also Sicel, Sicelian, etc. [Gr. *Sikelos*, *Sikeliōtēs*.]

Sikh, *sēk*, *sik*, *n.* one of a North Indian monotheistic sect, founded by Nának (1469-1538), later a military confederacy: a Sikh soldier in the Indian army.—Also *adj.*—*n.* Sikh'ism. [Hind., disciple.]

silage, *si'lij*, *n.* fodder preserved by ensilage in a silo.—*v.t.* to put in silo. [ensilage, after silo.]

sild, *sild*, *n.* a young herring. [Norw.]

sile, **seil**, *sil*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to strain.—*n.* a strainer (also sil'er). [Scand.; cf. Sw. and Norw. *sila*, to strain.]

silence, *si'ləns*, *n.* absence of sound: abstention from sounding, speech, mention, or communication: a time of such absence or abstention: taciturnity: of spirits, flavourlessness.—*v.t.* to cause to be silent.—*interj.* be silent.—*adj.* si'lenced, put to silence: forbidden to preach.—*n.* si'lencer, one who or that which puts to silence: a device for reducing the sound of escaping gases by gradual expansion, used, e.g. for small-arms and internal combustion engines.—*adj.* si'lent, noiseless: without sound: unaccompanied by sound: refraining from speech, mention, or divulging: taciturn: not pronounced: of distilled spirit, without flavour or odour: inoperative: of the new moon: not yet visible (*Milt.*).—*n.* (*Shak.*) a time of silence.—*n.* silentiary (*-len'shi-ər-i*), one who observes or calls for silence.—*adv.* si'lently.—*n.* si'lentness. [L. *sīlēre*, to be silent.]

Silene, *sī-lē'ni*, *n.* a large genus (fam. Caryophyllaceae) with variously coloured showy flowers. [Prob. L. *Sīlēnus*; see silenus.]

silentium altum. See altum.

silenus, *sī-lē'nəs*, *n.* a wood-god or old satyr: Silenus, their chief, foster-father of Bacchus, pot-bellied, bald, snub-nosed: the lion-tailed macaque.—Also si'len (*-lin*). [L. *Sīlēnus*—Gr. *Seilēnos*.]

silex, *sī'leks*, *n.* silica. [L. *sīlex*, *silicis*, flint.]

silhouette, *sil-ōō-et'*, *n.* a shadow-outline filled in with black.—*v.t.* to represent or show in silhouette. [Étienne de *Silhouette* (1709-67), French minister of finance in 1759—reason disputed.]

silica, *sil'i-kə*, *n.* silicon dioxide or silicic anhydride, occurring in nature as quartz, chalcedony, etc., and (amorphous and hydrated) as opal.—*adj.* composed of silica.—*ns.* sil'icane, a gas, silicon hydride, SiH_4; sil'icate, a salt of silicic acid.—*v.t.* to combine, coat, or impregnate with silica or silicates.—*adjs.* siliceous, -ious (*-ish'əs*), of, containing, silica; silicic (*-is'ik*), pertaining to, or obtained from, silica (silicic acid, a general name for a group of acids, as orthosilicic, H_4SiO_4; metasilicic, H_2SiO_3).—*n.* sil'icide (*-sīd*), a compound of silicon and another element.—*adjs.* silicicolous (*-sik'*; L. *colĕre*, to cultivate, inhabit), growing on siliceous soil; silicif'erous, containing silica.—*n.* silicification (*si-lis-i-fi-kā'-shən*).—*adj.* silicified (*-lis'*).—*v.t.* silic'ify, to render siliceous: to impregnate or cement with or replace by silica.—*v.i.* to become siliceous.—*ns.* sil'icon (*-kon*, *-kən*), a non-metallic element (Si; at. numb. 14), most abundant of all except oxygen, forming grey crystals or brown amorphous powder—originally called silicium (*-lis'*, *-lish'*); sil'icone, any of a number of extremely stable organic derivatives of silicon, used in rubbers, lubricants, polishes, etc.; silicosis

(-*kō′sis*), disease caused by inhaling silica dust.—*n.* and *adj.* silicot′ic. [L. *silex*, *silicis*, flint.]

siliqua, *sil′i-kwə*, *n.* a long pod of two carpels with a replum, characteristic of the Cruciferae.—Also silique (-*ēk′*).—*n.* silicula (-*ik′ū-lə*), a short pod of the same kind.—Also sil′icle, sil′icule.—*adjs.* silic′ulose; sil′iquose. [L. *siliqua*, pod, dim. *silicula*.]

silk, *silk*, *n.* a fibre produced by the larva of a silkworm moth, mainly of fibroin coated with sericin, formed by the hardening of a liquid emitted from spinning-glands: a similar fibre from another insect or a spider: an imitation (artificial silk) made by forcing a viscous solution of modified cellulose through small holes: a thread, cloth, garment, or attire made from such fibres: the silk gown, or the rank, of a king's or queen's counsel: the styles of maize: silky lustre in the ruby, etc.—*adj.* of or pertaining to silk: silky (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* to cover or clothe with silk.—*adj.* silk′en, of, like, clad in, silk: glossy: soft and smooth: ingratiating: luxurious.—*v.t.* to make silken.—*adv.* silk′ily.—*n.* silk′iness.—*adj.* silk′y.—silk′-cott′on, the silky seed-covering of *Eriodendron anfractuosum* and other trees of the family Bombacaceae; silk′-gland, a gland (at a silkworm's mouth, on a spider's abdomen) from which silk is spun; silk′-grass, a name for various plants with fibrous leaves—Karatus (Bromeliaceae), Yucca, Agave: silk′grower, a breeder of silkworms for silk; silk′-hat′, a top-hat; silk′-man (*Shak.*), a dealer in silks; silk′-screen, a stencil process in which the colour applied is forced through silk or other fine-mesh cloth; silk′tail, the waxwing; silk′-thrower, -throwster, one who makes raw silk into thread; silk′worm, the moth (*Bombyx mori* or other) whose larva produces silk: opprobriously, a wearer of silk (*obs.*): one who haunts draper's shops without buying (*obs.*); silk′worm-gut, the drawn-out glands of the silkworm.—take silk, to become a K.C. or Q.C. [O.E. *seolc*—L. *sēricum*; see Seric.]

sill, *sil*, *n.* the timber, stone, etc., at the foot of an opening, as for a door, window, embrasure, port, dock-entrance, or the like: the bottom (of a title-page, a plough, a ledge): a bed of rock (*mining*): a sheet of intrusive rock more or less parallel to the bedding (*geol.*). [O.E. *syll*; O.N. *syll*; Ger. *schwelle*.]

sillabub, **syllabub**, *sil′ə-bub*, *n.* a dish of cream curdled (as with wine), flavoured, and frothed up: anything frothy or unsubstantial. [Origin obscure.]

silladar, *sil′ə-där*, *n.* an irregular cavalryman. [Urdu and Pers. *silāhdār*.]

siller, *sil′ər*, *n.* a Scots form of silver: money.—Also *adj.*

Sillery, *sil′ə-ri*, *n.* champagne from *Sillery*, near Rheims.

sillimanite, *sil′i-mən-īt*, *n.* fibrolite. [After Benjamin *Silliman* (1779-1864), American man of science.]

sillock, *sil′ək*, (*N.Scot.*) *n.* a young coalfish. [Cf. O.N. *silungr*, a small salmon.]

silly, *sil′i*, *adj.* (of e.g. sheep) harmless: simple, humble (*arch.*): witless: foolish: to be pitied (*arch.*): defenceless (*arch.*): feeble: feeble-minded: senseless: close-in (*cricket*; e.g. *silly mid-off*).—*n.* a silly person.—*adv.* sill′ily.—*n.* sill′iness.—sill′y-how (O.E. *hūfe*, head-dress), a caul; silly season, (esp. formerly) a season, usu. late summer, when newspapers fill up with trivial matter for want of more newsworthy material. [O.E. *sǣlig*; see seely.]

silo, *sī′lō*, *n.* a pit or airtight chamber for storing grain, or for ensilage, or for storing other loose materials: a storage tower above ground, typically tall and cylindrical: an underground chamber housing a guided missile ready to be fired:—*pl.* si′los.—*v.t.* to put, keep, in a silo:—*pa.p.* si′lo'd, si′loed. [Sp.,—L. *sīrus*—Gr. *siros*, *sīros*, *seiros*, a pit.]

silphium, *sil′fi-əm*, *n.* a plant (perh. the umbelliferous *Ferula tingitana*) imported from Cyrenaica by the Greeks for food and medicine (*hist.*): (*cap.*) a genus of American composites, compass-plants. [L.,—Gr. *silphion*.]

silt, *silt*, *n.* fine sediment.—*v.t.* to choke, block, cover, with silt.—*v.i.* to become silted up.—*adj.* silt′y. [M.E. *sylt*; cf. Dan. and Norw. *sylt*, salt-marsh.]

Silurian, *sil-ōō′ri-ən*, *-ū′*, *adj.* of the *Sil′ŭrēs*, a British tribe of S. Wales, etc.: applied by Murchison in 1835 to the geological system preceding the Devonian.—Also *n.*—*n.* sil′urist, a Silurian, applied to the poet Henry Vaughan (1621 or 22-95).

Silurus, *sil-ōō′rəs*, *-ū′*, *n.* the sheat-fish genus, giving name to the family Silu′ridae.—*n.* and *adj.* silu′roid. [Gr. *silouros*.]

silva, *sil′və*, *n.* the assemblage of trees in a region—*adj.* sil′van, of woods: woodland: wooded.—*n.* a wood-god: a forest-dweller.—*adjs.* silvat′ic, silves′trian, of the woods: woodland: rustic.—*n.* silvicul′ture, forestry.—All these words are often found spelt with *y*. [L. *silva* (sometimes *sylva*), a wood.]

silver, *sil′vər*, *n.* a white precious metal (Ag, for L. *argentum*; at. numb. 47): silver money: silver ware.—*adj.* of or like silver: silver-coloured: clear and ringing in tone.—*v.t.* to cover with silver: to make silvery.—*v.i.* to become silvery.—*ns.* sil′veriness; sil′vering, coating with, or of, silver or quicksilver.—*v.t.* silverise, -ize, to coat or treat with silver.—*n.* sil′verling (*B.*), a small silver coin.—*adv.* sil′verly, with the appearance or sound of silver.—*adjs.* sil′vern, made of silver: silvery; sil′very, like silver: silver-coloured: light in tone.—Silver Age, the reign of Zeus, less innocent than the Golden Age of Kronos: in Latin literature the time of Martial, Tacitus and Juvenal; sil′ver-bath (*phot.*), a solution of a silver salt, or a vessel for it, for sensitising plates; sil′ver-beater, one who beats silver into foil; sil′ver-bell′, snowdrop-tree (Halesia); sil′ver-fir′, a fir with two white lines on the under-side of the needle; sil′ver-fish, Lepisma, a springtail: a whitish goldfish, or other white fish; sil′ver-foil′, silver-leaf.—*adj.* sil′ver-foot′ed.—sil′ver-fox′, an American fox with white-tipped black fur; silver gate (see gate); sil′ver-gilt′, gilded silver.—Also *adj.*—sil′ver-glance′, argentite; sil′ver-grain′, medullary rays in longitudinal section; sil′ver-leaf, silver beaten into thin leaves: a disease of plum-trees.—*adj.* sil′ver-mount′ed.—sil′ver-pap′er, fine white tissue-paper: silver-foil: (usu.) tinfoil; silver pheasant, a white-tailed Chinese pheasant, reared in Europe, etc.; sil′ver-plate′, utensils of silver: electroplate.—*adj.* sil′ver-plā′ted.—sil′ver-point, the process or product of drawing with a silver-tipped pencil; silver salmon, the cohoe; silver screen, the cinema screen.—*adjs.* sil′ver-shaft′ed, carrying silver arrows, as Diana; sil′ver-shedding (*Shak.*), scattering silver.—sil′verside, the top of a round of beef; sil′verskin, the fine skin of a coffee bean; sil′versmith, a worker in silver; sil′ver-stick, a palace officer—from his silvered wand.—*adj.* sil′ver-tongued, plausible, eloquent.—sil′ver-tree, a silvery-leaved S. African proteaceous tree (*Leucadendron argenteum*).—*adj.* sil′ver-voiced.—silver wedding, the twenty-fifth anniversary; sil′verweed, a roadside plant (*Potentilla anserina*) with leaves silky underneath.—*adj.* sil′ver-white.—born with a silver spoon in one's mouth, born to affluence; tree of silver (see tree). [O.E. *silfer*, *seolfor*; O.N. *silfr*, Ger. *silber*.]

sima, *sī'mə*, *n.* the part of the earth's crust underlying the sial. [From *si*licon and *ma*gnesium.]

simar, **simarre**, *si-mär'*. Same as cymar, chimer.

Simaruba, *sim-ə-rōō'bə*, *n.* a genus of tropical American trees, giving name to the family Simarubā'ceae, akin to the Rutaceae. [Carib name.]

Simeonite, *sim'i-ən-īt*, *n.* a low-churchman—often sim. [Charles *Simeon* (1759-1836).]

simian, *sim'i-ən*, *adj.* of the apes: apelike.—Also (*rare*) sim'ial, sim'ious. [L. *sīmia*, ape.]

similar, *sim'i-lər*, *adj.* like: resembling: exactly corresponding in shape, without regard to size (*geom.*).—*n.* similarity (*-lar'i-ti*).—*adv.* sim'ilarly. [Fr. *similaire*—L. *similis*, like.]

simile, *sim'i-li*, (*rhet.*) *n.* an explicit likening of one thing to another:—*pl.* sim'iles.—*adj.* sim'ilātive, expressing similarity.—*v.t.* sim'ilise, -ize, to liken.—*v.i.* to use simile.—*n.* simil'itude, likeness: semblance: comparison: parable. [L. neut. of *similis*, like.]

similor, *sim'i-lör*, *n.* a yellow alloy used for cheap jewellery. [Fr.,—L. *similis*, like, *aurum*, gold.]

simitar. Same as scimitar.

sim(p)kin, *sim'kin*, *n.* an Urdu corruption of champagne.

Simmental, *zim'ən-täl*, *n.* a breed of cattle, orig. native to Switzerland, used in many parts of Europe for meat and milk.—Also Simmenthal, -thaler (*-täl-ər*). [From the *Simmental* or Simme valley.]

simmer, *sim'ər*, *v.i.* to boil gently: to be near boiling or breaking out.—*n.* a simmering state.—simmer down, to calm down. [Earlier *simper*; origin unknown.]

'simmon, *sim'ən*, *n.* short for persimmon.

simnel, *sim'nl*, *n.* a sweet cake for Christmas, Easter, or Mothering Sunday.—Also sim'nel-bread', -cake'. [O.Fr. *simenel*—L. *simila*, fine flour.]

Simon Pure, *sī'mən-pūr'*, *n.* the real person (or thing). [From a character in Mrs Centlivre's comedy, *A Bold Stroke for a Wife*.]

simony, *sī'mən-i*, *sim'ən-i*, *n.* the buying or selling of a benefice.—*n.* simō'niac, one guilty of simony.—*adjs.* simoni'acal, simō'nious (*obs.*).—*adv.* simoni'acally.—*n.* sī'monist, one who practises or defends simony. [*Simon* Magus (Acts viii).]

simoom, *si-mōōm'*, *n.* a hot suffocating desert wind.—Also simoon'. [Ar. *samūm*—*samm*, to poison.]

simpai, *sim'pī*, *n.* the black-crested langur of Sumatra. [Malay.]

simpatico, *sim-pat'i-kō*, *adj.* sympathetic in the sense of congenial. [It.]

simper, *sim'pər*, *v.i.* to smile in a silly, affected manner.—*n.* a silly or affected smile.—*n.* sim'perer.—*adj.* simp'ering.—*adv.* simp'eringly. [Cf. Norw. *semper*, smart.]

simple, *sim'pl*, *adj.* consisting of one thing or element: not complex or compound: not divided into leaflets (*bot.*): easy: plain: unornate: unpretentious: mean, sorry: mere, sheer: ordinary: unlearned or unskilled: of humble rank or origin: unaffected: artless: guileless: unsuspecting: credulous: weak in intellect: silly.—*n.* a simple person (also collectively) or thing: a medicine of one constituent: hence a medicinal herb.—*v.i.* to gather medicinal plants.—*ns.* sim'pleness; sim'pler, a gatherer of simples: sim'plesse (*Spens.*), simplicity; sim'pleton, a weak or foolish person: one easily imposed on (*abbrev.* simp).—*adv.* simpliciter (*-plis'*, *-plik'*), simply, not relatively: naturally: unconditionally.—*ns.* simplicity (*-plis'*); simplificā'tion, making simple.—*adj.* sim'plificātive.—*ns.* sim'plificātor, simplifi'er, one who simplifies.—*v.t.* sim'plify, to make simple, simpler, or less difficult:—*pr.p.* sim'plifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sim'plified.—*ns.* sim'pling, simple-gathering; sim'plism, affected simplicity: oversimplification of a problem or situation; sim'plist, one skilled in simples.—*adj.* simplis'tic.—*adv.* sim'ply, in a simple manner: considered by itself: alone: merely: without qualification: veritably: absolutely: really (*coll.*).—*adjs.* sim'ple-heart'ed, sim'ple-mind'ed.—sim'ple-mind'edness; simple sentence, a sentence with one predicate. [Fr. *simple*, and L. *simplus*, *simplex*.]

simplex, *sim'pleks*, *n.* a figure with the minimum number of vertices for space of a particular number of dimensions (e.g. a triangle in 2-dimensional space):—*pl.* simplices (*-pli-sēz*): one-way transmission and reception over a channel (*teleg.*). [L.]

simplicity, etc. See simple.

simulacrum, *sim-ū-lā'krəm*, *n.* an image: a semblance (*pl.* simula'cra).—Also sim'ulācre. [L. *simulācrum*.]

simulate, *sim'ū-lāt*, *v.t.* to feign: to have or assume a false appearance of: to mimic.—*adj.* feigned.—*adj.* sim'ulant, simulating: mimicking (*biol.*).—*n.* a simulator.—*adj.* sim'ular, counterfeit: feigned.—*n.* a simulator.—*n.* simulā'tion, feigning: mimicry: making working replicas or representations of machines for demonstration or for analysis of problems.—*adj.* sim'ulātive.—*n.* sim'ulātor, one who or that which simulates: a device used in simulation.—*adj.* sim'ulatory.—simulated pearl, a bead resembling a pearl. [L. *simulāre*, *-ātum*; cf. similar, simultaneous.]

simultaneous, *sim-əl-tā'nyəs*, (*U.S.*) *sīm'ul-*, *adj.* being or happening at the same time: satisfied by the same roots (of equations) (*math.*).—*ns.* simultaneity (*-tə-nē'i-ti*), simultā'neousness.—*adv.* simultā'neously.—simultaneous translation, at a meeting of people of different nationality, translation of a speaker's words into other languages at the same time as he is speaking. [L. *simul*, at the same time.]

simurg(h), *si-mōōrg'*, *-mūrg'*, simorg, *-mōrg'*, *n.* a monstrous bird of Persian fable. [Pers. *sīmurgh*.]

sin, **sin'**, *sin*, *prep.*, *conj.*, and *adv.* (*arch.* or *Scot.*) since.—long sin, (*Spens.*) for a long time in the past. [Shortened from sithen.]

sin, *sin*, *n.* moral offence or shortcoming, esp. from the point of view of religion: condition of so offending: an offence generally: a shame, pity.—*v.i.* to commit sin.—*v.t.* to commit: to burden with sin (as *sin one's soul*): to bring, drive, or render by sin (hence *sin one's mercies*, to be ungrateful):—*pr.p.* sinn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sinned.—*adj.* sin'ful, tainted with sin: wicked: involving sin: morally wrong.—*n.* sin'fulness.—*adj.* sin'less.—*adv.* sin'lessly.—*ns.* sin'lessness; sinn'er.—*v.t.* (with *it*; *Pope*) to act as a sinner.—sin'-eat'er, one who by eating bread and salt at a funeral takes upon himself the dead man's sins.—*adj.* sin'-eat'ing.—sin'-off'ering, a sacrifice in expiation of sin.—live in sin, to cohabit in an unmarried state; original sin (see origin). [O.E. *synn*; O.N. *synth*; Ger. *sünde*; perh. L. *sōns*, *sontis*, guilty.]

Sinaean, *sin-ē'ən* (*Milt.*), **Sinic**, *sin'ik*, *adjs.* Chinese.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* sin'icise, -ize (*-sīz*), to make or become Chinese or of Chinese character.—*n.* Sin'icism (*-sizm*), a Chinese custom, idiom, etc. [L.L. *Sinae*, Gr. *Sinai*, Chinese (pl.).]

Sinaitic, *sī-nā-it'ik*, *adj.* of Mount *Sinai*.

Sinanthropus, *sin-* or *sin-an'thrō-pəs* or *-thrō'*, *n.* Peking (fossil) man. [Gr. *Sinai*, (the) Chinese, *anthrōpos*, man.]

sinapism, *sin'ə-pizm*, *n.* a mustard plaster. [Gr. *sināpi*.]

since, *sins*, *adv.* from that time on: after that time: past: ago.—*prep.* after: from the time of.—*conj.* from the time that: seeing that: because. [M.E. *sins*, *sithens*; see under sith.]

sincere, *sin-sēr'*, *adj.* pure, unmixed: unadulterated: unfeigned: 'genuine: free from pretence: the same in reality as in appearance.—*adv.* sincēre'ly.—*ns.* sincēre'ness, sincerity (*-ser'*). [Fr. *sincère*—L. *sincērus*, clean.]

sinciput, *sin'si-put*, *n.* the forepart of the head or skull.—*adj.* sincip'ital. [L.,—*sēmi-*, half, *caput*, head.]

sind. See synd.

sindon, *sin'dən*, (*arch.*) *n.* a fine cloth or anything made of it. [Gr. *sindōn.*]

sine, *sīn*, (*math.*) *n.* orig. the perpendicular from one end of an arc to the diameter through the other: now (as a function of an angle) the ratio of the side opposite it (or its supplement) in a right-angled triangle to the hypotenuse.—*abbrev.* sin.—*adj.* sinical (*sin'i-kl*). [L. *sinus*, a bay.]

sine. See syne.

sine, *sī'nē*, *si'ne*, (L.) without.—sine die (*dī'ē*, *di'ā*), without a day (appointed)—of a meeting or a matter indefinitely adjourned; sine dubio (*dū'bi-ō*, *do͞ob'i-ō*), without doubt; sine prole (*prō'lē*, *prō'le*), without issue; sine qua non (*kwā non*, *kwä nōn*), an indispensable condition.

sinecure, *sī'ni-kūr*, or *sin'*, *n*. a benefice without cure of souls: an office without work.—Also *adj.* —*ns.* sin'ecurism; sin'ecurist. [L. *sine*, without, *cūra*, care.]

sinew, *sin'ū*, *n.* that which joins a muscle to a bone, a tendon: strength or that which it depends on (*fig.*).—*v.t.* to bind as by sinews: to strengthen. —*adjs.* sin'ewed; sin'ewless; sin'ewy.—sinews of war, money. [O.E. *sinu*, gen. *sinwe.*]

sinfonia, *sin-fō-nē'ə*, *n.* symphony.—sinfonia concertante (*kon-chər-tan'ti*), an orchestral work with parts for more than one solo instrument. [It.]

sing, *sing*, *v.i.* to utter melodious sounds in musical succession in articulating words: to emit more or less songlike sounds: to compose poetry: to give a cantabile or lyrical effect: to ring (as the ears): to be capable of being sung.—*v.t.* to utter, perform by voice, musically: to chant: to celebrate: to proclaim, relate, in song or verse or in comparable manner: to bring, drive, render, pass, etc., by singing:—*pa.t.* sang, or (now rarely) sung; *pa.p.* sung.—*adj.* sing'able.—*ns.* sing'ableness; sing'er; sing'ing.—*adv.* sing'ingly. —sing'ing-bird, a songbird; singing flame, a flame that gives a musical note in a tube; sing'ing-gall'ery, a gallery occupied by singers; sing'ing-hinn'y (*Northern*), a currant cake that hisses on the girdle; sing'ing-man (*Shak.*), one employed to sing, as in a church choir; sing'ing-master, a teacher of singing; singing sand, musical sand; sing'song, a ballad: jingly verse: monotonous up-and-down intonation: an informal concert where the company sing: a meeting for community singing.—*adj.* of the nature of singsong.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to sing, speak, utter, in a singsong way.—sing another song or tune, to change to a humbler tone; sing out, to call out distinctly, to shout: to inform, peach; sing small, to assume a humble tone. [O.E. *singan*; Ger. *singen*, Goth. *siggwan.*]

singe, *sinj*, *v.t.* to burn on the surface: to scorch: to remove by scorching—*v.i.* to become scorched:—*pr.p.* singe'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* singed.—*n.* a burning on the surface: a slight burn.—singed cat, a person who is better than he looks. [O.E. *sen(c)gan.*]

Singhalese. Same as Sinhalese.

single, *sing'gl*, *adj.* consisting of one only or one part: unique: one-fold: uncombined: unmarried: for one: man to man: slight, poor (*Shak*): of ale, weak, small: undivided: unbroken: of a flower, without development of stamens into petals or of ligulate instead of tubular florets: sincere.—*adv.* singly.—*n.* anything single: a game played by one against one: a hit for one run: a talon of a hawk: a gramophone record with one tune, or other short recording on each side.—*v.t.* to separate: to pick (out): to pick out challengingly (*Milt.*): to take aside: to thin.—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) to come forth alone.—*ns.* sing'leness (*-gl-nis*); sing'let (*-glit*), a thing that is single: an undershirt; sing'leton (*-gl-tən*), a single card of its suit in a hand: anything single: sing'ling (*-gling*).—*adv.* sing'ly (*-gli*), one by one: alone: by oneself.—*adjs.* sing'le-act'ing, acting effectively in one direction only; sing'le-breast'ed, with one thickness over the breast and one row of buttons; sing'le-chamb'er, having one legislative house.—sing'le-deck'er, a vessel or vehicle with one deck; single'-en(d) (*Scot.*), a one-roomed dwelling; sing'le-en'try, a system of bookkeeping in which each entry appears only once on one side or other of an account.—*adj.* sing'le-eyed, one-eyed: devoted, unselfish.—sing'le-foot, a rack or amble.—*adjs.* sing'le-hand'ed, by oneself: unassisted: with or for one hand; sing'le-heart'ed, sincere: without duplicity.—*adv.* sing'le-heart'edly.—single house (*Scot.*), a house one room deep.—*adj.* sing'le-mind'ed, ingenuous: bent upon one sole purpose.—sing'le-mind'edness.—*adj.* sing'le-phase, of an alternating electric current, requiring one outward and one return conductor for transmission.—sing'le-seat'er, a car, aeroplane, etc., seated for one; single soldier (*Scott*), a private.—*adj.* sing'le-soled, having one thickness of sole.—sing'lestick (*-gl-stik*), a fighting stick for one hand: a fight or game with singlesticks; single tax, a tax on ground-rent or land-values to supersede all other taxes; single ten (*Shak.*), the ten of a card suit; sing'le-wicket, cricket with one wicket, and with one batsman at a time. [O.Fr.,—L. *singulī*, one by one.]

singletree, *sing'gl-trē*, *n.* Same as swingletree.

singsong. See sing.

singspiel, *sing'spēl*, Ger. *zing'shpēl*, *n.* a semi-dramatic representation in dialogue and song. [Ger.,—*singen*, to sing, *spiel*, play.]

singular, *sing'gū-lər*, *adj.* single: unique: proper: private: denoting or referring to one: pre-eminent: pre-eminently good or efficacious: extraordinary: peculiar: strange: odd.—*adv.* singularly.—*n.* an individual person or thing: the singular number or a word in the singular number.—*n.* singularisā'tion, -z-.—*v.t.* sing'ularise, -ize, to make singular: to signalise.—*ns.* sing'ularism, a philosophy that recognises but one principle, opp. to *pluralism*; sing'ularist, one who affects singularity: an upholder of singularism; singularity (*-lar'i-ti*), fact or state of being singular: peculiarity: individuality: oddity: oneness: anything curious or remarkable.—*adv.* sing'ularly, in a singular manner: peculiarly: strangely: singly: pre-eminently (*arch.*). [L. *singulāris.*]

singult, *sing'gult*, (*arch.*) *n.* a sob.—*n.* singult'us (*med.*), hiccuping. [L. *singultus*, a sob.]

sinh, *shīn*, *n.* a conventional abbreviation of *hyperbolic sine*.

Sinhalese, *sin'hə-lēz*, *-lēz'*, Singhalese, Cingalese, *sing'gə-lēz*, *-lēz'*, also Sinhala, *adj.* of Ceylon: of the most numerous of its peoples: of or in their language, akin to Pali.—*n.* a native or citizen of Ceylon: a member of the Sinhalese people: their language. [Sans. *Siṁala*, Ceylon.]

Sinic, etc. See Sinaean.

sinical, *sin'i-kl*. See sine.

sinister, *sin'is-tər*, formerly also *-is'*, *adj.* left: on the left side (in *her.* from the point of view of the bearer of the shield, not the beholder, and similarly sometimes in description of an illustration, etc.): misleading (*obs.*): underhand: inauspicious: suggestive of threatened evil: unlucky: malign.—*n.* sinisterity (*-ter'*), left-handedness (*rare*): sinister quality.—*advs.* sin'isterly; sin'isterwise.—*adj.* sin'istral, turning to the left: of flatfish, lying left side up: of a shell, coiled contrary to the normal way.—*n.* sinistral'ity.—*adv.* sin'istrally.—*adj.* sinistrous (*sin-is'* or *sin'is-*), inauspicious: sinister (*obs.*).—*adv.* sinistrously. [L.]

sinistrorse, *sin-is-trörs'*, or *sin'*, (*biol.*) *adj.* rising spirally and turning to the right, i.e. crossing an outside observer's field of view from right to left upwards (like an ordinary spiral stair): formerly used in the contrary sense (dextrorse).—Also sinistrors'al.—*adv.* sinistrors'ally. [L. *sinistrōrsus*, *sinistrōversus*, towards the left side—*sinister*, left, *vertĕre*, *versum*, to turn.]

sink, *singk*, *v.i.* to become submerged, wholly or partly: to subside: to fall slowly: to go down passively: to pass to a lower level or state: to penetrate: to be absorbed: to slope away, dip: to diminish: to collapse: to be withdrawn inwards.—*v.t.* to cause or allow to sink: in games, to cause to run into the hole (*coll.*): to suppress: to degrade: to conceal: to appropriate surreptitiously: to excavate: to let in, insert: to abandon: to abolish: to merge: to pay: to lose under the horizon: to invest, esp. unprofitably or beyond easy recovery: to damn or ruin (esp. in imprecation):—*pa.t.* sank, now rarely sunk; *pa.p.* sunk, also sunk'en, *obs.* exc. as *adj.*—*n.* a receptacle or drain for filth or dirty water: a cesspool: a kitchen or scullery trough or basin with a drain: a place where things are engulfed or where foul things gather: a depression in a surface: an area without surface drainage: a swallow-hole (*geol.*): a shaft.—*ns.* sink'age, act or process of sinking: amount of sinking: a sunk area, depression: shrinkage; sink'er, one who sinks: a weight for sinking anything, as a fishing-line: a doughnut (*U.S. slang*): a mistletoe root.—*n.* and *adj.* sink'ing.—*adj.* sink'y, yielding underfoot.—sink'-hole, a hole for filth: a swallow-hole (*U.S.*); sink'ing-fund, a fund formed by setting aside income to accumulate at interest to pay off debt.—*adj.* sink'ing-ripe (*Shak.*), ready to sink.—sink in, to be absorbed: to be understood; sink unit, a fitting consisting of sink, draining board, with cupboards, etc., underneath. [O.E. *sincan* (intrans.); Ger. *sinken*, Du. *zinken*.]

sink(e)-a-pace. See cinque-pace.

sinner. See under sin (2).

sinnet, *sin'it*. Same as sennit.

Sinn Fein, *shin fān*, *n.* a political movement and party in Ireland championing a republic and later opposing partition.—*ns.* Sinn Fein'er; Sinn Fein'ism. [Ir., ourselves.]

Sinningia, *sin-in'ji-ə*, *n.* a Brazilian genus of Gesneriaceae, grown in greenhouses under the name of Gloxinia. [W. *Sinning*, German gardener.]

Sino-, *sin'ō*, *sī'nō*, *pfx.* Chinese.—*n.* Sinologue (*sin'ə-log*, or *sīn'*), one versed in Chinese.—*adj.* Sinolog'ical (*-loj'*).—*ns.* Sinologist (*-ol'ə-jist*); Sinol'ogy.—*n.* and *adj.* Sin'ophil(e) (*-fil*, *-fīl*), (one who is) friendly to the Chinese or attracted by Chinese culture.—*ns.* Sinoph'ily, -ophilism.—Sino-American, etc., (pertaining to) Chinese and American, etc. [Gr. *Sinai*, Chinese (pl.).]

sino-, *sin'ō*, *sī'nō*, *pfx.* sinus.

sinopia, *sin-ō'pi-ə*, *n.* a reddish-brown pigment used for one of the preparatory drawings of a fresco, obtained from sin'opite, an iron ore: the drawing.—Also sinō'pis. [L. *sinopis*, sinopite.]

sinsyne, *sin-sīn'*, (*Scot.*) *adv.* since that time. [sin (1), syne.]

sinter, *sin'tər*, *n.* a deposit from hot springs.—*v.t.* to heat a mixture of powdered metals to the melting-point of the metal in the mixture which has the lowest melting-point, the melted metal binding together the harder particles.—*v.i.* to coalesce under heat without liquefaction.—*adj* sin'tery. [Ger. *sinter*; cf. cinder.]

sinus, *sī'nəs*, *n.* an indentation: a notch: a cavity a narrow cavity through which pus is discharged:—*pl.* sinuses.—*adjs.* sinuate (*sin'ū-āt*), -d (*-id*) wavy-edged: winding.—*adv.* sin'uately.—*ns.* sinuā'tion, winding; sinuitis (*-ī'tis*), sinusī'tis (*sin-* or *sin-əs-*), inflammation of a sinus of the skull communicating with the nose.—*adj.* sinuose (*sin'ū-ōs*), sinuous.—*n.* sinuos'ity.—*adj.* sin'uous, wavy: winding: bending in a supple manner.—*adv.* sin'uously.—*n.* sin'uousness.—*adjs.* sinupall'ial, -pall'iate, with indented pallial line.—*n.* sinusoid (*sī'nəs-oid*), the curve of sines ($y = a \sin x$): a blood-space in tissue.—*adj.* sinusoid'al.—*adv.* sinusoid'ally. [L. *sīnus*, *-ūs*, a bend, fold, bay.]

Sioux, *sōō*, *n.* an American Indian of a tribe now living in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana (*pl.* Sioux, *sōō*, *sōōz*).—Also *adj.*—*adj.* Siou'an, of a larger group to which the Sioux belong. [Fr. from a native word.]

sip, *sip*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to drink, or drink from, in small quantities by action of the lips:—*pr.p.* sipp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sipped.—*n.* the act of sipping: the quantity sipped at once.—*n.* sipp'er. [Cf. sup; O.E. *sypian*; L.G. *sippen*.]

sipe, *sīp*, (*dial.*) *v.i.* to soak through.—Also seep. [O.E. *sipian*, to soak.]

siphon, *sī'fən*, *n.* a bent tube or channel by which a liquid may be drawn off by atmospheric pressure: a tubular organ for intake and output of water, as in lamellibranchs: an aerated-water bottle that discharges by a siphon.—*v.t.* to convey by means of a siphon.—*n.* sī'phonage.—*adj.* sī'phonal.—*n.pl.* Siphonap'tera, the flea order of insects.—*adj.* sī'phonate, having a siphon.—*n.* sī'phonet, a greenfly's honeydew tube.—*adj.* siphonic (*-fon'*).—*ns.* siphon'ogam, a seed-plant; siphonog'amy, fertilisation by pollen-tube.—*n.pl.* Siphonoph'ora, an order of colonial Hydrozoa.—*ns.* siphonostele (*-stē'lē*, or *-stēl'*) a hollow cylinder of vascular tissue; sī'phuncle, a tube connecting the chambers of a nautilus: a siphonet. [Gr. *sīphōn*, *sīphōn*, siphon.]

Siporex, *sip'ər-eks*, *n.* a material used by builders, and also by artists, a form of aerated concrete, which can be sawn, etc. [Trademark.]

sippet, *sip'it*, *n.* a morsel, esp. of bread with soup.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* sipp'le, to sip at leisure. [Cf. sip, sup.]

Sipunculacea, -loidea, *sī-pungk-ū-lā'si-ə*, *-loi'di-ə*, *ns.* a group of marine worms.—*ns.* and *adjs.* sipunc'ulid, -uloid, (pertaining to) a worm of this group. [Mod. L.—L. *siphunculus*, a little pipe.]

si quis, *sī*, *sē kwis*, *n.* a public intimation. [L. *si quis*, if anybody (wants, knows, has found, etc.).]

sir, *sûr*, *n.* a word of respect (or disapprobation) used in addressing a man: a gentleman: prefixed to the Christian name of a knight or baronet (hence, a knight or baronet) and formerly used of a priest (hence, Sir John, a priest): word of address to a man in a formal letter: formerly used as a translation of L. *dominus*, bachelor of arts (as distinguished from *magister*, master of arts): in *pl.* used in *Scot.* in addressing persons of either sex, passing into an *interj.* of surprise.—*v.t.* to address as 'sir'. [O.Fr. *sire*, from L. *senior*, an elder.]

sircar, sirkar, circar, *sər-kär'*, *sûr'*, *n.* government: the authorities: a province or district: an Indian clerk or factotum. [Urdu *sarkār*, a superintendent,—Pers. *sar*, head, *kār*, agent.]

sirdar, *sər-dār'*, *sûr'*, *n.* a military head: a commander-in-chief. [Urdu *sardār*—Pers. *sar*, head, *dār*, holding.]

sire, *sīr*, *n.* a senior, elder: a master, lord (*rare*): a term of address to a king (*arch*): a father, esp.

of a horse or other beast: an ancestor.—*v.t.* to beget, esp. of beasts. [sir.]

Siren, *sī'rən*, *n.* one of certain sea-nymphs, part woman, part bird, whose songs lured sailors to death (*Gr. myth.*): (without *cap.*) a fascinating woman, insidious and deceptive: a bewitching singer: a mermaid: an instrument for counting sound vibrations: (formerly sirene, still *illit.* *sī-rēn'*; without *cap.*) a signalling or warning instrument that produces sound by the escape of air or steam through a rotating perforated plate: (*cap.*) an American genus of eel-like amphibians without hind legs.—Also *adj.*—*n.pl.* Sirē'nia, an order of aquatic mammals now represented by the dugong and the manatee.—*n.* and *adj.* sirē'nian.—*adj.* sirenic (*-ren'*).—siren suit, a close-fitting trousered overall orig. for use in air-raids. [Gr. *Seirēn.*]

sirgang, *sûr'gang*, *n.* a green Asiatic jay-like bird. [Prob. from native name.]

sirih, siri, *sē'ri*, *n.* betel. [Malay *sīrih.*]

Sirius, *sir'i-əs*, *n.* the Dogstar.—*adj.* Sir'ian.—*n.* sirī'asis, sunstroke. [L. *Sīrius*—Gr. *Seirios.*]

sirkar. Same as sircar.

sirloin, surloin, *sûr'loin*, *n.* the loin or upper part of a loin of beef. [From a by-form of Fr. *surlonge*—*sur*, over, and *longe* (cf. loin).]

sirname. Same as surname.

sirocco, *si-rok'ō*, scirocco, *shi-*, *n.* in Southern Italy, a hot, dry, dusty and gusty wind from North Africa, becoming moist further north: any oppressive south or south-east wind: a wind from the desert: a drying machine.—Also s(c)iroc (*si-rok'*, *sī'rok*). [It. *s(c)irocco*—Ar. *sharq*, east.]

sirrah, *sir'ə*, *n.* sir, used in anger or contempt.—sirree' (*sûr-ē'*; *U.S.*), sir, sirrah. [An extension of sir.]

sir-reverence, *sə-rev'ə-rəns*, (*obs.*) the phrase *save reverence*, used apologetically when anything disgusting has to be mentioned: hence *n.* a piece of excrement.

sirup. See syrup.

sirvente, *sēr-vāt*, *n.* a troubadour's lay. [Fr.]

sis, siss, *sis*, (*U.S.*) *n.* an abbreviation of sister (used in addressing a girl).—*n.* and *adj.* siss'y (orig. chiefly *U.S.*), cissy.

-sis, *-sis*, *n. suff.* signifying action, process: condition caused by:—*pl.* -ses (*-sēz*). [Gr.]

sisal, *sī'səl*, *sī'zəl*, *n.* (in full sis'al-hemp', or -grass'), agave fibre. [First exported from *Sisal*, in Yucatan.]

siserary, sisserary, *sis-ər-ā'ri*, sas(s)arara, *sas-ər-ā'rə*, *n.* orig. a corruption of certiorari: a scolding: a blow.—with a siserary, suddenly: on the spot.

siskin, *sis'kin*, *n.* a yellowish-green finch. [Ger. dial. *sisschen*; app. Slav.]

sissoo, *sis'ōō*, *n.* a papilionaceous Indian timber tree (Dalbergia) or its wood. [Hind. *sīsū.*]

sissy. See sis.

sist, *sist*, (*Scots law*) *v.t.* to stop, stay: to cite, summon.—*n.* a stay. [L. *sistĕre*, to make to stand.]

sister, *sis'tər*, *n.* a daughter of the same parents: a half-sister: formerly, a sister-in-law: a female fellow: a member of a sisterhood: a nun: a senior nurse, esp. one in charge of a ward.—*adj.* of the same origin: a fellow: built on the same model.—*v.t.* to be a sister to: to call sister.—*adjs.* sis'tering (*Shak.*), neighbouring; sis'terless; sis'terly, like or becoming a sister: kind: affectionate.—*ns.* sis'terliness; sis'terhood, act or state of being a sister: the relationship of sister: a society, esp. a religious community, of women: a set or class of women.—sis'ter-hook, one of a pair of hooks that close each other; sis'ter-in-law, a husband's or wife's sister, or a brother's wife.—*adj.* sis'ter-like. [App O.N *systir*; O.E. *sweostor*; Du. *zuster*, Ger. *schwester.*]

Sistine, *sis'tīn*, *-tēn*, *-tin*, *adj.* of Pope *Sixtus*, esp. Sixtus IV (1471-84) or V (1585-90)—also Six'tine.—Sistine Chapel, the Pope's chapel in the Vatican, built by Sixtus IV; Sistine Madonna, a picture by Raphael of the Madonna with Sixtus II (257-8)..

sistrum, *sis'trəm*, *n.* an ancient Egyptian wire rattle used in Isis-worship:—*pl.* sis'tra. [L. *sistrum*—Gr. *seistron.*]

Sisyphean, *sis-i-fē'ən*, *adj.* relating to *Sisyphus*, king of Corinth, condemned in Tartarus to roll a huge stone ceaselessly up a hill.

sit, *sit*, *v.i.* to rest on the haunches or (*obs.*) knees: to perch, as birds: to brood: to have a seat, as in parliament: to be in session: to reside: to be a tenant: to be located, have station or (as the wind) direction: to pose, be a model: to undergo an examination, be a candidate: to weigh, bear, press: to be disposed in adjustment, hang, fit: to befit.—*v.t.* to seat: to have a seat on, ride: to undergo or be examined in:—*pr.p.* sitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sat.—*n.* mode or spell of sitting—*ns.* sitt'er, one who sits: one who sits to an artist or with a medium: a baby-sitter: a sitting bird: an easy shot: an easy dupe (*slang*): anything difficult to fail in: a sitting-room (*slang*); sitt'ing, state of being seated or act of taking a seat: brooding on eggs: a clutch: a continuous meeting of a body: a spell of posing to an artist, etc.: a spell: seat: a church seat.—*adj.* seated: brooding: in the course of a parliamentary session: befitting.—sit'down, a spell of sitting.—*adj.* that one sits down to: (of a strike) in which workers down tools but remain in occupation of the plant, workshop, etc.—sit'fast, a lump in a horse's skin under the saddle; sitt'er-in, a baby-sitter; sitt'ing-room, a room in which members of a family commonly sit: a space for sitting.—sit at, to live at the rate of expense of; sit back, to give up taking any active part; sit down, to take a seat: to pause, rest: to begin a siege; sit down under, to accept, to submit to; sit in, to act as a baby-sitter: to be present as a visitor, and (usu.) take part, as at a conference; sit on, or upon, to hold an official inquiry regarding: to repress, check (*slang*); sit out, to sit apart without participating: to sit to the end of: to outstay; sit tight, to maintain one's seat: to keep one's position quietly and unobtrusively; sitting pretty (see pretty); sit under, to be in the habit of hearing the preaching of; sit up, to rise from a recumbent to a sitting position, or from a relaxed to an erect seat: to become alert or startled: to remain up instead of going to bed: to keep watch during the night. [O.E. *sittan*; Ger. *sitzen*, L. *sedēre.*]

sit(t)ar, *si-tär'*, *n.* a Hindu plucked-string instrument with a long neck. [Hind. *sitār.*]

site, *sīt*, *n.* situation, esp. of a building: ground occupied or set apart for a building, etc.: posture (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to locate. [L. *situs*, set—*sinĕre.*]

sith, *sith*, (*Shak.*) *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* since—*obs.* sith'en, (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) sith'ence, sith'ens. [O.E *siththan*, for *sīth than* (instrumental), after that; cf. since, syne.]

sith, sithe, sythe, *sīdh*, (*Spens.*) *n.* time:—*pl.* sith, sithes. [O.E. *sīth*, time.]

sithe, *sīdh*, (*Spens.*, *Shak.*, *Milt.*) *n.* and *v.t.* Same as scythe.

sithe, *sīdh*, *n.* and *v.i.* an obs. or dial. form of sigh.

Sitka spruce, *sit'kə*, a spruce tree with sharp blue-green needles. [*Sitka* in Alaska.]

sitology, *sī-tol'ə-ji*, sitiology, *sit-i-*, *n.* dietetics.—*n.* sit(i)ophō'bia, morbid aversion to food. [Gr. *sītos*, dim. *sītion*, grain, food.]

Sitta, *sit'ə*, *n.* the nuthatch genus.—*adj.* sitt'ine. [Gr. *sittē.*]

sitter, sitting, etc. See sit.

sittlichkeit, *zit'lihh-kīt*, (Ger.) morals, morality: that which is becoming or suitable.

situate, *sit'ū-it*, *adj.* (now *rare*) situated.—*v.t.* (*-āt*) to set, place, locate: to circumstance.—*adj.* **sit'uated**, set, located: circumstanced.—*n.* **situā'tion**, location: place: position: momentary state: condition: a set of circumstances, a juncture: a critical point in the action of a play or the development of the plot of a novel: office, employment.—*adj.* **situā'tional**.—**situation comedy**, a comedy set in a particular situation and depending on that situation; **situation ethics** (see ethic). [L.L. *situātus*—L. *situĕre*, to place.]

situla, *sit'ū-lə*, (*ant.*) *n.* a bucket. [L.]

sitz-bath, *sits'-bäth*, *n.* a hip-bath. [Ger. *sitzbad*.]

sitzkrieg, *sits'krēg*, *zits'krēhh*, (Ger.) the period (September 1939 to May 1940) of comparative military quiet at the opening of World War II. [Ger. *sitz*, sedentary, *krieg*, war; cf. blitzkrieg.]

Sium, *sī'əm*, *n.* the water-parsnip genus. [Gr. *sion*.]

Siva, *s*(*h*)*ē'va*, *n.* the third god of the Hindu triad, destroyer and reproducer.—*n.* **Si'vaism**.—*adj.* **Sivaist'ic**.—*ns.* **Si'vaite**; **Sivapithē'cus** (or *-pith'*), an Indian Miocene fossil anthropoid; **Sivathē'rium**, a gigantic giraffe-like Indian Pliocene fossil animal. [Sans. *śiva*, happy.]

Sivan, *sē-vän'*, *n.* the ninth month of the Jewish civil, third of the ecclesiastical, year, part of May and June. [Heb. *sīwān*.]

siver. See syver.

siwash, *sī'wosh*, *n.* a N.W. American Indian.—Also *adj.* [Chinook,—Fr. *sauvage*, wild.]

six, *siks*, *n.* the cardinal numeral next above five: a symbol representing it (6, vi, etc.): a set of that number: an article of size denoted by it: a card with six pips: a score of six points, tricks, etc.: the sixth hour after midnight or after midday: a six-cylinder engine or car: a six-syllable line.—*adj.* of the number six.—*n.* **six'er**, anything counting for six (as a hit at cricket) or indicated by six.—*adj.* and *adv.* **six'fold**, in six divisions: six times as much.—*adj.* **sixth**, last of six: next after the fifth: equal to one of six equal parts.—*n.* a sixth part: an interval of five (conventionally called six) diatonic degrees (*mus.*): a combination of two tones that distance apart (*mus.*).—*adv.* **sixth'ly**, in the sixth place.—*adjs.* **six'-day**, for six days (i.e. usu. excluding Sunday); **six'-foot**, measuring six feet.—**six'-foot'er**, a person six feet high; **six'-gun**, a six-shooter; **six'pence**, a coin worth six old pence: its value.—*adj.* **six'penny**, costing or worth sixpence: cheap: worthless.—*n.* a sixpenny book.—*n.* and *adj.* **six'score**.—**six'-shooter**, a six-chambered revolver.—**at sixes and sevens**, in disorder; **hit, knock for six**, to overcome completely: to take by surprise; **long, short, sixes**, candles weighing six to the pound, about 8 or 4 inches long respectively; **six of one and half a dozen of the other**, equal, attributable to both parties equally. [O.E. *siex*; Ger. *sechs*; Gael. *sé*; L. *sex*, Gr. *hex*, Sans. *ṣaṣ*.]

sixaine, *siks-ān'*, *n*: a stanza of six lines.—*n.* **sixte** (*sikst*), a parry with hand on guard opposite the right breast, sword point a little raised to the right. [Fr.]

sixteen, *siks-tēn'*, or *siks'*, *n.* and *adj.* six and ten.—*n.* **sixteen'er**, a verse of sixteen syllables.—*n.*, *adj.* **sixteen'mo**, sextodecimo.—*adj.* **sixteenth'** (*or siks'*), last of sixteen: equal to one of sixteen equal parts.—*n.* a sixteenth part. [O.E. *siextēne* (*-tīene*); see six, ten.]

sixty, *siks'ti*, *adj.* and *n.* six times ten:—*pl.* **six'ties**, the numbers sixty to sixty-nine: the years so numbered in a life or century.—*adj.* **six'tieth**, last of sixty: equal to one of sixty equal parts.—*n.* a sixtieth part.—**sixty-four dollar question** (from a U.S. quiz game), the final and most difficult question one has to answer to win sixty-four dollars, having first won one dollar and placed this on oneself to win double on the second question, and so on until sixty-four dollars are at stake: hence, a hard question to answer, the supreme or crucial question.—Also **sixty-four thousand dollar question**. [O.E. *siextig*.]

size, *sīz*, *n.* an assize (*obs.*): a portion of food and drink (*obs.*): an allowance (*obs.*): bigness: magnitude.—*v.t.* to arrange according to size: at Cambridge, to buy or score, as rations: to measure.—*v.i.* to draw a size: to assume size.—*adj.* **sī'zable** (or **size'able**), of a fair size.—*ns.* **sī'zar** (also **sī'zer**), at Cambridge and Dublin, a student receiving an allowance from his college towards his expenses; **sī'zarship**.—*adj.* **sized**, having this or that size.—*ns.* **sī'zer**, a measurer: a gauge: a thing of considerable or great size (*slang*); **sī'zing**, sorting by size: order for extra food from a college buttery.—**size up**, to take mental measure of. [assize.]

size, *sīz*, *n.* weak glue or gluey material.—*v.t.* to cover or treat with size.—*adj.* **sized**.—*ns.* **siz'er**; **siz'iness**; **siz'ing**, application of size, or material for the purpose.—*adj.* **siz'y**. [Origin obscure.]

size, *sīz*. Same as sice (1).

sizel. See scissel.

sizzle, *siz'l*, *v.i.* to make a hissing sound of frying.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to fry, scorch, sear.—*n.* a hissing sound: extreme heat.—*ns.* **sizz'ler**, a sizzling heat or day: a thing strikingly fierce or effective; **sizz'ling**, a hissing.—*adj.* very hot: very striking. [Imit.]

sjambok, *sham'bok*, *n.* a whip of dried hide.—*v.t.* to flog. [Cape Du.,—Malay *samboq*—Urdu *chābuk*.]

skail, **scail**, **scale**, *skāl*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to disperse: to scatter: to spill. [Ety. dub.]

skaines mate, *skānz'māt*, (*Shak.*) *n.* perh. a companion, a scapegrace.

skaith. See scathe.

skald, **scald**, *sköld*, *n.* a poet: a Scandinavian bard.—*adj.* **skald'ic**, **scald'ic**. [O.N. *skāld*.]

skart, **scart**, *skärt*, **scarth**, **skarth**, *skärth*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a cormorant. [O.N. *skarfr*.]

skat, *skät*, *n.* a three-handed card-game. [O.Fr. *escart*, laying aside.]

skate, *skāt*, *n.* a sole or sandal mounted on a blade (for moving on ice) or on rollers: a spell of skating.—*v.i.* to go on skates.—*ns.* **skā'ter**; **skā'ting**.—**skā'ting-rink**.—**skate on thin ice**, to deal with a potentially difficult or dangerous situation; **skate over** (*fig.*), to hurry over lightly. [Du. *schaats*—O.N.Fr. *escache*, stilt—L.G. *schake*, shank.]

skate, *skāt*, *n.* a kind of ray (*Raia batis*, or kindred species). [O.N. *skata*.]

skatole, *skat'ōl*, *skā'tōl*, *n.* a compound (C_9H_9N) found in faeces. [Gr. *skōr*, *skatos*, dung.]

skaw, **scaw**, *skö*, *n.* a low cape, ness (in place-names). [O.N. *skagi*.]

skean. See skene: also an old spelling of skein.

skedaddle, *ski-dad'l*, (*coll.*) *v.i.* to scamper off.—*n.* a scurrying off. [Ety. unknown.]

skeely, *skē'li*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* skilful. [skill.]

skeer, **skear**, **skeery**, **skeary**, dial. forms of scare, scary.

skeesicks, *skē'ziks*, (*U.S.*) *n.* a rascal.

skeet, *skēt*, *n.* a form of clay-pigeon shooting.

skeeter, *skēt'ər*, (*U.S.*) *n.* short for mosquito.

Skeffington's daughter. See scavenger.

skegger, *skeg'ər*, *n.* a young salmon. [Origin obscure.]

skeigh, *skēhh*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* shy: coy: aloof: skittish. [Cf. O.E. *sceoh*, shy.]

skein, *skān*, *n.* a loosely tied coil or standard length of thread or yarn: a tangle: a web: the nuclear network (*biol.*): a flock of wild geese in flight. [O.Fr. *escaigne*.]

skelder, *skel'dər*, *v.i.* to beg: to swindle. [Cant; of obscure origin.]

skeleton, *skel′i-tn*, *n.* the hard parts of an animal: the bones: the veins of a leaf: a framework or outline of anything: a scheme reduced to its essential or indispensable elements: a set of persons reduced to its lowest strength: an emaciated person or animal.—Also *adj.*—*adjs.* skel′etal; skeletogenous (*-toj′*), skeleton-forming. —*v.t.* skel′etonise, -ize, to reduce to a skeleton. —skeleton key, a key for picking locks, without the inner bits; skel′eton-shrimp′, a ghostly-looking amphipod (Caprella, etc.); skeleton suit, an early 19th-cent. boy's suit with trousers buttoning over the coat.—skeleton in the cupboard, closet, house, etc., a hidden domestic sorrow or shame. [Gr. *skeleton* (*sōma*), dried (body)—*skellein*, to dry.]

skelloch, *skel′əhh*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to yell.—*n.* a yell.

skellum, *skel′əm*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a ne'er-do-well: a scamp. [Du. *schelm*, a rogue; cf. skelm.]

skelly, *skel′i* (*Scot.*) *n.*, *adj.*, and *v.i.* squint. [Prob. O.N.; cf. O.E. *sceolh*, squint.]

skelm, *skelm*, (*S.Afr.*) *n.* a rascal. [Du. and Ger. *schelm*.]

skelp, *skelp*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to slap.—*v.i.* to move briskly along: to bound along.—*n.* a slap.—*adj.* skelp′ing, very big or full: smacking: lusty.—*n.* a smacking. [Ety. unknown.]

skelter, *skel′tər*, *v.i.* to scurry.—*n.* a scurry.

skene, skean, *skēn*, *n.* an Irish or Highland dagger, knife, or short sword.—skene′-dhu, skean′-dhu (*-dōō′*), a dirk, dagger, stuck in the stocking; skene′-occle (*-ok′l*), one carried in the sleeve. [Ir. and Gael. *sgian*, knife, *dhu*, black, *achlais*, armpit.]

skeo. Same as skio.

skep, *skep*, *n.* a basket: a beehive.—*v.t.* to hive.—*n.* skep′ful. [O.N. *skeppa*.]

skeptic, skepsis. Same as sceptic, scepsis.

sker. Same as skirr.

skerry, *sker′i*, *n.* a reef of rock. [O.N. *sker*.]

sketch, *skech*, *n.* a drawing, slight, rough, or without detail, esp. as a study towards a more finished work: an outline or short account: a short and slightly constructed play, dramatic scene, musical entertainment, etc.: a short descriptive essay.—*v.t.* to make or give a sketch of: to outline, or give the principal points of. —*v.i.* to practise sketching.—*n.* sketchabil′ity. —*adj.* sketch′able, worth sketching.—*n.* sketch′er.—*adv.* sketch′ily.—*n.* sketch′iness.—*adj.* sketch′y, like a sketch: incomplete, slight: imperfect, inadequate.—sketch′-book, a book of or for sketches (in drawing, literature or music). [Du. *schets*, prob.—It. *schizzo*—L. *schedium*, an extempore—Gr. *schedios*, offhand.]

Skevington's daughter. See scavenger.

skew, *skū*, *adj.* oblique.—*adv.* awry.—*n.* obliquity. —*v.t.* and *v.i.* to set, go, or look obliquely.—*adj.* skewed, distorted.—skew′-back (*archit.*), the part, or inclined surface on which a segmented arch abuts; skew′-bridge, a bridge having its arch or arches set obliquely on its abutments.—*adj.* and *adv.* skew-whiff′, crooked, awry. [App. O.N.Fr. *eskiu(w)er*—O.Fr. *eschuer*; see eschew; or M.Du. *schuwe*, to shun; cf. shy.]

skew, *skū*, *n.* the coping or a coping-stone of a gable.—skew′-corbel, -put, -table, the corner-stone supporting the coping of a gable. [O.Fr. *escu*—L. *scūtum*, a shield.]

skewbald, *skū′bōld*, *adj.* marked in white and another colour (not black).—*n.* a skewbald horse. [Origin obscure.]

skewer, *skū′ər*, *n.* a long pin of wood or metal, esp. for meat.—*v.t.* to fasten or pierce with a skewer: to transfix. [skiver.]

ski, *skē*, (formerly also *shē*) *n.* a long narrow runner orig. of wood, now also of metal, etc., fastened to the foot to enable the wearer to slide across snow, etc.—*pl.* ski or skis.—*v.i.* to travel on skis:—*pr.p.* ski′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* skied, ski'd.—*adj.* ski′able, (of surface) in condition for skiing on.—*ns.* ski′er; ski′ing.—ski′-bob, a low bicycle on small skis instead of wheels; ski′-bobbing, ski′-bobs; ski(-)joring (*-jōr′*, *-jör′*), Norw. skikjöring (*shihh-yûr′ing*), the sport of being towed on skis by a horse or motor vehicle; ski′-jump′ing; ski′-kiting, water-skiing holding on to a bar on a kite-like device; ski′-lift, -tow, devices for taking skiers uphill; ski-runn′ing; ski′-school; ski′-slope.—bird-, dry-, water-skiing (see bird, dry, water). [Norw.,—O.N. *skīth*, snow-shoe, piece of split wood; O.E. *scīd*.]

skia-, *skī′ə-*, *-a′-*, in composition, shadow.—Also scia- (*sī-*), skio-, scio-.—*ns.* ski′agram, ski′agraph, an X-ray photograph; skiamachy (*-am′ə-ki*; Gr. *machē*, a fight), a sham fight: a fight with shadows; skias′copy, retinoscopy; ski′atron, a dark trace tube. [Gr. *skiā*, a shadow.]

skid, *skid*, *n.* a support on which something rests, is brought to the desired level, or slides: a ship's wooden fender: a shoe or other device to check a wheel on a down-slope: an aeroplane runner: a skidding: a sideslip.—*v.i.* to slide along without revolving: to slip, esp. sideways.—*v.t.* to check with a skid: to make to skid.—skid′-lid (*slang*), a crash helmet; skid pad, pan, a piece of slippery ground on which motorists can learn to control a skidding car; skid′pan (*slang*), a drag for a wheel (also *fig.*); skid road, row, a squalid quarter where vagrants, chronic drunks, etc., live.—the skids (*fig.*; *coll.*) a downward path. [Prob. related to ski.]

skier, skies, skiey. See ski, sky, skyey.

skiff, *skif*, *n.* a small light boat. [Akin to ship.]

skiff, *skif*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* and *v.t.* to skim.—*n.* a skimming or grazing movement or blow: a slight touch: a sketch: a puff.

skiffle, *skif′l*, *n.* strongly accented jazz type of folk-music played by guitars, drums, and often unconventional instruments, etc., popular about 1957. [Origin obscure.]

skijoring. See ski.

skill, *skil*, *n.* reason (*Shak.*): discrimination (*obs.*): expertness: expert knowledge (*arch.*): a craft or accomplishment.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*arch.*) to matter: to make (a difference): to signify.—*adj.* skil′ful. —*adv.* skil′fully.—*n.* skil′fulness.—*adjs.* skilled, expert—(*Scot.*) skill′y, skee′ly; skill′-less, skil′less. [O.N. *skil*, distinction, *skilja*, to separate.]

skillet, *skil′it*, *n.* a small, long-handled pan. [Origin doubtful.]

skilling, *skil′ing*, an obsolete coin of Scandinavian countries, of small value. [Dan.]

skilly, *skil′i*, *n.* thin gruel.—Also skilligalee′, skilligolee′. [Ety. dub.]

skim, *skim*, *v.t.* to remove floating matter from the surface of: to take off by skimming: to glide lightly over: to read superficially and skippingly. —*v.i.* to pass over lightly: to glide along near the surface: to become coated over:—*pr.p.* skimm′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* skimmed.—*n.* the act of skimming: skim-milk.—*ns.* skimm′er, one who skims: a utensil for skimming milk: a sea-bird (Rhyncops) that skims the water; skimm′ing. —*adv.* skimm′ingly.—skim′-milk, milk from which the cream has been skimmed. [App. related to scum.]

skimble-skamble, *skim′bl-skam′bl*, *adj.* wild, rambling, incoherent. [A reduplication of scamble.]

Skimmia, *skim′i-ə*, *n.* an Asiatic genus of rutaceous shrubs, cultivated for its holly-like leaves and drupes. [Jap. *skimmi*.]

skimmington, *skim′ing-tən*, *n.* a burlesque procession in ridicule of husband or wife in case of infidelity or other ill-treatment. [Ety. unknown.]

skimp, *skimp*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to scrimp: to stint.—*adj.* scanty, spare.—*adv.* skimp′ily.—*adj.* skimp′ing.—*adv.* skimp′ingly.—*adj.* skimp′y. [Poss. scamp combined with scrimp.]

skin, *skin*, *n.* the natural outer covering of an animal: a hide: a thin outer layer or covering: an integument: a membrane: a wine vessel made of an animal's skin.—*adj.* of skin.—*v.t.* to cover with a skin: to strip the skin from: to fleece.—*v.i.* to become covered with skin: to slip through or away:—*pr.p.* skinn′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* skinned.—*n.* skin′ful, as much liquor as one can hold.—*adj.* skin′less.—*ns.* skinn′er, one who prepares hides; skinn′iness.—*adj.* skinn′y, of or like skin: emaciated.—*adj.* skin′-deep, superficial.—skin′-diver; skin′-diving, diving and swimming under water, with simple equipment, not wearing the traditional diver's helmet and suit, and not connected with a boat; skin effect, the tendency, increasing with frequency, for an alternating current to be greater in the surface layer of a conductor; skin′flint, a very niggardly person; skin′-game, a swindling trick; skin′head, a member of certain gangs of young people (1969) wearing simple, severe, clothes, the boys having closely cropped hair.—*adj.* skin′-tight, fitting close to the skin.—*n.* (in *pl.*) tights.—skin′-wool, wool from a dead sheep.—by or with the skin of one's teeth, very narrowly; get under one's skin, to annoy one, or to interest one seriously; save one's skin, to save one's life. [O.N. *skinn*; late O.E. *scinn.*]

skink, *skingk*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to pour out.—*n.* (*Scot.*) liquor.—*n.* skink′er.—*adj.* skink′ing (*Scot.*), thin, watery. [Perh. L.G. *schenken*; cf. O.E. *scencan*; Ger. *schenken.*]

skink, *skingk*, *n.* an African lizard (Scincus) or kindred kind. [L. *scincus*—Gr. *skinkos.*]

skink, *skingk*, *n.* (*Scot.*) shin-bone soup. [L.G. *schinke.*]

skint, *skint*, (*slang*) *adj.* without money, hard up. [skinned.]

skio, skeo, *skyō*, (*Orkney* and *Shetland*) *n.* a hut: a shed. [Norw. *skjaa.*]

skio-. See skia-.

skip, *skip*, *v.i.* to spring or hop lightly: to make jumps over a twirling rope: to pass discontinuously.—*v.t.* to overleap: to omit:—*pr.p.* skipp′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* skipped.—*n.* an act of skipping: a belt of inaudibility in wireless transmission: a college servant.—*n.* skipp′er, one who skips: a dancer: a young and thoughtless person (*Shak.*): a butterfly of the Hesperiidae, with short jerky flight: the saury.—*adj.* skipp′ing, flighty, giddy.—*adv.* skipp′ingly.—skip′jack, a pert fop: a jumping fish (bluefish, saurel, etc.): a click-beetle: a jumping toy made of a fowl's merrythought; skip′-kennel (*obs.*), a lackey; skipp′ing-rope.—skip it! never mind, forget it! [Cf. O.N. *skopa*, to run.]

skip, *skip*, *n.* a box or truck for raising minerals from a mine: a large container for transporting building, etc., materials or refuse. [skep.]

skip, *skip*, *n.* captain of a rink in bowls or curling. —*v.t.* and *v.i.* to act as a skip. [skipper.]

skipper, *skip′ər*, *n.* a ship captain.—skipper's daughters, white-topped waves. [Du. *schipper.*]

skippet, *skip′it*, *n.* a flat box for protecting a seal (as of a document). [Origin unknown.]

skirl, *skirl*, *skûrl*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to shriek or sing shrilly.—*n.* a shrill cry.—*n.* skirl′ing, a shrill sound.—skirl′-in-the-pan′, the noise of frying: a fried dish. [Scand.]

skirmish, *skûr′mish*, *n.* an irregular fight between small parties.—*v.i.* to fight slightly or irregularly. —*ns.* skir′misher; skir′mishing. [O.Fr. *escarmouche.*]

skirr, sker, scur, squirr, *skûr*, *v.t.* to scour, search, range over (*Scot.*): to send skimming.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to scurry. [Origin doubtful.]

skirret, *skir′it*, *n.* a water-parsnip with edible roots. [M.E. *skirwhit*, as if *skire white*, pure white, but perh. altered from O.Fr. *eschervis.*]

skirt, *skûrt*, *n.* a garment, or part of a garment, generally a woman's, that hangs from the waist: the lower part of a gown, coat, or other garment: a saddle-flap: a midriff (of meat): a rim, border, margin: a part of, or attachment to, an object that suggests a skirt: a woman (*slang*).—*v.t.* to border: to pass along the edge of: to scour the outskirts of.—*v.i.* to be on or pass along the border: to leave the pack.—*adj.* skirt′ed, wearing or having a skirt.—*ns.* skir′ter, a huntsman who dodges his jumps by going round about; skir′ting, material for skirts: skirting-board: (in *pl.*) dirty wool from the skirts of a fleece.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* skirt′less.—skirt′-danc′ing, dancing with waving of flowing skirts; skir′ting-board, the narrow board next the floor round the walls of a room.—divided skirt, trousers made to look like a skirt. [O.N. *skyrta*, a shirt, kirtle; cf. shirt.]

skit, *skit*, *n.* a piece of banter or burlesque, esp. in dramatic or literary form: a humorous hit: a hoax: a sudden slight shower of rain or snow, etc. (*dial.*).—*v.i.* skite, skyte (*skīt*; *Scot.*), to dart or glide obliquely.—*n.* a glancing blow: a spree: a trick: a queer person. [Perh. related to O.N. *skjōta*, to shoot.]

skite, *skīt*, (*Austr. slang*) *v.i.* to boast.—*n.* a boaster. [blatherskite.]

skitter, *skit′ər*, *v.i.* to skim over the surface of water: to fish by drawing the bait over the surface. [Perh. from skite (see skit).]

skittish, *skit′ish*, *adj.* unsteady: light-headed: frivolous: frisky: lively: volatile: changeable: wanton: coy.—*adv.* skitt′ishly.—*n.* skitt′ishness. [Perh. conn. with skit.]

skittle, *skit′l*, *n.* a pin for the game of skittles, a form of ninepins in which a flattened ball or cheese-shaped missile is used.—*v.t.* to knock down.—skitt′le-alley, -ball, -ground. [Origin doubtful.]

skive, *skīv*, *v.t.* to pare, split.—*ns.* ski′ver, split sheepskin leather; ski′ving. [O.N. *skīfa*; cf. shive.]

skive, *skīv*, (*slang*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to evade (a duty). —*adj.* ski′vy. [Origin uncertain.]

skiver, *skiv′ər*, (*dial.*) *n.* and *v.t.* Same as skewer. [Origin unknown.]

skivie, *skī′vi*, (*obs. Scot.*) *adj.* deranged: askew. [Cf. O.N. *skeifr.*]

skivvy, *skiv′i*, (*slang*) *n.* a disrespectful word for a maidservant. [Origin uncertain.]

sklate, *sklāt*, **sklent**, *sklent*, Scottish form of slate, slant.

skoal, *skōl*, *interj.* hail!: a friendly exclamation in salutation before drinking, etc. [O.N. *skāl*; Norw. *skaal*, a bowl, Sw. *skål*; cf. scale (3 and 4).]

skoff. See scoff (2).

skolion, *skō′li-on*, *n.* a short drinking-song in ancient Greece, taken up by the guests in irregular succession:—*pl.* skō′lia. [Gr. *skŏlion.*]

skran. Same as scran.

skreen (*Spens.* skreene). Same as screen (esp. partition of wood or stone).

skreigh, skriech, skriegh, scraich, screich, screigh, scriech, *skrēhh*, *skrāhh*, *skrehh*, (*Scot.*) *n.* and *v.* screech, shriek.—skreigh of day, cock-crow, daybreak. [Imit. improvement upon screak.]

skrimmage. See scrimmage.

skrimp, skrump. See scrump.

skrimshank, scrimshank, *skrim′shangk*, (*mil. slang*) *v.i.* to evade work or duty.—*n.* evasion of work.—*n.* skrim′shanker. [Origin obscure.]

skry, skryer. Same as scry, scryer.

skua, *skū′ə*, *n.* a genus (Stercorarius) of large predatory gulls.—skū′a-gull. [O.N. *skūfr.*]

skudler, scuddaler, scudler, *skud′lər*, (*Shetland*) *n.* the leader of a band of guisers: the conductor of a festival. [Origin obscure.]

skug, scug, *skug* (*Scot.* scoug, scoog, *skŏŏg*, scog, *skog*), *n.* orig. shadow: shelter.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to shelter. [O.N. *skuggi*, shadow.]

skug, *skug*, (*dial.*) *n.* a squirrel.

skulduddery, skulduggery. See **sculdudd(e)ry.**

skulk, *skulk*, *v.i.* to sneak out of the way: to lurk: to malinger.—*ns.* **skulk, skulk′er**, one who skulks.—*n.* and *adj.* **skulk′ing**.—*adv.* **skulk′ingly.** —**skulk′ing-place.** [Scand., as Dan. *skulke.*]

skull, *skul*, *n.* the bony case that encloses the brain: the sconce, noddle: a skullcap, esp. of metal: a crust of solidified metal on a ladle, etc. —**skullcap**, a close-fitting cap: a protective cap of metal for the top of the head: the top of the skull: a labiate plant (Scutellaria) with helmet-like calyx.—**skull and crossbones** (see **cross**). [M.E. *scolle*; perh. Scand.]

skull. Same as **scull** (2).

skulpin. Same as **sculpin.**

skunk, *skungk*, *n.* a small American musteline animal that emits an offensive fluid: its fur: a low fellow.—*v.t.* (*U.S.*) to defeat without allowing to score.—**skunk′-bird, -black′bird**, the bobolink (from his colouring); **skunk′-cabb′age**, an ill-smelling plant (Symplocarpus) of the arum family. [Algonkian *segonku.*]

Skupshtina, *skōōp′shti-na*, *n.* the Yugoslav (*hist.* Serbian and Montenegrin) national assembly. [Serb.]

skurry, skuttle. See **scurry, scuttle.**

skutterudite, *skōōt′ər-ōō-dīt*, a cubic mineral, cobalt arsenide. [*Skutterud* in Norway, a source.]

sky, *skī*, *n.* the apparent canopy over our heads: the heavens: the weather: the upper rows of pictures in a gallery: sky-blue.—*v.t.* to raise aloft: to hit high into the air: to hang above the line of sight.—*adjs.* **sky′ey** (or **skı′ey**), of the weather: of or like the sky; **sky′ish** (*Shak.*), like or approaching the sky, lofty.—*adj.* and *adv.* **sky′ward**.—*adv.* **sky′wards**.—*adj.* **sky′-aspiring** (*Shak.*).—*n.* and *adj.* **sky′-blue**, light blue like the sky.—*adjs.* **sky′born**, of heavenly birth; **sky′-bred**; **sky′clad**, naked.—**sky′-col′our**.—*adj.* **sky′-col′oured**.—**sky-diving, -jumping**, jumping by parachute as a sport, using a special steerable parachute, and delaying opening it for a specified time.—*adj.* **sky′-high′**, very high.—Also *adv.*—**sky′lark**, the common lark.—*v.i.* to frolic boisterously.—*v.t.* to trick.—**sky′larking**, running about the rigging of a ship in sport: frolicking; **sky′light**, a window in a roof or ceiling: light from or in the sky: light through the bottom of an empty glass; **sky′line**, the horizon: a silhouette or outline against the sky; **sky′man**, a paratrooper; **sky′-par′lour**, a lofty attic; **sky′-pi′lot**, a clergyman, chaplain.—*adj.* **sky′-plant′ed**, placed in the sky.—**sky′-rock′et**, a firework that bursts high in the sky.—*v.i.* to shoot up high: to rise high and fast.—**skysail** (*skī′sl*), a sail above the royal; **sky′scape**, a view or a picture of the sky; **sky′scrāper**, a very lofty building: a triangular skysail: anything very high; **sky′-sign**, an elevated advertising sign, as of lights on a high building.—*adj.* **sky′-tinc′tured**, of the colour of the sky.—**sky′-troops**, paratroopers: airborne troops; **sky wave**, radio wave reflected from the ionosphere; **sky′way**, a route for aircraft; **sky′-writing**, tracing of words by smoke from an aircraft.—**the sky is the limit** (*coll.*), there are no restrictions on amount or extent (of something); **to the skies** (*coll.*), in a lavish or enthusiastic manner. [O.N. *ský*, cloud.]

Skye, *skī*, *n.* (in full, **Skye terrier**) a small long-haired Scotch terrier. [From the island of *Skye.*]

skyr, *shūr*, *skēr*, *n.* curds. [Norw., Sw., and Icel., —O.N.]

skyre, *skīr*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to shine, be gaudy, flaunt. [Origin obscure.]

skyte. Same as **skite** (see **skit**).

slab, *slab*, *n.* a plane-sided plate: a large thick slice of cake, etc.: outer plank sawn from a log: a thin flat piece of stone, etc.—*v.t.* to cut slabs from: to form into slabs: to cover with slabs.—*adjs.* **slabbed**; **slab′-sid′ed**, flat-sided (*U.S.*): tall and lank.—**slab′stone**, flagstone. [Origin obscure.]

slab, *slab*, *adj.* semi-liquid, viscous.—*n.* mud.—*n.* **slabb′iness**.—*adj.* **slabb′y**, muddy. [Scand.; cf. Norw., Sw. *slabb*, wet filth.]

slabber, *slab′ər*, *v.i.* to slaver, to drivel.—*v.t.* to beslaver, beslobber, or beslubber: to gobble sloppily and grossly.—*n.* **slabb′erer**.—*adj.* **slabb′ery**. [Cf. L.G. and Du. *slabberen* and **slobber.**]

slack, *slak*, *adj.* lax or loose: not firmly extended or drawn out: not holding fast: remiss: not strict: not eager or diligent, inattentive: not busy: not violent or rapid, slow: pronounced with wide, not tense, tongue (*phon.*).—*adv.* in a slack manner: partially: insufficiently.—*n.* the slack part of a rope, belt, etc.: a time, occasion, or place of relaxed movement or activity: a slack-water haul of a net: (in *pl.*) long, loose trousers.—*vs.i.* **slack, slack′en**, to become loose or less tight: to be remiss: to abate: to become slower: to fail or flag: to be inactive or lax.—*vs.t.* to make slack or less tight: to loosen: to slow, retard: to be remiss or dilatory in: to relax: to slake.—*n.* and *adj.* **slack′ening**.—*n.* **slack′er**, an idler: one who is reprehensibly inactive: a shirker.—*adv.* **slack′ly**.—*n.* **slack′ness**. —*v.t.* **slack′-bake**, to half-bake.—*adj.* **slack′-hand′ed**, remiss.—**slack′-jaw** (*slang*), impudent talk; **slack′-rope**, a loosely stretched rope for a funambulist; **slack′-water**, turn of the tide: a stretch of still or slow-moving water.—*adj.* pertaining to slack-water.—**slack away**, to ease off freely; **slack in stays**, slow in going about, of a ship; **slack off**, to ease off; **slack up**, to ease off: to slow. [O.E. *slæc* (*sleac*); cf. Sw. *slak*, O.N. *slakr.*]

slack, *slak*, *n.* coal-dross. [Cf. Ger. *schlacke.*]

slack, *slak*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a cleft between hills: a boggy place. [O.N. *slakki*, dell.]

sladang. Same as **seladang.**

slade, *slād*, *n.* a little valley or dell: a piece of low, moist ground. [O.E. *slæd*, dell.]

slade, slaid, *slād*, Scots *pa.t.* of **slide.**

slae, *slā*, a Scots form of **sloe.**

slag, *slag*, *n.* solid scum on melted metal: vitrified cinders: scoriaceous lava: a piece of slag.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to form into slag.—*adj.* **slagg′y**.—**slag′-wool**, fibre made from molten slag. [M.L.G. *slagge*; cf. Ger. *schlacke*, dross.]

slain, *slān*, *pa.p.* of **slay.**

slàinte, *slän′chə*, (Gael.) good health!

slaister, *slās′tər*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a slobbery mess: wet slovenly work.—*v.t.* to bedaub.—*v.i.* to do anything in a wet, dirty, slobbery way.—*adj.* **slais′tery**.—*n.* slops: drudgery. [Origin obscure.]

slake, *slāk*, *v.t.* to quench: to extinguish: to deaden: to abate, mitigate, allay, reduce, moderate: to moisten: to hydrate (as lime): to refresh with moisture: to slacken.—*v.i.* to become slaked: to subside: to abate: to die down.—*adj.* **slake′less**, that cannot be slaked.— [O.E. *slacian*, *sleacian*, to grow slack—*slæc*, *sleac*, slack.]

slake, *slāk*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to lick, smear, daub. —*n.* a slabbery daub: a smear. [O.N. *sleikja*, to lick; Ger. *schlecken*, to lick.]

slake, *slāk*, (*Northern*) *n.* mud: slime: a mud-flat.

slalom, *slä′lom*, *n.* a race in which tactical skill is required, esp. a downhill or zigzag ski-run among posts or trees or an obstacle race in canoes. [Norw.]

slam, *slam*, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to shut or strike with violence and noise: to bang: to censure, criticise (*coll.*):—*pr.p.* **slamm′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **slammed**.—*n.* the act or sound of slamming: a harsh criticism (*coll.*).—*adv.* with a slam. [Cf. Norw. *slemma.*]

slam, *slam*, *n.* an old card-game, also called ruff or trump: the winning of every trick (*whist*; in bridge called *grand slam*; of all but one, *little slam*).—*v.t.* to inflict a slam upon. [Origin unknown.]

slammakin, slammerkin, *slam'ə(r)-kin*, (*obs.*) *n.* a loose gown: a slovenly-dressed woman: a slattern.—*adj.* slovenly. [Origin obscure.]

slander, *slän'*, *slan'dər*, *n.* a false or malicious report: injurious defamation by spoken words or by looks, signs, or gestures (distinct from *libel*; *Eng. law*): defamation whether spoken or written (*Scots law*): calumny.—*v.t.* to defame: to calumniate.—*n.* slan'derer.—*adj.* slan'derous.—*adv.* slan'derously.—*n.* slan'derousness. [O.Fr. *esclandre*—L. *scandalum*—Gr. *skandalon*, snare, scandal.]

slane, *slān*, *n.* a turf-cutting spade. [Ir. *sleaghan*.]

slang, *slang*, *n.* a jargon of thieves and disreputable persons: the jargon of any class, profession, or set: colloquial language with words and usages not accepted for dignified use.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* to scold, vituperate.—*adv.* slang'ily.—*ns.* slang'iness; slang'ing, a scolding.—Also *adj.*—*adv.* slang'ingly.—*adjs.* slang'ish; slang'ular (*Dickens*); slang'y.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* slang'-whang, to rail, to rant.—slang'-whanger.—slanging match, a bitter verbal quarrel, usu. involving an exchange of insults.—back slang (see back). [Of cant origin; connection with sling very doubtful.]

slang, *slang*, (*slang*) *n.* a counterfeit weight or measure: a travelling show, or performance: a hawker's licence. [Cant; origin obscure.]

slang, *slang*, *n.* a watch-chain: (in *pl.*) leg-irons. [Perh. Du. *slang*, snake.]

slant, *slänt*, *slant*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to slope: to turn, strike, fall, obliquely.—*v.t.* to incline in a certain direction in presentation.—*n.* a slope: obliquity: a sloping surface, line, ray, or movement: a divergence from a direct line: a glance (*U.S.*): a jibe: a point of view, way of looking at a thing: a chance (*slang*).—*adj.* sloping: oblique: inclined from a direct line.—*adjs.* slant'ed, biased, prejudiced; slantendic'ūlar, slantin(g)dic'ūlar, oblique (*jocular*; founded on *perpendicular*).—*adj.* slant'ing.—*advs.* slan'tingly, slant'ingways, slant'ly, slant'ways, slant'wise. [M.E. *slent*; cf. Norw. *slenta*, Sw. *slinta*, to slope, slip.]

slant, *slänt*, *slant*, *n.* a transitory breeze. [Earlier *slent*; Scand.; cf. Norw. *slett*.]

slap, *slap*, *n.* a blow with the hand or anything flat: a snub, rebuke.—*v.t.* to give a slap to: to bring or send with a slap: to rebuke (also with *down*):—*pr.p.* slapp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* slapped.—*adv.* with a slap: suddenly, violently: directly, straight.—*n.* slapp'er, one who or that which slaps: a whopper, a thing very big of its kind (*slang*).—*adj.* slapp'ing (*slang*), whopping.—*adv.* slap'-bang, violently, all at once.—*adj.* dashing, violent.—*n.* a cheap eating-house: a simple firework that makes a noise when thrown down.—*adv.* slap'-dash, in a bold, careless way.—*adj.* off-hand, rash.—*n.* roughcast: careless work.—*v.t.* to do in a hasty, imperfect manner: to roughcast.—*adj.* slap'-happy (*slang*), recklessly or boisterously happy: slap-dash, happy-go-lucky: punch-drunk.—slap'jack (*U.S.*), a flapjack, griddle-cake; slap'stick, a harlequin's double lath that makes a noise like a slap: (also slapstick comedy) knockabout low comedy or farce.—*adj.* slap'-up (*slang*), superlatively fine. [Allied to L.G. *slapp*, Ger. *schlappe*; imit.]

slap, *slap*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a gap in a fence, wall, hedge, etc.: a hill pass: a passage in a salmon cruive: hence the weekly close time when the passage is open.—*v.t.* to breach: to pierce. [Du. or L.G. *slop*.]

slash, *slash*, *v.t.* to cut by striking with violence and at random: to make long cuts in: to slit so as to show lining or material underneath: to lash: to criticise very harshly: to crack as a whip: to cut down, reduce drastically or suddenly (*coll.*): to clear by felling trees (*U.S.*).—*v.i.* to strike violently and at random with an edged instrument: to strike right and left.—*n.* a long cut: cut at random: a cut in cloth to show colours underneath: a stripe on a non-commissioned officer's sleeve: débris of trees (*U.S.*): a forest clearing, esp. cumbered with débris (*U.S.*).—*adj.* slashed, cut with slashes: gashed.—*ns.* slash'er; slash'ing, a slash or slashes: the felling of trees as a military obstacle: felled trees: a clearing.—*adj.* cutting mercilessly, unsparing: dashing: very big, slapping. [Perh. O.Fr. *esclachier*, to break; or conn. with lash.]

slat, *slat*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to strike, beat: to flap.—*n.* a sudden sharp blow. [Poss. O.N. *sletta*, to slap, splash.]

slat, *slat*, *n.* a slate or roofing slab (*dial.*): a thin strip of wood, etc.—*adj.* slatt'ed, having, or composed of, slats. [O.Fr. *esclat*.]

slate, *slāt*, *n.* a fine-grained argillaceous rock which by regional metamorphism has developed a cleavage along close-spaced planes independent of the bedding, usu. a dull blue, grey, purple, or green: a slab of this material (or a substitute) for roofing, or for writing upon: a preliminary list of candidates: slate-colour.—*adj.* of slate: slate-coloured, dull dark blue.—*v.t.* to cover with slate: to enter on a slate: to clear of fine hair with a slater: to note down for nomination or appointment (*U.S.*).—*adj.* slat'ed, covered with slates.—*ns.* slat'er, one who covers roofs with slates: a tool with slate blade for removing fine hair from hides: a wood-louse (*dial.*); slat'iness; slat'ing, covering with slates: a covering of slates: materials for slating.—*adj.* slat'y, of or like slate.—slate'-axe, a slater's sax; slate'-club, a society whose members make weekly contributions towards benefits against misfortune or towards getting Christmas cheer.—*adjs.* slate'-coloured, dull bluish grey approaching black; slate'-gray, -grey, of a light slate colour.—slate'-pencil, a cut or turned stick of soft slate, compressed slate-powder, or pyrophyllite, for writing on slate; slate'-writer; slate'-writing, mysterious production of writing on a covered slate; slaty cleavage, fissility like that of slate along planes independent of bedding.—a slate loose, a slight mental derangement; clean slate (see clean). [O.Fr. *esclate*; cf. slat (2).]

slate, *slāt*, *v.t.* to abuse: to review unsparingly: to bait with dogs (*dial.*): to set on (*dial.*).—*n.* slā'ting. [From the O.N. word answering to O.E. *slǣtan*, to bait.]

slather, *sladh'ər*, (*U.S. slang*) *n.* a large quantity.

slattern, *slat'ərn*, *n.* a slut, a dirty untidy woman.—*v.i.* slatt'er (*dial.*), to be untidy or slovenly.—*v.t.* (*dial.*) to spill, splash, slop about.—*n.* slatt'ernliness.—*adj.* slatt'ernly, sluttish.—Also *adv.*—*adj.* slatt'ery (*dial.*), sloppy: slovenly. [App. slat (1).]

slaughter, *slö'tər*, *n.* killing of animals, esp. for food: killing of great numbers: wanton or inexcusable killing, esp. of the helpless: carnage: butchery: bodies of the slain.—*v.t.* to make slaughter of.—*n.* slaugh'terer.—*adj.* slaugh'terous, given to slaughter: destructive: murderous.—*adv.* slaugh'terously.—*n.* slaugh'tery (*rare*), slaughter: a slaughterhouse.—slaugh'terhouse, a place where beasts are killed for the market; slaugh'terman, a man employed in killing or butchering animals. [O.N. *slātr*, butchers' meat, whence *slātra*, to slaughter (cattle).]

Slav, *släv*, *n.* one whose language is Slavonic, i.e. belongs to that division of the Indo-Germanic tongues that includes Russian, Polish, Wendish, Czech, Slovak, Serbian, Slovenian, and Bulgarian.—*adjs.* Slav, Slav'ic.—*n.* Slav'dom, the

Slavs collectively, the Slavonic world.—*v.t.* Slav′ify, to assimilate to the Slavs.—*n.* Slavonia (*slə-, slä-vō′ni-ə*), a region bounded by the Danube, Sava, and Drava.—*adj.* Slavo′nian, of Slavonia: Slav.—Also *n.*—*adj.* Slavonic (*-von′-ik*), of the group of languages indicated above, or the peoples speaking them.—*n.* the parent language of the Slavs or any of its descendants.—*v.t.* Slavon′icise, -ize, Slavonise, -ize (*slav′ən-īz*), to make Slavonic.—*adj.* Slav′ophil(e), favourable or friendly to Slavs.—Also *n.*—*adj.* Slav′ophobe, hostile to Slavs. [Mediaeval L. *Sclavus*—Late Gr. *Sklabos*, from the stem of Slav *slovo*, word, *sloviti*, to speak; cf. Slovene.]

slave, *slāv*, *n.* a person held as property: an abject: one who is submissive under domination: one who is submissively devoted: one whose will has lost power of resistance: one who works like a slave, a drudge: a mechanism controlled by another mechanism: a master-slave manipulator.—*v.i.* to work like a slave: to drudge.—*v.t.* to enslave: to treat as a slave: perh. make subservient to his own views (*Shak.*; *King Lear* IV, i. 69).—*ns.* slav′er, a slave-trader: a ship employed in the slave-trade; slav′ery, the state of being a slave: the institution of ownership of slaves: drudgery; slav′ey (*slang*), a domestic drudge, a maid of all work.—*adj.* slav′ish, of or belonging to slaves: befitting a slave: servile: abject: servilely following or conforming: laborious.—*adv.* slav′ishly.—*ns.* slav′ishness; slavoc′racy, slave-owners collectively: their power, interests, etc.; slav′ocrat.—slave′-ant, an ant kept as a worker in a community of another species.—*adj.* slave′-born, born in slavery.—slave′-driver, one who superintends slaves at their work: a hard taskmaster; slave′-fork, a long and heavy forked branch fixed on a slave's neck to prevent escape.—*adj.* slave′-grown, grown by slave-labour.—slave′-holder, an owner of slaves; slave′-holding; slave′-hunt, a hunt after runaway slaves or after persons to enslave; slave′-labour; slave′-owner; -owning; slave′-ship, a ship used for transporting slaves.—*n.pl.* slave′-states, those states of the American Union which maintained domestic slavery before the Civil War—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee.—slave′-trade, -traff′ic, the buying and selling of slaves; slave′-trader, -traff′icker. [O.Fr. (Fr.) *esclave*, orig. a Slav.]

slaver, *slav′ər* (*Scot.* *slāv′ər*), *n.* spittle running from the mouth.—*v.i.* to let spittle run out of the mouth: to drivel: to fawn.—*v.t.* to beslobber.—*n.* slav′erer.—*adj.* slav′ering.—*adv.* slav′eringly.—*adj.* slav′ery, slabbery. [Akin to slabber.]

Slavonian. See Slav.

slaw, *slō*, *n.* cabbage salad. [Du. *sla*—*salade*.]

slay, *slā*, *v.t.* to kill:—*pa.t.* slew (*sloo͞*); *pa.p.* slain (*slān*).—*n.* slay′er. [O.E. *slēan*, to strike, to kill; O.N. *slā*, Goth. *slahan*, Ger. *schlagen*, to strike.]

sleave, *slēv*, *n.* (*Shak.*) a fine filament that can be separated from a silk fibre.—*v.t.* (*dial.*) to separate, as threads.—*adj.* sleaved, used in term sleaved silk, floss silk. [O.E. *slǣfan*, to divide.]

sleazy, *slē′zi*, *adj.* flimsy: slatternly (*coll.*): squalid (*coll.*).—*n.* slea′ziness. [Origin doubtful.]

sled, *sled*, *n.* a sledge, esp. a small sledge: a drag or wheelless structure for conveying goods, formerly for taking the condemned to execution.—*v.t.* to convey by sled.—*v.i.* to go on a sled:—*pr.p.* sledd′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sledd′ed.—*adj.* sledd′ed (*Shak.*), having sleds.—*n.* sledd′ing. [M.Du. or M.L.G. *sledde*; Ger. *schlitte*, O.N. *slethi*; cf. sledge, sleigh, slide.]

sleded. See sleided.

sledge, *slej*, *n.* carriage with runners for sliding on snow: framework without wheels for dragging goods along: iron- or flint-studded board for threshing corn.—*v.t.*, *v.i.* to convey, or to travel, by sledge.—*ns.* sledg′er; sledg′ing.—sledge′-chair, chair on runners for ice. [M.Du. *sleedse*; cf. sled.]

sledge, *slej*, *n.* a large heavy hammer.—Also sledge′-hammer. [O.E. *slecg*—*slēan*, to strike, slay.]

slee, *slē*, Scots form of sly.

sleech, *slēch*, *n.* slimy mud: a mud-flat.—*adj.* sleech′y. [Origin uncertain.]

sleek, *slēk*, *adj.* smooth: glossy: having an oily, plastered-down look: insinuating, plausible: slick.—*v.t.* to make smooth or glossy: to calm or soothe.—*v.i.* to glide.—*adv.* smoothly, oilily.—*v.t.* sleek′en, to sleek.—*ns.* sleek′er, a slicker; sleek′ing.—*adj.* sleek′it (*Scot.*), smooth: sly, cunning, fair-spoken.—*adv.* sleek′ly.—*n.* sleek′ness.—*adj.* sleek′y, smooth: sly, untrustworthy.—*adj.* sleek′-headed.—*n.* sleek′stone, a polishing stone. [A later form of slick.]

sleep, *slēp*, *v.i.* to take rest by relaxation of consciousness: to slumber: to be motionless, inactive, or dormant: to appear still or restful: to take or have the nocturnal position (*bot.*): to be dead: to rest in the grave: to be numb: (of a top) to spin steadily without movement of the axis.—*v.t.* to be in the state of (with *sleep*, etc., as cognate object): to render, make, put, by sleep: to outsleep: to afford sleeping accommodation for:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* slept (*slept*).—*n.* the state of being asleep: a spell of sleeping: dormancy: vertical disposition of leaves at night (*bot.*).—*n.* sleep′er, one who sleeps: a horizontal beam supporting and spreading a weight: a support for railway rails: a sleeping-car: a compartment or berth in a sleeping-coach: a Communist (or other) agent who spends a long time (often years) establishing himself as an inoffensive citizen preparing for the moment when he will be required to pass on a particular vital piece of information.—*adj.* (*Scot.*) sleep′(e)ry, sleepy.—*adv.* sleep′ily.—*ns.* sleep′iness; sleep′ing, sleep: abeyance.—*adj.* in a state of, occupied with, or for, sleeping: dormant.—*adj.* sleep′less, without sleep: unable to sleep.—*adv.* sleep′lessly.—*n.* sleep′lessness.—*adj.* sleep′y, inclined to sleep: drowsy: inducing or suggesting sleep: partially decayed internally, esp. of a pear, soft and lacking juice.—sleep′ing-bag, a bag for sleeping in, used by travellers, campers, etc.; sleep′ing-car, -carr′iage, -coach, a railway-carriage with berths for sleeping in; sleep′ing-draught, a drink to induce sleep; sleep′ing-part′ner, one who has money invested in a business but takes no part in management; sleep′ing-pill, one containing a sleep-inducing drug; sleep′ing-sick′ness, a deadly disease of tropical Africa, characterised by headache, great drowsiness, and exhaustion, caused by a trypanosome introduced by the bite of a tsetse-fly: sometimes erroneously applied to sleepy-sickness; sleep′-learn′ing (see hypnopaedia); sleep′-walk′er, a somnambulist; sleep′-walk′ing; sleep′y-head, a lazy, or sleepy-looking person; Sleepy Hollow, a very quiet place, from *A Legend of Sleepy Hollow*, by Washington Irving; sleep′y-sick′ness, encephalitis lethargica: formerly applied to sleeping-sickness.—on sleep (*B.*), asleep; sleep around, to be sexually promiscuous; sleep in (*Scot.*), to oversleep; sleep off, to recover from by sleeping; sleep on, to consider overnight, postpone a decision; sleep with, to have sexual relations with. [O.E. *slǣpan* (vb.), *slǣp* (n.); Ger. *schlaf*, Goth. *slēps*.]

sleet, *slēt*, *n.* rain mingled with snow or hail.—*v.i.* to hail or snow with rain mingled.—*n.* sleet′iness.—*adj.* sleet′y. [Prob. an unrecorded O.E. (Anglian) *slēt*; Ger. *schlosse*, hail.]

sleeve, *slēv*, *n.* a covering for the arm: a tube into which a rod or other tube is inserted: a thin covering, container for a gramophone record: a wind-sock: a drogue.—*v.t.* to furnish with sleeves.—*adjs.* **sleeved**, with sleeves; **sleeveless**, without sleeves: futile, vain (see errand).—**sleeve′-board**, a board for ironing sleeves; **sleeve′-button**, a button or stud for the wristband or cuff; **sleeve′-dog**, a little dog that could be carried in the sleeve; **sleeve′-fish**, the squid; **sleeve′hand** (*Shak.*), a wristband; **sleeve′-link**, two buttons joined by a link for fastening a shirt-cuff; **sleeve′-nut**, a double-nut for attaching the joint-ends of rods or tubes; **sleeve(d) waistcoat**, a waistcoat with long sleeves, worn by porters, boots, etc.—**hang, pin, (oneself, belief, etc.) on a person's sleeve**, to rely, or make depend, entirely upon him, her: to attribute to him, her (*Milt.*): see also pin; **laugh in one's sleeve**, to laugh privately or unperceived; **up one's sleeve**, in secret reserve; **wear one's heart on one's sleeve** (see heart). [O.E. (Anglian) *slēfe* (W.S. *sliefe*).]

sleezy. Same as sleazy.

sleided, sleded, *slēd′id*, (*Shak.*) *adj.* app. irregular forms of sleaved.

sleigh, *slā*, *n.* (esp. in *U.S.* and *Canada*) a sledge —*v.i.* to travel by sleigh.—*n.* **sleigh′ing.**—**sleigh′-bell**, a small bell attached to a sleigh or its harness. [Du. *slee.*]

sleight (*obs.* **slight**), *slīt*, *n.* cunning: dexterity: an artful trick: a juggling trick: trickery: a design, device, pattern (*Spens.*).—**sleight′-of-hand′**, legerdemain.—Also *adj.* [O.N. *slǣgth*, cunning, *slǣgr*, sly.]

slender, *slen′dər*, *adj.* thin or narrow: slim: slight.—*adv.* **slen′derly.**—*n.* **slen′derness.** [Origin obscure.]

slept, *slept*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of sleep.

sleuth, *slōōth*, *n.* a track or trail: a bloodhound: a relentless tracker, a detective.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to track.—**sleuth′-hound**, a bloodhound: a detective. [O.N. *slōth*, track.]

slew, *slōō*, *pa.t.* of slay.

slew, slue, *slōō*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to turn about the axis: to swing round.—*n.* a turn, twist, swing round: a position so taken.—*adj.* **slewed, slued,** tipsy. [First recorded as a sailor's word: origin unknown.]

sley, *slā*, *n.* a weaver's reed. [O.E. *slege*—*slēan*, to strike.]

slice, *slīs*, *n.* a thin broad piece: a flat or broad-bladed instrument of various kinds, esp. a broad knife for serving fish: a slash: a sliced stroke (*golf*): a share (*coll.*): a representative section. —*v.t.* to cut into slices: to cut a slice from: to cut as a slice: in golf, to strike or play so as to send the ball curving to the right (left in left-hand play).—*v.i.* to slash: to cut in the manner of slicing: (of a boat) to move through the water in such a manner: to slice a stroke.—*n.* **sli′cer.**—*n.* and *adj.* **sli′cing.** [O.Fr. *esclice*—O.H.G. *slīzan*, to split.]

slick, *slik*, *adj.* sleek: smooth: smooth-tongued: glib: adroit: trim.—*adv.* smoothly: glibly: deftly: quickly: altogether.—*n.* a smooth place or surface: a slicker: a film of spilt oil: a glossy magazine.—*v.t.* to polish, make glossy: to tidy up.—*v.t.* **slick′en**, to smooth, polish.—*ns.* **slick′er**, a smoothing tool: a waterproof, esp. oilskin (*U.S*): a swindler: shifty person: a sophisticated city-dweller; **slick′ing.**—*adv.* **slick′ly.**—*n.* **slick′ness.**—**slick′enside** (*geol.*), a smooth, polished or striated surface produced by friction.—*adj.* **slick′ensided.**—**slick′stone**, a sleekstone. [M.E. *sliken*—O.E. *slician*, (in composition) to smooth.]

slid, slidden. See slide.

'slid, *slid*, (*arch.*) *interj.* for god's lid (eyelid).

slidder, *slid′ər*, *v.i.* to slip, slide.—*n.* a steep path or trench down a hillside.—*adj.* **slidd′ery**, slippery. [O.E. *slidor*, slippery, *sliderian*, to slip.]

slide, *slīd*, *v.i.* to slip or glide: to pass along smoothly: to glide in a standing position (without skates or snow-shoes) over ice or other slippery surface: to lapse: to pass quietly, smoothly, or gradually: to take its own course: to decamp (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to thrust along glidingly: to slip:—*pa.t.* **slid**, *obs.* **slid′ed**, *Scot.* **slāde**; *pa.p.* **slid**, *obs.* **slid′ed**, *rare* **slidd′en.**—*n.* a slip: a polished slippery track (on ice): a chute or shoot: a bed, groove, rail, etc., on or in which a thing slides: a sliding part, e.g. of a trombone: a sliding clasp: a slip for mounting objects for the microscope: a case (*dark slide*) for photographic plates or its sliding cover: a picture for projection on a screen: a sliding lid: a sledge: a runner: a sliding seat: a landslip: a gliding from one note to another (*mus.*).—*ns.* **slid′er**, one who, or that which, slides: a sliding part: ice-cream between wafers (*Scot.*): a red-bellied terrapin.—*n.* and *adj.* **slid′ing.**—*adv.* **slid′ingly.**—**slide′-rest**, an apparatus for carrying the cutting-tool of a lathe, etc.; **slide′-rule**, a mechanical calculating device consisting of two logarithmic graduated scales sliding one against the other (also **slid′ing-rule**); **slide′-valve**, a valve in which openings are covered and uncovered by a sliding part; **slid′ing-keel**, a centreboard; **sliding scale**, a scale, e.g. of duties, varying according to variation in something else, e.g. prices: a slide-rule; **sliding seat**, a racing-boat seat, moving with the swing of the rower's body.—**let slide**, to take no action over. [O.E. *slīdan*, to slide.]

'slife, *slīf*, **'slight,** *slīt*, (*arch.*) *interjs.* for God's life, light.

slight, *slīt*, *adj.* smooth (*obs.*): flimsy: lacking solidity, massiveness, weight, significance: slim: slender: trifling: small: slighting (*obs.*).—*adv.* slightly: slightingly, meanly.—*v.t.* to smooth (*obs.*): to raze, level to the ground (*arch.*): to ignore or overlook disrespectfully: to insult: to toss contemptuously (*Shak.*).—*n.* contemptuous indifference: discourteous disregard: an affront by showing neglect or want of respect.—*adv.* **slight′ingly.**—*adj.* **slight′ish.**—*adv.* **slight′ly.**—*n.* **slight′ness.**—**slight off** (*Shak.*), to put off, set aside, with contempt; **slight over**, to ignore. [Cf. O.E. *eorthslihtes*, close to the ground; O.N. *slēttr*, O.L.G. *slicht*, plain, Du. *slecht*, bad, Ger. *schlecht*, bad.]

slight, old spelling of sleight.

slily, *slī′li*, *adv.* See under sly.

slim, *slim*, *adj.* very thin: slender: slight: crafty: —*comp.* **slimm′er**, *superl.* **slimm′est.**—*v.t.* to make thin.—*v.i.* to use means to become more slender:—*pr.p.* **slimm′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **slimmed.**—*adv.* **slim′ly.**—*n.* **slimm′ing.**—*adj.* **slimm′ish.**—*n.* **slim′ness.**—*adj.* **slim′sy** (*U.S.*), frail, flimsy. [Du., L.G., Fris. *slim*, crafty; Dan. *slem*, worthless, Ger. *schlimm*, bad; re-introduced from Cape Du.]

slime, *slīm*, *n.* ooze: very fine, thin, slippery, or gluey mud: bitumen: any viscous organic secretion, as mucus: matter, esp. as forming the human body: moral filth: obsequiousness: (in *pl.*) finely crushed ore in mud form.—*v.t.* to smear or cover with slime: to grind to slime: to clear of slime.—*v.i.* to go slimily.—*adv.* **slim′ily.** —*n.* **slim′iness.**—*adj.* **slim′y**, viscous: covered with slime: disgusting: obsequiously servile.—**slime′-fungus**, a myxomycete; **slime′-pit**, a hole where bitumen is got: a pit for receiving metallic slimes. [O.E. *slīm*; Ger. *schleim.*]

sling, *sling*, *n.* a strap or pocket with a string attached to each end, for hurling a stone: a catapult: a ballista: a loop for hoisting, lowering, or carrying a weight: a hanging support for an injured arm or foot: an attached strap for carrying: a throw: a sweep or swing.—*v.t.* to throw with a sling: to hang loosely: to move or swing by means of a rope: to hurl, toss, fling (*coll.*): to utter, to pass (*slang*).—*v.i.* to discharge stones from a sling: to bound along with swinging steps:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* slung.—*n.* sling'er.—sling'-fruit, a fruit that ejects its seeds by elastic tissue; sling'shot (*U.S.*), a catapult; sling'stone, a stone to be thrown from a sling.—sling-back, -back(ed) shoe, one from which the back is absent except for a strap representing the top edge; sling ink, to write for the press; sling one's hook (*slang*), to go away, remove oneself. [Prob. from several sources; cf. O.N. *slyngva*, to fling, O.E. *slingan*, to wind, twist, L.G. *sling*, noose.]

sling, *sling*, *n.* an American drink, spirits and water sweetened and flavoured. [Perh. foregoing in sense of toss off; poss. Ger. *schlingen*, to swallow.]

slink, *slingk*, *v.i.* to go sneakingly: to miscarry.—*v.t.* to slip: to droop: to cast prematurely:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* slunk.—*n.* a prematurely born calf or other animal: its flesh or hide: a bastard child: a slinking gait.—*adj.* prematurely born: lean, starved: mean.—*n.* slink'er.—*adj.* slink'y, slinking: lean: sinuous: close-fitting.—slink'-butch'er, a dealer in slink and diseased meat; slink'skin, the skin of a slink, or leather made from it; slink'weed, rose-bay willow herb or other plant believed to cause cows to slink. [O.E. *slincan*; L.G. *slinken*; Ger. *schlinken*.]

slip, *slip*, *v.i.* to escape: to pass quietly, easily, unobtrusively, or stealthily: to glide: to get out of position accidentally: to slide, esp. accidentally: to lose one's former skill, grip, or control of the situation (*coll.*): to lose one's footing: to make a slight mistake from inadvertence rather than ignorance: to lapse morally.—*v.t.* to cause or allow to slide: to put with a sliding motion: to convey quietly or secretly: to let pass: to let slip: to cast: to disengage: to let loose: to escape from: to elude: to cast prematurely, slink: to dislocate:—*pr.p.* slipp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* slipped, sometimes slipt.—*n.* act of slipping: a mistake from inadvertence: a slight error or transgression: an escape: an inclined plane, sloping down to the water: a slight dislocation: a landslip: a pillow-case: a garment easily slipped on, esp. one worn under a dress: a leash: the difference between the pitch of a propeller and the distance actually travelled: a fielder or (often in *pl.*) position on the off side somewhat behind the batsman (*cricket*): a sledge-runner: (in *pl.*) the place at the side of the stage for slipping scenery from: the side of a theatre gallery.—*adj.* slipp'er (*Spens.*, *Shak.*), slippery.—*n.* a loose shoe easily slipped on: a skid for a wheel: a sledge-runner: one who slips (e.g. greyhounds).—*v.t.* to furnish with slippers: to beat with a slipper.—*adj.* slipp'ered.—*adv.* slipp'erily.—*ns.* slipp'eriness, slipp'iness.—*adjs.* slipp'ery, slipp'y, so smooth or slimy as to allow or cause slipping: elusive: evasive: apt to slip: unstable: uncertain.—slip angle, attitude angle; slip'-board, a board sliding in grooves; slip'-carriage, -coach, a railway carriage that can be left behind without stopping the train; slip'-dock, a dock with a slipway; slip form (*building*), a form that can be moved slowly as work progresses (*adj.* slip'form); slipform power, a machine for laying continuously a concrete road surface; slip'-knot, a knot that slips along a rope: a knot untied by pulling.—*adjs.* slip'-on, slip'-over, slipped on or over: slipped over the head without unbuttoning.—*ns.* a garment easily slipped on: one slipped over the head.—slipped disk (see disk); slipper animalcule, paramecium; slipper limpet, an American mollusc (Crepidula) with somewhat slipper-like shell; slipper satin, fine satin with a dull finish; slipp'erwort, calceolaria; slippery elm, a N. American elm: its mucilaginous bark used as a demulcent; slip'rail (*Austr.*), a movable rail serving as a gate: a gap so closed; slip road, a local bypass.—*adj.* slip'shod, shod with slippers, or with shoes down at the heel: slovenly.—slip'-shoe (*obs.*), a slipper; slip stream, slip'stream, the stream of air driven back by an aircraft propeller; slip'-string, a crack-halter.—Also *adj.*—slip'-up, an error or failure; slip'way, a pier in a dock or shipyard that slopes down into the water.—give one the slip, to escape stealthily from him; let slip, to reveal accidentally: slip off, to fall off: to take off quickly: go away quietly; slip on, to put on loosely or in haste; slip one's ways (*Scot.*), to make one's way quietly; slip the cable, to let it go overboard instead of waiting to weigh the anchor: to die; slip up, to make a mistake, to fail (*slang*): to deceive, disappoint (*Austr.*). [Perh. L.G. or Du. *slippen*; but O.E. has *slipor*, slippery, *slӯpescōh*, slipper.]

slip, *slip*, (*obs.*) *n.* a counterfeit coin. [Perh. slip (1).]

slip, *slip*, *n.* a scion, cutting: a scion, descendant: a young or slender person: a young pig (*dial.*, *Austr.*): a small sole (fish): a strip: anything slender or narrow: a small piece of paper, etc., for a memorandum, or for indexing, etc.: a galley-proof.—*v.t.* to take cuttings from: to tear obliquely (*her.*). [Perh. M.Du. or M.L.G. *slippe*, strip.]

slip, *slip*, *n.* a creamy paste for coating and decorating pottery. [O.E. *slipa*, *slypa*, slime, paste.]

slipe, *slīp*, *n.* in mining, a skip or sledge: a runner. [App. L.G. *slipe*.]

slipslop, *slip'slop*, *n.* sloppy stuff: twaddle: a malapropism (from Mrs *Slipslop* in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*): one who commits malapropisms: a loose sandal.—*adj.* slip'sloppy.

slish, *slish*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a cut. [slash.]

slit, *slit*, *v.t.* to cut lengthwise: to split: to cut into strips:—*pr.p.* slitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* slit.—*n.* a long cut: a narrow opening.—*adj.* cut lengthwise: cut open: having a slit.—*n.* slitt'er.—slit'-pocket, an overcoat pocket with a slit to give access to a pocket within; slit'-trench (*mil.*), a narrow trench for one or more people. [M.E. *slitten*, app. related to O.E. *slītan*; Ger. *schlitzen*.]

slither, *slidh'ər*, *v.i.* to slide, esp. interruptedly.—*adj.* slippery.—*n.* a scree.—*adj.* slith'ery, slippery. [slidder.]

slive, *slīv*, (*dial.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to slip:—*pa.t.* slove, slived; *pa.p.* slived, sliven (*sliv'ən*). [Cf. O.E. *slēfan*, to slip (on).]

sliver, *sliv'ər*, or *slī'vər*, *v.t.* to split, to tear off lengthwise, to slice.—*n.* a piece cut or rent off, a slice, splinter: a continuous strand of loose untwisted wool or other fibre. [O.E. (*tō-*)*slīfan*, to cleave.]

slivovitz, *slīv'ə-vitz*, *n.* a dry plum brandy.—Also slivovic(a), slivowitz. [Serbo-Croatian *sljivovica*—*sl(j)iva*, plum.]

sloan, *slōn*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a snub: a reproof. [Ety. dub.]

slob, *slob*, *n.* mud: ooze: mud-flat: a sloven: a boor (*slang*): a person of wealth but no refinement (*slang*).—*adj.* slobb'y.—slob'land, a mud flat: reclaimed alluvial land. [Ir. *slab*.]

slobber, *slob'ər*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to slabber.—*adj.* slobb'ery. [Cf. Du. *slobberen*, to eat or work in a slovenly way; slabber, slubber.]

slockdolager, -iger, -oger. See sockdologer.

slocken, **sloken**, *slok'n*, *slōk'n*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to quench: to slake: to moisten: to extinguish. [O.N. *slokna*, to go out.]

sloe, *slō*, *n.* the blackthorn fruit or bush.—*adj.* of blackthorn wood: made with sloes: black.—sloe'bush; sloe'-gin, a liqueur made from sloes;

sloe′thorn, sloe′tree. [O.E. *slā, slāg, slāh*; Du. *slee*.]

slog, *slog, v.t.* and *v.i.* to hit hard.—*v.i.* to work or walk doggedly.—*n.* a hard blow (generally with little regard to direction): a strenuous spell of work.—*n.* **slogg′er.**

slogan, *slō′gən, n.* a clan war-cry: a party catchword: an advertising catch-phrase. [Earlier slog(h)orne, sloggorne; said to be from Gael. *sluagh*, army, *gairm*, cry; see slughorn(e).]

sloid. See sloyd.

sloom, *slōōm,* (*Northern*) *n.* slumber.—*v.i.* to slumber.—*adj.* **sloom′y.** [O.E. *slūma*.]

sloop, *slōōp, n.* a light boat: a one-masted cutter-rigged vessel, differing from a cutter in having a fixed bowsprit and proportionally smaller sails: (also **sloop′-of-war**) formerly a vessel, of whatever rig, between a corvette and a gun vessel, under a commander, carrying from ten to eighteen guns. [Du. *sloep*; cf. shallop.]

slop, *slop, n.* slush: spilled liquid: a puddle: (in *pl.*) liquid refuse: (in *pl.*) weak or insipid liquor or semi-liquid food: (in *pl.*) gush, wishy-washy sentiment.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to spill: to splash with slops: to slobber.—*v.t.* to wash away.—*v.i.* to walk in slush:—*pr.p.* **slopp′ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **slopped.**—*adv.* **slopp′ily.**—*n.* **slopp′iness.**—*adj.* **slopp′y,** wet: muddy: wishy-washy, watery: slipshod (of work or language): sentimental: maudlin.—**slop′-basin, -bowl,** a basin for slops at table; **slop′-pail,** a pail for removing bedroom slops. [O.E. (*cū-*)*sloppe*, (cow-)droppings (cowslip)—*slūpan*, to slip.]

slop, *slop, n.* a loose garment—gown, cassock, smock-frock, etc.: (in *pl.*) wide baggy trousers or breeches: the wide part of these: (in *pl.*) ready-made clothing: (in *pl.*) clothes and bedding issued to seamen.—*adj.* **slop′-built,** jerry-built.—**slop′-clothing; slop′-pouch; Sloppy Joe** (*slang*), a large, loose sweater; **slop′-seller; slop′-shop,** a shop for ready-made clothes; **slop′work,** the making of slop-clothing: cheap inferior work. [Cf. O.E. *oferslop*, loose outer garment; M.Du. *slop*; O.N. *sloppr*.]

slop, *slop, n.* a policeman. [Back-slang.]

slope, *slōp, n.* an incline: an inclined surface: an inclined position: an inclination, upward or downward slant.—*adj.* slanting (*poet.*): moving aslope (*Milt.*).—*adv.* aslant.—*v.t.* to form with a slope, or obliquely: to put in a sloping position: to turn downwards, bow.—*v.i.* to have or take a sloping position or direction: to move down a slope: to decamp, disappear (*slang*).—*adv.* **slope′wise,** obliquely.—*adj.* **slop′ing.**—*adv.* **slop′ingly.**—*adj.* **slop′y,** sloping.—**at the slope,** (of a rifle) on the shoulder with the barrel sloping back and up; **slope arms,** to place or hold in this position; **slope off** (*slang*), to go away, esp. suddenly or furtively. [Aphetic from aslope.]

slops. See slop (1 and 2).

slosh, *slosh, n.* slush: a watery mess: a heavy blow (*slang*).—*v.i.* to flounder or splash in slush: to loaf around (*U.S.*): to hit (*slang*).—*v.t.* to splash: to smite, beat (*slang*).—*adjs.* **sloshed** (*coll.*), intoxicated; **slosh′y.** [slush.]

slot, *slot, n.* a bar or bolt: a cross-piece that holds other parts together. [L.G. or Du. *slot*, lock.]

slot, *slot, n.* the hollow down the middle of the breast, cleavage (now *Scot.*): a long narrow depression or opening, as one to receive a coin, an armature winding, or part of a mechanism, or opening into the conduit of an electric or cable tramway or railway: a slit: a (usu. regular) place or position in e.g. a radio or television programme: a niche in an organisation.—*v.t.* to make a slot in, furnish with a slot: to pass through a slot: to put into a slot.—**slot′-machine′, -me′ter,** one operated by inserting a coin in a slot; **slott′ing-machine′,** machine for cutting slots.—**slot-car racing,** racing on a track by tiny model cars powered and controlled electrically. [O.Fr. *esclot*.]

slot, *slot, n.* track, esp. a deer's footprints.—*v.t.* to track. [O.Fr. *esclot*—O.N. *slōth*; cf. sleuth.]

sloth, *slōth,* or *sloth, n.* laziness, sluggishness: a sluggish arboreal tropical American edentate.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to pass, spend (time) in sloth.—*adj.* **sloth′ful,** given to sloth: inactive: lazy.—*adv.* **sloth′fully.**—*n.* **sloth′fulness.**—**sloth′-bear,** a black Indian bear, with prolonged snout and lips. [M.E. *slawthe*, altered from O.E. *slǣwth*—*slāw*, slow.]

slouch, *slowch, n.* an awkward lubberly clown: an inefficient person (*U.S. slang*): a slouch-hat: a droop: a stoop: a loose, ungainly stooping gait.—*adj.* drooping.—*v.i.* to go or bear oneself slouchingly: to droop.—*v.t.* to turn down the brim of.—*n.* **slouch′er.**—*adjs.* **slouch′ing; slouch′y.**—**slouch′-hat,** a soft, broad-brimmed hat.—*adj.* **slouch′-hatt′ed.** [Cf. O.N. *slōka*, a slouching fellow.]

slough, *slow, n.* a hollow filled with mud: a marsh: (*slōō*) a backwater, a marshland creek (*U.S.*).—*adj.* **sloughed** (*slowd*), bogged, swallowed in a slough.—*adj.* **slough′y.** [O.E. *sloh*.]

slough, *sluf, n.* a cast skin: a coating: dead tissue in a sore.—*v.i.* to come away as a slough (with *off*): to cast the skin: to develop a slough.—*v.t.* to cast off, as a slough.—*adj.* **slough′y.** [M.E. *sloh*; origin uncertain.]

Slovak, *slō′vak, slō-vak′, n.* a member of a Slavonic people living E. of the Czechs: their language.—Also *adj.*—*adjs.* **Slovakian** (*-vak′, -vāk′*), **Slovak′ish.** [Slovak *Slovák*.]

sloven, *sluv′n, n.* a person, esp. a man, carelessly or dirtily dressed or slipshod in work.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **slov′enlike.**—*n.* **slov′enliness.**—*adj.* and *adv.* **slov′enly.**—*n.* **slov′enry** (*Shak.*), slovenliness. [Cf. O.Du. *slof*, *sloef*, L.G. *sluf*, slow, indolent.]

Slovene, *slō-vēn′, n.* a member of a branch of the Southern Slavs found chiefly in Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Istria.—Also *adj.*—*n.* and *adj.* **Slovē′nian.** [O.Slav. *Slovēne*.]

slow, *slō, adj.* not swift: late: behind in time: not hasty: not ready: not progressive: dull.—*n.* anything that is slow.—*adv.* slowly (also in compounds).—*v.t.* to delay, retard, slacken the speed of.—*v.i.* to slacken in speed.—*adj.* **slow′ish.**—*n.* **slow′ing,** a lessening of speed.—*adv.* **slow′ly.**—*n.* **slow′ness.**—**slow′back,** a lazy lubber; **slow′-coach,** a laggard: a sluggish person.—*adjs.* **slow′-foot, -ed,** slow of pace; **slow′-gait′ed** (*Shak.*), accustomed to walk slowly.—**slow′-match,** a slowly burning rope for firing explosives.—*adj.* **slow′-mo′tion,** much slower than normal or (*cinematograph*) actual motion.—*adjs.* **slow′-mov′ing; slow′-paced.**—**slow′poke,** an irritatingly slow person.—*adjs.* **slow′-sight′ed; slow′-winged.**—**go slow, go-slow, go slow with** (see go); **slow down, to slow** (*n.* **slow′-down**). [O.E. *slāw*; Du. *slee*, O.N. *sljōr*.]

slow-hound, *slō′hownd, n.* app. a form of sleuth-hound, assimilated to slow.

slow-worm, *slō′wûrm, n.* the blindworm, a harmless snakelike legless lizard. [O.E. *slāwyrm*, prob. from root of *slēan*, to strike, *wyrm*, worm, assimilated to slow.]

sloyd, sloid, *sloid, n.* a Swedish system of manual training by woodwork. [Sw. *slöjd*, dexterity; cf. sleight.]

slub, slubb, *slub, v.t.* to twist after carding to prepare for spinning.—*n.* a roving.—*ns.* **slubb′er; slubb′ing.**

slub, *slub, n.* a lump in yarn.—*adj.* lumpy.—*adj.* **slubbed.** [Origin obscure.]

slubber, *slub′ər, v.t.* to smear, soil, daub: to perform hurriedly and carelessly, slur over: to gobble.—*v.i.* to wallow.—*n.* **slubberdegull′ion,** a sloven.—*n.* and *adj.* **slubb′ering.**—*adv.* **slubb′eringly.** [Du. *slobberen*, to lap, L.G. *slubbern*.]

sludge, *sluj*, *n.* soft mud or mire: half-melted snow: a slimy precipitate, as from sewage.—*adj.* sludg′y, miry: muddy. [Cf. slush.]

slue. Same as slew.

slug, *slug*, *n.* a heavy, lazy fellow: a land-mollusc with shell rudimentary or absent: a sea-slug: anything slow-moving.—*v.i.* to be inert: to go sluggishly: to hunt for slugs.—*v.t.* to make sluggish.—*n.* slugg′ard, one habitually inactive.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* slugg′ardise, -ize, (*Shak.*) to make lazy.—*adj.* slugg′ish, habitually lazy: slothful: slow: inert.—*adv.* slugg′ishly.—*n.* slugg′ishness.—slug′-a-bed, slugg′abed (*Shak.*), one who lies long abed. [Cf. Norw. dial. *slugg*, a heavy body, *sluggje*, a slow heavy person, Sw. dial. *slogga*, to be sluggish.]

slug, *slug*, *n.* a lump of crude ore (*mining*): a lump of metal, esp. one for firing from a gun: a bullet: a solid line of type cast by a composing machine (*print.*): the gravitational unit of mass, approx. 32·174 pounds (=14·5939 kg.) in the slug-foot-second system (47·88 kg. in slug-metre-second reckoning): a quantity of liquor that can be swallowed in one gulp. [Perh. conn. with foregoing or following.]

slug, *slug*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to slog: to fling heavily.—Also *n.*—slug′fest (Ger. *fest*, festival, celebration), a match, struggle, characterised by heavy blows. [Cf. slog.]

slughorn(e), *slug′hörn*, *n.* an old form of slogan: by Chatterton (followed by Browning) imagined to be a musical instrument not unlike a hautboy, or a kind of clarion.

sluice, *sloos*, *n.* a structure with a gate for stopping or regulating flow of water: a floodgate or water-gate: a regulated outlet or inlet: a drain, channel: a trough for washing gold from sand, etc.: a sluicing.—*v.t.* to let out or drain by a sluice: to wet or drench copiously: to wash in or by a sluice: to flush or swill by flinging water: to dash.—*adj.* sluic′y, streaming as from a sluice: sluice-like: soaking.—sluice′-gate. [O.Fr. *escluse* (Fr. *écluse*)—L.L. *exclūsa* (*aqua*), a sluice, i.e. (water) shut out, pa.p. of L. *exclūdĕre*, to shut out.]

sluit, *slū′it*, *sloot*, (*S.Afr.*) *n.* a narrow water-channel.—Also sloot. [Du. *sloot*, ditch.]

slum, *slum*, *n.* an overcrowded squalid neighbourhood.—*v.i.* to visit slums, esp. for pleasure.—*ns.* slumm′er; slum′ming.—*adj.* slumm′y. [Cant.]

slum, *slum*, *n.* the non-lubricating part of crude oil.

slumber, *slum′bər*, *v.i.* to sleep, esp. lightly: to be negligent or inactive.—*v.t.* to pass in slumber.—*n.* light sleep: repose.—*n.* slum′berer.—*adj.* slum′berful.—*n.* and *adj.* slum′bering.—*adv.* slum′beringly.—*adjs.* slum′berless: slum′b(e)rous, inviting or causing slumber: sleepy.—*adv.* slum′b(e)rously.—*adjs.* slum′bersome; slum′b(e)ry, sleepy, drowsy.—slum′berland, the state of slumber. [M.E. *slūmeren*—O.E. *slūma*, slumber.]

slump, *slump*, *v.i.* to fall or sink suddenly into water or mud: to fail or fall through helplessly: (of prices, trade, etc.) to fall suddenly or heavily: to flop, clump: to plump.—*n.* a boggy place: a sinking into slush, etc.: the sound so made: a sudden or serious fall of prices, business, etc.—opp. to *boom*.—*adj.* slump′y, marshy. [Cf. Norw. *slumpe*, to slump, plump, L.G. *schlump*, marshy place.]

slump, *slump*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to throw into a lump or mass, to lump.—*v.i.* to flow lumpily.—*n.* a gross amount, a lump.—slump sum, a lump sum. [Cf. L.G. *slump*, Du. *slomp*, mass.]

slung, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of sling.—slung′-shot, a weight attached to a cord, used as a weapon.

slunk, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of slink.

slur, *slûr*, *n.* thin mud (*dial.*): an aspersion, stain, imputation of blame: disparagement: discredit to one's reputation: a slight: a gliding movement in dancing (*obs.*): a gliding throw in cheating with dice (*obs.*): a blur: a running together resulting in indistinctness in writing or speech: a smooth or legato effect (*mus.*): a curved line indicating that notes are to be sung to one syllable, played with one bow, or with a smooth gliding effect.—*v.t.* to smear, besmirch (*dial.*): to disparage, asperse: to slip glidingly out of the dice-box (*obs.*): to cheat (*obs.*): to glide over slyly so as to mask or to avert attention: to blur: to sound indistinctly: to sing or play legato: to go through perfunctorily:—*pr.p.* slurr′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* slurred.—*adj.* slurred.—*n.* slurr′y (*slur′i*), thin paste, semi-fluid mixture. [Origin obscure, perh. different words that have run together.]

slurb, *slûrb*, *n.* an area combining the appearance and qualities of a slum and a suburb. [slum, suburb.]

sluse, a Miltonic spelling of sluice.

slush, *slush*, *n.* liquid mud: melting snow: a protective coating for metal: worthless sentimental drivel or gush.—*v.t.* to splash or cover with slush: to sluice, wash by throwing water: to fill the joints of with mortar (with *up*).—*v.i.* to splash in slush.—*adj.* slush′y. [Cf. slosh.]

slut, *slut*, *n.* a dirty, untidy woman: a wench, a jade: a bitch, female dog: a greased rag used as a candle.—*adj.* slutt′ish.—*adv.* slutt′ishly.—*ns.* slutt′ishness, slutt′ery. [Cf. Ger. dial. *schlutt(e)*.]

sly, *slī*, *adj.* expert (*obs.* or *dial.*): cunningly made (*obs.*): skilful in doing anything so as to be unobserved: cunning: wily: secretive: surreptitious: done with artful dexterity: with hidden meaning: illicit (*Austr.*):—*compar.* sly′er; *superl.* sly′est.—*adj.* sly′ish.—*adv.* sly′ly (or slī′ly).—*n.* sly′ness.—sly′boots, a sly or cunning person or animal.—on the sly, surreptitiously. [O.N. *slægr*; cf. sleight; cf. Ger. *schlau*.]

slype, *slīp*, *n.* a passage between walls: esp. a covered passage from a cloister between transept and chapterhouse. [Perh. slip.]

smack, *smak*, *n.* taste: a distinctive or distinguishable flavour: a trace, tinge: a mere tasting, enough to taste.—*v.i.* to have a taste: to savour. [O.E. *smæc*.]

smack, *smak*, *n.* a small decked or half-decked coaster or fishing-vessel, usu. rigged as cutter, sloop, or yawl. [Du. *smak*; Ger. *schmacke*.]

smack, *smak*, *v.t.* to strike smartly, to slap loudly: to kiss roughly and noisily: to make a sharp noise with, as the lips by separation: to taste with relish or with smacking sound.—*v.i.* to make such a sound.—*n.* a sharp sound: a crack: a slap: a hearty kiss.—*adv.* sharply, straight.—*n.* smack′er (*slang*), a £1 note: a kiss.—*n.* and *adj.* smack′ing. [Prob. imit.; Du. or L.G. *smakken*, to smite, Ger. *schmatzen*, to smack.]

smaik, *smāk*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a contemptible fellow, rascal.

small, *smöl*, *adj.* slender: narrow: fine in grain, texture, gauge, etc.: slight: little in size, extent, quantity, value, power, importance, or degree: unimposing, humble: ungenerous, petty: dilute: short of full standard: operating on no great scale: soft or gentle in sound: minor.—*n.* a small thing, portion or piece: the narrow part (as of the back, the leg): small-coal: (in *pl.*) small-clothes: (in *pl.*) underclothes: (in *pl.*) at Oxford, the examination called Responsions (answering to Little-go at Cambridge: a size of roofing slate, 12 × 8 inches (305 × 203 mm.).—*adv.* in a low tone: gently: in small pieces: on a small scale: but slightly (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become small.—*adj.* small′ish.—*n.* small′ness.—small ads, classified advertisements; small′-ale, ale with little malt and unhopped; small′-and-earl′y (*coll.*; *Dickens*, etc.), informal evening party; small′-arm (commonly in *pl.*), a weapon that can be carried by a man; small beer (see beer); small capitals (*coll.* small caps), capital letters of the height of lower case.—*n.pl.* small′-clothes, knee-breeches, esp. those of the close-fitting 18th-century form.—small′-coal, coal in small pieces; small′-craft, small vessels generally.—*n.pl.* small′-debts, in Scotland debts up to £20, recoverable in the Sheriff Court.—small′-hand, writing such as is ordinarily used in correspondence; small′holder; small′holding, a holding of land smaller than an ordinary farm: esp. one provided by a local authority: the working of such.—*n.pl.* small′-hours, hours immediately after midnight.—small lady, a size of roofing slate, 14 × 12 inches (356 × 305 mm.).—*adj.* small′-mind′ed, petty.—*n.pl.* small′-pipes, the Northumberland bagpipe.—small′pox, (orig. *pl.*) a contagious, febrile disease, characterised by pock eruptions; small screen, television (*adj.* small′-screen); small′-sword, a light thrusting sword for fencing or duelling: small′-talk, light or trifling conversation.—*adj.* small′-time (*slang*), unimportant.—*n.pl.* small′-wares, small articles such as tape, braid, buttons, hooks: trifles.—by small and small (*Shak.*), little by little; feel small, to feel insignificant; in a small way, with little capital or stock: unostentatiously; in small, on a small scale; in the smallest (*Shak.*), in the least; look small, to look silly: be snubbed; small-tooth comb, comb with row of fine teeth on each side: arrangement for minute investigation (*fig.*); the small print, (place where) important information (is) given inconspicuously. [O.E. *smæl*; Ger. *schmal.*]

smallage, *smöl′ij*, *n.* wild celery. [small, Fr. *ache*—L. *apium*, parsley.] **smalm.** See smarm.

smalt, *smölt*, *n.* glass coloured with cobalt oxide: its powder, used as a pigment: its deep blue colour: smalto.—*adj.* deep blue.—*ns.* smalt′ite, a cubic mineral, cobalt arsenide; smalto (*smöl′tō*; It. *zmäl′tō*), coloured glass or enamel for mosaic work: a cube of it. [It. *smalto*—O.H.G. *smalzjan* (Ger. *schmelzen*), to melt.]

smaragd, *smar′agd*, *n.* the emerald.—*adj.* smarag′dine (*-din*, *-dēn*, *-dīn*), emerald green.—*n.* smarag′dite, a green amphibole. [L. *smaragdus*—Gr. *smaragdos.*]

smarm, *smärm*, smalm, *smäm*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to smear, daub, plaster: to sleek.—*v.i.* to fawn ingratiatingly and fulsomely: to be unctuous.—*adv.* smarm′ily, smalm′ily.—*adj.* smarm′y, smalm′y. [Origin obscure.]

smart, *smärt*, *v.i.* to feel a smart: to be punished.—*v.t.* to cause to smart.—*n.* quick, stinging pain: smart-money: a dandy.—*adj.* sharp and stinging: brisk: acute, witty: pert, vivacious: trim, spruce, fine: fashionable: keen, quick, and efficient in business: considerable (esp. *U.S.*).—*adv.* smartly.—*v.t.* smart′en, to make smart, to brighten (with *up.*).—*adv.* smart′ly.—*ns.* smart′ness; smart′y, a would-be smart fellow.—smart-Al′ick, -Al′eck, a would-be clever person.—Also *adj.*—smart′-money, money paid by a recruit for his release before being sworn in: money paid for escape from any unpleasant situation or engagement: excessive damages: money allowed to soldiers and sailors for wounds; smart′-tick′et, a certificate granted to one entitled to smart-money; smart′-weed, waterpepper, from its acridity. [O.E. *smeortan*; Du. *smarten*, Ger. *schmerzen.*]

smash, *smash*, *v.t.* to shatter violently: to ruin: to strike overhand with great force (*lawn-tennis*): to dash violently.—*v.i.* to fly into pieces: to be ruined, to fail: to dash violently: to smash a tennis ball.—*n.* an act or occasion of smashing, destruction, ruin, bankruptcy: bad money (*slang*).—*ns.* smash′er, one who smashes: one who passes bad money (*slang*): anything great or extraordinary (*slang*): person of dazzling charm (*slang*); smash′ing.—*adj.* crushing: dashing: strikingly good (*slang*).—*adj.* smash-and-grab′, effected by smashing a shop-window and grabbing goods.—smash′-hit′ (*slang*), overwhelming success; smash′-up, a serious smash. [Imit; cf. Sw. dial. *smaske*, to smack.]

smatch, *smach*, *n.* smack, taste: tincture (*Shak.*): touch: smattering.—*v.i.* to smack, have a flavour.—*v.t.* to smack of. [smack.]

smatter, *smat′ər*, *v.i.* to talk superficially: to have a superficial knowledge: to dabble.—*v.t.* to talk or utter smatteringly: to dabble in.—*n.* a smattering.—*ns.* smatt′erer; smatt′ering, a scrappy, superficial knowledge.—*adv.* smatt′eringly. [M.E. *smateren*, to rattle, to chatter; connections doubtful.]

smear, *smēr*, *n.* grease (*obs.*): a rub with, mark or patch of, anything sticky or oily: the matter so applied, esp. to a slide for microscopic study: a fine glaze for pottery: a slur.—*v.t.* to anoint: overspread with anything sticky or oily: apply as a smear: rub smearily: defame.—*adv.* smear′ily.—*n.* smear′iness.—*adj.* smear′y, sticky: greasy: ready to smear: showing smears.—smear′-dab (see lemon (2)); smear test (see cytodiagnosis). [O.E. *smeru*, fat, grease; Ger. *schmer*, grease; O.N. *smjör*, butter.]

smeddum, *smed′əm*, *n.* fine powder: spirit, mettle (*Scot.*). [O.E. *smed(e)ma*, *smeodoma*, fine flour.]

smee, *smē*, smeath, smeeth, *smēth*, *ns.* names for various ducks—smew, pochard, widgeon, pintail.

smeech, *smēch* (*S.W. dial.*), smeek, *smēk* (*Scots.*) forms of smoke, *n.*, *v.t.*, *v.i.*

smegma, *smeg′mə*, *n.* a sebaceous secretion, esp. that under the prepuce. [Gr. *smēgma*, *-atos*, soap.]

smell, *smel*, *n.* the sense by which gases, vapours, substances very finely divided, are perceived, located in the higher animals in the mucous membrane of the nose: the specific sensation excited by such a substance: a pleasant scent or (often) an unpleasant one: the property of exciting it: an act or instance of exercising the sense: a smack, savour, property of suggesting, intimation (*fig.*).—*v.i.* to affect the sense of smell: to have odour (esp. unpleasant), or an odour (of): to have or use the sense of smell: to have a savour, give suggestion (of something; *fig.*).—*v.t.* to perceive, detect, find, by smell: to take a smell at: to impart a smell to: to emit a smell of:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* smelled or smelt.—*ns.* smell′er; smell′iness.—*n.* and *adj.* smell′ing.—*adjs.* smell′less; smell′y, having a bad smell.—smell′-feast, a sponger; smell′ing-bottle, a bottle of smelling-salts or the like; smell′ing-salts, a preparation of ammonium carbonate with lavender, etc., used as a stimulant in faintness, etc.; smell′-trap, a drain-trap.—smell a rat (see rat); smell at (formerly to, of), to sniff at, take a smell at; smell of, to have the smell of: to savour of; smell out, to find out by prying: to detect by witchcraft (*S.Afr.*). [Very early M.E. *smel*, prob. O.E. but not recorded.]

smelt, *smelt*, *n.* a fish of or akin to the salmon family, with cucumber-like smell. [O.E. *smelt.*]

smelt, *smelt*, *v.t.* to melt in order to separate metal from ore.—*ns.* smel′ter; smel′tery, a place for smelting; smel′ting.—smel′ting-fur′nace, -house, -works. [Prob. M.L.G. or M.Du. *smelten*; cf. Norw. *smelta*, Sw. *smälta.*]

smelt, *smelt*, (*obs. slang*; *Scott*) *n.* a half-guinea. [Origin obscure.]

smew, *smū*, *n.* a small species of merganser. [Origin uncertain.]

smicker, *smik′ər*, (*obs.*) *adj.* beautiful: smirking, wanton.—*v.i.* to look amorously.—*n.* smick′ering, an amorous inclination.—*adv.* smick′ly, amorously. [O.E. *smicer*, beautiful.]

smicket, *smik'it*, *n.* a smock. [Prob. dim.]

smiddy, *smid'i*, Scots form of smithy.

smifligate, *smif'li-gāt*. See spiflicate.

smight, a Spenserian spelling of smite.

Smilax, *smī'laks*, *n.* a genus of the lily family, mostly climbers with net-veined leaves, some yielding sarsaparilla. [Gr. *smīlax*.]

smile, *smīl* (*Shak.*, etc., also smoile, smoyle, *smoil*), *v.i.* to express amusement, slight contempt, favour, pleasure, etc., by a slight drawing up of the corners of the lips: to look joyous: to be favourable: to drink, esp. whisky (*slang*). —*v.t.* to render, drive, express, by smiling: to smile at (*Shak.*): also with cognate object.—*n.* act of smiling: the expression of the features in smiling: favour: a drink, a treat (*slang*).—*adjs.* smile'ful; smile'less.—*ns.* smil'er; smil'et (*Shak.*), a little smile.—*n.* and *adj.* smil'ing.—*adv.* smil'ingly.—*n.* smil'ingness, the state of being smiling.—smile at, to show amusement at, disregard of; smile on, to show favour to, be propitious to. [M.E. *smilen*; poss. from L.G.]

smir, smirr. See smur.

smirch, *smûrch*, *v.t.* to besmear, dirty: to sully.—*n.* a stain. [Earlier *smorch*, supposed to be from O.Fr. *esmorcher*, to hurt, influenced by smear.]

smirk, *smûrk*, *v.i.* to smile affectedly, smugly, or foolishly: to look affectedly soft.—*n.* an affected, smug, or foolish smile.—*adjs.* smirk, trim, spruce; smirk'y, simpering. [O.E. *smercian*.]

smit, *smit*, (*obs.* or *poet.*) *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of smite.

smit, *smit*, *v.t.* (*Northern dial.*) to stain, taint, mark with ruddle, infect.—*n.* a stain (*obs.*): ruddle, a mark on sheep, infection (*Northern dial.*).—*adj.* (*Northern*) smitt'le, infectious. [O.E. *smittian*, to befoul, infect, intens. of *smītan*, to smear; *smitte*, spot.]

smite, *smīt*, *v.t.* to strike: to beat: to kill: to overthrow in battle: to affect with feeling: to afflict. —*v.i.* to strike: to meet forcibly:—*pa.t.* smōte (*arch.* or *poet.* smĭt); *pa.p.* smitt'en (smit).—*n.* smī'ter.—smite off, to cut off. [O.E. *smītan*, to smear.]

smith, *smith*, *n.* one who forges with the hammer: a worker in metals: one who makes anything.—*v.t.* to forge: to fashion.—*v.t.* to do smith's work. —*ns.* smith'ery, a smithy: smith's work, smithing; smithy (*smidh'i*), a smith's workshop.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to smith.—smith'craft. [O.E. *smith*; Ger. *schmied*.]

smithers, *smidh'ərz*, *n.pl.* shivers, small fragments. —*n.* smithereens' (with Irish dim. suffix). [Origin obscure.]

Smithsonian, *smith-sō'ni-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to James Macie *Smithson* (1765-1829), an Englishman, founder of a great scientific and cultural institution at Washington. — *n.* smith'sonite (*-sən-īt*), calamine: also electric calamine.

smitten, *smit'n*, *pa.p.* of smite.

smittle. See smit (2).

smock, *smok*, *n.* a woman's shift, chemise (*arch.*): a smock-frock: a loose, protective garment, usu. of coarse cloth, worn by artists, etc.: a wench (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to clothe in a smock or smock-frock.—*n.* smock'ing, honeycombing, as on the yoke and cuffs of a smock.—*adj.* smock'-faced, pale-faced.—smock'-frock, an outer garment of coarse white linen formerly worn by farm-workers in the south of England; smock'-race, a race for the prize of a smock. [O.E. *smoc*.]

smog, *smog*, *n.* smoky fog.

smoile, smoyle, *smoil*, old forms of smile.

smoke, *smōk*, *n.* the gases, vapours, and fine particles that come off from a burning body: solid particles suspended in a gas: fumes: vapour: fog: a cloud or column of smoke: that which may be smoked—tobacco, a cigarette, or cigar (*coll.*): a spell of smoking: S. African brandy (Cape smoke): tear gas (*coll.*).—*v.i.* to exhale or emit smoke, vapour, dust, etc.: to reek: to send smoke in a wrong direction: to move like smoke: to dash along in a cloud of smoke, vapour, spray, or dust: to suffer (orig. at the stake), smart: to take into the mouth and puff out the smoke of tobacco or the like: to lend itself to, admit of, smoking.—*v.t.* to dry, scent, preserve, fumigate, suffocate, blacken, taint, drive, render by smoke: to take in and emit the smoke from: to scent out, suspect, have an inkling of (*arch.*): to observe (*arch.*): to quiz, ridicule (*arch.*): to thrash (*arch.*).—*adjs.* smok'able, fit to be smoked; smoked; smoke'less, emitting no smoke: containing little or no smoke.—*adv.* smoke'lessly.—*ns.* smoke'lessness; smok'er, apparatus for emitting smoke: one who smokes tobacco: a smoking-carriage or compartment: one who smoke-dries meat: a smoking-concert.—*adv.* smok'ily.—*n.* smok'iness.—*n.* and *adj.* smok'ing.—*n.* smok'o, smoke-ho.—*adj.* smok'y, giving out smoke: like smoke: coloured like or by smoke: filled, or subject to be filled, with smoke: tarnished or noisome with smoke: suspicious (*arch.*).—*n.* (*Scot.*) a smoked haddock. —smoke abatement, (measures directed to) reducing amount of smoke in the atmosphere of towns; smoke'-ball, a shell emitting smoke as a screen or to drive out an enemy; smoke'-black, lampblack; smoke'-board, a board suspended before the upper part of a fireplace to prevent the smoke coming out into the room; smoke'-bomb, a bomb that emits smoke on bursting; smoke'-box, part of a steam-boiler where the smoke is collected before passing out at the chimney; smoke'-bush, -tree, a sumach with light feathery or cloudlike panicles; smoke'-consumer, an apparatus for burning all the smoke from a fire.—*adj.* smoke'-dried.—*v.t.* smoke'-dry, to cure or dry by means of smoke.—smoke'-helmet, a head-covering for firemen or others who work in dense smoke; smoke'-ho' (*Austr.*), a break for a smoke during the working day; smoke'-hole, a fumarole: a hole for escape of smoke; smoke'-house, a building where meat or fish is cured by smoking, or where smoked meats are stored; smoke'-jack, a contrivance for turning a spit by means of an ascending current of air: a muddled brain; smokeless fuel, one authorised for use in a smoke control area; smokeless zone (*coll.*), a smoke control area. —*adj.* smoke'proof, impervious to smoke.—smoke'-room; smoke'-sail, a small sail hoisted to drive off the smoke from the galley; smoke'-screen, a cloud of smoke raised to conceal movements; smoke'-stack, a ship's funnel: a chimney.—*adj.* smoke'tight, impervious to smoke. —smoke tunnel, a wind tunnel into which smoke is put at certain points in order to make wind effects visible; smoking cap, jacket, a light ornamental cap or jacket formerly worn by smokers; smoking carriage, compartment, room, a railway-carriage, compartment, room, set apart for smokers; smoking'-con'cert, a concert at which smoking (euphemistically) is allowed; smoky quartz, Cairngorm stone.—end, go up, in smoke, (of e.g. hopes) to vanish: (of e.g. plan) to come to nothing; like smoke, very quickly; sell smoke (L. *fūmum vendĕre*, make empty promises), to swindle; smoke control area, one in which the emission of smoke from chimneys is prohibited; smoke out, to discover: to drive out of a hidng place by smoke or fire; smoke-room story, one unsuitable for telling elsewhere. [O.E. *smoca* (n.), *smocian* (vb.); Ger. *schmauch*.]

smolder. American spelling of smoulder.

smolt, *smōlt*, *n.* a young river salmon when it is bluish along the upper half of the body and silvery along the sides. [Orig. Scot.; see smout.]

smooch, *smo͞och*, (*coll.*), *v.i.* to kiss, pet. [Origin uncertain.]

smoor. See smore.

smoot, *smōōt*, (*slang*) *n.* a compositor who does odd jobs in various houses.—*v.i.* to work in this way. [Origin obscure.]

smooth, *smōōdh*, *adj.* having an even surface: without roughness: evenly spread: glossy: hairless: of even consistency: slippery: gently flowing: easy: bland: fair-spoken.—*adv.* smoothly.—*v.t.* smooth, rarely smoothe, to make smooth: to free from obstruction, difficulty, harshness: to reduce from diphthong to simple vowel: to remove by smoothing: to calm, soothe: to blandish: to gloze over (often with *over*).—*v.i.* to become smooth: to flatter, blandish, behave ingratiatingly (also *v.t.* with *it*, *Shak.*).—*n.* a smooth place or part: an act of smoothing.—*v.t.* smooth'en, to make smooth.—*ns.* smooth'er, one who, or that which, smooths: a smoothing tool: a flattener (*obs.*); smooth'ie (*slang*), a plausible person.—*n.* and *adj.* smooth'ing.—*adj.* smooth'ish.—*adv.* smooth'ly.—*n.* smooth'ness.—*adj.* smooth'-bore, not rifled.—*n.* a gun with a smooth-bored barrel.—*adjs.* smooth'-browed, with unwrinkled brow; smooth'-chinned, beardless; smooth'-coated, not shaggy-haired.—smooth dab (see lemon (2)).—*adjs.* smooth'-ditt'ied (*Milt.*), set to words that smoothly fit the tune: or, poss., having a smooth ditty, or set of words; smooth'-faced, having a smooth face or surface: pleasant-looking: beardless: unwrinkled: plausible.—smoothing iron, a flatiron; smoothing plane, a small fine plane used for finishing.—*adjs.* smooth'-leaved; smooth'-paced, having a regular easy pace.—smooth'pate.—*adjs.* smooth'-shod, having shoes without spikes; smooth'-spoken, smooth'-tongued, conciliatory, plausible, flattering, or soft in speech. [O.E. *smōth* (usu. *smēthe*).]

smörbröd, smørrebrød, *smōr'brōō*, *smær'brō*, *smær'ə-bræth*, *smör'ə-bröd*, (*Norw.* and *Dan.*) lit., bread and butter: hors d'œuvres served on slices of buttered bread.

smore, *smōr*, *smör*, smoor, *smōōr*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to smother, suffocate: to put out (a fire, light).—*n.* smoor, smoke. [O.E. *smorian.*]

smörgåsbord, *smōr'gas-börd*, Sw. *smær'gōs-bōōrd*, *n.* a Swedish-style table assortment of hors d'œuvres and many other dishes to which one helps oneself. [Sw.]

smorzando, *smört-san'dō* (It. *zmort-sän'dō*), smorzato, *-sä'tō*, *adjs.* and *advs.* with a gradual fading away: growing slower and softer. [It.; ger. and pa.p. of *smorzare*, to tone down, extinguish.]

smote, *smōt*, *pa.t.* of smite.

smother, *smudh'ər*, *v.t.* to suffocate by excluding the air, esp. by a thick covering: to stifle: to envelop closely: to cover up thickly: to suppress: to conceal.—*v.i.* to be suffocated or suppressed: to smoulder.—*n.* smoke: thick floating dust: a smouldering fire or condition: a welter: suffocation.—*adj.* smoth'ered.—*ns.* smoth'erer; smoth'eriness.—*n.* and *adj.* smoth'ering.—*adv.* smoth'eringly.—*adj.* smoth'ery, tending to smother: stifling.—smothered mate (*chess*), checkmate by a knight, the king having been prevented from moving by the positions of his own forces; smother'-fly, an aphis. [M.E. *smorther*—O.E. *smorian*, to smother; cf. smore.]

smouch, *smowch*, (*dial.*) *n.* a smack, a hearty kiss.—*v.t.* to kiss, to buss. [Cf. Ger. *schmutz*.]

smouch, *smowch*, smous(e), *smowz*, *n.* a Jew (*obs. slang*): a pedlar (*S.Afr.*).—*v.i.* (*S.Afr.*) to trade as a pedlar.—*n.* smous'er (*S.Afr.*), a pedlar. [Afrik. *smous*, perh. from Heb. *sh'mū'ōth*, news.]

smouch, *smowch*, *v.t.* to filch.—*v.i.* to cheat.

smouch, *smowch*, *n.* a form of smutch, smudge.

smoulder, *smōl'dər*, *v.t.* to smother.—*v.i.* to burn slowly or without flame: to linger on in a suppressed or hidden state.—*n.* smother: smouldering fire.—*n.* and *adj.* smoul'dering.—*adj.* smoul'dry (*Spens.*). [M.E. *smolder*; origin obscure.]

smout, *smowt*. Same as smoot.

smout, smowt, *smowt*, *n.* Scots form of smolt: a small person or child.

smoyle, an old form of smile.

smudge, *smuj*, *n.* a smear: a blur: a rubbed blot.—*v.t.* to smear: to blur: to soil: to daub.—*n.* smudg'er.—*adv.* smudg'ily.—*n.* smudg'iness.—*adj.* smudg'y. [Cf. smutch.]

smudge, *smuj*, *n.* a choking smoke: fuel for obtaining smoke.—*v.t.* to fumigate with smoke.—*adj.* smud'gy, smoky. [Origin obscure.]

smug, *smug*, *adj.* neat, prim, spruce: smooth: sleek: affectedly smart: offensively self-complacent.—*n.* a smug person: an industrious student who does not take part in social activities (*university slang*).—*v.t.* to make trim.—*adv.* smug'ly.—*n.* smug'ness.—*adj.* smug'-faced. [Connection with L.G. *smuk*, trim, presents difficulty.]

smug, *smug*, (*slang*) *v.t.* to seize without ceremony: to steal: to hush up. [Origin obscure.]

smuggle, *smug'l*, *v.t.* to import or export illegally or without paying duty: to convey secretly.—*adj.* smugg'led.—*n.* smugg'ler, one who smuggles: a vessel used in smuggling.—*n.* and *adj.* smugg'ling. [L.G. *smuggeln*; Ger. *schmuggeln*.]

smuggle, *smug'l*, *v.t.* to fondle, cuddle. [Origin obscure.]

smur, *smûr*, smir(r), *smir*, (*Scot.*) *n.* fine misty rain,—*v.i.* to drizzle, rain very finely.—*adj.* smurr'y, smirr'y.

smut, *smut*, *n.* soot: worthless or bad coal: a flake or spot of dirt, soot, etc.: a black spot: a disease of plants, esp. cereals, giving an appearance of soot: the fungus causing it: obscene discourse.—*v.t.* to soil, spot, or affect with smut: to become smutty.—*adj.* smutt'ed.—*adv.* smutt'ily—*n.* smutt'iness.—*adj.* smutt'y, stained with smut: affected with smut: obscene, filthy.—smut'-fungus, any member of the Ustilaginales, an order of Basidiomycetes, parasitic on plants, causing smut and bunt. [Cf. L.G. *schmutt*; Ger. *schmutz*, dirt.]

smutch, *smutch*, *v.t.* to smut: to sully.—*n.* a dirty mark: soot: grime: a stain. [Cf. smudge.]

smytrie, *smit'ri*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a collection of small things. [Cf. Flem. *smite*.]

snab. See snob.

snack, *snak*, *n.* a snap, bite (*dial.*): a share: a mere taste: a light repast.—*v.i.* to snap (*Scot.*): to share (*obs.*): to take a snack.—snack'-bar, snack'-counter, a place where light meals can be bought. [Cf. M.Du. *snacken*, to snap; snatch.]

snaffle, *snaf'l*, *n.* a jointed bit (less severe than the curb).—*v.t.* to put a snaffle on: to control by the snaffle: (the following meanings *slang*; also snabb'le) to arrest: to capture: to purloin: to get possession of.—snaff'le-bit; snaff'le-bridle; snaff'le-rein; snaff'ling-lay, the trade of highwayman. [Ety. dub.; cf. Du. *snavel*, Ger. *schnabel*, beak, mouth.]

snafu, *sna-fōō'*, (*U.S. slang*) *n.* chaos.—*adj.* chaotic. [*s*ituation *n*ormal—*a*ll *f*ouled (euphemism) *u*p.]

snag, *snag*, *n.* a stump, as of a branch or tooth: a jag: a short tine: an embedded tree, dangerous for boats: hence a catch, a hidden obstacle or drawback: a caught thread in a stocking.—*v.t.* to catch on a snag: to tear on a snag: to hack so as to form snags: to clear of snags.—*adjs.* snagged, snagg'y. [Cf. O.N. *snagi*, peg.]

snail, *snāl*, *n.* any terrestrial or air-breathing gasteropod mollusc with well-developed coiled shell: extended to other shelled gasteropods and (*dial.*) to slugs: a sluggish person or animal: a snail-wheel: medick of various kinds (from its coiled pods).—*v.i.* to crawl, go very slowly (also *v.t.* with *it*).—*n.* snail'ery, a place where edible snails are bred.—*adj*. and *adv*. snail′-like.—*adj*. snail′y.—snail′-fish, the fish called sea-snail; snail′-flower, any flower pollinated by snails.—*adj*. snail′-paced.—snail′-shell.—*adj*. snail′-slow′.—snail′-wheel, a cam that controls the striking of a clock.—giant African snail, a 10-inch snail, a serious plant pest except in its place of origin, East Africa. [O.E. *snegl*, *snægl*, *snǣl*.]

'snails, *snālz*, (*obs*.) *interj*. for God's nails.

snake, *snāk*, *n*. a serpent, or member of the Ophidia, a class of elongated limbless (or all but limbless) scaly carnivorous reptiles, often venomous, with forked tongue, no eyelids or external ears, teeth fused to the bones that bear them: an ungrateful or treacherous person (in allusion to Aesop): a wretch, drudge: anything snakelike in form or movement: apparatus for blasting a passage through a mine-field.—*v.i.* to wind: to creep.—*v.t.* to drag.—*adj*. snake′like.—*advs*. snake′wise, in the manner of a snake; snāk′ily.—*n*. snāk′iness.—*adj*. snāk′ish.—*n*. snāk′ishness.—*adj*. snāk′y.—snake′bird, the darter: the wryneck; snake′bite, the bite of a venomous snake; snake′-charmer, one who handles snakes and sets them to perform rhythmical movements; snake′-cult, serpent-worship; snake′-dance, a religious dance of the Hopi Indians in which snakes are handled; snake′-eel, an eel without tail-fin; snake′-fence (*U.S.*), a worm-fence; snake′-fly, a neuropterous insect (Raphidia) with neck-like prothorax; snake′-oil, any substance or mixture without medicinal value but sold as medicine; snake′-pit (*fig*.), a mental hospital: a place, or circumstances, characterised by disordered emotions and relationships; snake′root, bistort, milkwort, Aristolochia, or other plant whose root has been thought good for snakebites; snake's′-head, fritillary; snake′stone, a fossil ammonite: a stone thought to cure snakebite; snake′weed, bistort; snake′wood, letterwood.—snake in the grass (*fig*.), one who injures furtively: a lurking danger. [O.E. *snaca*.]

snap, *snap*, *v.i.* to make a bite (often with *at*): to speak tartly in sudden irritation: to grasp (with *at*): to shut suddenly, as by a spring: to make a sharp noise: to go with a sharp noise: to break suddenly.—*v.t.* to bite suddenly: to seize, secure promptly (usu. with *up*): to answer or interrupt sharply (often with *up*): to shut with a sharp sound: to cause to make a sharp sound: to send or put with a sharp sound: to utter snappishly: to break suddenly: to take an instantaneous photograph of, esp. with a hand-camera:—*pr.p.* snapp′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* snapped.—*n*. an act, instance, or noise of snapping: a small catch or lock: an earring (*rare*): (in *pl*.) a kind of handcuffs: a share: a scrap: a whit: a snack: a crack: a gingerbread biscuit: a quick, crisp, incisive, epigrammatic quality in style: lively energy: a brief theatrical engagement (*slang*): an easy and profitable place or task: a sharper, a cheat: a riveter's or glass-moulder's tool: a snapshot: a sudden cold spell: a card game.—*adj*. sudden, unexpected: offhand: (of decision, judgment) taking, made, on the spot without deep consideration of all possibilities: snapping shut.—*adv*. with a snap.—*interj*. used in claiming cards from an opponent in the game of snap.—*n*. snapp′er, an animal that snaps: one who snaps or snaps up: the end of a whiplash (*U.S.*): (also schnapper) any fish of the family Lutianidae, akin to the basses: a highly esteemed food-fish of Australian and New Zealand waters, Pagrosomus, one of the sea-bream family.—*adv*. snapp′ily.—*n*. and *adj*. snapp′ing.—*adv*. snapp′ingly.—*adj*. snapp′ish, inclined to snap: quick and tart.—*adv*. snapp′ishly.—*n*. snapp′ishness.—*adj*. snapp′y, snappish: snapping: having the quality of snap: instantaneous.—*adj*. snap′-brim, having a brim that turns down springily.—snap′dragon, plant (Antirrhinum) of the figwort family whose flower when pinched and released snaps like a dragon: Christmas game of snatching raisins out of burning brandy; snap′-link, link with a side opening closed by a spring; snapp′er-up′ (*Shak*.), one who snaps up; snapp′ing-tur′tle, a large American fiercely snapping fresh-water tortoise; snap′shooter; snap′shooting; snap′shot, a hasty shot: an instantaneous photograph.—look snappy (*coll*.), to hurry; Scotch snap (see Scotch); snap into it, get going quickly; snap one's head, nose, off, to answer irritably and rudely; snap out of it, of a mood, habit, etc., to give it up at once. [Prob. Du. *snappen*, to snap; Ger. *schnappen*.]

snapha(u)nce, *snap′häns*, *-höns*, snaphaunch, *-hönsh*, (*obs*.) *n*. a freebooter: a flintlock or a weapon with one: a spring catch or trap. [Cf. Du. *snapshaan*—*snappen*, to snap, *haan*, a cock.]

snapper, *snap′ər*, (*Scot*.) *n*. a stumble: a slip in conduct: a scrape.—*v.i.* to stumble. [Cf. Ger. dial. *schnappen*, to stumble.]

snapper. See snap.

snar, *snär*, (*Spens*.) *v.i.* to snarl. [Cf. Du. and L.G. *snarren*.]

snare, *snār*, *n*. a running noose for trapping: a trap: an allurement, temptation, entanglement, moral danger: a loop for removing tumours, etc.: a string stretched across the lower head of a side-drum.—*v.t.* to catch, entangle, entrap, in a snare: to remove with a snare.—*ns*. snar′er; snar′ing.—*adj*. snar′y.—snare′-drum, a side-drum. [O.E. *sneare* or O.N. *snara*; prob. partly from Du. *snaar* or L.G. *snare*.]

snark, *snärk*, *n*. an imaginary animal created by Lewis Carroll (1876).

snarl, *snärl*, *v.i.* to make a surly resentful noise with show of teeth: to speak in a surly manner.—*v.t.* to utter snarlingly.—*n*. an ill-natured growling sound: a snarling.—*n*. snar′ler.—*n*. and *adj*. snarl′ing.—*adj*. snarl′y. [snar.]

snarl, *snärl*, *n*. a knot: a tangle: a knot in wood.—*v.t.* to ensnare (*dial*.): to tangle: to raise with a snarling-iron.—*v.i.* to tangle.—*adj*. snarled.—*ns*. snar′ler; snar′ling.—snarl′ing-iron, -tool, a curved tool for raised work in hollow metalware. [snare.]

snash, *snash*, (*Scot*.) *n*. insolence, abusive language.—*v.i.* to talk impudently. [Prob. imit.]

snaste, *snāst*, (now *dial*.) *n*. a wick: a candle-snuff. [Origin obscure.]

snatch, *snach*, *v.t.* to seize suddenly: to pluck away quickly: to grab: to take as opportunity occurs.—*v.i.* to make a snap or seizure.—*n*. a snap (*Shak*.): a seizure or attempt to seize: a grab: a short spell: a fragment, as of song, verse: a snack: a catch (of the voice) (*Shak*.): a quibble (*Shak*.).—*n*. snatch′er.—*advs*. snatch′ily, snatch′ingly.—*adj*. snatch′y, irregular.—snatch′-block, a block with a side opening for the bight of a rope; snatch′-purse, -thief, a thief who snatches. [M.E. *snacchen*; poss. related to snack.]

snath, *snath*, snathe, *snādh*, snead, *snēd*, sneath, *snēth*, sned, *sned*, *n*. the curved handle or shaft of a scythe. [O.E. *snǣd*, a scythe handle, a slice.]

snazzy, *snaz′i*, (*slang*) *adj*. very attractive or fashionable: flashy. [Origin obscure.]

snead. See snath.

sneak, *snēk*, *v.i.* to go furtively or meanly, slink, skulk: to cringe: to behave meanly: to tell tales.—*v.t.* to pass furtively: to steal (*slang*).—*n*. a sneaking fellow: one who sneaks away: a sneaking thief: a tell-tale: a ball bowled along the ground (*cricket*).—*n*. sneak′er, one who, or that which, sneaks: a soft-soled shoe: a sand-shoe.—*adv*. sneak′ily.—*n*. sneak′iness.—*adj*. sneak′ing, mean, crouching: secret, underhand, not openly avowed: lurking under other feelings.—*adv.* **sneak′ingly.**—*adj.* **sneak′ish,** befitting a sneak.—*adv.* **sneak′ishly.**—*ns.* **sneak′ishness; sneaks′by,** a sneak.—*adj.* **sneak′y,** sneaking.—**sneak′-cup,** in some editions of Shakespeare (1 *Hen. IV* III, iii. 99), probably a misreading of a blurred sneakeup (see sneak-up) in the first quartos, but by some taken to be a correction and explained as one who balks his cup, or a stealer of cups; **sneak′-raid,** a bombing or other raid made under conditions of concealment; **sneak′-thief,** a thief who steals through open doors or windows without breaking in; **sneak′-up,** a sneak, shirker, skulker. [Connection with O.E. *snīcan*, to crawl, is obscure.]

sneap, *snēp*, *v.t.* to nip, pinch: to put down, repress, snub.—*n.* a snub, check.—*adj.* **sneap′ing** (*Shak.*). [Earlier *snape*—O.N. *sneypa.*]

sneb, snebbe, old forms of snib, snub.

sneath. See snath.

sneck, *snek*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a latch: a door-catch.—*v.t.* to fasten with a sneck.—**sneck′-drawer,** one who lifts the latch: an insinuating or crafty person.—Also **sneck′-draw.**—**sneck′-drawing.**—Also *adj.* [Cf. snack, snatch.]

sneck. See snick (1). **sneck-up.** See snick-up.

sned, *sned*, *v.t.* to cut: to lop: to prune. [O.E. *snǣdan.*]

sned. See snath.

sneer, *snēr*, *v.i.* to show cynical contempt by the expression of the face, as by drawing up the lip: to express such contempt in other ways: to grin (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to utter sneeringly: to sneer at (*obs.*): to render, drive, by sneering.—*n.* a sneering expression: an act of sneering.—*n.* **sneer′er.**—*n.* and *adj.* **sneer′ing.**—*adv.* **sneer′ingly.**—*adj.* **sneer′y.** [Perh. related to Fris. *sneere*, to scorn.]

sneesh, *snēsh*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a pinch of snuff: snuff.—*ns.* **sneesh′in(g), sneesh′an,** snuff: a pinch of snuff.—**snee′shin-mull,** a snuffbox. [Poss. sneeze, sneezing; or imit.; cf. snush.]

sneeze, *snēz*, *v.i.* to make a sudden, involuntary and audible expiration through the nose, due to irritation of the inner nasal membrane.—*n.* an act of sneezing.—*ns.* **sneez′er; sneez′ing.**—*adj.* **sneez′y.**—**sneeze′-box** (*slang*), a snuffbox; **sneeze′weed,** an American composite (Helenium); **sneeze′wood,** a S. African meliaceous timber tree (Ptaeroxylon), or its wood, whose sawdust causes sneezing; **sneeze′wort,** a species of yarrow (*Achillaea ptarmica*) once used as a substitute for snuff: white hellebore.—**not to be sneezed at,** not to be despised. [M.E. *snesen*, *fnesen*—O.E. *fnēsan*, to sneeze; Du. *niezen.*]

snell, *snel*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* keen, sharp, severe.—*adv.* **snel′ly.** [O.E. *snell*, active; Ger. *schnell*, swift.]

snell, *snel*, *n.* a short piece of hair, gut, etc., attaching a hook to a line.—*v.t.* to attach (a hook) to a line. [Origin obscure.]

snib, *snib*, (*Spens.*; *Scot.*) *n.* and *v.t.* Same as snub.

snib, *snib*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a small bolt: a catch for a window-sash.—*v.t.* to fasten with a snib. [Cf. L.G. *snibbe*, beak.]

snick, *snik* (*Scott* sneck, *snek*), *v.t.* to cut out, snip, nick: to deflect slightly by a touch of the bat (*cricket*).—*n.* a small cut: a glancing stroke in cricket. [Origin doubtful.]

snick, *snik*, *n.*, *v.t.*, and *v.i.* click. [Imit.]

snicker, *snik′ər*, *v.i.* tc snigger: to nicker, neigh.—*v.t.* to say gigglingly.—*n.* a giggle. [Imit.; cf. nicker, snigger.]

snickersnee, *snik′ər-snē′*, *n.* a large knife for fighting: fighting with knives (*obs.*).—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to fight with knives.—Also earlier **snick-a-snee, snick and snee, snick** (earlier **stick**) **or snee.** [App. Du. *steken*, to thrust, *snijen*, to cut.]

snick-up, snick up, *snik-up′*, (*Shak.*) *v.i.* used in imper., go hang.—Also **sneck up.**

snide, *snīd*, *adj.* sham: counterfeit: base: mean: dishonest: derogatory in an insinuating way: showing malice.—Also *n.* [Ety. dub.]

sniff, *snif*, *v.t.* to draw in with the breath through the nose: to smell: to suspect or detect by smell or as if by smell.—*v.i.* to draw in air sharply and audibly through the nose: to draw up mucus or tears escaping into the nose: to smell tentatively: to express disapprobation with reticence by a slight sound in the nose: to snuffle.—*n.* an act or a sound of sniffing: a smell: a small quantity inhaled by the nose.—*n.* **sniff′er.**—*adv.* **sniff′ily.**—*n.* **sniff′iness.**—*n.* and *adj.* **sniff′ing.**—*adv.* **sniff′ingly.**—*v.i.* **sniff′le,** to snuffle slightly, to sniff.—*n.* **sniff′ler,** one who sniffles: a slight breeze.—*adj.* **sniff′y,** inclined to be disdainful.—*vs.i.* **snift,** to sniff, snivel: to blow out steam, etc.; **snift′er,** to sniff.—*n.* a sniff: (in *pl.*) stoppage of the nasal passages in catarrh: a dram (*slang*): a strong breeze.—*adj.* **snift′y** (*slang*), having a tempting smell: inclined to sniff in disdain.—**snift′ing-valve,** an air-valve of a cylinder, etc. [Imit.; cf. snuff.]

snig, *snig*, (*dial.*) *n.* a river-eel, esp. an immature (olive and yellow) eel.—*v.t.* to drag a load with chains or ropes.—*v.t.* **snigg′er,** to catch (salmon) with a weighted hook.—*v.i.* **snigg′le,** to fish for eels by thrusting the bait into their hiding places: to fish for salmon, etc., by striking with a hook.—*v.t.* to catch thus.—*n.* a baited hook.—*ns.* **snigg′ler; snigg′ling.** [Origin obscure.]

snigger, *snig′ər*, *v.i.* to laugh in a half-suppressed, broken manner.—*v.t.* to say with a snigger.—*n.* a half-suppressed laugh.—*n.* **snigg′erer.**—*n.* and *adj.* **snigg′ering.**—*adv.* **snigg′eringly.** [Imit.]

snigger. See snig.

snip, *snip*, *v.t.* to cut as with scissors: to snatch, snap (*obs.*):—*pr.p.* **snipp′ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **snipped.**—*n.* a small cut, as with scissors: a small shred: a slip, small slender or despicable person: a small piece: a notch, slit, or slash: the sound of a stroke of scissors: a white or light patch or stripe on a horse, esp. on the nose: a share: a tailor: a certainty: a bargain.—*ns.* **snipp′er; snipp′et,** a little piece snipped off: a scrap, as of literature, news; **snipp′etiness.**—*adj.* **snipp′ety,** trivial, fragmentary.—*n.* **snipp′ing,** a clipping.—*adj.* **snipp′y,** fragmentary: stingy: snappish.—*n.pl.* **snips,** hand-shears for sheet-metal.—**snip′-snap′,** the action or sound of scissors: quick snappy dialogue.—Also *adj.*, *adv.*, *interj.*, *v.i.*; **snipp′er-snapper,** a whipper-snapper.—**snipt taffeta fellow** (*Shak.*), one who goes about in slashed silk. [L.G. or Du. *snippen*; Ger. dial. *schnippen.*]

snipe, *snīp*, *n.* a bird akin to the woodcock, with a long straight flexible bill, or other of its genus (Gallinago or Capella) or family (Scolopacidae): a fool or contemptible person (*Shak.*): a cigar or cigarette end (*U.S.*): a sniping shot:—*pl.* usu. **snipe,** of the bird, **snipes,** of species of the bird, and in other senses.—*v.i.* to shoot snipe, go snipe-shooting: to shoot at single men from cover.—*v.t.* to pick off by rifle-fire from (usu. distant) cover.—*ns.* **snip′er; snip′ing.**—*adj.* **snip′y,** snipe-like: snipe-beaked: frequented by snipe.—**snipe′-fish,** the trumpet-fish. [Prob. Scand.; the O.E. word is *snīte.*]

snip-snap-snorum, *snip-snap-snō′rəm, -snō′*, *n.* a childish game of turning up cards. [L.G. *snipp-snapp-snorum.*]

snirt, *snirt*, *snûrt*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a smothered laugh.—*v.i.* **snirt′le,** to snicker. [Imit.]

snitch, *snich*, (*slang*) *n.* the nose: a fillip on the nose: an informer.—*v.i.* to inform, peach.—*v.t.* (*coll.*) to pilfer.—*n.* **snitch′er,** an informer: a handcuff.

snivel, *sniv′l*, *n.* mucus of the nose: a sniff: a hypocritical snuffle: cant.—*v.i.* to run at the nose: to sniff: to snuffle: to whimper: to cry, as a child.—*v.t.* to utter with snivelling:—*pr.p.*

sniv'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sniv'elled.—*n.* sniv'eller.—*adjs.* sniv'elling; sniv'elly. [O.E. *snofl*, mucus.]

snob, *snob*, *n.* a shoemaker, shoemaker's apprentice, cobbler (*coll.*; *Scot.* snab): a townsman (*Cambridge slang*): a person of ordinary or low rank (*obs.*): an ostentatious vulgarian (*obs.*): a blackleg (*obs.*): one who makes himself ridiculous or odious by the value he sets on social standing or rank, by his fear of being ranked too low, and by his different behaviour towards different classes.—*n.* snobb'ery, snobbishness: snobbish behaviour.—*adj.* snobb'ish.—*adv.* snobb'ishly.—*ns.* snobb'ishness; snobb'ism.—*adj.* snobb'y.—*ns.* snob'ling, a little snob; snoboc'racy, snobs as a powerful class; snobog'rapher; snobog'raphy, the description of snobs and snobbery. [Orig. slang.]

snod, *snod*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* smooth, neat, trim, snug.—*v.t.* to trim, set in order (with *up*):—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* snodd'ed, snodd'it. [Poss. conn. with O.N. *snothinn*, bald.]

snoek. See snook (2).

snog, *snog* (*slang*), *v.i.* to embrace, kiss, indulge in love-making.—Also *n.* [Origin obscure.]

snood, *snōōd*, *n.* a fillet for the hair, once in Scotland the badge of virginity: revived in the sense of a conspicuous net supporting the back-hair: the hair-line, gut, etc., by which a fish-hook is fixed to the line.—*v.t.* to bind, dress, fasten, with a snood.—*adj.* snood'ed. [O.E. *snōd*.]

snook, *snōōk*, snoke, *snōk*, (*Scot.*) snowk, *snowk*, *v.i.* to snuff or smell about: to lurk, prowl about. [Prob. Scand.]

snook, *snōōk*, *n.* one of several fishes—the cobia, a robalo, a garfish, or (in S. Africa and now elsewhere also snoek, *snōōk*) the barracouta (*Thyrsites atun*). [Du. *snoek*, pike.]

snook, *snŏŏk*, *snōōk*, *n.* the gesture of putting the thumb to the nose, to express derision, defiance, etc.—Also snooks.—to cock a snook, to make that gesture. [Origin obscure.]

snooker, *snōōk'ər*, *n.* a variety of the game of pool.—*v.t.* to render a direct stroke impossible for: to get the better of, to vanquish: to upset. [Origin obscure.]

snool, *snōōl*, (*Scot.*) *n.* one who submits tamely to wrong or oppression.—*v.t.* to keep in subjection: to snub.—*v.i.* to be tamely submissive. [Ety. dub.]

snoop, *snōōp*, (*slang*) *v.i.* to go about sneakingly, to pry.—Also *n.*—*n.* snoop'er. [Du. *snoepen*, to eat (*slily*).]

snoot, *snōōt*, *n.* snout (*illit.*): the face (*U.S.*): an expression of contempt.—*v.t.* to regard contemptuously.—Also *v.i.*—*n.* snoot'ful, enough alcohol to make one drunk.—*adj.* snoot'y, haughtily supercilious. [Cf. Du. *snuit*, snout, face.]

snooze, *snōōz*, *v.i.* to doze.—*n.* a nap.—*n.* snooz'er. [Origin obscure; perh. orig. slang.]

snoozle, *snōō'zl*, *v.i.* to nuzzle.—*v.t.* to thrust nuzzlingly. [Cf. snooze, nuzzle.]

snore, *snōr*, *snör*, *v.i.* to breathe roughly and hoarsely in sleep with vibration of uvula and soft palate or of the vocal chords: to snort.—*v.t.* to pass in snoring: to render by snoring.—*n.* a noisy breathing of this kind.—*ns.* snōr'er; snōr'ing. [Imit.: cf. snort.]

snorkel, *snör'kl*. See schnorkel.

snort, *snört*, *v.i.* to force the air with violence and noise through the nostrils, as horses: to snore (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* to express by or utter with a snort: to force out, as by a snort.—*n.* an act or sound of snorting: a quick drink (*slang*): a submarine that can stay long submerged.—*n.* snort'er, one who snorts: anything characterised by extreme force, esp. a gale (*coll.*).—*n.* and *adj.* snort'ing.—*adv.* snort'ingly.—*adj.* snort'y, snorting: inclined to snort (*coll.*): contemptuous and ready to take offence.—snort'-mast, a ventilator raised to allow a submarine to stay long under water. [Imit.]

snot, *snot*, *n.* mucus of the nose: a mean fellow.—*v.t.* to blow (the nose).—*v.i.* snott'er, to breathe through an obstruction in the nostrils: to sob, snuffle, blubber.—*n.* the wattles of a turkey-cock: snot (*Scot.*).—*n.* snott'ery, snot, filthiness.—*adv.* snott'ily.—*n.* snott'iness.—*adj.* snott'y, like, or foul with snot: superciliously stand-offish, with nose in air: mean, of no importance.—*n.* (*naval slang*) a midshipman.—*adj.* snott'y-nosed. [O.E. *gesnot*; *snȳtan*, to blow the nose; cf. Du. *snot*; allied to snout.]

snotter, *snot'ər*, *n.* the lower support of the sprit. [Origin obscure.]

snout, *snowt*, *n.* the projecting nose of a beast, as of a swine: any similar projection: a cigar or cigarette (*slang*).—*v.t.* to furnish with a snout.—*adjs.* snout'ed; snout'y, like a snout: snouted: haughtily supercilious (see snooty). [M.E. *snūte*, prob. from unrecorded O.E.; cf. Sw. *snut*; Ger. *schnauze*, Du. *snuit*; also snot.]

snow, *snō*, *n.* atmospheric vapour frozen in crystalline form, whether in single crystals or aggregated in flakes: a snowfall: any similar substance, as carbonic acid snow (frozen carbon dioxide): snowlike specks on the screen caused by electrical interference (*TV*): a mass or expanse of snow: a winter: anything white, as hair (*fig.*): a white-fleshed variety of apple: linen, esp. drying or bleaching (*slang*): cocaine, morphine, heroin (*slang*).—*adj.* of snow.—*v.i.* to shower snow: to fall as snow or like snow.—*v.t.* to shower like snow: to strew as with snow: to whiten, whiten the hair of (*fig.*): (with *up*, *under*) to bury, block, shut in, overwhelm, with snow or as if with snow.—*adv.* snow'ily.—*n.* snow'iness.—*adjs.* snow'ish, resembling snow; snow'less; snow'like; snow'y, abounding or covered with snow: white, like snow: pure.—snow'ball, a ball made of snow pressed hard together: the guelder-rose: a round white pudding, cake, or sweetmeat: (ironically) a Negro, chimney-sweep, etc.: something that grows like a snowball rolled in snow, esp. a distribution of begging letters, each recipient being asked to send out so many copies.—*v.t.* to throw snowballs at.—*v.i.* to throw snowballs: to grow greater ever more quickly.—snow'-berry, white berry of American shrub (Symphoricarpos) of the honeysuckle family: the shrub itself; snow'-bird, any finch of the N. American genus Junco, white underneath, familiar in winter: applied to various other birds that appear in winter.—*adj.* snow'-blind.—snow'-blind'ness, amblyopia caused by the reflection of light from snow; snow'-blink, a reflection from fields of snow, like ice-blink; snow'-boot, a boot or overshoe for walking in snow.—*adj.* snow'-bound, shut in, prevented from travelling, by snow.—snow'-box, a theatrical apparatus for representing a snowfall; snow'-break, a melting of snow; snow'-broth, melted or melting snow; snow'-bunt'ing, a black-and-white (in summer partly tawny) bunting of the Arctic regions, a winter visitor in Britain; snow'cap, a cap of snow as on the polar regions or a mountain-top.—*adjs.* snow'-capped, -capt; snow'-cold, as cold as snow.—snow'drift, a bank of snow drifted together by the wind; snow'drop, a drooping white flower of early spring, or the plant (*Galanthus nivalis*; fam. Amaryllidaceae) that bears it: a military policeman, from the white helmet worn (*U.S.*); snow'-dropper (*slang*), a linen thief; snow'drop-tree, fringe-tree: silver-bell or calico-wood (Halesia), an American tree of the Styrax family, with white bell-shaped flowers.—*n.pl.* snow'-eyes, an Eskimo contrivance to prevent snow-blindness—a piece of wood with slits.—snow'fall, a quiet fall of snow: the amount falling in a given time.—*adj.* snow'-fed, begun or increased by melted snow, as a stream.—snow'-field, a wide range of snow, esp. where permanent; snow'-finch, an Alpine bird like the snow-bunting; snow flake, a feathery clump of snow crystals: a garden-plant (Leucojum) or its flower like a big snowdrop: (also snow'fleck, -flick) the snow-bunting; snow'-flea, a spring-tail; snow'-fly, a stone-fly or other insect found on snow.—*n.pl.* snow'-goggles, goggles to guard against snow-blindness: snow-eyes.—snow'-goose, a white Arctic American goose; snow'-guard, a board to keep snow from sliding off a roof; snow'-ice, ice formed from freezing slush or compacted snow; snow-in-summ'er, a white-flowered garden mouse-ear chickweed; snow'-leop'ard, the ounce; snow'line, the limit of perpetual snow; snow'man', a great snowball made in human form: abominable snowman (see abominate); snow'mobile, a motorised sleigh; snow -plant, a red Californian saprophyte of the wintergreen family (Sarcodes) appearing among snow: the organism of red snow (see red); snow'-plough, an implement for clearing snow from roads and railways; snow'scape, a snowy landscape; snow'-shoe, a long broad framework strapped to the foot for walking on snow: a ski (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to travel on snow-shoes.—*n.pl.* snow'-spec'tacles, spectacles worn as a protection against the glare of snow.—snow'storm; snow'-water, water from melted snow.—*adj.* snow'-white, as white as snow.—snow'-wreath, a snowdrift; snowy owl, a great white owl of northern regions.—snowed under with, overwhelmed with rapid accumulation of; snow-shoe rabbit, a hare of Canada and U.S., white in winter, brownish with white feet in summer; snowed up, blocked or isolated by snow. [O.E. *snāw*; Ger. *schnee*, L. *nix*, *nivis*.]

snow, *snō*, *n.* a vessel like a brig, with a trysail-mast. [Du. *snaauw*.]

snub, *snub*, *v.t.* to rebuke: to take up, cut short, rebuff, in a humiliating or mortifying manner: to check: to bring to a sudden stop: to cut or break short: to make snub:—*pr.p.* snubb'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* snubbed.—*n.* an act of snubbing: a check: a snub nose: (*Spens.* snubbe) a stub, snag, knob.—*adj.* flat, broad, and turned up.—*n.* snubb'er, one who snubs: a device for stopping a rope: a shock-absorber.—*n.* and *adj.* snubb'ing.—*adv.* snubb'ingly.—*adjs.* snubb'ish, snubb'y, inclined to snub or check: somewhat snub.—snubb'ing-post, a post for passing a rope round, as to stop a boat or horse; snub nose, a short turned-up nose.—*adj.* snub'-nosed. [O.N. *snubba*, to chide, snub.]

snudge, *snuj*, (*obs.*) *v.i.* to be snug and quiet. [Origin obscure.]

snudge, *snuj*, *v.i.* to save in a miserly way.—*n.* a mean stingy fellow. [Origin unknown.]

snuff, *snuf*, *v.i.* to draw in air violently and noisily through the nose: to sniff: to smell at anything doubtfully: to take snuff.—*v.t.* to draw into the nose: to smell, to examine, suspect, or detect by smelling.—*n.* a powdered preparation of tobacco or other substance for snuffing: a pinch of snuff or act of snuffing: a sniff: resentment, huff.—*ns.* snuff'er, one who snuffs; snuff'iness.—*n.* and *adj.* snuff'ing.—*adj.* snuff'y, like, smelling of, soiled with or showing traces of, snuff: touchy, huffy.—snuff'box, a box for snuff (snuffbox bean, the cacoon); snuff'-colour, -brown, a dark brown.—*adj.* snuff'-coloured.—snuff'-dipper; snuff'-dipping, the Southern U.S. habit of rubbing the gums and teeth with a wet stick dipped in snuff; snuff'-mill, a factory or a hand-mill for grinding tobacco into snuff: a snuff-mull; snuff'-mull, a snuffbox (see mill); snuff'-paper (*Scott*; *contemptuous*), bank-notes; snuff'-spoon, a spoon for taking snuff from a snuffbox; snuff'-taker; snuff'-taking.—take it in snuff (*Shak.*), to take offence; up to snuff, knowing, not likely to be taken in. [M.Du. *snuffen*; Ger. *schnaufen*, to snuff.]

snuff, *snuf*, *n.* a sooty ill-smelling knob on a wick: a worthless or offensive residue: a heeltap.—*v.t.* to remove the snuff from: to make brighter: to put out as with snuffers (with *out*).—*n.* snuff'er (in later use snuffers, or pair of snuffers), an instrument like a pair of scissors for removing snuffs from the wicks of candles, or of oil-lamps: one with a cap-shaped part for extinguishing candles: an attendant, esp. in a theatre, who snuffed candles.—snuff'-dish, a dish or tray for candle snuffs.—snuff it, snuff out (*slang*), to die. [M.E. *snoffe*; connection with foregoing and with L.G. *snuppen*, Ger. *schnappen*, is obscure.]

snuffle, *snuf'l*, *v.i.* to breathe hard or in an obstructed manner through the nose: to sniff: to speak through the nose.—*v.t.* to sniff: to say or utter nasally.—*n.* an act or sound of snuffling: a snuffling tone: cant: (in *pl.*) an obstructed condition of the nose.—*n.* snuff'ler.—*n.* and *adj.* snuffling (*snuf'ling*, *snuf'l-ing*). [Freq. of snuff; cf. snivel, and Du. *snuffelen*, Ger. *schnüffeln*.]

snug, *snug*, *adj.* lying close and warm: comfortable: sheltered: not exposed to view or notice: in good order: compact: fitting close.—*n.* a snuggery.—*v.i.* to lie close.—*v.t.* to make snug: to stow aways nugly:—*pr.p.* snugg'ing; *pa.t* and *pa.p.* snugged.—*n.* snugg'ery, a snug room or place, esp. a bar-parlour.—*v.i.* snugg'le, to nestle.—*v.t.* to hug close: to wrap close.—*adv.* snug'ly.—*n.* snug'ness. [Origin obscure.]

snush, *snush*, (*obs.*) *n.* snuff.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*obs.*) to snuff. [Poss. imit.; cf. sneesh, Dan. and Sw. *snus*.]

snuzzle, *snuz'l*, (*dial.*) *v.i.* to grub or root: to rub or poke and sniff: to nuzzle. [Cf. nuzzle, snoozle.]

so, *sō*, *adv.* merging in *conj.* or *interj.* in this, that, or such manner, degree, or condition: to such an extent: likewise: accordingly: well: therefore: in due course, thereupon, thereafter: as: soever: thus: for like reason: in a high degree: as has been stated: provided: in case: in order (*coll.*): be it: that will do: very good.—so'-and-so, this or that person or thing: such-and-such a person or thing: used to replace a descriptive oath (*slang*; also *adj.*).—*adj.* so'-called, styled thus—usu. implying doubt or denial.—so many, such-and-such a number of; so much, such-and such an amount: in such a degree: to such an extent: such an amount (of): that amount of: an equal amount.—and so forth, and so on, and more of the same or the like: and the rest of it; or so, or thereabouts; quite so, just as you have said, exactly; so as, in such a manner as or that: in order (with *to*) (*coll.*): if only, on condition that; so far, to that, or to such an, extent, degree, or point; so long!, so long as (see long); so much as, as much as: even; so much for, that disposes of: that is the end of: no more of; so so (see so-so); so that, with the purpose that: with the result that: if only; so then, thus then it is, therefore; so to say, or speak, if one may use that expression; so what (see what). [O.E. *swā*; O.N. *svā*, Goth, *swa*, Ger. *so*.]

so, soh, *sō*. See sol (2).

soak, *sōk*, *v.t.* to steep in a liquid: to drench: to saturate: to draw through the pores: to bathe thoroughly (*U.S.*): to beat, pummel, give it hot (*slang*): to overcharge (*slang*).—*v.i.* to be steeped in a liquid: to pass through pores: to drink to excess, to guzzle: to soften by heating:—*pa.p.* soaked, rarely soak'en.—*n.* process or act of soaking: a drenching: a marshy place: a hard drinker, a carouse.—*ns.* **soak'age, soaking:** liquid that has percolated; **soak'er.**—*n.* and *adj.* **soak'ing.**—*adv.* **soak'ingly.**—**soak'away,** a depression into which water percolates. [M.E. *soke*—O.E. *socian,* a weak vb. related to *sūcan,* to suck.]

soap, *sōp, n.* an alkaline salt of a higher fatty acid: esp. such a compound of sodium (*hard soap*) or potassium (*soft soap*), used in washing: smooth words, flattery (*slang*): money, esp. used for bribery and other secret political purposes (*U.S. slang*).—*v.t.* to rub with soap: to flatter.—*adv.* **soap'ily.**—*n.* **soap'iness.**—*adjs.* **soap'less; soap'y.** —**soap'-ball,** soap made into a ball, often with starch, as an emollient; **soap'-bark,** a S. American rosaceous tree (*Quillaja saponaria*), or its bark, used as soap; **soap'berry,** the fruit of *Sapindus saponaria,* or other species, used as soap, or the S. American tree yielding it: **soap'-boiler,** a maker of soap; **soap'-boiling; soap'box,** a box for packing soap: a wayside orator's improvised platform; **soap'-bubb'le,** a globe of air enclosed in a film of soap-suds; **soap'-dish; soap opera,** a broadcast serial chiefly concerned with the emotional involvement of the characters, orig. American and often sponsored by soap manufacturers; **soap'-root,** species of Gypsophila, Saponaria, and other plants whose roots can be used as soap; **soap'stone,** steatite, or French chalk, a compact kind of talc with soapy feel.—*n.pl.* **soap'-suds',** soapy water, esp. when frothy. —**soap'-test,** a test for determining hardness of water by amount of standard soap solution required to make a lather; **soap'-tree,** the soap-bark tree, the soapberry tree, or other yielding saponin; **soap'-work(s); soap'wort,** a tall herb (*Saponaria officinalis,* or other species) of the pink family, whose roots and leaves contain saponin. [O.E. *sāpe*; Du. *zeep,* Ger. *seife.*]

soar, *sōr, sör, v.i.* to mount high in the air: to fly aloft: to rise to a great height: to glide or skim high in the air: to glide in a rising current. —*v.t.* to reach, traverse, or accomplish in upward flight.—*n.* and *adj.* **soar'ing.**—*adv.* **soar'ingly.** [Fr. *essorer,* to expose to air, raise into air—L. *ex,* out, *aura,* air.]

soar(e). See sore (2).

sob, *sob, v.i.* to catch the breath convulsively in distress or other emotion: to make a similar sound.—*v.t.* to utter with sobs: to bring by sobbing:—*pr.p.* **sobb'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **sobbed.**—*n.* a convulsive catch of the breath: any similar sound.—*n.* and *adj.* **sobb'ing.**—*adv.* **sobb'ingly.**—**sob'-sister** (*slang*), a woman (rarely, a man) who seeks to draw tears by writing, acting, etc.: a journalist who answers questions in a woman's magazine; **sob'-story,** a pitiful tale told to arouse sympathy; **sob'-stuff,** cheap and extravagant pathos, to stir tears: maudlin films or scenes. [Imit.]

sobeit, *sō-bē'it, conj.* provided. [so be it.]

sober, *sō'bər, adj.* not drunk: temperate, esp. in use of intoxicants: moderate: restrained: without excess or extravagance: serious: sedate: quiet in colour: sombre: sane, rational (*obs.*): poor, feeble (*Scot.*).—*v.t.* to make sober.—*v.i.* to become sober.—*v.t.* **so'berise, -ize,** to make sober. —*adv.* **so'berly.**—*ns.* **so'berness; sobriety** (*sō-* or *sə-brī'i-ti*), state or habit of being sober: calmness: gravity.—*adjs.* **so'ber-blood'ed,** staid; **so'ber-mind'ed.**—*ns.* **so'ber-mind'edness,** the state of being sober-minded: freedom from inordinate passion: calmness; **so'bersides,** a sedate and solemn person.—*adj.* **so'ber-suit'ed,** dressed in sad-coloured clothes. [Fr. *sobre*—L. *sōbrius*—*sē-,* apart, not, *ēbrius,* drunk.]

sobole, *sō'bōl,* **soboles,** *sob'ō-lēz,* (*bot.*) *n.* a creeping underground stem producing roots and buds.—*adj.* **sobolif'erous,** having soboles. [L. *sobolēs, subolēs,* a shoot—*sub,* under, and the root of *alĕre,* to nourish, sustain.]

Sobranje, *sō-brän'ye, n.* the national assembly of Bulgaria.—Also **Sobran'ye.** [Bulg.]

sobriquet, *sō'brē-kā, n.* a nickname.—Also **soubriquet** (*sōō'*). [Fr. *sobriquet,* earlier *soubriquet.*]

soc, *sok,* (*law*) *n.* the right of holding a local court. —*ns.* **soc'age, socc'age,** tenure of lands by service fixed and determinate in quality; **soc'ager, soc'man, sōke'man,** a tenant by socage; **soke** (*sōk*), **soc:** a district under a particular jurisdiction; **soke'manry,** tenure by socage; **sōk'en,** a district under a particular jurisdiction. [O.E. *sōcn,* inquiry, jurisdiction.]

so-called, *sō'-köld, adj.* See under so.

soccer, *sok'ər,* (*coll.*) *n.* association football.

socdolager, -iger, -oger. See sockdologer.

sociable, *sō'shə-bl, adj.* inclined to society: companionable: favourable to social intercourse.—*n.* a four-wheeled open carriage with seats facing: a seat, tricycle, aeroplane, etc., for two persons side by side: a social (*U.S.*).—*ns.* **sociabil'ity, so'ciableness.**—*adv.* **so'ciably.**—*adj.* **social** (*sō'shl*), pertaining to life in an organised community: pertaining to welfare in such: growing or living in communities: pertaining to, or characterised by, friendly association: convivial: gregarious, sociable: pertaining to fashionable circles: sympathetic (*obs.*).—*n.* an informal party or gathering of club, church, etc.—*n.* **socialisā'tion, -z-,** act or process of socialising: process by which infants and young children become aware of society and their relationships with others.—*v.t.* **so'cialise, -ize,** to render social: to put on a socialistic footing.—*v.i.* (*coll.*) to behave in a sociable manner.—*ns.* **so'cialism,** theory, principle, or scheme of social organisation which places means of production and distribution in the hands of the community; **so'cialist,** an adherent of socialism.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **socialist'ic.**—*adv.* **socialist'ically,** in a socialistic manner.—*ns.* **so'cialite** (*coll.*), one who has a place in fashionable society; **sociality** (*sō-shi-al'i-ti*), the quality or fact of being social: social relations, association, or intercourse: sociability: a social function or formality.—*adv.* **so'cially.**—*ns.* **so'cialness; so'ciate** (*-shi-āt; arch.*), an associate.—Also *adj.*—*adjs.* **so'ciātive,** expressing association; **soci'etal** (*-si'*), pertaining to society, social; **societarian** (*sə-si-i-tā'ri-ən*), of or pertaining to society or fashionable society: Fourieristic: socialist.—Also *n.*—*adj.* **soci'etary** (*-tər-i*).—*n.* **soci'ety,** fellowship, companionship: company: association: a community: the body of mankind, the fashionable world generally: a corporate body: any organised association.—*adj.* of fashionable society.—**social contract,** the voluntary agreement between individuals upon which an organised society, its rights, functions, and the relationships within it are founded; **social credit,** a movement stressing the element of unearned increment in the returns of industry and advocating the achievement of social wellbeing by the stable adjustment of production and consumption through monetary reform: (with *cap.*) a theory that the government should distribute national dividends in order to spread purchasing power and thus increase consumption (regarded as a benefit); **social evil,** any evil, such as intemperance, that affects society, esp. prostitution; **social insurance,** state insurance by compulsory contributions against sickness, unemployment, and old age; **social science,** sociology; **social security,** security against sickness, unemployment, old age; **social service,** welfare work; **Social War,** the war (90-88 B.C.) of Rome's Italian allies (*Socii*) against Rome for admission to Roman citizenship; **social whale,** the ca'ing whale;

society verse, vers de société.—socialism of the chair, professorial socialism, the doctrines of a school of political economists (*c.* 1872) in Germany whose aim was mainly to better the condition of the working-classes by factory-acts, savings-banks, insurance against sickness and old age, etc.; the alternative society, a better, more humane, form of society as envisaged by those who refuse to follow the ways of society as it is today; the Societies, the Cameronians organised from 1681 for maintenance of Presbyterianism. [L. *socius*, a companion.]

société anonyme, *so-syā-tā a-no-nēm*, (Fr.) lit. anonymous society: joint-stock company.

Socinian, *sō-sin'i-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to or following, Laelius (1525-62) and Faustus (1539-1604) *Socinus*, uncle and nephew, Italian Unitarians.—Also *n.*—*v.t.* and *v.i.* Socin'ianise, -ize.—*n.* Socin'ianism.

socio-, *sō'si-ō-*, *sō'shi-ō-*, *-si-o'-*, *-shi-o'-*, in composition, (generally in hybrids) social.—*n.* so'ciogram (*-gram*), a chart representing personal interrelationships within a social group.—*adjs.* sociolog'ic, -al, pertaining to sociology: dealing solely with environmental factors in considering a human problem: social.—*ns.* sociol'ogism, a concept or explanation taking into consideration social factors only, disregarding others; sociol'ogist.—*adj.* sociologis'tic.—*n.* sociol'ogy, the study of the structure and functioning of human society.—*adj.* sociomet'ric.—*ns.* sociom'etry, the measurement of social phenomena: the study of personal interrelationships within a social group; so'ciopath.—*adj.* sociopath'ic.—*n.* sociop'athy, any of several personality disorders resulting in asocial or antisocial behaviour. [L. *socius*, a companion.]

sock, *sok*, *n.* a light shoe, worn by Roman actors of comedy (*obs.* except *hist.* and allusively): now, a short stocking.—sock'-suspender, a strap to support a sock.—pull up one's socks, to brace oneself for doing better. [O.E. *socc*—L. *soccus*.]

sock, *sok*, *n.* a ploughshare. [O.Fr. *soc*—Celt., Bret. *souc'h*, Gael. *soc*.]

sock, *sok*, (*dial.* and *slang*) *v.t.* to thrust hard: to strike hard: to drub: (with *it*) to give a drubbing, or a blow (to a person).—*n.* a violent blow, esp. with the fist.—*n.pl.* socks, a beating. [Origin obscure.]

sockdologer, *sok-dol'ə-jər*, also soc-, sog-, slock-, -dolager, -doliger, (*Amer. slang*) *n.* a conclusive argument: a hard or decisive blow: anything very big, a whopper. [Cf. foregoing; perh. reminiscent of doxology as the closing act of a service.]

socker. Same as soccer.

socket, *sok'it*, *n.* a hollow into which something is inserted, as the receptacle of the eye, of a bone, a tooth, the shaft of an iron golf-club: the hollow of a candlestick: a stroke with the socket of a golf-club.—*v.t.* to provide with or place in a socket: to strike with the socket:—*pr.p.* sock'eting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sock'eted.—*adj.* sock'eted. [O.Fr. *soket*, dim. of *soc*; see sock (2).]

sockeye, *sok'ī*, *n.* the blueback salmon. [Amer. Ind. *sukai*, the fish of fishes, the native name on the Fraser River.]

socle, *sō'kl*, *sok'l*, (*archit.*) *n.* a plain face or plinth at the foot of a wall, column, etc. [Fr.,—It. *zoccolo*—L. *socculus*, dim. of *soccus*, a shoe.]

Socratic, -al, *sō-krat'ik*, *-i-kl*, *adjs.* pertaining to *Socrates*, the celebrated Greek philosopher (d. 399 B.C.), to his philosophy, or to his method of teaching, by a series of simple questions revealing to his interlocutors their own ignorance.—*n.* Socrat'ic, a follower of Socrates.—*adv.* Socrat'ically.—*v.i.* Socratise, -ize (*sok'*, *sōk'rə-tīz*), to practise the Socratic method.

sod, *sod*, *n.* a turf, usu. one cut in rectangular shape: sward.—*adj.* of sod.—*v.t.* to cover with sod.—*adj.* sodd'y, covered with sod: turfy. [M.L.G. *sode*; Ger. *sode*.]

sod, *sod*. See seethe.

sod, *sod*, (*vulg.*) *n.* abbrev. for sodomite—a term of abuse, affection, etc.

soda, *sō'də*, *n.* sodium oxide (Na_2O): sodium hydroxide (*caustic soda*): sodium carbonate, the soda of commerce (in powder form, anhydrous, *soda-ash*; in crystals, with water of crystallisation, *washing-soda*): sodium bicarbonate (*baking-soda*): soda-water (*coll.*): a drink made of soda-water with flavouring, ice-cream, etc. (*U.S.*).—*adj.* so'da, or of containing soda or sodium.—*adj.* sodaic (*sō-dā'ik*), containing, pertaining to, soda.—*ns.* so'dalite, a cubic mineral consisting of sodium aluminium silicate with chlorine; so'damide (*-mīd*), a compound ($NaNH_2$) formed when ammonia gas is passed over hot sodium.—*adj.* so'dic.—*n.* so'dium, a bluish-white alkaline metal (Na; at. numb. 11), the base of soda.—so'da-fountain, apparatus for supplying, counter for serving, sodas, ice-cream, etc.; soda jerk(er) (*U.S.*), one who serves at a soda-fountain; so'da-lake', a lake containing and depositing much sodium salt; so'da-lime, a mixture of caustic soda and quicklime; so'da-scone', a scone made with baking-soda; so'da-wa'ter, water (now commonly without sodium bicarbonate) charged with carbon dioxide; sodium amytal, a salt ($C_{11}H_{17}O_3N_2Na$) used as a sedative and hypnotic; sodium lamp, a street lamp using sodium vapour and giving yellow light. [It. and L.L. *soda*; origin doubtful.]

sodain, sodaine, old spellings of sudden.

sodality, *sō-dal'i-ti*, *n.* a fellowship or fraternity. [L. *sodālitās*—*sodālis*, a comrade.]

sodden, *sod'n*, *pa.p.* of seethe.—*adj.* boiled (*rare*): soaked thoroughly: boggy: doughy, not well baked: bloated, saturated with drink.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become sodden: to soak.—*n.* sodd'enness.—*adj.* sodd'en-witt'ed (*Shak.*), heavy, stupid.

sodger. See soldier.

sodium. See soda.

Sodom, *sod'əm*, *n.* one of the 'cities of the plain' (see Gen. xviii, xix): any place of utter depravity (*fig.*).—*n.* Sodomite (*-īt*), an inhabitant of Sodom: (without *cap.*) one who practises sodomy.—*adjs.* sodomitic (*-it'ik*), -al.—*adv.* sodomit'ically.—*n.* sod'omy, male homosexuality or copulation with an animal, imputed to the inhabitants of Sodom.—apple of Sodom (see apple).

soever, *sō-ev'ər*, *adv.* generally used to extend or render indefinite the sense of *who*, *what*, *where*, *how*, etc.

sofa, *sō'fə*, *n.* in the East, a raised portion of the floor forming a bench: a long upholstered seat with back and arms—formerly sō'pha.—sō'fa-bed, a piece of furniture serving as a sofa by day, a bed at night; so'fa-ta'ble, a narrow table with a flap at each end, used as a writing-table from *c.* 1790. [Ar. *suffah*.]

soffioni, *sof-yō'nē*, *n.pl.* volcanic steam-holes. [It.]

soffit, *sof'it*, *n.* a ceiling, now generally restricted to the ornamented underside of a stair, entablature, archway, etc. [It. *soffitto*—L. *suffixus*, pa.p. of *suffigĕre*, to fasten beneath—*sub*, under, *figĕre*, to fix.]

Sofi, Sofism. See Sufi, Sufism.

soft, *soft*, *sŏft*, *adj.* easily yielding to pressure: easily cut: easily scratched (*min.*): malleable: yielding: not rigorous enough: not loud: not glaring: diffused: weak in muscle or mind: out of training: of low penetrating power (of rays): smooth: pleasing or soothing to the senses: tender: mild: sympathetic: gentle: effeminate: gently moving: easy: free from calcium and magnesium salts, as water: bituminous, of coal:

unsized, of paper: rainy (*Scot.*): pronounced with a somewhat sibilant sound, not guttural or explosive: voiced or sonant: of silk, freed from natural gum: of drinks, non-alcoholic: apt to fall in price: of drug, not habit-forming in an obvious degree: of radiation, not highly penetrating.—*n.* a softy, a fool.—*adv.* softly: gently: quietly.—*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to soften.—*interj.* (also soft you) hold: not so fast.—*v.t.* soften (*sof'n*), to make soft or softer: to mitigate: to tone down, make less glaring or smoother.—*v.i.* to grow soft or softer.—*ns.* softener (*sof'nər*); softening (*sof'ning*).—*adj.* soft'ish, rather soft.—*n.* soft'ling, a weakling: an effeminate person: a soft object.—*adv.* soft'ly.—*adj.* (*Spens.*) soft: slack in enterprise.—*ns.* soft'ness; sof'ty, a silly person, a weak fool.—soft'ball, an American game similar to baseball, played on a smaller diamond with a soft ball.—*adjs.* soft'billed; soft'-bod'ied.—*v.t.* soft'-boil'.—*adjs.* soft'-boiled, boiled not long enough to be quite solid; soft'-con'scienc'd (*Shak.*), having a not very rigorous conscience.—soft currency, one unstable in value in the international money-market through fluctuation in its gold backing.—*adjs.* soft'-finned, without fin-spines; soft'-foot'ed, softly treading.—soft'-goods (*pl.*), cloth, and cloth articles, as opp. to *hardware*, etc.; soft'-grass, a worthless grass (*Holcus mollis* or other species) akin to oats; soft'head, a simpleton.—*adjs.* soft'-head'ed; soft'-heart'ed, tender-hearted; soft'ly-spright'ed (*Shak.*), tame-spirited.—soft mark (see mark); soft meat, regurgitated food given by pigeons to their young.—*adj.* soft'-nosed, of a bullet, with a tip that expands on striking.—soft option, an alternative that is easy to carry out, undergo, etc.; soft palate, the back part of the palate.—*adj.* soft'-paste, of porcelain, made of a paste of various kinds requiring less heat in firing than china-clay.—soft pedal, a pedal for reducing tone in the piano, esp. by causing the hammer to strike only one string (*una corda*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* soft'-ped'al, to play with the soft pedal down: to subdue, tone down (*slang*).—soft'-saw'der (*U.S.*), flattery.—*v.t.* to flatter, blarney.—soft sell, selling or sale by preliminary softening up or other indirect method.—*adjs.* soft'shell, -ed, having a soft shell: moderate in policy or principles.—soft'-shell, a soft-shell crab, calm, or river-turtle: a moderate.—*adjs.* soft'-shoe, characteristic of or pertaining to a form of tap-dancing done in soft-soled shoes; soft'-slow (*Shak.*), soft and slow.—soft soap, potash soap: flattery: blarney.—*v.t.* soft'-soap, to rub or cover with soft soap: to flatter for some end.—*adj.* soft'-spo'ken, having a mild or gentle voice: affable: suave: plausible in speech.—soft spot (see spot); soft thing, an easy task: a snug job; soft underbelly, the vulnerable part; software, (computer) programmes, etc.; soft'wood, timber of a conifer (also *adj.*).—softening of the brain, softening of brain tissues: marked deterioration of mental faculties (*coll.*); soften up, to lessen resistance in (*coll.*): to wear down by continuous shelling and bombing. [O.E. *sōfte*, *sēfte*; Du. *zacht*, Ger. *sanft*.]

softa, *sof'tə*, *n.* a Moslem theological student, attached to a mosque. [Turk. *sōfta*.]

sog, *sog*, *n.* a soft wet place.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to soak.—*adj.* sogged.—*adv.* sogg'ily.—*n.* sogg'iness.—*n.* and *adj.* sogg'ing.—*adj.* sogg'y, soaked: boggy: sodden: soppy: sultry: spiritless. [Origin obscure.]

sogdolager, -iger, -oger. See sockdologer.

soger. See soldier.

sogged, soggy, etc. See sog.

soh. See sol (2).

so-ho, *sō-hō'*, (*Shak.*) *interj.* a form of call from a distance, a sportsman's halloo. [A.Fr.]

soi-disant, *swä-dē-zā̃*, *adj.* self-styled, pretended, would-be. [Fr.]

soigné, *fem.* soignée, *swa-nyā*, *adj.* well groomed. [Fr.]

soil, *soil*, *n.* the ground: the mould in which plants grow: the earth which nourishes plants: country.—*adj.* having soil.—*adj.* soil'-bound, attached to the soil.—soil mechanics, a branch of civil engineering concerned with the ability of different soils to withstand the use to which they are put; soil science, the study of the composition and uses of soil. [O.Fr. *soel*, *suel*, *sueil*—L. *solum*, ground.]

soil, *soil*, *n.* a wallowing-place (*obs.*): a watery place where a hunted animal takes refuge: dirt: dung: filth: sewage: a spot or stain.—*v.t.* to make dirty: to stain: to manure.—*v.i.* to take a soil: to tarnish.—*adj.* soiled.—*n.* soil'iness (*rare*), stain: foulness.—*n.* and *adj.* soil'ing.—*adj.* soil'less, destitute of soil.—*n.* soil'ure, stain: pollution.—*adj.* soil'y.—soil'-pipe, an upright discharge-pipe which receives the general refuse from water-closets, etc., in a building. [O.Fr. *soil*, *souil* (Fr. *souille*), wallowing-place.]

soil, *soil*, *v.t.* to feed on fresh-cut green food: to purge by so doing: to fatten.—*adj.* soiled (*Shak.* soyled). [O.Fr. *saouler*—*saol*, *saoul*—L. *satullus*—*satur*, full; or from soil (2).]

soirée, *swär'ā*, *swör'ā*, *n.* an evening party: an evening social meeting with tea, etc. [Fr.,—*soir*, evening—L. *sērus*, late.]

soja. See soy.

sojourn, *sō'*, *so'*, *su'jərn*, sometimes *-jûrn'*, *v.t.* to stay for a day: to dwell for a time.—*n.* a temporary residence.—*ns.* so'journer; so'journing, so'journment. [O.Fr. *sojourner*—L. *sub*, under, *diurnus*, of a day—*diēs*, a day.]

Sōka Gakkai, *sō-kə gak'ī*, Japanese Buddhist sect and political party, characterised by militant nationalism. [*Jap.*, value creating society.]

soke, sokeman, soken. See under soc.

Sokol, *sō'kol*, *n.* a Czech gymnastic club. [Czech, falcon, from their badge.]

Sol, *sol*, *n.* the sun personified, Helios or Phoebus: gold (*alch.*): the tincture or (*her.*): (without *cap.*; *sōl*), the Peruvian monetary unit (one-tenth of a libra), and formerly a coin bearing a sun with rays:—*pl.* soles (*sō'lās*), sols (*sōlz*).—*adj.* solar, etc. (see below). [L. *sōl*, sun.]

sol, *sol*, *n.* the fifth note of the scale in sol-fa notation.—Also so, soh (*sō*). [See Aretinian.]

sol, *sol*, *n.* a colloidal suspension in a liquid: a solution of a difficulty (see ob).—*n.* solā'tion, liquefaction of a gel. [For solution.]

sol, *sol*, *n.* an old French coin, one-twentieth of a livre. [O.Fr. *sol* (now *sou*)—L. *solidus*, solid.]

sola, *sō-lä'*, *interj.* a cry to a person at a distance.

sola, *sō'lə*, *n.* the hat-plant or spongewood, an Indian papilionaceous plant (Aeschynomene): its pithlike stems.—*adj.* of sola.—sola (often solar) hat, helmet, a topi of sola.—Also sō'lah, (*corr.*) sōl'ar. [Hindi *śolā*.]

sola. See solus.

solace, *sol'is*, *-əs*, *n.* consolation, comfort in distress: pleasure, amusement: a source of comfort or pleasure.—*v.t.* to comfort in distress: to console: to allay.—*v.i.* to take comfort.—*n.* sol'acement.—*adj.* solacious (*-ā'shəs*; *arch.*), giving solace. [O.Fr. *solas*—L. *sōlātium*—*sōlārī*, *-ātus*, to comfort in distress.]

solan, *sō'lən*, *n.* the gannet.—Also soland, solan goose. [O.N. *sūla*.]

solander, *sō-lan'dər*, *n.* a box in the form of a book, invented by the Swedish botanist Daniel *Solander* (1736-82).

solano, *sō-lä'nō*, *n.* a hot south-east wind in Spain. [Sp.,—L. *sōlānus* (*ventus*), the east wind—*sōl*, the sun.]

Solanum, *sō-lā'nəm*, *n.* the potato and nightshade genus, giving name to the family Solanaceae (*-lə-nā′si-ē*).—*adj*. solanā′ceous.—*n*. solanine (*sol′-*, *sōl′ə-nēn*), a glucoside got from potato sprouts, etc. [L. *sōlānum*, nightshade.]

solar, *sō′lər*, *adj*. of, from, like, or pertaining to the sun: measured by the sun: influenced by the sun: powered by energy from the sun's rays: with branches radiating like the sun's rays.—*n*. (also sō′ler, sollar, soller, *sol′ər*; O.E. *solor*, or O.Fr. *soler*; *arch*.) an upper room: a garret: a landing between ladders in a mine.—*n*. sōlarisātion, -izā′tion, the act, process, or effect of solarising: reversal of image by over-exposure (*phot*.): interruption of photosynthesis by long exposure to bright light (*bot*.).—*v.t*. sō′larise, -ize, to expose to sunlight or affect by such exposure, esp. excessive or injurious exposure.—*v.i*. to be so affected.—*ns*. sō′larism, excessive use of solar myths in the explanation of mythology; sō′larist, one addicted to solarism; solā′rium, a sundial: a place for sunning or sunbathing.—solar battery, a battery of solar cells; solar cell, a photoelectric cell converting the energy of sunlight into electric power; solar day, time, year (see day, time, year); solar flare, a short-lived bright outburst in the sun's chromosphere, generally associated with sun spots and often the cause of radio and magnetic disturbances on earth; solar microscope, an apparatus for projecting an enlarged image; solar myth, a sun-myth, or a myth allegorising the course of the sun; solar noise, a hissing background noise heard in radio communication, due to radiation from the sun and its atmosphere; solar plexus (*anat*.), a network of nerves behind the stomach (so called from its radiating nerves); solar prominences, large prominent or protruding parts of the great volumes of heated gas surrounding the sun; solar salt, salt got by evaporation of sea-water by the sun; solar system, the sun with its attendant bodies—major and minor planets, meteors, comets, satellites; solar wind, protons from the sun travelling at about one and a half million kilometres an hour. [L. *sōlāris*, solar, *sōlārium*, a sundial—*sōl*, the sun.]

solar, *sō′lər*. See sola (2).

solatium, *sō-lā′shi-əm*, *sō-lä′ti-ōōm*, *n*. compensation for disappointment, inconvenience, wounded feelings. [L. *sōlātium*.]

sold, *sōld*, *pa.t*. and *pa.p*. of sell.—sold on, enthusiastic about.

sold, *sold*, *n*. (*Spens*.) pay, remuneration.—Also solde (*Meredith*). [Fr. *solde*—L. *solidus*, a piece of money.]

soldado, *sōl-dä′dō*, *n*. a soldier. [Sp.]

soldan, *sol′dən*, (*arch*.) *n*. a sultan, esp. of Egypt. [Fr.; see sultan.]

soldatesque, *sol-də-tesk′*, *adj*. soldierlike. [Fr.,—*soldat*, a soldier.]

solde. See sold (2).

solder, *sod′ər*, also *sol′*, *sö′*, *sō′*, *sōl′*, *n*. a fusible alloy for uniting metals.—*v.t*. to make fast with solder: to join: to mend, patch up.—*v.i*. to adhere.—*ns*. sol′derer; sol′dering.—sol′dering-bolt, -iron, a tool with pointed or wedge-shaped copper bit for use in soldering. [O.Fr. *soudre*, *souldure*—*souder*, *soulder*, to consolidate—L. *solidāre*, to make solid.]

soldier, *sōl′jər*, *sōld′yər*, formerly *sō′jər*, soger (*dial*.), *sō′jər*, sodger (*dial*.), *soj′*, *n*. man engaged in military service: a private: a man of military skill: shirker (*naut*.): an ant, or white ant, of a specialised fighting caste: a scarlet, pugnacious, or armoured animal of various kinds (beetle, fish, etc.): a red herring (*slang*): the ribwort plantain (used by children for a game of soldiers): a brick set upright in a wall.—*v.i*. to serve as a soldier: to shirk.—*n*. sol′diering.—*adj*. sol′dierlike, having the appearance of a soldier: soldierly.—*adv*. in the manner of a soldier.—*n*. sol′dierliness.—*adj*. sol′dierly, befitting a soldier: having the qualities of or befitting a soldier.—*ns*. sol′diership, state or quality of being a soldier: military qualities: martial skill; sol′diery, soldiers collectively: a military body or class: soldiership.—sol′dier-crab, a hermit crab.—old soldier (see old); soldier of fortune, one ready to serve anywhere for pay or his own advancement; soldier on, to continue doggedly in face of difficulty or discouragement; soldier's heart, heart symptoms (in various diseases) attributable to soldiering or detected in soldiers. [O.Fr. *soldier*—L. *solidus*, a piece of money, the pay of a soldier.]

soldo, *sol′dō*, *n*. a former Italian coin, one-twentieth of a lira:—*pl*. sol′di (*-dē*). [It.,—L. *solidus*.]

sole, *sōl*, *n*. the underside of the foot: the bottom of a boot or shoe: the under-surface of a golf-club head: the floor of an oven or furnace: a sill (now *dial*.): the bottom, under-structure, floor, or under-surface of various things: a thrust-plane (*geol*.).—*v.t*. to put a sole on. [O.E. and O.Fr. *sole*—L. *solea*, sole, sandal—*solum*, bottom.]

sole, *sōl*, *n*. an elliptical flat-fish (Solea) with small twisted mouth and teeth on the underside only.—*n*. solenette (*sōl-net′*, *sōl-ə-net′*), a small species of sole.—lemon sole (see lemon (2)). [Fr. *sole*—L. *solea*.]

sole, *sōl*, *adj*. alone: only: without husband or wife: without another: solitary: consisting of one person: exclusive: uniform.—*advs*. sole; sole′ly, alone: only: singly.—*n*. sole′ness. [Fr.,—L. *sōlus*, alone.]

sole, *sōl* (*Shak*.), *dial*. sowl, sowle, soole, *sowl*, *sōl*, *sōōl*, *v.t*. to pull (by the ears). [Origin obscure.]

solecism, *sol′i-sizm*, *n*. a breach of syntax: any absurdity, impropriety, or incongruity.—*v.i*. sol′ecise, -ize, to commit solecisms.—*n*. sol′ecist.—*adjs*. solecist′ic, -al.—*adv*. solecist′ically. [Gr. *soloikismos*, said to come from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists (*oikizein*, to colonise) of *Soloi* in Cilicia.]

solein, an old form (*Spens*.) of sullen.

solemn, *sol′əm*, *adj*. attended with or marked by special (esp. religious) ceremonies, pomp, or gravity: attended with an appeal to God, as an oath: grave: in serious earnestness: with formal dignity: awed: awe-inspiring: stately: pompous: glum: sombre.—*n*. solemnisation (*sol-əm-nī-zā′shən*).—*v.t*. sol′emnise, -ize (*-nīz*), to perform religiously or solemnly: to celebrate with rites: to make solemn.—*ns*. sol′emniser; solemnity (*-lem′ni-ti*), a solemn ceremony: high seriousness: affected gravity; solemnize′ (*Spens*.), solemnisation.—*adv*. sol′emnly.—*n*. sol′emnness (also sol′emness).—solemn mass, high mass. [O.Fr. *solempne*, *solemne* (Fr. *solennel*)—L. *sollemnis*, *sōlennis*, doubtfully referred to *sollus*, all, every, *annus*, a year.]

Solen, *sō′lən*, *n*. the razor-fish genus of lamellibranch molluscs.—*n*. sō′lenoid, a cylindrical coil of wire, acting as a magnet when an electric current passes through it.—*adj*. solenoid′al.—*adv*. solenoid′ally. [Gr. *sōlēn*, a pipe.]

soler. See solar (*n*.).

soleus, *sō′li-əs*, *n*. the flat muscle of the leg beneath the gastrocnemius. [Mod. L.,—L. *soles*, sole.]

sol-fa, *sol′fä′*, (*mus*.) *n*. a system of syllables (*do* or *ut*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol* or *so*, *la*, *si* or *ti*) representing and sung to the notes of the scale.—*adj*. belonging to the system.—*v.t*. and *v.i*. to sing to sol-fa syllables:—*pr.p*. sol-faing (*-fä′ing*); *pa.t*. and *pa.p*. sol-faed, -fa'd (*-fäd′*).—*ns*. sol-fa′ism, singing by syllables: solmisation; sol-fa′ist, a teacher, practiser, or advocate of solmisation; solfeggio (*-fed′jō*; It.), an exercise in sol-fa syllables:—*pl.* solfeggi (*-fed'jē*).—tonic sol-fa (see tonic). [sol (2); fa.]

solfatara, *sol-fä-tä'rə*, *n.* a volcanic vent emitting only gases, esp. one emitting acid gases (hydrochloric acid and sulphur dioxide):—*pl.* solfata'ras.—*adj.* solfata'ric. [From the *Solfatara* (lit. sulphur-mine, sulphur-hole) near Naples—It. *solfo*, sulphur.]

solfeggio. See sol-fa.

solferino, *sol-fə-rē'nō*, *n.* the colour of rosaniline—discovered soon after the battle of *Solferino* in Italy (1859).

solicit, *sō-lis'it*, *v.t.* to disquiet: to incite: to allure: to urge: to petition: to importune: to seek after: to call for, require: to invite to immorality: to extract gently (*obs.*): to conduct, manage.—*v.i.* to petition: to act as solicitor: (of prostitutes) to make advances: (of beggars) to importune for alms.—*n.* (*Shak.*) solicitation (another reading solic'ity).—*ns.* solic'itant, one who solicits (also *adj.*); solicitā'tion, a soliciting: earnest request: invitation; solic'iting (*Shak.*), solicitation (also *adj.*); solic'itor, one who asks earnestly: one who is legally qualified to act for another in a court of law (esp. formerly a court of equity): a lawyer who prepares deeds, manages cases, instructs counsel in the superior courts, and acts as an advocate in the inferior courts: a canvasser (*U.S.*); solic'itorship.—*adj.* solic'itous, soliciting or earnestly asking or desiring: very desirous: anxious: careful.—*adv.* solic'itously.—*ns.* solic'itousness, solic'itude, state of being solicitous: anxiety or uneasiness of mind: trouble.—Solic'itor-Gen'eral, in England, the law-officer of the crown next in rank to the Attorney-General—in Scotland, to the Lord-Advocate. [L. *sōlicitāre, sollicitāre*—*sō-, sollicitus*—*sollus*, whole, *citus*, aroused—*ciēre*, to cite.]

solid, *sol'id*, *adj.* resisting change of shape, having the particles firmly cohering (opp. to *fluid*; distinguished from *liquid* and *gaseous*): hard: compact: full of matter: not hollow: strong: having or pertaining to three dimensions: substantial: worthy of credit: weighty: of uniform undivided substance: financially sound, wealthy: unanimous: unbroken: unvaried.—*n.* a substance, body, or figure that is solid: a solid mass or part.—*ns.* solidare (*sol'i-dār*; *Shak.*), a small coin; sol'idarism (*-də-rizm*), sol'idarist, an advocate of solidarity; solidarity (*-dar'i-ti*), oneness of interests, aims, etc.—*adj.* sol'idary (*dər-i*), marked by solidarity: jointly responsible: joint and several.—*v.t.* sol'idate (*rare*), to consolidate.—*adj.* solidifiable (*sə-lid'i-fī-ə-bl*).—*n.* solidificā'tion.—*v.t.* solid'ify, to make solid or compact.—*v.i.* to grow solid:—*pr.p.* solid'ifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* solid'ified.—*adj.* sol'idish.—*ns.* sol'idism, the doctrine that refers all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body; sol'idist, a believer in solidism; solid'ity, the state of being solid: fulness of matter: strength or firmness, moral or physical: soundness: volume: a solid thing (*Shak.*).—*adv.* sol'idly.—*ns.* sol'idness; sol'idum, the die of a pedestal (*archit.*): a complete sum (*Scots law*); sol'idus, a Roman gold coin introduced by Constantine, later called the *bezant*: in the Middle Ages, a silver coin of 12 denarii: a sign (/) denoting former English shilling, representing old lengthened form of *s* (£ s. d. = *librae, solidi, denarii*, pounds, shillings, pence), used also for other purposes, as. in writing fractions:—*pl.* solidi (*-dī*).—solid colour, a colour covering the whole of an object: a uniform colour.—*adj.* sol'id-hoofed, with uncloven hoofs.—solid matter (*print.*), matter set without leads between the lines.—solid of revolution, a solid figure regarded as formed by a plane figure turning round on an axis; solid-state light, light produced by means of a semiconductor device; solid-state physics, branch of physics which covers all properties of solid materials, now esp. electrical conduction in crystals of semiconductors, and superconductivity and photoconductivity; solid with, packed tight with: on a firm footing of understanding with: supporting fully; the Solid South (*U.S.*), the southern states traditionally voting for the Democratic party. [L. *solidus, -a, -um*, solid.]

solidum. See solid.

solidungulate, *sol-id-ung'gū-lāt*, *adj.* with uncloven hoofs.—Also solidung'ulous. [L. *solidus*, solid, *ungula*, a hoof.]

solidus. See solid.

solifidian, *sō-li-fid'i-ən*, *n.* one who holds that faith alone is necessary for justification.—Also *adj.*—*n.* solifid'ianism. [L. *sōlus*, only, *fidēs*, faith.]

solifluxion, solifluction, *sol-i-fluk'shən*, *n.* creep of soil down a slope. [L. *solum*, soil, *fluxiō, -ōnis*, flow.]

Solifugae, *sol-i-fū'jē*, *n.pl.* an order of spider-like arachnids, with head and three-jointed thorax distinct. [See Solpuga; modified by popular association with L. *sōl*, the sun, *fugĕre*, to flee.]

soliloquy, *so-, sō-, sə-lil'ə-kwi*, *n.* a talking to oneself: a speech of this nature made by a character in a play, etc.—*v.i.* solil'oquise, -ize, to speak to oneself: to utter a soliloquy in a play, etc. [L. *sōliloquium*—*sōlus* alone, *loquī*, to speak.]

soliped, *sol'i-ped*, *n.* an animal with uncloven hoofs.—*adjs.* sol'iped, solip'edous. [L. *sōlus*, alone, *pēs, pedis*, a foot.]

solipsism, *sol'ip-sizm*, *n.* the theory that self-existence is the only certainty, absolute egoism—the extreme form of subjective idealism.—*n.* and *adj.* sol'ipsist.—*adj.* solipsis'tic. [L. *sōlus*, alone, *ipse*, self.]

solitaire, *sol-i-tār'*, *n.* a recluse: a game played by one person with a board and balls: patience (card game) (*U.S.*): a diamond, etc., set by itself: (18th cent.) a large loose silk necktie: a gigantic flightless pigeon (*Pezophaps solitarius*) of Rodriguez, extinct since the 18th cent.: an American or West Indian fly-catching thrush.—solitaire'-board, a board with cups for playing solitaire. [Fr., see next.]

solitary, *sol'i-tər-i*, *adj.* alone: single, separate: living alone, not social or gregarious: without company: remote from society: retired, secluded: lonely: growing single (*bot.*).—*n.* one who lives alone: a hermit.—*n.* solitarian (*-tā'ri-ən*), a hermit.—*adv.* sol'itarily.—*n.* sol'itariness. [L. *sōlitārius*—*sōlus*, alone.]

solito, *sol'i-tō*, (*mus.*) *adv.* in the usual manner. [It.]

solitude, *sol'i-tūd*, *n.* solitariness: absence of company: a lonely place or desert.—*n.* solitūdinā'rian.—*adj.* solitūd'inous. [L. *sōlitūdō*—*sōlus.*]

solivagant, *sō-liv'ə-gənt*, *adj.* wandering alone.—Also *n.* [L. *sōlus*, alone, *vagāns, -antis*, wandering.]

solive, *so-lēv'*, *n.* a joist or beam of secondary importance. [Fr.,—L. *sublevāre*, to support.]

sollar, soller. See solar (1).

solleret, *sol'ər-et*, *n.* a jointed steel shoe. [O.Fr., dim. of *soler*, slipper.]

solmisation, -ization, *sol-mi-zā'shən*, *n.* sol-faing: a recital of the notes of the gamut. [sol (2), mi.]

solo, *sō'lō*, *n.* a piece or passage for one voice or instrument, accompanied or unaccompanied: any performance in which no other person or instrument participates: a motor-bicycle without side-car: a card game (solo whist) based on whist, in which various declarations are made and the declarer may or may not have a partner:—*pl.* sō'lōs, soli, *sō'lē.*—*adj.* performed, or for performances, as a solo: performing a solo: for one.—*adv.* alone.—*v.i.* to fly solo.—*n.* sō'lōist. [It.,—L. *sōlus*, alone.]

Solomon, *sol'ə-mən*, *n.* a person of unusual wisdom, from *Solomon*, king of Israel (see 1 Kings

iii. 5-15).—*adjs.* Solomonian (*-mō′ni-ən*), Solomonic (*-mon′ik*).—-Sol′omon's-seal, any species of Polygonatum, a genus of the lily family, with small dangling greenish flowers (perh. from the scars on the rootstock): a symbol formed of two triangles interlaced or superposed, forming a six-pointed star.

Solon, *sō′lon*, *n.* a famous lawgiver of Athens (594 B.C.), one of the Seven Sages: a sage: a wiseacre: a Congressman (*U.S.*).—*adj.* Solō′nian.

so-long, **so long**, *sō-long′*, (*coll.* or *slang*) *interj.* good-bye. [Prob. so and long; poss. salaam.]

Solpuga, *sol-pū′gə*, *n.* a genus of very venomous Solifugae. [L. *solpūga*, *salpūga*, *solipūga*, *solipugna*, a venomous animal supposed to be the same, a word derived from Spain.]

solstice, *sol′stis*, *n.* the time when the sun reaches its maximum distance from the equator (*summer solstice* when it touches the tropic of Cancer, about 21st June; the *winter solstice* when it touches that of Capricorn, about 21st December): the turning-point then reached.—*adj.* solstitial (*-stish′l*), pertaining to, or happening at, a solstice, esp. at the summer solstice. [Fr.,—L. *sōlstitium*—*sōl*, the sun, *sistĕre*, *stătum*, to make to stand—*stāre*.]

soluble, *sol′ū-bl*, *adj.* capable of being solved, dissolved, or resolved.—*n.* solubilisā′tion, -z-.—*v.t.* sol′ubilise, -ize, to render soluble: to make more soluble.—*ns.* solūbil′ity; sol′ūte, a dissolved substance.—*adj.* (*sol′* or *-ūt′*) loose: free: not adhering: dissolved.—*n.* solution (*səl-*, *sol-ōō′shən*, *-ū′shən*), act of solving or dissolving: condition of being dissolved: the preparation resulting therefrom: the separating of parts: abnormal separation: explanation: removal of a doubt: solving of a problem: the crisis of a disease: breach (as of continuity): a solution of rubber.—*v.t.* to mend or cement with rubber solution.—*adj.* solutional (*-ōō′* or *-ū′*).—*n.* solu′tionist, a solver (as of puzzles).—*adj.* sol′ūtive, tending to dissolve: laxative.—solution of triangles (*trig.*), finding the values of the remaining sides and angles, some being given. [L. *solvĕre*, *solūtum*, to loosen.]

solum, *sō′ləm*, *n.* ground, soil: a piece of ground. [L. *sŏlum*, the ground.]

solus, *sō′ləs*, *adj.* alone, in dramatic directions—fem. form, sō′la. [L. *sōlus*, alone.]

Solutrean, **Solutrian**, *sol-ōōt′ri-ən*, *-ūt′*, or *-trē′*, *adj.* belonging to an upper Palaeolithic culture which succeeded the Aurignacian and preceded the Magdalenian. [*Solutré*, in Saône-et-Loire, where objects of this culture have been found.]

solve, *solv*, *v.t.* to unbind: to dissolve: to settle: to clear up or explain: to find an answer to or a way out of.—*n.* solvabil′ity.—*adj.* sol′vable, capable of being solved: capable of being paid, dissolved, or resolved (*rare* or *obs.*): solvent (*obs.*).—*ns.* sol′vate, a definite combination of solute and solvent; solvā′tion, association of the molecules of a solvent with solute ions or molecules; sol′vency.—*adj.* sol′vent, able to solve or dissolve: able to pay all debts.—*n.* anything that dissolves another.—*n.* sol′ver, one who solves. [L. *solvĕre*, to loosen, prob. from *sē-*, *sĕ-*, aside, *luĕre*, to loosen.]

soma, **Soma**, *sō′mə*, *n.* a plant (perhaps an asclepiad, Sarcostemma), or its intoxicating juice, used in ancient Indian religious ceremonies, and personified as a god. [Sans. *soma* (Avestan *haoma*, juice).]

soma, *sō′mə*, *n.* an imaginary perfect drug described by Aldous Huxley in *Brave New World*: (*cap.*) trademark for a drug which relieves pain and is a muscle-relaxant. [soma (1).]

soma, *sō′mə*, *n.* the body: the body of an animal or plant excluding the germ-cells.—*n.* somascope (*sō′mə-skōp*; Gr. *skopeein*, to view), an instrument using ultrasonic waves converted into a television image to show the character of diseased internal tissues of the body.—*adj.* somatic (*-mat′ik*).—*adv.* somat′ically.—*ns.* so′matism (*-mə-tizm*), materialism; so′matist (also *adj.*).—*adjs.* somatogenic (*sō-mə-tō-jen′ik*), originating in somatic cells; somatolog′ic, -al.—*ns.* somatol′ogy, the science of the properties of matter: the science of the human body; so′matoplasm, protoplasm of the somatic cells; so′matopleure (*-plōōr*; Gr. *pleurā*, side), the outer body-wall or the layer that gives rise to it; somatoton′ia, a pattern of temperament and body type in which alertness and aggression are combined with mesomorphic build.—*adj.* somatoton′ic (*-ton′*).—somat′otype, a type consisting of a physical build paired with a particular temperament.—*v.t.* to place with regard to somatotype.—*n.* so′mite, a body-segment.—*adjs.* somital (*sō′mi-tl*), somit′ic. [Gr. *sōma*, body.]

sombre, *som′bər*, *adj.* dark and gloomy.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become sombre.—*adv.* som′brely.—*n.* som′breness.—*adj.* som′brous, sombre. [Fr. *sombre* (cf. Sp. *sombra*, shade)—perh. L. *sub*, under, *umbra*, a shade.]

sombrerite, *som-brā′rīt*, *n.* rock-guano. [*Sombrero* in the West Indies.]

sombrero, *som-brā′rō*, *n.* a broad-brimmed hat. [Sp., hat—*sombra*, shade.]

some, *sum*, *indef. pron.* one, one or other (*obs.*): an indefinite part of the whole number or quantity: certain (undetermined) ones: a great deal (*U.S.*): a good deal more (*U.S.*).—*adj.* one or other: in an indefinite number or quantity: a little: not a little: considerable: a certain: certain unspecified: several: a few: in approximate number, length, etc., more or less: remarkable, outstanding, of note (*coll.*, esp. U.S.; also *ironical*).—*adv.* somewhat, in some degree, rather, a little (*local*): very much (*U.S.*): sometimes (*Shak.*).—*n.* (or *pron.*) some′body, some person: a person of importance:—*pl.* some′bodies.—*advs.* some′day, at an unspecified time in the future; some′deal (*arch.*), some′dele (*Spens.*), in some degree, somewhat; some′gate (*Scot.*), somewhere, somehow; some′how, in some way or other.—*ns.* (or *prons.*) some′one (also some one), somebody; some′thing, a thing undefined: a thing of some account: a portion.—*adv.* in some degree.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) that is something.—Also used as substitute for any word (*n.*, *adj.*, *vb.*) or component of any word forgotten or avoided.—*adv.* some′time, at a time not fixed: at one time or other: formerly.—*adj.* former: late.—*adv.* some′times, at times: now and then: sometime (*obs.*).—*adj.* (*Shak.*) sometime.—*advs.* some′way, -ways, -wise, in some way: somehow.—*n.* some′what, an unfixed quantity or degree: something.—*adv.* in some degree.—*advs.* (all *rare* except somewhere) some′when, some time or other; some′whence; some′where, in or to some place; some′while, -s, sometimes; some′whither; some′why.—some one else, some other person; some one else's, some other person's. [O.E. *sum*; Goth. *sums*, O.N. *sumr*.]

-some, *-sum*, *-səm*, *suff.* forming adjectives with the meaning full of, e.g. *gladsome*, *wholesome*. [O.E. *-sum*; Ger. *-sam*; cf. same.]

somersault, *sum′ər-sölt*, *n.* a leap or other movement in which one turns heels over head.—*v.i.* to turn a somersault.—Also som′erset. [O.Fr. *sombre saut* (Fr. *soubresaut*)—L. *suprā*, over, *saltus*, *-ūs*, a leap—*salīre*, to leap.]

somite. See under soma (3).

sommelier, *som′(ə-)lyā*, *n.* a butler: a wine waiter. [Fr.]

Somnus, *som′nəs*, *n.* the god of sleep (L.; Gr. *Hypnos*).—*n.* somnambulance (*som-nam′bū-ləns*; L. *ambulāre*, to walk), sleep-walking.—*adj.* and *n.* somnam′būlant.—*adjs.*, somnam′būlar, -y.—

v.i. **somnam′būlate,** to walk in one's sleep.—*ns.* **somnambūlā′tion; somnam′būlātor, somnam′būle,** a sleep-walker.—*adj.* **somnam′būlic.**—*ns.* **somnam′būlism,** walking in sleep: a hysterical state of automatism in which acts are performed that are not remembered afterwards; **somnam′būlist.**—*adjs.* **somnambūlis′tic; som′nial,** pertaining to dreams; **somnic′ūlous,** drowsy; **somnif′erous** (L. *ferre*, to bring), **somnif′ic** (L. *facĕre*, to make), sleep-bringing.—*ns.* **somnil′oquence, somnil′oquism, somnil′oquy** (L. *loqui*, to talk), talking in sleep.—*v.i.* **somnil′oquise, -ize.**—*ns.* **somnil′oquist; somniv′olent** (L. *velle*, to wish), one who wishes to sleep; **som′nolence, -ency,** sleepiness.—*adj.* **som′nolent.**—*adv.* **som′nolently.**—*adj.* **somnolesc′ent,** half-asleep. [L. *somnus*, sleep, *somnium*, a dream.]

son, *sun*, *n.* a male child or offspring: formerly extended to a son-in-law: a descendant, or one so regarded or treated: a disciple: a native or inhabitant: the produce of anything.—*adj.* **son′less.**—*ns.* **sonn′y,** a little son: a familiar mode of address to a boy; **son′ship,** state or character of a son.—**son′-in-law,** a daughter's husband: formerly, a stepson:—*pl.* **sons′-in-law.**—**son of man,** a man: applied to Jesus Christ or the Messiah; **son of the manse,** a minister's son; **The Son,** the second person in the Trinity. [O.E. *sunu*; Du. *zoon*, Ger. *sohn*.]

sonant, *sō′nənt*, *adj.* voiced.—*n.* a voiced sound.—*ns.* **so′nance** (*Shak.* **son′uance,** prob. a misprint), a sounding; **so′nancy,** sonant character. [L. *sonāns*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *sonāre*, to sound.]

Sonar, *sō′nər*, *n.* the American equivalent of Asdic: (without *cap.*) natural equipment that provides echo location in bats and some marine animals.—**sonar buoy** (same as sonobuoy). [*so*und *n*avigation *a*nd *r*anging.]

sonata, *sō-*, *sə-*, *so-nä′tä*, *n.* orig., an instrumental composition: a composition usually of three or more movements designed chiefly for a solo instrument.—*n.* **sonatina** (*son-ə-tē′nə*), a short sonata.—**sonata form,** the form usual in the first movement of a sonata or symphony. [It., fem. pa.p. of *sonare*—L. *sonāre*, to sound.]

sondage, *sɔ̃-däzh*, *n.* a trial bore or excavation. [Fr.]

sonde, *sond*, *n.* any device for obtaining information about atmospheric and weather conditions at high altitudes. [Fr.]

sondeli, *son′de-li*, *n.* the Indian musk-shrew. [Kanarese *sundili*.]

sone, *sōn*, *n.* a unit of loudness related to the hearing of an individual listener. [L. *sonus*, sound.]

soneri, *son′*, *sōn′ə-rē*, *n.* cloth of gold. [Hind. *sonā*, gold.]

son et lumière, *son ā lūm′yer*, a dramatic spectacle presented after dark, involving lighting effects on natural features of the country or on a chosen building and an appropriate theme illustrated by spoken words and by music. [Fr.]

song, *song*, *n.* that which is sung: a short poem or ballad suitable for singing or set to music: the melody to which it is sung: an instrumental composition of like form and character: singing: the melodious outburst of a bird: any characteristic sound: a poem, or poetry in general: a theme of song: habitual utterance, manner, or attitude towards anything: a fuss: a mere trifle.—*adj.* **song′ful,** abounding in song: melodious: songlike: like singing: ready to break into song.—*adv.* **song′fully.**—*n.* **song′fulness.**—*adjs.* **song′less,** without song or power of song; **song′-like.**—*n.* **song′ster,** a singer:—*fem.* **song′stress.**—**song′bird,** a bird that sings: any one of the Oscines; **song′book,** a service-book (*obs.*): a book of songs; **song′craft,** the art of making songs; **song′-cycle,** a sequence of songs connected in subject; **song form,** the form of composition usual in songs; **song′-hit,** a song that has made a hit, or caught on; **song′man** (*Shak.*), a singer: a choir singer; **song′-school; song′smith,** a composer; **song′-sparrow,** an American songbird (Melospiza); **song′-thrush,** the mavis or throstle.—**make a song (and dance) about,** to make overmuch of: to make an unnecessary fuss about; **Song of Songs, or of Solomon, Canticles,** a book of the O.T. long attributed to Solomon. [O.E. *sang*—*singan*, to sing; Goth. *saggws*, O.N. *söngr*.]

song, (*Spens.*) *pa.t.* of sing.

sonic, *son′ik*, *adj.* pertaining to or using sound-waves: travelling at about the speed of sound.—*n.* (in *pl.*, treated as *sing.*) the study of the technological application of sounds, esp. supersonic waves.—**sonic bang, boom** (*aero.*), shock-waves projected outward and backward from the leading and trailing edges of an aircraft travelling at supersonic speed, and heard as a loud double report; **sonic barrier,** sound barrier; **sonic mine,** an acoustic mine. [L. *sonus*, sound.]

sonne, an old spelling of son, sun.

sonnet, *son′it*, *n.* formerly, a short (esp. lyrical) poem: now, always one of fourteen lines of ten or eleven syllables, rhymed according to one or other of certain definite schemes, forming an octave and a sestet, properly expressing two successive phases of one thought.—*v.i.* to write sonnets.—*v.t.* to celebrate in sonnets.—*adj.* **sonn′etary.**—*n.* **sonneteer′,** a sonnet-writer: a poetaster (*obs.*).—*vs.i.* **sonneteer′, sonn′etise, -ize,** to compose sonnets.—*vs.t.* to celebrate in sonnets.—*n.* and *adj.* **sonneteer′ing.**—*ns.* **sonn′eting; sonn′etist,** a sonneteer; **sonn′etry.**—**sonn′et-se′quence,** a connected series of sonnets.—**Petrarch(i)an sonnet,** one rhymed *abbaabba cdcdcd*; **Miltonic,** *abbaabba cdecde*; **Shakespearian,** *ababcdcd efefgg*. [It. *sonetto*, dim. of *suono*—L. *sonus*, a sound.]

sono-, in composition, sonic—*n.* **sonobuoy** (*son′ō-boi*, *U.S.* also *-bōō-ē*), equipment dropped to float on the sea and pick up underwater noise, e.g. from a submarine, and to transmit bearings of the source to aircraft.

sonofabitch, son of a bitch, opprobrious term of address or of description, or vulgar exclamation.

sonorous, *so-*, *sə-nō′rəs*, *so′nə-rəs*, *adj.* sounding: full-sounding: sounding or ringing when struck.—*n.* **sonority** (*sō-*, *sə-nor′i-ti*), sonorousness.—*adv.* **sono′rously.**—*n.* **sono′rousness,** sonorous quality or character—**sonorous figures,** patterns made in sand by vibrating a metal plate on which it is spread. [L. *sonōrus*—*sonor*, *-ōris*, a sound—*sonāre*, to sound.]

sonse, sonce, *sons*, (*Scot.*) *n.* good luck: abundance.—*adj.* **sons′y, sons′ie** (*Scot.*), luck-bringing: comely: comfortable-looking: good-natured: plump, buxom. [Gael. *sonas*, good fortune.]

sontag, *son′tag*, *zōn′tähh*, *n.* a woman's knitted cape, tied down round the waist. [From the famous German singer Henriette *Sontag* (1806-1854).]

sonties, *son′tiz*, (*Shak.*, in an oath) *n.pl.* prob. for sanctities.

sook. Same as souk.

soole. See sole (4).

soom, *sōōm*, a Scots form of swim.

soon, *sōōn*, *adv.* immediately or in a short time: without delay: early: readily: willingly.—*adj.* early (*rare*): speedy (*Shak.*).—**soon at** (*Shak.*), about. [O.E. *sōna*.]

soop, *sōōp*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to sweep.—*n.* **soop′ing** (*Scot.*).—*adv.* **soop′stake** (*Shak.*), with a sweep of the stakes (another reading **swoop′-stake-like**). [O.N. *sōpa*; cf. sweep, swoop.]

soot, *sŏŏt*, *n.* a black deposit from imperfect combustion of carbonaceous matter: a smut.—*v.t.* to cover, smear, dirty, clog, or treat with soot.—*n.* **soot′erkin,** a fabulous afterbirth induced by Dutch women sitting huddled over their stoves: a Dutchman: a Negro: a chimney-sweep: anything supplementary, fruitless, or abortive.—*adv.* soot'ily.—*n.* soot'iness.—*adjs.* soot'less; soot'y, of, foul with, or like, soot.—soot'flake, a smut of soot. [O.E. *sōt*; Dan. *sod.*]

soot, soote, *so͞ot, adj.* and *n.* (*obs.*) sweet.—*adv.* (*Spens.*) sweetly. [See sweet.]

sooterkin. See soot (1).

sooth, *so͞oth, n.* truth, reality: blandishment (*Shak.*): augury, foretokening (*obs.*; *Spens.* soothe).—*adj.* true: truthful: smooth, soft (*Keats*).—*adv.* in truth: indeed.—*adj.* sooth'ful, truthful: faithful.—*advs.* sooth'ly, sooth'lich (*Spens.*), truly, indeed.—*adj.* sooth'fast, truthful, honest, faithful.—*adv.* sooth'fastly.—*n.* sooth'fastness.—*v.i.* sooth'say, to foretell, to divine.—*n.* prediction: (*Spens.* soothsay') omen.—sooth'sayer (*Spens.* -*sā'*), one who foretells, a diviner or prognosticator: a truth-teller (*obs.*); sooth'saying. [O.E. *sōth*, truth, true; O.N. *sannr.*]

soothe, *so͞odh, v.t.* to prove or declare true (*obs.*): to confirm, support, back up (*obs.*): to blandish, cajole, flatter: to gloss over (*obs.*): to calm, comfort, compose, tranquillise: to appease: to allay, soften.—*v.i.* to have a tranquillising effect.—*n.* sooth'er.—*v.t.* (*Ir.*) to flatter, blandish.—*n.* and *adj.* sooth'ing.—*adv.* sooth'ingly. [O.E. (*ge*)*sōthian*, to confirm as true—*sōth*, true.]

sop, *sop, n.* bread or other food dipped or soaked in liquid: a puddle: a soaking: a propitiatory gift or concession (from the drugged sop the Sibyl gave to Cerberus to gain passage for Aeneas to Hades, *Aen.* vi. 420).—*v.t.* to steep in liquor: to take up by absorption (with *up*): to soak.—*v.i.* to soak in, percolate: to be soaked:—*pr.p.* sopp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sopped.—*adv.* sopp'ily.—*n.* sopp'iness.—*n.*, *adj.*, and *adv.* sopp'ing.—*adj.* sopp'y, drenched: thoroughly wet: sloppily sentimental.—sops'-in-wine', the clove pink (*obs.*): a variety of apple. [O.E. *sopp* (n.), *soppian* (vb.); prob. conn. with *sūpan*, to sup.]

soph, *sof, n.* an abbreviation of sophister and of sophomore.

sopherim, *sō'fə-rim, n.pl.* the scribes, the expounders of the Jewish oral law.—*adj.* sopheric (-*fer'ik*). [Heb. *sōferīm.*]

Sophi. Same as Sophy.

sophia, *sof'i-ə, n.* wisdom: divine wisdom (often personified Sophia, Hagia Sophia, Saint Sophia).—*adjs.* soph'ic, -al.—*adv.* soph'ically.—*ns.* soph'ism, a specious fallacy: soph'ist, one of a class of public teachers of rhetoric, philosophy, etc., in ancient Greece: a captious or intentionally fallacious reasoner; soph'ister, a sophist (*Shak.*): a student in his second or third year (*Cambridge*: *hist.*), in his third or fourth (*Dublin*).—*adj.* sophis'tic, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a sophist or sophistry: fallaciously subtle.—*n.* (also in *pl.*) the art of sophistry.—*adj.* sophist'ical.—*adv.* sophis'tically.—*v.t.* sophis'ticāte, to adulterate: to falsify: to make sophistic(al): to give fashionable air of worldly wisdom to: to make (e.g., machine) highly complex and efficient.—*v.i.* to practise sophistry.—*adjs.* sophis'ticāte, sophis'ticāted, adulterated: falsified: worldly-wise and disillusioned: very refined and subtle: with qualities produced by special knowledge and skill: with the most up-to-date devices.—*ns.* sophis'ticāte, a sophisticated person; sophisticā'tion; sophis'ticātor; soph'istry, specious but fallacious reasoning. [Gr. *sophiā*, wisdom, *sophisma*, skill.]

Sophoclean, *sof-ō-klē'ən, adj.* pertaining to *Sophocles*, Athenian tragic poet (*c.* 496-*c.* 406 B.C.).

sophomore, *sof'ə-mōr, -mör,* (now *U.S.*) *n.* a second-year student.—Also *adj.*—*adjs.* sophomoric (-*mor'*), -al, of a sophomore: bombastic. [Prob. from *sophom* (obs. form of *sophism*) and -*or*, as if from *sophos*, wise, *mōros*, foolish.]

Sophy, *sō'fi,* (*obs.*) *n.* the shah of Persia. [From the *Çafī* or Safawi dynasty (1502-1736) descended from Çafi-ud-dīn.]

sopite, *sō-pīt', v.t.* to dull, lull, put to sleep: to put an end to. [L. *sōpītus*, pa.p. of *sōpīre*, to put to sleep, calm, settle.]

sopor, *sō'pör,* (*path.*) *n.* unnaturally deep sleep.—*adj.* soporiferous (*sop-*, *sōp-ər-if'ər-əs*), inducing sleep.—*adv.* soporif'erously.—*n.* soporif'erousness.—*adj.* soporif'ic, inducing sleep.—*n.* a sleep-bringing agent.—*adjs.* sop'orōse, sop'orous, sleepy. [L. *sopor*, -*ōris*, deep sleep—*ferre*, to bring, *facĕre*, to make.]

sopped, sopping, soppy. See sop.

sopra, *sō'prā,* (*mus.*) *adv.* above. [It.,—L. *suprā*, above.]

soprano, *sō-, sə-prä'nō, n.* the highest variety of voice, treble: a singer with such a voice: a part for such a voice:—*pl.* sopra'nos, sopra'ni (*nē*).—*adj.* of, or possessing, a treble voice or a part for it: in a group of instruments of the same type but of different sizes, that with the range close to the range of a soprano voice.—*adj.* sopranino (*sō-prə-nē'nō*), (of an instrument) higher than the corresponding soprano.—Also *n.*—*n.* sopra'nist, a soprano singer. [It., from *sopra*—L. *suprā* or *super*, above.]

sora, *sō'ra, sō', n.* a N. American short-billed rail.—Also so'ree. [Indian name.]

sorage. See sore (2).

soral. See sorus.

sorb, *sörb, n.* the service-tree, the wild service-tree, or (sometimes) the rowan-tree: its fruit.—sorb'-app'le; sorbic acid, an acid obtained from the rowan-berry, used in food preservation. [L. *sorbus* (the tree), *sorbum* (the fruit).]

Sorb, *sörb, n.* a Wend.—*ns.* and *adjs.* Sor'bian, Sor'bish, Wendish. [Ger. *Sorbe*; cf. Serb.]

sorb, *sörb, v.t.* to absorb or adsorb.—*adj.* sorbefacient (-*i-fā'shənt*), promoting absorption.—Also, *n.*—*n.* and *adj.* sor'bent. [L. *sorbēre*, to suck in, *faciēns*, -*entis*, pr.p. of *facĕre*, to make.]

sorbet, *sör'bət, n.* sherbet: water-ice. [Fr.,—It. *sorbetto*; cf. sherbet.]

Sorbonne, *sör-bon', n.* a theological college of the mediaeval university of Paris, founded in 1253 by Robert of *Sorbon*, long dominant in matters of doctrine, suppressed 1792, revived 1808, seat of the faculties of science and letters (arts).—*adj.* Sorbon'ical, Sorbonn'ical.—*n.* Sor'bonist, Sor'bonnist, a doctor or student of the Sorbonne.

sorcery, *sör'sə-ri, n.* divination by the assistance of evil spirits: enchantment: magic: witchcraft.—*n.* sor'cerer:—*fem.* sor'ceress.—*adj.* sor'cerous. [O.Fr. *sorcerie*—L. *sors*, *sortis*, lot.]

sord, *sōrd, sörd,* (*Milt.*) *n.* a form of sward.

sord, *sōrd, sörd, n.* a flock of mallard. [O.Fr. *sordre*—L. *surgĕre*, to rise.]

sordamente. See sordo.

sordes, *sör'dēz, n. sing.* or *pl.* filth: refuse: a foul accumulation: a crust on the teeth in fevers.—*adj.* sor'did, dirty: squalid: mean: meanly avaricious: mercenary: of low or unworthy ideals: dirt-coloured.—*adv.* sor'didly.—*ns.* sor'didness; sor'dor, dirt: sordidness. [L. *sordēs* (pl.: sing. defective), dirt, *sordidus*, dirty.]

sordid, etc. See sordes.

sordino, etc. See sordo.

sordo, *sör'dō, adj.* muted, damped:—*fem.* sor'da.—*adv.* sordamente (-*dä-men'tā*), gently, softly.—*n.* sordino (-*dē'nō*), a mute or damper to soften or deaden the sound of an instrument:—*pl.* sordini (-*nē*).—Also sordine (-*dēn'*; Fr. *sourdine*).—con sordino, with mute; senza sordino, without mute. [It.,—L. *surdus*, deaf, noiseless.]

sore, *sōr, sör, n.* a painful or tender injured or diseased spot: an ulcer or boil: grief: an affliction.—*adj.* wounded: tender: readily sensitive to pain: irritable: touchy: painful: afflicted: vexed: irritated: causing pain: painful to contemplate: grievous: aching (*Scot.*): bringing sorrow or regret: aggrieved (*coll.*).—*adv.* painfully: grievously: severely: distressingly: in distress: hard: eagerly: very much.—*v.t.* to make sore: to wound.—*adv.* sore′ly.—*n.* sore′ness.—sore′head (*U.S.*), one discontented with his reward for political services.—*adj.* sore′head′ed.—sore point, a subject provoking bitter argument.—a sore thumb, something obtrusive, too painful or too awkward to be ignored. [O.E. *sār*; Ger. *sehr*, very, O.N. *sārr*, sore.]

sore, soar, soare, *sōr*, *sör*, *adj.* (*obs.*) sorrel, reddish-brown: of hawks, etc., in reddish-brown plumage of the first year.—*n.* a hawk of the first year (*obs.*): buck of fourth year (*Shak.*).—*n.* sor′age, the first year of a hawk: a sore-hawk.—sore′-, soar′-ea′gle (*Milt.*), -fal′con, -hawk′. [A.Fr. and O.Fr. *sor* (Fr. *saur, saure*), sorrel, reddish; cf. sorrel (2).]

soredium, *sō-rē′di-əm*, *sö-*, *n.* a small vegetative reproductive body in lichens, consisting of a few algal cells enclosed in fungal hyphae:—*pl.* sorē′dia.—*adjs.* sorē′dial, sorē′diate. [Gr. *sōros*, a heap.]

sorehon, *sōr′hon*, *sör′*, *n.* an ancient Irish exaction of free accommodation by a lord from a freeholder or tenant. [See sorn.]

sorel. See sorrel (2).

Sorex, *sō′reks*, *sö′*, *n.* the common shrew genus, giving name to the family Soricidae (*sō-ris′i-dē*, *sö-*).—*adjs.* soric′ident (L. *dēns*, *dentis*, tooth), having teeth like the shrew; soricine (*sor′i-sin*, *-sin*), of the shrew: shrewlike; sor′icoid (*-koid*), shrewlike. [L. *sōrex*, *-icis*, shrew; cf. Gr. *hȳrax*.]

Sorghum, *sör′gəm*, *n.* a tropical Old World genus of grasses near akin to sugar-cane, including durra and Kaffir corn: (without *cap.*) molasses made from its juice (*U.S.*).—*n.* sor′go, sor′gho, a variety of durra from which sugar is prepared (sweet sorghum, or Chinese sugar-cane). [It. *sorgo*, prob. from an East Ind. word.]

Soricidae, etc. See Sorex.

s'orienter, *so-rē-ā-tā*, (Fr.) to take one's bearings.

sorites, *sō-rī′tēz*, *sö-*, *n.* a string of propositions in which the predicate of one is the subject of the next (or the same in reverse order): a sophistical puzzle on the model of 'How many grains make a heap?' [Gr. *sōreitēs*—*sōros*, a heap.]

sorn, *sörn*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to obtrude oneself as an uninvited guest.—*ns.* sor′ner; sorn′ing. [Obs. Ir. *sorthan*, free quarters.]

soroban, *sör′ə-bän*, *n.* a Japanese abacus. [From Jap.—Chin. words meaning 'calculating board'.]

soroche, *so-rō′chā*, *n.* mountain sickness. [Sp.—Quechua *surúcht*, antimony (present in the Andes and formerly believed to cause the sickness).]

Soroptimist, *sor-opt′i-mist*, *adj.* of an international organisation of women's clubs.—*n.* a member of one of these clubs. [L. *soror*, sister, and optimist.]

sororal, *sor-ō′rəl*, *-ō′*, sororial, *-ri-əl*, *adjs.* sisterly: of, of the nature of, a sister.—*n.* soro′rate (or *sor′ər-āt*), a custom that allows or requires marriage with a wife's sister.—*adv.* soro′rially.—*n.* sororicide (*-or′i-sīd*; L. *caedĕre*, to kill), killing or killer of a sister.—*v.i.* sororise, -ize (*sor′ər-īz*), to associate in a sisterly way.—*n.* sorority (*sor-or′i-ti*), a sisterhood: a women's academic society (*U.S.*). [L. *soror*, sister.]

sorosis, *so-*, *sō-*, *sə-*, *sō-rō′sis*, *n.* a fleshy fruit formed from a crowd of flowers, as the pineapple: a women's club (*U.S.*). [Gr. *sōros*, a heap.]

sorrel, *sor′l*, *n.* any of the acid-tasting species of the dock genus, Rumex (common sorrel, *R. acetosa*; sheep's sorrel, *R. acetosella*; French or Roman sorrel, *R. scutatus*) or the kindred *Oxyria digyna* (mountain sorrel): applied also to other plants as roselle and wood-sorrel.—salts of sorrel, a very poisonous combination of potassium acid oxalate and oxalic acid. [O.Fr. *sorele*, *surele* (Fr. *surelle*)—*sur*, sour—O.H.G. *sûr* (Ger. *sauer*), sour.]

sorrel, *sor′l*, *adj.* reddish-brown or light chestnut.—*n.* a reddish-brown colour: a sorrel horse: (also sorel, sorell, *sōr′el*, *sör′*; *Shak.*) a third-year buck. [O.Fr. *sorel*—*sor* (Fr. *saur, saure*), sorrel; poss. L.G.; cf. sore (2).]

sorrow, *sor′ō*, *n.* pain of mind: grief: affliction: lamentation: one sorrowed for: devil (in imprecations, as an emphatic negative, and applied as a term of abuse; Irish sorra).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to grieve.—*adj.* sorr′owed (*Shak.*), accompanied with sorrow.—*n.* sorr′ower.—*adj.* sorr′owful, full of sorrow: causing, showing, or expressing sorrow: sad: dejected.—*adv.* sorr′owfully.—*n.* sorr′owfulness.—*n.* and *adj.* sorr′owing.—*adj.* sorr′owless, free from sorrow. [O.E. *sorg*, *sorh*; Ger. *sorge*, O.N. *sorg*.]

sorry, *sor′i*, *adj.* regretful: often merely formally apologetic: distressing: poor, miserable, wretchedly bad, contemptible, worthless:—*compar.* sorr′ier; *superl.* sorr′iest.—*interj.* of slight apology.—*adv.* sorr′ily.—*n.* sorr′iness.—*adj.* sorr′yish. [O.E. *sārig*, wounded—*sār*, pain; Du. *zeerig*; influenced in meaning by sorrow, but not connected in origin.]

sort, *sört*, *n.* a lot (in sortilege) (*Shak.*): a company, group, collection, parcel (*obs.*): a class, kind, or species: quality or rank: one, a specimen or instance, of a kind (often ungrammatically in the singular with *these* or *those*, to denote examples of this or that kind): something of the nature but not quite worthy of the name: a letter, stop, or other character in a fount of type: manner.—*v.t.* to allot, assign (*Shak.*): to dispose (*Shak.*): to befit (*rare*): to separate into lots or classes: to group, classify: to pick out: to select: to provide (*Scot.*): to procure (*Scot.*): to set in accord: to adjust, put to rights, attend to (*Scot.*): to geld: to deal effectively with (esp. in a vague threat) (*coll.*).—*v.i.* to come about, turn out (*obs.*): to fit, accord: to agree (*Scot.*): to consort (*dial.*).—*adj.* sort′able, capable of being sorted: assorted: suitable, befitting (*rare*).—*ns.* sort′ance (*Shak.*), suitableness, agreement; sortā′tion, sorting out; sort′er, one who separates and arranges, as letters.—*n.pl.* sort′es (*-ēz*; L. *-ās*), divination by chance opening of the Bible, Homer, Virgil, etc.—*ns.* sort′ilege (*-i-lij*; L. *sortilegus*, a diviner), divination; sortil′eger; sortil′egy.—*n.* and *adj.* sort′ing.—*ns.* sorti′tion, the casting of lots; sort′ment, a sorting out: an assortment.—a good sort, a decent fellow; in a sort, in a manner; in some sort, in a way: as it were; in sort, in a body (*Shak.*): inasmuch (*Spens.*); of a sort, of sorts, inferior; out of sorts, out of order, slightly unwell: with some sorts of type in the fount exhausted (*print.*); sort of (*coll.*, used adverbially and parenthetically), as it were: rather; that's your sort, that's right: well done: go on. [L. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, *sortīrī*, to draw lots; partly through O.Fr.]

sortie, *sör′tē*, *n.* a sally of besieged to attack the besiegers: a raiding excursion.—*v.i.* to sally. [Fr.,—*sortir*, to go out, to issue; origin doubtful.]

sortilege, etc. See sort.

sorus, *sō′rəs*, *sö′*, *n.* a cluster of sporangia or soredia:—*pl.* sō′ri.—*adj.* sō′ral. [Gr. *sōros*, a heap.]

SOS, *es-ō-es′*, *n.* an appeal for help or rescue.—*v.i.* to make such an appeal. [Arbitrary code signal.]

so-so (or so so), *sō'sō*, *adj.* neither very good nor very bad: tolerable: indifferent.—Also *adv.* [so.]

soss, *sos*, *n.* a mess: a dish of sloppy food: a puddle: a heavy fall: a plump.—*v.t.* to dirty: to slobber up: to throw carelessly about.—*v.i.* to plump down: to splash about.—*adv.* plump.—*n.* soss'ing. [Imit.]

sostenuto, *sos-te-no͞o'tō*, *-nū'*, (*mus.*) *adj.* sustained.—*adv.* with full time allowed for each note. [It.]

sot, *sot*, *n.* a fool (*obs.*): one stupefied by drinking: a habitual drunkard.—*v.i.* to play the sot.—*adj.* sott'ed, besotted.—*n.* sott'ing.—*adj.* sott'ish, like a sot: foolish: stupid with drink.—*adv.* sott'ishly.—*n.* sott'ishness. [O.Fr. *sot.*]

Sotadic, *sō-tad'ik*, **Sotadean**, *sō-* or *so-tə-dē'ən*, *adjs.* pertaining to *Sōtadēs*, a lascivious and scurrilous Greek poet (fl. 276 B.C.), or his writings, or in his metre: coarse and scurrilous: palindromic.—*n.* a satire in his manner: a catalectic tetrameter of ionics *a majore* (see Ionic).

soterial, *sō-tē'ri-əl*, *adj.* pertaining to salvation.—*adj.* sōtēriolog'ical.—*n.* sōtēriol'ogy, the doctrine of salvation. [Gr. *sōtēriā*, salvation—*sōtēr*, a saviour.]

Sothic, *sō'thik*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Sirius.—Sothic cycle, or period, a period of 1460 years, after which the beginning of the Egyptian year of 365 days again coincides with the beginning of the Sothic year, which was reckoned from the heliacal rising of Sirius. [Egyptian name of Sirius, given in Gr. as *Sōthis.*]

sotho. See Basuto.

sottisier, *so-tēz-yā*, *n.* a collection of jokes, etc. [Fr.—*sottise*, folly.]

sotto voce, *sot'tō vō'che*, *adv.* in an undertone, aside. [It., below the voice.]

sou, *so͞o*, *n.* a French five-centime piece. [Fr.,—L. *solidus*; cf. sold, soldier, soldo.]

souari, **saouari**, *sow-ä'ri*, *n.* a tree (Caryocar) of Guiana yielding a durable timber and edible butternuts.—s(a)oua'ri-nut. [Fr. *saouari*, from Galibi.]

soubise, *so͞o-bēz'*, *n.* an 18th-cent. cravat: an onion sauce (soubise sauce). [Fr., after the French Marshal Prince de *Soubise* (1715-87).]

soubrette, *so͞o-bret'*, *n.* a pert, coquettish, intriguing maid-servant in comedy: a singer of light songs of similar character: a maid-servant, lady's maid. [Fr.,—Prov. *soubreto* (fem.), coy.]

soubriquet. See sobriquet.

souce, **souct**, old spellings (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) of souse, soused.

souchong, *so͞o-shong'*, *-chong'*, *n.* a fine sort of black tea. [Chin. *siao*, small, *chung*, sort.]

Soudan(ese). See Sudan.

souffle, *so͞o'fl*, *n.* a murmuring in auscultation. [Fr.]

soufflé, *so͞o'flā*, *n.* a light dish, properly one with white of egg whisked into a froth.—*adj.* prepared thus. [Fr., pa.p. of *souffler*—L. *sufflāre*, to blow.]

sough, *sow*, *suf*, or (*Scot.*) *so͝ohh*, *v.i.* to sigh, as the wind.—*v.t.* to whine out: to sigh out: to hum.—*n.* a sighing of the wind: a deep sigh: a vague rumour: a whining tone of voice.—keep a calm sough, to keep quiet. [O.E. *swōgan*, to rustle.]

sough, *suf*, *n.* a drain, sewer, mine-adit.—sough'ing-tile, a drain-tile. [Cf. Flem. dial. *zoeg*, a small ditch.]

sought, *sōt*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of seek.

souk, *so͞ok*, *n.* among Eastern Muslim people, a market-place. [Ar. *sūq.*]

soul, *sōl*, *n.* life (*obs.*): that which thinks, feels, desires, etc.: the ego: a spirit, embodied or disembodied: innermost being or nature: that which one identifies with oneself: moral and emotional nature, power, or sensibility: nobleness of spirit or its sincere expression: a complete embodiment or exemplification: an element: essence: the essential part: an indwelling or animating principle: the moving spirit, inspirer, leader: a person: the lungs of a goose, etc.: a violin sound-post.—*interj.* by my soul.—*adjs.* souled, having a soul, esp., in compounds, of this or that kind; soul'ful, having or expressive of deep or elevated feeling, sincere or affected.—*adv.* soul'fully.—*n.* soul'fulness.—*adj.* soul'less, without a soul: lacking animation or nobleness of mind: mean, without spirit.—*adv.* soul'lessly, in a soulless manner.—*n.* soul'lessness.—soul'-bell, a passing bell.—*adj.* soul'-confirming (*Shak.*), ratifying the devoting of the soul.—soul'-cūr'er (*Shak.*), a parson.—*adjs.* soul'-fear'ing (*Shak.*), terrifying the soul; soul'-killing (*Shak.*).—soul'-search'ing, a critical examination of one's actions, motives, etc.—Also *adj.*—soul'-shot, -scot, -scat, a payment to the church on behalf of a dead person, a funeral payment.—*adj.* soul'-sick, morally diseased.—soul'-sleeper, a psychopannychist.—*adj.* soul'-stirring. [O.E. *sāwol*; Ger. *seele.*]

souldan, an old form of soldan.

souldier, an old spelling of soldier.

soum, **sowm**, *so͝om*, (*Scot.*) *n.* the proportion of sheep or cattle suitable for any pasture: pasture for one cow or its equivalent in sheep, etc.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to determine in terms of soums.—*n.* soum'ing.—souming and rouming, the determination of the number of soums appropriate to a common pasture, and their apportionment (according to ability to fodder through winter) to the various rooms or holdings. [A form of sum.]

sound, *sownd*, *adj.* safe: whole: uninjured, unimpaired: in good condition: healthy: wholesome: deep (as sleep): solid: thorough (as a beating): well-founded: well-grounded: trustworthy: of the right way of thinking: orthodox.—*adv.* soundly, completely fast, as in sleep.—*adv.* sound'ly.—*n.* sound'ness. [O.E. *gesund*; Ger. *gesund.*]

sound, *sownd*, *n.* a strait: a fish's swimming bladder. [O.E. *sund*, swimming.]

sound, *sownd*, *n.* sensation of hearing: transmitted disturbance perceived or perceptible by the ear: esp. a tone produced by regular vibrations (opp. to *noise*): mere noise, without meaning or sense or distinguished from sense: report, rumour: hearing-distance.—*v.i.* to give out a sound: to resound: to be audible: to be sounded: to be famed: to give an impression on hearing: to tend (*obs.*): to call, as by trumpet.—*v.t.* to cause to make a sound: to produce, utter, make, the sound of: to utter audibly: to pronounce: to announce, publish, proclaim, celebrate, signal, direct, by sound: to mean (*obs.*): to examine by percussion and listening.—*ns.* sound'er; sound'ing, emission of sound: a signal by trumpet, bell or the like, as for the rise of the curtain: examination by percussion.—*adj.* making a sound: sonorous: resounding: having a magnificent sound.—*adv.* sound'ingly.—*adj.* sound'less.—*adv.* sound'lessly.—sound'-bar, a bass-bar; sound barrier (*aero.*), difficulty met about the speed of sound when power required to increase speed rises steeply; sound'-board, a thin resonating plate of wood or metal in a musical instrument: in an organ, the apparatus that conveys the air from the wind-chest to the appropriate pipes: a sounding-board; sound'-boarding, boards between joists carrying pugging to make a floor soundproof; sound'-body, a resonance-box; sound'-box, a resonance-box: part of a gramophone supporting the diaphragm; sound broadcasting, broadcasting by radio as opposed to television; sound effects, sounds other than dialogue or music used in films, radio and television; sound'-film, a cinematograph film with sychronised sound-track; sound'-hole, an *f*-shaped hole in the belly of a violin, etc; sound'ing-board, a structure for carrying a speaker's voice towards the audience: a sound-board; sound mixer, the person who controls the tone and volume of sound to be recorded for a motion picture; sound'-post, a short post connecting the belly and back of a violin, etc., under the bridge.—*adj*. sound'proof, impenetrable by sound.—*v.t.* to render soundproof.—sound'proofing; sound'-shadow, a region of silence behind a barrier to sound; sound'-shift, a series of regular changes in stop-consonants differentiating Germanic from other Indo-Germanic languages, or (*second shift*) High German from other Germanic; sound spectrogram, a record produced by a sound spectrograph, an electronic instrument which makes a graphic representation of qualities of a sound, as frequency, intensity, etc.; sound spectrography; sound'-track, on a cinematograph film, the magnetic tape on which sounds are recorded; sound'-wave, a longitudinal disturbance propagated through air or other medium.—sound off (about, on), to speak loudly and freely, esp. in complaint: to boast. [M.E. *soun*—A.Fr.—L. *sonus*; for *d* cf. pound (3).]

sound, *sownd*, *v.t.* to measure the depth of: to probe: to try to discover the inclinations, thoughts, etc., of.—*v.i.* to take soundings: to dive deep, as a whale.—*n*. a probe for examining the bladder, etc.—*ns*. sound'er, one who sounds: apparatus for taking soundings; sound'ing, the action of that which or one who sounds: an ascertained depth: (in *pl.*) waters in which an ordinary sounding-line will reach the bottom. —sound'ing-lead, the weight at the end of a sounding-line; sound'ing-line, a line with a plummet at the end for soundings; sounding rocket, a rocket devised to gather high-altitude meteorological data and to radio it back to earth; sound'ing-rod, a rod for measuring water in a ship's hold. [O.E. *sund*- (in compounds), cf. sound (2); or perh. O.Fr. *sonder*, to sound, which may be from Gmc.]

sound, *sownd*, (*obs.*) *n*. and *v.i.* Same as swound. See swoon.

sounder, *sown'dər*, *n*. a herd of swine: a young boar. [O.Fr. *sundre*; of Gmc. origin; cf. O.E. *sunor*.]

soup, *sōōp*, *n*. the nutritious liquid obtained by boiling meat or vegetables in stock: a photographic developer (*slang*): stolen plate melted down (*slang*): various slang senses, as nitroglycerine, dope for a horse.—*ns*. soup'er, in Ireland, one who dispenses soup as a means of proselytising: one really or supposedly so converted.—*adj*. soup'y.—*adj*. soup'ed-up (*slang*), of e.g. an engine, having had the power increased. —soup'-kitchen, a place for supplying soup to the poor; soup'-mai'gre (or mea'gre), a thin fish or vegetable soup, originally for fast-days; soup'-plate, a large deep plate; soup'spoon; soup'-ticket, a ticket entitling one to soup at a soup-kitchen; soup'-tureen.—in the soup, in difficulties or trouble; soup up (*slang*), to increase the power of; the ticket for soup (*slang*), the ticket (q.v.). [O.Fr. *soupe*; cf. sop.]

soupçon, *sōōp-sɔ̃*, *n*. a hardly perceptible quantity. [Fr., suspicion.]

souple, *sōōp'l*, *adj*. a form of supple (*dial.*): of silk, lightly scoured: clever (*Scot.*).—*v.t.* to make supple or souple.

souple, *sōōp'l*, *n*. a Scots form of swipple: a cudgel (*Scott*).

sour, *sowr*, *adj*. having an acid taste or smell: turned, rancid, or fermented: rank: of beasts, heavy, strong: cold and wet: embittered, crabbed, or peevish: disagreeable: inharmonious (*lit.*, *fig.*): bad, unsuccessful: containing sulphur compounds.—*v.t.* to make sour: to treat with dilute acid.—*v.i.* to become sour.—*n*. an acid drink, as a gin or whisky cocktail that contains lemon or lime-juice.—*n*. sour'ing, turning or becoming sour: vinegar: the crab-apple: treatment with dilute acid in bleaching.—*adj*. sour'ish.—*advs*. sour'ishly; sour'ly.—*n*. sour'ness.—*adj*. sour'-cold (*Shak.*).—sour'-crout (see sauerkraut); sour'-dough, leaven: a piece of dough reserved to leaven a new batch: in Canada and Alaska, an old-timer.—*adj*. sour'-eyed, morose-looking.—sour'-gourd, the cream-of-tartar tree: a tropical grass akin to millet: sorrel; sour'puss (*slang*), a sour-tempered person; sour'-sop, a tropical American fruit: the tree (of the custard-apple genus) that bears it. [O.E. *sūr*; Ger. *sauer*, O.N. *sūrr*.]

source, *sōrs*, *sörs*, *n*. a spring: the head of a stream: origin: rise: (*Spens.* sourse) perh. surging: originating cause: that from which anything rises or originates: a book or document serving as authority for history, or furnishing matter or inspiration for an author.—source'-book, a book of original documents for historic study. [O.Fr. *sorse* (Fr. *source*), from *sourdre*—L. *surgĕre*, to rise.]

sourdeline, *sōōr'də-lēn*, *n*. a small bagpipe. [Fr.]

sourdine, *sōōr-dēn'*, (*mus.*) *n*. a mute or sordino. [Fr.; cf. sordino.]

sourock, *sōō'rək*, (*Scot.*) *n*. sorrel. [sour.]

souse, sous, *sows*, (*obs.*) *n*. Same as sou:—*pl*. souse, sous'es.

souse, *sows*, *n*. pickled meat, esp. pig's feet or ears: an ear (*dial.* or *facet.*): pickling liquid: a plunge in pickling or other liquid: a ducking: a drenching: a wash: a sluicing with water: a getting drunk (*slang*): a drunkard (*U.S.*): a heavy blow or fall: a thump: an impact: a rising from the ground, taking wing (in the falconer's phrase *at souse*, *at the souse*, when the hawk gets a chance of striking): hence the downward swoop of a bird of prey.—*adv*. with a plunge: with a heavy impact: plump: suddenly.—*v.t.* to pickle: to plunge, immerse, duck: to drench, soak: to make drunk: to dash: to fling down: to smite: to swoop down upon.—*v.i.* to fall with a plunge: to be drenched: to wash thoroughly: to get drunk: to strike: to impinge: to fall heavily: to swoop as a hawk.—*adj*. soused, pickled: very wet: drunk (*slang*).—*n*. and *adj*. sous'ing.—souse'-tub; souse'wife.—Also souce, sowce, sows(s)e in old writers. [Partly O.Fr. *sous*, *souce* —O.H.G. *sulza*, from the root of salt; partly imit. (cf. German *saus*); partly source in its old sense of rising.]

souslik. Same as suslik.

sout (*Spens.*). Same as soot.

soutache, *sōō-täsh'*, *n*. a narrow braid. [Fr.]

soutane, *sōō-tän'*, *n*. a cassock. [Fr.,—It. *sottana* —L. *subtus*, beneath.]

soutar. See souter.

souteneur, *sōōt'nœr*, *n*. a prostitute's bully or exploiter. [Fr., supporter, protector; cf. sustain.]

souter, *sōō'tər*, (*Scot.*) *n*. a shoemaker, a cobbler. —Also sow'ter, sou'tar.—*adj*. sou'terly.—souter's clod (*Scott*). a brown wheaten roll. [O.E. *sūtere* (O.N. *sūtari*)—L. *sūtor*—*suĕre*, to sew.]

souterrain, *sōō-te-rɛ̃*, *sōō'tə-rān*, *n*. an underground chamber. [Fr.]

south, *sowth*, *adv*. in the direction contrary to north.—*n*. the point of the horizon, the region, or the part, in that direction: the south wind: (*cap*; with *the*) Southern States of U.S.—*adj*. lying towards the south: forming the part, or that one of two, that is towards the south: blowing from the south: (of a pole of a magnet, usu.)

south-seeking.—*v.i.* (*sowdh*) to move or veer towards the south: to cross the meridian.—*n.* souther (*sowdh'ər*), a south wind or gale.—*v.i.* (*sudh'ər*) to move or veer towards the south.—*adj.* southering (*sudh'*).—*n.* southerliness (*sudh'*).—*adj.* and *adv.* southerly (*sudh'*), towards or (of wind) from the south.—*adj.* southern (*sudh'*), of the south: in the south or in the direction toward it: (of wind) from the south: (*cap.*) of, from or pertaining to the South.—*n.* a southerner.—*n.* southerner (*sudh'*), a native or inhabitant of the south: (*cap.*) an inhabitant of the U.S. South.—*v.t.* southernise, -ize (*sudh'*), to render southern in character.—*n.* southernism (*sudh'*), a form of expression peculiar to the south, esp. the Southern States of America.—*adj.* southernly (*sudh'*), southerly.—*adv.* towards the south.—*adjs.* (*superl.*) southermost (*rare*), southernmost (*sudh'*).—*n.* southing (*sowdh'*), distance, deviation, tendency or motion to the south: meridian passage.—*adj.* (*superl.*) south'most.—*adj.* southron, Southron, Southroun (*sudh'rən*; *Scot.*), southern, esp. English as distinguished from Scots.—*n.* a southerner: an Englishman: the English of England.—*adj.*, *adv.*, and *n.* southward (*sowth'wərd*; *naut.* *sudh'ərd*).—*adj.* and *adv.* south'wardly.—*adv.* south'wards.—*adjs.* south-bound (*sowth'*), bound for the south; south'-country.—*adj.* and *adv.* south-east' (or *sowth'*), midway between south and east.—*n.* the direction midway: the region lying in, the wind blowing from, that direction.—south-east'er, a strong wind from the south-east.—*adj.* and *adv.* south-east'erly, towards or (of wind) from the south-east.—*adj.* south-east'ern, belonging to, or being in, the south-east, or in that direction.—*adj.* and *adv.* south-east'ward, toward the south-east.—*n.* the region to the south-east.—*adj.* and *adv.* south-east'wardly.—*adj.* south-east'wards.—Southern Cross, a conspicuous southern constellation with four bright stars placed crosswise; southernwood (*sudh'*), an aromatic plant of southern Europe, of the wormwood genus (Artemisia); southland (*sowth'*), the south (also *adj.*); south'lander.—*adj.* south'paw, left-handed.—*n.* a left-handed person, esp. in sport.—*adj.* south'-pō'lar.—south pole, the end of the earth's axis in Antarctica: its projection on the celestial sphere: (usually) the south-seeking pole of a magnet (logically the north-seeking); South Sea, the Pacific ocean.—*adj.* south-seeking (*sowth'*), turning towards the earth's magnetic south pole.—*ns.*, *adjs.* and *advs.* south-south-east', south-south-west', in a direction midway between south and south-east or south-west.—*adj.* and *adv.* south-west (*sowth'* or *sow'*, or *-west'*), midway between south and west.—*n.* the direction between south and west: the region lying that way: the wind blowing from that direction.—south-, sou'-west'er, a gale from the south-west: a waterproof hat with flap at the back of the neck.—*adjs.* south'-west'erly, toward or (of wind) from the south-west; south'-west'ern, belonging to, or lying in, the south-west or in that direction.—*adj.*, *adv.*, and *n.* south-west'ward.—*adj.* and *adv.* south-west'wardly.—*adv.* south-west'wards. [O.E. *sūth*; Ger. *süd*, O.N. *suthr*.]

Southcottian, *sowth-kot'i-ən*, *n.* a follower of Joanna *Southcott* (1750-1814), who was expected to give birth to a Shiloh or Prince of Peace.—Also *adj.*

Southdown, *sowth'down*, *adj.* pertaining to the *South Downs* in Hampshire and Sussex, the famous breed of sheep so named, or their mutton.—*n.* a sheep of this breed, or its mutton.

southsay, southsayer. Same as soothsay, etc.

souvenir, *sōō'və-nēr*, *n.* a memento: a keepsake.—*n.* sov'ena(u)nce (*Spens.*), remembrance, memory. [Fr. *souvenir*—L. *subvenire*, to come up, to come to mind—*sub*, under, *venire*, to come.]

sovereign, or (after *Milt.*) **sovran**, *sov'rin*, *-rən*, *n.* a supreme ruler or head: a monarch: an Irish mayor (*obs.*): a gold coin from Henry VII to Charles I worth 22s. 6d. to 10s., from 1817 a pound (*coll.* sov, *sov*).—*adj.* supreme: excelling all others: having supreme power residing in itself or himself: of sovereignty: (of contempt) utmost: highly efficacious.—*adv.* sov'ereignly, supremely: as a sovereign.—*n.* sov'ereignty, (*poet.*) sov'ranty, pre-eminence: supreme and independent power: the territory of a sovereign or of a sovereign state. [O.Fr. *sovrain* and It. *sovrano*—L. *super*, above.]

soviet, *sō'vi-et*, *so'*, *n.* a council, esp. one of those forming since 1917 the machinery of local and national government in Russia (the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)—the local councils elected by workers, peasants, and soldiers, the higher councils consisting of deputies from the lower.—*adj.* (*cap.*) of the U.S.S.R.—*adj.* soviet'ic.—*v.t.* so'vietise, -ize, to transform to the soviet model.—*n.* so'vietism, the principles and practices of a soviet government, specif. communism: a characteristic mannerism indicative of soviet ideology.—*adj.* Sovietolog'ical.—*n.* Sovietol'ogist, one who has made a special study of the theory and practice of government in the U.S.S.R. and of current affairs there.—the Soviet, the U.S.S.R. [Russ. *sovet*, council.]

sow, *sow*, *n.* a female pig: a female badger, etc.: a term of reproach for a fat, lazy, greedy, or sluttish person, esp. a woman: a main channel for molten iron, leading to *pigs*: metal solidified there: a movable shed for protecting besiegers (*hist.*).—sow'-bread, a cyclamen, esp. *C. europaeum*, whose tubers are eaten by swine; sow'-bug, a wood-louse.—*adj.* sow'-drunk (*coll.*), beastly drunk.—sow'-gelder, one who spays sows.—*n.* and *adj.* sow'-skin.—sow'-thistle, a thistle-like genus of plants (Sonchus) with milky juice and yellow flowers. [O.E. *sū*, *sugu*; Ger. *sau*, O.N. *syr*; L. *sūs*, Gr. *hȳs*.]

sow, *sō*, *v.t.* to scatter or put in the ground, as seed: to plant by strewing: to scatter seed over: to spread, strew, disseminate.—*v.i.* to scatter seed for growth:—*pa.t.* sowed (*sōd*); *pa.p.* sown (*sōn*), or sowed.—*ns.* sow'er; sow'ing.—sow'ing-machine', a machine for sowing seed. [O.E. *sāwan*; Ger. *säen*, O.N. *sā*, Goth. *saian*.]

sowar, *sō-wär*, *n.* an Indian trooper, mounted policeman, or attendant.—*n.* sowarr'y, sowarr'ee, a mounted retinue, cavalcade. [Urdu *sawār*, horseman.]

sowce. See souse.

sowens, sowans, *sō'ənz*, (*Scot.*) *n.pl.* a dish made from the farina remaining among the husks of oats, flummery. [Supposed to be from Gael. *sùghan*, the liquid of sowens—*sùgh*, juice.]

sowf(f). See sowth.

sowl, sowle. See sole (4).

sowm. See soum.

sownd, *sownd*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* app., to wield.

sownd, *sownd*, (*Spens.*) *n.* Same as swound, swoon.

sowne, *sown*, (*Spens.*) *n.* Same as sound (3).

sowp, *sowp*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a spoonful, sip, small drink. [O.N. *saup*; cf. sop, sup.]

sowse, sowsse, *sows*, (*Spens.*; *Shak.*) *vb.* and *n.* Same as souse.

sowter. See souter.

sowth, *sowth*, **sowf, sowff**, *sowf*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* and *v.t.* to whistle or hum over softly. [Scots forms of obs. *solf*—Fr. *solfier*, to sol-fa.]

sox, *soks*, *n.pl.* a slang spelling of socks.

soy, *soi*, **soya**, *sō'ya*, *soi'a*, **soja**, *sō'ya*, *sō'ja*, *n.* a thick, piquant sauce made from the soy-bean (also soy, soya, soja sauce): the soy bean, rich in oil and protein: the eastern Asiatic papilionaceous plant (*Glycine soja*, *G. hispida* or *max*) producing it.—soy bean; soya bean, soja bean; soy, soya, soja flour. [Jap. *shō-yu*, coll. *soy*, Du. *soya*, *soja*—Chin. *shi-yu*, salt bean oil.]

soyle, *soil*, (*Spens.*) *n.* app., body, prey. [Unexplained.]

sozzle, *soz'l*, *v.t.* (*U.S.* and *dial.*) to splash: to make sloppy: to intoxicate: to perform sluttishly.—*n.* (*U.S.* and *dial.*) slops: sluttishness: a slattern.—*adjs.* sozz'led (*coll.*), drunk; sozz'ly (*U.S.* and *dial.*), sloppy. [Cf. soss.]

spa, *spä*, formerly *spö*, *n.* a mineral spring: a mineral water resort.—*n.* spa'-well. [*Spa* in Belgium.]

space, *spās*, *n.* that in which material bodies have extension: a portion of extension: room: intervening distance: interval: an open or empty place: regions remote from the earth: an interval between lines or words: a type used for making such an interval: an interval between the lines of the stave: a portion, extent, or interval of time: a short time: opportunity, leisure.—*v.t.* to make, arrange, or increase intervals between.—*v.i.* (*Spens.*) to walk about.—*adjs.* spaced; space'less.—*ns.* spac'er, one who, or that which, spaces: an instrument for reversing a telegraphic current: a space-bar; spacing (*spās'ing*).—*adjs.* spacial (*spā'shl*; see spatial); spacious (*spā'shəs*), extensive: ample: roomy: wide.—*adv.* spa'ciously.—*n.* spa'ciousness.—space age, the present time when exploration of, and ability to travel in, space up to the limit of, and beyond the earth's atmosphere are increasing; space'-band, a wedge for justifying the line in mechanical type-setting; space'-bar, a bar for making spaces in typewriting; space'craft, a vehicle, manned or unmanned, designed for putting into space, orbiting the earth, or reaching other planets; space'-heater, an electrical device which puffs out hot air to warm a room; space'-heat'ing; space'-lattice, an arrangement of points in three-dimensional space at the intersections of equally spaced parallel lines—such as the arrangement of atoms in a crystal disclosed by X-ray spectroscopy; space'man, -woman, a traveller in space; space medicine, branch of medicine concerned with effects of conditions in space on the human body; space'-platform, space'-station, a platform in space planned as an observatory and or a landing-stage in space travel; space probe, a spacecraft designed to obtain, and usu. transmit, information about the environment into which it is sent; space'ship, a spacecraft; space'-suit, a suit devised for use in space-travel; space'-time', normal three-dimensional space plus dimension of time, modified by gravity in relativity theory; space'-travel; space'-traveller; space'-travelling; space vehicle (see vehicle); space'-writ'er, one paid by space filled; spacious times, days of expansion (in knowledge, trade, etc.) and scope (for discovery, adventure, and the like), as in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I.—space out, to set wide apart or wider apart. [Fr. *espace*—L. *spatium*; Gr. *spaein*, to draw.]

spadassin, *spad'ə-sin*, *n.* a swordsman, a bravo. [Fr.,—It. *spadaccino*—*spada*, a sword.]

spade, *spād*, *n.* a broad-bladed digging tool: a whaler's knife: a spade's depth, spit.—*v.t.* to dig or remove with a spade.—*n.* spade'ful, as much as a spade will hold:—*pl.* spade'fuls.—spade'-beard, a spade-shaped beard; spade'-bone, the scapula; spade'-foot, a toad with digging foot; spade'-guin'ea, a guinea with spade-shaped shield, coined 1787-99; spade'-hus'bandry, cultivation by digging instead of ploughing; spade(s)'man, a worker with the spade; spade'work, preparatory drudgery.—call a spade a spade, to speak out plainly without euphemism. [O.E. *spadu*, *spædu*; akin to Gr. *spathē* (see next word).]

spade, *spād*, *n.* a playing-card with black leaf-shaped (on Spanish cards sword-shaped) pips: (not polite) a Negro or other coloured person. [Sp. *espada*, sword—L. *spatha*—Gr. *spathē*, a broad blade.]

spade. See spado.

spadille, *spə-dil'*, *n.* the ace of spades in the games of ombre and quadrille.—Also spadill'o, spadill'io. [Fr.,—Sp. *espadilla*, dim. of *espada*; see spade (2).]

spadix, *spā'diks*, (*bot.*) *n.* a fleshy spike of flowers:—*pl.* spādices (-*dī'sēz*).—*adjs.* spadiceous (*spā-dish'əs*), having, like, of the nature of, a spadix: coloured like a date: shaped like a palm-branch; spadicifloral (*spā-di-si-flō'rəl*, -*flö'*), having flowers in a spathe, as arum, palms, and some other monocotyledons. [Gr. *spādix*, -*ikos*, a torn-off (palm) branch, in L. date-coloured, bay.]

spado, *spā'dō*, *spä'*, *n.* a castrated or impotent person or animal:—*pl.* spadones (*spä-dō'nēz*, -*nās*), spā'do(e)s.—Also (*rare*) spade. [L. *spădō*, -*ōnis*—Gr. *spădōn*, -*ōnos*—*spaein*, to pull, tear.]

spadroon, *spə-drōōn'*, (*hist.*) *n.* a cut-and-thrust sword: swordplay with it. [Fr. (Genevan dialect) *espadron*.]

spae, *spā*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to foretell, divine.—*n.* spā'er.—spae'man; spae'wife. [O.N. *spā*.]

spaghetti, *spä-*, *spə-get'ti*, *n.* an edible, cord-like paste intermediate between macaroni and vermicelli.—spaghetti (alla) bolognese, spaghetti served with a meat and tomato sauce. [It., pl. of *spaghetto*, dim. of *spago*, a cord.]

spagyric, -al, *spə-jir'ik*, -*əl*, *adjs.* alchemical.—*ns.* spagyr'ic, spagyrist (*spaj'ər-ist*), an alchemist.—Also spagir'ic, spager'ic, etc. [Prob. coined by Paracelsus.]

spahi, *spä'hē*, *n.* formerly a Turkish, now a French Algerian cavalryman.—Also spa'hee. [Turk. (from Pers.) *sipāhi*; cf. sepoy.]

spain. Same as spane.

spairge. See sparge.

spake, *spāk*. See speak.

spald, **spall**, **spalle.** See spauld.

spale, *spāl*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a splinter: a chip. [Cf. next.]

spall, *spöl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to split, splinter, to chip.—*n.* a chip or splinter, esp. of stone.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* spalt, to splinter.—*adj.* brittle.—*n.* spallā'tion, a nuclear reaction in which bombardment by high-energy particles produces a large number of disintegration particles not entirely identifiable. [Cf. M.E. *spalden*, to split; Ger. *spalten*.]

spalpeen, *spal-pēn'*, *n.* a rascal, a mischievous fellow: a boy. [Ir. *spailpín*, a (migratory) labourer.]

span, *span*, *n.* the space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when the fingers are extended: nine inches: distance from wing-tip to wing-tip in an aeroplane: distance between abutments, piers, supports, etc., or the portion of a structure (e.g. a bridge) between: total spread or stretch: a stretch of time, esp. of life.—*v.t.* to measure by spans: to measure: to arch over, bridge: to stretch over: to bridge: to encompass:—*pr.p.* spann'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spanned.—*adj.* span'less, that cannot be spanned or measured.—span'-counter, span'-farthing, a game in which one tries to throw a counter or coin within a span of his opponent's.—*adj.* span'-long, of the length of a span.—span'-roof, a roof with equal slopes. [O.E. *spann*; cf. Ger. *spanne*.]

span, *span*, *n.* a pair of horses: a team of oxen.—*v.t.* to yoke: to wind up (*obs.*). [Du. and L.G. *span*.]

span, *span*, *adj.* fresh, short for span'-new', quite new, new as a fresh-cut chip.—**spick and span** (see spick). [O.N. *spān-nȳr—spān*, chip (cf. spoon), *nȳr*, new.]

span, *span*. See spin.

spanaemia, *span-ē'mi-ə*, *n.* deficiency of red corpuscles in the blood.—*adj.* **spanae'mic**. [Gr. *spanos*, lacking, *haima*, blood.]

spancel, *span'sl*, *n.* a hobble, esp. for a cow.—*v.t.* to hobble.—*adj.* **span'celled**. [Du. or L.G. *spansel*.]

spandrel, spandril, *span'drəl*, *n.* the space between the curve of an arch and the enclosing mouldings, string-course, or the like. [Poss. conn. with expand.]

spane, spain, spean, *spān*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to wean. [M.Du. or M.L.G. *spanen*, or O.Fr. *espanir*; cf. Ger. *spänen*.]

spang, *spang*, *n.* a glittering ornament (*obs.*): a clasp (*arch.*).—*v.t.* (*obs.*) to sprinkle with spangs.—*n.* **spangle** (*spang'gl*), a small, thin, glittering plate of metal: a sparkling speck, flake, or spot.—*v.t.* to adorn with spangles.—*v.i.* to glitter.—*adj.* **spang'led**.—*ns.* **spang'ler**; **spang'let** (*Shelley*).—*n.* and *adj.* **spang'ling**.—*adj.* **spang'ly**. [O.E. *spang*, clasp; cf. Du. *spang*, Ger. *spange*, *spängel*.]

spang, *spang*, (chiefly *Scot.*) *n.* a bound: a sudden movement or blow.—*v.i.* to bound.—*v.t.* to dash.—**spang'-cockle**, the flicking of a marble, etc., from the forefinger with the thumb-nail. [Origin obscure.]

spangle, etc. See spang (1).

Spaniard, *span'yərd*, *n.* a native or citizen of *Spain*: a Spanish ship (*arch.*). [M.E. *Spaignarde*—O.Fr. *Espaignart*.]

spaniel, *span'yəl*, *n.* a kind of dog, usu. liver-and-white, or black-and-white, with large pendent ears: one who fawns.—*adj.* like a spaniel: fawning, mean.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to follow or fawn on like a spaniel.—*v.i.* (or *v.t.* with *it*) to play the spaniel.—*adj.* and *adv.* **span'iel-like**.—**Blenheim spaniel**, red-and-white (see Blenheim); **clumber spaniel**, lemon-and-white (see clumber); **field- or land-spaniel**, hunting breeds (e.g. *cockers*, *springers*); (**Irish**) **water spaniel**, a (liver-coloured) spaniel for retrieving water-fowl; **King Charles spaniel**, black-and-tan, brought into notice by *Charles* II; **Sussex spaniel**, golden-liver or brown; **toy spaniel**, a lapdog (e.g. *Blenheim*, *King Charles*). [O.Fr. *espaigneul* (Fr. *épagneul*)—Sp. *Español*, Spanish.]

spaniolate, *span'yō-lāt*, **spaniolise, -ize**, *-līz*, *vs.t.* to hispanicise. [O.Fr. *Espaignol*, a Spaniard.]

Spanish, *span'ish*, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Spain*.—*n.* the language of Spain.—**Spanish bayonet**, a yucca with straight sword-shaped leaves; **Spanish broom**, a broom-like Mediterranean shrub (*Spartium junceum*) with showy yellow fragrant flowers; **Spanish chalk**, soapstone, French chalk; **Spanish chestnut**, the true chestnut; **Spanish cress**, a species of pepperwort; **Spanish dagger**, *Yucca gloriosa*; **Spanish fly**, a cantharid: a preparation of cantharides formerly used medicinally; **Spanish fowl**, a breed of domestic hen—also *white-faced black Spanish*; **Spanish grass**, esparto; **Spanish influenza**, a severe form of influenza, which, first noted in Spain, spread all over the world in 1918; **Spanish juice**, extract of liquorice-root; **Spanish Main** (i.e. mainland), the mainland coast of the Caribbean Sea: often popularly the Caribbean Sea itself; **Spanish needles**, an American weed of the bur-marigold genus with hooked fruits; **Spanish onion**, a large mild kind of onion; **Spanish sheep**, a merino; **Spanish soap**, Castile soap; **Spanish walk**, the piaffer.—**ride the Spanish mare** (*hist.*), to bestride the boom as a punishment; **walk Spanish**, to compel or be compelled to walk on tiptoe, lifted by the collar and the seat of the trousers—hence to proceed or act under force. [*Spain*, with vowel-shortening.]

spank, *spangk*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to move or drive with speed or spirit.—*n.* **spank'er**, one who walks with long vigorous strides: a fast-going horse: any person or thing particularly striking or dashing: a gold coin (*obs. slang*): a fore-and-aft sail on the aftermost mast.—*adj.* **spank'ing**, spirited, going freely: striking, beyond expectation: very large.—*adv.* **spank'ingly**. [Poss. back formation from spanking.]

spank, *spangk*, *v.t.* to strike with the flat of the hand, to smack.—*n.* a loud slap, esp. on the buttocks.—*n.* **spank'ing**. [Prob. imit.]

spanner, *span'ər*, *n.* an instrument for winding up a spring (*obs.*): a wrench for nuts, screws, etc.—**throw a spanner in the works**, to cause confusion or difficulty, upset plans. [Ger. *spanner*—*spannen*, to stretch; cf. span (2).]

spar, *spär*, *n.* a rafter: a pole: a bar or rail (chiefly *Scot.*; *Spens.* sparre): an undressed tree stem of medium girth: a general term for masts, yards, booms, gaffs, etc.—*v.t.* to fasten with a spar (*Spens.* sperre): to fasten: to shut: to fit with spars:—**spar deck**, a light upper deck. [O.E. *gesparrian*, to bar; Du. *spar* (n.), *sperren* (vb.); O.N. *sparri*; Ger. *sperren* (vb.).]

spar, *spär*, *n.* any bright non-metallic mineral, with a good cleavage (esp. in compounds, as *calc-spar*, *fluorspar*, *feldspar*; also *Iceland spar*): a crystal or fragment thereof: an ornament made of it.—*adj.* **sparry** (*spär'i*), of or like spar. [M.L.G. *spar*, related to O.E. *spærstān*, gypsum.]

spar, *spär*, *v.i.* to fight with spurs: to box, or make the actions of boxing: to dispute:—*pr.p.* **sparr'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **sparred**.—*n.* a boxing-match or demonstration: a cock-fight: a dispute.—*ns.* **sparr'er**; **sparr'ing**.—**sparring partner**, one with whom a boxer practises: a friend with whom one enjoys lively arguments. [Perh. O.Fr. *esparer* (Fr. *éparer*), to kick out; prob. Gmc.]

sparable, *spar'ə-bl*, *n.* a small headless nail used by shoemakers. [sparrow-bill.]

spard, *spārd*, Spens. for spared.

spare, *spār*, *v.t.* to use frugally: to do without: to part with voluntarily: to afford: to allow oneself, concede to oneself (*Milt.*): to abstain from using: to refrain from: to forbear to hurt, injure, punish, kill, end: to treat mercifully: to relieve or save from: to avoid: to avoid incurring: to save, hoard (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to be frugal: to forbear: to be merciful.—*adj.* sparing: frugal: scanty: lean: not in actual use: not required: kept or available for others or for such purposes as may occur.—*adv.* **sparely**.—*n.* **spareness** (*Milt.*): sparing: a spare room: a spare man: a spare part: a duplicate kept or carried for emergencies: in skittles, overturning all the pins with the first two balls—i.e. with a ball to spare (a *double spare*, with first ball only): the score for so doing.—*adj.* **spare'less**, unmerciful.—*adv.* **spare'ly**.—*ns.* **spare'ness**; **spar'er**.—*adj.* **spar'ing**.—*adv.* **spar'ingly**.—*n.* **spar'ingness**.—**spare part**, a part for a machine ready to replace an identical part if it becomes faulty; **spare rib**, a piece of pork consisting of ribs with a little meat adhering to them; **spare room**, a bedroom for visitors: a parlour (*U.S.*); **spare time**, leisure time.—**to spare**, over and above what is required. [O.E. *sparian*, to spare, *spær*, sparing; Ger. *sparen*.]

spare, *spār*, (now *Scot.*) *n.* the slit at the top of a skirt. [Origin obscure.]

Sparganium, *spär-gā'ni-əm*, *n.* the bur-reed genus, constituting a family **Sparganiā'ceae**, akin to the reed-maces. [Gr. *sparganion*.]

sparge, *spärj*, *v.t.* to sprinkle—(*Scot.*) **spairge**, *spārj*.—*n.* **spar'ger**, a sprinkler. [L. *spargĕre*, to sprinkle.]

spar-hawk, *spär'-hök*, *n.* same as sparrow-hawk.

Sparidae, *spar'i-dē*, *n.pl.* the sea-bream family.—*adj.* **spar'oid**. [Gr. *sparos*, the fish sargus.]

spark, *spärk*, *n.* a glowing or glittering particle: anything of like appearance or character, as easily extinguished, ready to cause explosion, burning hot: a flash: an electric discharge across a gap: anything active or vivid: a gay sprightly person: a lover, a beau: (in *pl.*) a ship's wireless operator (*naut. slang*).—*v.i.* to emit sparks: to sparkle: to play the gallant or lover.—*v.t.* to send forth as sparks: to send sparks through.—*adj.* **spark'ish**, gay, jaunty, showy.—*adv.* **spark'ishly**.—*adj.* **spark'less**.—*adv.* **spark'lessly**.—*n.* **spark'let**, a small spark.—**spark'-coil**, an induction coil: a connection of high-resistance used to prevent sparking in electrical apparatus; **spark'-gap**, the space between electrodes across which electric sparks pass: apparatus with such a space; **spark'ing-plug** (*U.S.* **spark'-plug**), in an internal-combustion engine, a plug carrying wires between which an electric spark passes to fire the explosive mixture of gases.—**spark (off)**, to cause to begin, kindle, animate. [O.E. *spærca*, *spearca*; Du. *spark*.]

sparke, *spärk*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a weapon of some kind, perh. an error for sparthe.

sparkle, *spärk'l*, *n.* a little spark: glitter: scintillation: emission of sparks: appearance of effervescence (as of carbon dioxide in wine): vivacity: spirited animation: coruscation of wit.—*v.i.* to emit sparks: to glitter: to effervesce with glittering bubbles: to be bright, animated, vivacious, or witty.—*v.t.* to cause to sparkle: to throw out as, in, or like sparks.—*n.* **spark'ler**, that which sparkles: a diamond or other gem (*slang*): a small firework which can be held in the hand.—*n.* and *adj.* **spark'ling**.—*adv.* **spark'lingly**. [Dim. and freq. of spark.]

sparling, *spär'ling*, **spirling**, *spûr'*, *spir'ling*, (now *Scot.*) *n.* the smelt. [Partly O.Fr. *esperlinge* (of Gmc. origin), partly M.L.G. *spirling* or M.Du. *spierling*.]

sparrow, *spar'ō*, *n.* a plain brown bird of the finch family (*Passer domesticus*, house-sparrow, *P. montanus*, tree-sparrow, or other of the genus): extended to many other, usually brown, birds, as the hedge-sparrow.—**sparr'ow-bill** (see sparable).—*adj.* **sparr'ow-blasted**, (in contempt) dumbfounded.—**sparr'ow-hawk**, a genus (Accipiter) of long-legged, short-winged falcons, like the goshawks, but smaller. [O.E. *spearwa*; Goth. *sporwa*, O.N. *spörr*, Ger. *sperling*.]

sparrow-grass, *spar'ō-gräs*, *n.* a corruption of asparagus.

sparse, *spärs*, *adj.* thinly scattered: scanty.—Also *adv.*—*advs.* **spars'edly** (now *rare*); **sparse'ly**.—*ns.* **sparse'ness**; **spars'ity**. [L. *sparsus*, pa.p. of *spurgĕre*, to scatter; Gr. *speirein*, to sow.]

spart, *spärt*, *n.* esparto: Spanish broom (*obs.*).—*n.* **sparterie** (*-ə-rē*; Fr.), articles of esparto. [L. *spartum*, Spanish broom, esparto, and Sp. *esparto*.]

Sparta, *spär'tə*, *n.* a city of Greece, capital of ancient Laconia.—*n.* **Spar'tan**, a citizen or native of Sparta or Laconia: one displaying Spartan qualities.—*adj.* of Sparta: Laconian: characteristic of Sparta—simple, hardy, rigorous, frugal, laconic, militaristic, despising culture: of a breed of bloodhounds.—*adv.* **Spar'tanly**. [Gr. *Spartē* (Doric *Spartā*).]

Spartacist, *spär'tə-sist*, *n.* a follower of *Spartacus*, leader of the revolted slaves in the Third Slave War against Rome (73-71 B.C.): a German communist of extreme type in the revolution of 1918.

sparth(e), *spärth*, (*arch.*) *n.* a long-battle axe. [O.N. *spartha*.]

spasm, *spazm*, *n.* a violent involuntary muscular contraction: a sudden convulsive action, movement, or emotion: a section of a performance, e.g. a verse (*slang*).—*adjs.* **spasmat'ic**, **-al** (*rare*); **spasm'ic**; **spasmod'ic**, **-al**, relating to, or consisting in, spasms: convulsive: intermittent.—*adv.* **spasmod'ically**.—*n.* **spas'modist**, one whose work is spasmodic.—*adj.* **spas'tic**, of the nature of spasm: characterised or affected by spasms: spasmodic.—*n.* one affected with spastic paralysis.—*adv.* **spas'tically**.—*n.* **spasticity** (*-tis'i-ti*), tendency to spasm.—**Spasmodic School**, a group of English poets, P. J. Bailey, Sydney Dobell, Alexander Smith, etc., marked by over-strained and unnatural sentiment and expression; **spastic paralysis**, permanent muscle constriction or involuntary jerky muscle movement caused by injury to the muscle-controlling part of the brain. [Gr. *spasma*, *-atos*, and *spasmos*, *-ou*, convulsion; adjs. *spasmōdēs*, *spastikos*—*spaein*, to draw, convulse.]

spat, *spat*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of spit (2).

spat, *spat*, *n.* the spawn of shellfish.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to spawn. [Perh. from root of spit (2).]

spat, *spat*, *n.* a slap: a large drop, as of rain: a splash, spattering: a petty quarrel.—*v.t.* to slap, to strike lightly.—*v.i.* to engage in a petty quarrel. [Prob. imit.; cf. Du. *spat*, spot, stain, spatter.]

spat, *spat*, *n.* a gaiter: a fairing covering an aircraft wheel. [spatterdash.]

Spatangus, *spa-*, *spə-tang'gəs*, *n.* the typical genus of heart-urchins.—*adj.* and *n.* **spatang'oid**.—*n.pl.* **Spatangoid'ea**, the heart-urchins, an order of sea-urchins, more or less heart-shaped, without Aristotle's lantern, with eccentric anus. [Gr. *spatangēs*, a kind of sea-urchin.]

spatchcock, *spach'kok*, *n.* a fowl killed and cooked at once.—*v.t.* to treat in this way: to interpolate. [Prob. dispatch and cock.]

spate, **speat**, *spāt*, (orig. *Scot.*) *n.* a flood. [Origin doubtful.]

spathe, *spādh*, (*bot.*) *n.* a sheathing bract, usu. a conspicuous one enclosing a spadix.—*adjs.* **spathaceous** (*spə-thā'shəs*), **spathed** (*spādhd*), having a spathe. [Gr. *spathē*, a broad blade.]

spathic, *spath'ik*, *adj.* of the nature of, or like, spar: lamellar.—*adj.* **spath'ose** (or *-ōs'*), spathic.—**spathic iron**, chalybite. [Ger. *spat(h)*, spar.]

spathulate, *spath'ū-lāt*. Same as spatulate.

spatial, *spā'shl*, *adj.* relating to space.—*n.* **spatiality** (*spā-shi-al'i-ti*).—*adv.* **spa'tially**.—*adj.* **spatiotemp'oral**, of space-time or space and time together. [L. *spatium*, space.]

spattee, *spat-ē'*, *n.* a protective outer stocking or long gaiter. [spat and puttee.]

spatter, *spat'ər*, *v.t.* to throw out or scatter upon: to scatter about: to sprinkle, esp. with mud or liquid.—*v.i.* to fly or fall in drops: to let drops fall or fly about.—*n.* a spattering: what is spattered.—**spatt'erdash**, a long gaiter or legging; **spatt'er-dock** (*U.S.*), the yellow water-lily; **spatt'er-work**, reproduction of designs by covering the surface with the pattern and spattering colour on the parts exposed. [Cf. Du. and L.G. *spatten*.]

spatula, *spat'ū-lə*, *n.* a broad blunt blade or flattened spoon: (*cap.*) a genus of ducks, the shovellers.—*adjs.* **spat'ular**; **spat'ulate**, shaped like a spatula: broad and rounded at the tip and tapering at the base.—*n.* **spat'ule**, a spatula. [L. *spatula*, *spathula*, dim. of *spatha*—Gr. *spathē*, a broad blade.]

spauld, *spöld*, (now *Scot.*) *n.* the shoulder: a limb.—Also **spald**, **spall**, **spaul**, and (*Spens.*) **spalle**.—**spauld'-bone**, shoulder-blade; **spauld'-ill**, quarter-evil. [O.Fr. *espalde* (Fr. *épaule*)—L. *spatula* (see foregoing).]

spavin, *spav'in*, *n.* see bone-spavin.—*Scot.* **spavie** (*spā'vē*).—*adj.* **spav'ined**, affected with spavin.—**bog'-spavin** (see bog). [O.Fr. *espa(r)vain* (Fr. *éparvin*); connection with sparrow obscure.]

spaw, *spö*, **spaw-well**, etc., obs. forms of spa, etc.

spawl, *spöl*, *n.* spittle, slaver.—*v.i.* to emit spawl.

spawn, *spön*, *n.* a mass of eggs laid in water: fry: brood: contemptuously, offspring: mushroom mycelium.—*v.t.* to produce as spawn: contemptuously, to generate, esp. in mass.—*v.i.* to produce or deposit spawn: to teem: to come forth as or like spawn.—*n.* spawn'er, one who spawns: a female fish, esp. at spawning-time.—*n.* and *adj.* spawn'ing.—spawn'-brick, -cake, a consolidated cake of horse-dung with mushroom spawn; spawn'ing-bed, -ground, a bed or place in the bottom of a stream on which fish deposit their spawn. [O.Fr. *espandre*, to shed—L. *expandĕre*, to spread out.]

spay, *spā*, *v.t.* to remove or destroy the ovaries of. [A.Fr. *espeier*—*espee* (Fr. *épée*), sword.]

spayad, *spā'ad*, spayd, spade, *spād*, spay, *spā*, (*obs.*) *n.* a hart in his third year. [Origin obscure.]

speak, *spēk*, *v.i.* to utter words: to talk: to discourse: to make a speech: to sound: to give tongue: to give expression, information, or intimation by any means.—*v.t.* to pronounce: to utter: to express: to declare: to mention: to describe (*arch.*): to hail or communicate with: to use as a language, talk in: to bring or render by speaking:—*pa.t.* spōke, or (*arch.*) spāke; *pa.p.* spō'ken, or (*arch.*) spōke.—*adj.* speak'able, able or fit to be spoken or expressed in speech: able to speak (*Milt.*).—*ns.* speak'er, one who speaks: the president (orig. the mouthpiece) of a legislative body, as the House of Commons: a loudspeaker; speak'ership, the office of speaker; speak'ing, the act of expressing ideas in words: discourse.—*adj.* uttering or transmitting speech: seeming to speak, lifelike.—*adv.* speak'ingly.—speak'-eas'y (*U.S.*), an illicit dram-shop, shebeen; speaking terms (see terms); speak'ing-trum'pet, an instrument for making the voice heard at a distance; speak'ing-tube, a tube for speaking through to another room; speak'ing-voice, the kind of voice used in speaking.—so to speak, as one might put it, as it were; speak a ship, to hail and speak to some one on board her; speak fair (*arch.*), to address one in conciliatory terms; speak for, to speak on behalf of or in favour of: to be a proof of: to witness to: to bespeak, engage; speak out, to speak boldly, freely, unreservedly, or so as to be easily heard; speak the same language (see language); speak to, to reprove: to attest, testify to: to discuss; speak up, to speak so as to be easily heard; to speak of, worth mentioning; to speak to, so as to have conversation with. [Late O.E. *specan* (for *sprecan*); Ger. *sprechen*.]

speal-bone, *spēl'-bōn*, *n.* See spule.

spean. See spane.

spear, *spēr*, *n.* a long weapon made of a pole with a pointed head: a barbed fork for catching fish: anything sharp or piercing: a spearman: a spire: a spiky shoot or blade: a reed.—*v.t.* to pierce with a spear.—*adjs.* speared, armed with the spear; spear'y.—spear'fish, a kind of sword-fish (Tetrapturus); spear'-grass, a name for many spearlike grasses; spear'head, the head of a spear: the front of an attack.—Also *v.t.*—spear'man, a man armed with a spear; spear'-mint, the common garden-mint; spear'-point; spear'-running ,a tourney; spear'-shaft; spear'-side, the male side or line of descent (opp. to *spindle-side*, or *distaff-side*); spear'-this'tle, a common thistle (*Cnicus lanceolatus* or *Cirsium lanceolatum*); spear'-thrower, a throwing-stick; spear'-wood, an Acacia or a Eucalyptus (both Australian) whose wood is good for spear-shafts; spear'wort, a Ranunculus with lance-shaped leaves (*R. lingua*, greater, *R. flammula*, lesser spearwort). [O.E. *spere*; Ger. *speer*; with some senses from spire.]

speat. See spate.

spec, *spek*, *n.* a colloquial abbrev. of speculation.—on spec, as a gamble, on the chance of achieving something.

special, *spesh'l*, *adj.* particular: peculiar: distinctive: exceptional: additional to ordinary: detailed: intimate: designed for a particular purpose: confined or mainly applied to a particular subject.—*n.* any special or particular person or thing: any person or thing set apart for a particular duty—a constable, a railway-train, etc.: a newspaper extra, a dispatch from a special correspondent.—*n.* specialisā'tion, -izā'tion.—*v.t.* spec'ialise, -ize, to make special or specific: to differentiate: to adapt to conditions: to specify: to narrow and intensify: to become or be a specialist in (with *in*).—*v.i.* to become or be a specialist: to become differentiated: to be adapted to special conditions.—*ns.* specialis'er, -iz'er; spec'ialism, devotion to some particular study or pursuit; spec'ialist, one who devotes himself to a special subject.—*adj.* specialist'ic.—*n.* speciality (*spesh-i-al'i-ti*), the particular characteristic of a person or thing: a special occupation or object of attention.—*adv.* specially (*spesh'ə-li*).—*n.* spec'ialty, something special or distinctive: any special product, article of sale or of manufacture: any special pursuit, department of study, etc.: a special contract for the payment of money: a deed under seal (*law*).—special area, an earlier name for development area; special constable (see constable); special correspondent, a person employed to send reports to a particular newspaper, agency, etc.; special licence, pleading, verdict (see licence, etc.).—in special (*arch.*), in particular: especially. [L. *speciālis*—*speciēs*, species.]

spécialité de la maison, *spās-yal-ē-tā də la mez-ɔ̄*, the dish regarded by a restaurant as its best and most distinctive. [Fr., speciality of the house.]

speciate, -ation. See species.

species, *spē'shēz*, *-shiz*, *-shi-ēz*, *n.* outward appearance, visible form (*obs.* except *theol.*): a eucharistic element: a visual image (*obs.*): a group of individuals having common characteristics, specialised from others of the same *genus* (*log.*): a group (sometimes rather arbitrarily defined) of closely allied mutually fertile individuals showing constant differences from allied groups, placed under a genus (*biol.*): a kind, sort:—*pl.* spe'cies.—*n.* speciā'tion, formation of new biological species incl. formation of polyploids.—*v.t.* spe'ciate.—*n.* specie (*spē'shē*, *-shi-ē*; orig. the L. abl. as in the phrase *in speciē*, in kind), formerly, payment or requital in the same kind: commodities, kind (*obs.*): now, coined money.—spe'cies-monger, a hair-splitter in classification. [L. *speciēs*, pl. *-ēs*, appearance, kind, species—*specĕre*, to look at.]

specify, *spes'i-fī*, *v.t.* to mention particularly: to make specific: to set down as requisite:—*pr.p.* spec'ifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spec'ified.—*adjs.* spec'ifiable (or *fī'*); specific (*spi-sif'ik*), constituting or determining a species: pertaining to a species: peculiar to a species: of special application or origin: specifying: precise: of a parasite, restricted to one particular host: of a stain, colouring certain structures or tissues only: of a physical constant, being the ratio per unit volume, area, (or especially) mass, etc.—*n.* a remedy or medicine for a particular disease or part of the body: anything that is specific.—*adj.* specif'ical.—*adv.* specif'ically.—*v.t.* specif'icate, to specify.—*ns.* specificā'tion (*spes-*), making, becoming, or being specific: the act of specifying: any point or particular specified: the description of his invention presented by an applicant for a patent; specificity (*spes-i-fis'i-ti*).—*adj.* spec'ified.—specific gravity, the weight of any given substance as compared with the weight of an equal bulk or volume of water or other standard substance at the same, or at standard, temperature and pressure; **specific heat**, the number of heat-units necessary to raise the unit of mass of a given substance one degree in temperature; **specific impulse**, a measure of the efficiency of a rocket engine, the ratio of the thrust obtained to the fuel consumed, usu. per second; **specific name**, in biological nomenclature, the name of the species, i.e. the second name, the first being the generic name. [O.Fr. *specifier*—L.L. *specificāre*—L. *speciēs*, kind, *facĕre*, to make.]

specimen, *spes'i-min*, *n*. an object or portion serving as a sample, esp. for purposes of study or collection: a remarkable type: derogatorily, a person (*coll.*). [L. *specimen*—*specĕre*, to see.]

specious, *spē'shəs*, *adj*. beautiful (*obs.*): showy: looking well at first sight: fair-showing: plausibly deceptive.—*ns*. **speciosity** (*-shi-os'i-ti*), **spe'ciousness**.—*adv*. **spe'ciously**. [L. *speciōsus*, showy—*speciēs*, form—*specĕre*, to look at.]

speck, *spek*, *n*. a small spot: a particle: a small American fish, a darter.—*v.t.* to spot.—*adjs*. **speck'less**; **speck'y**. [O.E. *specca*.]

speck, *spek*, *n*. fat: bacon: blubber.—*n*. **specktioneer** (*spek-shən-ēr'*), the chief harpooner in whale-fishing. [Ger. *speck*, Du. *spek*, fat; cf. O.E. *spic*, fat bacon.]

speckle, *spek'l*, *n*. a little spot, esp. of colour.—*v.t.* to mark with speckles.—*adj*. **speck'led**.—*n*. **speck'ledness**. [speck (1).]

specs, also **specks**, *speks*, *n.pl*. a colloquial abbrev. of spectacles.

spectacle, *spek'tə-kl*, *n*. a sight: a show, pageant, exhibition: (in *pl.*) a pair of lenses mounted in frames with side-pieces to grip the temples: (in *pl.*) a marking resembling spectacles, as in the cobra.—*adjs*. **spec'tacled**; **spectacular** (*-tak'ū-lər*), of the nature of, or marked by, display: sensational, very impressive.—*n*. a theatrical show, esp. on television, or any display, that is large-scale and elaborate.—*n*. **spectacularity** (*-lar'i-ti*).—*adv*. **spectac'ularly**.—**pair of spectacles** (*cricket*), a duck in both innings. [L. *spectāculum*—*spectāre*, *-ātum*, intens. of *specĕre*, to look at.]

spectator, *spek-tā'tər*, *n*. one who looks on:—*fem*. **spectā'tress**, **spectā'trix**.—*adj*. **spectatorial** (*-tə-tō'ri-əl*, *-tō'*).—*n*. **spectā'torship**, the action, office, or quality of a spectator. [L. *spectātor*—*spectāre*, to look.]

spectre, in U.S. **specter**, *spek'tər*, *n*. an apparition: a phantom: a ghost: any insect of the Phasmidae (stick-insects, leaf-insects).—*adj*. **spec'tral**, relating to, or like, a spectre.—*n*. **spectral'ity**, the state of being spectral, a spectral object.—*adv*. **spec'trally**.—*adj*. **spectrolog'ical**.—*adv*. **spectrolog'ically**.—*n*. **spectrol'ogy**, the study of ghosts.—**spec'tre-bat**, a leaf-nosed bat; **spec'tre-crab'**, a glass-crab; **spec'tre-in'sect**, a phasmid; **spec'tre-lē'mur**, the tarsier; **spec'tre-shrimp'**, a skeleton-shrimp. [Fr. *spectre*—L. *spectrum*—*specĕre*, to look at.]

spectro-, *spek'trō*, *-tro'*, in composition. See spectrum.

spectrum, *spek'trəm*, *n*. an after-image: the range of colour produced by a prism or diffraction-grating: any analogous range of radiations in order of wavelength: range of frequencies of sound or a sound: range of opinions, activities, etc. (*fig.*):—*pl*. **spec'tra**.—*adj*. **spec'tral**, relating to, or like, a spectrum.—*ns*. **spectral'ity**; **spec'trogram**, a photograph of a spectrum: a sound spectrogram (q.v.); **spec'trograph**, a spectroscope designed for use over a wide range of frequencies (well beyond visible spectrum) and recording the spectrum photographically.—*adjs*. **spectrograph'ic**, **-al**.—*ns*. **spectrog'raphy**; **spectrohē'liogram**, a photograph of the sun by monochromatic light; **spectrohē'liograph**, an instrument for taking it.—*adj*. **spectrolog'ical**.—*adv*. **spectrolog'ically**.—*ns*. **spectrol'ogy**, the science of the spectrum or spectrum analysis; **spectrom'eter**, an instrument for measuring refractive indices: one used for measurement of wavelength or energy distribution in a heterogeneous beam of radiation.—*adj*. **spectromet'ric**.—*ns*. **spectrom'etry**; **spectrophotom'eter**, an instrument for measuring intensity of each colour or wavelength present in an optical spectrum; **spec'troscope**, a general term for an instrument (*spectrograph*, *spectrometer*, etc.) used in spectroscopy, the basic features of which are a slit and collimator for producing a parallel beam of radiation, a prism or grating for 'dispersing' different wavelengths through differing angles of deviation, and a telescope, camera or counter tube for observing the dispersed radiation.—*adjs*. **spectroscop'ic**, **-al**.—*adv*. **spectroscop'ically**.—*ns*. **spectroscopist** (*spek-tros'kə-pist*, or *spek'trə-skop-ist*); **spectros'copy** (or *spek'*), the study of spectra.—**spectrum analysis**, determination of chemical composition by observing the spectrum of light or X-rays coming from or through the substance. [L. *spectrum*, an appearance—*specĕre*, to look at.]

specular, *spek'ū-lər*, *adj*. mirror-like: having a speculum: by reflection: visual: giving a wide view.—**specular iron**, a brilliant steely crystallised haematite; **specular stone**, a transparent or semitransparent mineral, as mica, selenite, talc. [L. *speculāris*—*speculum*, a mirror, and *specula*, a watch-tower.]

speculate, *spek'ū-lāt*, *v.t.* to look at or into, view, examine (*lit.* or *fig.*; *arch.*): to observe (*arch.*): to view in a mirror (*obs.*): to make conjectures about (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to reflect: to theorise: to make conjectures or guesses: to take risk in hope of gain, esp. in buying and selling.—*ns*. **speculā'tion**, act of speculating or its result: vision (*obs.*): viewing (*obs.*): reflection: theorising: conjecture: mere guesswork: a more or less risky investment of money for the sake of unusually large profits: a card game in which trumps are bought and sold: an observer (*Shak.*); **spec'ulātist**, a speculative philosopher: a speculator.—*adj*. **spec'ulātive**, of the nature of, based on, given to, speculation or theory.—*adv*. **spec'ulātively**.—*ns*. **spec'ulātiveness**; **spec'ulātor**, one who speculates in any sense: a watchman, lookout (*arch.*).—*adj*. **spec'ulatory**, exercising speculation: adapted for spying or viewing (*arch.*).—*n*. **spec'ulātrix**, a female speculator. [L. *speculātus*, pa.p. of *speculārī*—*specula*, a lookout—*specĕre*, to look at.]

speculum, *spek'ū-ləm*, *n*. a mirror: a reflector, usu. of polished metal: an instrument for viewing cavities of the body (*med.*): a bright patch on a wing, esp. a duck's:—*pl*. **spec'ula**.—**speculum metal**, an alloy of copper and tin, with or without other ingredients. [L. *speculum*, a mirror—*specĕre*, to look at.]

sped, *sped*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of speed.

speech, *spēch*, *n*. that which is spoken: language: the power of speaking: manner of speaking: a continuous spoken utterance: a discourse, oration: talk: colloquy: mention: a rumour (*obs.*): a saying (*obs.*): the sounding of a musical instrument.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*rare* or *dial.*) to harangue.—*adj*. **speech'ful**, loquacious: expressive.—*ns*. **speech'fulness**; **speechificā'tion** (*coll.*); **speech'ifier**.—*v.i.* **speech'ify**, to make speeches, harangue (implying contempt).—*adj*. **speech'less**, destitute or deprived of the power of speech.—*adv*. **speech'lessly**.—*n*. **speech'lessness**.—**speech'craft**, philology: rhetoric; **speech'-cri'er** (*hist.*), a hawker of broadsides giving hanged criminals' dying speeches; **speech day**, the public day at the close of a school year; **speech'-maker**, one accustomed to speak in public; **speech'-making**; **speech'-reading**, lip-reading; **speech therapy**, treatment of speech defects; **speech'-train'ing**, training in clear speech. [Late O.E. *spǣc*, *spǣc*, O.E. *sprēc*, *sprǣc*; Ger. *sprache*.]

speed, *spēd*, *n.* success, good fortune (*arch.*): a help to success (*arch.*): quickness, swiftness, dispatch: the rate at which a distance is covered: amphetamine (*slang*).—*v.i.* to succeed, fare (*arch.*): to move quickly: to hurry: to drive at high, or at dangerously, unduly, or illegally high, speed.—*v.t.* to give or bring success to (*arch.*): to further: to send forth with good wishes: to bring to an end or finished state (*arch.*): to bring to a sorry plight, to do for (in *passive*; *arch.*): to send swiftly: to push forward: to haste: to betake with speed: to urge to high speed: to set or regulate the speed of:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **sped** (also **speed'ed**).—*n.* **speed'er**, one who, or that which, speeds or promotes speed.—*adj.* **speed'ful**.—*advs.* **speed'fully**; **speed'ily**.—*ns.* **speed'iness**, quickness; **speed'ing**, success: promotion, furtherance: progressive increase of speed (often with *up*): motoring at excessive speed.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **speed'less**.—*ns.* **speedom'eter**, a device indicating the speed at which a vehicle is travelling (abbrev. **speed'ō**); **speed'ster**, a speedboat: one who speeds.—*adj.* **speed'y**, swift: prompt: soon achieved.—**speed'-ball** (*slang*), a mixture of cocaine and other opiates, esp. heroin or morphine; **speed'-boat**, a very swift motor-boat; **speed'boating**; **speed'-cop** (*slang*), a policeman who watches out for motorists who are exceeding a speed-limit; **speed'-limit**, the maximum speed at which motor vehicles may be driven legally on certain roads; **speed merchant**, one who drives a motor vehicle exceedingly fast; **speed'-up**, an acceleration, esp. in work; **speed'way**, a road for fast traffic: a motor-cycle racing track; **speed'well**, any species of the scrophulariaceous genus Veronica, typically blue-flowered, posterior petals united, posterior sepal wanting; **speedy cut**, **cutting**, injury to a horse's foreleg by the opposite shoe.—**speed up**, to quicken the rate of working. [O.E. *spēd*; Du. *spoed*.]

speel, *spēl*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to climb.—*n.* a climb.—**speel'er**, an acrobat (*obs.*): a climber: a climbing-iron. [Poss. L.G. *speler*, a performer.]

speir, **speer**, *spēr*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to ask, inquire.—*n.* **speir'ings**, **speer'ings**, news. [O.E. *spyrian*, to inquire after, *spor*, a trace.]

speisade. See lance speisade, under lance prisado.

speiss, *spīs*, *n.* a mass of arsenides and commonly antimonides, a first product in smelting certain ores.—**speiss-cob'alt**, smaltite. [Ger. *speise*.]

spekboom, *spek'bōm*, *n.* a S. African succulent shrub of the purslane family. [Du., bacon tree.]

spelaean, also (esp. in U.S.) **spelean**, *spi-lē'ən*, *adj.* cave-dwelling.—*adj.* **spelaeological** (in U.S. **speleo-**; *spel-i-ō-loj'i-kl*).—*ns.* **spelaeologist** (in U.S. **speleo-**; *-ol'ə-jist*); **spelaeol'ogy** (in U.S. **speleo-**), the scientific study of caves: exploration of caves. [Gr. *spēlaion*, cave.]

speld, *speld*, **spelder**, *spel'dər*, (*Scot.*) *vs.t.* to spread open or sprawlingly: to slit and lay open.—*ns.* **spel'din(g)**, **speld'rin(g)**, a haddock (or other fish) split open and dried. [Cf. M.E. *spalden*, to split; Ger. *spalten*.]

spelean, etc. See spelaean, etc.

spell, *spel*, *n.* speech, discourse, talk, a sermon (*obs.*): a magic formula: a magic influence: enchantment: entrancement.—*v.t.* to utter (*obs.*): to say a spell over: to bind with a spell: to enchant.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to discourse.—*adj.* **spell'ful**, magical.—*v.t.* **spell'bind** (*back-formation*).—**spell'binder** (*U.S.*), an orator, usu. political or evangelical, who holds his audience spellbound.—*adjs.* **spell'bound**, bound by a spell: entranced; **spell'-stopt**, brought to a standstill by a spell. [O.E. *spell*, narrative, *spellian*, to speak, announce; cf. Goth. *spill*, O.N. *spjall*, tale.]

spell, *spel*, *v.t.* to read laboriously, letter by letter: to make out, unriddle, come to understand: to scan: to name or set down in order the letters of: to constitute or represent orthographically: to import, amount to (*fig.*).—*v.i.* to spell words, esp. correctly: to contemplate (*poet.*): to express or hint a desire:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **spelled**, **spelt**.—*n.* a mode of spelling.—*adj.* **spell'able**.—*ns.* **spell'er**; **spell'ing**.—*adv.* **spell'ingly**, letter by letter.—**spell'down** (*U.S.*), a spelling competition; **spell'ing-bee**, a spelling competition; **spell'ing-book**, a book for teaching to spell.—**spell backward**, to spell in reverse order: perversely to misrepresent or miscontrue the qualities of; **spell baker**, to do something difficult, prob. because *baker* was one of the first disyllables in old spelling-books; **spell (it) out**, to be extremely specific in explaining something. [O.Fr. *espeller* (Fr. *épeler*), of Gmc. origin; cf. foregoing.]

spell, *spel*, *v.t.* to take the place of at work: to relieve, give a rest to: to take a turn at.—*v.i.* to take turns: to rest:—*pr.p.* **spell'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **spelled**.—*n.* a shift: a turn at work: a bout, turn: a short time: a stretch of time: a rest: a fit of irritation, illness, etc. [O.E. *spelian*, to act for another: cf. Du. *spelen*, Ger. *spielen*, to play.]

spell, *spel*, (*dial.*) *n.* a splinter: a rung: a trap for throwing up the knur in knur and spell. [Perh. speld; but cf. Ger. *spellen*, to split.]

spelt, *spelt*, *n.* an inferior species of wheat (*Triticum spelta*), grown in the mountainous parts of Europe. [O.E. *spelt*.]

spelter, *spel'tər*, *n.* zinc, esp. impure zinc. [Cf. L.G. *spialter*.]

spence, *spens*, *n.* a larder (*dial.*): a pantry (*dial.*): an inner room, parlour (*Scot.*). [O.Fr. *despense*, a buttery—*despendre*—L. *dispendĕre*.]

spencer, *spens'ər*, *n.* a kind of wig: a short double-breasted overcoat: a woman's short under-garment, formerly over-jacket. [After various persons of the name.]

spencer, *spens'ər*, *n.* in ships and barques, a fore-and-aft sail abaft the fore and main masts. [Perh. the name Spencer, as foregoing.]

Spencerian, *spen-sē'ri-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to the synthetic philosophy or evolutionary cosmology of Herbert *Spencer* (1820-1903).—*n.* a follower of Spencer.—*n.* **Spencē'rianism**.

spend, *spend*, *v.t.* to expend: to pay out: to give, bestow, employ, for any purpose: to shed: to consume: to use up: to exhaust: to waste: to pass, as time.—*v.i.* to make expense:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **spent**.—*adj.* **spen'dable**.—*ns.* **spen'der**; **spen'ding**.—*adj.* **spent**, used up: exhausted: of fish, exhausted by spawning.—**spend'all**, a spendthrift; **spending money**, pocket money; **spend'thrift**, one who spends the savings of thrift: a prodigal.—*adj.* excessively lavish. [O.E. *spendan*—L. *expendĕre* or *dispendĕre*, to weigh out.]

Spenserian, *spen-sē'ri-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to Edmund *Spenser* (1552-99) or esp. his stanza in *The Faerie Queene*, of eight decasyllabic lines and an Alexandrine, rhymed *a b a b b c b c c*.

spent, *spent*. See spend.

speos, *spē'os*, *n.* grotto-temple or tomb. [Gr., cave.]

Spergula, *spûr'gū-lə*, *n.* the spurrey genus, akin to chickweed.—*n.* **Spergulā'ria**, the allied sandwort-spurrey genus. [L.L.]

sperling, *spûr'ling*. Same as sparling.

sperm, *spûrm*, *n.* seed or semen: generative substance: a male gamete or germ-cell: eggs, spawn, brood, offspring (*obs.*): the chalaza of a hen's egg (formerly believed to be contributed by the cock) (*obs.*): a sperm-whale: sperm-oil: a sperm-candle: spermaceti.—For some compounds beginning sperma-, spermo-, see spermato- (*spûr′mə-tō-*).—*ns.* sper′maduct, sper′miduct, a duct conveying spermatozoa; spermā′rium:—*pl.* spermā′ria; sper′mary, the male germ-gland; sperma(to)thē′ca (Gr. *thēkē*, receptacle), in female insects, etc., a receptacle in which sperms received are stored.—*adjs.* spermathē′cal; spermat′ic, -al, of, pertaining to, conveying sperm: generative.—*ns.* spermat′ic, a spermatic vessel; sper′matid, a cell that develops directly into a spermatozoon; sper′matist, a believer in the doctrine that the sperm contains all future generations in germ; spermatium (*-mā′shəm*), a non-motile male gamete in red seaweeds: a spore-like structure, possibly sexual, in some fungi:—*pl.* spermā′tia; sper′matoblast (Gr. *blastos*, a shoot), a spermatid.—*adj.* spermatoblas′tic.—*ns.* sper′matocele (Gr. *kēlē*, tumour), tumour of the testicle; sper′matocyte (Gr. *kytos*, vessel), a sperm mother-cell or its predecessor; spermatogenesis (*-jen′*), spermatogeny (*-ə-toj′i-ni*), sperm-formation.—*adjs.* spermatogenet′ic, spermatogen′ic, spermatog′enous.—*ns.* spermatogonium (*-gō′ni-əm*), one of the cells that by repeated division form the spermatocytes; sper′matophore, a case enclosing the spermatozoa.—*n.pl.* Spermatoph′yta (also Spermaph′yta, Spermoph′yta; Gr. *phyton*, plant), the flowering plants as one of the four phyla of the vegetable kingdom.—*n.* spermat′ophyte (sperm′aphyte, etc.).—*adj.* spermatophytic (*-fit′ik*; also sperma-, spermo-).—*ns.* spermatorrhoe′a (Gr. *rhoiā*, flow), involuntary seminal discharge; spermatozō′id, spermatozō′on (Gr. *zōion*, animal; *pl.* -zō′a), a male germ-cell.—For some compounds in spermo-, see spermato-.—*ns.* sper′mogone, spermogō′nium (*pl.* -ia), a flask-shaped structure in which spermatia are produced.—sperm′-candle, a candle of spermaceti; sperm′-cell, a male gamete; sperm′-oil, oil from the sperm-whale; sperm′-whale, the cachalot, a whale from which spermaceti is obtained. [Gr. *sperma, -atos*, seed, semen—*speirein*, to sow.]

spermaceti, *spûr-mə-set′i*, *n.* a waxy matter obtained mixed with oil from the head of the sperm-whale and others.—Also *adj.* [L. *sperma cētī* (gen. of *cētus*, a whale—Gr. *kētos*), whale's sperm, from a wrong notion of its origin.]

spermophile, *spûr′mō-fil, -fīl*, *n.* a ground-squirrel (Spermophilus), a rodent akin to the true squirrels. [Gr. *sperma*, seed, *philein*, to love.]

sperre, *spûr*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to bolt, bar.—In Shak., *Troilus and Cressida*, Prol. 19, stirre is probably a misprint for sperre. [spar.]

sperrylite, *sper′i-līt*, *n.* an arsenide of platinum, found at Sudbury, Ontario. [After F. L. *Sperry*, with Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

sperse, *spûrs*, (*arch.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* aphetic form of disperse:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* (*Spens.*) sperst; also spersed.

sperthe. Same as sparth.

spessartite, *spes′ärt-īt*, *n.* a manganese-alumina garnet found at *Spessart* in Bavaria.

spet, *spet*, (*Milt.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* a form of spit (2).

spetch, *spech*, *n.* a piece of skin used in making glue. [speck.]

spew, spue, *spū*, *v.t.* to vomit.—*v.i.* to vomit: to ooze, run.—*n.* vomited matter: a marshy spot (*dial.*).—*ns.* spew′er; spew′iness.—*adj.* spew′y (*dial.*), boggy. [O.E. *spiwan*, *spiowan*, to spit; Du. *spuwen*, Ger. *speien*; also L. *spuĕre*, Gr. *ptyein*.]

sphacelus, *sfas′ə-ləs*, *n.* necrosis.—*adjs.* sphac′elate, -d, necrosed: dark and shrunken (*bot.*).—*n.* sphacelā′tion. [Gr. *sphakelos*.]

sphaer(e). Same as sphere.

sphaeridium, *sfē-rid′i-əm*, *n.* a minute spheroidal body on the surface of a sea-urchin, perh. a sense-organ:—*pl.* sphaerid′ia.—*ns.* sphae′rite, a hydrous aluminium phosphate; sphaeroco′baltite, cobalt carbonate, occurring in rounded masses; sphaerocrys′tal, a rounded crystalline mass; sphaerosid′erite, concretionary clay-ironstone. [Gr. *sphairā*, a ball.]

Sphagnum, *sfag′nəm*, *n.* a genus of mosses—peat or bog-moss, constituting the family Sphagnaceae (*sfag-nā′si-ē*), peat-formers, formerly useful as wound-dressings.—*adj.* sphagnic′olous (L. *colĕre*, to inhabit), living in peat-moss.—*ns.* sphagnol′ogist; sphagnol′ogy, the study of the peat-mosses.—*adj.* sphag′nous. [Gr. *sphagnos*, a name for various plants.]

sphalerite, *sfal′ər-īt*, *n.* zinc-blende. [Gr. *sphaleros*, deceptive, from its resemblance to galena.]

sphendone, *sfen′do-nē*, *n.* an ancient Greek women's head-band: an elliptical or semi-elliptical auditorium. [Gr. *sphendonē*, a sling.]

sphene, *sfēn*, *n.* titanite.—*adj.* sphē′nic, wedge-like.—*n.pl.* Sphenisciformes (*sfē-nis-i-för′mēz*), the penguin order of birds.—*ns.* Sphenis′cus (*-kəs*), the jackass-penguin genus; Sphē′nodon (Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth), genus, also known as Hatteria, to which the tuatara (*q.v.*) belongs; sphē′nogram, a cuneiform character—*adj.* sphē′noid, wedge-shaped, applied to a set of bones at the base of the skull.—*n.* a sphenoid bone: a wedge-shaped crystal form of four triangular faces.—*adj.* sphenoid′al. [Gr. *sphēn*, *sphēnos*, a wedge.]

sphere (*Shak.*, *Milt.*, sphear, spheare), *sfēr*, *n.* a solid figure bounded by a surface of which all points are equidistant from a centre: its bounding surface: the apparent sphere of the heavens, upon which the stars are seen in projection: any one of the concentric spherical shells which were once supposed to carry the planets in their revolutions: a circle of society, orig. of the higher ranks (as if a planetary sphere): domain, scope, range: a field of activity: condition of life: a world, mode of being: a ball: a spherical object, esp. a planet: an orbit (*Spens.*).—*v.t.* to round: to place in a sphere: to encompass: to send about.—*adjs.* sphēr′al; sphered; sphere′less; spheric (*sfer′ik*), -al, of a sphere or spheres: having the form of a sphere.—*n.* spherical′ity.—*adv.* spher′ically.—*ns.* spher′icalness, sphericity (*-is′i-ti*), state or quality of being spherical; spher′ics, the geometry and trigonometry of the sphere; spheristē′rion (Gr. *sphairistērion*), a room or court for ball-games; sphē′roid, a body or figure nearly spherical, but not quite so—a species of ellipsoid (*prolate spheroid*, a slightly lengthened sphere; *oblate spheroid*, a slightly flattened sphere).—*adj.* sphēroi′dal.—*ns.* sphēroidi′city; sphēroidisa′tion, -z-.—*v.t.* sphēr′oidise, -ize, to develop spherulitic or granular structure in.—*n.* sphērom′eter, an instrument for measuring curvature of surfaces.—*adj.* spherūlar (*sfer′*).—*ns.* spher′ūle, a little sphere; spher′ūlite, a radiating spherical group of minute crystalline fibres in rocks.—*adjs.* spherūlitic (*-lit′ik*); sphē′ry, spherical, round: belonging to the celestial spheres.—*adjs.* sphere′-born; sphere′-like.—spherical triangle, a three-sided figure on the surface of a sphere, bounded by arcs of great circles.—music of the spheres, the music, inaudible to mortal ears, produced according to Pythagoras by the motions of the celestial spheres in accordance with the laws of harmony. [Gr. *sphairă*.]

sphincter, *sfingk′tər*, (*anat.*) *n.* a muscle whose contraction narrows or shuts an orifice.—*adjs.* sphinc′teral, sphincterial (*-tē′ri-əl*), sphincteric (*-ter′ik*). [Gr. *sphinktēr*—*sphingein*, to bind tight.]

Sphinx, sphinx, *sfingks*, *n.* a monster of Greek mythology, with the head of a woman and the body of a lioness, that proposed riddles to travellers, and strangled those who could not solve them: any similar monster or representation of one: an enigmatic or inscrutable person: a hawk-moth: the Guinea baboon.—*n.* and *adj.* sphingid (*sfin′jid*).—*n.pl.* Sphin′gidae, the hawk-moth family.—sphinx′-moth. [Gr.,—*sphingein*, to draw tight.]

sphragistic, *sfrə-jist′ik*, *adj.* pertaining to seals and signets.—*n.pl.* sphragist′ics, the study of seals. [Gr. *sphrāgistikos*—*sphrāgis*, a seal.]

sphygmus, *sfig′məs*, *n.* the pulse.—*adj.* sphyg′mic.—*ns.* sphyg′mogram, a sphygmograph record; sphyg′mograph, an instrument for recording pulse-beat.—*adj.* sphygmograph′ic.—*n.* sphygmog′raphy.—*adj.* sphyg′moid, pulse-like.—*ns.* sphygmol′ogy, the science of the pulse; sphygmōmanom′eter, sphygmom′eter, an instrument for measuring arterial blood-pressure; sphyg′mophōne, an instrument by means of which a pulse-beat makes a sound; sphyg′moscope, an instrument for making arterial pulsations visible. [Latinised from Gr. *sphygmos*, pulse.]

spial, *spī′əl* (*obs.*) *n.* espial: a spy, a scout.

Spica, *spī′kə*, *n.* a first-magnitude star in Virgo: (without *cap.*) a spiral bandage with reversed turns suggesting an ear of barley: (without *cap.*) in birds, a spur.—*adjs.* spī′cate, -d, in, having, or forming a spike: spikelike.—*ns.* spicilege (*spī′silij*; L. *spīcilegium*—*legĕre*, to gather), a gleaning: an anthology; spicula (*spik′ū-lə*), a spicule, prickle, or splinter.—*adjs.* spic′ūlar, of the nature of or like a spicule; spic′ūlate, having spicules.—*ns.* spic′ūle, a minute needle-like body, crystal, splinter, or process; spic′ūlum (L.), a little spine: a spicula: a snail's dart:—*pl.* spic′ūla. [L. *spīca*, an ear of corn.]

spiccato, *spik-kä′tō*, *adj.* and *adv.* half staccato.—*n.* spiccato playing or passage. [It.]

spice, *spīs*, *n.* an aromatic and pungent vegetable substance used as a condiment and for seasoning food—pepper, cayenne pepper, pimento, nutmeg, mace, vanilla, ginger, cinnamon, cassia, etc.: such substances collectively or generally: a characteristic smack, flavour: anything that adds piquancy or interest: an aromatic odour: sweetmeats (*dial.*): a touch, tincture (*fig.*).—*v.t.* to season with spice: to tincture, vary, or diversify.—*adj.* spiced, impregnated with a spicy odour: seasoned with spice: over-scrupulous (*obs.*).—*ns.* spic′er (*obs.*), a dealer in spices or drugs; spic′ery, spices in general: a repository of spices: spiciness.—*adv.* spic′ily.—*n.* spic′iness.—*adj.* spic′y, producing or abounding with spices: fragrant: pungent: piquant, pointed: racy: risqué: showy.—spice′-box, a box, often ornamental, for keeping spices; spice′-bush, an aromatic American shrub (Lindera) of the laurel family; spice′-cake, a spiced cake. [O.Fr. *espice* (Fr. *épice*)—L.L. *speciēs*, kinds of goods, spices—L. *speciēs*, a kind.]

spicilege. See under Spica.

spick, *spik*, *n.* a nail, a spike.—*adj.* tidy, fresh.—spick and span, trim and speckless, like a spike new cut and a chip new split; spick and span new, brand-new. [spike.]

spicknel. See spignel.

spicule. See under Spica.

spide, obs. spelling of spied (see spy).

spider, *spī′dər*, *n.* an arachnid of the order Araneida, the body divided into two distinct parts—an unsegmented cephalothorax with four pairs of legs, and a soft unsegmented abdomen with spinnerets: formerly, a light high-wheeled vehicle: a frying-pan, properly one with feet: any of various spider-like radiating structures.—*adj.* spī′dery, spider-like: abounding in spiders.—spī′der-crab, a crab with long thin legs; spī′der-leg, a long thin leg.—*adjs.* spī′der-legged; spī′der-like.—spī′der-line, a thread of silk spun by a spider: any fine thread in an optical instrument, for measurement, position-marking, etc.; spī′der-man, an erector of steel building structures; spī′der-monkey, an American monkey (Ateles) with long slender legs and tail; spī′der-stitch, a stitch in lace or netting in which threads are carried diagonally and parallel to each other; spī′der-web, the snare spun by a spider; spī′der-wheel, in embroidery, a circular pattern with radiating lines; spī′der-work, lace worked by spider-stitch; spī′der-wort, any plant of the American commelinaceous genus Tradescantia, esp. *T. virginica*, with deep-blue or reddish-violet flowers. [O.E. *spīthra*—*spinnan*, to spin; cf. Dan. *spinder*, Ger. *spinne*.]

spie (*Spens.*, *Milt.*, etc. spelling of spy), spied, spies. See spy.

spiegeleisen, *spē′gl-ī-zn*, *n.* a white cast-iron containing manganese, largely used in the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process. [Ger.,—*spiegel*—L. *speculum*, a mirror, Ger. *eisen*, iron.]

spiel, *spēl*, *shpēl*, *n.* talk, story.—*v.i.* to talk glibly, tell the tale.—Also *v.t.*—*n.* spieler, a person with a glib, persuasive line of talk: a swindler: a card sharper: a gambling den. [Ger. *spielen*, to play.]

spiff, *spif*, *adj.* (*dial.*) smart, spruce.—Also spiff′y.—*adj.* spiff′ing (*coll.*), excellent. [Origin obscure.]

spiflicate, **spifflicate**, *spif′li-kāt*, (*slang*) *v.t.* to do for: to quell: to confound: to handle roughly.—*n.* spif(f)licā′tion.

Spigelia, *spī-jē′li-ə*, *n.* the pink-root genus of Loganiaceae.—*adj.* Spigē′lian, of van der Spiegel or of Spigelia: applied to the *lobulus Spigelii*, one of the lobes of the liver. [From the Belgian Adrian van der *Spiegel* (1578-1625).]

spight, *spīt*, *vb.* and *n.* (*Spens.*, *Shak.*). Same as spite.

spignel, *spig′nl*, *n.* baldmoney (Meum).—Also (*obs.*) spick′nel. [Origin obscure.]

spigot, *spig′ət*, *n.* a vent-peg or peg controlling a faucet. [Prov. *espigot*—L. *spīculum*.]

spike, *spīk*, *n.* an ear of corn: an inflorescence in which sessile flowers or spikelets are arranged on a long axis (*bot.*): a kind of lavender (spike′-lav′ender).—*v.i.* to develop a spike.—*n.* spike′let, in grasses, etc., a small crowded spike, itself forming part of a greater inflorescence.—spike′-grass, Uniola or other American grass with conspicuous spikelets; spike′-oil, the oil of spike-lavender; spike′-rush, a sedge (Heleocharis) with a solitary spike. [L. *spīca*, an ear of corn.]

spike, *spīk*, *n.* a hard thin pointed object: a large nail: (in *pl.*) spiked shoes, worn to prevent slipping.—*v.t.* to fasten, set, or pierce with a spike or spikes: to make useless (as a gun), orig. by driving a spike into the vent.—*adj.* spiked.—*adv.* spik′ily.—*n.* spik′iness.—*adj.* spik′y, having, furnished with, spikes: having a sharp point.—spike′-fish, a kind of sail-fish; spike heel, a very narrow metal heel on a woman's shoe; spike′-nail, a large small-headed nail. [O.E. *spīcing*, a spike-nail; poss. from L. *spīca*, an ear of corn.]

spikenard, *spīk′närd*, *n.* an aromatic oil or balsam yielded by an Indian valerianaceous plant (Nardostachys) or a substitute: the plant itself. [L. *spīca nardī*.]

spile, *spīl*, *n.* a plug: a spigot: a pile for a foundation.—*v.t.* to pierce and provide with a spile.—*n.* spī′ling. [Cf. L.G. *spile*, Du. *spijl*, Ger. *speil*.]

spilite, *spī′līt*, *n.* a very fine-grained basic igneous rock.—*adj.* spilitic (*-it′ik*).—*n.* spī′losite, a spotted slate, formed by contact metamorphism. [Gr. *spīlos*, a spot.]

spill, *spil*, *v.t.* to kill (*obs.*): to destroy (*obs.*): to allow to run out of a vessel: to shed: to waste: to throw from a vehicle or the saddle (*coll.*): to empty from the belly of a sail or empty of wind for reefing: to overlay as if by spilling (*Spens.*). —*v.i.* to come to grief or ruin (*obs.*): to overflow: to be shed: to be allowed to fall, be lost, or wasted:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spilled, spilt.—*n.* a fall, a throw: a spilling.—*ns.* **spill′age**, the act of spilling: that which is spilt; **spill′er**; **spilth**, spilling: anything spilt or poured out lavishly: excess.—**spill′ing-line**, a rope for spilling the wind out of a square sail; **spill′-stream**, an overflow channel: a bayou; **spill′way**, a passage for overflow-water.—**spill the beans**, to cause embarrassment by letting out a secret. [O.E. *spillan*; Du. *spillen*, O.N. *spilla*, to destroy.]

spill, *spil*, *n.* a spile: a thin strip of wood or paper for lighting a candle, a pipe, etc.—*n.* **spill′ikin**, a small slip of wood, ivory, etc., to be picked out from a heap without disturbing the others in the game of spillikins.—Also **spilikin**, **spel(l)ikin**. [Connection with spile or with spell (4) doubtful.]

spilt, *spilt*. See spill (1).—Also *adj.*

spin, *spin*, *v.t.* to draw out and twist into threads: to draw out a thread as spiders do: to form by spinning: to draw out: to make to last (usu. with *out*): to send hurtling: to twirl, set revolving rapidly: to fish with a swivel or spoon-bait: to reject at an examination (*slang*). —*v.i.* to practise the art or trade or perform the act of spinning: to rotate rapidly: to whirl: to hurtle: to go swiftly, esp. on wheels: to spirt: to stream vigorously: to lengthen out, last (usu. with *out*): to fish with rotating bait:—*pr.p.* **spinn′ing**; *pa.t.* **spun**, *arch.* **span**; *pa.p.* **spun**.—*n.* act or result of spinning: a rotatory motion: a cycle ride: a short trip in a motor-car: a spurt at high speed: a spiral descent (*lit.* and *fig.*): of a subatomic particle, quantised angular momentum in the absence of orbital motion: of a nucleus, quantised angular momentum including contributions from the orbital motion of nucleons: confused excitement.—*ns.* **spinn′er**, one who spins: a spider (*Shak.*): a spinneret: a spinning-machine: a ball with imparted spin, causing it to swerve or break: an artificial fly that revolves in the water; **spinn′eret**, a spinning organ in spiders, etc.: a plate with holes from which filaments of plastic material are expressed (also **spinnerette**); **spinn′erule** (*-ə-rōōl*, *-rūl*), one of the tubules of a spinneret; **spinn′ery**, a spinning-mill.—*n.* and *adj.* **spinn′ing**.—**spin′-dri′er**, a device that dries washed clothes without wringing, to a point ready for ironing, by forcing the water out of them under pressure of centrifugal force in a rapidly revolving drum.—*v.t.* **spin′-dry′**. —**spinn′ing-house** (*hist.*), a place of correction where lewd and incorrigible women were made to spin; **spinn′ing-jenn′y**, a machine by which a number of threads can be spun at once: a crane-fly (*dial.*); **spinn′ing-mill**, a factory where thread is spun; **spinn′ing-wheel**, a machine for spinning yarn, consisting of a wheel driven by the hand or by a treadle, which drives one or two spindles; **spin′-off**, a process of transference of business on the U.S. stock-market: a by-product that proves profitable on its own account.—Also *adj.*— **flat spin**, a state of panic; **spin a yarn**, to tell a story; **spin out**, to prolong, protract. [O.E. *spinnan*; Ger. *spinnen*.]

spina, spinal. See spine.

spinach, spinage, *spin′ij*, *n.* a plant (*Spinacia oleracea*) of the goosefoot family: its young leaves used as a vegetable: extended to various other plants.—*adj.* **spinaceous** (*spin-ā′shəs*).— **spin′ach-beet**, a kind of beet used like spinach. [O.Fr. *espinage*, *espinache*; of doubtful origin, poss.—L. *spīna*, poss. Ar. *isfināj*.]

spindle, *spin′dl*, *n.* the pin by which thread is twisted: a pin on which anything turns: the fusee of a watch: anything very slender: a spindle-shaped structure formed in mitosis (*biol.*).—*v.i.* to grow long and slender.—*n.* **spin′dling**, a person or thing too long and slender: a slender shoot.—*adj.* long and slender.—*adj.* **spin′dly**, disproportionally long and slender.— *adjs.* **spin′dle-legged**, **-shanked**, having long slender legs, like spindles.—*ns.pl.* **spin′dle-legs**, **-shanks**, long slim legs: hence (as a *sing.*) an overlong and slender person.—**spin′dle-oil**, very light and fluid lubricating oil.—*adj.* **spin′dle-shaped**, shaped like a spindle, thickest in the middle and tapering to both ends.—**spin′dle-shell**, a gasteropod (Fusus) with spindle-shaped shell; **spin′dle-side**, the female side or line of descent, distaff-side (opp. to *spear-side*); **spin′dle-tree**, a shrub (*Euonymus europaeus*) of the Celastraceae, whose hard-grained wood was used for making spindles; **spin′dle-whorl**, a heavy ring used to give momentum to the spindle. [O.E. *spinel*—*spinnan*, to spin; Ger. *spindel*.]

spindrift, *spin′drift*, *n.* the spray blown from the crests of waves. [See spoon (1).]

spine, *spīn*, *n.* a thorn, esp. one formed by a modified branch or leaf: a long sharp process of a leaf: a thin, pointed spike, esp. in fishes: the backbone: any ridge extending lengthways: heartwood: the back of a book.—*n.* **spī′na**, the backbone: a quill of a spinnet: a lengthwise barrier in the Roman circus (*ant.*).—*adjs.* **spī′nal**, of the backbone; **spī′nate**, **spined**, having a spine or spines; **spine′less**, having no spine: weak: vacillating: lacking courage, esp. moral courage. —*adv.* **spine′lessly**.—*ns.* **spinelessness**; **spinesc′ence**.—*adjs.* **spinesc′ent**, growing into a spine: somewhat spiny; **spinif′erous**, thorn-bearing; **spī′niform**, like a thorn; **spinig′erous**, bearing spines; **spī′nigrade**, moving by means of spines, as an echinoderm.—*n.* **spī′niness**.—*adjs.* **spī′nose** (or *-nōs′*), **spī′nous**, full of spines: thorny.—*ns.* **spīnos′ity**, thorniness; **spinūle** (*spin′* or *spīn′*), a minute spine.—*adjs.* **spin′ūlāte**, **spinūlesc′ent**, **spinūlif′erous**, **spin′ūlōse**, **spin′ūlous**; **spī′ny**, full of spines: thorny: troublesome: perplexed.—**spina bifida** (*bī′fi-da*, *bif′*), condition in which two parts of the bony spinal canal fail to unite perfectly at the embryo stage; **spinal anaesthesia**, injection of an anaesthetic into the spinal cord, producing loss of sensation but not unconsciousness; **spinal canal**, a passage running through the vertebrae and containing the spinal cord; **spinal column**, the backbone; **spinal c(h)ord**, the main neural axis in vertebrates; **spine′-chiller**, a frightening story, thought, happening.—*adj.* **spine′-chilling**. [L. *spīna*, a thorn.]

spinel, *spi-nel′* (or *spin′əl*), *n.* a mineral, magnesium aluminate or other member of a group of aluminates, ferrates, and chromates, crystallising in octahedra.—**spinel ruby**, **ruby-spinel**, a precious variety of typical spinel formerly confounded with ruby. [It. *spinella*.]

spinet, *spin′it*, or *spi-net′*, *n.* an instrument like a small harpsichord.—Also **spinnet**, **spinette**. [It. *spinetta*, poss. from a Venetian maker Giovanni *Spinetti* (fl. 1500).]

Spinifex, *spin′*, *spīn′i-feks*, *n.* properly, a genus of grasses (Australian, etc.) whose spiny heads blow about and disseminate seed: popularly applied in Australia to porcupine-grass. [L. *spīna*, spine, and the root of *facĕre*, to make.]

spink, *spingk*, (now *dial.*) *n.* a finch, esp. the chaffinch. [Perh. imit.]

spink, *spingk*, *n.* the lady's-smock. [Origin obscure.]

spinnaker, *spin′ə-kər*, *n.* triangular sail carried on side opposite mainsail by vessels sailing before the wind: large sail carried by racing yachts. [Prob. spin, not *Sphinx* (yacht that carried a spinnaker).]

spinner, spinneret, etc. See spin.

spinney, spinny, *spin'i*, *n.* a small clump of trees or copse:—*pl.* spinn'eys, spinn'ies. [O.Fr. *espinei*—L. *spīnētum*, a thorn-hedge, thicket—*spīna*, thorn.]

spino-, *spī-nō-*, in composition, spine.

spinode, *spī'nōd*, (*geom.*) *n.* a cusp or stationary point of a curve. [L. *spīna*, thorn, *nōdus*, knot.]

Spinozism, *spi-nōz'izm*, *n.* the pantheistic monism of Benedict *Spinoza* (1632-77).—*n.* Spinō'zist, a follower of Spinoza.—*adj.* Spinōzis'tic.

spinster, *spin'stər*, *n.* a spinner (*obs.*; *Shak.*): an unmarried woman: an old maid: a woman fit for the spinning-house (*obs.*).—*ns.* spin'sterdom, the world of old maids collectively; spin'sterhood.—*adjs.* spinsterial (*-stē'ri-əl*), spinstē'rian, spin'sterish, spin'sterly.—*ns.* spin'stership; spin'stress, a woman who spins: a spinster. [spin, and suffix -ster.]

spintext, *spin'tekst*, *n.* a long-winded preacher. [spin and text.]

spinthariscope, *spin-thär'i-skōp*, *n.* an instrument for counting alpha particles by observing the sparks produced by their impact on a fluorescent screen. [Gr. *spintharis*, a spark, *skopeein*, to observe.]

spinule, spiny, etc. See under spine.

spiracle, *spīr'ə-kl*, *n.* a breathing-hole: a vent, orifice, passage.—*adjs.* spiracular (*-ak'ū-lər*); spirac'ulate.—*n.* spirac'ulum:—*pl.* spirac'ula. [L. *spīrāculum*—*spīrāre*, to breathe.]

Spiraea, *spī-rē'ə*, *n.* the meadow-sweet genus of the rose family. [Gr. *speiraiā*, meadow-sweet, or privet—*speira*, a coil (from its coiled fruits).]

spiral. See spire (1 and 2).

spirant, *spī'rənt*, (*phon.*) *adj.* fricative, open, produced by narrowing without stopping the air-passage.—*n.* a spirant consonant (including or excluding nasals, liquids, and semi-vowels).—*n.* spīrā'tion, breathing: the procession of the Holy Ghost (*theol.*). [L. *spīrāre*, to breathe.]

spire, *spīr*, *n.* a shoot, sprout: a stalk: a long slender stalk: a tapering or conical body, esp. a tree-top: a flower-spike: a reed or reedlike plant (also collectively): a deer's tine: a spike: a cone: a summit, peak: a tall slender architectural structure tapering to a point.—*v.i.* to sprout: to shoot up.—*v.t.* to furnish with, or form into, a spire: to put forth as a shoot or fruit (*Spens.*).—*adjs.* spīr'al, towering and tapering (see also next article); spired, having a spire: tapering, conical: peaked: spiked: sprouted; spire'less.—*adv.* spire'wise.—*adj.* spīr'y, shooting into spires: spire-like: tapering: abounding in spires (see also next article).—spire'-steeple, a steeple with a spire. [O.E. *spīr*, shoot, sprout.]

spire, *spīr*, *n.* a coil: a spiral: the spiral part of a shell, excluding the body-whorl.—*v.i.* to wind, mount, or proceed in spirals.—*adj.* spīr'al, winding like the thread of a screw: with parts arranged in spirals (*bot.*).—*n.* a spiral line, course, or object: a curve (usu. plane), the locus of a point whose distance from a fixed point varies according to some rule as the radius vector revolves (*math.*): a helix (see also previous article): a gradual but continuous rise or fall, as of prices.—*v.i.* to go in a spiral.—*v.t.* to make spiral.—*n.* spirality (*-al'i-ti*).—*adv.* spīr'ally.—*n.* spīras'ter (Gr. *astēr*, star), a coiled sponge-spicule with radiating spines.—*adj.* spīr'āted, spirally twisted.—*n.* spīr'ēme, in mitosis, the coiled thread formed by nuclear chromatin.—*adj.* spīr'ic, like a tore or anchor-ring.—*n.* a curve, the plane section of a tore.—*n.* Spīr'ifer (L. *ferre*, to bear), a genus (chiefly Silurian to Carboniferous) of brachiopods, with coiled arm-supports.—*adj.* spīrill'ar.—*ns.* spīrillō'sis, injection with a spirillum; spīrill'um, a spirally bent bacterium:—*pl.* spīrill'a; spīr'ochaete (*-kēt*; Gr. *chaitē*, hair, mane), a spirally coiled bacterium (genus Spirochae'ta, or -tē, or kindred), cause of syphilis and other diseases; spirochaetō'sis, infection with a spirochaete, as in syphilis, relapsing fever, etc.; Spirogyra (*spī-rō-jī'rə*, or *-gī'*; Gr. *gȳros*, a ring), a genus of freshwater algae with chlorophyll in spiral bands.—*adj.* spīr'y, spirally coiled (see also previous article). [Gr. *speira*, a coil, a tore.]

spirit, *spir'it*, *n.* vital principle: the principle of thought: the soul: a disembodied soul: a ghost: an incorporeal being: a kidnapper (*obs.*): enthusiasm: actuating emotion, disposition, frame of mind: a leading, independent, or lively person: animation: verve: courage: mettle: real meaning: essence, chief quality: a breath of wind: a breath (*obs.*): a breathing (*Gr. gram.*): (usu. in *pl.*) a formerly supposed subtle substance in the body: a distilled liquid: an aqueous solution of ethyl alcohol: (usu. in *pl.*) spirituous liquor: a solution in alcohol: (in *pl.*) cheerful or exuberant vivacity: (in *pl.*) mental powers, mind.—*v.t.* to give spirit to: to inspirit, encourage, cheer: to convey away secretly, to kidnap.—*adj.* spir'ited, full of spirit, life, or fire: animated: possessed by a spirit.—*adv.* spir'itedly.—*n.* spir'itedness.—*adj.* spir'itful.—*ns.* spir'iting, the action of one who spirits in any sense: the offices of a spirit or sprite; spir'itism, spiritualism: animism; spir'itist.—*adjs.* spiritist'ic; spir'itless, without spirit, cheerfulness, or courage: dejected: dead.—*adv.* spir'itlessly.—*n.* spir'itlessness.—*adj.* and *adv.* spiritoso (*-ō'sō*; It.), with spirit.—*adj.* spir'itous, of the nature of spirit, pure: ardent, spirituous.—*n.* spir'itousness.—*adj.* spir'itūal, of, of the nature of, relating to, spirit, a spirit, spirits, the mind, the higher faculties, the soul: highly refined in thought and feeling, habitually or naturally looking to things of the spirit: incorporeal: ecclesiastical: as a Gallicism, witty, clever: spirituous (*obs.* or *rare*).—*n.* that which is spiritual: an American Negro religious song.—*n.* spiritualisā'tion, -z-.—*v.t.* spir'itualise, -ize, to make spiritual: to imbue with spirituality: to refine: to free from sensuality: to give a spiritual meaning to.—*ns.* spir'itualiser, -z-; spir'itualism, a being spiritual: the philosophical doctrine that nothing is real but soul or spirit: the doctrine that spirit has a real existence apart from matter: the interpretation of a varied series of abnormal phenomena as for the most part caused by spiritual beings acting upon specially sensitive persons or mediums (also spiritism); spir'itualist, one who has a regard only to spiritual things: (with *cap.*) one who holds doctrine of spiritualism or spiritism.—*adj.* spiritualist'ic.—*n.* spirituality (*-al'i-ti*), state of being spiritual: that which is spiritual: property held or revenue received in return for spiritual service (*hist.*): the clergy (*hist.*).—*adv.* spir'itually.—*ns.* spir'itualness, the state or quality of being spiritual; spir'itualty (*obs.* or *hist.*), spirituality.—*adj.* spirituel, also *fem.* (indiscriminately used) spirituelle (Fr. *spē-rē-tü-el*; *coll.* *spir-it-ū-el'*), showing refined and witty grace and delicacy.—*n.* spirituos'ity, spirituous character: immateriality.—*adj.* spir'ituous, sprightly (*obs.*): spiritual (*obs.*): containing, or of the nature of, a volatile principle (*arch.*): alcoholic.—*ns.* spir'ituousness; spiritus (*spīr'*, *spir'i-təs*; L. *spē'ri-to͝os*), spirit: a breathing (*Gr. gram.*; spiritus asper, the rough, lenis, the smooth, breathing).—*adj.* spir'ity (*dial.* or *coll.*), spirited: spirituous.—spir'it-blue, aniline blue; spir'it-duck, the bufflehead, from its rapid diving; spir'it-gum, a preparation used by actors for attaching false beards; spir'it-lamp, lamp burning methylated or other spirit to give heat; spir'it-leaf, Ruellia; spir'it-level, a glass tube nearly filled with alcohol, showing perfect levelness when the bubble is central; spirit photography, the taking of photographs of persons in which other shadowy figures appear; **spir'it-rapper**, one who claims to receive messages from disembodied spirits by raps or knocks; **spir'it-rapping**.—*adj.* **spir'it-stirring**, rousing the spirit. —**spir'itual-mind'edness**; **spir'it-varnish**, shellac or other resin in a volatile solvent, usu. alcohol; **spir'it-world**, the world of disembodied spirits.—**animal spirits**, a subtle form of matter formerly believed to be sent along the nerves from the brain: hence constitutional liveliness; **(Holy) Spirit** (see holy); **in spirits**, cheerfully vivacious; **out of spirits**, depressed; **spirit(s) of salt**, hydrochloric acid; **spirit(s) of wine**, alcohol. [L. *spīritus*, a breath—*spīrāre*, to breathe.]

spirling. See sparling.

spiro-. For some words see spire (2).

spirograph, *spī'rō-grăf*, *n.* an instrument for recording breathing movements.—*n.* **spirom'eter**, an instrument for measuring lung capacity.—*adj.* **spiromet'ric**.—*ns.* **spirom'etry**; **spi'rophore** (Gr. *phoros*, a bringing), an apparatus for inducing artificial respiration by means of an airtight case for the body and an air-pump. [L. *spīrāre*, to breathe.]

spirt, *spûrt*, *v.i.* to shoot out forcibly, or in a fine strong jet.—*v.t.* to squirt in a fine strong jet.—*n.* a sudden fine jet. [Origin uncertain; cf. Ger. dial. *spirzen*, to spit; spurt.]

spirt, *spûrt*, (*Shak.*) *v.i.* to sprout, shoot up. [O.E. *spryttan*; cf. sprout.]

spirtle. Same as spurtle.

spiry. See under spire (1 and 2).

spissitude, *spis'i-tūd*, *n.* density. [L. *spissitūdō*—*spissus*, thick.]

spit, *spit*, *n.* a broach for roasting meat: jocularly, a sword: a long narrow tongue of land or sand running into the sea: a wire or spindle holding a spool in a shuttle.—*v.t.* to transfix: to string on a rod or wire:—*pr.p.* **spitt'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **spitt'ed**.—*adj.* **spitt'ed**.—*ns.* **spitt'er**, a young deer with unbranched antlers; **spitt'ing**, piercing. [O.E. *spitu*; Du. *spit*, Ger. *spiess*.]

spit, *spit*, *v.t.* to throw out from the mouth: to eject with violence: to utter with hate, scorn or violence: to spawn.—*v.i.* to throw out saliva from the mouth: to rain in scattered drops: to make a spitting sound: to sputter:—*pr.p.* **spitt'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **spat**, *arch.* **spit**, *obs. pa.p.* **spitt'en**, **spitt'ed** (*B.*).—*n.* saliva, spume: a light fall of rain or snow: an exact replica (*slang*; usu. *dead* or *very spit*, from the phrase *as like him as if he had spit him out of his mouth*).—*ns.* **spitt'er**; **spitt'ing**, the act of ejecting saliva: the ejection of oxygen, with drops of molten metal, when silver or platinum heated in air cools slowly: the resulting surface-appearance.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* **spitt'le**, spit, saliva; **spittoon'**, a vessel for spitting in.—**spit'-box**, a spittoon; **spit'-curl** (*coll.*), a curl pressed flat on the temple; **spit'fire**, that which emits fire, e.g. a volcano, cannon: a type of fighting aeroplane: a hot-tempered person; **spitting image** (form of *dial. spitten image*—for *spit and image*), the exact likeness of (see above).—**spit and polish**, cleaning up of uniform and equipment, esp. to excess; **spit (it) out**, to speak out, tell (it). [Northern O.E. *spittan*, O.N. *spýta*, Ger. dial, *spitzen*, *spützen*.]

spit, *spit*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to dig: to plant with a spade. —*n.* a spade's depth: a spadeful. [O.E. *spittan*, or (M.)Du. and (M.)L.G. *spit*.]

spital. Same as spittle (see spit (2)).

spitch-cock, *spich'-kok*, *n.* an eel split and broiled. —*v.t.* to split and broil, as an eel. [Cf. spatchcock.]

spitcher, *spit'chə*, (*naval slang*) *adj.* done for. [Maltese *spiċċa*, pron. *spitch'a*, finished, ended.]

spite, *spīt*, *n.* grudge: lasting ill-will: hatred: a cause of vexation.—*v.i.* to vex: to thwart: to hate.—*adj.* **spite'ful**, full of spite: desirous to vex or injure: malignant.—*adv.* **spite'fully**.—*n.* **spite'fulness**.—**in spite of**, in opposition to all efforts of, in defiance of, in contempt of: notwithstanding; **spite (of)**, despite. [despite.]

spittle. See under spit (2).

spittle, also **spital**, *spit'l*, (*arch.*) *n.* a hospital, esp. for foul diseases, a lazar-house.—**spitt'le-house**. [hospital.]

spitz, *spits*, *n.* a Pomeranian dog: a group of breeds of dog generally having long hair, pointed ears and a tightly curled tail, incl. husky, samoyed, Pomeranian, etc. [Ger.]

spiv, *spiv*, (*slang*) *n.* a flashy black-market hawker: one who makes money by dubious means: an idler.—*n.* **spivv'ery**, the world or the practices of spivs. [Perh. conn. with spiff.]

splanchnic, *splangk'nik*, *adj.* visceral, intestinal.—*n.* **splanch'nocele** (*-sēl*; Gr. *koilos*, hollow), a visceral cavity: the posterior part of the coelom. [Gr. *splanchnon*, pl. *splanchna*, entrails.]

splash, *splash*, *v.t.* to spatter, as with water or mud: to throw about brokenly, as liquid: to dash liquid on or over: to effect by or with splashing: to variegate as if by splashing: to display, print very prominently.—*v.i.* to dabble: to dash liquid about: to move, go, with throwing about of broken liquid: to fly about dispersedly: of bullets, to throw about fragments or molten metal on striking.—*n.* the dispersion of liquid suddenly disturbed, as by throwing something into it or by throwing it about: liquid thrown on anything: a spot formed by or as if by throwing liquid: a little soda-water: lead thrown about by a bullet on striking: ostentation, publicity, display: a sensation, excitement, dash.—*n.* **splash'er**, one who, or that which, splashes: a guard against splashing: a board attached to the foot for walking on mud.—*adv.* **splash'ily**.—*n.* and *adj.* **splash'ing**.—*adj.* **splash'y**, splashing: with splashing: wet and muddy: full of puddles. —**splash'-board**, a mudguard: a dashboard; **splash'down**, (moment of) the landing of a manned spacecraft on the sea.—*adj.* **splash'-proof**.—**splash down**, of spacecraft, to land on the sea on completion of mission. [plash.]

splat, *splat*, *n.* a thin strip forming the upright middle part of a chair-back. [plat (3).]

splatch, *splach*, (*Scot.* and *U.S.*) *n.* a splash or clot of dirt or colour: a splotch.—*v.t.* to splotch. [Cf. splotch.]

splatter, *splat'ər*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to spatter: to splash: to sputter.—*n.* a splash: a spattering. [Cf. spatter.]

splay, *splā*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to display (*obs.*): to slope, slant, or bevel (*archit.*): to spread out.—*n.* a slant or bevel, as of the side of a doorway, window, or the like.—*adj.* and *adv.* with a splay. —**splay foot**, a flat foot turned outward.—*adjs.* **splay'-foot, -ed**; **splay'-mouthed**, wide-mouthed. [display.]

spleen, *splēn*, *n.* a soft, pulpy, blood-modifying organ close to the stomach, once thought the seat of anger and melancholy: hence various meanings, mostly in Shak. and more or less obs.—spite: boredom: ill-humour: melancholy: mirth: caprice: impulse: high spirit.—*adjs.* **spleen'ful**; **spleen'ish**; **spleen'less**; **spleen'y** (*Shak.*), **spleenish**.—*n.* **splenec'tomy** (*splin-*; Gr. *ek*, out, *tomē*, a cutting), excision of the spleen. —*adj.* **splenetic** (*splin-et'ik*; formerly *splēn'i-tik*), of the spleen: affected with spleen: peevish: melancholy.—*n.* a splenetic person.—*adj.* **splenet'ical**.—*adv.* **splenet'ically**.—*adj.* **splenic** (*splen'ik*), of the spleen.—*ns.* **splēnisā'tion, -izā'tion**, conversion (of the lung) into spleen-like substance; **spleni'tis** (*splin-*), inflammation of the spleen; **splēnomeg'aly** (Gr. *megas*, *megalē*, *mega*, big), enlargement of the spleen.—**spleen'-stone** (*obs.*), jade; **spleen'-wort**, any fern of the genus Asplenium; **splenic fever**, anthrax. [L. *splēn*—Gr. *splēn*.]

splendent, *splen'dənt*, *adj*. brightly shining.—*adjs*. **splen'did**, brilliant, resplendent: magnificent: excellent (*coll*.); **splendid'ious** (*obs*.).—*adv*. **splen'didly**.—*n*. **splen'didness**.—*adjs*. **splen'didous** (*obs*.); **splendif'erous** (now only *coll*.); **splen'dorous**.—*n*. **splen'dour** (*-dər*), brilliance: magnificence. [L. *splendēre*, to shine, *splendidus*, *splendor*.]

splenetic, etc. See spleen.

splenial, *splē'ni-əl*, *adj*. splint-like: of the splenium or the splenius.—*ns*. **splē'nium**, the round pad-like posterior border of the *corpus callosum*; **splē'nius**, a large thick muscle on the back of the neck. [Gr. *splēnion*, pad, compress.]

splent. See splint.

spleuchan, *splōōhh'ən*, (*Scot*.) *n*. a tobacco-pouch: a purse. [Gael. *spliùc*(*h*)*an*.]

splice, *splīs*, *v.t*. to unite by interweaving the strands: to join together by overlapping: to unite, esp. (*slang*; also *v.i*.) in matrimony.—*n*. act of splicing: joint made by splicing: the part of the handle of a cricket-bat or the like that fits into the blade.—**sit on the splice** (*cricket slang*), to play a defensive game; **splice the mainbrace** (*nautical slang*), to serve out an allowance of spirits: to fall to drinking. [Du. (now dial.) *splissen*.]

spline, *splīn*, *n*. a key to make wheel and shaft revolve together: a thin strip or slat. [Orig. E. Anglian.]

splint, *splint*, also **splent**, *splent*, *n*. an overlapping strip in armour: a strip, slip of wood, lath: a splinter: a contrivance for holding a broken bone, or the like, in position: a bony enlargement on a horse's leg between knee and fetlock: splint-coal.—*v.t*. to put in splints.—*n*. **splint'er**, a piece of wood, etc., split off, esp. a needle-like piece: a slender strip of wood, esp. one used as a torch: a splint (*obs*.).—*v.t*. and *v.i*. to split into splinters.—*v.t*. (*Shak*.) to put in splints, hence join, piece.—*adj*. **splint'ery**, made of, or like, splinters: apt to splinter.—**splint'-arm'our**, armour of narrow overlapping plates; **splint'-bone**, a small bone alongside the cannon bone in the horse, etc., the second or the fourth metacarpal or metatarsal; **splint'-coal**, a hard coal of uneven fracture that does not cake; **splint'er-bar**, the cross-bar of a coach, supporting the springs; **splint'er-bone**, the fibula; **splinter party, group**, a party or group formed by a breakaway from a larger body.—*adj*. **splint'er-proof**, proof against the splinters of bursting shells or bombs, or against splintering.—**splintery fracture** (*min*.), the property of breaking with a surface like broken wood; **splint'wood**, sapwood. [M.Du. *splinte* (Du. *splint*) or (M.)L.G. *splinte*, *splente*; Du. and L.G. *splinter*, Ger. *splenter*.]

split, *split*, *v.t*. to break in pieces, wreck: to rend: to cleave lengthwise: to divide: to disunite: to divulge (*coll*.).—*v.i*. to be dashed to pieces: to suffer shipwreck: to divide or part asunder: to divulge secrets (*coll*.): to divide one's votes instead of plumping: to burst with laughter: to go at full speed: to break off relations (with) (*slang*):—*pr.p*. **splitt'ing**; *pa.t*. and *pa.p*. **split** (*Shak*., etc., **splitt'ed**).—*n*. a crack or rent lengthwise: a schism: a half-bottle of aerated water, a half-glass of spirits: (in *pl*.) the acrobatic feat of going down to the floor with the legs spread out laterally.—*n*. **splitt'er**, one who, or that which, splits: one who splits hairs in argument, classification, etc.: a splitting headache (*coll*.).—*adj*. **splitt'ing**, rending: cleaving: ear-splitting: of a headache, very severe: very rapid.—**split infinitive**, an infinitive with an adverb between 'to' and the verb; **split mind**, schizophrenia.—*adj*. **split'-new** (*Scot*.), brand-new.—**split pea**, a dried pea deprived of its seed-coat and thus broken across at the embryo; **split personality**, a tendency towards schizophrenia; **split ring**, a ring formed as if split spirally, as for keeping keys together; **split second**, a fraction of a second.—*adj*. **split'-second**, timed to a fraction of a second.—**split hairs** (see hair); **split investment trust** (see trust); **split-level house**, one-storey house with rooms on more than one level; **split on a rock**, to meet some unforeseen and disastrous difficulty, to go to ruin; **split one's sides**, to laugh immoderately; **split-seconds hand**, a double seconds hand in a chronograph, of which first one and then the other member can be stopped by pressing a button; **split the difference**, to divide equally the sum of matter in dispute, to take the mean. [Du. *splitten*, related to *splijten*, Ger. *spleissen*.]

splore, *splōr*, *splör*, (*Scot*.) *n*. a frolic: a spree: an escapade: a row: a scrape. [Origin obscure.]

splotch, *sploch*, **splodge**, *sploj*, *ns*. a big or heavy splash, spot, or stain.—*vs.t*. to mark with splotches or splodges.—*vs.i*. to trudge flounderingly or splashily.—*adjs*. **splotch'y**, **splodg'y**. [Perh. conn. with O.E. *splott*, spot.]

splurge, *splûrj*, *n*. any boisterous display.—*v.i*. to make such a display.—*adj*. **splur'gy**. [Imit.]

splutter, *splut'ər*, *v.i*. to eject drops: to scatter ink upon a paper, as a bad pen: to scatter liquid with spitting noises: to articulate confusedly as in rage.—*v.t*. to utter splutteringly.—*n*. an act or noise of spluttering.—*n*. **splutt'erer**.—*n*. and *adj*. **splutt'ering**.—*adv*. **splutt'eringly**.—*adj*. **splutt'ery**. [Prob. imit.; cf. sputter.]

Spode, *spōd*, *n*. a porcelain made with addition of bone-ash by Josiah *Spode* (1754-1827) at Stoke. —Also *adj*.

spode, *spōd*, **spodium**, *spō'di-əm*, *ns*. powder got by calcination: bone-black.—*n*. **spodomancy** (*spod'ə-man-si*), divination by means of ashes.—*adj*. **spodoman'tic**.—*n*. **spod'ūmene**, a monoclinic pyroxene, silicate of aluminium and lithium. [Gr. *spodos*, dim. *spodion*, ashes; *spodoumenos* (contracted participle), burnt to ashes, from its appearance under the blowpipe.]

spoffish, *spof'ish*, *adj*. fussy, officious—also **spoff'y**. [Origin obscure.]

spoil, *spoil*, *n*. (often in *pl*.) plunder, booty: acquisitions, prizes: spoliation: pillage: a cast or stripped-off skin: remains of an animal body: material cast out in excavation: damage, impairment (*rare*): a thing spoiled in making (*rare*).—*v.t*. to take by force: to plunder: to despoil: to strip: to deprive: to destroy, end (*Shak*.): to corrupt: to mar: to impair: to make useless: to treat over-indulgently: to harm the character so.—*v.i*. to practise spoliation: go bad: deteriorate:—*pa.t*. and *pa.p*. **spoiled** or (only in sense of damage) **spoilt**.—*n*. **spoil'age**, waste by spoiling.—*adj*. **spoiled**.—*n*. **spoil'er**.—*adj*. **spoil'ful** (*Spens*. spoylefull), plundering.—**spoil'-bark, -heap**, a deposit of spoil; **spoil'-five**, a card game drawn or *spoiled* if no player wins three out of five tricks; **spoils'man**, one who looks for profit out of politics; **spoil'-sport**, one who stops or interferes with sport or other people's pleasure: a meddler; **spoils system**, the system of supplanting civil servants on a change of government, on the principle that 'to the victor belong the spoils'. —**spoiling for**, (a fight, etc.) more than ripe or ready for: intent on. [O.Fr. *espoille*—L. *spolium*, spoil.]

spoke, *spōk*, *pa.t*. of speak.

spoke, *spōk*, *n*. one of the radiating bars of a wheel.—*adv*. **spoke'wise**.—**spoke'shave**, a two-handled planing tool for curved work.—**put a spoke in one's wheel**, to thwart one. [O.E. *spāca*; Du. *speek*, Ger. *speiche*.]

spoken, *spōk'n*, *pa.p*. of speak.—In composition, of speech, speaking, as **fair'-spoken**, **plain'-spoken**.

spokesman, *spōks'mən*, *n*. one who speaks for another, or for others:—*pl.* spokes′men:—*fem.* spokes′woman. [speak, man.]

spolia opima, *spō′li-ə ōp′i-mə, spo′li-a op-ē′ma,* (L.) the richest booty—spoil taken in battle by a leader from a leader.

spoliate, *spō′li-āt, v.t.* and *v.i.* to despoil, to plunder.—*n.* spōliā′tion.—*adj.* spō′liātive, serving to take away or diminish.—*n.* spō′liātor.—*adj.* spō′liatory (*-ə-tər-i*). [L. *spoliāre, -ātum—spolium,* spoil.]

spondee, *spon′dē, n.* a foot of two long syllables.—*adj.* spondaic (*-dā′ik*). [L. *spondēus* (*pēs*)—Gr. *spondeios* (*pous*), (a foot) used in the slow solemn hymns sung at a *spondē* or drink-offering —*spendein,* to pour out, make a libation.]

spondulicks, *spon-dōō′liks,* (*U.S. slang*) *n.pl.* money. [Origin unknown.]

spondyl, *spon′dil, n.* a vertebra: a thorny oyster (Spondylus).—*n.* spondyli′tis, inflammation of a vertebra.—*adj.* spon′dylous. [Gr. *sp*(*h*)*ondylos,* a vertebra.]

sponge, *spunj, n.* any member of the phylum Porifera, sessile aquatic animals with a single cavity in the body, with numerous pores: the fibrous skeleton of such an animal, remarkable for its power of sucking up water: a piece of such a skeleton, or a substitute, used for washing, obliterating, absorbing, etc.: a swab for a cannon: any sponge-like substance, as leavened dough, a pudding, swampy ground: a bedeguar: a hanger-on or parasite: a drunkard: an application of a sponge: the life or behaviour of a sponger upon others.—*v.t.* to wipe, wipe out, soak up, remove, with a sponge: to drain, as if by squeezing a sponge: to gain by the art of the parasite.—*v.i.* to suck in, as a sponge: to fish for sponges: to live on others parasitically.—*adj.* spongeous (*spun′jəs*), spongy.—*n.* spong′er, one who uses a sponge: a sponge-fisher: a sponge-fishing boat: an apparatus for sponging cloth: a sponge or parasite.—*adjs.* spongicolous (*spun-, spon-jik′ə-ləs;* L. *colĕre,* to inhabit), living in association with, usually within, a sponge; spon′giform, like or akin to a sponge.—*adv.* spon′gily, in a spongy way, or manner.—*ns.* spongin (*spun′jin*), a horny substance in the skeletons of various sponges: spon′giness.—*adjs.* spongiose (*spun′*, or *-ōs′*), spongious (*spun′jəs*), spongoid (*spong′goid*).—*ns.* spongologist (*spong-gol′ə-jist*); spongol′ogy, the science of sponges.—*adj.* spongy (*spun′ji*), absorptive: porous: wet and soft: drunken.—sponge′-bag, a waterproof bag for carrying a sponge: (in *pl.*) checked or striped trousers.—*adj.* checked.—sponge′-bath, an application of water to the body by or from a sponge: sponge′-cake, a very light sweet cake of flour, eggs, and sugar; sponge′-cloth, a cotton cloth of open texture; sponge′-fing′er, a finger-shaped sponge-cake; sponge′-fisher; sponge′-fishing; sponge′-rubber, rubber processed into sponge-like form; sponge′wood, sola; spon′ging-house, spun′ging-house, a bailiff's lodging-house for debtors in his custody before their committal to prison; spongy parenchyma (*bot.*), a loose tissue in leaves with much intercellular space; spongy platinum, platinum sponge, platinum in a finely divided state.—set a sponge, to leaven a small mass of dough for use in leavening a large quantity; throw up the sponge, to acknowledge defeat by throwing into the air the sponge with which a boxer is rubbed down between rounds: to give up any struggle. [O.E. *sponge, spunge,* and O.Fr. *esponge*—L. *spongia*—Gr. *spongiā.*]

sponsal, *spon′sl, adj.* spousal.—*n.pl.* sponsā′lia, espousals.—*n.* spon′sion, the act of becoming surety for another.—*adj.* spon′sional.—*n.* spon′sor, one who promises solemnly for another: a surety: a godfather or godmother: a promoter: one who pays for radio or television broadcast introducing advertisement.—Also *v.t.*—*adj.* sponso′rial.—*n.* spon′sorship. [L. *spondēre, spōnsum,* promise.]

sponsible, *spon′si-bl,* (now *dial.*) *adj.* aphetic for responsible, respectable.

sponsing. See sponson.

sponson, *spon′sn, n.* outward expansion from ship's deck: short projecting length of plane: wing-section giving extra lift: an air-filled tank on the side of a canoe to give buoyancy: a structure to give a seaplane steadiness on the water.—Also spon′sing. [Ety. dub.]

sponsor. See sponsal.

spontaneous, *spon-tā′nyəs, -ni-əs, adj.* of one's free will: acting by its own impulse or natural law: produced of itself: impulsive: unpremeditated.—*ns.* spontaneity (*-tə-nē′i-ti*), spontā′neousness.—*adv.* spontā′neously.—spontaneous combustion, catching fire by causes at work within, esp. slow oxidation of a mass of matter; spontaneous generation, production of living organisms from dead matter. [L. *spontāneus*—*sponte,* of one's own accord.]

sponte sua, *spon′te sōō′a,* (L.) of one's own accord.

spontoon, *spon-tōōn′, n.* a small-headed halberd formerly carried by some officers. [Fr. *sponton*—It. *spontone—punto*—L. *punctum,* a point.]

spoof, *spōōf,* (*slang*) *n.* a hoaxing game invented and named by Arthur Roberts (1852-1933), comedian: a card game.—*adj.* bogus.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to hoax.—*ns.* spoof′er; spoof′ery.

spook, *spōōk, n.* a ghost.—*v.i.* to play the spook. *adj.* ghostly.—*n.* spook′ery.—*adv.* spook′ily.—*n.* spook′iness.—*adjs.* spook′ish, spook′y. [App. L.G.; cf. Ger. *spuk,* Du. *spook.*]

spool, *spōōl, n.* a cylinder, bobbin, or reel for winding yarn, etc., upon.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to wind on spools.—*n.* spool′er. [L.G. *spôle;* Du. *spoel,* or O.N.Fr. *espole;* Ger. *spule.*]

spoon, *spōōn, v.i.* to scud before the wind.—Also spoom.—*adj.* spoom′ing (*Keats*), foaming.—*n.* spoon′drift, light spray borne on a gale.—Also (orig. *Northern*) spin′drift. [Origin unknown.]

spoon, *spōōn, n.* an instrument with a shallow bowl and a handle: anything of like shape, as an oar: a wooden-headed golf-club with face slightly hollowed: a spoon-bait: the wooden spoon (*Cambridge;* see under wood): a simpleton: a maudlin love-maker: mawkish love-making.—*v.t.* to transfer with, or as if with, a spoon: to shove, scoop, or hit softly up into the air, instead of striking cleanly and definitely: to dally sentimentally with: to catch with a spoon-bait: to pack together like spoons.—*v.i.* to make love sentimentally: to fish with a spoon-bait.—*n.* spoon′ful, as much as fills a spoon: a small quantity:—*pl.* spoon′fuls.—*advs.* spoon′ily; spoon′ways, -wise, like spoons packed closely together.—*adj.* spoon′y, spoon′ey, silly: foolishly and demonstratively fond.—*n.* one who is spoony.—spoon′-bait, -hook, a lure on a swivel, used in trolling for fish; spoon′bill, any bird of a family (Plataleidae) akin to the ibises, with long, flat, broad bill, spoon-shaped at the tip.—*adj.* spoon′-fed, fed with a spoon: artificially fostered (*fig.*): taught by doled-out doses of cut-and-dried information.—*v.t.* spoon′-feed.—spoon′-food; spoon′meat, food taken or given with a spoon.—spoons on, silly in manifestation of love for. [O.E. *spōn,* sliver, chip, shaving, Ger. *span,* chip, O.N. *spānn, spōnn,* chip, spoon.]

Spoonerism, *spōō′nər-izm, n.* a transposition of initial sounds of spoken words—e.g. 'shoving leopard' for 'loving shepherd'. [Rev. W. A. *Spooner* (1844-1930), a noted perpetrator of transpositions of this kind.]

spoor, *spōōr, n.* track, esp. of a hunted animal.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to track.—*n.* spoor′er. [Du. *spoor,* a track; cf. O.E. and O.N. *spor,* Ger. *spur;* also speir.]

sporadic, *spor-ad'ik*, *adj.* scattered: occurring here and there or now and then: occurring casually.—Also (*rare*) sporad'ical.—*adv.* sporad'ically. [Gr. *sporadikos*—*sporas*, *sporados*, scattered—*speirein*, to sow.]

spore, *spōr*, *spör*, *n.* a unicellular asexual reproductive body: sometimes extended to other reproductive bodies.—*adj.* sporangial (*spor-an'ji-əl*).—*ns.* sporan'giole, sporan'giolum (or *-ji'*; *pl.* -a), a sporangium containing one or few spores; sporan'giophore, the part that bears sporangia; sporan'giospore, a spore developed in a sporangium; sporan'gium (*pl.* sporan'gia), a spore-case, sac in which spores are produced.—Also spore'-case; spor'idesm (Gr. *desmos*, a bond; *bot.*), a multicellular body or group of spores, of which every cell is capable of germinating.—*adj.* sporid'ial.—*ns.* sporid'ium (*pl.* -a), a spore borne on a promycelium; spor'ocarp (Gr. *karpos*, fruit), a structure containing the sori and sporangia in water-ferns; a multicellular structure in which spores are formed; spor'ocyst, the cyst developed in the process of sporulation.—*adj.* sporocyst'ic.—*n.* sporogen'esis, production of spores.—Also sporogeny (*-oj'*).—*adj.* sporog'enous, spore-bearing.—*ns.* sporogonium (*-gō'*), the capsule or asexual generation in mosses; spor'ophore, a spore-bearing stalk or structure. *adjs.* sporophor'ic, sporoph'orous.—*ns.* spor'ophyll (Gr. *phyllon*, leaf), a leaf that bears sporangia; spor'ophyte (Gr. *phyton*, plant), the spore-bearing or asexual generation in the life-cycle of a plant.—*adj.* sporophytic (*-fit'ik*).—*n.pl.* Sporozo'a, a parasitic group of Protozoa reproducing by spores, including the causal organisms of malaria and pébrine.—*n.* sporozō'ite (Gr. *zōion*, an animal), in Protozoa, an infective stage developed within a spore.—*adj.* spor'ūlar.—*v.i.* spor'ūlate, to produce spores.—*ns.* sporūlā'tion, formation of spores: breaking up into spores; spor'ule, a spore. [Gr. *sporā*, a seed—*speirein*, to sow.]

sporran, *spor'ən*, *n.* an ornamental pouch worn in front of the kilt by the Highlanders of Scotland. [Gael. *sporan*.]

sport, *spōrt*, *spört*, *v.i.* to play: to frolic (also *v.t.* with *it*): to make merry: to practise field diversions: to trifle: to deviate from the normal.—*v.t.* to amuse (*obs.*): to wear, use, exhibit, set up, publicly or ostentatiously: to wager: to squander (*rare*): to shut (see oak): to force open (*obs.*).—*n.* recreation: pastime: dalliance, amorous behaviour: play: a game, esp. one involving bodily exercise: mirth: jest: contemptuous mirth: a plaything (esp. *fig.*): a laughing-stock: field diversion: success or gratification in shooting, fishing, or the like: a sportsman: a person of sportsmanlike character, a good fellow: an animal or plant that varies singularly and spontaneously from the normal type: (in *pl.*) a meeting for races and the like.—*adj.* sports, suitable for sport.—Also (esp. *U.S.*) sport.—*n.* sportabil'ity, sportiveness.—*adj.* sport'able.—*ns.* sport'ance (*rare*), play; sport'er, one who sports: a sportsman.—*adj.* sport'ful, full of sport: merry: full of jesting.—*adv.* sport'fully.—*n.* sport'fulness.—*adv.* sport'ily.—*n.* sport'iness.—*adj.* sport'ing, relating to, engaging in, or fond of sports.—*adv.* sport'ingly.—*adj.* sport'ive, inclined to sport: playful: merry: amorous, wanton.—*adv.* sport'ively.—*n.* sport'iveness.—*adjs.* sport'less, without sport or mirth: sad; sport'y (*coll.*), sportsmanlike.—sporting chance, as good a chance of winning or being successful as of losing or failing; sports car, a low car, usu. for two, capable of attaining high speed; sports jacket, a man's jacket, usu. tweed, for casual wear; sports'man, one who practises, or is skilled in, sport: one who shows a good spirit in sport.—*adj.* sports'manlike.—sports'manship; sports'wear; sports'woman.—sport one's oak (see oak). [Aphetic for disport.]

sposh, *sposh*, (*U.S.*) *n.* slush.—*adj.* sposh'y. [Imit.]

spot, *spot*, *n.* a mark made by a drop of wet matter: a blot: a small discoloured or differently coloured place: a locality, place of limited area, precise place: one of the marked points on a billiard-table, from which balls are played: a relatively dark place on the sun: a small quantity of anything: a spotlight: a white pigeon with a spot on the forehead: a name for various American fishes: a job, piece (of work) (*obs.*): perhaps, a pattern, or piece, of needlework (*Shak.* spotte): a place on e.g. a television or radio programme: a turn, performance, esp. a short one: (in *pl.*) a leopard (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to mark with spots: tarnish, as reputation: reprehend (*Spens.*): pick out, detect, locate, identify (*coll.*): free from spots (often with *out*): place on a spot.—*v.i.* become spotted:—*pr.p.* spott'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spott'ed.—*adj.* spot'less, without a spot: untainted: pure.—*adv.* spot'lessly.—*n.* spot'lessness.—*adj.* spott'ed.—*ns.* spott'edness; spott'er, one who spots or detects.—*adv.* spott'ily.—*n.* spott'iness.—*adj.* spott'y.—spot advertising, advertising by means of brief items, usu. in dramatised form, on television or radio.—*adj.* spot'-barred, under the condition that the spot-stroke may not be played more than twice consecutively.—spot cash, money down; spot'-check, a check on the spot without warning: a check of random samples to serve in place of a general check; spot dance, a dance after which a prize is given to the couple spotlighted when the music stopped; spot'light, (apparatus for projecting) circle of light on actor or small part of stage: also *fig.*: adjustable, focused-beam car lamp additional to fixed lights—*v.t.* to turn the spotlight on.—*adj.* spot-on' (*coll.*), on the target: accurate.—spot'-stroke, a stroke in billiards by which the player pockets the red ball from the spot, leaving his own ball in position to repeat the stroke; spotted dog, a Dalmation dog: a pudding or loaf with currants.—in a spot, in a difficult situation; knock (the) spots off, to surpass easily; on the spot, at the very place: there and then: straightway: alert, equal to the occasion: in difficulty or danger (e.g. *put on the spot*, orig. to doom to be murdered).—As *adj.* on-the-spot'.—soft spot (*coll.*), affectionate feeling. [Cf. obs. Du., L.G., *spot*, O.N *spotti*.]

spouse, *spowz*, *n.* a husband or wife.—*v.t.* to betroth (*Spens.*): to marry (*Milt.*).—*n.* spous'age, marriage.—*adj.* spous'al, nuptial: matrimonial.—*n.* usually in *pl.* nuptials: marriage.—*adj.* spouse'less. [O.Fr. *spus*, *-e*, *espous*, *-e* (Fr. *époux*, fem. *épouse*)—L. *spōnsus*, pa.p. of *spondēre*, to promise.]

spout, *spowt*, *v.t.* to throw out in a jet: to declaim: to pawn (*slang*).—*v.i.* to issue in a jet: to blow as a whale: to declaim.—*n.* a projecting lip or tube for discharging liquid from a vessel, a roof, etc.: a gush, discharge, or jet: an undivided waterfall: a waterspout: the blowing, or the blow-hole, of a whale: a shoot: a lift in a pawnshop: hence, a pawnshop.—*ns.* spout'er, one who, or that which, spouts: a declaimer: a spouting oil-well: a spouting whale: a whaling ship.—*adjs.* spout'less; spout'y, spirting water when trodden on.—spout'-hole, a blow-hole.—up the spout (*slang*), pawned. [M.E. *spouten*; cf. Du. *spuiten*, to spout, O.N. *spȳta*, to spit.]

sprack, *sprak*, (*W. Midland* and *S.W.*) *adj.* vigorous, sprightly, alert.—Also (after the pron. of Sir Hugh Evans, *Merry Wives* IV, i. 85) sprag. [Origin obscure.]

sprackle, *sprăk'l*, spraickle, *sprāk'l*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to clamber. [Origin obscure.]

sprad, *sprad*, (Spens.) *pa.p.* of spread.

sprag, *sprag*, *n.* a mine prop: a bar inserted to stop a wheel: a device to prevent a vehicle from running backwards.—*v.t.* to prop, or to stop, by a sprag:—*pr.p.* spragg′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spragged. [Origin obscure.]

sprag. See sprack.

sprain, *sprān*, *v.t.* to overstrain the muscles of.—*n.* a wrenching of a joint with tearing or stretching of ligaments. [Connection with O.Fr. *espreindre*, to squeeze out, is disputed.]

spraint, *sprānt*, *n.* otter's dung. [O.Fr. *espraintes*, lit. pressed out.]

sprang, *pa.t.* of spring.

sprangle, *sprang′l*, (now *U.S.* and *dial.*) *v.i.* to sprawl: to straggle: to ramify: to struggle.—*n.* a straggle. [M.E. *spranglen.*]

sprat, *sprat*, *n.* a fish like the herring, but much smaller: a term of contempt (*Shak.*).—sprat′-weath′er, the dark days of November and December. [O.E. *sprot*; Du. *sprot*, Ger. *sprotte.*]

sprattle, *sprat′l*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to scramble. [Cf. Sw. *sprattla.*]

sprauchle, *sprŏhh′l*, (*Scot.*) a later form of sprackle.

sprawl, *sprōl*, *v.i.* to toss or kick about the limbs (*arch.*): to lie or crawl with limbs flung about: to straggle.—*v.t.* to spread stragglingly.—*n.* a sprawling posture, movement, or mass.—*n.* sprawl′er.—*adjs.* sprawl′ing, sprawl′y. [O.E. *sprēawlian*, to move convulsively.]

spray, *sprā*, *n.* a cloud of small flying drops: an application or dispersion of such a cloud: an apparatus or a preparation for so dispersing.—*v.t.* to sprinkle in or with fine mist-like jets.—*n.* spray′er.—*adj.* spray′ey.—spray′-gun, a device for applying paint, etc., by spraying. [M.Du. *sprayen.*]

spray, *sprā*, *n.* a shoot or twig, esp. one spreading out in branches or flowers: an ornament, casting, etc., of similar form.—*v.i.* to spread or branch in a spray.—*adj.* spray′ey, branching. [Poss. conn. with sprig or with O.E. *spræc*, twig.]

spray, *sprā*, spreathe, spreethe, *sprēdh*, spreaze, spreeze, *sprēz*, (*S.W. dial.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to chap, roughen—usu. in *pa.p.* sprayed, spraid, etc. [Origin obscure.]

spread, *spred*, *v.t.* to cause to extend more widely or more thinly: to scatter abroad or in all directions: to stretch: to extend, esp. over a surface: to open out so as to cover a wider surface: to overlay: to set with provisions, as a table.—*v.i.* to extend or expand: to be extended or stretched: to open out: to go further apart: to unfold: to admit of spreading: to be propagated or circulated:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spread.—*n.* extent: compass: reach: expanse: an expanded surface: act or degree of spreading: an expansion: that which is spread out, a feast: anything for spreading on bread: a cover, esp. a bedcover.—*adj.* extended: flat and shallow (as a gem).—*n.* spread′er.—*n.* and *adj.* spread′ing.—*adv.* spread′ingly.—spread′-ea′gle, a heraldic eagle with the wings and legs stretched out: a fowl split and spread out for cooking: a man tied for punishment (*naut.*): a skating figure.—*adj.* bombastic, boastful, and frothy, esp. in American patriotism.—*v.t.* to tie up with outstretched limbs: to spread out: to outrun.—*v.i.* to cut spread-eagles: to lie, fall, etc., with outstretched limbs: to talk in spread-eagle strain.—spread-ea′gleism.—*adv.* spread-eagle′wise.—spread′-over, an act of spreading out: an elastic distribution of working hours. [O.E. *sprǣdan*; Du. *spreiden*, Ger. *spreiten.*]

spreagh, *sprāhh*, *sprehh*, *n.* a prey: a foray.—*n.* spreagh′ery, sprech′ery, cattle-lifting: petty possessions, esp. plunder. [Gael. *spréidh*, cattle.]

spreathe, spreaze. See spray (3).

spreckled, *sprek′ld*, (now *dial.*) *adj.* speckled. [Cf. obs. Ger. *gespreckelt.*]

spred, spredd, spredde, obs. spellings of spread (*pres.*, *pa.t.*, *pa.p.*).—Also *inf.* spredd′en.

spree, *sprē*, *n.* a merry frolic: a drunken bout.—*v.i.* to carouse. [Orig. slang.]

spreethe, spreeze, See spray (3).

sprent, *sprent*, (*arch.*) *adj.* sprinkled. [Pa.p. of obs. *sprenge*—O.E. *sprengen*, *sprengan*, causative of *springan*, to spring.]

sprig, *sprig*, *n.* a small shoot or twig: a scion, a young person: an ornament like a spray: a headless or almost headless nail: a sprig-like object, ornament, or design, esp. embroidered or applied.—*v.t.* to embroider with representations of twigs: to nail with sprigs:—*pr.p.* sprigg′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sprigged.—*adjs.* sprigged; sprigg′y, full of or like sprigs. [Origin obscure.]

spright, *sprīt*, *n.* (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) an unhistorical spelling of sprite, obs. except perhaps in the sense of impish person.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to haunt.—*adj.* spright′ful (*Shak.*), spirited.—*adv.* spright′fully (*Shak.*).—*n.* spright′fulness.—*adj.* spright′less (*obs.*), spiritless.—*n.* spright′liness.—*adj.* spright′ly, vivacious: animated: lively: brisk: ghostly (*Shak.*).

spring, *spring*, *v.i.* to move suddenly, as by elastic force: to bound: to start up suddenly: to break forth: to appear: to issue: to come into being: to take origin: to sprout: to dawn (*B.*): to branch off: to begin to arch: to give way, split, burst, explode, warp, or start.—*v.t.* to cause to spring up: to start: to release the elastic force of: to let off, allow to spring: to cause to explode: to make known suddenly (with *on* or *upon*): to open, as a leak: to crack, as a mast: to bend by force, strain: to start from an abutment, etc. (*archit.*): to leap over: to set together with bevel-joints: to attach or fit with springs: to procure escape of (a prisoner) from jail (*slang*):—*pa.t.* sprang, now rarely sprung, *Spens.* sprong; *pa.p.* sprung, *Spens.* sprong.—*n.* a leap: a sudden movement: a recoil or rebound: elasticity: an elastic contrivance usu. for setting in motion or for reducing shocks: a source of action or life: rise: beginning: cause or origin: a source: an outflow of water from the earth: the time of beginning (*Shak.*): the dawn (*B.*): (often with *cap.*) the season when plants spring up and grow—in North temperate regions roughly February or March to April or May, astronomically from the spring equinox to the summer solstice: a shoot (*obs.*): a youth (*Spens.*): copse (*obs.*): undergrowth (*Spens.*): high water: spring tide: a lively dance-tune (now *Scot.*): a Norwegian dance or dance-tune: a flock of teal: the springing of an arch: a crack in a mast.—*adj.* of the season of spring: sown, appearing, or used in spring: having or worked by a spring.—*ns.* spring′al, spring′ald, an active springy young man, a youth; spring′er, one who or that which springs: a kind of spaniel, useful in copses: the bottom stone of an arch.—*adv.* spring′ily.—*ns.* spring′iness; spring′ing, the act of leaping, sprouting, starting, rising, or issuing: the beginning of curvature of an arch: a place of branching: providing with springs.—*adj.* leaping: arising: dawning: sprouting: with the freshness of youth: resilient: starting: beginning to curve.—*adj.* spring′less.—*n.* spring′let, a little spring.—*adjs.* spring′like; spring′y, elastic: resilient: abounding with springs.—See also sprung.—spring′-bal′ance, an instrument for weighing by the elasticity of a spiral spring; spring′-beau′ty, the plant *Claytonia virginica*; spring′-bed, a spring-mattress; spring′-bee′tle, a click-beetle.—*adj.* spring′-blad′ed, of a knife, having a blade that springs out on pressure of a button.—spring′board, a springy board for jumping or diving from; spring′bok (Du.), a beautiful S. African antelope, larger than a roebuck (also spring′buck): (with *cap.*) S.A. international sportsman (from emblems of sporting teams, orig. 1906 rugby team; abbrev., Bok): hence also a South African, esp. when overseas; **spring′-box**, a box or barrel in which a spring is coiled: the frame of a sofa, etc., in which the springs are set; **spring′-carr′iage**; **spring′-cart**, one mounted upon springs.—*v.t.* and *n.* **spring′-clean′**.—**spring′-clean′er**; **spring′-clean′ing**, a thorough house-cleaning, usu. in spring; **spring fever** (*facet.*), spring lassitude; **spring′-gun**, a gun set to go off like a trap; **spring′-haas** (Du.), **spring′-hare**, the jumping hare; **spring′-halt**, a jerking lameness in which a horse suddenly twitches up his leg or legs; **spring′head**, a fountain-head, source: a head or end-piece for a carriage-spring.—*adjs.* **spring′-head′ed** (*Spens.*), having heads spring afresh; **spring′-heeled**, having springs on one's heels, as spring-heeled Jack, supposed to do great leaps and play pranks or commit robberies.—**spring′-house** (*U.S.*), a larder, dairy, etc., built over a spring or brook; **spring′-keeper**, a salamander; **spring′-lig′ament**, a ligament of the sole of the foot.—*adj.* **spring′-load′ed**, having or operated by a spring.—**spring′-lock**, a lock that fastens by a spring: one that opens when a spring is touched; **spring′-matt′ress**, a mattress of spiral springs in a frame; **spring′tail**, any member of the Collembola; **spring′tide**, springtime; **spring′-tide′**, spring tide, a tide of maximum amplitude after new and full moon, when sun and moon pull together; **spring′time**, the season of spring; **spring′-wa′ter**, water of or from a spring; **spring′-wheat**, wheat sown in the spring, rather than autumn or winter; **spring′wood**, secondary wood with larger and thinner-walled elements formed in spring and early summer; **spring′-wort**, a magical root, perh. mandrake.—**spring a leak**, begin to leak; **spring a mine**, cause it to explode. [O.E. *springan*; Ger. *springen*.]

springe, *sprinj*, *n.* a snare with noose and spring: a gin.—Also **spring** (*spring*).—*v.t.* to catch in a springe:—*pr.p.* **spring′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **springed** (*sprinjd*).—*n.* **springle** (*spring′gl*), a snare. [Earlier *sprenge*, from a probable O.E. *sprencg*; cf. sprent, spring.]

springe, *sprinj*, (*George Eliot*) *adj.* active, nimble. [Ety. unknown.]

sprinkle, *spring′kl*, *v.t.* to scatter in small drops or particles: to scatter on: to baptise with a few drops of water: to strew, dot, diversify.—*v.i.* to scatter in drops.—*n.* an aspersorium or utensil for sprinkling.—*ns.* **sprin′kle**, **sprin′kling**, the act of one who sprinkles: a small quantity sprinkled: in bookbinding, mottling of edges by scattering a few drops of colour; **sprin′kler**. [Freq. from O.E. *sprengan*, the causative of *springan*, to spring; cf. Ger. *sprenkeln*.]

sprint, *sprint*, *n.* a short run, row, or race at full speed.—*v.i.* to run at full speed.—*ns.* **sprin′ter**; **sprin′ting**. [Cf. O.N. *spretta*, Sw. *spritta*.]

sprit, *sprit*, (*naut.*) *n.* a spar set diagonally to extend a fore-and-aft sail.—**spritsail** (*sprit′sl*), a sail extended by a sprit. [O.E. *sprēot*, pole; Du. and Ger. *spriet*, sprit.]

sprite, *sprit*, *n.* spirit—*obs.* except in the senses of goblin, elf, imp, impish or implike person.—*adjs.* **sprite′ful**, **sprite′ly**, etc. (see sprightful, etc.). [O.Fr. *esprit*; cf. spirit, spright.]

sprocket, *sprok′it*, *n.* a tooth on the rim of a wheel or capstan for engaging the chain: a toothed cylinder for driving a cinematograph film: a sprocket-wheel.—**sprock′et-wheel**, a wheel with sprockets. [Origin unknown.]

sprod, *sprod*, (*Northern*) *n.* a second-year salmon. [Origin obscure.]

sprong, *sprong*, (*Spens.*) *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of spring.

sprout, *sprowt*, *n.* a new growth: a young shoot: a side bud, as in Brussels sprouts (see Brussels): a scion, descendant: sprouting condition.—*v.i.* to shoot: to push out new shoots.—*v.t.* to put forth as a sprout or bud: to cause to sprout: to remove sprouts from (*dial.*).—*adj.* **sprout′ed**.—*n.* and *adj.* **sprout′ing**. [O.E. *sprūtan* (found in compounds), *Du. spruiten*, Ger. *spriessen*.]

spruce, *sprōōs*, *adj.* smart: neat, dapper: over-fastidious, finical.—*adv.* **sprucely**.—*v.t.* to smarten.—*v.i.* to become spruce or smart (often with *up*).—*adv.* **spruce′ly**.—*n.* **spruce′ness**. [Prob. from next word, from the vogue of 'spruce leather' (obtained from Pruce or Prussia) in the 16th century.]

Spruce, *sprōōs*, *n.* Prussia (*obs.*): (without *cap.*) spruce-fir or its wood: (without *cap.*) spruce-beer.—*adj.* brought from Prussia: (without *cap.*) of spruce or its wood.—**spruce′-beer′**, a drink made from a solution of sugar or treacle and green tops of spruce; **spruce′-fir′**, any conifer of the genus Picea, with long shoots only, four-angled needles, and pendulous cones: extended to some other trees. [For Pruce.]

sprue, *sprōō*, *n.* a passage by which molten metal runs into a mould: the metal that solidifies in it—*deadhead*. [Origin obscure.]

sprue, *sprōō*, *n.* infantile thrush (*obs.*): a tropical disease affecting mouth, throat, and digestion. [Du. *spruw*.]

sprue, *sprōō*, (*London*) *n.* inferior asparagus.

sprug, *sprug*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a sparrow.

spruit, *sprāt*, *sprü′it*, *sprit*, (*S.Afr.*) *n.* a small, deepish watercourse, dry except during and after rains. [Du., sprout.]

sprung, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of spring.—*adj.* strained: split: loosed: furnished with springs: tipsy (*coll.*).—**sprung rhythm**, a poetic rhythm close to the natural rhythm of speech, with mixed feet, and frequent single stressed syllables.

sprush, *sprōōsh*, *sprush*, *adj.*, *adv.*, and *v.t.* a Scots form of spruce (2).

spry, *spri*, *adj.* nimble: agile:—*comp.* **spry′er**; *superl.* **spry′est**.—*adv.* **spry′ly**.—*n.* **spry′ness**. [Origin doubtful.]

spud, *spud*, *n.* a small narrow digging tool: a stumpy person or thing: a potato (*slang*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to dig with a spud.—*adj.* **spudd′y**, podgy.—**spud′-bashing** (*slang*), peeling potatoes. [Origin obscure.]

spue, an old-fashioned spelling of spew.

spule, *spûl*, *spül*, (*Scot.*) *n.* the shoulder.—Also **speal** (*spēl*).—**spule′bane** (-bone), **-blade**. [Relation to spauld obscure.]

spulzie, **spuilzie**, **spulye**, **spulyie**, *spül′(y)i*, (*Scot.*) *n.* spoliation.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to plunder. [See spoil.]

spume, *spūm*, *n.* foam: scum.—*v.i.* to foam.—*v.t.* to throw up or off as foam or scum.—*n.* **spūmesc′ence**.—*adjs.* **spūmesc′ent**, foamy, frothing; **spū′mous**, **spū′my**. [L. *spūma*—*spuĕre*, to spew.]

spun, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of spin, and *adj.*—*adj.* **spun′-out**, unduly lengthened.—**spun sugar**, sugar spun into fine fluffy threads, as in candy floss; **spun′-yarn**, rope-yarn twisted into a cord.

spunge, *spunj*, obs. spelling of sponge.—**spung′ing-house** (see sponge).

spunk, *spungk*, *n.* a spark (*dial.*, esp. *Scot.*): a spirited, usu. small or weak, person (*dial.*): spirit, mettle, courage: touchwood, tinder (*obs.*): a fungus from which tinder is made (*dial.*): a match (*dial.*).—*v.i.* to take fire, flame up: to fire up: to show spirit (*U.S.*): to come to light (*Scot.*, with *out*).—*n.* **spunk′ie** (*Scot.*), a Will-o'-the-wisp: a fiery or mettlesome person: whisky (*Burns*).—*adj.* **spunk′y**, spirited: fiery-tempered. [Cf. Ir. *sponc*, tinder, sponge—L. *spongia*, a sponge—Gr. *spongiā*.]

spur, *spûr*, *n.* a goading instrument on a rider's heel: incitement, stimulus: a hard sharp projection: a claw-like projection at the back of a cock's or other bird's leg: an artificial substitute for this on a game-cock: a short, usu. flowering or fruit-bearing, branch: a great lateral root: ergot: a tubular pouch at the base of a petal: an expansion of a leaf-base: a lateral branch, as of a hill range: a strut: a structure to deflect the current from a bank.—*v.t.* to apply the spur to: to urge on: to provide with a spur or spurs: to prune into spurs.—*v.i.* to press forward with the spur: to hasten: to kick out:—*pr.p.* spurr'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spurred.—*adjs.* spur'less; spurred, having or wearing spurs or a spur: in the form of a spur: urged: affected with ergot, as rye.—*ns.* spurr'er, one who, or that which, spurs; spurr'ier, a maker of spurs.—*n.* and *adj.* spurr'ing.—*adj.* spurr'y, like, of the nature of, having, a spur.—*v.t.* spur'-gall (*Shak.*), to gall or wound with a spur.—spur'-gear, -gear'ing, a system of spur-wheels.—*adj.* spur'-heeled, having a long straight hind-claw.—spur'-leather, a strap for fastening a spur; spur'-row'el, the rowel of a spur; spur'-roy'al, -ry'al, ri'al, a former English fifteen-shilling piece of gold, bearing a star like a spur-rowel; spur'-way (*dial.*), a bridle-road; spur'-whang (*Scot.*), a spur-leather; spur'-wheel, a cog-wheel.—*adj.* spur'-winged, with a horny spur on the pinion of the wing.—gilt spurs, a mark of knighthood; on the spur of the moment, without premeditation; set spurs to, to apply the spur and ride off quickly; win one's spurs, to earn knighthood: to gain distinction by achievement. [O.E. *spura*, *spora*; O.N. *spori*, Ger. *sporn*.]

spurge, *spûrj*, *n.* any species of Euphorbia, a genus of very varied habit, with milky, generally poisonous, juice, and an inflorescence (cyathium) of flowers so reduced as to simulate a single flower.—spurge'-lau'rel, a European evergreen shrub (*Daphne laureola*) with yellowish-green flowers, thick leaves, and poisonous berries. [O.Fr. *espurge* (Fr. *épurge*)—L. *expurgāre*, to purge—*ex*, off, *purgāre*, to clear.]

spurious, *spūr'i-əs*, *adj.* bastard: illegitimate: not genuine: false: sham: forged: simulating but essentially different.—*n.pl.* spūr'iae (*-i-ē*), feathers of the bastard-wing.—*n.* spurios'ity.—*adv.* spūr'iously.—*n.* spūr'iousness. [L. *spurius*, false.]

spurling, *spûr'ling*. Same as sparling.

spurn, *spûrn*, *v.t.* to kick: to tread, esp. in contempt: to reject with contempt.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to trip: to kick (often with *at*, *against*).—*n.* a kick: kicking: disdainful rejection.—*n.* spurn'er.—*n.* and *adj.* spurn'ing. [O.E. *spornan*, *spurnan*, related to spur.]

spurne, *spûrn*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to spur.

spurrey, sometimes spurry, *spur'i*, *n.* any plant of the genus Spergula: applied to kindred plants, Spergularia (*sandwort-spurrey*) and Sagina (knotted pearlwort or *knotted spurrey*). [Du. *spurrie*.]

spurt, *spûrt*, *v.t.* to spout, or send out in a sudden stream or jet.—*v.i.* to gush out suddenly in a small stream: to flow out forcibly or at intervals: to make a sudden short intense effort.—*n.* a sudden or violent gush: a jet: a short spell, esp. of intensified effort, speed, etc. [Variant of spirt.]

spurtle, *spûr'tl*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a porridge-stick: a sword (also spur'tle-blade). [Origin doubtful.]

sputnik, *spo͝ot'nik*, *n.* a man-made earth satellite. [After the Russian *Sputnik* ('travelling companion') 1, the first such satellite, put in orbit in 1957.]

sputter, *sput'ər*, *v.i.* to spit or throw out moisture in scattered drops: to speak rapidly and indistinctly, to jabber: to make a noise of sputtering.—*v.t.* to spit out or throw out in or with small drops: to utter hastily and indistinctly: to deposit (a thin layer of metal) on glass, plastic, another metal, etc., in a vacuum tube having a cathode made of the metal to be sputtered (*n.* sputt'ering).—*n.* sputtering: matter sputtered out.—*n.* sputt'erer.—*n.* and *adj.* sputt'ering.—*adv.* sputt'eringly.—*adj.* sputt'ery. [Imit.; cf. Du. *sputteren*, and spit.]

sputum, *spū'təm*, *n.* matter spat out:—*pl.* spū'ta. [L. *spūtum*—*spuĕre*, to spit.]

spy, *spī*, *n.* a secret agent employed to watch others or to collect information, esp. of a military nature: a spying: a look: an eye (*fig.*):—*pl.* spies.—*v.t.* to watch, observe, investigate, or ascertain secretly: to descry, make out: to discover.—*v.i.* to play the spy:—*pr.p.* spy'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spied; *3rd pers. pres. indic.* spies.—*n.* spy'al (*Spens.*), a spy (see spial).—*n.* and *adj.* spy'ing.—spy'glass, a small hand-telescope; spy'-hole, a peep-hole; spy'-money, money paid for secret intelligence. [O.Fr. *espie* (n.), *espier* (vb.); see espy.]

spyre, obs. spelling (*Spens.*) of spire (1).

squab, *skwob*, *adj.* fat, clumsy: unfledged, newly hatched: shy, coy: curt, abrupt (*obs.*).—*n.* a young pigeon or rook: a fledgling: a short stumpy person: a soft thick cushion: a padded sofa or ottoman: a carriage cushion: the back part of a motor-car seat.—*adj.* having a squab.—*v.t.* to upholster or stuff thickly and sew through in places.—*v.i.* to fall heavily.—*adv.* plump and squashily.—*adjs.* squabb'ish, thick, heavy; squabb'y, squat.—squab'-pie, a pie made of mutton or pork, onions, and apples. [Poss. Scand.; cf. Sw. dial. *sqvabb*, loose flesh, *sqvabbig*, flabby.]

squabash, *skwə-bash'*, *v.t.* to crush, smash.—*n.* a crushing.—*n.* squabash'er. [Prob. squash and bash.]

squabble, *skwob'l*, *v.i.* to dispute in a noisy manner: to wrangle.—*n.* a noisy, petty quarrel: a brawl.—*n.* squabb'ler. [Cf. Sw. dial. *sqvabbel*.]

squacco, *skwak'ō*, *n.* a small crested heron. [It. dial. *sguacco*.]

squad, *skwod*, *n.* a small group of soldiers drilled or working together: any working party: a set or group.—awkward squad, a body of recruits not yet competent in drill, etc. [Fr. *escouade*; cf. Sp. *escuadra*, It. *squadra*.]

squadron, *skwod'rən*, *n.* a body of soldiers drawn up in a square (*obs.*): a detachment, body, group: a division of a cavalry regiment under a major or captain: a section of a fleet under a flag-officer: a group of aeroplanes forming a unit under one command.—*v.t.* to form into squadrons.—*adjs.* squad'ronal; squad'roned.—squad'ron-leader, an air-force officer answering in rank to a lieutenant-commander or major; squadrone volante (*skwa-drō'nā vō-län'tā*; It., flying squadron), an early 18th-cent. Scottish political party opposed to the Argathelians. [It. *squadrone*—*squadra*, square.]

squail, *skwāl*, *v.i.* to throw sticks (as at birds or fruit).—*v.t.* to pelt with sticks: to hit by throwing a stick.—*n.* a stick for throwing: a counter for playing squails: (in *pl.*) ninepins: (in *pl.*) a parlour-game in which small disks are snapped from the edge of the table to a centre mark.—*ns.* squail'er, a throwing-stick; squail'ing. [Cf. kail (obs. *skail*, *skayle*), a ninepin.]

squalid, *skwol'id*, *adj.* filthy, foul: neglected, uncared-for, unkempt: sordid and dingy: poverty-stricken.—*n.* squalid'ity.—*adv.* squal'idly.—*ns.* squal'idness; squal'or, state of being squalid: dirtiness: filthiness. [L. *squālidus*, stiff, rough, dirty, *squālor*, *-ōris*.]

squall, *skwöl*, *v.i.* to cry out violently: to yell: to sing loudly and unmusically.—*v.t.* to sing or utter loudly and unmusically.—*n.* a loud cry or yell: a short violent wind.—*n.* squall'er.—*n.* and *adj.* squall'ing.—*adj.* squall'y, abounding or disturbed with squalls or gusts of wind: gusty, blustering: threatening a squall.—white squall, a tropical whirlwind, coming on without warning other than a small white cloud. [Prob. imit.]

squama, *skwā′mə*, *skwä′ma*, *n.* a scale: a scale-like structure: the exopodite of an antenna in Crustacea:—*pl.* squā′mae (*-mē*, *-mī*).—*n.pl.* Squamā′ta (*skwə-*), an order of reptiles—snakes and lizards.—*adj.* squā′mate, scaly.—*ns.* squamā′tion (*skwə-*), scaliness: mode of arrangement of scales; squame (*skwām*), a scale or squama; squamell′a (*skwə-*), a little scale.—*adj.* squā′miform, like a scale.—*n.* squamosal (*skwə-mō′sl*), a paired membrane bone of the vertebrate skull, the squamous portion of the temporal bone.—Also *adj.*—*adjs.* squā′mose, squā′mous, scaly.—*ns.* squāmos′ity; squamula (*skwam′ū-la*, or *skwām′*), squam′ule, a little scale.—*adj.* squam′ūlose. [L. *squāma*, a scale.]

squander, *skwon′dər*, *v.t.* to scatter, disperse: to spend lavishly or wastefully.—*v.i.* to wander, roam, straggle: to scatter.—*n.* a squandering.—*adj.* squan′dered.—*n.* squan′derer.—*n.* and *adj.* squan′dering.—*adv.* squan′deringly.—*n.* squandermā′nia (*slang*), a spirit of reckless expenditure (in a government). [Origin obscure.]

square, *skwār*, *n.* an equilateral rectangle: an object, piece, space, figure, of approximately that shape, as a window-pane, paving-stone, space on a chessboard: an open space, commonly but not necessarily of that shape, in a town, along with its surrounding buildings: a rectangular block of buildings (*U.S.*): a body of troops drawn up in that form: the product of a quantity multiplied by itself: the yoke of a garment (*Shak.*): a unit of flooring, 100 square feet: an instrument for drawing or testing right angles: a carpenter's measure: a canon, criterion, rule: squareness: quartile aspect (*old astron.*): due proportion: order: honesty, equity, fairness: quarrel, dissension (*obs.*): possibly part, compartment (Shak., *King Lear* I, i): person of square tastes in the arts and square outlook (*slang*).—*adj.* having or approaching the form of a square: relatively broad, thick-set: right-angled: equal to a quantity multiplied by itself: measuring an area in two dimensions: exact, suitable, fitting: true, equitable, fair, honest: even, leaving no balance, equal in score: directly opposed: complete, unequivocal: solid, full, satisfying: (of taste in music, etc.), traditional and orthodox (*slang*): bourgeois in attitude (*slang*).—*v.t.* to make square or rectangular, esp. in cross-section: to make nearly cubical: to form into squares: to construct or determine a square equal to: to multiply by itself: to reduce to any given measure or standard, to adjust, regulate: to bring into accord, reconcile: to place at right angles with the mast or keel (*naut.*): to make equal: to pay: to bribe.—*v.i.* to suit, fit: to accord or agree: to take an attitude of offence and defence, as a boxer: to swagger (*obs.*): to make the score or account even.—*adv.* at right angles: solidly: directly: evenly: fairly, honestly.—*adj.* squared.—*adv.* square′ly.—*ns.* square′ness; squar′er, one who or that which squares: a fighting, quarrelsome person, or perh. a swaggerer (*Shak.*).—*adv.* square′wise.—*n.* and *adj.* squar′ing.—*adj.* squar′ish.—square′-bashing, parade-ground drill (*mil. slang*).—*adj.* square′-built, of a form suggesting squareness: broad in proportion to height.—square′-dance, a folk-dance done by a group of couples in a square formation; square′-danc′ing; square′-face (*S.Afr.*), gin (from the shape of the bottle); square foot, inch, mile, an area equal to that of a square whose side measures a foot, etc.; square′-head, a free immigrant (*old Austr. slang*): a Scandinavian or German (*slang*); square knot, a reef-knot; square′-leg (*cricket*), a fielder to the left of, and in line with, the batsman; square′-meas′ure, a system of measures for surfaces, its unit the square of the lineal unit.—*adjs.* square′-pierced (*her.*), having a square opening so as to show the field; square′-rigged, having the chief sails square, and extended by yards suspended by the middle at right angles to the masts—opp. to *fore-and-aft*.—square′-root, that quantity which being multiplied into itself produces the quantity in question; square′-sail (*-sl*), a four-sided sail extended by yards suspended by the middle at right angles to the mast.—*adjs.* square′-shoul′dered, with broad, straight shoulders; square′-toed, ending square at the toes.—square′-toes, (*pl.*) square-toed shoes: (*sing.*) an old-fashioned, punctilious person.—back to square one, back to the original position with the problem, etc., unchanged; how squares go (*obs.*), what is doing: how things are going; on the square, honestly; square up to, face up to and tackle; squaring the circle (quadrature of the circle), finding a square of the same area as a circle—for hundreds of years this was attempted by Euclidian means (i.e. with straight-edge and compass) until in 1882 it was proved impossible: any impossible task. [O.Fr. *esquarre* (Fr. *équerre*)—L. *ex* and *quadra*, a square.]

squarrose, *skwar′ōs*, *skwor′ōs*, *-ōs′*, *adj.* rough with projecting or deflexed scales, bracts, etc.: standing out straight or deflexed. [L. *squarrōsus*, scurfy.]

squarson, *skwār′sn*, *n.* a clergyman who is also a squire or landowner in his parish.—*n.* squar′sonage, his residence. [squ(ire) and (p)arson.]

squash, *skwosh*, *v.t.* to press into pulp: to crush flat: to squeeze: to put down, suppress: to snub.—*v.i.* to form a soft mass as from a fall: to crowd: to squelch: to become crushed or pulpy.—*n.* an unripe peascod (*Shak.*): anything soft and unripe or easily crushed: a crushed mass: a drink made from fruit juice: a crushed condition: a close crowd: a squeezing: a soft rubber ball for playing squash racquets: squash racquets.—*adv.* with a squash.—*n.* squash′er.—*adv.* squash′ily.—*n.* squash′iness.—*adj.* squash′y, pulpy: squelching: sopping.—squash rackets, racquets, a game like rackets played one-a-side on a smaller court with larger and hollow ball. [O.Fr. *esquacer* (Fr. *écacher*), to crush—L. *ex*, *quassāre*; see quash.]

squash, *skwosh*, *n.* the gourd of several species of Cucurbita: the plant bearing it. [Narragansett *askutasquash*.]

squat, *skwot*, *v.i.* to sit down upon the hams or heels: to sit close, as an animal: to settle on land or in unoccupied buildings without title or (*Austr.*) with a view to acquiring a title.—*v.t.* to cause to squat:—*pr.p.* squatt′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* squatt′ed.—*adj.* crouching: short and thick, dumpy.—*n.* the act of squatting.—*ns.* squat′ness; squatt′er, one who squats: a large landowner (*Austr.*); squatt′iness.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* squatt′le, to squat down.—*n.* squattoc′racy (*Austr.*), the powerful squatter class.—*adj.* squatt′y, short and thick. [O.Fr. *esquatir*, to crush—L. *ex*, *coactus*, pa.p. of *cōgĕre*, to drive together.]

squatter, *skwot′ər*, *v.i.* to splash along.—*n.* a fluttering: a splashing, spattering. [Prob. imit.]

squaw, *skwö*, *n.* an American Indian woman, esp. a wife.—squaw′man, a white man with an Indian wife. [Massachusett *squa*.]

squawk, *skwök*, *n.* a croaky call or cry: a complaint, protest (*slang*).—*v.i.* to utter a squawk.—*v.t.* to utter with a squawk.—*n.* squawk′er.—*n.* and *adj.* squawk′ing.—*adj.* squawk′y. [Imit.]

squeak, *skwēk*, *v.i.* to give forth a high-pitched nasal-sounding note or cry: to inform, peach, or confess (*slang*).—*v.t.* to utter, sing, render, squeakily.—*n.* a squeaky sound: a narrow escape or bare chance: a feeble newspaper (*slang*).—*ns.* squeak′er, one who squeaks: a young bird: an informer: a squeaking toy consisting of a bladder and a tube; squeak'ery.—*adv.* squeak'ily.—*n.* squeak'iness.—*n.* and *adj.* squeak'ing.—*adv.* squeak'ingly.—*adj.* squeak'y.—a narrow squeak, a narrow escape. [Imit.; cf. Sw. *sqväka*, to croak, Ger. *quieken*, to squeak.]

squeal, *skwēl*, *v.i.* to utter a high-pitched cry of some duration: to cry out in pain: to complain: to turn informer.—*v.t.* to utter, sing, render, express, with squealing.—*n.* a high sustained cry.—*n.* squeal'er, one who squeals, esp. a bird of various kinds, a young pigeon: an informer.—*n.* and *adj.* squeal'ing. [Imit.; cf. Sw. dial. *sqväla*, to cry out.]

squeamish, *skwēm'ish*, *adj.* sick: easily nauseated: qualmish: easily shocked, disgusted, or offended: fastidious: coy: reluctant from scruples or compunction.—*adv.* squeam'ishly.—*n.* squeam'ishness. [M.E. *scoymous*—A.Fr. *escoymous*; ety. dub.]

squeedge, *skwēj*, an *illit.* form of squeeze.

squeegee, *skwē'jē*, *-jē'*, also squilgee, *skwil'jē*, *ns.* an implement with edge of rubber, leather, etc., for clearing water or mud from decks, floors, windows, etc.: a photographer's roller or brush for squeezing out moisture.—*v.t.* to clear, press, or smooth with a squeegee. [App. squeeze.]

squeeze, *skwēz*, *v.t.* to crush, press hard, compress: to grasp tightly: to embrace: to force by pressing: to effect, render, or put by pressing: to crush the juice or liquid from: to force to discard winning cards: to fleece, extort from: to take a rubbing of.—*v.i.* to press: to crowd: to crush: to force a way: to yield to pressure.—*n.* act of squeezing: pressure: a restriction or time of restriction (usually financial or commercial): a crowded assembly: an embrace: a close grasp: a portion withheld and appropriated as by an Oriental official: a rubbing: a few drops got by squeezing.—*n.* squeezabil'ity.—*adj.* squeez'able.—*n.* squeez'er, one who squeezes: an instrument, machine, or part, for squeezing: a playing-card marked in the corner with suit and value.—*n.* and *adj.* squeez'ing.—*adj.* squeez'y, confined, cramped, contracted.—squeeze-box (*slang*), a concertina. [Origin obscure.]

squelch, *skwelch*, *skwelsh*, *n.* the gurgling and sucking sound of walking in wet mud: a heavy blow on, or fall of, a soft body: its sound: a pulpy mass: a disconcerting or quashing retort or rebuff.—*v.i.* to make, or walk with, the sound of a squelch.—*v.t.* to crush under heel: to put down, suppress, snub, crush.—*n.* squelch'er, one who squelches: an overwhelming blow, retort, etc.—*n.* and *adj.* squelch'ing.—*adj.* squelch'y. [Imit.; cf. quelch.]

squeteague, *skwi-tēg'*, *n.* an Atlantic American spiny-finned food-fish (Cynoscion), misnamed salmon or trout. [Narragansett *pesukwiteauq*, they make glue.]

squib, *skwib*, *n.* a paper tube filled with combustibles, thrown up into the air burning and exploding: a petty lampoon: a paltry fellow (*Spens.*).—*v.t.* aim squibs at: lampoon.—*v.i.* write lampoons: use squibs: sound or skip about like a squib.—*n.* and *adj.* squibb'ing. [Perh. imit.]

squid, *skwid*, *n.* any ten-armed cephalopod, esp. Loligo: a bait or lure of, or in imitation of, a squid: an anti-submarine mortar.—*v.i.* to fish with a squid. [Origin obscure.]

squier. See squire (2).

squiffer, *skwif'ər*, (*slang*) *n.* a concertina.

squiff(y), *skwif('i)*, (*coll.*) *adj.* tipsy.

squiggle, *skwig'l*, *v.i.* to squirm, wriggle: to make wriggly lines.—*n.* a twist, wriggle, wriggly line.—*adj.* squigg'ly. [Imit.]

squilgee. See squeegee.

squill, *skwil*, *n.* any plant of the liliaceous genus Scilla: the sea-onion (Urginea), formerly included in that genus: (usu. in *pl.*) its dried bulbs used as a diuretic and expectorant: the mantis shrimp (Squilla). [L. *squilla*, *scilla*, sea-onion, shrimp—Gr. *skilla*, sea-onion.]

squinancy, *skwin'ən-si*, (*obs.*) *n.* quinsy.—*n.* squin'ancy-wort, a species of woodruff once thought good for quinsy. [L.L. *squinanchia*, a combination of Gr. *synanchē*, sore throat, and *kynanchē* (see cynanche).]

squinch, *skwinch*, *skwinsh*, *n.* an arch or other support across a re-entrant or interior angle. [scuncheon.]

squinny, *swkin'i*, squiny, *skwī'ni*, (*Shak.*) *v.i.* to squint, peer.

squint, *skwint*, *adv.* asquint, obliquely.—*adj.* looking obliquely: looking askance: squinting: strabismic: oblique: indirect.—*v.i.* to look obliquely: to be strabismic: to have a side reference or allusion: to hint disapprobation: to glance aside or casually: to glance.—*v.t.* to cause to squint: to direct or divert obliquely.—*n.* act or habit of squinting: strabismus: an oblique look: a glance: a peep: an oblique reference, hint, tendency, or aim: an oblique opening in a wall, as a hagioscope.—*n.* squint'er.—*n.* and *adj.* squint'ing.—*adv.* squint'ingly.—squint'-eye(s), one who squints.—*adj.* squint'-eyed. [Aphetic for asquint.]

squire, *skwīr*, *n.* an esquire, an aspirant to knighthood attending a knight: one who escorts or attends a lady: an English or Irish landed gentleman, esp. of old family: one who has been a justice of the peace, etc. (*U.S.*).—*v.t.* to escort or attend.—*ns.* squir(e)'age, squiral'ity, squir'alty, landed gentry collectively; squir(e)'arch.—*adj.* squir(e)arch'al.—*ns.* squir(e)'archy, the rule of squires: the body of squires; squire'dom; squireen' (Ir. dim. suff. *-ín*; *Anglo-Ir.*), a petty squire; squire'hood.—*adjs.* and *advs.* squire'-like, squire'ly.—*ns.* squire'ling, a squire of small possessions; squire'ship; squir'ess, a squire's wife.—squire of dames, one who devotes himself to the ladies, from a character in Spenser (*Faerie Queene* III, vii. 53). [esquire.]

squire, squier, *skwīr*, (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) *n.* a carpenter's square or rule: a canon, rule.—by the squire, precisely. [See square.]

squirm, *skwûrm*, *v.i.* to writhe, go writhing.—*n.* a wriggle.—*adj.* squirm'y. [Prob. imit.]

squirr. Same as skirr.

squirrel, *skwir'əl*, *n.* a nimble, bushy-tailed arboreal rodent (Sciurus or kindred genus): the pelt of such an animal.—*adj.* made of the pelt of a squirrel.—squirr'el-cage, a cage with a treadmill for a squirrel: in an induction motor, a rotor whose winding suggests this; squirr'el-monkey, a small golden-haired South American monkey; squirr'el-shrew', a tree-shrew; squirr'el-tail, a grass of the barley genus with long hair-like awns: a broad-tailed lobworm (*Walton*): a cap of squirrel-skins, with a tail hanging down behind. [O.Fr. *escurel*—L.L. *scurellus*, dim. of L. *sciūrus*—Gr. *skiouros*—*skiā*—shade, *ourā*, tail.]

squirt, *skwûrt*, *v.t.* to throw out in a jet.—*v.i.* to spirt.—*n.* an instrument for squirting: a jet: an unimportant and irritatingly pretentious person (*slang*).—*n.* squirt'er.—*n.* and *adj.* squirt'ing.—squirting cucumber, a cucurbitaceous plant (*Ecballium elaterium*) that squirts out its ripe seeds. [Cf. L.G. *swirtjen*, *swürtjen*.]

squish, *skwish*, *v.i.* to make a squelching or squirting sound.—*n.* the sound of squishing: bosh (*slang*): marmalade (*slang*).—*adj.* squish'y.

squit, *skwit*, (*slang*) *n.* a contemptible person: nonsense. [Cf. squirt.]

squitch, *skwich*, *n.* quitch-grass.

sraddha, shraddha, *s(h)rä'dä*, *n.* an offering to the manes of an ancestor. [Sans. *śrāddha*.]

Sri, Shri, *shrē*, in India a title of respect given to a man, chiefly in writing. [Sans. *śri*, majesty, holiness.]

st, 'st, *st*, *interj.* hush.

'st, *st*, a shortened form of hast.

stab, *stab*, *v.t.* to wound or pierce by driving in a pointed weapon: to give a sharp pain (also *fig.*): to roughen with a pick so as to hold plaster: to pierce near the back edges, for the passage of thread or wire (*bookbinding*).—*v.i.* to thrust or pierce with a pointed weapon:—*pr.p.* stabb'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stabbed.—*n.* an act of stabbing: a wound with a pointed weapon: an attempt, a go (*slang*).—*n.* **stabb'er**.—*n.* and *adj.* **stabb'ing**.—*adv.* **stabb'ingly**.—**stab in the back** (*lit.* and *fig.*), to injure in a treacherous manner. [Cf. stob.]

Stabat Mater, *stā'bat mā'tər*, *stä'bat mä'ter*, *n.* a Latin hymn on the seven dolours of the Virgin: a musical setting of it. [Its opening words, the mother stood.]

stabile. See stable (1).

stable, *stā'bl*, *adj.* standing firm: firmly established: durable: firm in purpose or character: constant: not ready to change: not radioactive.—*adj.* **stā'bile** (*-bil*, *-bil*), stable (*rare*): not moving: not fluctuating: not decomposing readily, e.g. under moderate heat.—*n.* an abstract art construction of metal, wire, wood, differing from a mobile in having no movement.—*ns.* **stabilisation, -z-** (*stab-*, *stāb-i-li-zā'shən*, or *-li-*); **sta'bilisātor, -z-**.—*v.t.* **stabilise, -ize** (*stab'*, *stāb'*), to render stable or steady: to fix: to fix the value of: to establish, maintain, or regulate the equilibrium of.—*ns.* **stab'iliser, -z-**, anything that stabilises: an additional plane or other device for giving stability to an aircraft: a gyroscope or other means of steadying a ship: a substance that retards chemical action; **stability** (*stə-bil'i-ti*), state of being stable: steadiness: fixity: power of recovering equilibrium: fixing by vow of a monk or nun to one convent for life; **stā'bleness**.—*adv.* **stā'bly**.—**stable equilibrium**, the condition in which a body will return to its old position after a slight displacement. [Fr.,—L. *stabilis*—*stāre*, to stand.]

stable, *stā'bl*, *n.* a building for horses, or sometimes other animals: a set of horses kept together: a horse-keeping establishment, organisation, or staff (as a horse-keeping establishment often *pl.* in form but treated as *sing.*): a number of skilled trained persons, esp. young men, who work together under one head or one manager: (in *pl.*) a cavalry soldier's duty in the stable, or the call summoning to it.—*v.t.* to put or keep in a stable.—*v.i.* to dwell in a stable or as in a stable.—*ns.* **sta'bler** (*Scot.*, *arch.*), a stable-keeper, an inn-keeper; **sta'bling**, act of putting into a stable: accommodation for horses, cattle, cycles, etc.—**sta'ble-boy, -man**, one who works at a stable; **stable companion**, one who lodges in the same place or is a member of the same club, etc. (*coll.*); **sta'ble-room**, accommodation in a stable.—**out of the same stable**, having the same social background, esp. a privileged one. [O.Fr. *estable* (Fr. *étable*)—L. *stabulum*—*stāre*, to stand.]

stablish, *stab'lish*, (*B.*, *Shak.*, *Milt.*, *arch.*) *v.t.* an old form of establish: to set up: to make stable: to confirm.—*n.* **stab'lishment**, establishment: confirmed possession (*Shak.*).

staccato, *stə-kä'tō*, *stäk-kä'tō*, (*mus.*) *adj.* and *adv.* with each note detached.—*n.* a staccato performance, manner, or passage.—*adj.* and *adv.* (*superl.*) **staccatis'simo**. [It., pa.p. of *staccare*, for *distaccare*, to separate.]

stack, *stak*, *n.* a large built-up pile of hay, corn, wood, etc.: a group or cluster of chimneys or flues: the chimney or funnel of a steamer, steam-engine, etc.: an isolated pillar of rock, often rising from the sea: a set of compactly arranged bookcases for storing books not on the open shelves of a library: a pyramid of three rifles, etc.: a pile: a standard quantity of gambler's chips bought at one time: aircraft waiting to land and circling at definite heights according to intructions: a large amount (*slang*).—*v.t.* to pile into a stack: to shuffle (cards) for cheating: arrange (aircraft waiting to land) in a stack (see above).—*n.* **stack'ing**.—**stack'-room**, in a library, a room where books are stored in stacks; **stack'yard**, a yard for stacks.—**stack against, in favour of**, to arrange (circumstances) to the disadvantage, advantage, of; **stack up**, to pile or load high. [O.N. *stakkr*, a stack of hay.]

stacket, *stak'it*, (*obs. Scot.*) *n.* a palisade. [Du. *staket*.]

stacte, *stak'tē*, *n.* a Jewish spice, liquid myrrh.—*n.* **stactom'eter**, a pipette for counting drops. [Gr. *staktos*, *-ē*, *-on*, dropping.]

stadda, *stad'ə*, *n.* a comb-maker's double-bladed hand-saw. [Origin unknown.]

staddle, *stad'l*, *n.* a support, esp. for a stack: the bottom of a stack: a small tree left unfelled: a stump left for coppice. [O.E. *stathol*, foundation; Ger. *stadel*.]

stadia, *stā'di-ə*, *n.* a graduated rod used in measuring distances at one observation, by the angle subtended by the distance between two hairs in the telescope (also **sta'dia-rod'**): the telescope so used (*U.S.*). [Origin obscure.]

stadium, *stā'di-əm*, *n.* a Greek measure of length, 600 Greek, or 606¾ English feet: a race-course, sports-ground: a stage in development:—*pl.* **stā'dia**.—*n.* **stade** (*stād*), a stadium. [Latinised from Gr. *stadion*.]

stadtholder, stadholder, *stat'*, *stät'*, *stad'*, *städ'hōl-dər*, *n.* a Dutch viceroy or provincial governor: the head of the Dutch republic (*hist.*). [Du. *stadhouder*, lit. stead-holder (Ger. *statthalter*, Fr. *lieutenant*)—*stad*, place (now only town), *houder*, holder; spelling influenced by Ger. *stadt*, town.]

staff, *stäf*, *n.* a stick carried in the hand: a prop: a long piece of wood: a pole: a flagstaff: a long handle: a stick or ensign of authority: a token authorising an engine-driver to proceed: a set of lines and spaces on which music is written or printed: a stanza: in a watch or clock, the spindle of a balance-wheel (these have *pl.* staffs or staves, *stāvz*; see also stave): a body of officers who help a commanding officer, or perform special duties: a body of persons employed in an establishment (these two meanings have *pl.* staffs, *stäfs*).—*adj.* (or in composition) belonging or attached to the staff: applied also to officers of a higher grade.—*v.t.* to provide with a staff.—**staff'-coll'ege**, a college that trains officers for staff appointments; **staff'-corps**, a body of officers and men assisting a commanding officer and his staff: formerly a body that supplied officers to the Indian army; **staff'-duty**, the occupation of an officer who serves on a staff, having been detached from his regiment; **staff'-notation**, musical notation in which a staff is used, as opposed to the tonic sol-fa system; **staff'-off'icer**, an officer serving on a staff; **staff'room**, a room for the use of the staff, as of a school; **staff'-ser'geant**, a non-commissioned officer serving on a regimental staff; **staff'-sur'geon**, a navy surgeon of senior grade: an army surgeon on the staff of a hospital, not with his regiment; **staff'-sys'tem**, a block-system that uses a staff; **staff'-tree**, an American shrub (Celastrus) akin to spindle-tree.—**staff of life**, staple food, esp. bread. [O.E. *stæf*, O.N. *stafr*, Ger. *stab*.]

staffage, *sta'fäzh'*, *n.* accessories in a picture. [Sham Fr.,—Ger. *staffieren*, to garnish.]

stag, *stag*, *n.* a male deer, esp. a hart or red deer over four years old: a male of various kinds (cock, turkey-cock, etc.): a man who goes to dances, etc., unaccompanied by a woman: a stag-party (*U.S.*): (*Scot*. staig, *stāg*) a colt or stallion: (*Scot*. staig) an animal castrated in maturity: one who applies for shares in order to sell at once at a profit: an informer (*obs. slang*).—*adj*. male: of males.—*v.t.* to follow, dog, shadow.—*v.i.* to deal as a stag (also *v.t.* with *it* or *the market*): to go as a stag.—*n*. **stagg′ard**, a hart in its fourth year.—**stag′-beet′le**, any beetle of the family Lucanidae, from the large antler-like mandibles of the males; **stag′-dance**, one of men only; **stag′-head**, dying back of a tree giving antler-like appearance.—*adj*. **stag-head′ed**.—**stag′horn**, stag's antler as a material (**staghorn-fern**, Platycerium, a fern with antler-like leaves; **staghorn moss**, common club-moss); **stag′hound**, the buck-hound: the Scottish deer-hound; **stag′-hunt**; **stag′-par′ty**, a party of men only. [O.E. *stagga*, stag; cf. O.N. *steggr*, cock-bird, gander, in mod. Ice. he-cat.]

stage, *stāj*, *n*. a tier, shelf, floor, storey: a tiered structure for plants: a scaffold: an elevated platform, esp. for acting on: the theatre: theatrical representation: the theatrical calling: any field of action, scene: a place of rest on a journey or road: the portion of a journey between two such places: in a microscope, etc., the support for an object to be examined: a subdivision of a geological series or formation: a point reached in, or a section of, life, development, or any process: a stagecoach: one of the sections in a step-rocket: one of the elements in a complex piece of electronic equipment.—*adj*. pertaining to the stage: as conventionally represented on the stage (e.g. *a stage rustic*).—*v.t.* to represent or put on the stage: to contrive dramatically, organise and bring off.—*v.i.* (or *v.t.* with *it*) to travel by stages or by stagecoach.—*adj*. **staged**, in storeys or tiers: put on the stage.—*ns*. **sta′ger**, one who has had much experience in anything, an old hand (*old stager*): a stage-horse: an actor (*arch*.); **sta′gery**, theatrical contrivances.—*adv*. **sta′gily**.—*ns*. **stag′iness**; **sta′ging**, scaffolding: stagecoaching: putting on the stage.—*adj*. **sta′gy** (also **sta′gey**), savouring of the stage: artificially histrionic.—**stage′-box′**, a box over the proscenium; **stage′-coach**, a coach that runs regularly with passengers from stage to stage; **stage′coaching**; **stage′-coachman**; **stage′-craft**, skill in the technicalities of the theatre; **stage′-direc′tion**, in a copy of a play, an instruction to the actor to do this or that; **stage′-door**, the actors' entrance to a theatre; **stage′-driver**, one who drives a stage; **stage′-effect′**, theatrical effect; **stage′-fe′ver**, a passion to go on the stage; **stage′-flower**, a flower exhibited on a tiered stand; **stage′-fright**, nervousness before an audience, esp. for the first time; **stage′-hand**, a workman employed about the stage; **stage′-horse**, a stagecoach horse.—*v.t.* **stage′-man′age** (back-formation), used *lit*.: also *fig*. to arrange (an event) effectively as if it were a stage scene.—**stage′-man′ager**, one who superintends the production of plays, with general charge behind the curtain; **stage′-name**, a name assumed professionally by an actor or actress; **stage′-play**, a play played or intended to be played on a stage; **stage′-play′er**.—*adj*. **stage′-struck**, sorely smitten with stage-fever.—**stage′-wag′on**, a wagon for conveying goods and passengers at fixed times; **stage′-whis′per**, an audible utterance conventionally understood by the audience to represent a whisper: a loud whisper meant to be heard by people other than the person addressed; **sta′ging-area**, **-base**, a point for the assembly of troops en route for an operation; **sta′ging-post**, a regular point of call on an air-route. [O.Fr. *estage* (Fr. *étage*), a storey of a house—inferred L.L. *staticus*—L. *stāre*, to stand.]

stagger, *stag′ər*, *v.i.* to reel: to go reeling or tottering: to waver.—*v.t.* to cause to reel: to give a shock to: to cause to waver: to nonplus, confound: to dispose alternately or variously: to arrange so that one thing or part is ahead of another.—*n*. a staggering: a wavering: a staggered arrangement (*positive* where the upper plane of a biplane is advanced, *negative* where the lower): (in *pl*., often treated as *sing*.) giddiness, also a disease of various kinds causing horses, etc., to stagger (**grass**, or **stomach, staggers**, an acute indigestion; **mad**, or **sleepy, staggers**, an inflammation of the brain).—*adj*. **stagg′ered**.—*n*. **stagg′erer**.—*n*. and *adj*. **stagg′ering**.—*adv*. **stagg′eringly**. [Earlier *stacker*—O.N. *stakra*, freq. of *staka*, to push.]

Stagirite (misspelt **Stagyrite**), *staj′i-rīt*, *n*. a native or inhabitant of *Stagira* (Gr. *Stagīros*) in Macedonia, esp. Aristotle (384-322 B.C.).

stagnant, *stag′nənt*, *adj*. still, standing, without current: foul, unwholesome, or dull from stillness: inert.—*n*. **stag′nancy**.—*adv*. **stag′nantly**.—*v.i.* **stag′nate**, to be stagnant.—*n*. **stagnā′tion**.—**stagnation point**, the point at or near the nose of a body in motion in a fluid, where the flow divides. [L. *stagnāre*, *-ātum*—*stagnum*, pond.]

Stagyrite. See **Stagirite**.

Stahlhelm, *shtäl′helm*, *n*. a German old soldiers' conservative nationalist and militaristic organisation after the 1st World War.—*ns*. **Stahl′helmer**, **Stahl′helmist**. [Ger., steel helmet.]

Stahlian, *stäl′i-ən*, *adj*. pertaining to Georg Ernst *Stahl*, German physician (1660-1734), or his animism.—*ns*. **Stahl′ianism**, **Stahl′ism**.

staid, *stād*, *adj*. steady: sober: grave: sedate.—*adv*. **staid′ly**.—*n*. **staid′ness**. [For stayed—stay.]

staig, *stāg*, *n*. a Scots form of stag.

stain, *stān*, *v.t.* to deprive of colour (*obs*.): to pale by comparison (*obs*.): to impart a new colour to: to tinge: to dye: to sully: to tarnish: to impregnate with a substance that colours some parts so as to show composition and structure: to bring reproach on.—*v.i.* to take or impart a stain.—*n*. a dye or colouring-matter: discoloration: a spot: taint of guilt: pollution: cause of reproach: shame.—*adj*. **stained**.—*n*. **stain′er**.—*n*. and *adj*. **stain′ing**.—*adj*. **stain′less**, free from stain: not liable to stain, rust, or tarnish.—*adv*. **stain′lessly**.—*n*. **stain′lessness**.—**stained glass**, glass painted with certain pigments fused into its surface; **stainless steel**, a steel that will not rust, containing 8 to 25 per cent. of chromium. [distain.]

stair, *stār*, *n*. a series of steps (in Scotland, the whole series from floor to floor, elsewhere, usu. in *pl*., a flight from landing to landing): one such step.—*adj*. **staired**, having, or arranged like, stairs.—*adv*. **stair′wise**, by steps: in the manner of a stair.—**stair′-car′pet**, a long carpet for stairs; **stair′case**, the structure enclosing a stair: stairs with banisters, etc.; **stair′foot**, the level place at the foot of stairs; **stair′head**, the level place at the top of stairs; **stair′-rod**, a rod for holding a stair-carpet in place; **stair′-tower**, **-turret**, one enclosing a winding stair; **stair′way**, a staircase: a passage by stairs; **stair′-well**, the well of a staircase; **stair′-work**, backstairs intriguing.—**below stairs**, in the basement: among the servants. [O.E. *stǣger*—*stīgan*, to ascend; Ger. *steigen*, to climb, Norw. *steg*, step.]

staith(e), *stāth*, (*N. England*) *n*. a wharf: a structure for shipping coal: an embankment. [O.E. *stæth*, bank, and O.N. *stöth*, landing-stage.]

stake, *stāk*, *n*. a stick or pole pointed at one end: a post: a post to which one condemned to be burned was tied: hence, death or martyrdom by burning: a tinsmith's anvil.—*v.t.* to fasten to or with, to protect, shut, support, furnish, pierce, with a stake or stakes: to mark the bounds of with stakes (often with *off* or *out*).—**stake′-net**, a net hung on stakes.—**stake a claim** (for, to), to intimate one's right to or desire to possess. [O.E. *staca*, stake.]

stake, *stāk*, *v.t.* to deposit as a wager: to risk, hazard: to furnish, supply, fit out (*U.S.*).—*n.* anything pledged as a wager: a prize: anything to gain or lose: an interest, concern: the condition of being at hazard: a grubstake: (in *pl.*) a race for money staked or contributed.—**at stake** (*Shak.* also **at the stake**), hazarded: in danger: at issue. [Perh. M.Du. *staken*, to place.]

stakhanovite, *stə-kan′ō-vīt*, *n.* a worker who has received recognition for his part in increasing the rate of production in the factory, etc., where he works. [*Stakhanov*, a Russian worker.]

stalactite, *stal′ək-tīt* (also *sta-lak′tīt*), *n.* an icicle-like pendant of calcium carbonate, formed by evaporation of water percolating through limestone, as on a cave roof: the material it is composed of: anything of similar form.—*adjs.* **stalac′tic**, **-al**, **stalac′tiform**, **stalacti′tal**, **stal′actited** (also *-ak′*), **stalactitic** (*tit′ik*; the usual *adj.*), **-al**, **stalactitiform** (*-tit′*), **stalactitious** (*-tish′əs*).—*adv.* **stalactit′ically**.—*ns.* **stalag′ma**, **stalagmite**; **stal′agmite** (also *-ag′*), an upward-growing conical formation on the floor, formed by the drip from the roof or from a stalactite.—*adjs.* **stalagmitic** (*-mit′ik*), **-al**.—*adv.* **stalagmit′ically**.—*ns.* **stalagmom′eter**, an instrument for determining surface tension by drops; **stalagmom′etry**. [Gr. *stalaktos*, *stalagma*, *stalagmos*, a dropping—*stalassein*, to drip.]

stalag, *stä′läg*, *shtä′lähh*, *n.* a German camp for prisoners of war (non-commissioned officers and men). [Ger. *stamm*, base, *lager*, camp.]

stalagma, **stalagmite**. See under stalactite.

stal'd, *stöld*, (*Spens.*) *pa.p.* See stall.

stale, *stāl*, *adj.* altered (usu. for the worse) by age: of liquor, old, clear, and strong (*obs.*): no longer fresh: past the best: out of condition by over-training or overstudy: impaired by lapse of time: tainted: vapid or tasteless from age.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become stale, over-familiar, or insipid.—*adv.* **stale′ly**.—*n.* **stale′ness**. [Perh. from the root *sta-*, as in stand.]

stale, *stāl*, *n.* a decoy-bird: a thief's decoy (*obs.*): a lure: a low prostitute employed as a decoy, or generally (*Shak.*): a stalking-horse, cover to a real purpose (*Shak.*): a pretext: a lover made a butt of by or for one preferred. [Cf. A.Fr. *estal*, *-e*, pigeon used to entice a hawk, O.E. *stælhrān*, decoy-reindeer, Ger. *stellvogel*, decoy-bird; prob. from root of O.E. *stellan*, to place.]

stale, *stāl*, *n.* urine, now esp. of horses.—*v.i.* to urinate. [Cf. Du. *stalle*, Ger. *stall*, O.Fr. vb. *estaler*.]

stale, *stāl*, (*dial.*) *n.* a handle, shaft: a stalk. [O.E. *stalu*, app. part of a harp.]

stale, *stāl*, (now *rare* or *obs.*) *n.* and *v.t.* stalemate.—**stale′mate**, an unsatisfactory draw resulting when a player not actually in check has no possible legal move (*chess*): an inglorious deadlock.—*v.t.* to subject to a stalemate. [Cf. A.Fr. *estale*, perh.—Eng. stall.]

stale. See steal (1).

Stalinism, *stä′lin-izm*, *n.* the rigorous rule of the Russian Communist dictator Josef *Stalin* (1879-1953), esp. in its concentration of all power and authority in the Communist world in Russia.

stalk, *stök*, *n.* the stem of a plant: a slender connecting part: a shaft: a tall chimney.—*v.t.* to remove the stalk from.—*adjs.* **stalked**, having a stalk; **stalk′less**; **stalk′y**, running to stalk: like a stalk.—*adj.* **stalk′-eyed**, having the eyes on stalks. [Dim. from the root of O.E. *stæla*, *stalu*, stalk.]

stalk, *stök*, *v.i.* to stride stiffly or haughtily: to go after game keeping under cover.—*v.t.* to approach under cover: to stalk over or through.—*n.* an act of stalking: a stalking gait.—*n.* **stalk′er**.—*n.* and *adj.* **stalk′ing**.—**stalk′ing-horse**, a horse or substitute behind which a sportsman hides while stalking game: anything put forward to mask plans or efforts. [O.E. (*bi*)*stealcian*, freq. of steal.]

stalko, *stö′kō*, (*Anglo-Ir.*) *n.* a gentleman without fortune or occupation. [Perh. Ir. *stócach*, idler.]

stall, *stöl*, *n.* a standing-place: a stable, cowshed, or the like: a compartment for one animal: a bench, table, booth, or stand for display or sale of goods, or used as a working-place: a church-seat with arms, usu. one of those lining the choir or chancel on both sides, reserved for cathedral clergy, for choir, for monks, or for knights of an order: an office entitling one to such a seat: a doorless pew: an individual armed seat in a theatre, etc., esp. an orchestra stall: a working place in a mine: a covering for a finger (as in *finger-stall*): an instance of stalling in aircraft or engine: a standstill: (*Scot.* staw) a surfeit.—*v.t.* to put or keep in a stall: to induct, install: to bring to a standstill: to cause (an aeroplane) to fly in such a way that the angle between the aerofoils and the direction of motion is greater than that at which there is maximum lift and so lose control: to stop (an engine) by sudden braking, overloading, etc.: to mire: to snow up (*U.S.*): (esp. in Scots form staw) to surfeit: (*Spens.* in *pa.p.* stal'd, *stöld*) to release on payment by instalments.—*v.i.* to dwell (*obs.*): to inhabit a stall: to share a dwelling (*obs.*): to come to a standstill: of aircraft or engine, to be stalled.—*n.* **stallage** (*stöl′ij*), rent for liberty of erecting a stall in a fair or market.—*adjs.* **stalled**, kept or fed in a stall: fatted: having a stall or stalls: stuck: sated (*Scot.* stawed).—*ns.* **stall′ing**, stabling;. **stall′inger**, **stallenger** (*-in-jər*; *hist.*), a keeper of a stall: one who paid for the privilege of trading in a burgh of which he was not a freeman.—*adj.* **stall′-fed**, fed and fattened in a stall.—*v.t.* **stall′-feed**.—**stall′ing-ken′** (*obs. cant*), a house for receiving stolen goods; **stall′man**, a keeper of a stall, esp. a bookstall; **stall′-master** (Ger. *stallmeister*), a master of horse; **stall′-plate**, a plate with a knight's arms affixed to his stall; **stall′-reader**, one who stands and reads at a bookstall.—**stall starting gate**, **starting stall**, **gate**, a group of stalls into which horses are shut for the start of a race. [O.E. *stall*, *steall*, O.N. *stallr*, Ger. *stall*.]

stall, *stöl*, *n.* a ruse, trick: a decoy, esp. one who diverts attention from a criminal action.—*v.t.* to delay or obstruct: to stave off (with *off*).—*v.i.* to hang back, play for time: to be obstructive, evasive or deceptive. [stale (2).]

stallion, *stal′yən*, *n.* an uncastrated male horse, esp. one kept for breeding. [O.Fr. *estalon* (Fr. *étalon*)—O.H.G. *stal*, stall.]

stallion, *stal′yən*, (*obs.*) *n.* a courtesan (*Hamlet*, another reading, *scullion*). [Fr. *estalon*; cf. stale (2).]

stallion (*Shak.*). Same as staniel.

stalwart, *stöl′wərt*, *adj.* stout, strong, sturdy: determined in partisanship.—*n.* a resolute person.—(*arch.*) **stal′worth** (*-wərth*).—*adv.* **stal′wartly**.—*n.* **stal′wartness**. [Orig. Scots form (popularised by *Scott*) of *stalworth*—O.E. *stælwierthe*, serviceable—*stæl*, place (—*stathol*, foundation), *wierthe*, worth.]

stamen, *stā′mən*, *n.* the pollen-producing part of a flower, consisting of anther and filament:—*pl.* **stā′mens**.—*adj.* **stā′mened**, having stamens.—*n.pl.* (sometimes treated as *sing.*) **stamina**

(*stam'*), germinal elements, rudiments: native or constitutional strength: staying power: mainstay: stamens (*rare*).—*adjs*. stam'inal, of stamens or stamina; stam'inate, having stamens but no carpels; stamineal (*stə-* or *stā-min'i-əl*), stamin'eous (both *rare*); staminif'erous (*stam-* or *stām-*), having stamens.—*ns*. stam'inode, staminō'dium, a sterile stamen; stam'inody, metamorphosis of other parts into stamens.—*adj*. stam'inoid, like, or metamorphosed into, a stamen. [L. *stāmen* (pl. *stāmina*), a warp thread (upright in an old loom)—*stāre*, to stand.]

stamina, etc. See stamen.

stammel, *stam'l*, (*hist*.) *n*. a kind of woollen cloth, usu. dyed red: red colour.—*adj*. of stammel: red. [Fr. *estamel*, or independently formed M.E. *stamin*—O.Fr. *estamin*, both—L. *stāmina*, warp threads.]

stammer, *stam'ər*, *v.i.* to falter in speaking: to stutter.—*v.t.* to utter falteringly or with a stutter.—*n*. hesitation in speech: a stammering mode of utterance.—*n*. stamm'erer.—*n*. and *adj*. stamm'ering.—*adv*. stamm'eringly. [O.E. *stamerian*; Du. *stemeren*.]

stamnos, *stam'nos*, *n*. an ancient Greek short-necked jar. [Gr.]

stamp, *stamp*, *v.t.* to bray, pound, crush: to bring the foot forcibly down upon: to trample: to strike flatwise with the sole (or other part) of: to impress, imprint, or cut with a downward blow, as with a die or cutter: to mint, make, shape by such a blow: to fix or mark deeply: to impress with a mark attesting official approval, ratification, payment, etc.: to affix an adhesive stamp to: to attest, declare, prove to be: to characterise.—*v.i.* to bring the foot down forcibly and noisily: to walk with a heavy tread: to be furiously angry (*U.S.*).—*n*. the act of stamping: an impression: a stamped device, mark, imprint: an adhesive paper used as a substitute for stamping: attestation: authorisation: a coin (*Shak*.): pounded maize (*S.Afr*.): cast, form, character: distinguishing mark, imprint, sign, evidence: an instrument or machine for stamping.—*n*. stamp'er.—*n*. and *adj*. stamp'ing.—Stamp Act, an act of parliament imposing or regulating stamp-duties, esp. that of 1765 imposing them on the American colonies; stamp'-album, a book for keeping a collection of postage-stamps in; stamp'-collector, a receiver of stamp-duties: one who makes a hobby of collecting postage-stamps; stamp'-duty, a tax imposed on the paper on which legal documents are written; stamp'ing-ground, an animal's usual resort: a person's habitual place of resort; stamp'ing-machine', a machine used for stamping coins, in the stamping of brass-work, or in crushing metallic ores; stamp'-, stamp'ing-mill, a crushing-mill for ores; stamp'-note, a certificate from a custom-house officer for goods to be loaded as freight of a ship; stamp'-office, an office where stamp-duties are received and stamps issued; stamp'-paper, paper bearing a government revenue stamp.—stamp out, to put out by tramping: to extirpate: to make by stamping from a sheet with a cutter. [M.E. *stampen*, from an inferred O.E. *stampian* from the same root as *stempan*; Ger. *stampfen*.]

stampede, *stam-pēd'*, *n*. a sudden rush of a panic-stricken herd: any impulsive action of a multitude.—*v.i.* to rush in a stampede.—*v.t.* to send rushing in a stampede.—Also *n*. and *v.t.* (*obs*.) stampē'do. [Sp. *estampida*, crash—*estampar*, to stamp.]

stance, *stans*, *n*. a station, standing-place (*Scot*.): a building-site (*Scot*.): a mode of standing, as in golf: a stanza (*obs*.). [Fr. *stance* (now meaning 'stanza')—It. *stanza*, a stopping-place, station—L. *stāre*, to stand.]

stanch, staunch, *stänch*, *stänsh*, *stönch*, *stönsh*, *v.t.* to stop the flowing of, as blood: to quench, allay.—*v.i.* (*B*.) to cease to flow.—*n*. a styptic: a floodgate.—*ns*. stanch'er; stanch'ing.—*adj*. stanch'less, that cannot be quenched or stopped. [O.Fr. *estancher* (Fr. *étancher*)—L.L. *stancāre*, to stanch—L. *stagnāre*, to be or make stagnant—*stagnum*, a pond.]

stanch (*adj*.), etc. See staunch.

stanchel, -er. See stanchion.

stanchion, *stän'shən*, *stan'shən* (*Scot*. stanchel, *stän'*, *stān'*, stan'cher), *n*. an upright iron bar of a window or screen: an upright beam used as a support (*naut*.).—*v.t.* to fasten by means of or to a stanchion.—*adj*. stan'chioned. [O.Fr. *estançon*—*estance*, prop—L. *stāre*, to stand.]

stanck, *stangk*, (*Spens*.) *adj*. faint. [It. *stanco*.]

stand, *stand*, *v.i.* to be, become, or remain upright, erect, rigid, or still: to be on, or rise to, one's feet: to be steadfast: to have or take a position: to be or remain: to be set or situated: to be set down: to have a direction: to hold good: to endure, continue to exist: to scruple, demur: to insist punctiliously: to be a representative, representation, or symbol: to be a candidate: to cost.—*v.t.* to withstand: to tolerate: to endure: to sustain: to suffer: to abide by: to be at the expense of, offer and pay for: to station, cause to stand: to set erect or in position: (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stood, *Scot*. stood'en, studd'en; *infin*., *Spens*., standen).—*n*. an act, manner, or place of standing: a taking up of a position for resistance: resistance: a standing position: a standstill: a stoppage: a loss, a nonplus: a post, station: a place under cover for awaiting game: a place for vehicles awaiting hire: an erection for spectators: a stop on tour to give one or more performances, or the place where it is made (*theat*.): a platform: a witness-box (*U.S.*): a base or structure for setting things on: a piece of furniture for hanging things from: a company of plovers: a complete set, esp. (*Scot*.) a suit of clothes or armour: a standing growth or crop: a young tree left standing: a tub or vat.—*n*. stan'der.—*adj*. stand'ing, established: settled: permanent: fixed: stagnant: erect: having a base: done as one stands: from a standing position, without preliminary movement (e.g. *standing jump*, *start*).—*n*. the action of one who or that which stands: duration: continuance: place to stand in: position or grade in a profession, university, in society: a right or capacity to sue or maintain an action.—stand'ish (*arch*.; poss. for *stand-dish*), an inkstand.—stand'-by', that which, or one whom, one relies on or readily resorts to; stand'er-by' (*Shak*.), a bystander:—*pl*. stand'ers-by'; stand'-in', a substitute; stand'ing-bed, a high bedstead, not a truckle-bed; stand'ing-bowl, -cup, one with a foot; stand'ing-ground, a place, basis, or principle to stand on; standing orders, permanent rules for conduct of proceedings; stand'ing-place, a place that one may or does stand on; stand'ing-rigg'ing, the fixed ropes in a ship; stand'ing-room, room for standing, without a seat; stand'ing-stone (*archaeol*.), a great stone set erect in the ground; standing wave (*phys*.), the pattern of maxima and minima when two sets of oppositely travelling waves of the same frequency interfere with each other; stand'-off, a Rugby half-back who stands away from the scrum as a link between scrum-half and the three-quarters.—*adj*. stand-offish.—*adj*. stand-off'ish, inclined to hold aloof, keep others at arm's-length.—stand'-off'ishness; stand-patt'er, (*U.S.*) one who stands pat: a political die-hard; stand-patt'ism; stand'-pipe, a vertical pipe into which water is pumped to give it a head: one used to obtain water for an attached hose; stand'point, a viewpoint; stand'still, a complete stop.—*adj*. stationary: unmoving: forbidding or refraining from movement.—**stand′-to**, a precautionary parade or taking of posts. —*adj.* **stand′-up**, erect: done or taken in a standing position: of a fight, in earnest: delivering, or consisting of, a comic monologue without feed or other support.—**all standing**, everything remaining as it stands: without unrigging: fully clad; **make a stand**, to halt and offer resistance; **stand against**, to resist; **stand by**, to support: to adhere to, abide by: to be at hand: to hold oneself in readiness: to prepare to work at; **stand down**, to leave the witness box: to go off duty: to withdraw from a contest or from a controlling position (*v.i.* and *v.t.*): —*pa.p.* stood down; **stand fast**, to be unmoved; **stand fire**, to remain steady under the fire of an enemy—also *fig.*; **stand for**, to be a candidate for: to direct the course towards (*naut.*): to be a sponsor for: to represent, symbolise: to champion: to put up with, endure (*coll.*); **stand from**, to direct the course from; **stand in**, to cost: to become a party: to have an understanding, be in league: to deputise; **stand in with**, to support, act together with; **stand low** (*print.*), to fall short of the standard height; **stand off**, to keep at a distance: to direct the course from: to forbear compliance or intimacy (*Shak.*): to suspend temporarily from employment:—*pa.p.* stood off; **stand off and on**, to sail away from shore and then towards it; **stand on**, to continue on the same tack or course: to insist on: to set store by (see ceremony): to behove: to found upon; **stand one's ground**, to maintain one's position; **stand one's hand**, **stand shot**, **stand treat**, to treat, esp. to drinks; **stand on one's own feet**, to manage one's own affairs without help; **stand out**, to project, to be prominent: not to comply, to refuse to yield; **stand pat** (*U.S.*), to play one's hand in poker as it was dealt, without drawing any cards: to adhere to an established political principle, resisting all compromise (*fig.*); **stand to**, to fall to, set to work: to back up: to uphold: to be likely to: to take up position in readiness for orders; **stand up**, to get to one's feet: to take position for a dance: to be clad (with *in*): to fail to keep an appointment with; **stand up for**, to support or attempt to defend; **stand upon**, to stand on: to attack (*B.*); **stand up to**, to meet face to face, to fulfil manfully; **stand well**, to be in favour; **stand with**, to be consistent. [O.E. *standan*; Goth. *standan*; cf. Ger. *stehen*, Gr. *histanai*, to place, L. *stāre*, to stand.]

standard, *stand′ərd*, *n.* a flag or military symbolic figure on a pole, marking a rallying-point: a rallying-point (also *fig.*): a long tapering flag notched and rounded at the end, bearing heraldic symbols and fixed in the ground (*her.*): a flag generally: a cavalry regimental flag: a standard-bearer: the uppermost petal of a papilionaceous flower: a streaming wing-feather: that which stands or is fixed: an upright post, pillar, stick: a standing shrub or tree not trained on an espalier or a wall: a tree left growing amidst coppice: a structure erected at a conduit (*obs.*): an exemplar or substance chosen to be or afford a unit: a basis of measurement: a criterion: an established or accepted model: an accepted authoritative statement of a church's creed: in schools (formerly) a grade of classification: a definite level of excellence or adequacy required, aimed at, or possible: fineness of gold or silver. —*adj.* serving as or conforming to a standard: of enduring value: growing as a standard: standing upright.—*n.* **stand′ardisātion**, **-z-**.—*v.t.* **stand′ardise**, **-ize**, to make, or keep, of uniform size, shape, etc.—*n.* **stand′ardiser**, **-z-**.—**standard atmosphere**, 101,325 newtons per sq. metre, or 1,013,250 dynes per sq. centimetre: a standard of measurement of atmospheric conditions used in comparing the performance of aircraft (*aero.*, etc.); **stand′ard-bearer**, one who carries a standard or banner: an outstanding leader; **standard bread**, bread made with flour containing 80 per cent. of the whole-wheat including germ and semolina; **standard deviation**, the root of the average of the squares of the differences from their mean of a number of observations **standard English**, the form of English used (with minor variations) by the majority of cultured English-speakers; **standard error**, standard deviation: standard deviation divided by the root of the number of observations; **standard lamp**, a lamp on a tall support; **standard solution**, a solution of known concentration, used for purposes of comparison, commonly containing the equivalent, in grammes, of the solute to a litre of solution (*normal solution*) or some simple fraction (as *decinormal*, one-tenth normal); **stand′ard-wing**, a bird of paradise of the Moluccas with a pair of erectile white feathers at the bend of the wing.—**(international) standard book number**, a number allotted to a book by agreement of (international) publishers which shows area, publisher and individual title. [O.Fr. *estandart*; prob. conn. either with extend or stand, and in any case influenced by or partly from stander.]

stane, *stān*, Scots form of stone.

stang, *stang*, *n.* a stake, pole.—**riding the stang**, punishment by carrying astride of a stang. [O.N. *stöng*; cf. O.E. *stæng*, Du. *stang*.]

stang, *stang*, *stōng*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to sting.—*n.* a sting. [O.N. *stanga*, to prick.]

stanhope, *stan′əp*, *-hōp*, *n.* a light open one-seated carriage first made for Fitzroy *Stanhope* (1787-1864).—**Stanhope press**, a printing-press invented by the third Earl *Stanhope* (1753-1816).

staniel, **stanyel**, *stan′yəl*, **stannel**, *stan′l* (*Shak.* **stallion**, *stal′yən*), *n.* the kestrel. [O.E. *stāngella*, lit. stone yeller.]

Stanislavski method, system, *stan-i-slāv′ski*, *-slāf′*, method acting (q.v.). [K. *Stanislavski* (1863-1938), Russian actor and director.]

stank, *stangk*, *pa.t.* of stink.

stank, *stangk*, (chiefly *Scot.*) *n.* a ditch, a pool: a dam. [O.Fr. *estanc*, a pond—L. *stagnum*, a pond.]

stann-, *stan-*, in composition, tin.—*n.* **stann′ary** (*-ə-ri*), a tin-mining district (esp. the Stannaries in Cornwall and Devon).—Also *adj.*—*n.* **stann′ate**, a salt of stannic acid.—*adjs.* **stann′ic**, of quadrivalent tin; **stannif′erous**, tin-bearing.—*ns.* **stann′ite**, a mineral composed of tin, copper, iron, and sulphur (*min.*): a salt of stannous hydroxide, $Sn(OH)_2$, acting as a weak acid (*chem.*); **stann′otype**, a photo-mechanical process in which an exposed and developed bichromated film is coated with tinfoil and used directly for pressure printing.—*adj.* **stann′ous**, of bivalent tin.—**stannary courts**, courts (abolished 1896) for the tinners of the Stannaries; **stannic acid**, H_2SnO_3. [L. *stannum*, tin.]

stannel. See staniel.

stanza, *stan′zə* (*Shak.* **stanze**, **stan′zo**), *n.* a group of lines of verse forming a definite pattern: a pattern so composed.—*adj.* **stanzā′ic**. [It. *stanza* —L. *stāre*, to stand.]

stap, *stap*, *v.t.* an obsolete affectation for stop: also (*stap*, *stäp*) a Scots form, in the senses of stuff, thrust, cram.

stapedial, **-ius**. See stapes.

Stapelia, *stə-pē′li-ə*, *n.* the carrion-flower genus. [After the Dutch botanist J. B. van *Stapel* (d. 1636).]

stapes, *stā′pēz*, *n.* the stirrup-shaped innermost ossicle of the ear.—*adj.* **stapedial** (*stə-pē′di-əl*). —*n.* **stape′dius**, the muscle of the stapes. [L.L. *stapēs*, *-edis*, a stirrup.]

staphyle, *staf′i-lē*, *n.* the uvula.—*n.* **Staphyle′a**, the bladder-nut genus of shrubs, giving name to the family Staphyleā'ceae, akin to Sapindaceae. —*adj*. staph'yline, like a bunch of grapes.—*n.pl*. Staphylin'idae, the rove-beetle family.—*ns*. staphylī'tis, inflammation of the uvula; Staphylococc'us (Gr. *kokkos*, a grain), a pus-causing bacterium found in clustered masses; staphylō'ma, protrusion of the sclerotic or of the cornea; staphylorr'aphy (Gr. *rhaphē*, stitching), the operation of uniting a cleft palate. [Gr. *staphylē*, a bunch of grapes, a swollen uvula.]

staple, *stā'pl*, *n*. a settled mart or market: a leading commodity: main element (as of diet, reading, conversation): unmanufactured wool or other raw material: textile fibre, or its length and quality.—*adj*. constituting a staple: leading, main.—*v.t*. to grade according to staple.—*n*. sta'pler, a merchant of a staple: one who grades and deals in wool.—merchant of the staple, a member of a mediaeval association of merchants privileged to trade in a staple commodity, esp. wool, at the staple town (or towns) appointed by the king. [O.Fr. *estaple*—L.G. *stapel*, heap, mart.]

staple, *stā'pl*, *n*. a bent rod or wire for driving into a wall, post, etc., as a fastening: the part that passes through the slot of a hasp, receives a bolt, etc.: the metallic tube to which the reed is fastened in the oboe, etc.—*v.t*. to fasten with a staple.—*n*. sta'pler.—sta'pling-machine, a machine that stitches paper with wire. [O.E. *stapol*, post, support; cf. foregoing.]

stapple, staple, *stap'l*, (*Scot*.) *n*. See stopple (2).

star, *stär*, *n*. any of the heavenly bodies, esp. of those visible by night whose places in the firmament are relatively fixed (fixed stars), but sometimes including planets, comets, and meteors, less commonly the sun and moon, or even the earth: a planet as a supposed influence, hence (usu. in *pl*.) one's luck: an object or figure with pointed rays, most commonly five: an asterisk: a starfish: a radial meeting of ways: a star-shaped badge of rank or honour: a white mark on a beast's forehead: a pre-eminent or exceptionally brilliant person: a leading performer, or one supposed to draw the public.—*adj*. of stars: marked by a star: leading, pre-eminent, brilliant.—*v.t*. to make a star of: to have (a specified person) as a star performer: to mark with a star: to shatter or crack in a radiating form: to set with stars: to bespangle. —*v.i*. to shine, as a star: to attract attention: to appear as a star performer:—*pr.p*. starr'ing; *pa.t*. and *pa.p*. starred.—*n*. star'dom, state of being, status of, a star performer esp. of stage or screen.—*adj*. star'less.—*n*. star'let, kind of starfish (Asterina): a little star: a young film actress, esp. one hailed as a future star.—*adj*. and *adv*. star'like.—*adj*. starred, adorned or studded with stars: influenced by or having a star: decorated or marked with a star: turned into a star: star-shaped: radially cracked, fissured.—*adv*. starr'ily. —*n*. starr'iness.—*n*., *adj*. starr'ing.—*adj*. starr'y, abounding or adorned with stars: consisting of, or proceeding from, the stars: like, or shining like, the stars.—star'-anise, a Chinese evergreen tree (Illicium) of the magnolia family, with aromatic oil; star'-apple, the fruit of the West Indian sapotaceous tree *Chrysophyllum cainito*; star'-blast'ing, the noxious influence of the stars.—*adj*. star'-bright', bright as a star or with stars.—star'-cat'alogue, a list of stars, with their places, magnitudes, etc.—*adj*. star'-crossed, -crost, thwarted by the stars.—star'-drift, a common proper motion of a number of fixed stars in the same region; star'-dust, cosmic dust, meteoric matter in fine particles: distant stars seen like dust-grains; star'fish, any member of the Asteroidea, a class of echinoderms with five arms merging in a disk, and tube-feet on the under surface: sometimes extended to the ophiuroids.—*v.i*. star'gaze.—star'-gazer, an astrologer: an astronomer: one who gazes at the sky, or in abstraction: a dreamer or wool-gatherer: a fish with upward-looking eyes (Uranoscopus or other); star'-gazing; star'-grass, a name for many grasslike plants with star-shaped flowers or leaf-arrangement; star'-jell'y, Nostoc, once thought to be a fallen star. —*adj*. star'-led, guided by a star.—star'light, light from the stars: an unknown plant, otherwise called astrophel or penthia (*Spens*.).—*adj*. of or with starlight: lighted by the stars: bright as a star.—*adj*. star'lit, lighted by the stars. —star'-man, an astrologer: a first-offender, wearing a star; star'-map, a map showing the positions of stars; star'monger, an astrologer; star'-nose (or star-nosed mole), a North American mole with star-shaped nose-tip.—*adjs*. star'-pav'd (*Milt*.), paved with stars; star'-proof' (*Milt*.), impervious to starlight.—star'-read' (*Spens*.), astronomy.—*adj*. starr'y-eyed, out of touch with reality: innocently idealistic: radiantly happy.—star sapphire, an asteriated sapphire.—*adj*. star'-shaped, shaped like a conventional star, with pointed rays.—star'-shell, a shell that explodes high in the air, lighting up the scene; star'shine, starlight.—*adj*. star'-spang'led, spangled or studded with stars (Star-spangled Banner, the Stars and Stripes: an American national hymn).—star'-stone, a sapphire, ruby, or other stone showing asterism; star'-this'tle, a species of Centaurea with radiating spiny bracts; star'-trap, a stage trap of several wedge-shaped pieces meeting in a centre; star'-turn, the chief item in an entertainment: a pre-eminent performer; star'-wheel, a spur-wheel with V-shaped teeth; star'wort, any plant of the genus Aster (not the China aster): stitchwort: a water-plant (water-starwort, Callitriche).—*adj*. star-ypointing (*stär'-i-point'ing*; *Milt*.; incorrectly formed), pointing to the stars.—see stars (*coll*.), to see spots of light, as result e.g. of blow on the head: be in a dazed condition; star-of-Bethlehem, a plant (Ornithogalum) of the lily family with starlike flowers; Star of David, the Jewish religious symbol—Solomon's-seal (see second meaning of this); star-of-the-earth, buck's-horn plantain; star-of-the-night, Clusia; Stars and Stripes, the flag of the United States of America, with thirteen stripes alternately red and white, and a blue field containing as many stars as there are states. [O.E. *steorra*; cf. stern (3), Ger. *stern*, L. *stēlla* (for *sterula*), Gr. *astēr*.]

star, starr, *stär*, *n*. Ammophila or other coarse seaside grass, sedge, or rush.—Also star(r)'-grass. [O.N. *stǫrr*.]

staragen, *star'ə-gən*, (*obs*.) *n*. the tarragon plant. [Cf. Sp. *estragón*, Fr. *estragon*, *tarragon*.]

starboard, *stär'bə(r)d*, *-bōrd*, *-bȯrd*, *n*. the right-hand side of a ship.—*adj*. and *adv*. of, to, towards, or on, the right.—*v.t*. to turn to the right (see note at port (1))—opp. to *port*. [O.E. *stēorbord*—*stēor*, steering, *bord*, board, side of a ship (ancient Gmc. ships being steered by a paddle at the right side).]

starch, *stärch*, *n*. the principal reserve food-material stored in plants, chemically a carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)x$, used in the laundry as a stiffener: stiffness, formality.—*adj*. of starch: stiff, rigid, formal.—*v.t*. to stiffen or stick with starch.—*adj*. starched.—*adv*. starchedly (*stärcht*, *stärch'id-*).—*ns*. starched'ness (or *-id-*); starch'er. —*adv*. starch'ily.—*n*. starch'iness.—*adj*. starch'y, of or like starch: stiff: precise.—starch'-grain, in plants, a layered cell-inclusion of starch; starch'-hy'acinth, grape-hyacinth, from its smell; starch'-paper, a test-paper for iodine, coated with starch and potassium iodide. [O.E. *stercan*, to stiffen, inferred from *stercedferhth*, stiff-spirited; cf. Ger. *stärke*, starch, and stark.]

Star Chamber, *stär' chām'bər*, *n.* a tribunal (abolished 1641) with a civil and criminal jurisdiction, which met in the old council chamber at Westminster. [Prob. named from the gilt *stars* on the ceiling, not from the Jewish bonds (*starrs*, Heb. *sh'tār*) kept in it.]

stare, *stār*, *v.i.* to look with a fixed gaze: to glare: to be insistently or obtrusively conspicuous (with indirect obj. as to *stare one in the face*): to look (as *as like as he can stare*; formerly *coll.*): to stand on end.—*v.t.* to render by staring.—*n.* a fixed look.—*n.* **star'er**, one who stares: (in *pl.*) a lorgnette.—*n.*, *adj.*, and *adv.* **star'ing.**—*adv.* **star'ingly.** [O.E. *starian*, from root seen in Ger. *starr*, rigid; also in Eng. stern.]

stare, *stār*, *n.* a starling. [O.E. *stær*.]

stark, *stärk*, *adj.* stiff: strong: stern: harsh: unyielding: sheer: out-and-out (see also stark-naked).—*adv.* stoutly: utterly.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to stiffen.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **stark'en**, to make or become stark.—*adv.* **stark'ly.**—*n.* **stark'ness.** [O.E. *stearc*, hard, strong; O.N. *sterkr*, Ger. *stark*.]

stark-naked, *stärk'-nā'kid*, *adj.* utterly naked: quite bare—sometimes shortened to stark.—Earlier (now *dial.*) **start'-nak'ed.** [M.E. *stert-naked*—O.E. *steort*, tail, *nacod*, naked; influenced by foregoing.]

starling, *stär'ling*, *n.* a black, brown-spotted bird with purple or green reflections, a good mimic: any other member of its genus, Sturnus. [O.E. *stærling*, dim. of *stær* (see stare (2)).]

starling, *stär'ling*, *n.* piling protecting a bridge pier. [Prob. for staddling.]

starn. Same as stern (3); also (*naut.* or *dial.*) for stern (2).

starosta, *stär'os-tə*, (*hist.*) *n.* a Russian village headman: a Polish noble holding a **star'osty** or domain by grant of life-estate from the crown. [Russ. and Pol. *starosta*, elder.]

starr. See under Star Chamber; see also star (2).

start, *stärt*, *v.i.* to shoot, dart, move suddenly forth, or out: to spring up or forward: to strain forward: to break away: to make a sudden involuntary movement as of surprise or becoming aware: to spring open, out of place, or loose: to begin to move: to set forth on a journey, race, career.—*v.t.* to begin: to set going: to set on foot: to set up: to drive from lair or hiding-place: to cause or undergo displacement or loosening of: to startle (*obs.*): to pour out or shoot.—*n.* a sudden movement: a sudden involuntary motion of the body: a startled feeling: a spurt: an outburst or fit: a beginning of movement, esp. of a journey, race, or career: a beginning: a setting in motion: a help in or opportunity of beginning: an advantage in being early or ahead: the extent of such an advantage in time or distance.—*n.* **start'er**, one who starts, esp. in a race: one who gives the signal for starting: a dog that starts game: apparatus for starting a machine: anything used to begin a process, as a bacterial culture in making butter or cheese.—*adj.* **start'ful**, apt to start.—*n.* and *adj.* **start'ing.**—*adv.* **start'ingly** (*Shak.*), by starts.—*adj.* **start'ish**, apt to start, skittish.—**starting block**, a device for helping a sprinter make a quick start to a race, consisting of a framework with blocks of wood or metal attached, on which the sprinter braces his foot; **starting gate**, stall (see stall (1)); **start'ing-hole**, a hiding place: an evasive trick; **start'ing-point**, the point from which anything starts, or from which motion begins; **start'ing-post**, the post or barrier from which the competitors start in a race; **start'ing-price**, odds on a horse when the race begins; **start'-up**, an upstart (*Shak.*): a rustic half-boot or short legging (*obs.*).—Also *adj.*—**start in**, to begin; **start out**, to begin: to begin a journey; **start up**, to rise suddenly: to come suddenly into notice or being: to set in motion. [M.E. *sterten*; closely akin to Du. *storten*, to plunge, Ger. *stürzen*.]

startle, *stärt'l*, *v.i.* to start: to undergo a start: to feel sudden alarm.—*v.t.* to surprise as with fright: to cause to undergo a start: to take aback: to awake, excite.—*n.* sudden alarm or surprise.—*adj.* **start'led.**—*n.* **start'ler.**—*n.* and *adj.* **start'ling.**—*adv.* **start'lingly.**—*adjs.* **start'lish**, **start'ly**, apt to start. [M.E. *stertle*—O.E. *steartlian*, to stumble, struggle, kick, or formed afresh from start.]

starve, *stärv*, *v.i.* to die, now only of hunger or (chiefly *Scot.* and *Northern*) cold: to suffer extreme hunger (or cold): to be in want: to deteriorate (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to cause to starve: to afflict with hunger (or cold): to deprive of food: to force, subdue, cure, by want of food: to deprive of anything needful.—*n.* **starvā'tion** (attributed to Lord Melville, 1775).—*adj.* **starved.**—*n.* **starve'ling**, a lean, hungry, weak, or pining person, animal, or plant.—Also *adj.*—*n.* and *adj.* **starv'ing.** [O.E. *steorfan*, to die; Du. *sterven*, Ger. *sterben*, to die.]

stash, *stash*, *v.t.* to stow in hiding. [Origin obscure.]

stasis, *stā'sis*, *stas'is*, *n.* stoppage, esp. of growth, of blood-circulation, or of the contents of the bowels.—*ns.* **stasid'ion** (Mod. Gr. *dim.*), a stall in a Greek church; **stas'imon** (Gr., stationary), in Greek tragedy, an ode sung after the chorus had taken their places, or without interruption by dialogue:—*pl.* **stas'ima**; **stas'imorphy**, structural modification by arrested development [Gr. *stasis*, stoppage.]

statant, *stā'tənt*, (*her.*) *adj.* standing on four feet. [L. *stāre*, to stand.]

state, *stāt*, *n.* condition: a perturbed condition of mind (*coll.*): mode of existence: circumstances at any time: a phase or stage: an impression taken at a stage of progress in engraving or etching or in printing a book: status: station in life: high station: grave import (*Shak.*): pomp, display, ceremonial dignity: a seat of dignity (*Shak.*): a canopy (*Milt.*): an estate, order, or class in society or the body politic: hence (in *pl.*) the legislature (*hist.*): an exalted personage (*Milt.*): public welfare: constitution: a republic (*obs.*): the civil power: the organisation of the body politic, or of one of the constituent members of a federation: the territory of such a state: high politics: an interest in property (*Spens.*): property, estate (*Shak.*): a body of men united by profession: a statement, report (now chiefly *mil.*).—*adj.* of, belonging to, relating to, the state or a federal state: public: ceremonial: pompous: affectedly solemn and mysterious: magnificent.—*adv.* or *adj.* (*Spens.*) explained in old gloss as stoutly (perh. pompous).—*v.t.* to set forth: to express the details of: to set down fully and formally: to assert, affirm: to install, establish, endow, place in a condition (esp. favourable; *arch.*): to set in state: to specify: perh., to determine the value of (*Milt.*): to settle.—*adjs.* **stāt'able**, capable of being stated; **stāt'al**, of a federal state; **stāt'ed**, settled: established: declared: regular: circumstanced (*obs.*):—*adv.* **stāt'edly.**—*n.* **state'hood**, the status of a state.—*adj.* **state'less**, without nationality: unworthy to be accounted a state: without pomp.—*n.* **state'lessness.**—*adv.* **state'lily.**—*n.* **state'liness.**—*adj.* **state'ly**, showing state or dignity: majestic, greatly impressive.—*adv.* majestically: loftily.—*ns.* **state'ment**, the act of stating: that which is stated: a formal account, declaration of facts, etc.: a financial record; stat′er.—*adj*. state′wide.—*n*. stat′ism (*stāt′izm*), state control of the general affairs of the citizen.—*adj*. state′-aid′ed, receiving contributions from the state.—state′-cabin, a stateroom on a ship; state′craft, the art of managing state affairs; State Department, the U.S. equivalent of the Foreign Office; state′-house, the building in which a state legislature sits; stately home, a large, fine old house in private ownership but usu. open to the public; state′-monger, one who would be thought a politician; state′-paper, an official paper or document relating to affairs of state; state′-pris′on; state′-pris′oner, a prisoner confined for offence against the state; state′-relig′ion, a religion recognised by the state as the national religion; state′room, a room of state: a private cabin or railway compartment; States′-Gen′eral, the representative body of the three orders (nobility, clergy, burghers) of the French kingdom (*hist*.): the Dutch parliament; states′man, one skilled in government: one who takes an important part in governing the state, esp. with wisdom and broad-mindedness: one who farms his own estate, a small landholder (*N. of England*):—*fem*. states′woman.—*adjs*. states′manlike, states′manly, befitting a statesman.—*ns*. states′manship; state′-tri′al, a trial for an offence against the state.—lie in state, of a corpse, to be laid out in a place of honour before being buried; States of the Church (*hist*.), an area of central Italy ruled by the popes as a temporal domain.—Also Papal States. [L. *status*, *-ūs*—*stāre*, *statum*, to stand; partly through O.Fr. (see estate).]

stater, *stā′tər*, *n*. an ancient Greek standard coin of various kinds—gold daric, silver tetradrachm, etc. [Gr. *statēr*, orig. a pound weight—*histanai*, to set, establish, weigh.]

static, -al, *stat′ik*, *-əl*, *adjs*. pertaining to statics: pertaining to bodies, forces, charges, etc., in equilibrium: stationary: stable: resting: acting by mere weight: pertaining to sense of bodily equilibrium.—*n*. (static) atmospheric disturbances in wireless reception: white specks or flashes on a television picture: crackling on a long-playing plastic record.—*adv*. stat′ically.—*n*. Statice (*stat′i-sē*), the sea-lavender genus (from its astringency).—*n*. (*pl*. in form treated as *sing*.) stat′ics, the science of forces in equilibrium.—static line, a cord joining a parachute pack to the aircraft so that, when the wearer of the pack jumps, the parachute is automatically opened. [Gr. *statikē* (fem. of adj.), bringing to a standstill—root of *histanai*, to cause to stand.]

station, *stā′shən*, *n*. a standing still: a mode of standing: position: a chosen fixed point: a standing-place: a fixed stopping-place, esp. one on a railway with associated buildings and structures: a place set apart and equipped for some particular purpose: a local office, headquarters, or depot: a branch post office (*U.S.*): a habitat: an actual spot where a species has been found: an assigned place or post: an assigned region for naval duty: a place in India where officials and officers reside: an Australian stock-farm: position in life (esp. a high position) or in the scale of nature: a holy place visited as one of a series, esp. one of (usu. fourteen) representations of stages in Christ's way to Calvary, disposed around a church interior or elsewhere (*R.C.*).—*adj*. of a station.—*v.t.* to assign a station to: to set: to appoint to a post, place, or office.—*adj*. sta′tional.—*n*. sta′tionariness.—*adj*. sta′tionary, still: unmoving: fixed: settled: permanently located: continuously resident.—Also *n*.—*n*. sta′tioner (L. *statiōnārius*, a shopkeeper, in the Middle Ages a university bookseller, distinguished from an itinerant), a bookseller or publisher (*obs*.): a dealer in writing-materials and the like.—*adj*. sta′tionery, belonging to a stationer.—*n*. the goods sold by a stationer.—Stationers' Hall, hall in London of the Company of Stationers, who until the passing of the Copyright Act in 1842 enjoyed an absolute control over printing and publishing; Stationery Office, an office for providing books, stationery, etc., to government offices and for arranging the printing of public papers; sta′tion-hand (*Austr*.), a man employed on a station; sta′tion-house, a lock-up at a police station: a police station (*U.S.*): a small railway station; sta′tion-master, -manager, one in charge of railway station; sta′tion-wagon, a motor vehicle usable by adjustment for either passengers or light hauling. [L. *statiō*, *-ōnis*—*stāre*, to stand.]

statism. See state.

statist, *stā′tist*, *n*. a statesman: a politician: a statistician.—*adj*. statistic (*stə-tist′ik*), statistical: political (*obs*.): relating to status.—*n*. a statistician: (in *pl*.) tabulated numerical facts, orig. those relating to a state: (in *pl*. form, treated as *sing*.) the classification, tabulation, and study of such facts.—*adj*. statist′ical, of, concerned with, of the nature of, statistics.—*adv*. statist′ically.—*n*. statistician (*stat-is-tish′ən*), one skilled in statistics: a compiler or student of statistics. [It. *statista* and Ger. *statistik*—L. *status*, state.]

stative, *stā′tiv*, *adj*. permanent, fixed (now only of a Roman camp): indicating a physical state or reflex action (of certain Hebrew verbs). [L. *statīvus*—*stāre*, to stand.]

stato-, *stat′ō-*, in composition, standing.—*ns*. statocyst (*stat′ō-sist*; Gr. *kystis*, bladder), an organ of equilibrial sense, containing statoliths: a cell with starch-grains by which a plant is supposed to be sensitive to gravity; stat′olith (Gr. *lithos*, stone), a starch grain or other free solid body in a statocyst; stat′oscope, a sensitive barometer for detecting minute differences. [Gr. *statos*, set, placed.]

stator, *stā′tər*, *n*. a stationary part within which a part rotates. [L. *stător*, stander.]

statue, *stat′ū*, *n*. a representation (usu. near or above life-size) of human or animal form in the round.—Also (*obs*.) stat′ua.—*adj*. stat′uary, of or suitable for sculpture: sculptured: statuesque.—*n*. sculpture: a sculptor.—*adjs*. stat′ued, furnished with statues: sculptured; statuesque (*-esk′*), like a statue.—*adv*. statuesque′ly.—*ns*. statuesque′ness; statuette′, a small statue, figurine. [L. *statua*—*statuĕre*, to cause to stand—*stāre*.]

stature, *sta′chər*, *stat′yər*, *n*. body height.—*adj*. stat′ured, having a stature. [L. *statūra*.]

status, *stā′təs*, *n*. state: condition: standing: position, rank, importance, in society or in any group:—*pl*. (*rare*) status (*-tūs*).—status symbol, a possession or a privilege considered to mark a person out as having a high position in his social group. [L. *stătus*.]

status quo, *stā′təs*, *stat′ōōs*, *kwō*, (L.) the state in which: the existing condition.

statute, *stat′ūt*, *n*. a law expressly enacted by the legislature (as distinguished from a customary law or law of use and wont): a written law: the act of a corporation or its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law: a bond or other proceeding based on a statute: a hiring-fair.—*adj*. stat′utable, prescribed, permitted, recognised by, or according to statute.—*advs*. stat′utably; stat′utorily.—*adj*. stat′utory, enacted by statute: depending on statute for its authority.—stat′ute-book, a record of statutes or enacted laws; stat′ute-cap (*Shak*.), a kind of cap enjoined by statute (1571) to be worn on Sundays by all below a certain rank; stat′ute-labour, compulsory labour on roads, etc.; stat′ute-law, law in the form of statutes.—Statute of Westminster, an act (1931) of the United Kingdom parliament conferring independent sovereign status on the self-governing dominions. [L. *statūtum*, that which is set up—*statuĕre*.]

staunch, stanch, *stönch, stönsh, stänch, stänsh, adj.* watertight: stout and firm: firm in principle, pursuit, or support: trusty, hearty, constant, zealous.—*adv.* **sta(u)nch′ly.**—*n.* **sta(u)nch′ness.** [O.Fr. *estanche*; see stanch.]

staunch (*v.t.*). See stanch.

staurolite, *stör′ə-līt, n.* a silicate of aluminium with ferrous oxide, magnesia, and water, common as twinned cruciform crystals.—*adj.* **staurolitic** (-*lit′ik*). [Gr. *stauros*, cross, *lithos*, stone.]

stave, *stāv, n.* one of the pieces of which a cask or tub is made: a staff, rod, bar, shaft: a staff (*mus.*): a stanza, verse of a song.—*v.t.* to break a stave or the staves of: to break: to burst inward (often with *in*): to drive off, as with a staff: to delay (e.g. the evil day; with *off*): to ward (off), keep back: to put together, or repair, with staves: to sprain (*Scot.*).—*v.i.* to thrust onward (*Scot.*): to break up:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **stāved** or **stōve.**—**stave and tail,** in bear-baiting, to intervene with staves and by grasping the dogs' tails. [By-form of staff.]

stave-church, *stāv′-chûrch, n.* an ancient Norwegian wooden church supported on masts, with gabled roofs rising one above another. [Norw. *stav-kirke*—*stav*, staff, stave, *kirke*, church.]

staves, *stāvz*, plural of staff and of stave.

stavesacre, *stāvz′ā-kər, n.* a tall larkspur whose seeds were formerly used against lice. [O.Fr. *stavesaigre*—L.L. *staphisagria*—Gr. *staphis*, raisins, *agrios*, wild.]

staw, *stö*, a Scots form of stall (*n.* and *vb.*, *pr.t.*) and stole (*pa.t.* of steal).

stay, *stā, n.* a rope supporting a mast: a guy: a support: a prop: a connecting piece or brace to resist tension: (in *pl.*) a stiff corset (often pair of stays): a stopping, bringing or coming to a standstill: a suspension of legal proceeding: delay: an obstacle (*obs.*): a sojourn: duration: staying-power: a permanent state (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to support or incline with a stay or stays: to put in stays or on the other tack: to support: to prop: to sustain: to abide: to endure: to endure to the end: to stop: to detain: to hold, restrain, check the action of: to bring to rest: to discontinue: to allay: to hold back: to await (*arch.*): to remain to participate in, be present at or endure (*old-fashioned*): to stop for, be stopped by (*Spens.*).—*v.i.* to turn to windward in tacking: to rely, to found (*Shak.*): to stop: to remain: to tarry: to wait: to be kept waiting: to sojourn: to dwell (*Scot.*): to hold out, last, endure: to wait, attend as a servant (*Shak.*):—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **stayed** (now rarely **staid**).—*adj.* **stayed,** wearing stays: staid (*Spens.*).—*n.* **stay′er,** one who, or that which, remains, stops, holds, or supports: a person or animal of good lasting or staying qualities for a race.—*n.* and *adj.* **stay′ing.**—*adj.* **stay′less,** not to be stopped: without stop: without stays: unsupported: impermanent.—*adj.* **stay′-at-home,** keeping much at home: untravelled.—*n.* a stay-at-home person.—**stay′-bolt,** a bolt or rod binding together opposite plates.—*adjs.* **stay′-down,** of a mining strike, without leaving the working place; **stay′-in′,** without leaving the working-place (as a strike).—**stay′ing-power,** ability to go on long without flagging; **stay′-lace,** a lace for fastening a corset; **stay′-maker,** a maker of corsets; **staysail** (*stā′sl*), a sail extended on a stay; **stay′-tackle,** hoisting-tackle hung from a ship's mainstay; **stay′-tape,** a stay-lace: tape for binding edges.—**come to stay,** become permanent or established; **in stays,** head to windward in tacking; **miss stays** (see miss); **stay out,** to outstay: to stay to the end of; **stay put,** to remain where one, or as it, is put; **stay the course,** to endure to the end of the race (*lit.* and *fig.*); **stay the stomach, the pangs of hunger,** to allay cravings of hunger for the time. [Partly O.E. *stæg*, stay (rope); partly O.Fr. *estayer*, to prop, from the same Gmc. root; partly O.Fr. *ester*—L. *stāre*, to stand.]

stayne, stayre, old spellings (*Spens.* etc.) of stain, stair.

stead, *sted, n.* a place (now chiefly in compounds and idiomatic phrases): esp. the place which another had or might have: a farm: a site: a bedstead: a space of time (*Spens.*): circumstances, case, condition (*Spens.*): service, avail, advantage.—*v.t.* to set (*obs.*): to set in a plight: to avail, help, serve (*arch.*): to fulfil in substitution (*Shak.* steed up):—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **stead′ed, stead** (*sted*).—*adj.* **stead′fast,** firmly fixed or established: firm: constant: resolute: steady.—*adv.* **stead′fastly.**—*n.* **stead′fastness.**—*adv.* **stead′ily.**—*ns.* **stead′iness; stead′ing,** farm-buildings with or without the farmhouse.—*adj.* **stead′y** (*comp.* **stead′ier,** *superl.* **stead′iest**), firm in standing or in place: fixed: stable: constant: resolute: consistent: regular: uniform: sober, industrious.—*v.t.* to make steady: to make or keep firm:—*pr.p.* **stead′ying;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **stead′ied.**—*n.* a rest or support, as for the hand, a tool, or a piece of work: a regular boy friend or girl friend (*coll.*).—*adj.* **stead′y-going,** of steady habits or action.—**steady state** (*astron.*; see continuous creation).—**go steady** (*coll.*), to go about regularly and exclusively with one person of the opposite sex; **stand one in good stead,** prove of good service to one. [O.E. *stede*, place; cf. Ger. *stadt*, town, *statt*, place, Du. *stad*, town; O.E. *stedefæst*, steadfast.]

steak, *stāk, n.* a slice of meat (esp. hindquarter of beef) or fish. [O.N. *steik*; *steikja*, to roast on a spit.]

steal, *stēl, v.t.* to take by theft, esp. secretly: to take, gain or win by address, by contrivance, unexpectedly, insidiously, gradually, or furtively: to snatch: in golf, to hole (a long putt) by a delicate stroke—the opposite of *gobble*: to put surreptitiously, smuggle.—*v.i.* to practise theft: to take feloniously: to pass quietly, unobtrusively, gradually, or surreptitiously:—*pa.t.* **stōle** (*obs.* **stāle;** *Scot.* **staw, stealed, stealt**); *pa.p.* **stōl′en** (*arch.* **stōle;** *Milt.* **stōln;** *Scot.* **stown, stealed, stealt**).—*n.* **steal′er.**—*n.* and *adj.* **steal′ing.**—*adv.* **steal′ingly.**—**steal a march on** (see march); **steal a marriage,** to marry secretly; **steal one's thunder,** to make use of another's invention against him (as when John Dennis's stage thunder was used in a rival's play): to rob someone of the opportunity of achieving a sensational effect by forestalling him. [O.E. *stelan*; Ger. *stehlen*, Du. *stelen*.]

steal, steale, steel, stele, steil, *stēl*, (*dial.* and *Spens.*) *n.* a handle, shank, shaft. [O.E. *stela*, stalk; conn. stale (4).]

stealed, stealt. See steal (1).

stealth, *stelth, n.* a theft (*Spens.*, *Shak.*): a thing stolen (*Milt.*): secret or unobtrusive going or passage (*Shak.*): secret procedure or manner: furtiveness.—*adv.* **stealth′ily.**—*n.* **stealth′iness.**—*adj.* **stealth′y,** acted or acting with stealth: furtive. [steal (1).]

steam, *stēm, n.* water in the form of gas or vapour or of a mist or film of liquid drops: a steamed dish: steam-power: a spell of travel by steam-power: energy, force, spirit (*fig.*).—*adj.* of, for, using, worked by, steam.—*v.i.* to rise or pass off in steam or vapour: to emit or generate steam, vapour, or smell: to become dimmed with condensed vapour (often with *up*): to move by means of steam power.—*v.t.* to exhale: to expose to steam: to cook by means of steam: to dim with vapour.—*adj.* **steamed.**—*n.* **steamer,**

one who steams: apparatus for steaming: a steamship: a motor-car, a road-locomotive, fire-engine, etc., worked by steam.—*adv.* steam′ily.—*n.* steam′iness.—*n.*, *adj.*, and *adv.* steam′ing.—*adj.* steam′y, of, like, full of, covered with, as if covered with, emitting, steam or vapour.—steam′boat, steam′ship, steam′-vessel, a vessel driven by steam; steam′-boiler, a boiler for generating steam; steam′-car, -carriage, steam-driven road vehicle; steam′-chest, -dome, a chamber above a steam-boiler serving as a reservoir for steam; steam′-coal, coal suitable for raising steam; steam′-crane; steam′-digger.—*adj.* steam′-driv′en.—steam′-engine, any engine worked by steam; steam′-gauge, a pressure gauge for steam; steam′-gov′ernor, the governor of a steam-engine; steam′-hamm′er, a vertical hammer worked by steam; steam iron, an electric iron having a compartment in which water is heated to provide steam to damp material; steam′-jack′et, a hollow casing supplied with steam; steam′-launch, a large steam-driven boat; steam′-navigā′tion, the propulsion of vessels by steam; steam′-navvy, -shovel, an excavator driven by steam; steam′-pack′et, a steam-vessel plying between certain ports; steam′-pipe, a pipe for conveying steam; steam′-plough, a plough or gang of ploughs worked by a steam-engine; steam′-port, an opening for the passage of steam; steam′-power, the force or agency of steam when applied to machinery; steam radio, sound radio; steam′-roll′er, a steam-engine with a heavy roller for wheels, used in road-mending, etc.: any weighty crushing force (*fig.*).—*adj.* steam′tight, impervious to steam.—steam′-trap, a contrivance for allowing the passage of water but not of steam; steam′-tug, a small steam-vessel used in towing ships; steam′-tur′bine, an engine in which expanding steam acts on blades attached to a drum; steam′-whis′tle, a whistle sounded by passage of steam; steam′-yacht.—full steam ahead, forward at the greatest speed possible: with maximum effort; get up steam, to build up steam pressure: to collect one's forces: to become excited; let off steam, to release steam into the atmosphere: to work off energy: to give vent to anger or annoyance; steamed up (*slang*), indignant; steam open, to open by softening gum by exposure to steam; under one's own steam, by one's own unaided efforts. [O.E. *stēam*; Du. *stoom*.]

stean, **steen**, *stēn*, (*dial.*; *Spens.* steane) *n.* a stone or earthenware vessel. [O.E. *stǣne*.]

stear, **steare**, **steard**, **stearage**, **stearsman**, **stearsmate**, old spellings (*Spens.*, *Milt.*) of steer, steered, etc.

stear-, **steat-**, in composition, suet, fat.—*n.* stearate (*stē′ər-āt*), a salt of stearic acid.—*adj.* stearic (*stē-ar′ik*), of stearin (stearic acid, a fatty acid $C_{17}H_{35}COOH$).—*n.* ste′arin, glyceryl ester of stearic acid: a mixture of stearic and palmitic acids (also ste′arine): the solid part of a fat.—*adj.* ste′arine, made of stearin(e), as candles.—*n.* steatite (*stē′ə-tīt*), soapstone.—*adj.* steatitic (*-tit′ik*).—*ns.* steat′ocele (Gr. *kēlē*, tumour), a fatty tumour in the scrotum; steatō′ma, a fatty encysted tumour.—*adj.* steatom′atous.—*n.* steatopygia (*stē-ə-tō-pī′ji-ə*, *-pij′i-ə*; Gr. *pȳgē*, buttock), an accumulation of fat on the buttocks.—*adj.* steatopygous (*-tō-pī′gəs*, *-top′i-gəs*), fat-buttocked.—*n.* steatō′sis, fatty degeneration. [Gr. *stĕār*, *stĕātos*, suet.]

steare, *stēr*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a steer or ox.

steat-. See stear-.

sted, **stedd**, **stedde**, **stede** (*Spens.*), **steed** (*Shak.*), forms of stead (*n.* and *v.t.*); **stedfast**, an obsolescent spelling (*Shak.*, *Milt.*, etc.) of steadfast; **steddy**, **steedy**, old spellings of steady.

steed, *stēd*, *n.* a horse, esp. a spirited horse. [O.E. *stēda*, stud-horse, stallion; cf. O.E. *stōd*, stud; Ger. *stute*, stud-mare, *gestüte*, stud.]

steed, **steedy**. See sted.

steek, *stēk*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a stitch.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to stitch.—*v.t.* to pierce: to fasten: to shut:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* steek′it. [Partly at least O.E. *stice*, stitch, puncture; perh. partly confused with stick.]

steel, *stēl*, *n.* iron containing a little carbon with or without other things: a cutting tool or weapon, an instrument, object, or part made of steel, as a steel knife-sharpener, a skate: a piece of steel, as for stiffening a corset, striking fire from a flint: a steel-engraving: extreme hardness, staying power, trustworthiness (*fig.*): any chalybeate medicine.—*adj.* of or like steel.—*v.t.* to cover or edge with steel: to harden: to nerve: to make obdurate.—*adj.* steeled, made of, covered, protected, provided or edged with, steel: hardened: nerved.—*ns.* steel′iness; steel′ing.—*adj.* steel′y, of or like steel.—steel band, a West Indian band, with instruments made from old petrol drums, etc.—*n.* and *adj.* steel′-blue′, blue like a reflection from steel.—*adj.* steel′-clad, clad in armour.—steel′-engrav′ing, engraving on steel plates: an impression or print so got; steel erector, a spider man.—*n.* and *adj.* steel′-grey′, -gray′, bluish-grey like steel.—*adj.* steel′-head′ed.—steel′-pen, a nib of steel; steel′-plate, a plate of steel: one on which a design is engraved: a print from it.—*adj.* steel′-plat′ed, plated with steel.—steel′-trap′, one with steel jaws and spring; steel′-ware, articles of steel collectively; steel′-wool′, steel shavings used for cleaning and polishing; steel′-work, work executed in steel: (often in *pl.* form) a factory where steel is made; steel′-worker. [O.E. *stȳle*; Ger. *stahl*.]

steelbow, *stēl′bō*, (*Scots law*) *n.* stock and goods received from a landlord with obligation to return a like amount and value when the lease expires: a contract or tenure on these terms.—Also *adj.* [steel, in the sense of rigidly fixed, and obs. *bow*—O.N. *bū*, stock of cattle.]

steeld. See stell.

steelyard, *stēl′yārd*, *n.* a weighing machine consisting of a lever with a short arm for the thing weighed and a long graduated arm on which a single weight moves. [Prob. steel and yard, but suggested or fixed in use by the *Steelyard* or *Stâlhof* (L.G.; prop. sample yard, mistranslated steel yard), the Hanse headquarters in London.]

steem, *stēm*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* Same as esteem; also same as steam.

steen, *stēn*, *v.t.* to line (a well) with stone.—*n.* such a lining.—Also steen′ing. [O.E. *stǣnan*.]

steen. See stean.

steenbok, *stān′*, *stēn′bok*, *n.* a small S. African antelope. [Du.,—*steen*, stone, *bok*, buck.]

steenkirk, *stēn′kûrk*, *n.* a lace cravat loosely worn. [From the battle of *Steenkerke*, 3rd August 1692.]

steep, *stēp*, *adj.* lofty (*obs.*): rising or descending with great inclination: precipitous: headlong: difficult: excessive, exorbitant.—*n.* a precipitous place.—*v.t.* (*S.W. England*) to cause to stoop, slope.—*v.i.* to rise or fall precipitously.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* steep′en, to make or become steeper.—*n.* steep′iness (*obs.*).—*adj.* steep′ish.—*adv.* steep′ly.—*n.* steep′ness.—*adj.* steep′y (*poet.*), steep.—*adjs.* steep(e)′-down(e), (*Shak.*) precipitous; steep′-to′ (*naut.*), going down precipitously into the water; steep(e)′-up, (*Shak.*) precipitous. [O.E. *stēap*; cf. stoop.]

steep, *stēp*, *v.t.* to soak: to wet thoroughly: to saturate: to imbue.—*v.i.* to undergo soaking or thorough wetting.—*n.* a soaking process: a liquid for steeping anything in: rennet.—*n.* steep′er, one who steeps: a vessel for steeping in. [M.E. *stepen*; perh. conn. with stoup.]

steeple, *stēp′l*, *n.* a church or other tower with or without, including or excluding, a spire: a structure surmounted by a spire: the spire alone.—*adj*. steep′led, having a steeple or steeples or appearance of steeples.—steep′le-bush, hardhack; steep′lechase, orig. an impromptu horse-race with some visible church-steeple as goal: a horse-race across-country: one over a course with obstacles to be jumped: a foot-race of like kind.—*v.i.* to ride or run in a steeplechase.—steep′lechaser; steep′lechasing; steep′le-crown, a high conical hat.—Also *adj*.—*adj*. steep′le-crowned.—steep′le-fair (*obs*.), a market in church-livings; steep′le-hat; steep′le-house (*obs*.), a church-building; steep′lejack, one who repairs steeples and chimney-stalks. [O.E. *stēpel*, *stȳpel*, *stipel*, from root of steep.]

steer, *stēr*, *n*. a young ox, esp. a castrated one from two to four years old.—*n*. steer′ling, a little or young steer. [O.E. *stēor*; Ger. *stier*.]

steer, *stēr*, *v.t*. to direct with, or as with, the helm: to guide: to govern.—*v.i.* to direct a ship, cycle, etc., in its course: to be directed, take or follow a course in answer to the helm.—*ns*. steer′age, act or practice of steering: the effect of a rudder on the ship: course: government: apparatus for steering: part (in front of the great cabin) from which a ship used to be steered: part of a passenger ship with lowest fares (also *adj*.); steer′er; steer′ing.—steer′age-way, sufficient movement of a vessel to enable it to be controlled by the helm; steering committee (*U.S.*), a group who decide what measures shall be brought forward and when; steer′ing-gear, the mechanism that transmits motion from the steering-wheel; steer′ing-wheel, the wheel whereby a ship's rudder is turned, or a motor-car, etc., guided; steers′man, steers′mate (*obs*.; *Milt*. stears′-mate), one who steers.—steer clear of, to avoid. [O.E. *stēoran*, *stȳran*, to steer.]

steer, *stēr*, *n*., *v.t*., and *v.i.* a Scots form of stir.—*n*. steer′y (*Scott*), commotion.

steeve, *stēv*, *n*. angular elevation, esp. of a bowsprit.—*v.t*. and *v.i.* to incline to the horizon. [Origin unknown.]

steeve, stieve, *stēv*, (*Scot*.) *adj*. stiff, firm: sturdy.—Also *adv*.—*adv*. steeve′ly, stieve′ly. [M.E. *stef*; ety. doubtful.]

steeve, *stēv*, *v.t*. to stuff, pack close.—*n*. steev′ing. [Perh. Fr. *estiver*—L. *stīpāre*, to stuff.]

stegano-, stego-, in composition, covered, roofed, hidden, watertight.—*ns*. steganogram (*steg′ən-ə-gram*), -graph, a cryptogram; steganographer (*-og′*), one who works with ciphers.—*adj*. steganograph′ic.—*ns*. steganog′raphist; steganog′raphy; steg′anopod (Gr. *pous*, *podos*, foot), any bird of the Steganop′odēs, the pelican order of birds, with all four toes webbed together.—*adj*. steganop′odous.—*n*. stegno′sis, constriction of the pores and vessels: constipation.—*adjs*. stegnot′ic; stegocarp′ous (Gr. *karpos*, fruit), with lidded capsule.—*n.pl*. Stegocephalia (*-se-fā′li-ə*; Gr. *kephalē*, head), an extinct order of tailed amphibians (Labyrinthodon, etc.).—*adj*. and *n*. stegocephā′lian.—*adj*. stegocephalous (*-sef′ə-ləs*).—*ns*. Stegomyia (*-mī′yə*; Gr. *myia*, fly), the yellow-fever mosquito or other of its genus; stegoph′ilist (Gr. *stegos*, roof, *phileein*, to love), one who climbs buildings for sport; steg′osaur (Gr. *sauros*, lizard), a gigantic Jurassic dinosaur (Stegosaur′us), with heavy armour of bony plates.—*adj*. stegosaur′ian. [Gr. *steganos*, covered, watertight, *stegein*, to cover, hold water, protect, hide, *stegnoein*, to make costive.]

stein, *stēn*, *stīn*, *shtīn*, *n*. a large beer mug, often earthenware and frequently with a hinged lid. [Ger.]

Steinberger, *stīn′bûr-gər*, *shtīn′ber-hhər*, *n*. an esteemed Rhenish white wine, from *Steinberg*, near Wiesbaden.

steinbock, *stīn′bok*, *n*. the Alpine ibex: also used for steenbok. [Ger. *stein*, stone, *bock*, buck.]

stele, *stē′lē*, *n*. an upright stone slab or tablet (also stē′la): (*stē′lē*, *stēl*) the central cylinder (vascular bundles with pith and pericycle) in stems and roots of the higher plants (*bot*.):—*pl*. (L.) stē′lae.—*adjs*. ste′lar, ste′lene. [Gr. *stēlē*—root of *histanai*, to set, stand.]

stell, *stel*, *v.t*. to set, post (*Scot*.): to delineate (*arch*.; *Shak*., *pa.p*. steeld, *steld*).—*n*. (*Scot*.) an enclosure (usu. a ringwall) for sheltering sheep, etc.—*adj*. stelled, fixed (see also under stellar). [O.E. *stellan*, to fix, put.]

stellar, *stel′ər*, *adj*. of the stars: of the nature of a star: starry.—*n*. Stellā′ria, the chickweed genus of the pink family.—*adjs*. stell′ate, star-shaped: with branches radiating from a point: with sides that intersect one another, giving a starlike effect, as in the pentagram; stell′āted, stellate: starred.—*adv*. stell′ately.—*adjs*. stelled, starred: (*Shak*. steel′ed) perh. formed into stars (but prob. fixed; see stell above); stellif′erous, having or bearing stars or starlike marks or forms; stell′ified; stell′iform, star-shaped.—*v.t*. stell′ify, to turn into a star: to set among the stars: to set with stars (*obs*.).—*n*. stell′ifying.—*adjs*. stell′ūlar, stell′ūlate, like a little star. [L. *stēlla*, a star.]

Stellenbosch, *stel′ən-bosh*, (*mil. slang*) *v.t*. to relegate to a post where incompetence matters less: to supersede. [From *Stellenbosch*, Cape of Good Hope, such a dumping-ground.]

stelliferous, etc. See stellar.

stellion, *stel′yən*, or stellio lizard, *stel′i-ō liz′ərd*, *n*. a Levantine lizard (*Agama stellio*) with starry spots.—*n*. stell′ionate, a fraud that does not come under any specific head (*law*). [L. *stēlliō*, *-ōnis*, a star-spotted lizard, a knave—*stēlla*, star.]

stem, *stem*, *n*. the leaf-bearing axis of a plant: a stalk: anything stalk-like, as the slender upright part of a note, of a wine-glass, the winding shaft of a watch: an upright stroke of a letter: the main line (or sometimes a branch) of a family: a race or family: the base of a word, to which inflectional suffixes are added (*philol*.): a curved timber at the prow of a ship: the forepart of a ship.—*v.t*. to provide with a stem: to deprive of stalk or stem: to oppose the stem to: hence, to make way against, breast: to ram.—*v.i.* to grow a stem: to spring, take rise.—*adjs*. stem′less; stemmed.—*n*. stem′son, a timber behind the apron of a ship.—stem′-form, ancestral form; stem stitch, an overlapping stitch used in embroidery; stem′winder (*U.S.*), a keyless watch.—from stem to stern, from one end of a vessel to the other: completely, throughout. [O.E. *stefn*, *stemn*; Ger. *stamm*; perh. conn. with stand.]

stem, *stem*, *v.t*. to stop, check: to dam: to tamp: to staunch: in skiing, to slow down by pushing the heels apart:—*pr.p*. stemm′ing; *pa.t*. and *pa.p*. stemmed.—*n*. in skiing, the act of stemming. [O.N. *stemma*.]

stembuck, *stem′buk*, stembok, *-bok*, for steenbok.

steme, *stēm*, (*Spens*.) *v.t*. for steam, i.e. evaporate.

stemma, *stem′ə*, *n*. a garland: a scroll: a pedigree: an ocellus:—*pl*. stemm′ata.—*adj*. stemm′atous.—*v.t*. stemme (*stem*; *Spens*.), to encircle. [Gr. *stemma*, usu. in pl. *stemmata*.]

stempel, stemple, *stem′pl*, *n*. a cross-timber in a shaft, as support or step. [Cf. Ger. *stempel*.]

stemson. See stem (1).

sten. See stend and sten gun.

stench, *stench*, *-sh*, *n*. stink.—*v.t*. to cause to stink.—*adj*. stench′y.—stench′-trap, a device to prevent rise of gases in drains. [O.E. *stenc*, smell (good or bad); cf. stink; Ger. *stank*.]

stencil, *sten′s(i)l*, *v.t*. and *v.i.* to paint by brushing over a perforated plate: to make a stencil for producing copies of typewriting or writing:—*pr.p.* sten′cilling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sten′cilled.—*n.* the plate or the colouring-matter so used: the design or lettering so produced: a piece of waxed paper, etc., on which letters are cut by typewriter or stylus so that ink will pass through.—*adj.* sten′cilled.—*ns.* sten′ciller; sten′cilling.—sten′cil-plate. [O.Fr. *estinceller*, to spangle—*estincelle*—L. *scintilla*, a spark.]

stend, *stend*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to bound, stride vigorously.—*n.* a bound or great stride: a dart of pain.—Also sten. [Poss. L. *extendĕre*.]

stengah, *steng′ga*, **stinger**, *sting′ər*, (*Anglo-Indian*) *n.* a peg of whisky and soda. [Malay *sa tenah*, one half.]

Sten, sten gun, *sten gun*, *n.* a small automatic gun. [*ST* (designers' initials) and *En*field, as in bren gun.]

stenlock, *sten′lək*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a coalfish: an overgrown coalfish. [Origin doubtful.]

steno-, *sten-ō-*, *-ə-*, in composition, contracted.—*ns.* sten′ochrome (*-krōm*; Gr. *chrōma*, colour), a print by stenochromy; sten′ochromy (or *-ok′romi*), printing in several colours at one printing; sten′ograph, a shorthand character or report.—*v.t.* to write in shorthand.—*n.* stenog′rapher.—*adjs.* stenograph′ic, -al.—*adv.* stenograph′ically.—*ns.* stenog′raphist; stenog′raphy, the art, or any method, of writing very quickly: shorthand.—*adjs.* stenopaeic (*-pē′ik*; Gr. *opaios*, holed+*opē*, an opening), with a narrow opening (also stenopā′ic); stenosed (*sti-nōst′*), morbidly contracted.—*n.* stenō′sis, constriction, narrowing of a tube or passage: constipation.—*adj.* stenotic (*sti-not′ik*).—*ns.* sten′otype, a phonetic typewriter or its use; sten′otyper, sten′otypist; sten′otypy. [Gr. *stenos*, narrow.]

stent, *stent*, *n.*, *v.t.*, and *v.i.* Same as stint (1), with meanings shading off into those of next word.

stent, *stent*, (*Scot.*) *n.* assessment: valuation: tax.—*v.t.* to assess: to tax: to levy.—*ns.* stent′or, stent′our, stentmaster.—stent′master, one who determines amount of tax to be paid. [extent, or O.Fr. *estente*; see also stent (1) and stint (1).]

Stentor, *stent′ŏr*, *n.* a very loud-voiced Greek at Troy (*Iliad*), hence a loud-voiced person: a genus of ciliate protozoans.—*adjs.* stento′rian; stentorophon′ic (Gr. *phōnē*, voice).—*n.* stent′orphone, apparatus for intensifying the voice. [Gr. *Stentōr*.]

step, *step*, *n.* a pace: a movement of the leg in walking, running, or dancing: the distance so covered; a footstep: a footfall: a footprint: gait: a small space: a short journey: a degree of a scale: a stage upward or downward: one tread of a stair: round of a ladder: a doorstep: something to put the foot on in mounting or dismounting: a stage in discontinuous or stairwise rise or fall: a move towards an end or in a course of proceeding: coincidence in speed and phase: a support for the end of a mast, pivot, or the like: (in *pl.*) walk, direction taken in walking: a self-supporting hinged ladder (often *pair of steps*): a stair.—*v.i.* to advance, retire, mount, or descend by taking a step or steps: to pace: to walk: to walk slowly or gravely: to walk a short distance.—*v.t.* to perform by stepping: to measure by pacing: to arrange or shape stepwise: to set, as a foot (now *U.S.*): to fix, as a mast:—*pr.p.* stepp′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stepped (also slept).—*n.* stepp′er.—*adv.* step′wise, in the manner of steps.—step′-dance, a dance involving an effective display of steps by an individual dancer; step′-dancer; step′-dancing; step′-fault′ (*geol.*), one of a series of parallel faults throwing in the same direction; step′-in, a garment that needs no fastening; step′-ladder, a ladder with flat treads and a hinged prop; stepp′ing-stone, a stone rising above water or mud to afford a passage: a means to gradual progress (*fig.*); step′-rock′et, one made in sections operating successively and then discarded; step′-stone, a door-step.—*adj.* step′-up′, increasing or changing by steps: raising voltage.—break step, to change the sequence of right and left foot, so as to get out of step; keep step, to continue in step; in step, with simultaneous putting forward of the right (or left) feet in marching, etc.: (*fig.*) in conformity or agreement (with others); out of step, not in step; step in, to enter easily or unexpectedly (also step into): to intervene; step on it (*slang*; see gas, juice), to hurry; step out, to go out a little way: to increase the length of the step and so the speed: to have a gay social life; step out of line, to depart from the usual, or accepted, course of action; step short, to shorten the length of one's step; step up, to come forward: to build up into steps: to raise by a step or steps: to increase the voltage of: to increase the rate of, as production; take steps, to take action. [O.E. (Mercian) *steppe* (W.S. *stæpe*); Du. *step*, Ger. *stapfe*.]

step-, *step-*, *pfx.* indicating affinity by another marriage or mating.—*ns.* step′bairn (*Scot.*), -child, -daughter, -son, a wife's or husband's but not one's own child, daughter, son; step′dame (*arch.*), step′mother, a father's wife not one's own mother: a bird that hatches another's eggs: a cruel, niggardly, or negligent guardian (*fig.*).—*adj.* step′motherly.—*ns.* step′father, a mother's husband not one's own father; step′parent; step′brother, -sister, the son, daughter, of a stepfather or stepmother. [O.E. *stēop-* (as in *stēopmōdor*), orig. meaning orphan; Ger. *stief-*.]

stephane, *stef′ə-nē*, *n.* an ancient Greek head-dress like a diadem. [Gr. *stephanē*—*stephein*, to encircle.]

stephanite, *stef′ə-nīt*, *n.* brittle silver ore, composed of silver, sulphur, and antimony. [After Archduke *Stephan* (1817-67).]

Stephanotis, *stef-ə-nō′tis*, *n.* a genus of asclepiads of Madagascar, etc., cultivated for their scented flowers. [Gr. *stephanōtis*, fit for a wreath—*stephanos*, a crown, wreath.]

stepney, *step′ni*, *n.* a spare wheel, often *fig.*: a mistress, esp. a white slaver's. [Said to be from the name of a street where the wheels were made.]

steppe, *step*, *n.* a dry, grassy, generally treeless and uncultivated and sometimes salt plain, as in the south-east of Europe and in Asia. [Russ. *step′*.]

steradian, *sti-rā′di-ən*, *n.* a unit of measurement for solid angles, the angle subtended at the centre of a sphere by an area on its surface numerically equal to the square of the radius. [Gr. *stereos*, solid, and radian.]

stercoraceous, *stûrk-ə-rā′shəs*, *adj.* of, of the nature of, dung.—*adj.* sterc′oral, stercoraceous.—*ns.* sterc′oranism, the belief that the sacramental bread was digested and evacuated like other food; sterc′oranist.—*adjs.* stercorā′rious, sterc′orary.—*v.t.* sterc′orate, to manure. [L. *stercus*, *-oris*, dung.]

Sterculia, *stər-kū′li-ə*, *n.* the gum tragacanth genus giving name to the Sterculiā′ceae, a family of large trees and shrubs akin to the mallows, including kola and cacao. [L. *Sterculius*, god of manuring—*stercus*, dung, from the stinking flowers.]

stere, *stēr*, *n.* a timber measure, a cubic metre—about 35·315 cubic feet.—Also in compounds, as decastere (*dek′ə-*), 10 steres, decistere (*des′i-*), a tenth of a stere. [Fr. *stère*—Gr. *stereos*, solid.]

stereo-, *stēr′i-ō-*, *ster′i-ō-*, in composition, solid, hard, three-dimensional.—*n.* ster′eo, stereophonic reproduction of sound.—*adj.* stereophonic.—*n.*, *adj.*, *v.t.*, and *v.i.* a contr. of stereotype, stereoscope, stereoscopic.—*n.* ster′-

eobate (root of Gr. *bainein*, to go, walk), a substructure, foundation.—*adj*. stereobatic (*-bat'ik*).—*ns*. stereochem'istry, the study of the spatial arrangement of atoms in molecules; ster'eochrome (Gr. *chrōma*, colour); ster'eochrōmy, mural painting fixed with water-glass; stereoflu'oroscope, a fluoroscope giving a three-dimensional view; ster'eogram, a picture or diagram suggestive of solidity: a stereographic double picture; a radiogram for reproducing stereophonic records; ster'eograph, a stereogram (in picture senses).—*adjs*. stereograph'ic, -al.—*ns*. stereog'raphy; stereoi'somer, an isomer differing only in spatial arrangement of atoms.—*adj*. stereoisomer'ic.—*ns*. stereoisom'erism; ster'eome, mechanical tissue in plants; stereom'eter, an instrument for measuring specific gravity or for measuring solids.—*adjs*. stereomet'ric, -al.—*adv*. stereomet'rically.—*n*. stereom'etry.—*adj*. stereophon'ic, giving the effect of sound from different directions in three-dimensional space.—*adv*. stereophon'ically, by stereophony.—*ns*. stereoph'ony, stereophonic reproduction of sound; stereops'is (Gr. *opsis*, vision), binocular stereoscopic vision; stereopt'icon, a double projecting lantern, by means of which the one picture dissolves into another; stereop'tics, the optics of stereoscopy; ster'eoscope, an instrument by which the images of two pictures differing slightly in point of view are seen one by each eye and so give an effect of solidity.—*adjs*. stereoscop'ic, -al.—*adv*. stereoscop'ically.—*ns*. stereos'copist; stereos'copy.—*adj*. stereoson'ic, stereophonic.—*ns*. stereot'omy (Gr. *tomē*, a cut), section-cutting of solids: stone-cutting; ster'eotype, a solid metallic plate for printing, cast from a plastic mould of movable types: the art, method, or process of making such plates: a fixed conventionalised representation.—*adj*. pertaining to, or done with, stereotypes.—*v.t*. to make a stereotype of: to print with stereotypes.—*adj*. ster'eotyped, transferred as letterpress from set-up movable type to a mould, and thence to a metal plate: fixed, unchangeable, as opinions: conventionalised.—*n*. ster'eotyper.—*adj*. stereotyp'ic.—*ns*. ster'eotyping; ster'eotypy.—*adj*. steric (*ster'ik*), relating to spatial arrangement of atoms. [Gr. *stereos*, solid.]

steric. See stereo-.

sterigma, *ster-ig'mə*, *n*. the stalk of a spore:—*pl*. sterig'mata. [Gr. *stērigma*, support.]

sterile, *ster'il* (*U.S. -il*), *adj*. unfruitful: barren: not producing, or unable to produce, offspring, fruit, seeds, or spores: of a flower, without pistils: of a glume, not subtending a flower: sterilised: destitute of ideas or results.—*n*. sterilisation, -z- (*ster-i-li-zā'shən*).—*v.t*. ster'ilise, -ize, to cause to be fruitless: to deprive of power of reproduction: to destroy micro-organisms in.—*ns*. ster'iliser, one who, or that which sterilises: apparatus for destroying germs; steril'ity, quality of being sterile: unfruitfulness, barrenness, in regard to reproduction. [L. *sterilis*, barren.]

sterlet, *stûr'lit*, *n*. a small sturgeon. [Russ. *sterlyad*.]

sterling, *stûr'ling*, (*obs*.) *n*. an old English silver penny: English, Scottish, or British money of standard value.—*adj*. of sterling or standard English money: genuine: of authority: of thoroughly good character: (of silver) of standard quality.—sterling area, a group of countries with currencies tied to sterling and freely settling transactions among themselves through London. [Prob. a coin with a star—O.E. *steorra*, star—some early Norman pennies being so marked.]

Sterling, *stûr'ling*, *n*. a submachine-gun that fires bursts or single shots, and does not jam. [From the makers' name.]

sterling, *stûr'ling*. Same as starling (2).

stern, *stûrn*, *adj*. severe: austere: rigorous: unrelenting.—Also *adv*. (*Milt*.).—*adv*. stern'ly.—*n*. stern'ness. [O.E. *styrne*.]

stern, *stûrn*, *n*. the hind-part of a vessel: the rump or tail: steering-gear, helm, the steersman's place (*obs*.; *Shak*.).—*v.t*. to back, to row backward.—*n*. stern'age (*Shak*.), sterns collectively.—*adjs*. sterned, having a stern (in compounds); stern'most, farthest astern.—*advs*. stern'ward (also *adj*.), -s.—stern'board, backward motion of a ship: loss of way in tacking; stern'-chase, a chase in which one ship follows directly in the wake of another; stern'-chaser, a cannon in the stern of a ship; stern'-fast, a rope or chain for making fast a ship's stern to a wharf, etc.—*adv*. stern'-fore'most.—stern'-frame, the framework of a ship's stern; stern'port, a port or opening in the stern of a ship; stern'-post, the aftermost timber of a ship, supporting the rudder; stern'-sheet, (usu. in *pl*.) the part of a boat between the stern and the rowers; stern'son, the hinder extremity of a ship's keelson, to which the sternpost is bolted; stern'way, the backward motion of a vessel; stern'-wheel'er (*U.S*.), a small vessel with one large paddle-wheel at the stern.—*n.pl*. stern'works, hinder parts. [O.N. *stjōrn*, a steering, or lost O.E. equivalent.]

stern, *stûrn*, *stern*, starn, *stärn*, (*obs*. and *Scot*.) *n*. a star.—*n*. (*dim*.) starn'ie. [O.N. *stjarna*.]

sternum, *stûr'nəm*, *n*. the breast-bone: the under part of a somite in arthropods.—*adj*. ster'nal.—*ns*. ster'nebra (modelled on *vertebra*), a segment of the breast-bone; ster'nite, the ventral plate of a segment in arthropods.—*adjs*. sternit'ic; ster'notribe (Gr. *tribē*, a rub), pollinated by touching an insect's under surface. [Latinised from Gr. *sternon*, chest.]

sternutation, *stûr-nū-tā'shən*, *n*. sneezing.—*adjs*. sternū'tative, sternū'tatory, that causes sneezing.—*n*. a substance that causes sneezing.—Also ster'nūtātor. [L. *sternūtāre*, intens. of *sternuĕre*, to sneeze.]

sterol, *ster'ol*, *n*. a solid higher alcohol such as cholesterol, ergosterol.—*n*. ster'oid, any of a class of compounds including the sterols, bile acids, adrenal hormones, etc. [See cholesterol.]

stertorous, *stûr'tər-əs*, *adj*. with snoring sound.—*adv*. ster'torously.—*n*. ster'torousness. [L. *stertĕre*, to snore.]

sterve, *stûrv*, *v.t*. and *v.i*. an old form (*Spens*.) of starve, to starve, to die.

stet, *stet*, *v.t*. to restore after marking for deletion:—*pr.p*. stett'ing; *pa.t*. and *pa.p*. stett'ed. [L., let it stand, 3rd sing. pres. subj. of *stāre*, to stand; written on a proof-sheet with dots under the words to be retained.]

stethoscope, *steth'ə-skōp*, *n*. an instrument for auscultation.—*adjs*. stethoscopic (*-skop'ik*), -al.—*adv*. stethoscop'ically.—*ns*. stethoscopist (*-os'kə-pist*); stethos'copy. [Gr. *stēthos*, chest, *skopeein*, to look at, examine.]

Stetson, *stet'sn*, *n*. a broad-brimmed felt hat. [Maker's name.]

stevedore, *stēv'ə-dōr*, *-dör*, *n*. one who loads and unloads shipping vessels. [Sp. *estivador*, packer—*estivar*, to stow—L. *stipāre*, to press.]

steven, *stev'n*, *n*. a voice (now *dial*.): an outcry (*Spens*.). [O.E. *stefn*, voice.]

Stevengraph, *stēv'n-grăf*, *n*. a silk picture woven in colours. [T. *Stevens*, ribbon weaver.]

stew, *stū*, *n*. a boiling pot (*Spens*., *Shak*.): a room for hot-air baths: a hot bath: an overheated or sweaty state: mental agitation: worry: (usu. in *pl*. form with sing. or collective sense) a brothel, or prostitutes' quarter: a prostitute (*obs*.): one who studies hard, esp. unintelligently (*slang*): a dish of stewed food, esp. meat with vegetables.—*v.t*. to bathe in hot air or water: to bathe in sweat: to keep in a swelter or narrow confinement: to simmer or boil slowly with some moisture: to over-infuse.—*v.i.* to swelter: to undergo stewing: to be in a state of worry or agitation: to study hard (*slang*).—*adj.* stewed, having been stewed: drunk (*coll.*).—*n.* stew′er.—*n.* and *adj.* stew′ing.—*adj.* stew′y, like a stew: sweltering.—stew′-can (*naval slang*), a destroyer; stew′pan, stew′pot, one used for stewing.—let one stew in one's own juice, leave him alone and await developments, let him reap the consequences of his own actions. [O.Fr. *estuve* (Fr. *étuve*), stove; prob. conn. with stove.]

stew, *stū*, *n.* a fish-pond: a fish-tank: an artificial oyster-bed.—stew′pond. [O.Fr. *estui* (Fr. *étui*).]

steward, *stū′ərd*, *n.* one who manages the domestic concerns of a family or institution: one who superintends another's affairs, esp. an estate or farm: the manager of the provision department or attendant on passengers in a ship, aircraft, etc.: a college caterer: one who helps in arrangements, marshalling, etc., at races, a dance, a wedding, an entertainment: an overseer: a foreman: the treasurer of a congregation, guild, society, etc.:—*fem.* stew′ardess.—*ns.* stew′ardship, stew′ardry, office of a steward: management: the individual's function in the practical work of the Christian church involving obligation to give a share of his time and goods to others; stew′artry (*Scot.*), a stewardship, or the extent of a stewardship—still applied nominally to the county of Kirkcudbright.—Lord High Steward, one of the great officers of state, and anciently the first officer of the crown in England. [O.E. *stig-weard*—*stig*, hall ('sty'), *weard*, ward, keeper.]

stey, *stui*, *stī*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* steep. [Cf. stile, stirrup.]

sthenic, *sthen′ik*, *adj.* strong, robust: morbidly active. [Gr. *sthenos*, strength.]

stibble, *stib′l*, *n.* a Scots form of stubble.—*n.* stibb′ler, a horse turned out to feed on stubble: one who cuts the handfuls left by the reaper: a probationer (*Scott*).

stibium, *stib′i-əm*, *n.* antimony.—*adj.* stib′ial.—*ns.* stib′ialism, antimony poisoning; stib′ine (*-ēn*, *-īn*), antimony hydride, a poisonous gas; stib′nite, native antimony trisulphide. [L.,—Gr. *stibi*, *stimmi*—Egypt. *stm* (Copt. *stēm*).]

sticcado, *stik-ä′dō*, sticcato, *-tō*, *n.* a kind of xylophone. [Perh. It. *steccato*, palisade.]

stich, *stik*, *n.* a line of verse or section of prose of comparable length.—*ns.* stichar′ion (Gr. *stichărion*), a Greek vestment like the Western alb; stichē′ron, a short hymn.—*adj.* stich′ic, of or pertaining to stichs.—*ns.* stichid′ium, a branch producing tetraspores, in red seaweeds:—*pl.* stichid′ia; stichol′ogy, metrical theory.—*adjs.* stichomet′ric, -al.—*adv.* stichomet′rically.—*ns.* stichom′etry, measurement by lines: division into lines: a statement of such measurements; stichomythia (*-mith′*; Gr. *stichomȳthiā*), dialogue in alternate lines.—*adj.* stichomyth′ic.—*n.* stich′os, a line of ordinary length in measuring a manuscript: (*Gr. Ch.*) a verse or versicle:—*pl.* stich′oi. [Gr. *stichos*, a row—*steichein*, to march.]

stick, *stik*, *v.t.* to pierce, transfix: to stab: to spear: to thrust: to fasten by piercing: to insert: to set in position: to set or cover with things fastened on: to cause to adhere: to endure (esp. with *it*; *coll.*): to bring to a standstill or nonplus.—*v.i.* to be fixed by insertion: to jut, protrude: to adhere: to become or remain fixed: to remain: to be detained by an impediment: to jam: to fail to proceed or advance: to scruple: to hold fast, keep resolutely (with *to*):—*pa.t.* stuck, *Scot.* stack; *pa.p.* stuck, *Scot.* stick′it.—*n.* a stoppage: a difficulty: a hitch: adhesiveness.—*n.* stick′er, one who kills pigs, etc.: one who or that which sticks: a piercing weapon: a person or thing difficult to get rid of: one who is constant or persistent: a gummed label or poster: a poser: a piano jack: an upright rod that transmits motion from an organ key.—*adv.* stick′ily, in a gluey, muggy, etc., way.—*n.* stick′iness.—*n.* and *adj.* stick′ing.—*adj.* stick′y, adhesive: tenacious: gluey: muggy: difficult (*coll.*): unpleasant (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to make sticky.—stick′ing-place, -point, the point at which a thing sticks or stays; stick′ing-plaster, an adhesive plaster for closing wounds; stick′-in-the-mud, an old fogy.—Also *adj.*—stickit minister (*Scot.*), a licentiate who never gets a pastoral charge; stick′jaw, a claggy pudding or sweetmeat; stick′up, a stand-up collar: a hold-up; stick′y-back, a gummed photograph; sticky end, an unpleasant end, disaster; sticky wicket, a difficult situation to cope with.—*adj.* stuck′-up′, self-importantly aloof.—beat to sticks, to defeat and surpass utterly; stick around (*coll.*), to remain in the vicinity; stick at, to hesitate or scruple at (often with *nothing*): to persist at; stick by, to be firm in supporting, to adhere closely to; stick 'em up, hold up your hands (or be shot); stick in (*Scot.*), to persevere assiduously: also (of a dressing, etc.) to adhere to a wound; stick in one's throat, to be difficult, or against one's conscience, for one to countenance; stick it into, to overcharge systematically; stick one's neck, chin, out (see under neck); stick out, to project. to be obvious: to continue to resist; stick out for, insist upon; stick to, to persevere in holding to; stick together, to be allies: to support each other; stick up, to stand up: to waylay and plunder, as a mail-coach by bushrangers; stick up for, to speak or act in defence of; stick with, to remain with: to force (a person) to cope with (something unpleasant)—often in passive, i.e. be stuck with; stuck on, enamoured of. [O.E. *stician*; cf. stick (2), stitch.]

stick, *stik*, *n.* a rod of wood, esp. for walking with or for beating: a twig: a timber tree or trunk: a piece of firewood: a tally: an instrument for beating a percussion instrument: an instrument for playing hockey or other game: a bow for a fiddle, or the wooden part of it: a person of stiff manner: one lacking enterprise: a rod: a control-rod of an aeroplane: a group of bombs, or of paratroops, released at one time from an aeroplane: a piece of furniture (usu. in *pl.*): a ray of a fan: a support for a candle: (in *pl.*) hurdles in steeple-chasing: a printer's composing-stick: a stickful.—*adj.* in the form of a stick: made of sticks.—*v.t.* to furnish or set with sticks: arrange in composing-stick:—*pa.t.*, *pa.p.* sticked.—*n.* stick′ful, as much as composing-stick holds.—stick′-in′sect, twig-like phasmid insect; stick′-lac, twigs with attached lac, insects, ova.—big stick, force, coercion; in a cleft stick, in a dilemma; right or wrong end of the stick, a true or mistaken understanding of the situation; the sticks, rural areas, the backwoods. [O.E. *sticca*; O.N. *stika*.]

stickle, *stik′l*, *v.i.* to regulate a contest (*obs.*): to mediate (*obs.*): to interpose (*obs.*): to contend, stand up (with *for*): to be scrupulous or obstinately punctilious.—*v.t.* to compose (*obs.*): to stop contention between (*obs.*): to contend (*obs.*): to scruple.—*n.* stick′ler, a regulator or umpire, a mediator (*obs.* exc. *dial.*): a second (*obs.*): a backer (*obs.*): a punctilious and pertinacious insister or contender, esp. for something trifling.—*adj.* or *adv.* stick′ler-like (*Shak.*). [Prob. M.E. *stightle*—O.E. *stihtan*, to set in order.]

stickle, *stik′l*, (*S.W. dial.*) *adj.* steep: rapid.—*n.* a rapid. [O.E. *sticol*, steep.]

stickleback, *stick′l-bak*, *n.* a small spiny-backed river-fish. [O.E. *sticel*, sting, prick, and back.]

stiddie, *stid′i*. Same as stithy.

stie, an old spelling of sty (2 and 3).—stied, sties. See sty (1, 2 and 3).

stieve. Same as steeve (2).

stiff, *stif*, *adj*. not easily bent: rigid: wanting in suppleness: moved or moving with difficulty or friction: dead: approaching solidity: dense, difficult to mould or cut: resistant: difficult: toilsome: pertinacious: stubborn: formidable: strong: firm, high, or inclining to rise (in price, etc.): excessive: not natural and easy: constrained: formal: keeping upright (*naut.*): certain (not to run, to win, to lose; *slang*): excessively bored (with a pun on *board*). —*adv*. stiffly: stark: very, extremely (*coll.*).—*n*. (*slang*) one who, that which, is stiff: a corpse: a good-for-nothing: negotiable paper: forged paper.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* stiff'en, to make or become stiff or stiffer.—*n*. stiff'ener, one who, or that which stiffens: a strong alcoholic drink (*coll.*): a cigarette-card or the like, used to stiffen a package.—*n*. and *adj*. stiff'ening.—*adj*. stiff'ish. —*adv*. stiff'ly.—*n*. stiff'ness.—stiff'-bit, a jointless bit.—*adj*. stiff'-hearted (*B.*), obstinate, stubborn.—stiff'-neck, a drawing down of the head towards the shoulder, often due to cold or draught: torticollis.—*adj*. stiff'-necked, obstinate: haughty: formal and unnatural.—stiff'-necked'ness.—*adj*. stiff'-rumped, -rumpt (*arch.*), proud, unbending.—stiff upper lip (see lip). [O.E. *stif*, stiff; Du. *stijf*, Ger. *steif*.]

stifle, *sti'fl*, *v.t.* to stop the breath of by foul air or other means: to make breathing difficult for: to suffocate, smother: to choke down: to suppress: to repress: to make stifling.—*v.i.* to suffocate.—*n*. a stifling atmosphere, smell, or condition.—*adj*. sti'fled.—*n*. sti'fler, one who stifles: the gallows.—*n*. and *adj*. sti'fling (*-fling*).—*adv*. sti'flingly. [Origin obscure.]

stifle, *sti'fl*, *n*. the joint of a horse, dog, etc., answering to the human knee.—sti'fle-bone, the knee-cap; sti'fle-joint. [Connection with stiff doubtful.]

stigma, *stig'mə*, *n*. a brand: a mark of infamy: a disgrace or reproach attached to any one: any special mark: a spot: a bleeding spot: a scar: a spot sensitive to light: the part of a carpel that receives pollen (*bot.*): a spiracle: a pore: (in *pl.*) the marks of Christ's wounds or marks resembling them, claimed to have been impressed on the bodies of certain persons, as Francis of Assisi in 1224:—*pl*. stig'mata; also (esp. *bot*. or *fig*. stig'mas.—*n*. Stigmā'ria, the pitted underground part of Sigillaria or other fossil tree.—*adjs*. stigmā'rian (also *n.*); stigmatic (*-mat'ik*), of, pertaining to, of the nature of, a stigma: marked or branded with a stigma: giving infamy or reproach: anastigmatic, or not astigmatic.—*n*. one who has received the stigmata: one who is branded (*Shak*. *stig'*, with deformity).—*adj*. stigmat'ical.—*adv*. stigmat'ically.—*adj*. stigmatif'erous (*bot.*), stigma-bearing.—*n*. stigmatisā'tion, -z-, act of stigmatising: production of stigmata or of bleeding spots upon the body, as by hypnotism.—*v.t.* stig'matise, -ize, to mark with a stigma or the stigmata: to brand, denounce, describe condemnatorily (with *as*).—*ns*. stig'matism, impression of the stigmata: anastigmatism; stig'matist, one impressed with the stigmata. —*adj*. stig'matose.—*n*. stig'mē, (*Gr. palaeog.*) a dot used as a punctuation mark. [Gr. *stigma*, *-atos*, tattoo-mark, brand, *stigmē*, a point.]

stilb, *stilb*, *n*. the CGS unit of intrinsic brightness, one candela/cm^2. [Gr. *stilbein*, to shine.]

stilbite, *stil'bīt*, *n*. a pearly zeolite. [Gr. *stilbrin*, to shine.]

stilboestrol, *stil-bēs'trəl*, *n*. a synthetic oestrogen. [Gk. *stilbos*, glistening and oestrus.]

stile, *stil*, *n*. a step, or set of steps, for climbing over a wall or fence. [O.E. *stigel*; cf. O.E. *stigan*, Ger. *steigen*, to mount.]

stile, *stil*, *n*. an upright member in framing or panelling. [Perh. Du. *stijl*, pillar, doorpost.]

stile, an older spelling of style.

stilet. See stylet (under style).

stiletto, *sti-let'ō*, *n*. a dagger with a narrow blade: a pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes: a stiletto heel:—*pl*. stilett'os.—*v.t.* to stab with a stiletto:—*pr.p.* stilett'oing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stilett'oed.—stiletto heel, a high, thin heel on a woman's shoe.—*adj*. stilett'o-heeled. [It., dim. of *stilo*, a dagger—L. *stilus*, a style.]

still, *stil*, *adj*. motionless: inactive: silent: calm: quiet: not sparkling or effervescing: continual, constant (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* to quiet: to silence: to appease: to restrain.—*v.i.* to become still.—*adv*. motionlessly: inactively: quietly: always, constantly (*arch.*; so also in many obvious compounds): up to the present time or time in question: as before: yet, even (usu. with a comparative): even so, even then: nevertheless, for all that.—*n*. calm: quiet: an ordinary photograph, not a cinematographic one.—*n*. still'er, one who, or that which, stills or quiets, or prevents splashing over.—*n*. and *adj*. still'ing.—*n*. still'ness.—*adj*. still'y, still: quiet: calm.—*adv*. stil'ly, silently: gently.—still'-birth, birth of the already dead or very nearly dead, as in suspended animation: publication not followed by sales: anything born without life.—*adj*. still'-born, dead, or in suspended animation, when born.—still'-hunt, -hunting (*U.S.*), stalking.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* still'-hunt (*U.S.*).—still'-hunter (*U.S.*).——still'-life, the class of pictures representing inanimate objects:—*pl*. still-lifes.—Also *adj*.—*adj*. still'-peer'ing (*Shak.*), perh. a misprint for still-piecing (i.e. repairing) or still-piercing.—still'-stand, a standstill (*Shak.*): an armistice (*obs.*).—still and anon (*Shak.*), still and end (*Shak.*), from time to time; still and on (*Scot.*), still and all (*coll.*), nevertheless. [O.E. *stille*, quiet, calm, stable: Du. *stil*, Ger. *still*.]

still, *stil*, *v.t.* to exude or cause to fall by drops: to distil.—*v.i.* to fall in drops.—*n*. an apparatus for distillation.—*n*. still'er, a distiller.—still'-head, the head of a still; still'-house (*U.S.*), a distillery; still'-room, an apartment where liquors, preserves, and the like are kept, and where tea, etc., is prepared for the table: a housekeeper's pantry; still'-room-maid. [Aphetic for distil.]

stillage, *stil'ij*, *n*. a frame, stand, or stool for keeping things off the floor: a cask-stand.—*ns*. still'ing, still'ion, a cask-stand. [Prob. Du. *stellage*, *stelling*—*stellen*, to place.]

stillatory, *stil'ə-tər-i*, *n*. a still: a distillery. [L.L. *stillātōrium*—L. *stillāre*, to drip, *stilla*, a drop.]

stillicide, *stil'i-sīd*, *n*. a drip: eavesdrop: an urban servitude allowing one's eavesdrop to fall on a neighbour's ground (otherwise forbidden; *Roman law*). [L. *stillicidium*—*stilla*, drop, *cadĕre*, to fall.]

stilpnosiderite, *stilp-nō-sid'ər-īt*, *n*. limonite. [Gr. *stilpnos*, shining, *sidēros*, iron.]

stilt, *stilt*, *n*. a thin wooden prop with a foot-rest enabling one to walk above the ground: a tall support: a plough-handle (now *dial.*): a very long-legged wading bird (*Himantopus candidus* or other species) akin to the avocets (also stilt'-bird, -plov'er).—*v.t.* to raise on stilts or as if on stilts. —*adj*. stilt'ed, elevated as if on stilts: stiff and pompous.—*adv*. stilt'edly.—*ns*. stilt'edness; stilt'er; stilt'iness; stilt'ing.—*adjs*. stilt'ish, stilt'y.—stilted arch, an arch that springs from above the capital; stilt'-walker. [M.E. *stilte*; cf. Du. *stelt*, Ger. *stelze*, Sw. *stylta*.]

Stilton, *stil'tən*, *n*. a rich white, often blue-veined, cheese first sold chiefly at *Stilton* in Huntingdonshire.

stime, **stimie**. Same as styme, stymie.

stimulus, *stim'ū-ləs*, *n*. a sting or stinging hair: an action, influence, or agency that produces a response in a living organism: anything that rouses to action or increased action:—*pl.* **stim′uli.**—*adj.* **stim′ulable,** responsive to stimulus.—*n.* **stim′ulancy.**—*adj.* **stim′ulant,** stimulating: increasing or exciting vital action.—*n.* anything that stimulates or excites: a stimulating drug: alcoholic liquor.—*v.t.* **stim′ulate,** to incite: to instigate: to excite: to produce increased action in (*physiol.*).—*adj.* **stim′ulating.**—*n.* **stimulā′tion.**—*adj.* **stim′ulātive,** tending to stimulate.—*n.* that which stimulates or excites.—*n.* **stim′ulātor,** one who stimulates: an instrument for applying a stimulus. [L. *stimulus*, a goad.]

sting, *sting*, *n.* in some plants and animals a weapon (hair, modified ovipositor, fin-ray, tooth, etc.) that pierces and injects poison: the act of inserting a sting: the pain or the wound caused: any sharp, tingling, or irritating pain or its cause (also *fig.*): the point of an epigram: stinging power: pungency: a goad: an incitement.—*v.t.* to pierce, wound, pain, or incite with or as if with a sting: to cause or allow anything to sting: to rob, cheat, or involve in expense (*slang*).—*v.i.* to have or use a power of stinging: to have a stinging feeling:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **stung.**—*adj.* **stinged,** having a sting.—*n.* **sting′er,** one who, or that which, stings: anything stinging or pungent.—*n.* and *adj.* **sting′ing.**—*adv.* **sting′ingly.**—*adj.* **sting′less.**—**sting-bull, -fish,** the weever; **sting′-ray** (*U.S.* and *Austr.* **stingaree,** *sting′gə-rē, -ə-rē,* or *-rē′*), a ray (Trygon, etc.) with a formidable barbed dorsal spine on its tail. [O.E. *sting*, puncture, *stingan*, to pierce.]

sting, *sting*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a pole.—**sting and ling,** with a rope slung from a pole: by force (*fig.*). [O.E. *steng*.]

stingaree. See sting (1).

stinger. Same as stengah.

stingo, *sting′gō*, *n.* strong malt liquor: vigour, punch. [sting.]

stingy, *stin′ji*, *adj.* niggardly: ill-tempered (*dial.*).—*adv.* **stin′gily.**—*n.* **stin′giness.** [Prob. sting.]

stink, *stingk*, *v.i.* to give out a strong, offensive smell: to be offensive, have a bad reputation, suggest or imply evil or dishonesty (*fig.*).—*v.t.* to impart a bad smell to: to drive by an ill smell:—*pa.t.* **stank, stunk;** *pa.p.* **stunk.**—*n.* an offensive smell: (in *pl.*) chemistry or science, a science master (*slang*).—*ns.* **stink′ard,** one who stinks: a base fellow: the stinking badger of Java; **stink′er,** one who, or that which, stinks: a disagreeable person or thing (*coll.*): a stinkard: a petrel of offensive smell.—*adj.* **stink′ing,** which stinks: very, extremely (*coll.*).—Also *n.*—*adv.* **stink′ingly.**—**stink′-ball, -pot,** a ball or jar filled with a stinking, combustible mixture, used in boarding an enemy's vessel; **stink′-bird,** the hoatzin; **stink′-bomb,** a usually small bomb which releases ill-smelling gases when exploded; **stink′-brand,** bunt; **stink′horn,** a stinking gasteromycete fungus, *Phallus impudicus*; **stink′stone,** a limestone that gives a fetid urinous smell when rubbed; **stink′-trap,** a stench-trap; **stink′-wood,** the ill-smelling wood of various trees, esp. the lauraceous *Ocotea bullata* of S. Africa.—**raise a stink,** to complain: to cause trouble, esp. disagreeable publicity. [O.E. *stincan*, to smell (well or ill).]

stint, *stint*, *v.t.* to stop (*obs.*): to restrain (*arch.* or *dial.*): to check: to limit: to apportion (esp. pasturage): to allot: to set as a task or as a day's work: to restrict (*obs.*): to keep short: to be niggardly with or towards: to allot stingily: to spare: to serve successfully, get with foal, lamb, etc.—*v.i.* to cease, stop (*obs.*): to be sparing, go short (*dial.*).—*n.* cessation (*obs.*): limit (*obs.*): restraint, restriction: proportion alloted, fixed amount: allowance: a set task: a (conventional) day's work.—*adj.* **stint′ed.**—*adv.* **stint′edly.**—*ns.* **stint′edness; stint′er.**—*n.* and *adj.* **stint′ing.**—*adv.* **stint′ingly.**—*adj.* **stint′less; stint′y.** [O.E. *styntan*, to dull—*stunt*, stupid; cf. stent, stunt.]

stint, *stint*, *n.* the dunlin or other small sandpiper. [Origin obscure.]

Stipa, *stī′pə*, *n.* the feather-grass genus. [L. *stīpa*, tow.]

stipe, *stīp*, *n.* a stalk, esp. of a fungal fruit-body, a fern-leaf, a pappus, or an ovary.—Also **stipes** (*stī′pēz*; L. *stē′pes*; *pl.* **stipites,** *stip′i-tēz*; L. *stē′pi-tās*).—*adj.* **stipitate** (*stip′*). [L. *stīpes*, *-itis*, post, stock.]

stipel, *stī′pl*, *n.* a stipule-like appendage at the base of a leaflet.—*adj.* **stipellate** (*stī′pəl-āt, stip-el′āt*), having stipels. [Dim. from stipule.]

stipend, *stī′pənd*, *n.* a soldier's pay: a salary, esp. a Scottish parish minister's (*Scot.* *stēp′ənd*): a periodical allowance.—*adj.* **stipendiary** (*stī-, sti-pen′di-ə-ri*), receiving stipend.—*n.* one who performs services for a salary, esp. a paid magistrate.—*v.t.* **stipen′diate,** to provide with a salary. [L. *stīpendium*—*stips*, payment, dole, *pendĕre*, to weigh.]

stipple, *stip′l*, *v.t.* to engrave, paint, draw, etc., in dots or separate touches.—*n.* painting, engraving, etc., in this way: the effect so produced: a brush for stippling.—*adj.* **stipp′led.**—*ns.* **stipp′ler; stipp′ling.** [Du. *stippelen*, dim. of *stippen*, to dot.]

stipulate, *stip′ū-lāt*, *v.t.* to set or require as a condition or essential part of an agreement: to guarantee (*rare*).—*v.i.* to make stipulations: to become surety (*obs.*).—*ns.* **stipulā′tion,** act of stipulating: a contract: a condition of agreement: a requiring of such a condition; **stip′ulator.**—*adj.* **stip′ulatory** (*-ə-tər-i*). [L. *stipulārī*, *-ātus*, prob.—Old L. *stipulus*, firm, conn. *stīpāre*, press firm.]

stipule, *stip′ūl*, *n.* a paired, usu. leafy, appendage at a leaf-base.—*adjs.* **stipulā′ceous, stip′ular, -y; stip′ulāte, stip′uled.** [L. *stipula*, straw, stalk, dim. of *stīpes*; new meaning assigned by Linnaeus.]

stir, *stûr* (*Scot.* **steer,** *stēr*, *Spens.* **stire, styre,** *stīr*), *v.t.* to set in motion: to move around: to disturb: to rouse: to move to activity: to excite: to moot.—*v.i.* to make a movement: to begin to move: to go about: to be active or excited: (esp. in *pr.p.*) to be out of bed: to go forth:—*pr.p.* **stirr′ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **stirred.**—*n.* movement: slight movement: activity: commotion: sensation: an act of stirring.—*adjs.* **stir′less,** without stir; **stirred.**—*n.* **stirr′er.**—*n.* and *adj.* **stirr′ing.**—*adv.* **stirr′ingly.**—**stir′about** (*Anglo-Ir.*) porridge: a bustling or stirring person.—*adj.* busy, active.—**stir abroad, forth, out,** to go out of doors; **stir up,** to excite: to incite: to arouse: to mix by stirring. [O.E. *styrian*; Du. *storen*, Ger. *stören*, to disturb.]

stir, *stûr*, **stirra(h),** *stir′ə* (*Scot.*), *ns.* app. corruptions of sir, sirrah, applied to both sexes.

stir, *stûr*, (*slang*) *n.* prison. [Perh. O.E. *stēor*, *stȳr*, punishment.]

stire, *stīr*, a Spens. form of steer and stir.

stirk, *stûrk*, *n.* a yearling or young ox or cow. [O.E. *stirc*, calf.]

Stirling engine, a closed-cycle external-combustion engine using heated air (devised by Dr Robert *Stirling*, d. 1878), or a more sophisticated 20th-cent. version using, e.g. helium under pressure.

stirps, *stûrps*, *n.* family, race: a permanent variety: pedigree:—*pl.* **stirpes** (*stûr′pēz*; L. *stir′pās*).—Also **stirp:**—*pl.* **stirps.**—*n.* **stirp′iculture,** selective breeding. [L. *stirps*, *stirpis*.]

stirre. See sperre.

stirrup, *stir′əp*, *n.* a support for a rider's foot: a foot-rest, clamp, support, of more or less similar shape: the stirrup-bone: a rope secured to a yard, having a thimble in its lower end for reeving a foot-rope.—**stirr′up-bone,** the stapes; **stirr′up-cup,** a cup (not paid for) taken on horseback on departing, or arriving (also **stirr'up-dram**): a vessel in the form of a fox's head from which a stirrup-cup was drunk (*rare*); **stirr'up-iron**, the metal part of a stirrup, usu. reckoned the stirrup itself; **stirr'up-leath'er, -strap**, the strap of a stirrup; **stirr'up-pump**, a portable pump held in position by the foot in a rest. [O.E. *stigrāp*—*stigan*, to mount, *rāp*, rope.]

stitch, *stich*, *n.* a sharp pricking pain, now esp. in the intercostal muscles: a complete movement of the needle in sewing, knitting, surgery, or the like: a loop or portion of thread, etc., so used: a mode of stitching: a fastening with thread or wire through all sections (*bookbinding*): the least scrap of clothing, sails, etc.: a ridge of land (*dial.*): a shock of corn (*dial.*).—*v.t.* to join, adorn, or enclose, with stitches.—*v.i.* to sew.—*adj.* **stitched**.—*ns.* **stitch'er**; **stitch'ery** (*Shak.*), needlework; **stitch'ing**.—**stitch'craft**, the art of needlework; **stitch'wort**, any plant of the chickweed genus (Stellaria), once thought good for stitches in the side.—**in stitches**, in pained helplessness with laughter. [O.E. *stice*, prick; cf. stick.]

stithy, *stidh'i*, **stiddie**, *stid'i*, *ns.* an anvil: a smithy.—*v.t.* to forge on an anvil. [O.N. *stethi*; Sw. *städ*, an anvil.]

stive, *stiv*, (*dial.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to stifle.—*adjs.* **stived**, **stived'-up**, without fresh air; **stiv'y**, stuffy. [Cf. stew.]

stiver, *sti'vər*, *n.* a Dutch penny: a very small coin or sum. [Du. *stuiver*.]

stoa, *stō'ə*, *n.* a portico or covered colonnade: esp. the Painted Porch (see porch):—*pl.* **sto'as**, **sto'ai** (*-i*). [Gr. *stŏā*.]

stoat, *stōt*, *n.* a larger weasel, with black-tipped tail, called ermine in its northern winter coat. [M.E. *stote*.]

stob, *stob*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a stake, stump, or stub: an awl. [Variant of stub.]

stoccado, *stok-ä'dō*, **stoccata**, *-ta*, *n.* a thrust in fencing. [It. *stoccata*, thrust—*stocco*, rapier—Ger. *stock*, stick.]

stochastic, *stə-kas'tik*, *adj.* conjectural (*obs.*): random. [Gr. *stochastikos*, skilful in aiming.]

stock, *stok*, *n.* a trunk or main stem: the perennial part of a herbaceous plant: the rooted trunk that receives a graft: a log: a post: a block: a stump: an upright beam: anything fixed, solid and senseless: a stupid person: a part, usually massive, to which others are attached: an intrusive boss (*geol.*): the wooden part of a gun: a handle: stock-gillyflower (see below; Virginia stock, a Mediterranean, not Virginian, cruciferous garden plant, Malcolmia): a stocking (also **neth'erstock**; the **upp'er-stock** being the upper part of a hose when separate): a stiff band worn as a cravat, often fastened with a buckle at the back: a fireside ledge (*dial.*): (in *pl.*) a device for holding a delinquent by the ankles, and often wrists: (in *pl.*) a framework on which a ship is built: a box or trough: cross-piece of an anchor: the original progenitor: source: race: kindred: family: a fund: capital of a company, divisible into shares: repute, estimation (*fig.*): shares of a public debt: (in *pl.*) public funds: a tally for money paid to the exchequer (*obs.*): supply, store, equipment: the animals kept on a farm: supply of goods for sale: the undealt part of a pack of cards or set of dominoes: raw material, as foundation for soap, etc.: liquor from simmered meat, bones, etc.—*v.t.* to store: to keep for sale: to put in the stocks: to fit with a stock: to supply or furnish with stock (e.g. a river with fish): to keep unmilked before selling: to root up: to stunt.—*adj.* concerned with stock or stocks: kept in stock: conventionally used, standard: hence banal, trite: used for breeding purposes.—*adv.* **stock'ily**.—*n.* **stock'iness**.—*adj.* **stock'ish**, resembling a stock, stupid.—*ns.* **stock'ishness**; **stock'ist**, one who keeps a commodity in stock.—*adjs.* **stock'less**; **stock'y**, thickset, strong-stemmed.—**stock'-breeder**, one who raises live-stock; **stock'-breeding**; **stock'broker**, a stock exchange member who buys and sells stocks or shares for clients; **stock'broking**; **stock company**, a permanent repertory company attached to a theatre; **stock'-dove**, a dove like a small wood-pigeon—from nesting in stumps or rabbit-holes, or from representing (as wrongly supposed) the ancestor of the domestic breeds; **stock exchange**, a building for the buying and selling of stocks and shares: an association of persons transacting such business; **stock'-farmer**, a farmer who rears livestock; **stock'-feeder**, one who fattens livestock; **stock'-gill'yflower**, now usu. stock, a favourite cruciferous garden plant (*Matthiola incana*; from its half-shrubby character); **stock'holder**, one who holds stocks in the public funds, or in a company; **stock'-in-trade**, all the goods a shopkeeper has for sale: standard equipment or devices necessary for a particular trade or profession: a person's basic intellectual and emotional resources (often implying inadequacy or triteness); **stock'-jobber**, a stock exchange member who deals only with other members (in some special group of securities): a stockbroker (*U.S.*): an unscrupulous speculator; **stock'-jobbery**, **-jobbing**; **stock'-list**, a list of stocks and current prices regularly issued; **stock'-lock**, a lock with wooden case; **stock'man** (esp. *Austr.*), man in charge of farm-stock; **stock'-market**, a stock exchange: stock exchange business; **stock'pile**, heap of road-metal, ore, etc.: reserve supply.—Also *v.t.*—**stock'piling**, accumulating reserves, as of raw materials; **stock'-pot**, the pot in which the stock for soup is kept.—*adj.* **stock'-pun'isht** (*Shak.*), put in the stocks.—**stock'-raising**, breeding of stock; **stock'-rider** (*Austr.*), a mounted herdsman; **stock'-room**, a store-room: a room in a hotel for display of commercial travellers' wares; **stock'-saddle**, a cowboy's saddle.—*adj.* and *adv.* **stock'-still'**, still as a post or stock.—**stock'taking**, inventorying and valuation of stock; **stock'-whip**, a herdsman's whip with short handle and long lash; **stock'yard**, a large yard with pens, stables, etc., where cattle are kept for slaughter, market, etc.—**on the stocks**, in preparation; **stockbrokers' Tudor** (*archit.*), imitation Tudor; **stock-car racing**, motor racing in which ordinary cars are used, not cars built as racers; **stocks and stones**, inanimate idols; **take stock (of)**, to make an inventory of goods on hand: to make an estimate of; **take stock in**, to trust to, attach importance to. [O.E. *stocc*, a stick; Ger. *stock*.]

stock, *stok*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a stoccado. [It. *stocco*, rapier.]

stockade, *stok-ād'*, *n.* a barrier of stakes.—*v.t.* to defend with a stockade. [Fr. *estacade*—Sp. *estacada*; cf. stake.]

stock-and-horn, *stok'-ənd-hörn*, *n.* an old Scottish musical instrument made of a cow's horn, a sheep's thigh bone or elder pipe with stops, and an oaten reed. [O.E. (Northumbrian) *stocc*, trumpet.]

stockfish, *stok'fish*, *n.* unsalted dried hake, cod, etc., commonly beaten with a stick before cooking. [Prob. Du. *stokvisch*.]

stocking, *stok'ing* *n.* a close covering for the foot and lower leg: distinctive colouring or feathering of an animal's leg: a hoard of savings.—*n.* **stockinet'**, **-ette'**, **stockingette'**, an elastic knitted fabric for undergarments, etc.—*adj.* **stock'inged**, wearing stockings (but usu. not shoes).—*n.* **stock'inger** (*-ing-ər*), a maker of stockings.—*adj.* **stock'ingless**.—**stock'ing-foot'**, the foot of a stocking; **stock'ing-frame**, a knitting-machine;

stock′ing-sole′.—in one's stocking-feet, -soles, with stockings but no shoes. [stock, in sense of netherstock.]

stockwork, *stok′wərk*, *n*. a mass of veins, impregnations, etc., that can be worked as one deposit. [Anglicised from Ger. *stockwerk*.]

stodge, *stoj*, *v.t*. to stuff, cram, gorge: to sate: to bog.—*v.i*. to trudge: to plod.—*n*. claggy stuff: heavy, often uninteresting, meal.—*n*. stodg′er, a heavy, dull, spiritless, or unenterprising person. *adv*. stodg′ily.—*n*. stodg′iness.—*adj*. stodg′y, heavy and claggy: solemnly dull. [Perh. imit.]

stoep, *sto͞op*, (*S.Afr.*) *n*. a platform along the front, and sometimes the sides, of a house: a verandah. [Du.; cf. step.]

Stoic, *stō′ik*, *n*. a disciple of the philosopher Zeno (d. *c*. 261 B.C.), who taught in the *Stoa Poikilē* (Painted Porch) at Athens.—*adjs*. Stō′ic, -al, pertaining to the Stoics, or to their opinions: (without *cap*.) indifferent to pleasure or pain. —*adv*. stō′ically.—*ns*. stō′icalness; stō′icism (*-sizm*), the philosophy of the Stoics: indifference to pleasure or pain: limitation of wants: austere impassivity. [Gr. *Stōikos—stŏā*, a porch.]

stoich(e)iometry, *stoi-ki-om′i-tri*, *n*. the branch of chemistry that deals with the numerical proportions in which substances react. [Gr. *stoicheion*, an element, *metron*, measure.]

stoit, *stoit*, (*Scot*.) *v.i*. to stumble, lurch.—*v.i*. stoit′er (*Scot*.), to stagger. [Perh. Du. *stuiten*, to bounce.]

stoke, *stōk*, *v.t*. to feed with fuel.—*v.i*. to act as stoker.—*n*. stok′er, one who, or that which, feeds a furnace with fuel.—stoke′hold, a ship's furnace chamber: a stoke-hole; stoke′-hole, the space about the mouth of a furnace: the space allotted to the stokers: a hole in a reverberatory furnace for introducing a stirring-tool.—stoke up, to make a good meal. [Du. *stoker*, stoker—*stoken*, to stoke.]

stokes, *stōks*, *n*. the CGS unit of kinematic viscosity.—Also (esp. *U.S.*) stoke. [Sir G. *Stokes* (1819-1903), British physicist.]

stole, *stōl*, *pa.t*. and obs. *pa.p*. of steal.

stole, *stōl*, *n*. a long robe: a narrow vestment worn on the shoulders, hanging down in front: a woman's outer garment of similar form: loosely, a gown, a surplice.—Also (L.) stō′la (L. *stol′a*).—*adj*. stoled (*stōld*), wearing a stole. [O.E. *stole*—L. *stŏla*, a Roman matron's long robe—Gr. *stolē*, equipment, garment—*stellein*, to array.]

stole. See stolon, stool.

stolen, *stōl′ən*, *pa.p*. of steal.—Also *adj*.—*adv*. stol′enwise, by stealth.

stolid, *stol′id*, *adj*. impassive: blockish: unemotional.—*ns*. stolid′ity, stol′idness.—*adv*. stol′idly. [L. *stolidus*.]

stolon, *stō′lən*, *n*. a shoot from the base of a plant, rooting and budding at the nodes (also stole): a stemlike structure or budding outgrowth from a colony (*zool*.).—*adj*. stōlonif′erous, producing stolons. [L. *stolō*, *-ōnis*, twig, sucker.]

stoma, *stō′mə*, *n*. a mouthlike opening, esp. one (including its guard-cells or not) by which gases pass through the epidermis of green parts of a plant:—*pl*. stō′mata.—*adjs*. stomatal (*stōm′*, *stom′ə-tl*), stomat′ic.—*ns*. stomati′tis, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth; stomatodaeum (*-dē′əm*), stomodae′um (Gr. *hodaios*, on the way), in embryology, the invagination that forms the anterior part of the digestive tract.—*adj*. stomatogas′tric, of, pertaining to, the mouth and stomach, or the upper alimentary tract.—*ns*. stomatol′ogy, study of the mouth; stom′atopod, a crustacean of the order Stomatop′oda, the mantis shrimps, with legs mostly near the mouth. [Gr. *stŏma*, *-atos*, mouth.]

stomach, *stum′ək*, *n*. the strong muscular bag into which food passes when swallowed, and where it is principally digested: the cavity in any animal for the digestion of its food: loosely or euphemistically, the belly: appetite, relish for food, inclination generally: disposition, spirit, courage, pride, spleen.—*v.t*. to brook or put up with: to digest: to turn the stomach of (*arch*): to resent (*arch*.): to find offensive (*arch*.).—*adj*. of the stomach.—*adjs*. stom′achal; stom′ached. —*ns*. stom′acher (*-chər*, *-kər*), a covering or ornament for the chest, esp. one worn under the lacing of a bodice; stom′achful, as much as the stomach will hold (*pl*. stom′achfuls).—*adj*. spirited: haughty: obstinate: resentful: angry. —*n*. stom′achfulness.—*adj*. stomachic (*stəm-ak′ik*), of the stomach: good for the stomach.—*n*. a stomachic medicine.—*adjs*. stomach′ical; stom′achless; stom′achous (*Spens*.), resentful: haughty: spirited: courageous; stom′achy, haughty: easily offended: spirited: paunchy.—stom′ach-ache; stom′ach-pump, a syringe with a flexible tube for withdrawing fluids from the stomach, or injecting them into it. [O.Fr. *estomac*, L. *stomachus*, Gr. *stomachos*, throat, later stomach—*stoma*, a mouth.]

stomp, *stomp*, *v.i*. to stamp (*coll*.): to dance (*coll*.).—*n*. an early jazz composition with heavily accented rhythm: a lively dance with foot stamping: a stamp (*coll*.). [Variant of stamp.]

-stomy, *-stəm-i*, in composition, used in naming a surgical operation to form a new opening into an organ. [Gr. *stoma*, a mouth.]

stond, *stond*, *n*. a Spens. form of stand.

stone, *stōn*, *n*. a detached piece of rock, usu. small: the matter of which rocks consist: a gem: a mirror (*Shak*.): a tombstone: a printer's table for imposing: a concretion: a diseased state characterised by formation of a concretion in the body: (now *slang*) a testicle: a hard fruit kernel: a hailstone: (with *pl*. stone) a standard weight of 14 lb. avoirdupois (other stones have been in use, as that of 24 lb. for wool, 22 lb. for hay, 16 lb. for cheese, etc.).—*adj*. of stone: of stoneware: of the Stone Age: not castrated.—*v.t*. to pelt with stones: to free from stones: to lay or wall with stones: to rub or sharpen with a stone: to turn to stone (*Shak*.).—*v.i*. to form a stone.—*adjs*. stoned, having, containing, or freed from, a stone or stones: very drunk, or very high on drugs (*slang*); stone′less; ston′en, ston′ern (*obs*. or *dial*.), of stone.—*n*. ston′er, one who stones: one who weighs, or a horse that carries, so many stone.—*adv*. ston′ily.—*n*. ston′iness.—*adj*. ston′y, of or like stone: abounding with stones: hard: pitiless: obdurate: rigid: petrifying: stony-broke.—Stone Age, a stage of culture before the general use of metal, divided into the Old Stone Age (Palaeolithic) and the New (Neolithic); stone axe, one made of stone: (with hyphen) two-edged axe for cutting stone.—*adj*. stone′-blind, completely blind.—stone boat (*U.S.*), low sled for carrying rocks or other heavy objects; stone′-boiling, boiling water by putting hot stones in it; stone′-borer, -eater, any boring mollusc; stone′-bow, a cross-bow or catapult for shooting stones; stone′-bramble, a bramble (*Rubus saxatilis*) of rocky places; stone′-brash, a soil of finely-broken rock; stone′-break, saxifrage; stone′-breaker, one who, or that which, breaks stones: a stone-crushing machine; stone′-bruise, a bruise caused by a stone, esp. on the sole of the foot; stone′-canal, a calcified vertical tube in the water-vascular system of echinoderms; stone′-cast (or stone's cast), a stone-throw; stone′-cell (*bot*.), a cell not much longer than broad with thick lignified walls; stone′chat, a little black, ruddy and white bird of furzy places, with a note like the clicking of two stones (also stone′-chatter); stone circle, a circle of standing-stones; stone′-coal, mineral coal, as opp. to charcoal: any hard coal: anthracite.—*adj.* stone′-cold′, cold as a stone.—*n.* and *adj.* stone′-colour, grey.—*adj.* stone′-coloured.—stone′crop, any plant of the wall-pepper genus (Sedum); stone′-cur′lew, a large plover, the thick-knee; stone′-cutter, one who hews stone; stone′-cutting.—*adjs.* stone′-dead, stone′-deaf, dead, deaf, as a stone.—stone′-dresser, one who prepares stones for building; stone′-fal′con, -hawk, the merlin; stone′-fly, a plecopterous insect (Perla) whose larvae live under stones in streams; stone′-fruit, a fruit with a stone; stone′-hammer, a hammer for breaking stones: (without *hyphen*) a hammer with a stone head. —*adj.* stone′-hard (*Shak.*), as hard as a stone. —stone′horse, a stallion; stone′-lil′y, an encrinite; stone′-mar′ten, a white-breasted marten, the beech-marten; stone′-ma′son, a mason who works with stone; stone′-mill, a machine for breaking stone; stone′-oil, petroleum; stone′-pine, a Mediterranean nut-pine; stone′-pit, a quarry; stone′-plov′er, the stone-curlew; stone′-rag, -raw (O.E. *ragu*, lichen), a lichen *Parmelia saxatilis*, yielding a dye; stone′shot, a stone-throw: stones or a stone used as shot; stone′-snipe, an American plover; stone(’s)′-throw, the distance a stone may be thrown.—*adv.* and *adj.* stone′-still (*Shak.*), as still as a stone.—stone′wall, parliamentary obstruction (*Austr.*): defensive play in cricket.—*v.i.* to obstruct: to block: to offer wall-like resistance. —stone′wall′er; stonewall′ing; stone′ware, a coarse kind of potter's ware baked hard and glazed: a high-fired, vitrified, non-porous ceramic material or objects made of it; stone′-work, work in stone; stone′wort, any plant of the Characeae (from the limy crust): an umbelliferous plant (*Sison amomum*) akin to parsley.—*adjs.* ston′y-broke′ (*slang*), penniless, or nearly so (also ston′y, stone′-broke′); ston′y-heart′ed, hard-hearted.—leave no stone unturned, to do everything that can be done in order to secure the effect desired; mark with a white stone, to mark as particularly fortunate. [O.E. *stān*; Ger. *stein*, Du. *steen*.]

stong, stonn(e), old forms of stung, stun.

stonker, *stong′kər* (*slang*), *v.t.* to kill, destroy, overthrow, thwart.—*n.* stonk (*stongk*; *mil. slang*; back-formation), intense bombardment. [Ety. dub.]

stony, *ston′i*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* aphetic for astony (see astonish; *pa.p.*, *Spens.*, ston′ied).

stony. See stone.

stood, *sto͝od*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of stand.

stooge, *sto͞oj*, (*slang*) *n.* a performer speaking from the auditorium: an actor's feeder: a stage butt: a subordinate or drudge: a scapegoat.—Also *v.i.*—stooge around, to wander about leisurely, purposelessly, or idly. [Origin unknown.]

stook, *sto͝ok*, *n.* a shock of sheaves, set up in the field.—*v.t.* to set up in stooks.—*n.* stook′er. [Cf. L.G. *stuke*, bundle.]

stool, *sto͞ol*, *n.* a chair, seat of authority or dignity, throne (*obs.*): a seat without a back: a low support for the feet or knees: a seat used in evacuating the bowels: defecation: faeces: a stand: a stump from which sprouts shoot up: a growth of shoots: the wicket in stoolball: a piece of wood to which a bird is fastened as a decoy.—*v.i.* to evacuate the bowels: to put forth shoots.—stool′ball, an old game resembling cricket; stool′-pigeon, a decoy-pigeon: a decoy: an informer.—fall between two stools, to lose both possibilities by hesitating between them, or trying for both; groom of the stole (an old form of stool), formerly an officer over the lords of the bedchamber; stool of repentance, a place in church where delinquents, esp. fornicators, were exposed. [O.E. *stōl*; Ger. *stuhl*; cf. Ger. *stellen*, to place.]

stoop, *sto͞op*, *v.i.* to bend the body forward: to lean forward: to submit: to descend from rank or dignity: to condescend: to lower oneself by unworthy behaviour: to swoop down, as a bird of prey.—*v.t.* to bend, incline, lower, or direct downward.—*n.* a bending of the body: inclination forward: descent: condescension: a swoop. —*adj.* stooped, having a stoop, bent.—*n.* stoop′er.—*adj.* stoop′ing.—*adv.* stoop′ingly.—stoop′-gallant (*obs.*), that which humbles gallants, orig. the sweating-sickness.—Also *adj.* (*Spens.* stoope-gallaunt). [O.E. *stūpian*; O.N. *stūpa*; the vowel preserved by the following *p*.]

stoop, stoope. See stoup.

stoop. American spelling of stoep.

stoop, stoup, *sto͞op*, *n.* a post (*dial.*): a prop, supporter, patron (*Scot.*): a massive supporting pillar of coal in a mine (*dial.*).—stoop and roop, stoup and roup (*Scot.*), stump and rump, completely. [O.N. *stolpi*, post.]

stoor, stour, *sto͞or*, sture, *stûr*, stowre, *stowr*, (*obs.*) *adj.* great, formidable: stiff, harsh, austere. [Partly M.E. *stūr*, harsh (cf. M.L.G. *stûr*), partly O.E. *stōr*, great.]

stoor, *sto͞or*. See stour (2).

stop, *stop*, *v.t.* to snuff, block, plug, choke, close up: to thrust, cram (*obs.* except as Scots stap): to obstruct: to render impassable: to hinder or prevent the passage of: to bring to a standstill: to bring down, hit with a shot: to cause to cease: to counter: to restrain: to withhold: to hinder: to prevent: to cease from, leave off, discontinue: to limit the vibrating length of, esp. by pressure of a finger (*mus.*): to pinch off (*hort.*): to punctuate: to place a pause in, esp. at the end of a line or couplet (*pros.*): to adjust the aperture of, with a diaphragm: to make fast by lashing (*naut.*).—*v.i.* to come to a standstill, halt: to cease: to desist: to come to an end: to stay, tarry, sojourn (*coll.*):—*pr.p.* stopp′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.*. stopped.—*n.* act of stopping: state of being stopped: cessation: a halt: a pause: a halting-place: hindrance: obstacle: interruption: a contrivance that limits motion: a card that interrupts the run of play: a diaphragm: the stopping of an instrument or string: a fret on a lute or guitar: a finger-hole, a key for covering it, or other means of altering pitch or tone: a set of organ pipes of uniform tone quality: a knob operating a lever for bringing them into use: mechanism on a harpsichord for bringing particular strings into play: a sound requiring complete closure of the breath passage, a mute (*phon.*): a punctuation mark.—*adj.* stop′less.—*n.* stopp′age, act of stopping: state of being stopped: obstruction: an amount stopped off pay.—*adj.* stopped.—*n.* stopp′er, one who stops: that which stops: a plug: a plug (usu. glass) for a bottle: a short rope for making something fast (*naut.*).—*v.t.* to close or secure with a stopper.—*ns.* stopp′ing, the action of one who or that which stops in any sense (double stopping, simultaneous stopping of and playing on two strings): stuffing or filling material, esp. for teeth.—stop-cock, a short pipe opened and stopped by turning a key or handle: loosely, the key or handle; stop′-gap, a temporary expedient or substitute.—*adj.* stop′-go′, (of policy) alternately discouraging and encouraging forward movement.—stop′-off, stop′-o′ver, a break of journey; stopp′ing-out, use in places of a protective covering against acids in etching, against light in photography; stopp′ing-place; stop′-press, late news inserted in a newspaper after printing has begun: a space for it.—Also *adj.*—stop′-watch, an accurate watch readily started and stopped, used in timing a race, etc.—pull out all the stops, to express with as much emotion as possible: to act with great energy; pull out a (specified) stop, to emphasise a (specified) emotional element in a situation; stop off, stop over, to break one's journey; stop thief, a cry for help to catch a thief. [O.E. *stoppian*, found in the compound *forstoppian*, to stop up—L. *stuppa*, tow—Gr. *styppē*.]

stope, *stōp*, *n.* a step-like excavation in mining.—*v.t.* to excavate, or extract in this way.—*n.* stop′ing. [Perh. conn. with step.]

stopple, *stop′l*, *n.* a stopper: a plug.—*v.t.* to stopper, plug. [stop.]

stopple, *stop′l*, *n.* a tobacco-pipe stem—*Scot.* stapp′le. [M.Du. *stapel*, stem.]

storax, *stō′raks*, *stö′*, *n.* the resin of *Styrax officinalis*, once used in medicine: now that of *Liquidambar orientale* (*liquid storax*). [L. *stōrax*—Gr. *sty̆rax*.]

store, *stōr*, *stör*, *n.* a hoard: a stock laid up: sufficiency or abundance: keeping: a storehouse: a shop: a co-operative shop or one with many departments or branches: an animal fattening for the market: value, esteem: a computer memory unit, in which programme and data are stored: (in *pl.*) supplies of provisions, ammunition, etc., for an army, ship, etc.—*adj.* and *adv.* (*arch.*) in abundance.—*adj.* of a store: sold in a shop, ready-made.—*v.t.* to stock, furnish, supply: to lay up, keep in reserve: to deposit in a repository: to give storage to: to put (data) into a computer memory.—*adj.* stor′able.—*ns.* stor′age, placing, accommodation, reservation, or safe-keeping, in store: reservation in the form of potential energy: charge for keeping goods in store; stōr′er.—storage battery, an accumulator; store′-cattle, cattle kept for fattening; store′-farm (*Scot.*), a stock-farm, a cattle-farm; store′-farmer; store′house, a house for storing goods of any kind: a repository: a treasury; store′-keeper, a man in charge of stores: a shopkeeper (chiefly *U.S.*): an unsaleable article (*U.S.*); store′room, a room in which stores are kept: space for storing; store′-ship, a vessel used for carrying naval stores; store teeth (*U.S.*), false teeth.—in store, in hoard for future use, ready for supply: in reserve, awaiting; set store by, to value greatly. [O.Fr. *estor*, *estoire*—L. *instaurāre*, to provide.]

storey (also now less frequently story), *stō′ri*, *stö′*, *n.* all that part of a building on the same floor: a tier:—*pl.* storeys.—*adj.* sto′reyed (stor′ied), having storeys.—first storey, the ground floor; second storey, the first floor, etc. [Prob. same word orig. as story.]

storge, *stör′gē*, *-jē*, *n.* parental affection. [Gr.]

storied. See under story and storey.

stork, *störk*, *n.* a large white and black wading bird (*Ciconia alba*) with a great red bill and red legs: any member of its genus or of its family (akin to the ibises).—stork's′-bill, a genus (Erodium) of the geranium family, with beaked fruit: also applied to Pelargonium. [O.E. *storc*; Ger. *storch*.]

storm, *störm*, *n.* a violent commotion of the atmosphere: a tempest: a wind just short of a hurricane: any intense meteorological phenomenon: a fall of snow, long frost (*Scot.*): a violent commotion or outbreak of any kind: a paroxysm: a violent assault (*mil.*): calamity (*fig.*).—*v.i.* to be stormy: to rage: to rush violently or in attack: to upbraid passionately.—*v.t.* to take or try to take by assault: to disturb by a storm.—*adj.* storm′ful, stormy.—*adv.* storm′fully.—*n.* storm′fulness.—*adv.* storm′ily.—*n.* storm′iness.—*n.* and *adj.* storm′ing.—*adjs.* storm′less; storm′y, having many storms: agitated with furious winds: boisterous: violent: passionate.—*adjs.* storm′-beat, -beat′en, beaten by storms.—storm′-belt, a belt of maximum storm frequency; storm′-bird, a petrel.—*adj.* storm′bound, delayed, cut off, confined to port by storms.—storm′-centre, the position of lowest pressure in a cyclonic storm: any focus of controversy or strife; storm′-cock, the missel-thrush; storm′-cone, -drum, a cone, drum, hoisted as a storm-signal; storm′-glass, a tube containing a solution supposed to change appearance with the weather; storm′ing-par′ty, the party sent to lead in storming a fortress; storm′-lantern, a lantern with flame protected from wind and weather; storm′-pet′rel, or (popularly) storm′y-pet′rel (see petrel).—*adj.* storm′proof, proof against storms or storming.—storm′-sail (*-sl*, *-sāl*), a small very strong sail for stormy weather; storm′-shutter, an outside window-shutter; storm′-signal, a signal hoisted in warning of the approach of a storm; storm′-stay, a stay on which a storm-sail is set.—*adjs.* storm′-stayed, hindered from proceeding by storms; storm′-tossed, tossed about by storms: much agitated by conflicting passions.—storm′-track, the path of a storm-centre; storm′-trooper.—*n.pl.* storm′-troops, shock-troops: a body formed in Germany by Adolf Hitler, disbanded 1934.—storm′-warning; storm′-water, surface drainage in excess of the normal in a storm; storm′-wind, a stormy wind; storm′-window, a window raised above the roof, slated above and at the sides: an additional outer casement.—a storm in a teacup (or other small vessel), a great commotion in a narrow sphere, or about a trifle; take by storm, to take by assault: to captivate totally and instantly (*fig.*). [O.E. *storm*; O.N. *stormr*; from root of stir.]

stornello, *stör-nel′ō*, *n.* a short (usually three-lined) popular Italian verse-form:—*pl.* stornell′i (*-ē*). [It.]

Storthing, *stōr′ting*, *stör′*, *n.* the legislative assembly of Norway. [Norw. *stor*, great, *ting* (O.N. *thing*), assembly.]

story, *stō′ri*, *stö′*, *n.* history (*obs.*): legend: a narrative of incidents in their sequence: a fictitious narrative: a tale: an anecdote: the plot of a novel or drama: a theme: an account, report, statement, allegation: a news article: a lie, a fib.—*v.t.* to tell or describe historically, to relate: to adorn with scenes from history.—*v.i.* to relate.—*adjs.* sto′riated, decorated with elaborate ornamental designs; sto′ried, told or celebrated in a story: having a history: interesting from the stories belonging to it: adorned with scenes from history.—*ns.* storiette′, storyette′, a short tale; storiol′ogist; storiol′ogy, the scientific study of folk-tales.—*n.* and *adj.* sto′rying.—sto′ry-book, a book of tales true or fictitious.—*adj.* rather luckier or happier than in real life.—story line, the main plot; sto′ry-teller, one who relates tales: a liar; sto′ry-telling. [A.Fr. *estorie*—L. *historia*.]

story. See storey.

stot, *stot*, *n.* a young ox, steer. [O.E. *stot*, horse.]

stot, *stot*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to rebound, bounce.—*v.t.* to cause to bounce.—*n.* a rebound.—Also stott′er. [Origin obscure.]

stoun, *stōōn*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.*:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stound. Same as stun.

stound, stownd, *stownd*, *stōōnd*, (*Spens.* and *Scot.*) *n.* a time, moment: a time of trouble: a pang: an assault, stroke: a shock: a din.—*v.i.* to shoot like a pang: to experience a pang. [O.E. *stund*.]

stound, *stownd*, *stōōnd*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to stun, astound.—*n.* a stunned or astounded condition. [stoun or astound.]

stoup, stoop, *stōōp* (*Shak.* stoope; stope, *stōp*), *n.* a bucket (*obs.*): a drinking vessel (*arch.*); a holy-water vessel. [Cf. O.N. *staup* and Du. *stoop*; O.E. *stēap*.]

stour. See stoor (1).

stour, stowre, stoor, *stowr, stōōr, n.* battle, assault: tumult: turmoil: dust (*Scot.*).—*adj.* **stour'y,** (*Scot.*) dusty. [O.Fr. *estour*, tumult.]

stout, *stowt, adj.* fierce (*B., Spens.*): proud (*obs.*): arrogant (*obs.*): unyielding (*obs.* or *dial.*): stubborn (*obs.*): resolute: dauntless: vigorous: enduring: robust: strong: thick: fat.—*adv.* **stoutly.**—*n.* extra strong porter.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **stout'en,** to make, or grow, stout(er).—*adj.* **stout'ish.**—*adv.* **stout'ly.**—*n.* **stout'ness.**—*adj.* **stout'-heart'ed.**—*adv.* **stout'-heart'edly.**—**stout'-heart'edness.** [O.Fr. *estout*, bold—Du. *stout*; Ger. *stolz*, proud.]

stouth, *stōōth,* (*obs. Scot.*) *n.* theft.—*ns.* **stouth'rie, stouth'erie,** theft: stolen goods: provision, furniture; **stouth'rief** (*Scots law*), theft with violence (later only in a dwelling-house).—**stouth and routh,** plenty, abundance (cf. stoop and roop). [O.N. *stuldr*, theft.]

stovaine, *stō-vā'in,* or *stō',* or *-vān', n.* a local anaesthetic, a substitute for cocaine, used for spinal analgesia. [stove, Eng. trans. of the name of Prof. Furneau, who first prepared it.]

stove, *stōv, n.* a hot-air bath: a heated room or chamber: a hothouse: a closed heating or cooking apparatus: a fire-grate: a kiln or oven for various manufacturing operations: a drying room.—*v.t.* to put, keep, heat, or dry in a stove: to stew (*Scot.*).—*n.pl.* (*Scot.*) **stov'ies,** stewed potatoes, Irish stew.—*n.* **stov'ing,** drying a specially prepared paint quickly by application of heat.—**stove'pipe,** a metal pipe for carrying smoke and gases from a stove: a tall silk hat (*U.S.*; in full **stovepipe hat**); **stove'-plant,** a hothouse plant. [O.E. *stofa*; Ger. *stube*.]

stove, *stōv, pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of stave.—Also used as *pr.t.*

stover, *stō'vər,* (*Shak.*) *n.* fodder. [Aphetic for estover.]

stow, *stō, v.t.* to place, put, lodge: to put away: to store: to put under hatches: to put down one's throat (jocularly): to desist from (*stow it*, stop it; *slang*): to pack: to have room for: to arrange.—*v.i.* (with *away*) to hide as a stowaway.—*ns.* **stow'age,** act or manner of stowing: state of being laid up: room for stowing: a place for stowing things: money paid for stowing goods: things stowed; **stow'er; stow'ing.**—**stow'away,** one who hides in a ship, etc., to get a passage; **stow'down,** the process of stowing down in a ship's hold. [O.E. *stōw*, place.]

stow, *stōō,* (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to crop. [O.N. *stūfr*, stump.]

stown, *stown,* a Scots form of stolen.—*adv.* **stow(n)'lins** (*Scot.*), by stealth.

stownd. See stound (1).

stowre. See stoor (1) and stour (2).

strabism, *strā'bizm,* **strabismus,** *strə-biz'məs, ns.* squint.—*adjs.* **strabis'mal, strabis'mic, -al.**—*ns.* **strabismom'eter** (*strab-iz-*), **strabom'eter,** an instrument for measuring strabismus; **strabot'omy** (Gr. *tomē*, a cut), the surgical operation for the cure of squinting. [Gr. *străbos* and *strabismos*, squinting; cf. *strephein*, to twist.]

stracchino, *strä-kē'nō, n.* a North Italian soft cheese. [It.,—*stracco*, weak.]

strad. See Stradivarius.

straddle, *strad'l, v.i.* to part the legs wide: to sit, stand, or walk with legs far apart: to seem favourable to both sides, to trim.—*v.t.* to bestride: to set far apart: to overshoot and then shoot short of, in order to get the range, to bracket: to cover the area of with bombs.—*n.* act of straddling: an attempt to fill a noncommittal position: a stock transaction in which the buyer obtains the privilege of either a *put* or a *call*: a vertical mine-timber supporting a set: combination of a shot beyond the mark and one short of it.—*adv.* astride.—*adv.* **stradd'le-back, stridelegs.**—**straddle carrier,** a high self-propelled vehicle which can straddle a container and lift, carry, and deposit where required.—*adj.* **stradd'le-legged,** having the legs wide apart. [Freq. of stride.]

stradiot, *strad'i-ot,* (*hist.*) *n.* a Venetian light horseman from Albania or Greece. [It. *stradiotto*—Gr. *stratiōtēs*, soldier.]

Stradivarius, *strad-i-vä'ri-əs,* or *-vä',* **Stradivari,** *-vä'rē,* (*coll.*) **strad,** *ns.* an instrument, usu. a violin, made by Antonio *Stradivari* (1644-1737) of Cremona.—Also **Stradūa'rius.**

strae, *strā, n.* Scots form of straw.—**strae death,** natural death in bed.

strafe, straff, *sträf* (in U.S. *strāf*), (originally war slang of 1914) *v.t.* to punish: to bombard: to assail: to rake with machine-gun fire from low-flying aeroplanes.—*n.* an attack. [Ger. *strafen*, to punish, used in the phrase *Gott strafe England*, God punish England, a German slogan of World War I.]

straggle, *strag'l, v.i.* to wander from one's company or course: to be absent without leave but not long enough to be counted a deserter: to stretch dispersedly or sprawlingly: to grow irregularly and untidily.—*n.* a straggling line or group.—*ns.* **strag** (*dial.*), a straggler: a stray: a vagrant; **stragg'ler.**—*n.* and *adj.* **stragg'ling.**—*adv.* **stragg'lingly.**—*adj.* **stragg'ly,** straggling: irregularly spread out. [Origin obscure.]

straight, *strāt, adj.* uncurved: in a right line: direct: upright: flat, horizontal: in good order: frank and honourable: respectably conducted: balanced, even, square: settled: downright: normal: in sequence (*poker*): in succession (*tennis*): undiluted, neat: consistent in support of one party or policy.—*n.* a straight condition: good behaviour: a straight line, part, course, flight, esp. the last part of a racecourse.—*adv.* in a straight line: directly: all the way: immediately: upright: outspokenly: honestly.—*v.t.* to straighten.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **straight'en,** to make or become straight.—*n.* **straight'ener.**—*adv.* **straight'forth,** directly forward: straightway.—*adj.* **straight'ish.**—*adv.* **straight'ly,** in a straight line or manner: straightway.—*n.* **straight'ness.**—*adv.* **straight'way,** directly: immediately: without loss of time.—Also **straight'ways.**—**straight angle,** a right angle (*obs.*): now, two right angles.—*adjs.* **straight'away,** straight forward; **straight'-cut,** cut lengthwise of the leaf, of tobacco.—**straight'-edge,** a strip or stick for testing straightness or drawing straight lines; **straight fight,** esp. in politics, a contest in which only two persons or sides take part.—*adj.* **straightfor'ward,** going forward in a straight course: without digression: without evasion: honest: frank.—*adv.* **straightforwardly.**—*adv.* **straightfor'wardly.**—**straightfor'wardness.**—*adjs.* **straight'-jet,** (of aircraft or engine) driven or driving by jet directly, without a propeller; **straight'-out** (*U.S.*, esp. in party politics), out-and-out.—**straight part** (*theat.*), one portraying the normal without emphasis on eccentricities of manner, etc.—*adj.* **straight'-pight** (*Shak.*), straight, erect.—**straight play,** one without music; **straight talk,** a candid outspoken talk; **straight ticket** (see ticket); **straight tip,** a racing tip that comes straight from the owner: inside information that can be relied on.—**straight away, off,** immediately; **go straight,** to give up criminal activities; **keep a straight face,** to refrain from smiling. [O.E. *streht*, pa.p. of *streccan*; see stretch.]

straight. See straucht.

straik, *strāk, n.* and *vb.* a Scots form of stroke.—*n.* (*Scott*) proportion of malt in brewing.

strain, *strān, v.t.* to stretch: to draw tight: to draw with force: to exert to the utmost: to injure by overtasking: to force unnaturally, unduly, or amiss: to exalt emotionally: to change in form or bulk by subjecting to a stress: to constrain: to urge, insist upon, press for

(*Shak.*): to press to oneself, embrace: to squeeze, press: to grip, grasp tightly: to compress: to restrain: to squeeze out, express: to sing or play: to filter (esp. coarsely).—*v.i.* to make violent efforts: to tug: to retch: to have difficulty in swallowing or accepting (with *at*): to make efforts at evacuation: to percolate, filter.—*n.* the act of straining: a violent effort: an injury by straining, esp. a wrenching of the muscles: any change of form or bulk under stress: pitch, height: a section of a melody: a melody: an outpouring or flow of language: emotional tone, key, manner.—*adj.* **strained,** having been strained: forced or unnatural.—*adv.* **strain'edly** (or *strănd'li*).—*n.* **strain'er,** one who, or that which, strains: a sieve, colander, etc.—*n.* and *adj.* **strain'ing.**—**strain'ing-beam,** a tie-beam uniting the tops of queen-posts.—**strain a point,** to waive a scruple; **strain at,** in Matt. xxiii. 24, to remove by straining, strain in the event of finding (not as often understood, to be unable to swallow); **strain courtesy,** (*Shak.*, *Rom.* and *Jul.*) to treat with scant courtesy, or (*Venus and Adonis*) to be over-punctilious in courtesy. [O.Fr. *estraindre*—L. *stringĕre*, to stretch tight.]

strain, *strān*, *n.* offspring (*arch.*): breed, race, stock, line of descent: natural, esp. inherited, tendency or element in one's character: kind. [App. O.E. (*ge*)*strēon*, gain, getting, begetting (see **strene**), with altered vowel by confusion with foregoing.]

straint, *strānt*, (*Spens.*) *n.* pressure. [**strain,** on the model of **constraint,** etc.]

strait (formerly also, and still erroneously, **straight;** *Spens.*, *Milt.* **streight**), *strāt*, *adj.* (*obs.* or *rare*) tight (*Shak.*): close: narrow: strict: rigorous: hard-pressed, needy: sparing in giving.—*n.* a narrow part, place, or passage, esp. (often in *pl.*) by water: (usu. in *pl.*) difficulty, distress, hardship.—*adv.* (*obs.* or *rare*) tightly: closely: narrowly: strictly: rigorously: with hardship.—*v.t.* (*obs.* or *rare*) to tighten: to narrow: to put in a difficulty: to reduce to hardship.—*v.t.* **strait'en,** to tighten (*obs.*): to narrow: to confine (*arch.*): to distress: to put into difficulties: to run short.—*v.i.* to narrow.—*adj.* **strait'ened.**—*adv.* **strait'ly** (*obs.* or *arch.*), tightly: narrowly: closely: strictly.—*n.* **strait'ness** (*rare*).—*v.t.* and *v.i*, **strait'-lace.**—*adj.* **strait'-laced,** tight-laced: narrow in principles of behaviour: prudish.—**strait'-lacer; strait'-lacing; strait'-waistcoat, strait'-jack'et,** a garment for restraint of the violently insane: anything which inhibits freedom of movement or initiative. [O.Fr. *estreit* (Fr. *étroit*)—L. *strictus*, pa.p. of *stringĕre*, to draw tight.]

strake, *strāk*, obs. *pa.t.* of **strike.**

strake, straik, *strāk*, *n.* a stripe (*Spens.*): a strip: one breadth of plank or plate in a ship, from stem to stern: a section of a cart-wheel rim: a trough for washing ore. [Akin to **stretch,** coalescing with **streak.**]

stramash, *strə-mash'*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a tumult, disturbance: a broil: wreck.—*v.t.* to wreck, smash. [Perh. an elaboration of **smash.**]

stramazon, stramacon, *stram'ə-zon*, *-son*, (*obs.*) *n.* a downward cut in fencing. [It. *stramazzone*, and Fr. *estramaçon*.]

stramineous, *strə-min'i-əs*, *adj.* strawy: light, worthless: straw-coloured. [L. *strāmineus*—*strāmen*, straw.]

strammel, *stram'l*. See **strummel.**

stramonium, *strə-mō'ni-əm*, *n.* the thorn-apple: a drug like belladonna got from its seeds and leaves. [Mod. L., poss. from a Tatar word.]

stramp, *stramp*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to tread, stamp, or trample.—*n.* a stamp of the foot.

strand, *strand*, *n.* a sea or lake margin: a landing-place (*Milt.*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to run aground.—*adj.* **strand'ed,** driven on shore: left helpless without further resource. [O.E. *strand*; Ger. *strand*, O.N. *strönd*, border.]

strand, *strand*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a rivulet: a gutter.—**strand'-scouring,** searching of gutters. [Origin obscure.]

strand, *strand*, *n.* a yarn, thread, fibre, or wire twisted or plaited with others to form a rope, cord, or the like: a thread, filament: a tress.—*v.t.* to break a strand of: to insert a strand in: to form of strands. [Origin obscure.]

strange, *strānj*, *adj.* foreign (*Shak.*): alien: from elsewhere: not of one's own place, family, or circle: not one's own: not formerly known or experienced: unfamiliar: interestingly unusual: odd: estranged: like a stranger: distant or reserved: unacquainted, unversed: exceedingly great, exceptional (*obs.*).—*adv.* **strange'ly.**—*ns.* **strange'ness,** the quality of being strange: a quantum number which represents unexplained delay in strong interactions between certain elementary particles; **strān'ger,** a foreigner: one whose home is elsewhere: one unknown or little known: one who is outside of one's familiar circle or kindred: a visitor: a new-born child: a non-member: an outsider: a person not concerned: one without knowledge, experience, or familiarity (with *to*): a thing believed or feigned to foretell the coming of a visitor, as a tea-leaf floating in a cup, a flag of soot in a fireplace.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to make a stranger.—**strange particles,** K-mesons and hyperons, which have a non-zero strangeness (*q.v.*) number: **strange woman,** a whore.—**make it strange** (*Shak.*), to make difficulties, show reluctance. [O.Fr. *estrange* (Fr. *étrange*)—L. *extrāneus*—*extrā*, beyond.]

strangle, *strang'gl*, *v.t.* to kill by compressing the throat: to choke: to kill (*obs.*): to constrict: to choke back, suppress, stifle: to involve and impede.—*ns.* **strang'lement; strang'ler.**—*n.pl.* **strang'les,** a contagious disease of horses.—**strang'lehold,** a choking hold in wrestling: a strong repressive influence; **strang'le-weed,** dodder: broomrape. [O.Fr. *estrangler* (Fr. *étrangler*)—L. *strangulāre*; see next word.]

strangulate, *strang'gū-lāt*, *v.t.* to strangle: to compress so as to suppress or suspend function.—*adj.* **strang'ulated,** strangled: constricted, much narrowed.—*n.* **strangulā'tion.** [L. *strangulāre*, *-ātum*—Gr. *strangalaein*, to strangle, *strangos*, twisted.]

strangury, *strang'gū-ri*, *n.* painful retention of, or difficulty in discharging, urine. [L. *strangūria*—Gr. *strangouriā*—*stranx*, a drop, trickle, *ouron*, urine.]

strap, *strap*, *n.* a narrow strip, usu. of leather: a thong: a strop (*obs.* or *dial.*): a metal band or plate for holding things in position: a narrow flat projection, as on a strap-hinge: a looped band: a string or long cluster: anything strap-shaped: an application of the strap or tawse in punishment: a barber (*slang*, after Hugh *Strap* in Smollett's *Roderick Random*): a term of abuse to a woman (*Anglo-Ir.*): credit, esp. for liquor (*slang*).—*v.t.* to beat or bind with a strap: to strop: to hang (*Scot.*).—*v.i.* to work vigorously: to admit of or suffer strapping:—*pr.p.* **strapp'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **strapped.**—*adj.* **strap'less,** without a strap or straps, esp. (of woman's dress) without shoulder-straps.—*ns.* **strapp'er,** one who works with straps, esp. a groom: a vigorous worker: a tall robust person: a whopping lie; **strapp'ing,** fastening with a strap: materials for straps: strengthening bands: a thrashing.—*adj.* tall and robust.—**strap'-game,** prick-the-garter.—*v.i.* **strap'-hang.**—**strap'-hanger,** standing passenger who holds on to a strap for safety; **strap'-hinge,** hinge fastened by a long leaf or flap; **strap'-oil,** a thrashing.—*adj.* **strap'-shaped.**—**strap'-work** (*archit.*), ornamentation of crossed and interlaced fillets; strap′wort, a seaside caryophyllaceous plant (*Corrigiola littoralis*) of S.W. England, etc., with strap-shaped leaves. [Northern form of strop.]

strappado, *strap-ā′dō*, *-ä′dō*, *n.* torture by hoisting to a height and letting fall to the length of the rope (*Shak.*): later, a strapping (*erron.*).—*v.t.* to torture or punish by the strappado. [Sham Spanish, from It. *strappata*—*strappare*, to pull.]

strass, *stras*, *n.* paste for making false gems. [Josef *Strasser*, its inventor.]

strata, *strā′tə*, *strä′*, *pl.* of stratum.

stratagem, *strat′ə-jəm*, *n.* a plan for deceiving an enemy or gaining an advantage: any artifice generally. [Fr. *stratagème*—L.—Gr. *stratēgēma*, a piece of generalship, trick; see next word.]

strategy, *strat′i-ji*, *n.* generalship, or the art of conducting a campaign and manoeuvring an army: artifice or finesse generally.—*adjs.* strategetic (*-jet′ik*), -al (both *rare*), strategic (*strət-ē′jik*, *-ej′ik*), -al, pertaining to, dictated by, of value for, strategy.—*n.* (usu. in *pl.* form) strateg′ic.—*adv.* strateg′ically.—*n.* strat′egist, one skilled in strategy.—strategic materials, materials necessary for carrying on a war; strategic position, a position that gives its holder a decisive advantage. [Gr. *stratēgia*—*stratēgos*, a general—*stratos*, an army, *agein*, to lead.]

strath, *strath*, *n.* in the Highlands of Scotland, a broad valley. [Gael. *srath*, a valley—L. *strāta*, a street.]

strathspey, *strəth-spā′*, *n.* a Scottish dance, allied to and danced alternately with the reel: a tune for it, differing from the reel in being slower, and abounding in the jerky motion of dotted notes and semiquavers. [*Strathspey*, the valley of the *Spey*.]

stratify, etc. See under stratum.

Stratiotes, *strat-i-ō′tēz*, *n.* the water-soldier genus. [Gr. *stratiōtēs*, a soldier.]

stratocracy, *strat-*, *strət-ok′rə-si*, *n.* military despotism.—*n.* stratocrat (*strat′ō-krat*).—*adjs.* stratocrat′ic; stratonic (*-on′ik*), of an army. [Gr. *stratos*, an army.]

stratum, *strā′təm*, *strä′*, *n.* layer: bed of sedimentary rock: a layer of cells in living tissue: a region determined by height or depth: a level of society:—*pl.* stra′ta.—*n.* stratificā′tion (*strat-*).—*adjs.* strat′ified; strat′iform, layered: forming a layer.—*v.t.* strat′ify, to deposit or form in layers:—*pr.p.* strat′ifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* strat′ified.—*ns.* stratig′rapher, stratig′raphist.—*adjs.* stratigraph′ic, -al.—*adv.* stratigraph′ically.—*n.* stratig′raphy, the geological study of strata and their succession: stratigraphical features.—*adj.* stra′tose, in layers.—*n.* stratosphere (*strat′* or *strāt′ō-sfēr*), a region of the atmosphere beginning about 4½ to 10 miles up, in which temperature does not fall as altitude increases.—*adjs.* stratospheric (*-sfer′ik*); stra′tous, of stratus.—*n.* strā′tus, a wide-extended horizontal sheet of low cloud.—strato-cruiser (*strat′*, *strāt′*; *proprietary name*), an aeroplane for the stratosphere; stra′to-cū′mulus, a cloud in large globular or rolled masses, not rain-bringing. [L. *strātum*, *-ī*, *strātus*, *-ūs*, something spread, a bedcover, horse-cloth—*sterněre*, *strātum*, to spread.]

straucht, **straught**, *ströhht*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* a form of stretch: esp. to lay out (a corpse).—*adj.* and *adv.* a form of straight.—Also (*adj.* and *adv.*) straicht, straight (*strehht*).

straunge, *strönj*, (*Spens.*) *adj.* Same as strange: foreign, borrowed.

stravaig, *strə-vāg′*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to wander about idly.—*n.* stravaig′er. [Cf. stray, extravagant.]

straw, *strö*, *n.* the stalk of corn: dried stalks, etc., of corn, or of peas or buckwheat, etc. (*collec.*): a tube for sucking up a beverage: a straw hat: a trifle, a whit.—*adj.* of straw.—*adjs.* straw′en (*Spens.*), of straw; straw′less; straw′y, of or like straw.—straw′board, a thick cardboard, made of straw; straw′-breadth, the breadth of a straw.—*n.* and *adj.* straw′-colour, delicate yellow.—*adj.* straw′-coloured.—straw′-cutter, an instrument for chopping straw; straw′-hat′; straw′-plait, plaited straw for hats; straw poll, an unofficial vote taken to get some idea of the general trend of opinion; straw′-rope, a rope of twisted straw; straw′-stem, the fine stem of a wine-glass pulled out from the material of the bowl, instead of being attached separately: a wine-glass having such a stem; straw′-worm, a caddis-worm; straw′-yard, a yard strewn with straw for animals.—last straw (see last, 4); man of straw (see man); straw in the wind, a sign of possible future developments. [O.E. *strēaw*; Ger. *stroh*; cf. strae, strew.]

straw, *strö*, *v.t.* an archaic form of strew:—*pa.t.* strawed; *pa.p.* strawed, strawn.

strawberry, *strö′bə-ri*, *-bri*, *n.* the fruit (botanically the enlarged receptacle) of any species of the rosaceous genus Fragaria, close akin to Potentilla: the plant bearing it.—strawberry blonde, a woman with reddish-yellow hair; straw′berry-leaf′, the leaf of the strawberry plant: symbolically (esp. in *pl.*) the rank of duke or duchess, from the ornaments like strawberry leaves on a duke's (also a marquess's or earl's) coronet; straw′berry-mark, a reddish birthmark; straw′berry-shrub, Calycanthus; strawberry roan, a reddish roan; straw′berry-toma′to, the Cape gooseberry; straw′berry-tree, *Arbutus unedo*, a small tree (wild at Killarney) of the heath family, with red berries.—barren strawberry, a Potentilla distinguished from the wild strawberry by its dry fruit. [O.E. *strēawberige*, possibly from the chaffy appearance of the achenes.]

stray, *strā*, *v.i.* to wander: to wander away, esp. from control, or from the right way: to get lost. *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to set astray.—*n.* a domestic animal that has strayed or is lost: a straggler: a waif: anything occurring casually, isolatedly, out of place: body of strays (*Shak.*): a common: (in *pl.*) atmospherics: a straying (*Shak.*).—*adj.* gone astray: casual: isolated.—*adj.* strayed, wandering, gone astray.—*n.* stray′er.—*n.* and *adj.* stray′ing.—*n.* stray′ling, a stray. [O.Fr. *estraier*, to wander—L. *extrā*, beyond, *vagārī*, to wander.]

streak, *strēk*, *n.* an irregular stripe: the colour of a mineral in powder, seen in a scratch: a scratch: a strain, vein, interfused or pervading character: the line or course as of a flash of lightning: a rush, swift dash: a course, succession, as of luck.—*v.t.* to mark with streaks.—*v.i.* to become streaked: to rush past (cf. streek).—*adj.* streaked, streaky, striped: confused (*U.S.*).—*adv.* streak′ily.—*ns.* streak′iness; streak′ing.—*adj.* streak′y, marked with streaks, striped: fat and lean in alternate layers: uneven in quality.—like a streak, like (a flash of) lightning. [O.E. *strica*, a stroke, line, mark; Ger. *strich*; cf. strike.]

streak. See strake, streek.

stream, *strēm*, *n.* a running water: a river or brook, esp. a rivulet: a flow or moving succession of anything: a large number or quantity coming continuously: a division of pupils on the roll of a school consisting of those of roughly equal ability or similar bent, or those following a particular course of study: a current: a drift: a tendency.—*v.i.* to flow, issue, or stretch, in a stream: to pour out abundantly: to float out, trail: to wash for ore.—*v.t.* to discharge in a stream: to wave, fly: to wash for ore: to divide (pupils) into streams.—*n.* stream′er, a pennon, ribbon, plume, or the like streaming or flowing in the wind: a luminous beam or band of light, as of the aurora: one who washes detritus for gold or tin: a headline: a narrow roll of coloured paper.—*adj.* stream′ered.—*n.* stream′iness.

—*n.* and *adj.* **stream'ing.**—*adv.* **stream'ingly.**—*adj.* **stream'less,** not watered by streams: waterless: without a current.—*ns.* **stream'let, stream'ling,** a little stream.—*adj.* **stream'y,** abounding in streams: flowing in a stream.—**stream'-anch'or,** a small anchor used in warping or for stemming an easy current; **stream'-gold,** placer-gold; **stream'-ice,** pieces of drift ice swept down in a current; **stream'line,** a line followed by a streaming fluid: natural course of air-streams.—*v.t.* to make streamlined.—*adj.* **stream'lined,** having boundaries following streamlines so as to offer minimum resistance: a term of commendation with a variety of meanings, as efficient, without waste of effort, up-to-the-minute, of superior type, graceful, etc. (*slang*).—**stream'-tin,** tin-ore found in alluvial ground.—**stream of consciousness,** the continuous succession of thoughts, emotions, and feelings, both vague and well-defined, that forms an individual's conscious experience. [O.E. *strēam*; Ger. *strom*, O.N. *straumr*.]

streek, streak, *strēk*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* a Northern form of stretch, not confined to Northern use: esp. (*v.t. Scot.*) to lay out for burial: (*v.i.*) to go at full speed.

streel, *strēl*, (*Ir.*) *v.i.* to trail: to stream: to wander. [Cf. Ir. *straoillim*, to trail.]

street, *strēt*, *n.* a paved road, esp. Roman (*ant.*): a road lined with houses, broader than a lane, including or excluding the houses and the footways: those who live in a street or are on the street: a passage or gap through or among anything: brokers as a body: (often in *pl.*) prostitution.—*n.* **street'age** (*U.S.*), a toll for street facilities.—*adj.* **street'ed,** having streets.—*n.* **street'ful:**—*pl.* **street'fuls.**—*adv.* and *adj.* **street'ward** (*-wərd*), towards or facing the street.—*adv.* **street'wards.**—*adj.* **street'y,** savouring or characteristic of the streets.—**street'-Ar'ab** (see Arab); **street'-boy,** a boy who lives mainly on the street; **street'-car** (*U.S.*), a tram-car; **street'-door,** the door that opens on the street; **street'-keeper,** an officer formerly employed to keep order in a street or streets; **street'-or'derly,** a scavenger; **street'-rail'road, -rail'way,** a town tramway.—*adj.* **street'-raking** (*Scott*), ranging the streets.—**street'-room,** space enough in the street; **street'-sweep'er,** one who, or that which, sweeps the streets clean; **street'-walker,** any one who walks in the streets, esp. a whore.—*n.* and *adj.* **street'-walking.**—**street'-ward** (*-wörd*), an officer who formerly took care of the streets; **streetway,** the roadway.—**not in the same street as,** much inferior to; **on the street** (*slang*), homeless, destitute; **on the streets** (*slang*), practising prostitution; **streets ahead of,** far superior to; **up one's street** (*fig.*), in the region in which one's tastes, knowledge, abilities, lie. [O.E. *strǣt* (Du. *straat*, Ger. *strasse*, It. *strada*)—L. *strāta* (*via*), a paved (way), from *sternĕre*, *strātum*, to spread.]

streight, *strīt*, a Spenserian form of strait, straight.

streigne, an old spelling of strain.

strelitz, *strel'its*, *n.* a soldier of the Muscovite guards, abolished by Peter the Great:—*pl.* **strel'itzes, strel'tzi.** [Russ. *strelets*, bowman.]

Strelitzia, *strel-it'si-ə*, *n.* a S. African genus of the banana family, with large showy flowers. [From Queen Charlotte, wife of George III, of the house of Mecklenburg-*Strelitz*.]

strene, *strēn*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a form of strain, race.

strength, *strength*, *n.* quality, condition, or degree of being strong: power of action or resistance: force: vigour: a strong place, stronghold: numbers: a military force: number on the muster-roll, or normal number.—*v.t.* **strength'en,** to make strong or stronger: to confirm.—*v.i.* to become stronger.—*n.* **strength'ener.**—*n.* and *adj.* **strength'ening.**—*adjs.* **strength'ful; strength'less,** without strength.—**go from strength to strength,** to move successfully forward, through frequent triumphs or achievements; **on the strength,** on the muster-roll; **on, or upon, the strength of,** in reliance upon: founding upon. [O.E. *strengthu*—*strang*, strong.]

strenuous, *stren'ū-əs*, *adj.* active: vigorous: urgent: zealous: necessitating exertion.—*ns.* **strenuity** (*stri-nū'i-ti*); **strenuosity** (*stren-ū-os'i-ti*), **strenuousness:** a straining after effect.—*adv.* **stren'uously.**—*n.* **stren'uousness.** [L. *strēnuus*.]

strepent, *strep'ənt*, (*rare*) *adj.* noisy.—*adjs.* **strep'erous,** loud: harsh-sounding; **strep'itant,** loud: noisy: clamorous.—*n.* **strepitā'tion.**—*adj.* **strepitoso** (*-i-tō'sō*; *mus.*; It.), noisy, boisterous.—Also *adv.*—*adj.* **strep'itous.** [L. *strepĕre*, to make a noise; freq. *strepitāre*.]

Strephon, *stref'on*, *-ən*, *n.* a love-sick shepherd in Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*: a love-sick swain.

Strepsiptera, *streps-ip'tə-rə*, *n.pl.* an order of insects (or group of Coleoptera) parasitic in other insects, the females wormlike, the males with twisted fore-wings.—*adj.* **strepsip'terous.** [Gr. *strepsis*, a twist, *pteron*, a wing.]

strepto-, *strep'tō-*, in composition, bent, flexible, twisted.—*adjs.* **streptococcal** (*-kok'l*), **streptococcic** (*-kok'sik*).—*ns.* **Streptococc'us** (Gr. *kokkos*, a grain), a genus of bacteria forming bent chains:—*pl.* **streptococ'ci** (*-sī*); **streptomycin** (*-mī'sin*; Gr. *mȳkēs*, fungus), an antibiotic got from fission-fungi.—*n.pl.* **Streptoneu'ra** (Gr. *neuron*, nerve), a subclass of gasteropods with twisted visceral nerve-loop—limpets, whelks, etc. [Gr. *streptos*, twisted, flexible.]

Strepyan, *strep'i-ən*, *adj.* of the oldest known Palaeolithic culture. [*Strépy*, a village near Charleroi, where stone implements of this stage occur.]

stress, *stres*, *n.* hardship, straits (*obs.*): strain: constraining influence: pressure: force: system of forces applied to a body: insistent assigning of weight or importance: emphasis: relative force of utterance: distraint (*law*).—*v.t.* to apply stress to: to lay stress on: to emphasise.—*adjs.* **stressed; stress'ful; stress'less.** [Aphetic for distress; prob. partly also from O.Fr. *estrece*—L. *strictus*—*stringĕre*, to draw tight.]

stretch, *strech*, *v.t.* to extend: to draw out: to expand, make longer or wider by tension: to spread out: to reach out: to exaggerate, strain, or carry further than is right: to lay at full length: to lay out: to place so as to reach from point to point or across a space: to hang (*slang*).—*v.i.* to be drawn out: to reach: to be extensible without breaking: to straighten and extend fully one's body and limbs: to exaggerate: to go swiftly.—*n.* act of stretching: state of being stretched: reach: extension: utmost extent: strain: undue straining: exaggeration: extensibility: a single spell: a continuous journey: a straight part of a course: a term of imprisonment (*slang*).—*adj.* capable of being stretched.—*adj.* **stretched.**—*n.* **stretch'er,** one who stretches: anything used for stretching, as gloves, hats, etc.: a frame for stretching a painter's canvas: a frame for carrying the sick or wounded: a rower's footboard: a cross-bar or horizontal member: a brick, stone, sod, sandbag, etc., placed with its length in the direction of the wall: an exaggeration or lie.—*adjs.* **stretch'less,** no longer liable to stretch; **stretch'y,** able, apt, or inclined to stretch.—**stretch'er-bearer,** one who carries injured from the field; **stretch'er-bond, stretch'ing-bond,** a method of building with stretchers only, the joints of one course falling between those above and below; **stretch'ing-course,** a course entirely of stretchers; **stretch'ing-frame,** a machine for stretching cotton rovings: a frame on which starched fabrics are dried; **stretch'ing-iron,** a currier's tool for dressing leather.—*adj.* **stretch'-mouth'd** (*Shak.*)

wide-mouthed.—at a stretch, continuously, without interruption; stretch a point (see point); stretch one's legs, to take a walk, esp. for exercise. [O.E. *streccan*.]

stretto, *stret'ō*, *n*. part of a fugue in which subject and answer are brought closely together: (also strett'a) a passage, esp. a coda, in quicker time. [It., contracted.]

strew, *stro͞o* (or *strō*), *arch*. strow, *strō* (or *stro͞o*), straw, *strö*, *v.t.* to scatter loosely: to bestrew, cover dispersedly: to spread (*rare*): to level (*poet*.):—*pa.t.* strewed, *arch*. strowed, strawed; *pa.p.* strewed, strewn, *arch*. strowed, strown, strawed, strawn.—*n*. an assemblage of things strewn.—*ns*. strew'age; strew'er, strow'er; strew'ing, strow'ing; strew'ment (*Shak*.), strewings. [O.E. *strewian*, *streowian*.]

'**strewth**, *stro͞oth*, *interj*. an vulg. minced oath (for *God's truth*).

stria, *strī'ə*, *strē'a*, *n*. a fine streak, furrow, or thread-like line, usu. parallel to others: one of the fillets between the flutes of columns, etc. (*archit*.):—*pl*. strī'ae (*strī'ē*, *strē'ī*).—*v.t.* strī'ate, to mark with striae.—*adjs*. strī'ate, -d.—*ns*. striā'tion; striā'tum, the *corpus striatum*, the great ganglion of the fore-brain; strī'ature, mode of striation. [L. *strĭa*, a furrow, flute of a column.]

strich, *strich*, (*Spens*.) *n*. the screech-owl. [L. *strix*, prob. modified by scritch.]

stricken, *strik'n*, *pa.p.* of strike, and *adj*., struck, now chiefly poet. in U.K. or in special senses and phrases: wounded in the chase: afflicted: advanced (*stricken in years*, from the sense of go, make one's way): expunged.—stricken field, a pitched battle, or the scene of it; stricken hour, an hour as marked by the clock.

strickle, *strik'l*, *n*. an instrument for levelling the top of a measure of grain or shaping the surface of a mould: a template: a tool for sharpening scythes.—*v.t.* to level a measure of grain or shape the surface of a mould with a strickle. [O.E. *stricel*.]

strict, *strikt*, *adj*. tight (*Shak*.): narrow (*arch*.): stiff and straight (*bot*.): close, intimate (*obs*.): restricted: exact: rigorous: allowing no laxity: austere: observing exact rules, regular: severe: exactly observed: thoroughgoing.—*adj*. strict'ish.—*adv*. strict'ly.—*ns*. strict'ness; strict'ure, binding: closure: tightness: abnormal narrowing of a passage (*med*.): strictness (*Shak*.): a (now only adverse) remark or criticism.—*adj*. strict'ured, morbidly narrowed. [L. *strictus*, pa.p. of *stringĕre*, to draw tight.]

strid, **stridden**. See stride.

stride, *strīd*, *v.i.* to walk with long steps: to take a long step: to straddle.—*v.t.* to stride over: to bestride:—*pa.t.* strōde, *obs*. strid; *pa.p.* stridd'en, (*strid'n*).—*n*. a long step: a striding gait: the length of a long step.—*n*. strid (*strid*), a place where a river can be stridden over (from that on the Wharfe).—*v.i.* striddle (*strid'l*), to straddle (back-formation from *stridling*).—*advs*. stride'ways, stridling (*strid'*; *dial*.), astride.—*advs*. stride'legs, stride'legged (*Scot*.), astride.—make great strides, to make rapid progress; take in one's stride, to accomplish without undue effort or difficulty. [O.E. *strīdan*, to stride.]

stridence, *strī'dəns*, -cy, *-dən-si*, *ns*. harshness of tone.—*adj*. strī'dent, loud and grating.—*adv*. strī'dently.—*n*. strī'dor, a harsh shrill sound: a harsh whistling sound of obstructed breathing (*med*.).—*adj*. stridūlant (*strid'*), stridulating.—*v.i.* strid'ūlate, to make a chirping or scraping sound, like a grasshopper.—*ns*. stridūlā'tion, the act of stridulating; strid'ūlātor, an insect that makes a sound by scraping: the organ it uses.—*adjs*. strid'ūlatory; strid'ūlous. [L. *stridēre* and *strīdĕre*, to creak.]

strife, *strīf*, *n*. contention: contest: variance: striving.—*adjs*. strife'ful (*Spens*. stryf'ull, etc.); strife'less.—*n*. strift (*strift*; *arch*.), struggle. [O.Fr. *estrif*; see strive.]

strig, *strig*, (*Southern*) *n*. a stalk.—*v.t.* to remove the stalk from:—*pr.p.* strigg'ing. [Origin obscure.]

striga, *strī'gə*, L. *strig'a*, *n*. a stria: a bristle, usu. an appressed bristle:—*pl*. strigae (*strī'jē*, L. *strig'ī*).—*adjs*. strī'gate, strī'gose. [L. *strīga*, a swath, a furrow, a flute of a column.]

Striges, *strī'jēz*, L. *strig'ās*; also Strigiformes, *strij-i-för'mēz*, *n.pl.* in some classifications, the order comprising the owls.—*adjs*. strig'iform; strī'gine, owl-like: of the owls. [L. *strix*, *strigis*, an owl.]

strigil, *strij'il*, *n*. a flesh-scraper: in bees, a mechanism for cleaning the antennae. [L. *strigilis*.]

Strigops, *strī'gops*, Stringops, *string'gops*, *n*. the kakapo or owl-parrot genus. [Gr. *strinx*, or *strix*, *stringos*, owl, *ōps*, face.]

strike, *strīk*, *v.t.* to stroke (*obs*.; *B*.): to smooth (*dial*.): to strickle (*dial*.): to draw, describe, give direction to (as a line, path): to delete, cancel: to constitute (orig. by cutting down a list): to mark off: to lower (as a sail, flag, tent): to take down the tents of (*strike camp*): to remove: to leave off or refuse to continue: to deal, deliver, or inflict: to give a blow to or with: to hit, smite: to come into forcible contact with: to impinge on: to bring forcibly into contact: to impel: to put, send, move, render, or produce by a blow or stroke: to render as if by a blow: to sound by percussion or otherwise: to announce by a bell: to dash: to pierce: to stamp: to coin: to print: to impress: to impress favourably: to thrust in or down, cause to penetrate: to broach (*Shak*.): to fight (a battle) (*Shak*.): to blast, bewitch: to visit, afflict: to assail, affect: to affect strongly or suddenly: to arrive at, estimate, compute, fix, settle (as a balance, an average, prices): to make (a compact or agreement), to ratify: to come upon: to reach: to achieve: to occur to: to assume: to hook by a quick turn of the wrist: to make a sudden demand of (as for a loan or subscription; *slang*): to cause to strike.—*v.i.* to make one's way: to set out: to take a direction or course: to dart, shoot, pass quickly: to penetrate: to put forth roots: to chance, alight, come by chance: to interpose: to deal or aim a blow, perform a stroke: to sound or be sounded or announced by a bell: to hit out: to seize the bait: to strike something, as a rock, sail, flag: to touch: to run aground: to surrender: to admit of striking: to do menial work (for an officer; *U.S. army*): to go on strike: to blast, blight (*Shak*.):—*pa.t.* struck, *obs*. strake, stroke, strook, strooke; *Scot*. strak, strack; *pa.p.* struck, *arch*. strick'en, q.v.; *obs*. strook, strooke, strook'en, strok'en, struck'en.—*n*. a strickle: proportion of malt (cf. straik): a stroke, striking: an attack, esp. by aircraft: the direction of a horizontal line at right angles to the dip of a bed (*geol*.): a find (as of oil), stroke of luck: a cessation of work, or other obstructive refusal to act normally, as a means of putting pressure on employers, etc.: the part that receives the bolt of a lock: blackmail, esp. by introducing a bill in the hope of being bought off (*U.S. slang*).—*ns*. strik'er, one who, that which, strikes: a footpad (*Shak*.): a batsman (*baseball*): the batsman facing the bowling (*cricket*): the player who receives the service (*tennis*; also strik'er-out); strik'ing.—*adj*. that strikes or can strike: impressive, arresting, noticeable.—*adv*. strik'ingly.—*n*. strik'ingness.—strike'-breaker, one who works during a strike, esp. one brought in with a view to defeating it; strike'-breaking; strike'-fault (*geol*.), a fault parallel to the strike;

strike′-pay, an allowance paid by a trade-union to men on strike.—**on strike**, taking part in a strike; **strike a match**, to light it by friction or a grazing stroke; **strike at**, to attempt to strike, aim a blow at; **strike back**, to return a blow: to backfire, burn within the burner; **strike bottom, soundings**, to reach the bottom with the lead; **strike hands**, to join or slap together hands in confirmation of agreement; **strike home**, to strike right to the point aimed at; **strike in**, to enter suddenly: to interpose: to agree, fit (*obs.*); **strike into**, to enter upon suddenly, to break into; **strike off**, to erase from an account, to deduct: to print: to separate by a blow; **strike oil**, to find petroleum when boring for it: to make a lucky hit; **strike out**, to efface: to bring into light: to direct one's course boldly outwards: to swim away: to strike from the shoulder: to form by sudden effort; **strike root** (see **root**); **strike up**, to begin to beat, sing, or play: to begin (as an acquaintance); **struck in years** (*Shak.*; same as stricken in years); **struck on**, inclined to be enamoured of. [O.E. *strican*, to stroke, go, move.]

Strine, *strīn*, *n.* Australian speech. [Alleged pron. of *Australian*.]

string, *string*, *n.* small cord or a piece of it: cord of any size: a hangman's rope: a piece of anything for tying: anything of like character, as a tendon, nerve, fibre: a leash: a shoelace (*U.S.*): a stretched piece of catgut, silk, wire, or other material in a musical instrument: (in *pl.*) the stringed instruments played by a bow in an orchestra or other combination: (in *pl.*) their players: the cord of an archery bow: the thread of a necklace or the like: anything on which things are threaded: a filing cord: a set of things threaded together or arranged as if threaded: a train, succession, file, or series: a drove of horses, camels, etc.: a long bunch: in billiards, the buttons strung on a wire by which the score is kept: hence the score itself: a sloping joist supporting the steps in wooden stairs: a string-course: a hoax (*slang*): (in *pl.*) awkward conditions or limitations.—*adj.* of or for string or strings.—*v.t.* to fit or furnish with a string or strings: to put in tune (*poet.*): to make tense or firm: to tie up: to hang: to extend like a string: to put on or in a string: to take the strings off: to hoax, humbug (*slang*).—*v.i.* to stretch out into a long line: to form into strings: to be hanged (*Scot.*): in billiards, to drive the ball against the end of the table and back, to decide who is to begin:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **strung**.—*adj.* **stringed** (*stringd*), having strings: of stringed instruments.—*n.* **stringer** (*string′ər*), one who, or that which, strings: a horizontal member in a framework: an inside horizontal plank, supporting beam-ends of a ship (*naut.*): a narrow mineral vein.—*adv.* **string′ily**, in a stringy fashion.—*ns.* **string′iness**; **string′ing**.—*adjs.* **string′less**; **string′y**, consisting of, or abounding in, strings or small threads: fibrous: capable of being drawn into strings: like string or a stringed instrument.—**string′-bag**, a bag made of, or for holding, string; **string′-band**, a band of stringed instruments: the strings of an orchestra; **string′-bean** (*U.S.*), the French bean; **string′-board**, a board facing the well-hole of a staircase, and receiving or covering the ends of the steps; **string′-course**, a projecting horizontal course or line of mouldings running quite along the face of a building; **string figure**, structure of string looped around the fingers in a symmetrical pattern that can be altered by manipulation, as cat's-cradle; **string′-pea**, a pea with edible pods; **string′-piece**, a long, heavy, usu. horizontal timber: the string of a staircase; **string′-tie**, a narrow necktie of uniform width; **string′y-bark**, one of a class of Australian gum-trees with very fibrous bark.—**no strings (attached)**, with no conditions or limitations; **on a string**, under complete control: kept in suspense; **pull (the) strings**, use influence behind the scenes, as if working puppets (*n.* **string′-pulling**); **string along** (*v.t.*), to string, fool: to give someone false expectations; (*v.i.*) to go along together, co-operate; **string up**, hang; **strung up**, nervously tensed; **two strings to one's bow** (see **bow**, 2). [O.E. *streng*; cf. Du. *streng*, Ger. *strang*, O.N. *strengr*.]

stringent, *strin′jənt*, *adj.* tight: binding: rigorous: convincing: astringent: characterised by difficulty in finding money.—*n.* **strin′gency**.—*adj.* and *adv.* **stringendo** (*-jen′dō*; It.; *mus.*), hastening the time.—*adv.* **strin′gently**.—*n.* **strin′gentness**. [L. *stringēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *stringĕre*, to draw together.]

stringhalt, *string′hölt*, *n.* a catching up of a horse's legs, usu. of one or both hind-legs.—Also **spring′halt**. [App. string (sinew) and halt.]

strinkle, *string′kl*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to sprinkle.—*n.* **strink′ling**. [Cf. sprinkle.]

strip, *strip*, *v.t.* to pull, peel, or tear off: to doff: to divest: to undress: to deprive of livery and dismiss: to reduce to the ranks: to deprive of a covering: to skin, to peel, to husk: to lay bare: to expose: to deprive: to clear, empty: to dismantle: to clear of fruit, leaves, stems, midribs, or any other part: to tear off or wear off the screw-thread from: to press out the last milk from, or obtain in this way: to press out the roe or milt from: to handle as if milking a cow: to cut in strips: to put strips on: to outstrip, press (*obs.*).—*v.i.* to undress: to lose the thread, as a screw: to come off: to go swiftly (*obs.*):—*pr.p.* **stripp′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **stripped**.—*n.* a long narrow piece: a long thin piece of rolled metal, as steel strip: a narrow space in a newspaper in which a story is told in pictures (**strip cartoon**): light garb for running, football, etc.—*n.* **stripp′er**, one who or that which strips: a strip-tease artist.—*n.pl.* **stripp′ings**, last milk drawn at a milking.—**strip club**, one which regularly features strip-tease artists; **strip′-leaf**, tobacco stripped of stalks; **strip lighting**, lighting by means of long fluorescent tubes; **strip map**, a map showing a long narrow strip of country, used esp. by airmen; **strip′-mine**, an opencast mine; **stripped atom**, an ionised atom from which one or more electrons have been removed; **strip′-tease**, an act of undressing slowly and seductively in a place of entertainment. [O.E. *strȳpan*; Ger. *streifen*; perh. partly from other sources.]

stripe, *strīp*, *n.* a blow, esp. with a lash: a band of colour: a chevron on a sleeve, indicating non-commissioned rank or good behaviour: a striped cloth or pattern: a strip: a strain: kind, particular sort (*U.S.*): magnetic sound track(s) on cinematograph film for sound-film reproduction.—*v.t.* to make stripes upon : to mark with stripes: to lash.—*adjs.* **striped**, having stripes of different colours; **stripe′less**.—*ns.* **stripes** (*coll.*), a tiger; **strip′iness**; **strip′ing**.—*adj.* **strip′y**, stripe-like. [Perh. different words; cf. Du. *streep* (earlier *strijpe*), Ger. *streif*, stripe, O.N. *strīp*, striped fabric, Du. *strippen*, to whip.]

stripling, *strip′ling*, *n.* a youth: one yet growing. [Dim. of strip.]

strive, *strīv*, *v.i.* to contend: to be in conflict: to struggle: to endeavour earnestly: to make one's way with effort:—*pa.t.* **strove** (*strōv*), *Shak.* **strived**; *pa.p.* **striven** (*striv′n*), *Shak.* **strove**, *B.* **strived**.—*n.* **striv′er**.—*n.* and *adj.* **striv′ing**.—*adv.* **striv′ingly**. [O.Fr. *estriver*; poss. Gmc., from the root of stride, or that of Ger. *streben*, to strive.]

stroam, *strōm*, (*dial.*) *v.i.* to wander idly about: to stride. [Perh. stroll and roam.]

strobic, *strob'ik*, *adj.* like a spinning-top: spinning or seeming to spin.—*n.* **strobe** (*strōb*), process of viewing vibrations with a stroboscope: a stroboscope.—*n.* **stroboscope** (*strob'*, *strōb'ə-skōp*), an optical toy giving an illusion of motion from a series of pictures seen momentarily in succession: an instrument for studying rotating machinery or other periodic phenomena by means of a flashing lamp which can be synchronised with the frequency of the periodic phenomena so that they appear to be stationary.—*adj.* **stroboscopic** (*strob-*, *strōb-ə-skop'ik*). [Gr. *strobos*, a whirling—*strephein*, to twist.]

strobila, *stro-bī'lə*, *n.* in the life-cycle of jellyfishes, a chain of segments, cone within cone, that separate to become medusoids: a chain of segments forming the body of a tapeworm:—*pl.* **strobi'lae** (*-lē*).—*adj.* **strobilaceous** (*strob-i-lā'shəs*), of or like a strobile: bearing strobiles.—*v.i.* **strob'ilate**, to undergo strobilation.—*adj.* of the nature of a strobilus.—*ns.* **strobilā'tion**, **strobilisā'tion**, **-izā'tion**, production or reproduction by strobilae; **strobile** (*strob'* or *strōb'il*, *-il*), a strobila: a strobilus.—*adjs.* **strobiliform** (*-il'*), **strob'iline**, **strob'iloid**.—*n.* **strobī'lus**, a close group of sporophylls with their sporangia, a cone: a scaly spike of female flowers, as in the hop:—*pl.* **strobī'li** (*-lī*). [Gr. *strobilē*, a conical plug of lint, *strobilos*, a spinning-top, whirl, pine-cone—*strobos* (see foregoing).]

strode, *strōd*, *pa.t.* of stride.

strodle, **stroddle**, *strod'l* (*obs.* or *dial.*). Same as straddle.

stroke, *strōk*, *n.* an act or mode of striking: a hit or attempt at hitting: a blow: a striking by lightning: a reverse: an attack of apoplexy or of paralysis: the striking of a clock or its sound: a dash or line: a touch of pen, pencil, brush, etc.: a trait (*obs.*): a beat, pulse: a single complete movement in a repeated series, as in swimming, rowing, pumping, action of an engine: a stroke-oar: a single action towards an end: an effective action, feat, achievement.—*v.t.* to put a stroke through or on: to cross (commonly with *out*): to row stroke in or for: to row at the rate of.—*v.i.* to row stroke.—**stroke'-oar**, the aftmost oar in a boat: its rower (also **stroke**, **strokes'man**), whose stroke leads the rest. [O.E. (inferred) *strāc*; cf. Ger. *streich*.]

stroke, *strōk*, *v.t.* to rub gently in one direction: to rub gently in kindness: to put by such a movement: to soothe, or flatter (*obs.*): to milk, strip: to tool in small flutings: to whet: to set in close gathers.—*n.* an act of stroking.—*ns.* **strok'er**; **strok'ing**. [O.E. *strācian*—*strāc*, stroke (n.); cf. Ger. *streichen*, to rub.]

stroke, *strōk*, **stroken**, *strōk'n*, obs. forms (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) of struck. See strike.

stroll, *strōl*, *v.i.* to wander as a vagrant or itinerant: to walk leisurely: to saunter.—*n.* a leisurely walk: a stroller (now *U.S.*).—*n.* **stroll'er**, one who strolls: a wanderer: a saunterer: a vagrant: an itinerant.—*n.* and *adj.* **stroll'ing**.—**strolling player**, an itinerant actor. [Perh. Ger. *strolchen* (obs. *strollen*)—*strolch*, vagrant.]

stroma, *strō'mə*, *n.* a supporting framework of connective tissue (*zool.*): a dense mass of hyphae in which a fungus fructification may develop (*bot.*): the denser part of a blood-corpuscle, chloroplast, etc.:—*pl.* **strōm'ata**.—*adjs.* **strōmatic**, (*-mat'ik*), **strō'matous**. [Gr. *strōma*, a bed, mattress.]

stromb, *strom*(*b*), *n.* a very large gasteropod akin to the whelk: its shell with short spire and expanded lip.—*adjs.* **strombūlif'erous**, bearing spirally coiled organs or parts; **strombū'liform**, top-shaped: spirally twisted.—*n.* **Strom'bus**, the stromb, or wing-shell, genus: (without *cap.*) a spirally coiled pod. [Gr. *strombos*, a spinning-top, snail, whirlwind.]

strond, *strond*, (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) *n.* Same as strand.

strong, *strong*, *adj.* powerful: forcible: forceful: vigorous: hale: robust: of great staying power: firm: resistant: difficult to overcome: steadfast: excelling: efficient: of great tenacity of will and effective in execution: able: well-skilled or versed: competent: rich in resources or means to power: well provided: numerous: numbering so many: of vigorous growth: stiff, coarse, and abundant, indicating strength: without ambiguity, obscurity, or understatement: intemperate, offensive and unseemly: gross: violent: grievous: having great effect: intense: ardent and convinced: performed with strength: powerfully, or unpleasantly powerfully, affecting the senses: rank: vivid: marked: bold in definition: in high concentration: showing the characteristic properties in high degree: (of prices, markets) steady or tending to rise: of Germanic verbs, showing ablaut variation in conjugation (*gram.*): of Germanic nouns and adjectives, having a stem originally in a vowel or a consonant other than *n*: (*compar.* **stronger**, *strong'gər*; *superl.* **strong'est**, *-gist*).—*adv.* **strongly** (*rare*): very (*obs.*).—*adj.* **strongish** (*strong'ish*).—*adv.* **strong'ly**.—**strong'arm**, one who uses violence.—*adj.* by, having, or using, physical force.—**strong'-box**, a safe or strongly made coffer for valuables; **strong drink**, **waters**, alcoholic liquors; **strong flour**, **wheat**, one rich in gluten, giving bread that rises well; **strong head**, power to withstand alcohol or any dizzying influence; **strong'hold**, a fastness or fortified refuge: a fortress: a place where anything is in great strength; **strong interaction**, one produced by short-range forces, involving baryons or mesons, and completed in about 10^{-23} seconds.—*adj.* **strong'-knit**, firmly jointed or compacted.—**strong language**, swearing: plain, emphatic language; **strong meat**, solid food, not milk (Heb. v. 12, 14).—*adj.* **strong'-mind'ed**, having a vigorous mind—formerly applied by disapprovers to emancipated women.—**strong'-mind'edness**; **strong'point** (*mil.*), a favourably situated and well-fortified defensive position; **strong point**, that in which one excels, one's forte; **strong'-room**, a room constructed for safe-keeping of valuables or prisoners.—**come it strong** (see come); **going strong** (see going). [O.E. *strang*, *strong*; O.N. *strangr*, Ger. *streng*, tight.]

strongyle, *stron'jil*, *n.* a blunt rhabdus: a parasitic thread-worm (Strongylus or kindred).—*adj.* and *n.* **stron'gyloid**.—*n.* **strongylō'sis**, infestation with strongyles. [Gr. *strongylos*, round.]

strontium, *stron'sh*(*i-*)*əm*, *stron'ti-əm*, *n.* a yellow metal (Sr; at. numb. 38) found in celestine.—*ns.* **stron'tia**, its oxide; **stron'tianite**, its carbonate, an orthorhombic mineral (first found in 1790 near *Strontian* (*stron-tē'ən*) in Argyllshire).—**strontium-90**, a radioactive isotope of strontium, an important element in nuclear fall-out.

strook, **strooke**, *stro͝ok*, obs. *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* (*Spens.*, *Shak.*, *Milt.*, etc.) and **strook'en**, obs. *pa.p.* of strike.—*n.* **strooke** (*strōk*; *Spens.*), stroke.

strop, *strop*, *n.* a strip of leather, etc., for sharpening razors.—*v.t.* to sharpen on a strop:—*pr.p.* **stropp'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **stropped**. [Older form of strap—O.E. *strop*, prob.—L. *struppus*, a thong.]

Strophanthus, *strof-*, *strōf-an'thəs*, *n.* an African and Asiatic genus of the periwinkle family, yielding arrow-poison: its dried seeds used in medicine.—*n.* **strophan'thin**, a very poisonous glucoside in its seeds. [Gr. *strophos*, twisted band, *anthos*, flower, from the ribbonlike prolongation of the petals, twisted in bud.]

strophe, *strof'i*, *strōf'i*, *n.* in a Greek play, the song sung by the chorus as it moved towards one side, answered by an exact counterpart, the *antistrophe*, as it returned: part of any ode thus answered: loosely, a stanza.—*adj.* **stroph'ic.** [Gr. *strŏphē*, a turn.]

strophiole, *strof'i-ōl,* (*bot.*) *n.* a caruncle.—*adjs.* **stroph'iolate, -d.** [Gr. *strophiolon*, a fringe—*strophos*, a twisted band.]

stroppy, *strop'i,* (*slang*) *adj.* quarrelsome, bad-tempered: rowdy, obstreperous. [Perh. obstropalous.]

strossers, *stros'ərz,* (*Shak.*) *n.* trousers. [Cf. trousers.]

stroud, *strowd, n.* a blanket made for trading with American Indians.—*n.* **stroud'ing,** its material. [Prob. made at *Stroud*, Gloucestershire.]

stroup, *stro͞op,* (*Scot.*) *n.* a spout, nozzle. [Cf. Sw. *strupe*, throat.]

strout, *strowt, v.i.* to bulge, swell: to stand out, protrude: to flaunt: to strut.—*v.t.* to cause to protrude. [O.E. *strūtian*, to protrude.]

strove, *strōv, pa.t.* of strive.

strow, *strō, stro͞o.* Same as strew:—*pa.t.* **strowed;** *pa.p.* **strown.**

stroy, *stroi, v.t.* (*Shak.*) to destroy.—*n.* (*Bunyan*) destruction. [destroy.]

struck, strucken. See strike.

structure, *struk'chər, n.* manner or (*obs.*) act of putting together: construction: arrangement of parts: manner of organisation: a thing constructed: an organic form.—*v.t.* to organise, build up: to construct a framework for: to allot to (a linguistic element) its function or syntactical relationship.—*adj.* **struc'tural.**—*n.* **struc'turalism,** belief in and study of unconscious, underlying patterns in thought, behaviour, social organisation, etc.—*adv.* **struc'turally.**—*adjs.* **struc'tured,** having a certain structure: having a definite structure or organisation; **struc'tureless.** [L. *structūra*—*struĕre, structum* to build.]

strudel, *s(h)tro͞o'dl, n.* very thin pastry enclosing fruit, or cheese, etc. [Ger., eddy, whirlpool.]

struggle, *strug'l, v.i.* to strive vigorously in resistance, contention, or coping with difficulties: to make great efforts or exertions: to contend strenuously: to make way with difficulty: to move convulsively.—*n.* a bout or course of struggling: strife: a hard contest with difficulties: a convulsive movement.—*n.* **strugg'ler.**—*n.* and *adj.* **strugg'ling.**—*adv.* **strugg'lingly.** [M.E. *strogelen*; origin unknown.]

Struldbrug, *struld'brug, n.* one of a class among the Luggnaggians in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, endowed with immortality, but doomed to decrepitude after eighty, and most wretched. [A capricious coinage.]

strum, *strum, v.t.* and *v.i.* to play in a haphazard unskilful way:—*pr.p.* **strumm'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **strummed.**—*n.* a strumming. [Cf. thrum.]

struma, *stro͞o'mə, n.* scrofula: a scrofulous tumour: goitre: a cushion-like swelling (*bot.*):—*pl.* **stru'mae** (*-mē, -mī*).—*adjs.* **strumatic** (*stro͞o-mat'ik*), **strumose** (*stro͞o'mōs*), **stru'mous.**—*n.* **strumī'tis,** inflammation of the thyroid gland. [L. *strūma*, a scrofulous tumour.]

strummel, *strum'l,* **strammel,** *stram'l,* (*obs. slang*) *n.* straw: hence, hair. [Cf. L. *strāmen*, straw.]

strumpet, *strum'pit, n.* a whore.—*adj.* like a strumpet: inconstant: false.—*v.t.* to make a strumpet of: to call a strumpet. [Origin obscure.]

strung, *strung, pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of string.

strunt, *strunt,* (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to strut. [Cf. Norw. *strunta*.]

strunt, *strunt,* (*Scot.*) *n.* spirituous liquor. [Origin obscure.]

strunt, *strunt,* (*Scot.*; often in *pl.*) *n.* the huff, the sulks. [Origin unknown.]

strut, *strut, v.i.* to bulge, protrude (*obs.*): to flaunt, glory (*obs.*): to stand stiffly upright (*obs.*): to walk stiffly in vanity or self-importance:—*pr.p.* **strutt'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **strutt'ed.**—*n.* a strutting gait.—*n.* **strutt'er.**—*n.* and *adj.* **strutt'ing.**—*adv.* **strutt'ingly.** [O.E. *strūtian* or some kindred form; see strout.]

strut, *strut, n.* a rod or member that resists pressure: a prop.—*v.t.* to support as, or with, a strut or struts. [Cf. L.G. *strutt*, rigid, and foregoing.]

Struthio, *stro͞o'thi-ō, n.* the African ostrich genus.—*n.pl.* **Struthio'nes** (*-nēz*), an order of birds including ostriches, rheas, kiwis, emus, and cassowaries.—*adjs.* **stru'thioid, stru'thious.** [L.,—Gr. *strouthiōn*, an ostrich.]

strychnine, *strik'nēn, n.* a very poisonous alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$) got from nux vomica seeds.—*v.t.* to poison with strychnine.—*n.* **strych'nia** (now *rare*), strychnine.—*adj.* **strych'nic.**—*ns.* **strych'ninism, strych'nism,** strychnine poisoning. [Gr. *strychnos*, nightshade (of various kinds).]

stub, *stub, n.* a stump: (also **stub'-nail**) a short thick nail or worn horse-shoe nail, esp. in *pl.*, old nails used as scrap: a counterfoil: a short piece left after the larger part has been used (as a cigarette, pencil, etc.): something blunt and stunted.—*v.t.* to grub up: to remove stubs from: to wear or cut to a stub: to wound with a stub: to strike as against a stub: to extinguish by pressing the end on something (often with *out*):—*pr.p.* **stubb'ing;** *pa.t., pa.p.* **stubbed.**—*adj.* **stubbed,** cut or worn to a stub: cleared of stubs: stumpy: blunt.—*n.* **stubb'iness.**—*adj.* **stubb'y,** abounding with stubs: short, thick, and strong. [O.E. *stubb, stybb.*]

stubble, *stub'l, n.* a stump of reaped corn: such stumps collectively: straw: a reaped field: an ill-shaven beard.—*adjs.* **stubb'led, stubbly; stubb'ly,** like or covered with stubble.—*adj.* **stubb'le-fed,** fed on the natural grass growing among stubble.—**stubb'le-field; stubb'le-goose,** a goose fed on stubble; **stubb'le-rake,** a rake with long teeth for raking stubble. [O.Fr. *estuble*—L.L. *stupula*—from L. *stipula*; see stipule.]

stubborn, *stub'ərn, adj.* obstinate: unreasonably or troublesomely obstinate: pertinacious: refractory: hard to work or treat: rigid.—*v.t.* (*Keats*) to make stubborn.—*adv.* **stubb'ornly.**—*n.* **stubb'ornness.** [Connection with stub is obscure.]

stubby. See stub.

stucco, *stuk'ō, n.* a plaster used for coating walls, making casts, etc.: work done in stucco (*pl.* **stucc'ōs**).—*v.t.* to face or overlay with stucco: to form in stucco:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **stucc'oed, stucc'ō'd.**—*n.* **stucc'ōer,** a worker or dealer in stucco. [It. *stucco*; from O.H.G. *stucchi*, crust, coating.]

stuck, stuck-up. See stick.

stuck, *stuk,* (*Shak.*) *n.* a thrust. [stock, 2.]

stud, *stud, n.* a horse-breeding establishment: the animals kept there: a collection of horses or other animals, or of cars, belonging to the same owner: short for stud-horse.—*adj.* kept for breeding: of a stud.—**stud'-book,** a record of horses' (or other animals') pedigrees; **stud'-farm,** a horse-breeding farm; **stud'-groom,** a groom at a stud, esp. the head-groom; **stud'-horse,** a stallion kept for breeding; **stud poker,** a variety of the game of poker. [O.E. *stōd*; cf. steed; Ger. *stute*, mare, *gestüt*, stud.]

stud, *stud, n.* a wooden post (*obs.*): a tree-trunk (*Spens.*): a spur, stump, or short branch: an upright scantling as in a timber framework or partition: a cross-piece strengthening a link in a chain: a projecting boss, knob, or pin: a large-headed nail: a stud-bolt: a double-headed button: the height of a room (*U.S.*).—*v.t.* to adorn, set, or secure with studs: to set at intervals:—*pr.p.* **studd'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **studd'ed.**—*adj.* **studd'ed.**—*n.* **studd'ing.**—**stud'-bolt,** a bolt with a thread on each end, screwed into a fixed part at one end, receiving a nut upon the other;

stud'work, brickwork walls between studs: studded leather. [O.E. *studu*, post.]

studden. See stand.

studding-sail, *stun'sl*, *n.* a narrow sail set at the outer edges of a square sail when wind is light. —Also stunsail. [Origin unknown.]

studdle, *stud'l*, *n.* a post: a prop. [O.E. *stodla.*]

student, *stū'dənt*, *n.* one who studies: one devoted to books or to any study: one who is enrolled for a course of instruction in a college or university: an undergraduate: a member of the foundation of Christ Church, Oxford, answering to a fellow elsewhere: the holder of a studentship.—*ns.* stu'dentry, students collectively; stu'dentship, an endowment for a student in a college: in Christ Church, Oxford, the equivalent of a fellowship: the condition or time of being a student.—*adj.* studied (*stud'id*), well considered: deliberately contrived, designed: overelaborated with loss of spontaneity: well prepared by study: deep read: versed.—*adv.* stud'iedly.—*ns.* stud'iedness; stud'ier; studio (*stū'di-ō*), an artist's workroom (*It.*): a workshop for photography, cinematography, radio or television broadcasting, making of gramophone records, etc.:—*pl.* stu'dios.—*adj.* studious (*stū'di-əs*), devoted to or assiduous in study: heedful: intent: solicitous: studied: deliberate.—*adv.* stu'diously.—*n.* stu'diousness.—*v.t.* study (*stud'i*), to apply the mind to in order to acquire knowledge or skill: to make one's object, seek to achieve: to be solicitous about: to consider: to scrutinise: to look contemplatively at: to take into consideration: to consider the wishes, advantage, feelings of: to devise: to elaborate with self-consciousness: to think out: to instruct (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* to apply the mind closely to books, nature, acquisition of learning or of skill: to take an educational course: to rack one's mind: to muse, meditate, reflect:—*pr.p.* stud'ying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stud'ied.—*n.* inclination: interest: zeal: an object of endeavour, solicitude, or mental application: a state of doubtful consideration: attentive and detailed examination: a scrutiny: a reverie: application of the mind to the acquisition of knowledge or skill: a department of knowledge: a preliminary essay towards a work of art: an exercise in art: a musical composition affording an exercise in technique: a presentation in literature or art of the results of study: committing to memory, hence a memoriser (*theat.*): a room devoted to study, actually or ostensibly.—studio couch, a couch, usu. without a back, that can be converted into a bed; study group, a group of people studying a specific subject, who meet informally at regular intervals to discuss their work. [L. *studēre* (pr.p. *studēns*, *-entis*), to be zealous, *studium* (O.Fr. *estudie*; It. *studio*), zeal, study.]

studio, study, etc. See student.

stuff, *stuf*, *n.* stuffing, filling (*obs.*): matter: substance: essence: material: a preparation used or commodity dealt in in some particular industry or trade: garden produce: cloth, esp. woollen: a medicinal mixture: goods: luggage: provision: furniture: money: literary or journalistic copy: liquor (good stuff, often whisky): rubbish: nonsense: indecent matter (*obs.*).—*adj.* woollen—*v.t.* to garrison (*obs.*): to store, furnish (*Shak.*): to provision (*obs.*): to line: to be a filling for: to fill very full: to thrust in: to crowd: to cram: to obstruct, clog: to cause to bulge out by filling: to fill with seasoning, as a fowl: to fill the skin of, so as to reproduce the living form: to hoax (*slang*): to have sexual intercourse with (*vulg.*).—*v.i.* to feed gluttonously: to practise taxidermy.—*adj.* stuffed, provisioned: well stored: filled: filled out with stuffing: clogged in nose or throat, etc. —*n.* stuff'er.—*adv.* stuff'ily.—*ns.* stuff'iness; stuff'ing, that which is used to stuff or fill anything—straw, sawdust, feathers, hair, etc.: savoury ingredients put into meat, poultry, etc., in cooking.—*adj.* stuff'y, badly ventilated, musty: stifling: stout, sturdy (*Scot.*): stodgy (*slang*): strait-laced: sulky (*U.S.*).—stuffed shirt, a pompous, unbendingly correct person, esp. if of little real importance; stuff'-gown, a gown of stuff, not silk, esp. that of a junior barrister; stuff'ing-box, a cavity filled with packing to make a pressure-tight joint.—and stuff, and that sort of thing or rubbish; do one's stuff, to do what is expected of one; knock the stuffing out of, to reduce (an opponent) to helplessness; know one's stuff, to have a thorough knowledge of the field in which one is concerned; that's the stuff! excellent! [O.Fr. *estoffe*, stuff—L. *stuppa*—Gr. *styppē*, tow.]

stuggy, *stug'i*, (*dial.*) *adj.* thick-set, stout.

stull, *stul*, (*dial.*) *n.* a horizontal prop in a mine.—*n.* stulm (*stulm*), an adit: a small draining-shaft. [Cf. Ger. *stollen.*]

stultify, *stul'ti-fī*, *v.t.* to allege or prove to be of unsound mind (*law*): to dull the mind: to cause to appear foolish or ridiculous: to destroy the force of, as by self-contradiction:—*pr.p.* stul'tifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stul'tified.—*ns.* stultificā'tion; stul'tifier; stultil'oquence (L. *loquī*, to talk), stultil'oquy, foolish talk or discourse, babbling. —*adj.* stultil'oquent. [L. *stultus*, foolish.]

stum, *stum*, *n.* must, grape-juice unfermented: new wine used to revive dead or vapid wine: a mixture used to impart artificial strength, etc., to weak beer or wine: wine revived by the addition of stum or by a second fermentation.—*v.t.* to renew or doctor with stum: to fume, as a cask of liquor, with burning sulphur:—*pr.p.* stumm'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stummed. [Du. *stom*, must —*stom*, mute; Ger. *stumm*, dumb.]

stumble, *stum'bl*, *v.i.* to take a false step, come near to falling in walking: to walk unsteadily: to lapse into wrongdoing: to flounder: to light by chance or error (with *across* or *on*): to boggle.—*v.t.* to disconcert.—*n.* a trip: a false step: a lapse: a blunder.—*n.* stum'bler.—*adv.* stum'blingly.—*adj.* stum'bly, apt to stumble or to cause stumbling.—stum'bling-block, -stone, an obstacle: a cause of perplexity or error. [M.E. *stomble*, *stumble*; cf. Norw. *stumla*, and stammer.]

stumer, *stū'mər*, (*slang*) *n.* a counterfeit coin or note: a forged or worthless cheque: a sham: a dud: a failure, bankruptcy: a horse sure to lose: a stupid mistake, clanger. [Origin obscure.]

stummel, *stum'l*, *n.* the bowl and adjacent part of a pipe. [Ger.]

stump, *stump*, *n.* the part of a felled or fallen tree left in the ground: a tree-stump used as a platform: hence, a campaign of stump-oratory: a short thick remaining basal part, esp. of anything that projects: a short thick branch: a leg (*facet.*): a wooden leg: anything stumpy: a stumping walk or its sound: a pencil of soft material for softening hard lines, blending, etc.: one of the three sticks forming (with the bails) a wicket (*cricket*): a challenge to perform a feat (*U.S.*).—*adj.* reduced to a stump: stumpy.—*v.t.* to reduce to a stump: to remove stumps from: (of the wicket-keeper; sometimes with *out*) to dismiss by breaking the wicket when the striker is out of his ground (*cricket*): to clear out of money (*slang*): to nonplus, foil, defeat: to soften or tone with a stump: to walk over or strike heavily and stiffly: to traverse making stump-speeches: to dare, challenge (*U.S.*).—*v.i.* to walk stiffly and heavily, as if on wooden legs: to make stump-speeches.—*n.* stump'er.—*adv.* stump'-ily. —*n.* stump'iness.—*adj.* stump'y, short and thick: full of stumps (*U.S.*).—*n.* (*slang*) cash.—stump'-orator, one who speaks from an improvised platform, usu. with an implication of rant: in U.S. a political public speaker in general; stump′-oratory; stump′-speech; stump′-work, elaborate raised embroidery of the 15th-17th cents. using various materials and raised by stumps of wood or pads of wool.—draw stumps (*cricket*), to end play; stir one's stumps, to move, be active; stump up, to pay up, fork out. [Cf. Du. *stomp*, M.L.G. *stump*, O.N. *stumpr*, Ger. *stumpf*.]

stun, *stun*, *v.t.* to render unconscious as by a blow: to stupefy, daze, as with din or sudden emotion: to abrade, bruise:—*pr.p.* stunn′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stunned.—*n.* a shock, stupefying blow: stunned condition.—*ns.* stunn′er (*slang*), a person or thing supremely excellent: a very attractive person; stunn′ing, stupefaction.—*adj.* stupefying, dazing: supremely excellent (*slang*): very attractive (*slang*).—*adv.* stunn′ingly. [O.Fr. *estoner* (Fr. *étonner*), to astonish; cf. O.E. *stunian*, to make a din—*stun*, a din.]

Stundist, *sto͞on′dist*, *n.* a member of a Russian Protestant sect.—*n.* Stun′dism. [Ger. *stunde*, hour, lesson, from their Bible-reading meetings.]

stung, *stung*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of sting.

stunk, *stungk*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of stink.

stunkard, *stungk′ərd*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* sulky: sullen. [Origin obscure.]

stunsail, *stun′sl*. See studding-sail.

stunt, *stunt*, *adj.* dwarfed: stumpy.—*v.t.* to hinder from growth, to dwarf, check.—*n.* a check in growth: a stunted animal.—*adj.* stunt′ed, dwarfed.—*n.* stunt′edness. [O.E. *stunt*, dull, stupid: O.N. *stuttr*, short.]

stunt, *stunt*, *n.* a difficult, often showy, performance, enterprise, or turn (*orig. U.S. college slang*): a newspaper craze or campaign.—Also *adj.*—*v.i.* to perform stunts.—stunt′man, one paid to perform dangerous and showy feats (esp. a stand-in for a film actor). [Perh. a variant of stint (1), stent (1); cf. stunt (1); or perh. Ger. *stunde*, hour, lesson.]

stupa, *sto͞o′pə*, *n.* a tope or Buddhist dome-shaped memorial shrine. [Sans. *stūpa*.]

stupe, *stūp*, *n.* a medicated piece of tow or cloth used in fomentation.—*v.t.* to treat with a stupe. [L. *stūpa* for *stuppa*—Gr. *styppē*, tow.]

stupefy, *stū′pi-fī*, *v.t.* to make stupid or senseless: to stun with amazement, fear, etc.—*v.i.* to become stupid or dull:—*pr.p.* stū′pefying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stū′pefied.—*adj.* stupefacient (*-fā′shənt*), stupefying.—*n.* stupefaction (*-fak′shən*), the act of stupefying: the state of being stupefied: extreme astonishment.—*adjs.* stupefac′tive, stupefying; stu′pefied.—*n.* stu′pefier.—*adj.* stu′pefying. [L. *stupēre*, to be struck senseless, *facĕre*, to make.]

stupendous, *stū-pen′dəs* (formerly, as *Milt.*, stupendious, *-i-əs*), *adj.* astounding: astoundingly huge: often used as a coll. term of approbation or admiration.—*adv.* stupen′dously.—*n.* stupen′dousness.—*adj.* stu′pent, astounded: dumbfounded. [L. *stupendus*, gerundive, and *stupēns*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *stupēre*, to be stunned.]

stupid, *stū′pid*, *adj.* stupefied: senseless: insensible: deficient or dull in understanding: showing lack of reason or judgment: foolish: dull: boring.—*n.* (*coll.*) a stupid person (also *coll.* stupe).—*ns.* stupid′ity, stu′pidness.—*adv.* stu′pidly. [L. *stupidus*.]

stupor, *stū′pər*, *n.* torpor: lethargy: stupefaction: wonder.—*adj.* stu′porous. [L. *stupor*, *-ōris*—*stupēre*.]

stuprate, *stū′prāt*, *v.t.* to ravish, violate.—*n.* stuprā′tion. [L. *stuprāre*, *-ātum*.]

sturdy, *stûr′di*, *adj.* orig., giddy: impetuous, violent, rough (*obs.*): refractory: obstinate: resolute: robust: stout.—*n.* gid, a disease of sheep characterised by staggering, due to a bladderworm in the brain: a sturdy person.—*adj.* stur′died, affected with sturdy.—*adv.* stur′dily.—*n.* stur′diness. [O.Fr. *estourdi* (Fr. *étourdi*), stunned, giddy.]

sture. See stoor (1).

sturgeon, *stûr′jən*, *n.* any member of a genus (Acipenser) of large fishes of the Chondrostei, with cartilaginous skull, long snout, heterocercal tail, and rows of bony shields on the skin. [A.Fr. *sturgeon*, of Gmc. origin (O.H.G. *sturjo*).]

sturmabteilung, *shto͝orm′ap-tī-lo͝ong*, *n.* storm troops (*q.v.*), Brownshirts. [Ger. *sturm*, storm, *abteilung*, division.]

Sturnus, *stûr′nəs*, *n.* the starling genus, giving name to the family Stur′nidae (*-ni-dē*).—*adjs.* stur′nine, stur′noid. [L. *sturnus*, starling.]

sturt, *stûrt*, (chiefly *Scot.*) *n.* contention: disturbance.—*v.t.* to trouble.—*v.i.* to start with fear. [strut.]

stutter, *stut′ər*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to speak, say, or pronounce with spasmodic repetition of initial sounds, stammer.—*n.* a stammer.—*n.* stutt′erer.—*n.* and *adj.* stutt′ering.—*adv.* stutt′eringly. [A freq. of obs. *stut*, to stutter, M.E. *stutten*; cf. O.N. *stauta*; Ger. *stossen*.]

sty, stye, *stī*, *n.* a small inflamed tumour on the eyelid. [Obs. or dial. *stian*, *styan*—O.E. *stīgend*, from *stīgan*, to rise.]

sty (*Spens.*, stye, stie), *stī*, (*obs.*) *v.i.* to mount, rise, climb.—*n.* a path (*obs.*): a ladder (*dial.*). [O.E. *stīgan*, to mount, *stīg*, path, and O.N. *stige*, path, O.E. *stige*, ascent or descent.]

sty, rarely **stye**, *stī*, *n.* a pen for swine: any place extremely filthy: any place of gross debauchery:—*pl.* sties, styes.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to lodge in a sty:—*pr.p.* sty′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stied, styed; *3rd sing. pres. ind.* sties. [O.E. *stig*, pen, hall; Ger. *steige*.]

Stygian, *stij′i-ən*, *-yən*, *adj.* of the *Styx*, one of the rivers of Hades, across which Charon ferries the shades of the departed: hellish, infernal: black as the Styx.—Stygian oath, an inviolable oath, like that of the gods, by the Styx. [Gr. *Styx*; cf. *stygeein*, to hate.]

style, *stīl*, *n.* a pointed instrument for writing on wax tablets: a similar instrument or tool of various kinds, as a graver, a blunt probe, a tracing or cutting point: a slender process of various kinds (*biol.*): the slender part of the gynaeceum, bearing the stigma (*bot.*): the gnomon of a dial: a hand, pointer, index: a literary composition (*obs.*): manner of writing, mode of expressing thought in language or of expression, execution, action or bearing generally: the distinctive manner peculiar to an author or other: particular custom or form observed, as by a printing-house in optional matters (*style of the house*), or by lawyers in drawing up deeds: designation: manner: form: fashion: an air of fashion or consequence: kind, type: method in calico-printing: mode of reckoning dates—*Old Style*, according to the Julian calendar, as in Britain till 1752, Russia till 1917; *New Style*, according to the Gregorian calendar, adopted in Britain by omitting eleven days, 3rd to 13th September 1752.—*v.t.* to designate: to arrange, dictate, the fashion or style of.—*adjs.* sty′lar; sty′late, having a style, or a persistent style; style′less.—*n.* sty′let, sti′let, a probe: a wire in a catheter: a bristle-like process: a graving tool: a writing instrument: a piercing part of an insect's jaws: a stiletto.—*adjs.* stylif′erous, bearing a style; sty′liform, like a style or a bristle.—*n.* stylisā′tion.—*v.t.* sty′lise, -ize, to conventionalise.—*adj.* sty′lish, displaying style: fashionable: showy: imposingly smart: pretending to style.—*adv.* sty′lishly.—*ns.* sty′lishness; sty′list, one with a distinctive and fine literary style: one who arranges a style, esp. in hairdressing.—*adj.* stylist′ic.—Also *n.*—*adv.* stylist′ically.—*n.* sty-lis'tics, the science of the variations in language, including the effective values of different words, forms, and sounds, that constitute style in the literary and also the wider sense.—*adj.* sty'loid, like a style or bristle: forming a slender process. —*n.* a spiny process of the temporal bone.—*n.* sty'lus, a style: the cutter used in making gramophone records: a gramophone needle.—style'book, a book of forms for deeds, etc.—in style, in a grand manner. [L. *stilus*, a writing instrument, literary composition or style, confused with Gr. *stȳlos*, a column; in some senses perh. from the Gr. word.]

stylite, *sti'līt*, *n.* an anchorite living on the top of a pillar. [Gr. *stȳlītēs*—*stȳlos*, a pillar.]

stylobate, *sti'lō-bāt*, *n.* the substructure of a row of columns. [Gr. *stȳlobatēs*—*stȳlos*, a column, *batēs*, one who treads, from the root of *bainein*, to go.]

stylography, *stī-log'rə-fi*, *n.* a mode of writing with a style.—*n.* styl'ograph (*stī'lə-gräf*; *abbrev.* sty'lō:—*pl.* sty'lōs), a stylographic pen, a pencil-like pen from which ink is liberated by pressure on a needle-point.—*adj.* stylographic (*-graf'ik*). —*adv.* stylograph'ically. [Gr. *stȳlos*, a style, *graphein*, to write.]

stylopised, -ized, *sti'lop-izd*, *adj.* infested (as bees) with a strepsipterous parasite of Stylops or kindred genus.

stylopodium, *stī-lō-pō'di-əm*, *n.* the disk from which the styles rise in Umbelliferae. [Gr. *stȳlos*, pillar (as if style), *podion*, dim. of *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

stylus. See style.

styme, stime, *stīm*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a glimmer: a glimpse: a minimum of vision (or of other things).—*v.i.* to peer.—*n.* stymie, stimie, stimy (*stī'mi*), a purblind person (*Scot.*): a situation on the putting-green in which an opponent's ball blocks the way to the hole (*golf*).—Also *fig.*—*v.t.* to put in such a situation (also lay one a stymie). [Origin obscure.]

styptic, *stip'tik*, *adj.* drawing together: astringent: checking bleeding.—*n.* a styptic agent.—*adj.* styp'tical.—*n.* stypticity (*-tis'i-ti*).—styptic pencil, healing agent for minor cuts. [Gr. *stȳptikos*—*stȳphein*, to contract.]

Styrax, *stī'raks*, *n.* a genus of plants abounding in resinous and aromatic substances, as benzoin, giving name to the family Styracā'ceae, akin to the ebony family.—*n.* sty'rene, an unsaturated hydrocarbon obtained from essential oils (as the balsam storax) and coal-tar, forming thermoplastics on polymerisation. [Gr. *stȳrax*; cf. storax.]

styre. See stir (1).

Styx, *stiks*. See Stygian.

suable, *sū'* or *sōō'ə-bl*, *adj.* that may be sued.—*n.* suabil'ity.

suasion, *swā'zhən*, *n.* persuasion.—*adjs.* sua'sible (*-si-bl*); sua'sive (*-siv*).—*adv.* sua'sively.—*n.* sua'siveness.—*adj.* sua'sory. [L. *suāsiō*, *-ōnis*—*suādēre*, to advise.]

suave, *swäv* (formerly *swāv*), *adj.* smooth, bland.—*adv.* suave'ly.—*n.* suavity (*swav'i-ti*). [Fr.,—L. *suāvis*, sweet.]

suaveolent, *swə-vē'ə-lənt*, *adj.* fragrant. [L. *suāveolēns*, *-entis*—*suāvē*, sweetly, *olēns*, smelling.]

sub-, *sub-*, *səb-*, *pfx.* (1) under, below; (2) subordinate, subsidiary; (3) part of, a subdivision of; (4) almost, nearly, slightly, imperfectly, bordering on; (5) secretly; (6) (*chem.*) in smaller proportion.—*n.* sub (*coll. abbrev.*), a subordinate: a subaltern: a subeditor: a sublieutenant: subsidiary: subway: a subscription: a subscriber: a substitute: a submarine: subsistence money.—*v.i.* to act as a sub: to work as a substitute: to work as a newspaper subeditor.—*v.t.* to subedit:—*pr.p.* subb'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* subbed.—*n.* subb'ing, advancing of part of the wages while the work is going on. [L. *sub*, under, near; in composition also in some degree, secretly.]

subact, *sub-akt'*, *v.t.* to work up: to subdue.—*n.* subac'tion (*-shən*). [L. *subactus*, pa.p. of *subigĕre*—*sub*, under, *agĕre*, to drive, do.]

subacute, *sub-ə-kūt'*, *adj.* slightly or moderately acute: between acute and chronic (*med.*). [Pfx. sub- (4).]

subadar. See subah.

subaerial, *sub-ā-ē'ri-əl*, *adj.* in the open air: on the land surface.—*adv.* subāē'rially. [Pfx. sub- (1).]

subah, *sōō'bä*, *n.* a province of the Mogul empire: a subahdar.—*ns.* suba(h)dar', governor of a subah: an Indian captain; subahdar'y, su'bahship, office of subahdar. [Urdu.]

subalpine, *sub-al'pīn*, *adj.* bordering on the alpine: at the foot of the Alps. [Pfx. sub- (4), (1).]

subaltern, *sub'əl-tərn* (*U.S.* except in logic usu. *sub-öl'tərn*), *adj.* ranked successively: subordinate: holding or held of a vassal: (of officers) under the rank of captain: particular (*log.*): being at once genus and species of a higher genus (*log.*).—*n.* a subordinate: a subaltern officer: a proposition differing from another in quantity alone (both being affirmative or both negative, but one universal the other particular; *log.*).—*ns.* subalter'nant (*log.*), a universal in relation to the subaltern particular; subalter'nate, a particular proposition in relation to the subaltern universal.—*adj.* subservient: alternate with tendency to become opposite (*bot.*).—*ns.* subalternation (*sub-öl-tər-nā'shən*), relation between universal and particular of the same quality; subalter'nity, subordinate position. [L. *subalternus*—*sub*, under, *alter*, another.]

subapostolic, *sub-ap-os-tol'ik*, *adj.* of the time just after the apostles. [Pfx. sub- (4).]

subaquatic, *sub-ə-kwat'ik*, *adj.* under water (also subā'queous): partially aquatic (*zool.* and *bot.*). [Pfx. sub- (1), (4).]

subarcuate, *sub-är'kū-āt*, *adj.* somewhat arched: with two or more arches under a main arch.—*n.* subarcūā'tion. [Pfx. sub- (4), (1).]

subarr(h)ation, *sub-ə-rā'shən*, *n.* an ancient mode of betrothal by bestowal of a ring or gift. [L. *subarr(h)ātiō*, *-ōnis*—*sub*, under, *arr(h)a*, earnest-money.]

subastral, *sub-as'trəl*, *adj.* beneath the stars. terrestrial. [Pfx. sub- (1).]

subatom, *sub-at'əm*, *n.* a constituent part of an atom.—*adj.* subatom'ic, relating to particles constituting the atom or changes within the atom.—*n.* (*pl.* in form, treated as *sing.*) subatom'ics, the study of these particles and changes. [Pfx. sub- (3).]

subaudition, *sub-ö-dish'ən*, *n.* a sense understood, not expressed. [Pfx. sub- (5).]

subbasal, *sub'bās'əl*, *adj.* near or below the base. —*n.* the lowest part of a base (*archit.*): a division of a military base. [Pfx. sub- (1), (3).]

subchanter, *sub'chänt'ər*, *n.* a precentor's deputy. [sub- (2).]

---

suba'cid, *adj.* sub- (4).
subacid'ity, *n.* sub- (4).
subacid'ulous, *adj.* sub- (4).
subac'rid, *adj.* sub- (4).
subā'gency, *n.* sub- (2).
subā'gent, *n.* sub- (2).
subang'ular, *adj.* sub- (4).
subappear'ance, *n.* sub- (2).
subarach'noid, *adj.* sub- (1).
subarboresc'ent, *adj.* sub- (4).
subarc'tic, *adj.* sub- (4).
subar'id, *adj.* sub- (4).
subax'illary (or *-il'*), *adj.* sub- (1).
subcan'tor, *n.* sub- (2).
subcat'egory, *n.* sub- (3).
subcau'dal, *adj.* sub- (1).
subcelest'ial, *adj.* sub- (1).
subcent'ral, *adj.* sub- (1), (4).
sub'class, *n.* sub- (3).

subclavian, *sub-klā'vi-ən*, **subclavicular**, *-klə-vik'-ū-lər*, *adjs*. under the clavicle. [Pfx. sub- (1), clavicle.]

subclinical, *sub-klin'i-kəl*, *adj*. of a slightness not detectable by usual clinical methods. [Pfx. sub- (1).]

subconscious, *sub-kon'shəs*, *adj*. dimly conscious: away from the focus of attention: not conscious but of like nature to the conscious.—*n*. the subconscious mind or activities.—*adv*. subcon'sciously.—*n*. subcon'sciousness. [Pfx. sub- (4).]

subcontinent, *sub-kon'ti-nənt*, *n*. a great portion of a continent with a character of its own (term formerly applied to South Africa, later to India): a land-mass hardly great enough to be called a continent.—*adj*. subcontinent'al, almost continental: underlying a continent.—Indian subcontinent, the area covered by India and Pakistan. [Pfx. sub- (2), (4), (1).]

subcontract, *sub-kon'trakt*, *n*. a contract subordinate to another contract, as for the subletting of work.—*v.i*. subcontract', to make a subcontract.—*v.t*. to make a subcontract for: to betroth when already married (as if subleased by the actual husband to another; *Shak*.).—*n*. subcontract'or. [Pfx. sub- (2).]

subcontrary, *sub-kon'trə-ri*, *adj*. contrary in an inferior degree: (of a particular proposition in relation to another differing only in quality) such that at least one must be true (*log*.).—*n*. a subcontrary proposition.—*n*. subcontrari'ety. [Pfx. sub- (4).]

subcosta, *sub-kost'ə*, *n*. the nervure next the costa in an insect's wing.—*adj*. subcost'al, near or under a rib or the ribs: behind or near the costa.—*n*. the subcostal nervure. [Pfx. sub- (1).]

subcritical, *sub-krit'i-kl*, *adj*. of insufficient mass to sustain a chain reaction (*phys*): below the critical temperature for hardening metals. [Pfx. sub- (1).]

subculture, *sub'kul'chər*, *n*. a culture (as of bacteria) derived from a previous one: a social, ethnic or economic group with a particular character of its own within a culture or society. [Pfx. sub- (2), (3).]

subdeacon, *sub-dē'kən*, *n*. a member of the order (major in the R.C., minor in the Eastern churches) of the ministry next below that of deacon, preparing the vessels, etc., at the eucharist.—*ns*. subdea'conry; subdea'conship. [Pfx. sub- (2).]

subdew. See subdue.

subdivide, *sub'di-vīd'*, *v.t*. and *v.i*. to divide into smaller divisions: to divide again.—*n*. subdivid'er.—*adj*. subdivisible (*-viz'*).—*n*. subdivision (*-vizh'ən*).—*adjs*. subdivis'ional; subdivi'sive. [Pfx. sub- (3).]

sub divo, *sub dī'vō*, *so͞ob dē'vō*, *-wō*, *adv*. under the sky: in the open air. Also sub Jove (*jō'vē*, *yō've*, *-we*), under Jupiter (the sky-god). [L.]

subdolous, *sub'dō-ləs*, *adj*. crafty. [L. pfx. *sub-*, in sense of somewhat, *dolus*, a wile.]

subdominant, *sub'dom'i-nənt*, *n*. (*mus*.) the tone next below the dominant.—*adj*. not quite ranking as dominant: partially dominant. [Pfx. sub- (1), (4).]

subduce, *sub-dūs'*, (*obs*.) *v.t*. to withdraw.—*v.t*. subduct (*-dukt'*), to withdraw: to abstract secretly: to lift up.—*v.i*. to take something away.—*n*. subduc'tion. [L. *sub*, and *dūcĕre*, *ductum*, to lead, take.]

subdue (*Spens*., subdew), *sub-dū'*, *v.t*. to overcome: to overpower: to subject: to make submissive: to bring into cultivation: to allay: to reduce: to tone down: to achieve (*Spens*.).—*adj*. subdu'able.—*n*. subdu'al, subjugation: overcoming.—*adj*. subdued', toned down.—*adv*. subdued'ly (or *-dū'id-li*).—*ns*. subdued'ness; subdue'ment; subdu'er. [O.Fr. *souduire*—L. *subdūcĕre*; see foregoing.]

subduple, *sub-dū'pl*, *sub'dū-pl*, *adj*. in the ratio of one to two.—*adj*. subdū'plicate, (of a ratio) expressed as the ratio of square roots. [L.L. *subduplus*.]

subedar. Same as subahdar.

subedit, *sub-ed'it*, *v.t*. to select and dispose matter for (a newspaper); also, to assist in editing.—*n*. subed'itor.—*adj*. subeditorial (*-tōr'*, *tör'*).—*n*. subed'itorship. [Pfx. sub- (2).]

subentire, *sub-en-tīr'* (*bot*.), *adj*. with very faintly indented margin. [Pfx. sub- (4).]

suber, *sū'bər*, (*bot*.) *n*. cork.—*n*. su'berate, a salt of suberic acid.—*adjs*. subē'reous, suberic (*-ber'ik*), of cork (suberic acid, an acid, $HOOC\cdot(CH_2)_6\cdot COOH$, got by action of nitric acid on cork).—*ns*. su'berin, the chemical basis of cork; suberisā'tion, -z-.—*v.t*. su'berise, -ize, to convert into cork.—*adjs*. su'berose, su'berous, corky. [L. *sūber*, *-eris*, the cork oak.]

subfamily, *sub'fam'i-li*, *n*. a primary division of a family, of one or more genera. [Pfx. sub- (3).]

subfeu, *sub'fū*, *n*. a feu granted to a vassal.—*v.t*. subfeu', to make subinfeudation of.—*n*. subfeudā'tion, subinfeudation.—*adj*. subfeud'atory. [Pfx. sub- (2).]

subfusc, **subfusk**, *sub-fusk'*, *adj*. dusky: sombre.—Also subfusc'ous. [L. *subfuscus*—*sub*, *fuscus*, tawny.]

subgenus, *sub-jē'nəs*, *n*. a primary division of a genus.—*adj*. subgener'ic.—*adv*. subgener'ically. [Pfx. sub- (3).]

subhastation, *sub-has-tā'shən*, *n*. sale by public auction. [L. *sub*, under, *hasta*, a lance (set up as a sign by the Romans).]

subhuman, *sub-hū'mən*, *adj*. below the human: below but near the human. [Pfx. sub- (4).]

subimago, *sub-im-ā'gō*, *n*. a stage in the life of a mayfly, already winged before the last moult. [Pfx. sub- (4).]

subinoision, *sub-in-sizh'ən*, *n*. the formation of an opening into the urethra by incision of the underside of the penis—practised by some savage tribes.—*v.t*. subincise', to perform subincision upon. [Pfx. sub- (1).]

subindicate, *sub-in'di-kāt*, *v.t*. to hint.—*n*. subindicā'tion.—*adj*. subindic'ative. [Pfx. sub- (4).]

subinfeudation, *sub-in-fū-dā'shən*, *n*. the granting of land by a vassal to be held of him by his vassal.—*v.t*. sub'infeudate.—*adj*. and *n*. subinfeud'atory. [Pfx. sub- (2).]

subintellection, *sub-in-ti-lek'shən*, *n*. an understood implication.—Also subintelligence (*sub-in-tel'i-jəns*), subintelligitur (*sub-in-tel-i'ji-tər*; L. *so͞ob-in-tel-i'gi-to͞or*, *lit*. it is more or less understood).—*adj*. subintelligen'tial. [Pfx. sub- (5).]

subintelligitur. See subintellection.

subintrant, *sub-in'trənt*, *adj*. with paroxysms succeeding close upon one another. [Pfx. sub- (4).]

subintroduce, *sub-in-trō-dūs'*, *v.t*. to bring in surreptitiously or subtly. [Pfx. sub- (5).]

---

subcommitt'ee, *n*. sub- (2), (3).
subcontig'uous, *adj*. sub- (4).
subcontin'uous, *adj*. sub- (4).
subcor'date, *adj*. sub- (4).
subcort'ical, *adj*. sub- (1).
subcūtā'neous, *adj*. sub- (1).
subcūtā'neously, *adv*. sub- (1).

sub'dean'ery, *n*. sub- (2).
subdia'conal, *adj*. sub- (2).
subdia'conate, *n*. sub- (2).
subdis'trict, *n*. sub- (3).
subē'qual, *adj*. sub- (4).
suberect', *adj*. sub- (4).
subglā'cial, *adj*. sub- (1).

subglobose', *adj*. sub- (4).
subglob'ular, *adj*. sub- (4).
sub'group, *n*. sub- (3).
sub-head', -head'ing, *ns*. sub- (3).
subinsinūā'tion, *n*. sub- (4), (5).
subinspec'tor, *n*. sub- (2).
subinspec'torship, *n*. sub- (2).

subirrigation, *sub-ir-i-gā'shən*, (*U.S.*) *n.* irrigation by underground pipes. [Pfx. sub- (1).]

subitaneous, *sub-i-tā'ni-əs*, *adj.* sudden: hasty: hastily made. [L. *subitāneus—subitus*, sudden.]

subjacent, *sub-jā'sənt*, *adj.* underlying. [L. *subjacēns*, *-entis—sub*, *jacēre*, to lie.]

subject, *sub'jikt*, *adj.* (often with *to*) under rule, government, jurisdiction, or control: owing allegiance: under obligation: subordinate: subservient: dependent: liable: exposed: prone, disposed: cognisable: dependent upon condition or contingency: underlying, spread out below (*Spens.*).—*adv.* conditionally (with *to*).—*n.* one who is subject: one who is under, or owes allegiance to, a sovereign, a state, a feudal superior, etc.: a citizen: a body of such persons (*Shak.*): a thing over which a legal right is exercised: a piece of property (*Scot.*): substance (*obs.*): that in which attributes inhere: a thing existing independently: the mind regarded as the thinking power (opp. to the *object* about which it thinks): that of which something is predicated, or the term denoting it (*log.*): that part of a sentence or clause denoting that of which something is said (*gram.*): topic: matter of discourse, thought, or study: a department of study: a theme: that on which any operation is performed: that which is treated or handled: matter for any action or operation: ground: a sufferer from disease, a patient: a dead body for dissection (*anat.*): a person peculiarly sensitive to hypnotic influence: that which it is the object of

(*log.*): to resolve in a higher unity (*phil.*).—*n.* **sublā'tion.** [L. *sublātum*, used as supine of *tollĕre*, to take away—*sub* in sense of away, *lātum*.]

sublease, *sub'lēs*, *n.* an underlease or lease by a tenant to another.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **sublease'.**—*ns.* **sublessee'**, the holder of a sublease: **subless'or**, one who grants a sublease. [Pfx. sub- (2).]

sublet, *sub-let'*, *v.t.* to underlet or lease as by one himself a tenant to another:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **sublet'.**—*n.* a subletting.—*ns.* **sublett'er**; **sublett'ing.** [Pfx. sub- (2).]

sublieutenant, *sub-lə-ten'ənt*, *n.* in the navy formerly *mate*, or *passed midshipman*, an officer ranking with an army lieutenant: (acting-), an officer entrant to the navy since the discontinuance of midshipmen in 1957: (*-lef-*), a former rank in the army, now second lieutenant. [Pfx. sub- (2).]

sublime, *səb-līm'*, *adj.* set aloft (passing into *adv.*): lifted on high: exalted: lofty: majestic: elate: blindly supercilious: supreme: of the highest or noblest nature: awakening feelings of awe and veneration: just under the skin (*anat.*).—*n.* that which is sublime: the lofty or grand in thought or style: the supreme degree.—*v.t.* to raise aloft: to exalt: to transmute into something higher: to subject to, or obtain by, sublimation: to deposit as a sublimate: to purify as by sublimation.—*v.i.* to undergo sublimation.—*adj.* **sublim'able.**—*v.t.* **sublimate** (*sub'lim-āt*), to elevate: to sublime: to purify by sublimation: to trans-

subman, *sub'man*, *n.* an animal not quite a man: a man of lowest type. [Pfx. sub- (4).]

submarginal, *sub-mär'ji-nəl*, *adj.* near the margin. [Pfx. sub- (4).]

submarine, *sub'mə-rēn*, *adj.* under the sea: under the surface of the sea.—*n.* a submersible vessel, esp. for warfare: a submarine organism or dweller.—*v.t.* to attack by submarine.—*n.* **submarin'er** (or *-mar'in-*), a member of the crew of a submarine. [Pfx. sub- (1).]

submaxillary, *sub-maks'i-lə-ri*, or *il'ə-*, *adj.* of or under the lower jaw. [Pfx. sub- (1).]

submediant, *sub-mē'di-ənt*, (*mus.*) *n.* the sixth above the tonic. [Pfx. sub- (1).]

submental, *sub-ment'əl*, *adj.* below the chin: of the submentum.—*n.* **subment'um**, the basal part of the lower lip in insects. [L. *sub*, under, *mentum*, chin.]

submerge, *səb-mûrj'*, *v.t.* to put under the surface of liquid: to sink: to cover over with liquid.—*v.i.* to sink under the surface of liquid.—*adj.* **submerged'**, sunk: entirely under the surface of liquid: growing under water, submersed: sunk hopelessly in poverty and misery (*fig.*).—*ns.* **submerge'ment** (*rare*), **submerg'ence**, submersion.—*adj.* **submerg'ible**, submersible.—*n.* **submergibil'ity**.—*v.t.* **submerse** (*-mûrs'*), to submerge.—*adj.* **submersed'** (*bot.*), growing quite under water.—*n.* **submers'ibility**.—*adj.* **submers'ible**, capable of being submerged at will.—*n.* a submersible boat.—*n.* **submer'sion** (*-shən*), act of submerging:

suboctave coupler) an organ coupler that gives an octave below. [Pfx. sub- (1).]

suboctuple, *sub-ok-tū'pl*, *sub-ok'tū-pl*, *adj.* in the ratio of one to eight. [L.L. *suboctuplus*.]

suboperculum, *sub-o-pûr'kū-ləm*, *n.* in fishes, a bone of the gill-cover below and partly behind the operculum.—*adj.* **suboper'cular**. [Pfx. sub- (1).]

suborbital, *sub-ör'bi-təl*, *adj.* below the orbit of the eye. [Pfx. sub- (1).]

subordinary, *sub-ör'di-nə-ri*, (*her.*) *n.* a less honourable armorial charge. [Pfx. sub- (2).]

subordinate, *sub-ör'di-nāt*, *adj.* lower in order, rank, nature, power, etc.: dependent: under orders of another: submissive (*obs.*): lower in a series of successive divisions: underlying.—*n.* a person or thing that is subordinate or ranked lower: one who works under another.—*v.t.* to place in a lower order: to consider of less value: to subject.—*n.* **subor'dinancy**, subordination.—*adv.* **subor'dinately**.—*ns.* **subor'dinateness**; **subordinā'tion**, arrangement in a series of successive orders: disposition of successive recessed arches in an archway: act of subordinating or placing in a lower order: state of being subordinate: inferiority of rank or position: submission and obedience to authority; **subordinā'tionism**, the doctrine of the inferiority of the second and third Persons of the Trinity to the first.—*adj.* **subor'dinātive**, tending to, or expressing, subordination.

subscapular, *sub-skap'ū-lər*, *adj.* below (in man in front of) the shoulder-blade.—*n.* a subscapular vessel or nerve. [Pfx. sub- (1).]

subscribe, *səb-skrīb'*, *v.t.* to write beneath: to sign (orig. and esp. at the bottom): to set down, declare, in writing (*Shak.*): to profess to be (by signing): to declare assent to: to make a signed promise of payment for: to contribute: to give up by signing (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* to sign one's name: to assent: to submit (*Shak.*): to make acknowledgment: to undertake to answer: to contribute money: to put one's name down as a purchaser or donor: to make periodical payments by arrangement.—*adjs.* **subscrib'able; subscribed'.** —*n.* **subscrib'er.**—*n.* and *adj.* **subscrib'ing.**—*adj.* **subscript** (*sub'skript*), written beneath, esp. the iota under a Greek long vowel, in ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ.—*n.* **subscrip'tion**, an act of subscribing: that which is subscribed: a signature: assent: submission (*Shak.*): a raising of money from subscribers: a method of sale to subscribers: a contribution to a fund, society, etc.: a membership fee.—*adj.* **subscrip'tive.**—**subscriber trunk dialling**, a dialling system in which most of the subscribers in Western European towns can dial each other directly:—abbrev. S.T.D. [L. *subscribĕre*—*sub*, *scribĕre*, to write.]

subsecive, *sub'si-siv*, *adj.* remaining over: spare. [L. *subsecīvus*—*sub*, *secāre*, to cut.]

subsellium, *sub-sel'i-əm*, *n.* a misericord:—*pl.* **subsell'ia.** [L., a low bench—*sub*, *sella*, seat.]

subsensible, *sub-sen'si-bl*, *adj.* below the range of

inhere: to have the means of living.—*n.* **subsist'ence**, state of being subsistent: real being: means of supporting life: livelihood.—*adj.* (used e.g. of allowance, wage) providing the bare necessities of living.—*adjs.* **subsist'ent, subsisting**: having real being: inherent; **subsistential** (*sub-sis-ten'shl*).—**subsistence level**, the level of income which will purchase bare necessities only; **subsistence money**, part of wages paid in advance for immediate needs—colloquially known as sub: a special allowance for exceptional circumstances. [L. *subsistĕre*, to stand still—*sub*, under, *sistĕre*, to stand.]

subsizar, *sub-sīz'ər*, *n.* a Cambridge undergraduate ranking below a sizar. [Pfx. sub- (1).]

subsoil, *sub'soil*, *n.* broken-up rock underlying the soil.—*v.t.* to turn up or loosen the subsoil of.—*ns.* **sub'soiler**, one who subsoils: a plough for subsoiling; **sub'soiling**, ploughing the subsoil: unseen activities (*fig.*). [Pfx. sub- (1).]

subsolar, *sub-sōl'ər*, *adj.* directly under the sun, as a point on the earth's surface where the sun is vertically overhead. [Pfx. sub- (1).]

subsonic, *sub-son'ik*, *adj.* of speed, less than that of sound. [Pfx. sub- (1).]

sub specie, *sub spē'shi-ē*, *sŏŏb spek'i-ā*, (L.) under the appearance, or aspect (of).—**sub specie aeternitatis** (*ē-tûr-ni-tāt'is*, *ī-ter-ni-tät'is*), (seen) under the aspect of eternity, and hence as it essentially is—Spinoza.

substage, *sub'stāj*, *n.* apparatus under the stage of a microscope: a division of a stage (esp. *geol.*).

something else: to replace, be a substitute for (*erron.*).—*v.i.* (orig. *U.S.*) to act as substitute.—*n.* substit′uent, something that may be, is, substituted, esp. an atom or group replacing another in a molecule.—*adj.* sub′stituted.—*n.* substitū′tion (*Shak.*), delegation: act of substituting: condition of being a substitute: the substituting of one atom or radical for another without breaking up the molecule (*chem.*).—*adjs.* substitū′tional, substitū′tionary.—*adv.* substitū′tionally.—*adj.* sub′stitūtive.—substitution product, a substance got by substitution of so many equivalents for certain atoms or groups. [L. *substituĕre, -ūtum—sub*, under, *statuĕre*, to set.]

substract, *səb-strakt′*, *v.t.* (now illiterate) to subtract.—*ns.* substrac′tion (now illiterate); substrac′tor (*Shak.*), a detractor. [L.L. *substrahĕre, substractum*, for L. *subtrahĕre*, after the model of abstract.]

substratosphere, *sub-strat′ō-sfēr*, *n.* the region of the atmosphere below the stratosphere and over 3½ miles above the earth. [Pfx. sub- (4).]

substratum, *sub-strā′təm, -strä′*, *n.* the substance in which qualities inhere: a basis, foundation, ground: the material in which a plant grows or on which an animal moves or rests: an underlying layer:—*pl.* substra′ta.—*adj.* substrā′tal.—*n.* sub′strate, a substratum: a base: the substance on which an enzyme acts: the substances used by a plant in respiration (*bot.*). [L. *substernĕre, -strātum—sub, sternĕre*, to spread.]

substruct, *sub-strukt′*, *v.t.* to build beneath, lay

ground dwelling: the underworld.—*adj.* subterres′trial. [L. *sub*, under, *terra*, the earth.]

subthreshold, *sub-thresh′ōld*, *adj.* subliminal. [Pfx. sub- (1).]

subtil, subtile, *sut′l*. Same as subtle.

subtitle, *sub′tī-tl*, *n.* an additional or second title, as to a book: a half-title: a repetition of the title at the head of the text: descriptive reading matter in a cinematograph film, esp. a printed translation at the foot of the screen of dialogue that is in a language foreign to the viewers. [Pfx. sub- (2).]

subtle, also (slightly *arch.*, and used chiefly in physical senses) subtil, subtile, *sut′l*, (*Milt.*) suttle, *sut′l*, *adj.* fine, delicate, thin: tenuous: rarefied: impalpable: elusive: showing or calling for fine discrimination: nice: overrefined or overrefining: abstruse: cunning: ingenious: crafty: insidious: penetrating: ticklish, tricky (*Shak.*).—*n.* subtilisā′tion, -z- (*sut-*).—*v.t.* subtilise, -ize (*sut′*), to rarefy, refine: to make subtle.—*v.i.* to refine, use subtlety.—*ns.* subt′leness, also subt′il(e)ness, subtlety, also subtil(e)ty (*sut′l-ti*; *Milt.* suttletie), subtility (*sub-til′i-ti*), state or quality of being subtle: a subtle trick or refinement: an ornamental device in sugar (*cook., obs.*); subt′list, -ilist, one who practises subtleties.—*adv.* subt′ly, also subt′il(e)ly.—*adj.* subt′ile-witt′ed (*Shak.*). [O.Fr. *soutil* and its source L. *subtīlis—sub*, under, *tēla*, a web.]

subtonic, *sub-ton′ik*, (*mus.*) *n.* the note next below the tonic, the

[redacted]

living in the suburbs: typical of the suburbs: without the good qualities either of town or country: smug, comfortable, half-cultured, narrow in outlook.—*n*. one living in a suburb.—*n*. suburbanisā′tion, -z-.—*v.t.* subur′banise, -ize, to make suburban.—*ns.* subur′banism, the state of being suburban; subur′banite, one who lives in the suburbs; suburbanity (*sub-ər-ban′i-ti*), suburban quality: suburbanism: a suburban place; subur′bia, the suburban world.—*adj*. suburbicā′rian, being near the city, esp. of the dioceses and churches of the cardinal bishops in the suburbs of Rome. [L. *suburbium—sub*, under, near, *urbs*, a city.]

subvention, *səb-ven′shən*, *n*. a grant of money in aid. [L. *subventiō*, *-ōnis*, a coming to help—*sub*, *venire*, *ventum*, to come.]

subvert, *səb-vûrt′*, *v.t.* to overthrow: to overturn. to pervert.—*n*. subver′sal.—*v.t.* subverse′ (*obs*.; *pa.p.* and *adj*. in *Spens*. subverst′),—*n*. subver′sion, overthrow: ruin.—*adjs*. subver′sionary, subver′sive, tending to overthrow.—*n*. a subversive person.—*n*. subvert′er. [L. *sub*, under, *vertĕre*, *versum*, to turn.]

sub voce, *sub vō′sē*, *so͝ob vō′ke*, *wō′*, (L.) under that heading.

subway, *sub′wā*, *n*. a tunnel for foot-passengers: an underground passage for water-pipes, gas-pipes, sewers, etc.: (esp. *U.S.*) an underground railway. [Pfx. sub- (1).]

succade, *suk-ād′*, *n*. fruit or vegetable candied or in syrup. [A.F. *sukade*, perh.—L. *succus*, juice.]

succedaneum, *suk-si-dā′ni-əm*, *n*. a substitute.—*adj*. succedā′neous, serving as a substitute. [L..

forcing-house in a graded series, in which plants are moved on from one to the next; succession states, states resulting from the break-up of Austria and Hungary.—plant succession, a series of vegetation types following one another in the same region. [L. *succēdĕre*, *-cēssum—sub-*, in sense of near, next after, *cēdĕre*, to go.]

succentor, *sək-sent′ər*, *n*. a subcantor: the bass soloist in a choir. [L. *succentor—succinĕre—sub*, under, *canĕre*, to sing.]

succès, *sük-se*, (Fr.) success.—succès d'estime (*des-tēm*), a success of esteem or approval (if not of profit); succes fou (*fo͞o*), success with wild enthusiasm; succès de scandale (*də skā-dal*), success of a book, dramatic entertainment, due not to merit but to its connection with or reference to a topical scandal.

succinct, *sək-*, *suk-singkt′*, *adj*. girded up (*arch*. and *poet*.): close-fitting (*arch*. and *poet*.): concise.—*adv*. succinct′ly.—*ns*. succinct′ness; succincto′rium, succinct′ory, a band embroidered with an Agnus Dei, worn hanging from the girdle by the pope on some occasions. [L. *succinctus—sub*, up, *cingĕre*, to gird.]

succinum, *suk′sin-əm*, *n*. amber.—*n*. suc′cinate, a salt of succinic acid.—*adj*. succin′ic, of, relating to, or got from, amber.—*n*. suc′cinite, amber, esp. a variety from which succinic acid was first got.—succinic acid, an acid, $C_4H_6O_4$, got from resins, etc. [L. *succinum*, amber.]

succory, *suk′ər-i*, *n*. a variant of chicory.

succose. See succus.

succotash, *suk′ō-tash*, *n*. a stew of green Indian corn and beans and sometimes pork. [Narra-

adv. so (preceding the indefinite article if any).—*pron.* such a person, persons, thing, or things: the before-mentioned: that.—*adj.* **such'like**, of such a kind.—*pron.* suchlike persons or things (or person or thing).—*n.* **such'ness**, quality.—*adv.* **such'wise**, in such a manner.—*adj.* **such'-and-such**, this or that, some, some or other (before the indefinite article if any).—*pron.* such-and-such a person.—**such as**, for example; **such as it is**, being what it is (and no better). [O.E. *swilc*; cog. with Goth. *swaleiks*; cf. so, like.]

suck, *suk*, *v.t.* to draw in with the mouth: to draw something (esp. milk) from with the mouth: to apply to or hold in the mouth and perform the movements of sucking: to draw by suction: to render by suction: to absorb: to draw in: to extract: to imbibe: to drain.—*v.i.* to draw with the mouth: to draw the breast: to draw by suction: to make a noise of sucking: to draw in air as a dry pump: to draw in: to engulf.—*n.* act or spell of sucking: milk drawn from the breast: suction: a short drink, esp. a dram of spirits (*slang*).—*adj.* **sucked**.—*n.* **suck'er**, one who, or that which, sucks, a sucking-pig, new-born whale, or other unweaned animal: a sucking-fish: an American fish akin to the carps, that feeds by sucking up small animals from the bottom: an adhesive organ: a device that adheres, draws water, etc., by suction, as a pump piston: a toy consisting of a leather disk and a

the Sahara and Libyan deserts.—*n.* **Sudanese** (-*ēz'* or *sōō'*), a native or inhabitant of the Sudan:—*pl.* Sudanese.—*adj.* of or pertaining to the Sudan or its inhabitants.—**Sudan grass**, a Sorghum, *Sorghum vulgare sudanensis*, grown for hay and fodder.—Also Soudan(ese).

sudate, *sū'dāt*, *sōō'*, (*rare*) *v.i.* to sweat.—*ns.* **sudā'rium**, **su'dary** (-*də-ri*), a cloth for wiping sweat: a handkerchief: a veronica; **sudā'tion**, sweating: sweat: a watery exudation from plants; **sudatorium** (-*də-tō'ri-əm*, -*tö'*), a sweating-room; **su'datory** (-*tə-ri*), a sudatorium.—*adj.* of sweat: inducing sweating. [L. *sūdāre*, -*ātum*, to sweat.]

sudd, *sud*, *n.* a mass of floating vegetable matter obstructing the White Nile: a temporary dam. [Ar. *sudd*, obstruction.]

sudden, *sud'n*, *adj.* without warning or apparent preparation: unexpected: hasty: abrupt: prompt: swift in action or production: glancing quickly: improvised.—*adv.* suddenly.—*adv.* **sudd'enly**.—*ns.* **sudd'enness**, (*Scot.*) **sudd'enty**.—**sudden death** (*sport*), an extended period to settle a tied contest, play terminating the moment one of the contestants scores.—(**all**) **on a sudden**, **of a** (**or the**) **sudden**, all at once. [A.Fr. *sodain*—L. *subitāneus*, sudden—*subitus*, coming stealthily—*subīre*, -*itum*, to go stealthily—*sub*, *īre*.]

sudder, *sud'ər*, (in India) *adj.* chief.—*n.* a supreme court. [Ar. *çadr*, chief.]

enough.—*adv.* **suffic'iently.**—*adj.* **suffic'ing.**—*ns.* **suffic'ingness; suffisance** (*suf'i-zəns*; *obs.*), **sufficiency**: satisfaction: enjoyment.—**suffice it**, be it enough. [Through Fr.—L. *sufficĕre*, to suffice—*sub*, *facĕre*, to make.]

suffigance, *suf'i-gans*, (Shak., *Much Ado*) *n.* Dogberry's blunder for suffisance.

suffix, *suf'iks*, *n.* a syllable or other addition at the end of a word: an index placed after and below a symbol, as *n* in x_n (*math.*).—*v.t.* **suffix'**, to add as a suffix: to subjoin. [L. *suffixus*—*sub*, under, *figĕre*, to fix.]

suffocate, *suf'ə-kāt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to choke by stopping of the breath: to stifle (also *fig.*).—*adj.* (*Shak.*) suffocated.—*n.* and *adj.* **suff'ocāting.**—*adv.* **suff'ocātingly.**—*n.* **suffocā'tion.**—*adj.* **suff'ocātive**, tending to suffocate. [L. *suffōcāre*—*sub*, under, *faucēs*, the throat.]

suffragan, *suf'rə-gən*, *n.* an assistant, a coadjutor-bishop: any bishop in relation to his metropolitan.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **suff'raganship.** [L.L. *suffrāgāneus*, assistant, supporting.—L. *suffrāgium*, a vote.]

suffrage, *suf'rij*, *n.* a prayer, esp. for the dead, or in a litany: a vote: a voting paper, pebble, or the like: sanction: supporting opinion: power of voting.—*ns.* **suffragette** (*suf'rə-jet'*; an improperly formed word), a woman seeking by violent methods (or sometimes otherwise) to obtain votes for women; **suff'ragist**, a believer in the right (e.g. of women) to vote. [L. *suffrāgium*, a vote.]

suffruticose, *sə-froot'i-kōs*, *adj.* herbaceous with

kinds) yielding sugar; **sug'ar-pine**, a Western American pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) with sugary heartwood; **sug'ar-plum**, a small round boiled sweet: a compliment or other gratification (*fig.*); **sug'ar-refi'ner; sug'ar-refi'nery; sug'ar-refi'ning; sugar soap**, an alkaline cleansing or stripping preparation for paint surfaces; **sugar tongs**, small tongs for lifting lumps of sugar at table; **sug'ar-wrack**, a kind of tangle (*Laminaria saccharina*) from which mannite is got.—**heavy sugar** (*slang*), big money; **sugar of lead**, lead acetate, sweet and poisonous, used as a mordant for dyeing and printing textiles, and as a drier for paints and varnishes. [O.Fr. (Fr.) *sucre*—Ar. *sukkar*; the *g* unexplained; cf. Saccharum.]

suggest, *sə-jest'*, old-fashioned *sug-*, *v.t.* to introduce indirectly to the thoughts: to call up in the mind: to put forward, as a plan, hypothesis, thought, etc.: to give an impression of: to tempt (*Shak.*): to insinuate (*Shak.*): to influence hypnotically.—*v.i.* to make suggestions. *ns.* **suggest'er; suggestibil'ity.**—*adj.* **suggest'ible**, capable of being suggested, or of being influenced by suggestion, esp. hypnotic.—*ns.* **suggest'ion** (*-yən*), process or act of suggesting: hint: proposal: indecent proposal: incitement, temptation: information without oath, not being pleadable (*law*): a false or underhand representation (*obs.*): communication of belief or impulse to a hypnotised person; **suggestionisā'tion, -z-.**—*v.t.* **suggest'ionise, -ize**, to subject to suggestion.—*ns.* **suggest'ionism**, treatment by suggestion: the theory that hypnotic effects a sauce, etc., cooked together, often at table. [Jap.]

sulcus, *sul'kəs*, *n*. a groove, furrow, fissure: a fissure between two convolutions of the brain:—*pl*. sul'ci (*-si*).—*adj*. sul'cal (*-kl*), of a sulcus: grooved: furrowed: pronounced with sulcal tongue.—*v.t*. sul'calise, -ize, to furrow.—*adjs*. sul'cate, -d, furrowed, grooved: with parallel longitudinal furrows.—*n*. **sulcā'tion.** [L. *sulcus*, a furrow.]

sulfate, sulfur, etc. U.S. spellings of sulphate, sulphur, etc.; adopted by International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

sulk, *sulk*, *v.i*. to be sullen.—*n*. one who sulks: (usu. in *pl*.) a fit of sulking.—*adv*. sulk'ily.—*n*. sulk'iness.—*adj*. sulk'y, sullen: inclined to sulk. —*n*. a light two-wheeled, sometimes bodiless, vehicle for one person. [Prob. from the root seen in O.E. *āseolcan*, to slack, be slow, pa.p. *āsolcen*.]

sullage, *sul'ij*, *n*. filth: refuse: scum: scoria: silt. [Perh. conn. with sully.]

sullen, *sul'ən*, *adj*. gloomily angry and silent: malignant, baleful: dark: dull.—*adv*. sullenly.—*n*. (usu. in *pl*.) a fit of sullenness, the sulks.—*adv*. sull'enly.—*n*. sull'enness. [App. through an O.Fr. deriv. from L. *sōlus*, alone.]

sully, *sul'i*, *v.t*. to soil: to spot: to tarnish.—*v.i*. to be soiled:—*pr.p*. sull'ying; *pa.t*. and *pa.p*. sull'ied.—*n*. spot: tarnish. [O.E. *sylian*, to defile—*sol*, mud; or from O.Fr. *souiller*, to soil.]

sulphur, *sul'fər*, sulfur (q.v.), *n*. brimstone, a yellow non-metallic element (S; at. numb. 16)

gas discharged into the atmosphere in waste from industrial processes, used in manufacture of sulphuric acid, and in bleaching, preserving, etc.; **sulphuretted hydrogen**, hydrogen sulphide, H_2S; **sulphuric acid**, oil of vitriol, H_2SO_4; **sulphuric anhydride**, sulphur trioxide, SO_3; **sulphurous acid**, H_2SO_3; **sulphurous anhydride**, sulphur dioxide, SO_2; **sul'phur-root, sul'phurwort**, an umbelliferous plant (*Peucedanum*, various species) akin to parsnip, with yellow flower and juice.—*n*. and *adj*. sul'phur-yell'ow, pale yellow. [L. *sulphur*, *sulfur*, *sulpur*, *-uris*.]

sultan, *sul'tən*, *n*. a Mohammedan ruler, esp. the Ottoman emperor: the purple coot: a small white (orig. Turkish) variety of hen.—*ns*. **sultana** (*sul-* or *səl-tä'nə*), a lady of a sultan's harem: a king's mistress: a magnificent courtesan: a concubine: a fiddle strung with wires in pairs: a small, pale, seedless raisin; **sul'tanate**; **sul'taness**.—*adj*. **sultanic** (*sul-tan'ik*).—*n*. **sul'tanship.**—**sweet sultan, yellow sultan**, species of Centaurea. [Ar. *sultān*.]

sultry, *sul'tri*, *adj*. sweltering: close and oppressive: hot with anger: passionate, voluptuous: (of language) lurid, verging on the indecent.—*adv*. sul'trily.—*n*. sul'triness. [swelter.]

sum, *sum*, *n*. total: whole: aggregate: result of addition: amount: a quantity of money: a problem in addition, hence in arithmetic generally: chief points: substance or result: summary: height, culmination, completion.—*v.t*. to add: to make up the total of: to be an

summer, *sum′ər*, *n.* the warmest season of the year: a spell of warm weather (see Indian, St Luke's, St Martin's, summer): a year of age or time.—*adj.* of, for, occurring in, summer.—*v.i.* to pass the summer.—*v.t.* to keep through the summer.—*n.* **summ′ering.**—*adjs.* **summ′erlike; summ′erly,** warm and bright like summer; **summ′ery,** like summer: suitable for summer.—**summ′er-house,** a structure in a garden for sitting in: a summer residence.—*adj.* **summ′er-seeming** (*Shak.*), perh. hot and passing, like summer.—**summ′ertide,** the summer season; **summ′ertime,** the summer season: **summer time,** time adopted (from 1916; but see **British Standard Time**) for daylight-saving purposes—one hour (**double summer time,** two hours) in advance of Greenwich time. [O.E. *sumer*, *sumor*; Du. *zomer*, Ger. *sommer*.]

summer, *sum′ər*, *n.* a pack-horse, a sumpter-horse (*obs.*): a great horizontal beam or lintel (also **summ′er-tree**). [See **sumpter**.]

summerset. Same as **somersault.**

summit, *sum′it*, *n.* the highest point or degree: the top.—*adj.* **summ′itless.**—*n.* **summ′itry,** the practice or technique of holding summit conferences.—**summit conference,** a conference between heads of states; sometimes extended to mean a conference between heads of lesser organisations; **summ′it-level,** the highest level. [O.Fr. *sommette*, *somet* (Fr. *sommet*), dim. of *som*—L. *summum*, highest.]

summon, *sum′ən*, *v.t.* to call up, forth, or together: to call upon to appear or to do s

adj. **sun′-and-plan′et,** geared so that one wheel moves round another.—**sun′-animal′cule,** a heliozoan; **sun′-bath,** exposure of the body to the sun's rays.—*v.i.* **sun′bathe.**—**sun′bather** (*-bādh*); **sun′bathing.**—*adj.* **sun′-baked.**—**sun′beam,** a shaft of sunlight.—*adjs.* **sun′beamed, -beamy.**—**sun′-bear,** the Malayan bear: sometimes the Himalayan bear.—*adjs.* **sun′-beat, -en,** continually exposed to the sun.—**sun′-bird,** any of the Nectariniidae, a family of small tropical birds akin to honey-eaters, superficially like humming-birds; **sun′bittern,** a S. American bird (*Eurypyga helias*) with brilliant many-coloured markings; **sun′-blind,** an outside shade or awning for a window.—*adj.* blinded by the sun.—**sun′-blink** (*Scot.*), a gleam of sunshine; **sun′-bonnet,** a light bonnet projecting beyond the face to protect from the sun; **sun′bow,** an iris formed by the sun, esp. in the spray of a cataract.—*adj.* **sun′-bright,** bright as the sun.—**sun′burn,** reddening (often excessive) or browning of the skin by the sun.—*v.t.* to brown or tan by exposure to the sun.—*v.i.* to become so browned.—*adjs.* **sun′burned, sun′burnt.**—**sun′burst,** a strong outburst of sunlight: a jewel or ornament resembling the rayed sun.—*adj.* **sun′-clad,** clothed in radiant light.—**sun′-crack,** a crack formed in clayey ground as it dries in the sun, often preserved in rocks; **sun′-cult,** worship of a sun-god or of the sun.—*adj.* **sun′-cured,** cured in the sun.—**sun′-dawn,** the light of the rising sun; **sun′-dew,** an insectivorous bog-plant (Drosera): **sun′dial,** a by great heat.—*adj.* **sun′struck**, affected with sunstroke.—**sun′tan**, a browning of the skin as a result of exposure to the sun.—*adj.* **sun′-tanned.**—**sun′-up**, sunrise; **sun′-worship**, adoration of the sun; **sun′-worshipper.**—**a place in the sun**, a place or opportunity for good living or attaining prosperity; **between** (*Shak.* **’twixt**) **sun and sun, from sun to sun**, between sunrise and sunset; **have been in the sunshine, have the sun in one’s eyes**, to be drunk; **take the sun**, to ascertain the sun’s meridian altitude: to walk or laze in the sun; **under the sun**, on earth. [O.E. *sunne*; O.N. *sunna*, O.H.G. *sunnô*.]

sundae, *sun′dā*, *-di*, *n.* an ice with syrup or crushed fruit: a mixed nougat or confection. [Perh. Sunday.]

sundari, *sun′də-rē*, *n.* an East Indian sterculiaceous timber-tree (Heritiera).—Also **sun′dra, sun′dri, sun′der.** [Sans. *sundarī*.]

Sunday, *sun′di*, *n.* the first day of the week, anciently dedicated to the sun, now regarded as the Sabbath by most Christians.—*adj.* of, for, occurring on, Sunday.—**Sunday best**, one’s best clothes.—*adj.* **Sun′day-go-to-the-meeting**, appropriated to Sunday and church-going.—**Sunday painters**, people who paint seriously but in their spare time; **Sunday saint**, one whose religion or morality is confined to Sundays; **Sunday school**, a school for religious (orig. general) instruction on Sunday.—**a month of Sundays**, a long time; **the Sundays**, the Sunday newspapers. [O.E. *sunnan dæg*; Ger

—*v.t.* **superadd′**, to add over and above.—*ns.* **superaddi′tion**; **superall′oy**, an alloy that has good stability at 600°C to 1000°C; **superalt′ar**, a slab of stone used as a portable altar to be laid on the top of an unconsecrated altar: a structure over an altar.—*v.t.* **supercal′ender**, to give a high polish to by calendering.—*adj.* **supercal′endered.**—*n.* **supercar′go**, a person in a ship placed in charge of the cargo and superintending all commercial transactions of the voyage:—*pl.* **supercar′goes.**—*n.* **supercar′goship.**—*adj.* **supercelest′ial**, above the heavens: more than heavenly.—*v.t.* **supercharge′**, to fill to excess: to charge above the normal: to add pressure to: to charge exorbitantly, overcharge: to place as an overcharge (*her.*).—*ns.* **su′percharge**, an excessive, exorbitant, or greater than normal charge: a charge borne upon an ordinary or other charge (*her.*); **su′percharger**, a device for increasing the pressure in an internal combustion engine; **superconductiv′ity**, complete loss of electrical resistivity shown by certain pure metals at temperatures approaching absolute zero.—*adjs.* **superconduc′ting**; **superconduc′tive.**—*n.* **superconduc′tor.**—*v.t.* **supercool′**, to cool below normal freezing-point without freezing.—*adjs.* **supercrit′ical**, capable of sustaining a chain reaction such that the rate of reaction increases; **superdaint′y** (*Shak.*), over-dainty.—*ns.* **superdom′inant** (*mus.*), the submediant; **superDread′nought**, a warship excelling the original Dreadnought class.—*adj.* **su′per-du′per**, supervision.—*ns*. **superinten'dence**, oversight: direction: management; **superinten'dency**, office or district of a superintendent.—*adj*. **superinten'dent**, superintending.—*n*. one who superintends: an overseer: the head of a Sunday school: in some Protestant churches a clergyman having the oversight of the clergy of a district: a police officer above an inspector: the administrator of a local school system (*U.S.*).—*n*. **superinten'dentship**.—*adjs*. **superlu'nar**, **superlu'nary**, above the moon: not of this world.—*ns*. **su'perman**, a being of higher type than man: ideal man: a dominating man; **su'permarket** (orig. *U.S.*), a large, mainly self-service, retail store selling food and other domestic goods.—*adjs*. **supermun'dane**, above the world; **supernat'ional**, transcending the national.—*n*. **supernat'ionalism**.—*adj*. **supernat'ural**, above or beyond nature: not according to the course of nature: miraculous: spiritual.—*n*. that which is supernatural: a supernatural being.—*v.t*. **supernat'uralise**, **-ize**, to bring into the supernatural sphere.—*ns*. **supernat'uralism**, the belief in the influence of the supernatural in the world; **supernat'uralist**, a believer in the supernatural.—*adj*. of or pertaining to the supernatural.—*adj*. **supernaturalist'ic**.—*adv*. **supernat'urally**.—*ns*. **supernat'uralness**; **su'pernature**, the supernatural.—*adj*. **supernor'mal**, beyond what is normal: in greater number, amount, concentration, etc., than the normal.—*n*. **su'peroctave**, an organ-coupler giving an octave higher: an organ-stop two octaves above the principal; **superord'er**, a category between an —*adj*. **superterres'trial**, **supermundane**.—*n*. **superton'ic**, the tone next above the tonic.—*adj*. **su'pervolute** (*bot*.), convolute. [L. *super*, above; cf. over, Gr. *hyper*.]

superannuate, *sōō-*, *sū-pər-an'ū-āt*, *v.t*. to antiquate: to set aside or cause to retire on account of age: to pension off.—*adj*. **superannuated**.—*n*. a superannuated person.—*adj*. **superann'ūated**.—*n*. **superannūā'tion**. [L. *super*, above; *annus*, year.]

superate, *sōō'*, *sū'pər-āt*, (*obs*.) *v.t*. to overcome, outdo, or top.—*adj*. **su'perable**.—*adv*. **su'perably**.—*n*. **superā'tion**. [L. *superāre*, to go over, surmount.]

superb, *sōō-*, *sū-pûrb'*, *adj*. proud, haughty (*obs*.): magnificent: gorgeous: triumphantly effective: supremely excellent (*coll*.).—*n*. **superb'ity**.—*adv*. **superb'ly**.—*n*. **superb'ness**. [L. *superbus*, proud.]

supercalender . . . to . . . **supercharger**. See **super-**.

supercherie, *sū-per-shə-rē*, *n*. a taking at disadvantage: fraud. [Fr.]

superciliary, *sōō'*, *sū'pər-sil'i-ər-i*, *adj*. of, on, or near the eyebrow: marked above the eye.—*n*. a superciliary ridge or mark.—*adj*. **supercil'ious**, disdainfully superior in manner; overbearing (*obs*.): superciliary (*rare*).—*adv*. **supercil'iously**.—*n*. **supercil'iousness**. [L. *supercilium*, eyebrow, superciliousness—*super*, above, *cilium*, eyelid.]

superconductivity . . . to . . . **supereminently**. See **super-**.

supererogation, *sōō-*, *sū-pər-er-ō-gā'shən*, *n*. doing more than is required.—*v.i*. **supererogate**.—*adj*. **supererogatory** (*-ə-rog'ə-tər-i*).—

[redacted]

of a vassal: one to whom feu-duty is paid (*Scots law*):—*fem.* **supe'rioress**, the head of a nunnery. —*n.* **superiority** (-*or'i-ti*), quality or state of being superior: pre-eminence: advantage: the right which the superior enjoys in the land held by the vassal (*Scots law*).—*adv.* **supe'riorly**, in a superior manner or position.—*n.* **supe'riorship.**—**superiority complex** (*psych.*), over-valuation of one's worth, often affected to cover a sense of inferiority; **superior planets**, those more distant from the sun than is the earth. [L., comp. of *superus*, on high—*super*, above.]

superjacent, *sōō-*, *sū-pər-jā'sənt*, *adj.* lying above. [L. *super*, *jacēns*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *jacēre*, to lie.]

superlative, *sōō-*, *sū-pûr'lə-tiv*, *adj.* raised above others or to the highest degree: superior to all others: most eminent: expressing the highest degree (*gram.*).—*n.* the superlative or highest degree (*gram.*): an adjective or adverb in the superlative degree: any word or phrase of exaggeration.—*adv.* **super'latively.**—*n.* **super'lativeness.** [L. *superlātīvus—super*, *lātus*, carried.]

superlunar . . . to . . . supermundane. See **super-**.

supernaculum, *sōō'*, *sū'pər-nak'ū-ləm*, *adv.* to the last drop.—*n.* liquor of the best kind, too good to leave heeltaps: a bumper.—*adj.* **supernac'ular.** [Sham L. *super naculum*, on the nail—L. *super*, Ger. *nagel*, nail; from the custom of turning the glass up to show that no more is left than will stand on the thumbnail.]

supernal, *sōō-*, *sū-pûr'nl*, *adj.* on high: celestial: of a higher world: exalted: top

superstate. See **super-**.

superstition, *sōō-*, *sū-pər-stish'ən*, *n.* false worship or religion: an ignorant and irrational belief in supernatural agency, omens, divination, sorcery, etc.: a deep-rooted but unfounded general belief: a rite or practice proceeding from superstitious belief or fear (*obs.*).—*adj.* **superstit'ious.**—*adv.* **superstit'iously.**—*n.* **superstit'iousness.** [L. *superstitiō*, *-ōnis.*]

superstratum . . . to . . . supertonic. See **super-**.

supervene, *sōō-*, *sū-pər-vēn'*, *v.i.* to come in addition, or closely after.—*n.* **supervēn'ience.**—*adj.* **supervēn'ient**, supervening.—*n.* **supervention** (-*ven'shən*). [L. *super*, above, *venire*, *ventum*, to come.]

supervise, *sōō'*, *sū'pər-viz*, or *-viz'*, *v.i.* to read over (*Shak.*): to superintend.—*n.* (*Shak.*) reading over.—*ns.* **supervi'sal**, **supervision** (-*vizh'ən*), act of supervising: inspection: control; **supervisor** (*vī'zər*; also *sōō'*, *sū'*), one who supervises: an overseer: an inspector: a spectator (*Shak.*); **supervi'sorship.**—*adj.* **supervi'sory**, pertaining to, or having, supervision. [L. *super*, over, *vidēre*, *vīsum*, to see.]

supervolute. See **super-**.

supine, *sōō'*, *sū'pin*, or *-pin'*, *adj.* lying on the back: leaning backward, inclined, sloping: negligently inert: indolent: passive.—*n.* a Latin verbal noun in *-tum* (*first supine*, an old accusative) or *-tū* (*second supine*, an old locative), possibly as formed from the stem of the passive participle:

suppliant, *sup'li-ənt*, *adj*. supplicating: asking earnestly: entreating.—*n*. a humble petitioner.—*n*. supp'liance, supplication.—*adv*. supp'liantly. [Fr. *suppliant*, pr.p. of *supplier*—L. *supplicāre*; see next.]

supplicant, *sup'li-kənt*, *adj*. supplicating: asking submissively.—*n*. one who supplicates or entreats earnestly.—*n*. supp'licat, in the English universities, a petition.—*v.t*. and *v.i*. supp'licate, to entreat earnestly: to petition: to pray.—*adj*. supp'licating.—*adv*. supp'licatingly.—*n*. supplicā'tion, act of supplicating: an earnest or humble petition: in ancient Rome, a solemn service or day decreed for giving formal thanks to the gods for victory, etc.: earnest prayer or entreaty, esp. in liturgies, a litany petition for some special blessing.—*adj*. supp'licatory, containing supplication or entreaty: humble.—*n*. supplicā'vit, formerly a writ issued by the King's Bench or Chancery for taking the surety of the peace against a person. [L. *supplicāre*, *-ātum*—*supplex*; see supple.]

supply, *sə-plī'*, *v.t*. to fill up a deficiency in (*obs*.): to supplement (*obs*.): to reinforce, to help (*obs*.): to make good: to satisfy: to provide, furnish: to fill, occupy (as a substitute): to serve instead of: —*pr.p*. supply'ing; *pa.t*. and *pa.p*. supplied'.—*n*. act of supplying: that which is supplied or which supplies a want: amount provided or in hand: available amount of a commodity: amount of food or money provided (used generally in *pl*.): a parliamentary grant for expenses of govern-

according to supposition.—*ns*. suppo'ser; suppo'sing.—suppose (*Scot*.), even if; supposing (*coll*.), what if, how about. [Fr. *supposer*—pfx. *sup-* (*sub-*), *poser*; see pose, and cf. compose, dispose, etc.]

supposes, *sə-pōz'iz*, (Shak., *Taming of the Shrew*, V, i. 120) *n.pl*. perh. substitutes, or substitutions, or suppositions. See repeated play on the word in Shakespeare's source, Gascoigne's *Supposes* (and its original, Ariosto's *I Suppositi*).

supposition, *sup-ə-zi'shən*, *n*. an act of supposing: that which is supposed: assumption: presumption, opinion.—*adj*. supposi'tional, hypothetical: conjectural: supposed.—*adv*. supposi'tionally.—*adjs*. supposi'tionary, suppositional; supposititious (*-zi'shəs*; *rare*), suppositional: usu. a blunder for supposititious; supposititious (*sə-poz-i-tish'əs*), put by trick in the place of another: spurious: suppositional.—*adv*. supposititi'tiously.—*n*. suppositi'tiousness.—*adj*. suppos'itive (*-i-tiv*), suppositional.—*n*. suppos'itory, a medicated plug for administration by the rectum or other canal. [L. *suppōnĕre*, *-positum*, to set under, substitute—*sub*, *pōnĕre*, to put.]

suppress, *sə-pres'*, *v.t*. to crush, put down: to subdue: to hold or press down (*Spens*.): to ravish (*Spens*.): to hold back, esp. from publication, circulation, divulgation, expression, development: to check, stop, restrain: to hold in: to moderate: to leave out.—*adj*. suppressed'.—*adv*. suppress'edly.—*adj*. suppress'ible.—*n*. suppression (*-presh'*), act of suppressing: stoppage:

[redacted]

Republics or other distinct regions within the U.S.S.R. [L. *suprēmus*, superl. of *superus*, high —*super*, above.]

supremo, *sū-*, *sōō-prā'mō*, *n*. a supreme head. [Sp.,—L. *suprēmus*, highest.]

sur-, *sûr-*, *pfx*. over. [Fr.,—L. *super*.]

sur, *sür*, (Fr.) on, above.—**sur le tapis** (*lə ta-pē*), on the carpet (table-cover): under discussion, subject of talk; **sur place** (*plas*), on the spot.

sura, surah, *sōō'ra*, *n*. a chapter of the Koran. [Ar. *sūra*, *sūrah*, step.]

sura, *sōō'ra*, *n*. fermented palm-sap. [Sans. *surā*.]

suraddition, *sûr-ə-dish'ən*, (*Shak*.) *n*. an additional title or designation. [Pfx. sur-.]

surah, *sū'*, *sōō'ra*, *n*. a soft twilled silk or artificial fabric.—Also *adj*. [Poss. from *Surat*.]

sural, *sū'rl*, *adj*. pertaining to the calf of the leg. [L. *sūra*, the calf.]

surance, *shōōr'əns*, (*Shak*.) *n*. assurance.

surat, *sōō-rat'*, or *sōō'*, *n*. coarse uncoloured cotton. [*Surat*, in India.]

surbase, *sûr'bās*, *n*. a cornice or series of mouldings above the base of a pedestal, etc.—*adj*. **surbased** (*-bāst'*), of an arch, lower than half the span.—*n*. **surbase'ment**. [Pfx. sur-.]

surbate, *sûr-bāt'*, *v.t*. (*Spens. sûr'*) to bruise with walking, make footsore:—*pa.p*. **surbat'ed**, (*Spens*.) **surbet'**. [O.Fr. *surbatu*, excessively beaten, but with the meaning of Fr. *solbatu*.]

surbed, *sûr-bed'*, (*obs*.) *v.t*. to set on edge, as a stone with reference to the grain. [Pfx. sur-.]

surcease, *sûr-sēs'*, *v.i*. to cease.—*v.t*. to desist or refrain from: to end, put a stop

fallible; **sure'footed**, not liable to stumble.—*adv*. **surefoot'edly**.—*ns*. **surefoot'edness**; **sure thing**, a certainty, certain success: beyond doubt.—**be sure**, do not omit; **for sure**, certainly: of a certainty; **make sure** (see **make**); **sure enough**, no doubt: in very fact: accordingly: there's no denying; **to be sure**, certainly: I admit. [O.Fr. *sur*, *seur* (Fr. *sûr*)—L. *sēcūrus*; see **secure**.]

sure, an old spelling of **sewer**.

Sûreté, *sür-tā*, (Fr.) the French criminal investigation department.

surety. See **sure** (1).

surf, *sûrf*, *n*. surging water or waves rushing up a sloping beach: sea-foam.—*v.i*. to bathe in or ride on surf.—*ns*. **surf'er**; **surf'ing**, riding breaking waves on a surf-board or in a surf-canoe.—*adj*. **surf'y**.—**surf'-bathing**, bathing in surf; **surf'-bather**; **surf'-bird**, an American Pacific shore-bird (Aphriza) akin to sandpipers; **surf'-board**, **surf'ing-board**, a board on which a bather allows himself to be carried inshore by the surf; **surf'-boarding**; **surf'-boat**, a boat for use in surf; **surf'-canoe**, a slalom canoe or a kayak used for surfing; **surf'-duck**, the scoter; **surf'-fish**, any fish of a Western American viviparous perch-like family, Embiotocidae; **surf'man**, one skilful in handling boats in surf; **surf'-riding**, riding on a surf-board. [Origin obscure.]

surface, *sûr'fis*, *n*. the outer boundary or face of anything: the outside or upper layer: that which has length and breadth but no thickness (*geom*.):

—*ns*. **sur'geoncy, sur'geonship,** the office or employment of a surgeon in the army or navy; **sur'gery,** the art and practice of a surgeon: a doctor's or dentist's consulting-room.—*adj*. **sur'gical,** pertaining to surgery.—*adv*. **sur'gically.** —**sur'geon-fish,** a sea-surgeon; **surgeon's knot,** a knot like a reef-knot but with a double turn in the first part (used in ligaturing a cut artery); **surgical boot, shoe,** a boot, shoe designed to correct deformities of the foot; **surgical spirit,** methylated spirit with small amounts of castor oil and oil of wintergreen. [A.Fr. *surgien*; see **chirurgeon.**]

suricate, *sū'*, *sōō'ri-kāt*, *n*. a S. African animal of the civet family. [Origin unknown.]

Surinam, *sū-*, *sōō-ri-nam'*, *sū'*, *sōō'*, *n*. part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in northern S. America.—**Surinam poison,** fish poison got from a S. American papilionaceous plant, Tephrosia; **Surinam toad,** a S. American amphibian that hatches its eggs in pits in its back.

surloin. Same as **sirloin.**

surly (*Spens*. syrlye), *sûr'li*, *adj*. haughty (*Shak*.): morose: gruff and grumpy: rough and gloomy: refractory.—*adv*. (*Shak*.) **surlily.**—*adv*. **sur'lily.**—*n*. **sur'liness.** [From **sir** and **like**; cf. **lordly.**]

surmaster, *sûr'mäs-tər*, *n*. a second master in a school. [Pfx. **sur-.**]

surmise, *sər-mīz'*, *n*. allegation (*obs*.): suspicion: conjecture.—*v.t*. to imagine: to suspect: to conjecture, guess.—*adj*. **surmis'able.**—*ns*. **surmis'al; surmis'er.**—*n*. and *adj*. **surmis'ing.** [O.Fr.

Also (*Scott*) **sur'quedy.** [O.Fr. *surcuiderie*—*surcuidier*—L. *super*, above, and *cōgitāre*, *-ātum*, to think.]

surra, *sōō'rə*, *n*. a trypanosome disease of horses, etc., in Eastern Asia. [Marathi *sūra*, wheezing.]

surrealism, *sər-ē'ə-lizm*, *n*. a movement in French art and literature, from about 1919 on, that aimed at drawing upon the subconscious and escaping the control of reason or any preconceptions.—*adj*. **surre'al.**—*adj*. and *n*. **surre'alist.** —*adj*. **surrealist'ic.**—*adv*. **surrealist'ically.** [Fr. *surréalisme*—*sur*, above, and *réalisme*, realism.]

surrebut, *sur-i-but'*, *v.i*. to reply to a defendant's rebutter.—*ns*. **surrebutt'al,** a plaintiff's evidence or presentation of evidence, in response to a defendant's rebuttal; **surrebutt'er,** the plaintiff's reply, in common law pleading, to a defendant's rebutter. [Pfx. **sur-.**]

surreined, *sûr'ānd*, *adj*. (*Shak*. sur-reyn'd) over-ridden. [App. *sur-* and **rein.**]

surrejoin, *sur-i-join'*, *v.t*. and *v.i*. to reply to a defendant's rejoinder.—*n*. **surrejoind'er,** a plaintiff's reply to a defendant's rejoinder. [Pfx. **sur-.**]

surrender, *sə-ren'dər*, *v.t*. to deliver over: to relinquish: to yield up: to resign.—*v.i*. to yield oneself up: to yield.—*n*. act of surrendering.—*ns*. **surrenderee',** one to whom a legal surrender is made; **surren'derer; surren'deror** (*law*), one who makes a surrender; **surren'dry** (*obs*.), a surrender.—**surrender value,** the amount to be paid to an insured person who surrenders his

—*n.* **surveill'ant.** [Fr.,—*surveiller*—*sur*, *veiller*, to watch—L. *vigilāre*.]

survew. See surview.

survey, *sər-vā'*, *v.t.* to view comprehensively and extensively: to examine in detail: to obtain by measurements data for mapping: to perceive, spy (*Shak.*).—*ns.* **sur'vey** (also *-vā'*), a general view, or a statement of its results: an inspection: collection of data for mapping: an organisation or body of men for that purpose: superintendence; **survey'al**; **survey'ance**; **survey'or**, an overseer: a measurer of land: an inspector (of roads, of weights and measures, of customs duties, etc.); **survey'orship.** [O.Fr. *surveoir*—L. *super*, over, *vidēre*, to see.]

surview, *sər-vū'*, *Spens.* **survew,** *v.t.* to survey, look over: to command a view of. [Pfx. sur-.]

survive, *sər-vīv'*, *v.t.* to live beyond: to outlive. —*v.i.* to remain alive.—*n.* **survi'val,** a surviving or living after: anything that continues to exist after others of its kind have disappeared, or after the time to which it naturally belongs.—*adj.* (esp. of standard equipment) designed to help one to survive exposure or other dangerous condition.—*n.* **survi'vance,** survival: succession or right to succeed on surviving the present holder.—*adj.* **survi'ving.**—*ns.* **survi'vor**; **survi'vorship.**—**survival of the fittest,** the longer average life of the fit in the struggle for existence, and the consequent transmission of favourable variations in greater proportion to later generations. [Fr. *survivre*—L. *super*, beyond, *vivĕre*,

so produced (*mus.*): a mixture of a fluid with dense particles which are prevented from settling by viscosity and impact of molecules (*chem.*): in a motor vehicle or railway carriage, the system of springs, etc., supporting the chassis on the axles.—*adj.* **suspen'sive.**—*adv.* **suspen'sively.**—*ns.* **suspen'soid** (*chem.*), a colloid dispersed with difficulty, yielding an unstable solution that cannot be reformed after coagulation; **suspen'sor,** a chain of cells to which a plant-embryo is fixed (*bot.*): a suspensory bandage.—*adj.* **suspensorial** (*sus-pen-sō'ri-əl*, *-sö'*).—*n.* **suspenso'rium,** that which holds up a part, esp. the arrangement joining the lower jaw to the cranium in vertebrates below mammals.—*adj.* **suspen'sory,** suspending: having the power or effect of delaying or staying: of the suspensorium.—*n.* a suspensorium.—**suspended animation,** temporary cessation of the outward signs and of some of the functions of life; **suspen'der-belt,** a woman's undergarment with stocking suspenders; **suspense account,** an account in which items are entered which cannot at once be placed in an ordinary account; **suspen'sion-bridge,** a bridge with roadway supported by chains passing over elevated piers; **suspension building,** building round a concrete core and from the top downward.—**suspend payment,** publicly to stop paying debts from insolvency. [L. *suspendĕre*, *-pēnsum*—pfx. *sus-* (*subs-*), *pendĕre*, to hang.]

supercollate, *sus-pər-kol'āt*, (*facet.*) *v.t.* to hang to trade as a sutler. [Du. *zoetelaar* (earlier *soeteler*).]

sutor, *sū'*, *sōō'tor*, *-tər*, *n.* a cobbler.—*adjs.* **suto'rial**, **suto'rian**, relating to cobbling or to sewing. [souter; or directly from L. *sūtor*, *-ōris*, cobbler.]

sutra, *sōōt'rə*, *n.* in Sanskrit literature, an aphoristic rule or book of aphorisms on ritual, grammar, metre, philosophy, etc. [Sans. *sūtra*, thread.]

suttee, **sati**, *sut'ē*, *sut-ē'*, *n.* an Indian widow who burned herself on her husband's pyre: the custom of so doing.—*n.* **suttee'ism.** [Sans. *satī*, a true wife.]

suttle, *sut'l*, *adj.* light (esp. of weight when tare is subtracted; *obs.*): subtle (*Milt.*). [subtle.]

suttle. See sutler.

suture, *sū'*, *sōō'chər*, *-tūr*, *n.* a seam: a stitching: the stitching of a wound: a stitch: a junction or meeting of margins, esp. of bones or of carpels: a line of dehiscence: a line of union.—*v.t.* to stitch up.—*adj.* **su'tural.**—*adv.* **su'turally.**—*adj.* **su'tured.**—*n.* **suturā'tion.** [L. *sūtūra*, a *seam*—*suĕre*, to sew.]

suum cuique, *sōō'əm kwī'* or *kī'kwi*, *sŏŏ'ŏŏm kŏŏ-ē'kwe*, (L.) to each his own.

suversed, *sū-vûrst'*, (*trig.*) *adj.* versed of the supplement. [From the contraction *sup.* *versed*.]

suzerain, *sōō'zə-rān*, or *sū'*, *n.* a feudal lord: supreme or paramount ruler: a state having supremacy over another.—*adj.* paramount.—*n.* **su'zerainty**, position or power of a suzerain

baggage, esp. in the Australian bush: plunder (*slang*).—*v.i.* **swagg'er**, to walk with a blustering or overweening air of superiority and self-confidence: to brag noisily or ostentatiously: to bully.—*v.t.* to do, bring, render, by swaggering.—*n.* a swaggering gait, manner, mien, or behaviour: one who carries a swag.—*adj.* (*slang*) ostentatiously fashionable: smart.—*n.* **swagg'erer.**—*n.* and *adj.* **swagg'ering.**—*adv.* **swagg'eringly.**—*adj.* **swag'-bellied**, having a pendulous belly.—**swag'-belly**, a pendulous belly: one whose belly swags; **swagg'er-cane**, **swagg'er-stick**, a short military cane; **swagg'er-coat**, a coat which hangs loosely from the shoulder; **swag'man**, one who carries his swag about with him in his search for work; **swag'shop** (*slang*), a place where cheap and trashy goods are sold; **swags'man**, a swagman: a burglar's accomplice who carries the plunder (*slang*). [Related to sway; prob. Scand.]

swage, *swāj*, *n.* a grooved or moulded border (*obs.*): any of several tools including a tool in two grooved parts, for shaping metal.—*v.t.* to shape with a swage: to reduce the cross-section of a rod or tube, e.g. by forcing it through a tapered aperture between two grooved dies. [O.Fr. *souage*.]

swage, *swāj*, (*Milt.*) *v.t.* to assuage. [A.Fr. *suagier*—L. *suāvis*, mild, or aphetic for assuage.]

swagshop, **swagsman.** See swag.

Swahili, *swä-hē'li*, *n.* the people of Zanzibar and the opposite coast: one of them: loosely, their generally tree-clad) land: low ground filled with water.—*v.t.* to sink or involve in, or as in, a swamp: to cause to fill with water, as a boat: to overwhelm, inundate.—*v.i.* to become swamped.—*adj.* of, of the nature of, swamp: living or growing in swamps.—*adj.* swamp'y.—**swamp cypress**, Taxodium, a deciduous conifer of swamps in Southern U.S.; **swamp oak**, Casuarina. [Perh. from L.G.; prob. akin to O.E. *swamm*, mushroom, Ger. *schwamm*, sponge, fungus.]

swan, *swon*, *n.* any species of Cygnus, a genus of large, graceful, stately, long-necked birds of the duck family.—*adj.* swan'like.—*n.* swann'ery, a place where swans are kept or bred.—*adj.* swann'y, swanlike.—**swan'-goose**, the China goose; **swan'herd**, one who tends swans; **swan'-hopping** (see **swan-upping**); **swan'-maid'en**, in Germanic folklore, a maiden who can become a swan by putting on her feather-garment; **swan'-mark**, the notch made on the swan's upper mandible; **swan'-mussel**, a large fresh-water mussel; **swan'-neck**, an S-shaped bend or piece; **swans'-down**, **swans'down**, the under-plumage of a swan: a soft woollen or mixed cloth: a thick cotton with a soft nap on one side; **swan'-shot**, a shot of large size, like buck-shot; **swan'-skin**, the unplucked skin of a swan: a soft, nappy, fine-twilled fabric; **swan'-song**, the fabled song of a swan just before its death: a writer's or musician's last work: last work of any kind:

come in swarms: to abound, teem.—*v.t.* to cause to swarm: to throng (chiefly *U.S.* except in *pass.*).—*n.* swarm'er.—*n.* and *adj.* swarm'ing.—**swarm'-spore**, a free-swimming generally ciliated asexual reproductive body (*bot.*): an active germ produced by sporulation in Protozoa (*zool.*). [O.E. *swearm*; Ger. *schwarm*.]

swarm, *swörm*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to climb by clasping with arms and legs. [Origin unknown.]

swart, *swört*, **swarth**, *swörth*, *adj.* black: dusky: blackening, hence, malignant, baleful.—*n.* swarthiness (*swör'dhi-nis*).—*adj.* swarthy (*swör'dhi*), blackish: dark-skinned.—*n.* swart'ness.—*adj.* swart'y.—**swart'-back** (O.N. *svartbakr*), the great black-backed gull; **swart star** (*Milt.*), app. the Dog-star, because at the time of its appearance the complexion darkens. [O.E. *sweart*; O.N. *svartr*, Ger. *schwarz*, black.]

swarth, *swörth*. Same as **sward**, **swart**, or (*Shak.*) **swath**.

swarve. See **swerve**.

swash, *swosh*, *n.* slush: pig-wash: a splash: a wash of liquid: a dash: a heavy blow: a clashing or dashing sound: a swashbuckler: swaggering.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to dash: to splash: to clash.—*n.* swash'er (*Shak.*), a blusterer.—*n.* and *adj.* swash'ing, slashing, crushing: blustering.—*adj.* swash'y, slushy.—**swash'buckler**, one who clashes a sword on a buckler, hence a bully, a blusterer. [Imit.]

swash, *swosh*, *n.* a piece of turner's work with

—*n.* sway′er.—*n.* and *adj.* sway′ing.—*n.* sway′-back, a nervous disease of lambs causing difficulty in walking or standing. [Perh. from a lost O.E. word, or the corresponding O.N. *sveigja*, to bend, swing; prob. partly from L.G. *swâjen* (Ger. *schweien*), to swing.]

swayl. See sweal.

sweal, sweel, *swēl*, **swale, swayl,** *swāl*, *v.t.* to scorch: to singe: to roast in the skin: to burn off, as heather and gorse, soot in a chimney: to cause to gutter: to waste away.—*v.i.* to be burning hot: to gutter as a candle.—*n.* and *adj.* sweal′ing, swal′ing, swayl′ing. [O.E. *swǣlan* (trans.), *swelan* (intrans.), to burn.]

swear, *swār*, *v.i.* to take or utter an oath: to utter imprecations: to utter defiant noises (as a cat): to give evidence on oath (*rare*).—*v.t.* to assert, promise, agree to, confirm, or value, on oath: to assert loudly or boldly: to invoke (*Shak.*): to administer an oath to: to put on oath: to bind by oath: to admit to office by an oath: to bring, put, render, by swearing:—*pa.t.* swōre, *arch.* swāre; *pa.p.* swōrn, *arch.* and *illit.* swōre.—*n.* an oath: an expression that is formally an oath or a curse, or bad language generally.—*n.* swear′er.—*n.* and *adj.* swear′ing.—*adj.* sworn, attested: bound by oath: having taken an oath: devoted, inveterate, confirmed, as if by oath.—swear′-word, a word that is considered bad language.—swear at, to hurl oaths and curses at: to be very incongruous with, esp. in colour; swear by, to invoke as witness to an oath: to put complete confidence in; sw

sweath-band, *swēth′-band*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a swaddling-band. [swathe.]

Swede, *swēd*, *n.* a native or citizen of *Sweden*: a Swedish turnip—a buff-flowered, glaucous-leaved kind.—*adj.* Swēd′ish.—*n.* the Scandinavian language of Sweden.

Swedenborgian, *swē-dn-bör′ji-ən*, *n.* a follower of Emanuel *Swedenborg*, a Swedish religious teacher (1688-1772), founder of the New Jerusalem Church.—*n.* Swedenbor′gianism.

swee, *swē*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a sway: a swing.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to sway: to swing. [sway.]

sweel. See sweal.

sweeny, *swē′ni*, *n.* atrophy of the shoulder muscles of a horse. [O.E. *swindan*, to pine away, disappear.]

sweep, *swēp*, *v.i.* to pass swiftly or forcibly, esp. with a swinging movement or in a curve: to move with trailing or flowing drapery, hence with pomp, indignation, etc.: to extend in a long curve: to row with sweeps: to range systematically or searchingly.—*v.t.* to pass something brushingly over: to elicit by so doing (*poet.*): to pass brushingly: to wipe, clean, move, or remove with a broom: to carry along or off with a long brushing stroke or force: to wipe out or remove at a stroke: to perform with a sweeping movement: to trail with a curving movement: to drag as with a net or rope: to describe, generate, or swing through, as a curve, angle, or area: to row with sweeps:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* swept.—*n.* act of sweeping: a swinging movement, swing: onrush: impetus:

one who or that which sweetens: a bribe (*slang*); **sweet′ening**; **sweet′ing**, a sweet apple: a darling (*Shak.*).—*adj.* **sweet′ish.**—*n.* **sweet′ishness.**—*adv.* **sweet′ly.**—*ns.* **sweet′ness**; **sweet′y, sweet′ie**, a sweetmeat, confection: a sweetheart (*coll.*).—*adjs.* **sweet′-and-sour′**, cooked with sugar and vinegar or lemon juice: in Oriental cookery, having a seasoning of sugar, vinegar, soy sauce, etc.; **sweet′-and-twen′ty**, at once fair and young—after Shakespeare, who perhaps meant only sweet indeed (see twenty for intensive use).—**sweet′-bay**, the laurel (*Laurus nobilis*): a kind of magnolia (*U.S.*); **sweet′bread**, the pancreas, or sometimes the thymus, esp. as food; **sweet′-brier, -briar**, a wild rose with fragrant foliage (*Rosa rubiginosa*); **sweet′-Cic′ely**, an aromatic umbelliferous plant, *Myrrhis odorata*; **sweet′-corn**, a sweet variety of maize; **sweet′-flag**, an aromatic araceous pond-plant, *Acorus calamus*; **sweet′-gale**, bog-myrtle, a low-growing aromatic shrub found in bogs; **sweet′heart**, a lover or beloved.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to court.—**sweet′meat**, a confection made wholly or chiefly of sugar: any sweet food (*obs.*); **sweet′-oil**, olive-oil: rape-oil: any oil of mild pleasant taste; **sweet′pea′**, a S. European papilionaceous garden plant (*Lathyrus odoratus*) with bright-coloured fragrant flowers; **sweet′-potā′to**, batata, a tropical and sub-tropical twining plant (*Ipomoea batatas*) of the convolvulus family, with large sweetish edible tubers.—*adjs.* **sweet′-sa′voured**; **sweet′-scent′ed**, having a sweet sm

exude.—*n.* a sweltering: a sweating: sweltered venom.—*adj.* **swelt′ered.**—*n.* and *adj.* **swelt′ering.**—*adv.* **swelt′ry**, sultry: oppressive or oppressed with heat. [O.E. *sweltan*, to die.]

swept, *swept*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of sweep.

swerf. See swarf.

Swerga. See Swarga.

swerve, *swûrv*, *v.i.* to turn aside: to deviate: to give way, shrink (*Milt.*): to swarm, scramble (*Dryden*).—*v.t.* to deflect: to cause a ball to swerve in the air.—*n.* a turning aside: a deviation: a deflection: a ball that swerves in the air (*cricket*): the act or trick of making it do so (*cricket*).—*adj.* **swerve′less**, unswerving.—*n.* **swerv′er.**—*n.* and *adj.* **swerv′ing.** [M.E.; the O.E. *sweorfan*, to rub, file, scour, is not known to have had this sense.]

swerve. See swarf.

sweven, *swev′n*, (*obs.*) *n.* a dream. [O.E. *swefn.*]

swift, *swift*, *adj.* fleet: rapid: speedy: prompt.—*adv.* swiftly.—*n.* a bird (*Apus*, or *Cypselus*, *apus*) superficially like a swallow but structurally nearer the humming-birds and goatsuckers: any bird of its genus or family: the common newt: a reel for winding yarn: the main cylinder of a carding-machine: a rapid.—*n.* **swift′let**, a bird (Collocalia) akin to the swift, the builder of edible nests.—*adv.* **swift′ly.**—*n.* **swift′ness.** *adjs.* **swift′-foot, -ed**; **swift′-winged.** [O.E. *swift*, from same root as swoop.]

swift, *swift*, *v.t.* to tighten with a rope.—*n.* **swift′er**, a rope used to tighten or keep a thing of strong abuse:—*pl.* swine.—*ns.* **swine'hood,** the status of a swine; **swin'ery,** a place where pigs are kept: swinishness: swine collectively. —*adj.* **swin'ish,** of or like swine: sensual: filthy: voracious: beastly.—*adv.* **swin'ishly.**—*n.* **swin'ishness.**—*adj.* **swine'-drunk** (*Shak.*), bestially drunk.—**swine'-fe'ver,** hog-cholera, a highly contagious disease of swine due to a virus; **swine'-fish,** the wolf-fish; **swine'herd,** one who herds swine; **swine'-keeping; swine'-pox,** chicken-pox: a skin disease of swine; **swine's'-cress,** a cruciferous weed of waste places (Senebiera or Coronopus): applied to various other plants; **swine's'-succ'ory,** a small plant (Arnoseris) akin to chicory; **swine'stone,** stinkstone; **swine'-sty,** a pig-sty. [O.E. *swīn,* a pig; Ger. *schwein,* L. (adj.) *suinus—sūs,* Gr. *hȳs.*]

swing, *swing, v.i.* to sway or wave to and fro, as a body hanging freely: to amuse oneself on a swing: to oscillate: to hang: to be hanged: to sweep, wheel, sway: to swerve: to move forward with swaying gait: to turn round as a ship (e.g. to test the compass): to attract, excite, be perfectly appropriate to place or mood (*slang*): of a person, to be thoroughly responsive (to jazz, any of the arts, any aspect of living; *slang*): to be gay or up-to-date (*slang*).—*v.t.* to cause to swing: to set swinging: to control: to sway: to hurl, whirl: to brandish: to transport in suspension: to move in a sweep: to sound or send forth by swinging: to indicate by an oscillation: to impart swing to: to perform as swing-music: to fix up so as to hang freely:

loading and unloading of cargo; **swing the lead** (see lead). [O.E. *swingan;* Ger. *schwingen.*]

Swing, *swing, n.* a fictitious captain in whose name rick-burners sent threatening letters to users of threshing-mills about 1830-33: the movement, operations, or methods of the rick-burners.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **swing'ism.**

swinge, *swinj, v.t.* to beat: to chastise: to lash, sway, flourish:—*pr.p.* **swinge'ing.**—*n.* **swinge'-buckler,** a swashbuckler.—*adj.* **swinge'ing,** great, huge, thumping.—*adv.* **swinge'ingly.**—*n.* **swinger** (*swinj'ər*), any person or thing great or astonishing: a bold lie, a whopper. [M.E. *swenge*—O.E. *swengan,* to shake, causative of *swingan,* to swing.]

swinge, *swinj,* (*Spens.*) *v.t.* Same as singe.

swingle, *swing'gl, n.* a scutching tool: the swipple of a flail.—*v.t.* to scutch.—*n.* **swing'ling.**—**swing'le-bar, swing'letree,** a whippletree: a swing-stock; **swing'le-hand,** a scutching tool; **swing'ling-stock,** a swing-stock. [Cf. O.E. *swingell,* stroke, scourge, rod, and M.Du. *swinghel.*]

swink, *swingk,* (*arch.*) *v.i.* to toil.—*n.* toil.—*adj.* **swinked** (*Milt.* swink't), toil-worn, fatigued. [O.E.*swinc* (n.), *swincan* (vb.).]

swipe, *swip, n.* a sweeping stroke: a swath.—*v.t.* to strike with a swipe: to gulp: to purloin.—*v.i.* to make a swipe: to sweep for old anchors. —*ns.* **swip'er; swipes,** bad or spoilt beer: small-beer.—*adj.* **swip'ey,** fuddled with malt liquor. [O.E. *swipian,* to beat.]

swipple, *swip'l, n.* a

road; **switch′board**, a board or frame bearing apparatus for making or breaking an electric current or circuit: a board for connecting telephones; **switch′man**, a pointsman; **switch′-over**, action of the verb: a changeover; **switch′-plant**, a plant with long slim green shoots, the leaves reduced or wanting; **switch selling**, the practice of arousing the interest of a prospective buyer by offering him a low-priced article, then telling him the shortcomings of the cheap article and trying to sell him a more expensive one.—**switched on**, aware of and responsive to all that is most up to date; under the influence of drugs (*coll.*). [Earlier *swits* (*Shak.*), *switz*; prob. from Du. or L.G.]

switchel, *swich′l*, *n*. treacle-beer, molasses and water, etc. [Origin unknown.]

swith, *swith*, (*obs.*) *adv*. quickly: at once.—*interj*. away. [O.E. *swithe*, very.]

swither, *swidh′ər*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to be undecided.—*n*. indecision: flurry. [Poss. O.E. *swethrian*, to subside.]

swivel, *swiv′l*, *n*. a ring or link that turns round on a pin or neck: a swivel-gun.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to turn on a pin or pivot.—**swiv′el-eye**, a squint-eye; **swiv′el-gun**, a gun that turns on a pivot; **swiv′el-hook**, a hook secured to anything by means of a swivel. [O.E. *swifan*, to move quickly, to turn round.]

swiz, *swiz*, **swizzle**, *swiz′l*, (*slang*) *ns*. fraud: great disappointment. [Poss. swindle.]

swizzle, *swiz′l*, *v.i.* to drink to excess.—*n*. a mixed

cane or stick containing a sword; **sword′craft**, swordsmanship: military power; **sword′-cut**, a cut with the edge of a sword: a wound or scar so produced; **sword′-dance**, a dance performed sword in hand or among or over swords; **sword′-doll′ar**, a Scottish silver coin of James VI, worth 30s. Scots (2s. 6d. English), with a sword on the reverse; **sword′fish**, a large fish (Xiphias or other genus of the family Xiphiidae) with upper jaw compressed and prolonged as a stabbing weapon; **sword′-grass**, a name for many plants with sword-shaped leaves; **sword′-guard**, the part of a sword-hilt that protects the bearer's hand; **sword′-knot**, a ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword; **sword′-law**, government by the sword; **sword′man**, a swordsman: a fighting man; **sword′play**, fencing; **sword′player**.—*adj*. **sword′-proof**, capable of resisting the blow or thrust of a sword.—**sword′-rack**, a rack for holding swords.—*adj*. **sword′-shaped**.—**swords′man**, a man skilled in the use of a sword; **swords′manship**; **sword′-swallower**, a performer who seems to swallow swords; **sword′-tail**, a small Central American freshwater Cyprinodont fish with swordlike tail-lobe. [O.E. *sweord*; Ger. *schwert*.]

swore, **sworn**. See **swear**.

swot, **swat**, *swot*, (*slang*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to study hard.—*n*. hard study: one who swots.—*ns*. **swott′er**; **swott′ing**. [sweat.]

swothling. See **swathe**.

swound, *swownd*. See **swoon**.—**swoune**, **swownd**,

syen, a Shakespearian spelling of scion.

syenite, *sī'ən-īt*, *n*. a coarse-grained plutonic rock composed of orthoclase and a ferromagnesian mineral, usu. hornblende.—*adj*. **syenitic** (*-it'ik*), relating to *Syene* in Egypt: pertaining to syenite. [L. *syēnītēs* (*lapis*), a hornblende granite (not syenite) found at Assuan (Gr. *Syēnē*).]

syker, *sik'ər*, (*Spens*.) *adv*. surely. [sicker.]

syllable, *sil'ə-bl*, *n*. a word or part of a word uttered by a single effort of the voice.—*v.t*. to express by syllables, to utter articulately.—*n*. **syll'abary**, a set of characters representing syllables.—Also **syllabā'rium**.—*adjs*. **syllabic** (*sil-ab'ik*), **-al**, of or constituting a syllable or syllables: syllable by syllable.—*adv*. **syllab'ically**.—*ns*. **syllabicā'tion**, **syllabification**; **syllab'ics**, verse patterned not by stresses but by syllables; **syllabificā'tion**, pronunciation as a syllable: division into syllables.—*v.t*. **syll'abise**, **-ize**, to form or divide into syllables: to sing to syllables.—*n*. **syll'abism**, use of a syllabary: division into syllables.—*adj*. **syll'abled**, having (in compounds, so-many) syllables.—**syllable verse**, syllabics. [L. *syllaba*—Gr. *syllabē*—*syn*, with, *lab*-, root of *lambanein*, to take; *-le* as in principle, participle.]

syllabub, *sil'ə-bub*, *n*. Same as sillabub.

syllabus, *sil'ə-bəs*, *n*. an abstract or programme, as of a series of lectures or a course of studies: a catalogue of positions condemned by the R.C. Church (1864, 1907):—*pl*. **syll'abuses**, **syll'abi** (*bī*). [L.—Gr. *sillybē*, a book-label.]

symbol, *sim'b(ə)l*, *n*. an emblem: that which by custom or convention represents something else: a type: a creed, compendium of doctrine, or a typical religious rite, as the eucharist (*theol*.).—*v.t*. to symbolise.—*adjs*. **symbolic** (*-bol'ik*), **-al**.—*adv*. **symbol'ically**.—*ns*. **symbol'icalness**; **symbol'ics**, study of creeds; **symbolisā'tion**, **-z-**.—*v.t*. **sym'bolise**, **-ize**, to be symbolical of: to represent by symbols: to combine (*obs*.): to formulate in a creed.—*v.i*. (*obs*.) to agree.—*ns*. **sym'boliser**; **sym'bolism**, representation by symbols or signs: a system of symbols: use of symbols: use of symbols in literature or art: a movement (*c*. 1880) chiefly in French poetry that treated the actual as an expression of something underlying: symbolics.—*n*. and *adj*. **sym'bolist**.—*adjs*. **symbolist'ic**, **-al**; **sym'bolled**, symbolised: bearing symbols.—*ns*. **symbolog'raphy**, symbolic writing or representation; **symbol'ogy** (for **symbolol'ogy**), the study or use of symbols; **symbolol'atry** (Gr. *latreiā*, worship), undue veneration for symbols. [Gr. *symbolon*, a token—*syn*, together, *ballein*, to throw.]

symbole, an old spelling of cymbal.

symitar(e), old spellings of scimitar.

symmetry, *sim'i-tri*, *n*. exact correspondence of parts on either side of a straight line or plane, or about a centre or axis: balance or due proportion: beauty of form: disposition of parts.—*adj*. **symm'etral**, of symmetry.—*n*. **symmetrian** (*si-met'ri-ən*), one who studies or theorises on the due proportions of things.—

symphony, *sim'fə-ni*, *n.* an obs. name for various musical instruments—bagpipe, drum, hurdy-gurdy, virginal: harmony, esp. of sound: an orchestral composition on a great scale in sonata form (*mus.*): an instrumental portion of a work primarily vocal (*arch.*).—*adj.* symphonic (*sim-fon'ik*).—*n.* symphō'nion, a combination of piano and harmonium.—*adj.* symphonious (*-fō'ni-əs*), agreeing or harmonising in sound: accordant: harmonious.—*n.* sym'phonist, a composer or performer of symphonies.—symphonic poem, a large orchestral composition in programme music with the movements run together. [Gr. *symphōniā*, harmony, orchestra—*syn*, together, *phōnē*, a sound.]

Symphyla, *sim'fi-lə*, *n.* a class or order of arthropods linking the bristle-tails with the centipedes. —*adj.* sym'phylous. [Gr. *symphȳlos*, of the same race—*syn*, with, *phȳlē*, *phȳlon*, a race, clan.]

symphysis, *sim'fi-sis*, *n.* the union or growing together of parts, concrescence: union of bones by fusion, cartilage, or ligament: a place of junction of parts.—*adj.* symphyseal, -ial (*sim-fiz'i-əl*).—*n.* symphyseot'omy, -iot'omy (Gr. *tomē*, a cut), the operation of cutting through the pubic symphysis.—*adj.* symphytic (*-fit'ik*), by fusion.—*n.* Sym'phytum, the comfrey genus of the borage family, perh. from its supposed virtue of closing wounds. [Gr. *symphysis*—*syn*, with, *phyein*, to grow.]

sympiesometer, *sim-pi-i-zom'i-tər*, *n.* a barometer with a gas instead of a vacuum: an instrument

agogal (*-gō-gl*), synagog'ical (*-gog'*, *-goj'i-kl*). [Gr. *synagōgē*—*syn*, together, *agōgē*, a bringing —*agein*, to lead.]

synallagmatic, *sin-a-lag-mat'ik*, *adj.* mutually or reciprocally obligatory. [Gr. *synallagmatikos*—*synallagma*, a covenant—*syn*, together, *allagma*, exchange.]

synaloepha, *sin-ə-lē'fə*, *n.* the melting of a final vowel or diphthong into the initial vowel or diphthong of the next word. [Latinised from Gr. *synaloiphē*—*synaleiphein*, to coalesce, smear together—*syn*, together, *aleiphein*, to anoint.]

synandrium, *sin-an'dri-əm*, *n.* a mass of united stamens.—*adj.* synan'drous, having united stamens. [Gr. *syn*, together, *anēr*, a man (male).]

synangium, *sin-an'ji-əm*, *n.* an arterial trunk: a group of united sporangia (found in Marattiaceae). [Gr. *syn*, together, *angeion*, a vessel.]

synantherous, *sin-an'thər-əs*, *adj.* syngenesious. [Gr. *syn*, and anther.]

synanthesis, *sin-an-thē'sis*, (*bot.*) *n.* simultaneous ripening of stamens and stigmas.—*adjs.* synanthet'ic; synan'thic, showing synanthy; synan'thous, synanthic: flowering and leafing simultaneously.—*n.* synan'thy, abnormal fusion of flowers. [Gr. *syn*, together, *anthēsis*, flowering, *anthos*, a flower.]

synaphea, **synapheia**, *sin-ə-fē'ə*, *n.* metrical continuity between verses in a system, so that they can be scanned as one verse, as in anapaestics, with possibility of elision at the end of a line. [Gr. *synapheia*—*syn*, together, *haph-*, root of cause to coincide or agree in time: to time together or to a standard: to represent or identify as contemporary.—*ns.* synch′roniser, -z-; synch′ronism, coincidence in time: simultaneity: keeping time together: occurrence of like phrases at the same time: exhibition of contemporary history in one scheme: the bringing together in one picture of different parts of a story.—*adj.* synchronis′tic.—*adv.* synchronis′tically.—*n.* synchronol′ogy, chronological arrangement side by side.—*adj.* synch′ronous, simultaneous: contemporary: keeping time together.—*adv.* synch′ronously.—*ns.* synch′ronousness; synch′rony, simultaneity.—synchromesh gear, a gear in which the speeds of the driving and the driven members are automatically synchronised before coupling, so as to avoid shock and noise in gear-changing. [Gr. *syn*, together, *chronos*, time.]

synchysis, *sing′ki-sis*, *n.* confusion of meaning due to unusual arrangement (*rhet.*): fluidity of the vitreous humour of the eye. [Gr. *synchysis*—*syn*, together, with, *cheein*, to pour.]

synclastic, *sin-klas′tik*, *adj.* having the same kind of curvature in all directions. [Gr. *syn*, together, *klastos*, broken.]

syncline, *sin′klīn*, (*geol.*) *n.* a fold in which the beds dip downwards towards the axis.—*adj.* synclin′al.—*n.* a syncline.—*n.* synclinorium (*-kli-nō′ri-əm*, *-nö′*), a great synclinal structure carrying minor flexures. [Gr. *syn*, together, *klīnein*, to cause to lean.]

chamber or union, a French trade-union).—*ns.* syn′dicalism, a French development of trade-unionism, aiming at putting the means of production in the hands of unions of workers; syn′dicalist.—*adj.* syndicalist′ic.—*n.* syn′dicate, a body of syndics: a council: the office of a syndic: a body of men chosen to watch the interests of a company, or to manage a bankrupt's property: a combination of persons or firms for some common purpose or interest: a combined group of newspapers.—*v.t.* to judge, censure (*obs.*): to control, effect, or publish by means of a syndicate: to sell (as an article) for simultaneous publication in a number of newspapers or periodicals: to join in a syndicate.—*v.i.* to join in a syndicate.—*ns.* syndicā′tion; syn′dicātor. [Gr. *syndikos*—*syn*, with, *dikē*, justice.]

syndrome, *sin′drōm*, *sin′drə-mi*, *-mē*, or *sin′drō-mi*, *-mē*, *n.* concurrence, esp. of symptoms: a characteristic pattern or group of symptoms. [Gr. *syndromē*.]

syndyasmian, *sin-di-az′mi-ən*, (*anthrop.*) *adj.* pairing, applied to a form of family founded on a loose temporary marriage. [Gr. *syndyasmos*, coupling.]

syne, *sīn*, (*Scot.*) *adv.* then, next: afterwards, later: ago, since (as in *auld langsyne*). [sithen.]

synecdoche, *sin-ek′də-kē*, *-ki*, (*rhet.*) *n.* the figure of putting part for the whole, or the whole for part.—*adjs.* synecdochic (*-dok′*), -al.—*adv.*

derived from both parents.—*n.pl.* Syngenesia (*sin-ji-nē'si-ə*), in the Linnaean system a class of plants with syngenesious stamens, answering to the Compositae.—*adjs.* syngene'sious, having the anthers united in a tube about the style, as in Compositae; syngenetic (*-net'ik*), of or by syngenesis: of minerals, formed contemporaneously with the enclosing rock. [Gr. *syn*, together, *genesis*, formation, generation.]

Syngnathidae, *sin(g)-gnath'i-dē*, or *sing-nath'*, *n.pl.* the pipefish family. [Gr. *syn*, together, *gnathos*, jaw.]

syngraph, *sing'grăf*, *n.* a writing signed by both or all of the parties thereto. [Gr. *syn*, together, *graphein*, to write.]

synizesis, *sin-i-zē'sis*, *n.* the union into one syllable of two vowels without forming a recognised diphthong: contraction of chromatin towards one side in karyokinesis. [Gr. *synizēsis*, a collapse—*syn*, with, together, and *hizein*, to seat, to sit down.]

synod, *sin'əd*, *n.* a meeting: an ecclesiastical council: a Presbyterian church court intermediate between presbytery and the General Assembly: the supreme court of the former United Presbyterian Church: conjunction (*astron.*; *obs.*).—*adj.* syn'odal, of, of the nature of, or done in a synod.—*n.* a payment made by a clergyman on the occasion of a synod, or at a visitation.—*adjs.* synodic (*-od'ik*), -al, synodal: pertaining to conjunction (*astron.*): from conjunction to conjunction (see month).—*adv.*

secretes synovia. [App. an arbitrary coinage of Paracelsus, who applied it more generally.]

syntan, *sin'tan*, *n.* a *syn*thetic *tan*ning agent.

syntax, *sin'taks*, *n.* grammatical structure in sentences: one of the classes in some R.C. schools.—*adjs.* syntac'tic, -al.—*adv.* syntac'tically.—*ns.* syntag'ma, a systematic body, system, or group:—*pl.* syntag'mata; syntag'matite, a kind of hornblende. [Gr. *syntaxis*—*syn*, together—*tassein*, to put in order.]

syntectic(al). See syntexis.

syntenosis, *sin-tə-nō'sis*, *n.* the connection of bones by tendons. [Gr. *syn*, with *tenōn*, a sinew.]

synteresis, *sin-ti-rē'sis*, *n.* conscience as a guide to future action—opp. to *syneidesis.*—Also synderē'sis (from the later Gr. pronunciation). [Gr. *syntērēsis*, observation—*syn*, with, *tēreein*, to watch over.]

syntexis, *sin-tek'sis*, *n.* liquefaction: melting: wasting.—*adjs.* syntec'tic, -al. [Gr. *syntēxis*—*syn*, with, *tēkein*, to melt.]

synthesis, *sin'thi-sis*, *n.* building up: putting together: making a whole out of parts: the combination of separate elements of thought into a whole: reasoning from principles to a conclusion:—*pl.* syn'theses (*sēz*)—opp. to *analysis.*—*v.t.* syn'thesise, -ize (a faulty form for synthetise).—*n.* syn'thesist (for synthetist).—*adjs.* synthetic (*-thet'*), -al, pertaining to, consisting in, or formed by, synthesis: artificially produced but of like nature with, not a mere substitute for, the natural p after Linnaeus, the generic name of the lilac; **syr'inge** (*-inj* or *si-rinj'*), an instrument for squirting or injecting.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to clean, spray, or inject with a syringe.—*adj.* **syringeal** (*-in'ji-əl*).—*n.* **syringitis** (*-ji'tis*), inflammation of the Eustachian tube; **syringotomy** (*sir-ing-got'ə-mi*), cutting for fistula. [Gr. *sȳrinx*, *-ingos*, Pan-pipes, gallery.]

syrlye, an old form (*Spens.*) of surly.

Syrophoenicia(n). See Syriac.

Syrphus, *sûr'fəs*, *n.* a genus of wasp-like flies that hover and dart, giving name to the family **Syr'phidae** (*-fi-dē*).—*n.* and *adj.* **syr'phid.** [Gr. *syrphos*, gnat.]

syrtis, *sûr'tis*, (*Milt.*) *n.* a quicksand:—*pl.* **syr'tes** (*tēz*). [L. *Syrtēs*, Gr. *Syrtides* (sing. of each *Syrtis*), name of two sandy bays of N. Africa—Gr. *sȳrein*, to draw, sweep along.]

syrup, *sir'əp*, *n.* a saturated solution of sugar boiled to prevent fermentation: any thick sweet liquid: cloying sweetness (*fig.*; *coll.*).—Also (esp. *U.S.*) **sir'up.**—*adj.* **syr'upy.**—**golden syrup**, the un-

ledge: an explanatory hypothesis: a scheme of classification: a manner of crystallisation: a plan: a method: a method of organisation: methodicalness: a systematic treatise.—*adjs.* **systemat'ic, -al**, pertaining to, or consisting of, for the purpose of, observing, or according to system: methodical: habitual: intentional.—*adv.* **systemat'ically.**—*ns.* **systematician** (*-ə-tish'ən*); **systemat'ics**, the science of classification: the study of classification of living things in accordance with their natural relationships; **systematisā'tion, -z-, systemisā'tion, -z-.**—*vs.t.* **sys'tematise, -ize, sys'temise, -ize**, to reduce to a system.—*ns.* **sys'tematiser, -z-; sys'tematism; sys'tematist; systematol'ogy.**—*adjs.* **sys'temed; systemic** (*-tem'ik*), pertaining to the bodily system or to a system of bodily organs; **sys'temless**, without system: not exhibiting organic structure.—**system building**, building using standardised factory-produced components.—*adj.* **sys'tem-built'.**—**sys'tem-maker, -monger**, one unduly fond of constructing systems;

T

T, t, *tē*, *n.* the twentieth letter in our alphabet, eighteenth in the Roman, its usual sound a voiceless stop produced with the tip of the tongue in contact with teeth, gums, or palate: an object or mark in the form of the letter (also tee): as a mediaeval Roman numeral T = 160, $\overline{\text{T}}$ = 160,000. —**T′-band′age,** a bandage composed of two strips fashioned in the shape of the letter T; **T′-bar,** a metal bar with cross-section in the shape of the letter T: a type of ski-lift (also **T′-bar lift**); **T′-cart,** a four-wheeled pleasure-vehicle without top, having a T-shaped body; **T′-cloth,** a plain cotton made for the India and China market—stamped with a T; **T′-cross,** a tau-cross; **T′-junction,** a road junction in the shape of a T; **T′-plate,** a T-shaped plate, as for strengthening a joint in a wooden framework; **T′-rail,** a rail with T-shaped cross-section.—*adj.* **T′-shaped.**—**T′-shirt** (see tee-shirt); **T′-square,** a T-shaped ruler.—**marked with a T,** branded as thief; **to a T,** with perfect exactness.

’t, a shortened form of it.

t-, t’, an obsolete shortened form of to before a vowel, as in Spenser **tadvance,** to advance, **tasswage,** to assuage: in N. of England for the.

ta, *tä*, *interj.* (hypocoristic or affected) thank you.

taal, *täl*, (*arch.*) *n.* Afrikaans or

the vessel containing the pyx (*R.C.*): a canopied niche or seat: a canopy: a socket for a mast.—*v.i.* to sojourn.—*v.t.* to put or enshrine in a tabernacle.—*adjs.* **tab′ernacled; tabernacular** (*-nak′ū-lər*).—**tab′ernacle-work,** ornamental work over niches, stalls, etc., with canopies and pinnacles, or any work in which this forms a characteristic feature.—**Feast of Tabernacles,** a Jewish harvest festival, celebrating the sojourn in tents in the wilderness. [L. *tabernāculum*, dim. of *taberna*, a hut.]

tabes, *tā′bēz*, *n.* wasting away.—*n.* **tabefaction** (*tab-i-fak′shən*), wasting away, emaciation.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **tab′efy.**—*n.* **tabescence** (*tab-es′əns*), wasting: shrivelling.—*adjs.* **tabesc′ent; tab′id.** —**tabes dorsa′lis,** locomotor ataxia. [L. *tābēs*, *-is.*]

tabla, *tab′la*, *n.* an Indian percussion instrument.

tablature, *tab′lə-chər*, *n.* a tablet: a painting, picture, pictorial representation or work: an old notation for lute music with a line for each string and letters or figures to indicate the stopping, used with modifications for other instruments. [L. *tabula*, a board.]

table, *tā′bl*, *n.* a slab or board: a layer: a flat surface: a board for painting on: a picture: a kins, etc.; **ta′ble-maid**, a maid-servant who sets the table and waits; **table-manners**, social behaviour during meals; **ta′ble-mat**, a mat placed under dishes on a table; **ta′ble-mon′ey**, an allowance for official entertainment: restaurateur's euphemism for *cover-charge*; **ta′ble-mu′sic**, music in parts that can be read by performers at each side of a table; **ta′ble-nap′kin**, a cloth used at table to protect the clothes and to wipe fingers and lips; **ta′ble-skitt′les**, a game in which a suspended ball is swung to knock down pegs set up on a board; **ta′ble-spoon**, one of the largest spoons used at table; **ta′ble-spoon′ful**, as much as will fill a table-spoon:—*pl.* **ta′ble-spoon′fuls**; **ta′ble-sport** (*Shak.*), the butt of the company at table; **ta′ble-talk**, familiar conversation, as at table, during and after meals; **ta′ble-tenn′is**, a game like lawn-tennis played on a table using celluloid or similar balls; **ta′ble-top**, the top of a table: a flat top.—*adj.* **ta′ble-topped.**—**ta′ble-turn′ing**, movements of tables (or other objects), attributed by spiritualists to the agency of spirits —by the sceptical to collective involuntary muscular action; **ta′ble-ware**, dishes, spoons, knives, forks, etc., for table use; **ta′ble-wa′ter**, a mineral water suitable for the table; **table wine**, an unfortified wine usually drunk with a meal; **ta′ble-work**, the setting of type for tables, columns of figures, etc.—**at table**, at a meal; **fence the tables** (see **fence**); **lay on the table**, to lay aside for future discussion or indefinitely; **the Lord's table** (see **lord**); **turn the tables**, to bring about a complete reversal of circumstances.

an altar frontal: a flattened structure: a horizontal partition in corals:—*pl.* **tab′ulae** (*-lē*; L. *-li*). —*adj.* **tab′ular**, of, in the form of, like, according to, a table: laminated: platy: horizontally flattened.—*n.* **tabularisā′tion.**—*v.t.* **tab′ularise, -ize**, to tabulate.—*adv.* **tab′ularly.**—*v.t.* **tab′ulate**, to reduce to the form of a table or synopsis.—*adj.* tabular: having tabulae.—*ns.* **tabulā′tion; tab′ulātor.**—*adj.* **tab′ulatory** (*-lə-tə-ri*).—**tabula rasa** (*tab′ū-lə rā′zə, tab′ōō-la rä′sa*), a smoothed or blank tablet: a mind not yet influenced by outside impressions and experiences. [L. *tabula*, table.]

tacahout, *tak′ə-howt*, *n.* a gall on the tamarisk, a source of gallic acid. [From Berber.]

tacamahac, *tak′ə-mə-hak*, *n.* a gum-resin yielded by several tropical trees: the balsam poplar. [From Nahuatl.]

tac-au-tac, *tak′-ō-tak′*, *n.* in fencing, the parry combined with the riposte: also a series of close attacks and parries between fencers of equal skill. [Fr.]

tace, *tā′sē, ta′kā*, *imper.* be silent.—**tacet** (*tā′set, ta′ket*; *mus.*) is silent.—**tace is Latin for a candle**, a phrase understood as requesting or promising silence. [L. *tacē*, imper., *tacet*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic., of *tacēre*, to be silent.]

tace. Same as **tasse**.

tach, tache, *tach*, (*B.*) *n.* a fastening or clasp. [O.Fr. *tache*, cf. **tack**, **attach**.]

tach-, *tak-*, **tache-, tachy-**, *tak′i-*, in composition, speed, speedy.—*ns.* **tacheom′eter, tachymeter** (*-im′*), a surveying instr introducing into a bill (esp. a money bill) provisions beyond its natural scope (*politics*).—*adj.* **tack′y**, sticky.—*adj.* **tack′ed-on.** [O.Fr. *taque*, doublet of *tache*.]

tack, *tak*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a tenure: a lease: a leased tenement: a spell: a take or catch.—**tacks′man** (*Scot.*), a lessee: in the Scottish Highlands, one who holds a lease and sublets. [See tak, take.]

tack, *tak*, (*dial.*) *n.* any distinctive flavour, smack.

tack, *tak*, *n.* food generally, fare, esp. of the bread kind, as *hard tack* (ship's biscuit), *soft tack* (loaves).

tack, *tak*, *n.* the sound of a sharp tap. [Imit.]

tackle, *tak′l*, *n.* the ropes, rigging, etc., of a ship (*naut.*, *tāk′l*): tools, gear, weapons, equipment (for sports, etc.): ropes, etc., for raising heavy weights: a pulley: the act of gripping: an act of tackling (*football*).—*v.t.* to harness: to seize or take hold of: to grapple with: to come to grips with: to begin to deal in earnest with: to confront, encounter, challenge.—*v.i.* (*Rugby football*) to seize and stop or (*association*) intercept a player and get the ball away from him.—*adj.* **tackled** (*tak′ld*), furnished with harness or tackle: made of ropes (*Shak.*).—*ns.* **tack′ler**; **tack′ling**, furniture or apparatus belonging to the masts, yards, etc., of a ship: harness for drawing a carriage: tackle or instruments: grappling. [Cf. L.G. *takel*.]

tacky, *tak′i*, (*U.S.*) *n.* a poor ill-conditioned horse or person.

tacky. See tack (1).

ship's stern timbers. [Du. *tafereel*, a panel—*tafel*, a table—L. *tabula*, a table.]

taffeta, *taf′i-tə*, also **taffety**, *-ti*, **taffetas**, *-tas*, *n.* a thin glossy silk-stuff: loosely applied to various similar or mixed fabrics.—*adj.* of taffeta: florid, over-dainty (*Shak.*). [Through Fr. or L.L. from Pers. *tāftah*, woven—*tāftan*, to twist.]

taffy, *taf′i*, (*U.S.*) *n.* Same as toffy: flattery, blarney.

Taffy, *taf′i*, *n.* a Welshman. [Imit. of Welsh pron. of *Davy*.]

tafia, *taf′i-ə*, *n.* a variety of rum. [Perh. a W. Indian name, but cf. Malay *tāfiā*.]

tag, *tag*, *n.* a flap of a slashed garment: a tab: a tie-on label: the point of a lace: any small thing tacked or attached to another: a loose or flapping end: a shred: a stray, matted, or dirty lock: (in *pl.*) a footman's shoulder-knot: the tip of a tail: a trite quotation (esp. Latin): a moral to a story: a refrain: the rabble: anything mean.—*v.t.* to put a tag or tags on: to attach as a tag: to tack, fasten, append: to remove tags from: to dog or follow closely.—*v.i.* to make tags, to string words or ideas together: to go behind as a follower:—*pr.p.* **tagg′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **tagged.**—*n.* **tagg′er.**—*n.pl.* **tagg′ers**, thin sheet-iron.—**tag′-day** (*U.S.*), a flag-day; **tag′-end**, the fag-end; **tagged atom**, a radioactive isotopic atom of a tracer element; **tag′rag**, the rabble: a fluttering rag, a tatter.—Also *adj.*—**tag′-tail**, a worm with a tail like a tag.—**tag along** (**with**), to follow; **tag, rag, and bobtail**, rag-tag furnish with a tail: to be a tail to: to remove the tail or stalk from: to grip by the tail: to join end to end: to tend (*Austr.*): to dog, shadow (also **tail′-up**).—*v.i.* to straggle: to taper (often with *off* or *away*): to lessen or deteriorate slowly (with *off* or *away*): to show the tail.—*adj.* **tailed.**—*n.* **tail′ing,** inner covered end of a projecting brick or stone in a wall: a winter sport in which a tail-like string of luges is drawn along by a horse-sleigh: (in *pl.*) refuse, dregs.—*adj.* **tail′less,** having no tail.—**tail′-board,** the board at the hinder end of a cart or wagon; **tail′-boom,** a longeron supporting the tail of an aeroplane; **tail′-coat,** a man's formal coat, cutaway at the front and with narrow tails at the back; **tail′-end,** the fag-end: (*pl.*) inferior corn sorted out from better; **tail′-end′er** (*coll.*), one coming at the end; **tail′-feath′er,** one of the rectrices or rudder-feathers of a bird's tail: a feather of the back forming a train, as in the peacock; **tail′-fly** (*fishing*), the fly at the end of the leader; **tail′-gate,** lower gate of a lock: a movable board or flap closing the back end of a wagon, etc.: a jazz style of playing esp. the trombone.—*v.t.* to drive dangerously close behind (another vehicle; *slang*).—Also *v.i.*—**tail′-light,** a light carried at the back of a train, a tram, or other vehicle; **tail′piece,** a piece at the tail or end: an engraving, design, etc., occupying the bottom of a page, as at the end of a chapter: a strip of ebony, etc., to which the ends of the strings are attached in a fiddle; **tail′-pipe,** the suction-pipe in a pump.—*v.t.* to tie a can or the like to the tail of (to annoy

[Partly aphetic for attaint; partly O.Fr. *taint* (Fr. *teint*)—L. *tinctus, -ūs—tingĕre, tinctum,* to wet, dye.]

'taint, *tānt,* slang or illit. contraction of it is not.

T'âi-p'ing, *tī-ping′,* *n.* the dynasty that Hung Hsiû-ch'wan sought to found in China: a participator in his rebellion (1851-65). [Chin. *T'âi P'ing,* great peace.]

taisch, taish, *tish,* *n.* in the Scottish Highlands, an apparition or voice of one about to die: second sight. [Gael. *taibhis, taibhse,* apparition.]

tait. Same as tate.

tait, *tāt,* *n.* the long-snouted phalanger (Tarsipes). [Native Australian name.]

taiver. See taver (1, 2). **taivert.** See taver (2).

taj, *täj,* *n.* a crown: a dervish's tall conical cap.—**Taj Mahal** (*mə-häl′*), the magnificent mausoleum at Agra erected by Shah Jehan for his wife Mumtāz-i-Mahal (d. 1629). [Ar. and Pers. *tāj,* crown.]

tak, *tak, tăk,* a Scots form of take.

takahe(a), *tä′kə-hā,* *n.* a notornis (q.v.). [Maori.]

take, *tāk,* *v.t.* to lay hold of: to get into one's possession: to seize: to catch: to capture: to captivate: to receive or come to have willingly or by an act of one's own: to appropriate: to assume, adopt: to accept: to receive: to admit: to submerge (*Scot.*): to have normally assigned to one: to find out, come upon, surprise, detect: to swallow or inhale: to apply to oneself: to obtain: to engage, secure: to seek and receive: to have recourse to: to attend a course in: to one's head, to be seized with a notion; **take in vain**, to use with unbecoming levity; **take it** (*coll.*), to endure punishment or misfortune without giving way; **take it out of**, to exact the utmost from: to exhaust the strength or energy of; **take it out on**, to vent one's ill-temper, anger, etc., on; **take me with you** (*Shak.*), let me understand what you mean; **take notice**, to observe: to show that observation is made: (with *of*) to remark upon; **take off**, to remove: to swallow: to mimic: to leave the ground for a jump or flight; **take on**, to receive aboard: to undertake: to assume: to take into employment: to grieve (*coll.*): to accept a challenge from: (of ideas, etc.) to gain acceptance; **take one up on** (something), to accept (one's challenge or offer): to put a person's statement to the test; **take out**, to remove from within: to extract: to go out with: to obtain on application: to receive an equivalent for: to copy (*Shak.*); **take over**, to receive by transfer: to convey across: to assume control of; **take-over bid**; **take-over bidder**; **take thought** (*Shak.*), to grieve; **take to**, to betake oneself to: to adapt oneself to: to become fond of; **take to pieces**, to separate into component parts; **take to task**, to call to account, reprove; **take to wife**, to marry; **take up**, to lift, to raise: to pick up for use: to absorb: to accept: to interrupt sharply: to arrest: to adopt the practice, study, etc., of, begin to go in for: to begin to patronise, seek to advance: to resume: to settle, compound (a quarrel; *Shak.*): to reprove (*Shak.*): to cope

talegalla, *tal-i-gal'ə*, *n.* the brush-turkey. [Malagasy *talèva*, the purple coot, and L. *gallus*, a cock.]

talent, *tal'ənt*, *n.* an ancient unit of weight and of money—60 minas or 6000 drachmas, or about 38 kilograms (Aeginetan talent), 25 (Euboic), 26 (Attic), of gold or silver: hence (from the parable, Matt. xxv. 14-30) faculty: any natural or special gift: special aptitude: eminent ability short of genius: persons of special ability: disposition: (*Shak.* tallent) perh. wealth, abundance, or perh. golden tresses.—*adjs.* **tal'ented**, possessing mental gifts; **tal'entless.—talent scout**, one whose business is to discover and recruit talented people, esp. on behalf of the entertainment industry. [L. *talentum*—Gr. *talanton*, a balance, a talent.]

talent, an old form (*Shak.*, *Scott*, now *dial.*) of **talon**.

tales, *tā'lēz*, (orig. *pl.*) *n.* the filling up, from those who are present, of a deficiency in the number of jurymen.—**talesman** (*tā'lēz-mən* or *tālz'*), a bystander so chosen.—**pray a tales**, to plead that the number of jurymen be completed in this way. [From the phrase '*tālēs* de circumstantibus', such of the bystanders: *tālēs*, pl. of L. *tālis*, such.]

Taliacotian, Tagliacotian, *tal-yə-kō'shən*, *adj.* pertaining to the Italian surgeon Gasparo *Tagliacozzi* or *Taliacotius* (1546-99), or his rhinoplastic operation.

talion, *tal'i-ən*, *n.* like for like: retaliation. [L.

[redacted]

talk up, to speak boldly: to praise or boost. [M.E. *talken*, freq. of tell.]

tall, *tōl*, *adj.* doughty, stout (*obs.*): high in stature: long, esp. in a vertical direction: lofty: great, remarkable: grandiloquent: hardly to be believed.—*n.* **tall'ness.**—**tall'boy**, a long narrow top for a smoky chimney: a high chest of drawers, one portion superimposed on another or on a dressing-table: a glass with a long stem; **tall copy**, a book with ample margins above and below; **tall hat**, a top hat; **tall men**, loaded dice; **tall order** (see order).—**a tall man of his hands**, a deft worker: a sturdy fighter. [App. O.E. *getæl*, prompt.]

tallage, *tal'ij*, *n.* a tax levied by the Norman and Angevin kings on their demesne lands and towns, or by a feudal lord on his tenants (*hist.*): an aid, toll, or rate.—*v.t.* to lay an impost upon.—*adj.* **tall'iable**, subject to tallage.—*v.t.* **tall'iate**, to lay a tallage upon. [O.Fr. *taillage*—*tailler*, to cut, to tax.]

tallat, tallet, tallot, *tal'ət*, (*W. of England*) *n.* a loft. [W. *taflod*—L.L. *tabulāta*, flooring.]

tallith, *tal'ith*, *n.* the Jewish prayer shawl. [Heb. *tallūth*.]

tall-oil, *täl'*, by-product of chemical wood-pulp, used in manufacture of paints, linoleums, soaps, etc. [Sw. *tallolja*—*tall*, pine and *olja*, oil.]

tallow, *tal'ō*, *n.* fat, grease: rendered fat, esp. of ox and sheep: any coarse, hard fat.—*adj.* of, for, or like tallow.—*v.t.* to grease with tallow: to produce tallow.—*adjs.* **tall'owish; tall'owy.** —**tall'ow-can'dle**, a candle made of tallow; **tall'ow-catch'** (*Shak.*), perh. a receptacle for

stock.—*adj.* **tal'oned.** [Fr. *talon*—L.L. *tālō*, *-ōnis*—L. *tālus*, the heel.]

Talpa, *tal'pə*, *n.* the mole genus of the family **Tal'pidae**: (without *cap.*) an encysted tumour on the head, a wen. [L., a mole.]

taluk, *tä-lōōk'*, *n.* a tract of proprietary land: a subdivision of a district, a collectorate.—*n.* **taluk'dar**, holder of a taluk. [Hind. *ta'alluq*, estate.]

talus, *tā'ləs*, *n.* the ankle-bone or astragalus: a slope (*arch.*): the sloping part of a work (*fort.*): a scree (*geol.*).—*n.* **tā'lar**, a robe reaching the ankles.—*n.pl.* **talaria** (*tə-lā'ri-ə*), winged sandals, or wings on the ankles, as of Hermes. [L. *tālus*, ankle.]

talweg. Same as thalweg.

tam. See Tam o' Shanter.

tamale, *tä-mäl'i*, *n.* a highly seasoned Mexican dish of crushed maize, with meat.—Also (more correctly) **tamal'.** [Sp. *tamal* (pl. *tamales*),—Nahuatl *tamalli*.]

tamandua, *tä-män'dū-ä*, *-dwä'*, *n.* a S. American ant-eater smaller than the ant-bear.—*n.* **tamanoir** (*tä-mä-nwär'*), the great ant-bear. [Port. *tamanduá*—Sp. *tamándoa*—Tupi *tamanduá*.]

tamanu, *täm'ä-nōō*, *n.* a lofty gamboge tree of the East Indies and Pacific Islands, its trunk yielding tacamahac. [E. Ind.]

tamara, *tam'ə-rə*, *n.* a mixture of cinnamon, cloves, coriander, etc.

tamarack, *tam'ə-rak*, the American or black larch. [Amer. Ind.]

tamarin, *tam'ə-rin*, *n.* a small S. American squirrel-monkey (Midas). [Fr., from

Tammany, *tam'ə-ni*, *n.* a society notorious for its corrupt influence in New York city politics.—Also *adj.*—**Tammany Hall**, its building, leased to the Democratic party of New York. [From an Indian chief, *Tammanend*, who is said to have signed the treaty with Penn.]

Tammie Norie, *tam'i nō'ri*, (*Scot.*) *n.* the puffin.

Tammuz, *tam'o͞oz*, *-uz*, *n.* a Babylonian sun-god, answering to Adonis: the tenth month of the Jewish civil year, fourth of the ecclesiastical.

tammy, *tam'i*, *n.* a strainer: a glazed woollen or mixed stuff: a Tam o' Shanter. [App. same as **tamis**, or perh. **tamin**.]

Tam o' Shanter, *tam-ō-shan'tər*, *n.* the hero of Burns's poem so entitled: a cap with broad circular flat top—*coll.* **tam**, **tamm'y**.

tamp, *tamp*, *v.t.* to stop up (a shot hole) with earth, etc., after the explosive has been introduced: to ram down so as to consolidate (as ballast on a railway track): to pack round.—*ns.* **tamp'er**; **tam'ping**, the act of filling up a hole for blasting: the material used; **tamp'ion**, **tomp'ion**, a plug: a protective plug placed in the muzzle of a gun when not in use; **tamp'on**, a plug of cotton or other material inserted into a wound or orifice to control haemorrhage, etc.: an inking-pad: a two-headed drumstick.—*v.t.* to plug.—*n.* **tamponade'**, surgical use of a tampon. [Fr. *tampon*.]

tamper, *tam'pər*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to temper (as clay).—*v.i.* (usu. with *with*) to work, machinate, practise: to have secret or corrupt dealings: to interfere unwarrantably or vitiatingly: to meddle.—*ns.*

tanaiste, *tön'ish-tā*, *n.* the deputy prime minister of the Republic of Ireland. [Ir., second, next, deputy; cf. **tanist**.]

tandem, *tan'dəm*, *adv.* in the position of horses harnessed singly one before the other.—*n.* a team (usu. two) so harnessed: a vehicle with such a team: a bicycle, tricycle, etc., for two, one before the other.—Also *adj.*—*adv.* **tan'demwise**. [Punning application of L. *tandem*, at length.]

tane, **ta'ne**, obs. spellings (*Spens.*, *Shak.*, etc.) of **ta'en** (taken).

tane, *tān*, (*Scot.*) one (**the tane**, for *that ane*, the one). [See **tae**, **tone** (2), **tother**.]

tang, *tang*, *n.* coarse seaweed. [Cf. Norw. and Dan. *tang*.]

tang, *tang*, *n.* a ringing sound: a twang.—*v.t.* to cause to ring: to utter ringingly (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* to ring. [Imit.; influenced by next word.]

tang, *tang*, *n.* a projecting piece or shank: a point, sting, spike: part of a tool that goes into the haft: a prong: a barb: a sea-surgeon: biting, characteristic, or extraneous flavour, after-taste, or smell: a smack, tinge: pungency.—*adj.* **tanged** (*tangd*), with a tang: barbed. [O.N. *tange*, point, tang.]

tangelo, *tan'ji-lō*, *n.* a hybrid between *Tang*erine orange and pom*elo*. [Portmanteau word.]

tangent, *tan'jənt*, *adj.* touching without intersecting.—*n.* a line that touches a curve: the limiting case of a secant when the two points of intersection coincide: (as a function of an angle) or thing: an icicle.—*adj.* long and limp.—*adj.* **tang'ly.** [Origin obscure.]

tango, *tang'gō, n.* a dance or dance-tune in 4-4 time, of Argentine Negro origin with Parisian developments.—*v.i.* to dance the tango:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **tang'oed.**—*n.* **tang'oist** [Sp., a S. American Negro festival or dance.]

tangram, *tan'gram, n.* a Chinese toy, a square cut into seven pieces that will fit in various forms. [Origin obscure.]

tangun, *tang'gun, n.* the Tibetan piebald pony. [Hindi *tãghan*—Tibetan *rtanān.*]

tanh, *tansh, than,* a conventional abbreviation for *h*yperbolic *tan*gent.

tanist, *tan'ist, n.* a Celtic chief's heir elect.—*n.* **tan'istry,** the system of succession by a previously elected member of the family. [Ir. and Gael. *tànaiste—tánaise,* second.]

tank, *tangk, n.* a pool, pond, reservoir (*India*): a pond (*U.S.*): a large basin or cistern: a reservoir of water, oil, etc.: an armoured, enclosed, armed vehicle moving on caterpillar wheels.—*v.t.* to store in a tank: to plunge into a tank.—*v.i.* to drink heavily (with *up*): to refuel (often with *up*; *coll.*).—*n.* **tank'age,** storing in tanks: charge for such storage: the capacity of a tank or tanks: residue from tanks.—*adj.* **tanked** (*slang*), drunk. —*ns.* **tank'er,** a ship or heavy vehicle that carries liquids, esp. oil, in bulk: an aircraft that refuels others; **tank'ful:**—*pl.* **tank'fuls.**—**tank'-car, -wag'on,** a railway wagon for carrying oil or other liquid in a large tank; **tank'-engine,** a locomotive that carries its water and coal in

much or to the same: equivalent: equal in value or meaning. [A.Fr. *tant amunter,* to amount to as much.]

tantara, *tan-tä'rä, n.* a blast of trumpet or horn.—Also **tantara'ra.** [Imit.]

tanti, *tan'ti, tan'tē,* (L.) worth while.

tantivy, *tan-tiv'i, adv.* at full gallop: headlong.—*n.* a hunting cry: a rapid rush: a Tory High Churchman (*hist.*).—*adj.* headlong: High Church Tory (*hist.*).—*interj.* expressive of galloping or (later) expressive of the sound of the hunting-horn. [Imit.]

tant mieux, *tã-myø,* (Fr.) so much the better.

tanto, *tan'tō,* (L.) so much.

tantony. See **Anthony.**

tanto uberior, *tan'tō ū-be'ri-ər, ōō-be'ri-or,* (L.) so much the richer.

tant pis, *tã pē,* (Fr.) so much the worse.

Tantra, *tun'trə, n.* any of a number of Hindu writings giving religious teaching and ritual instructions (including the use of incantations, diagrams, etc.): the teaching of the Tantras.—*adj.* **Tan'tric.**—*ns.* **Tan'trism,** the teaching of the Tantras; **Tan'trist.** [Sans. *tantra,* thread, fundamental doctrine.]

tantrum, *tan'trəm, n.* a capricious fit of ill-temper without adequate cause. [Origin unknown.]

Tantum ergo, *tan'təm ûr'gō,* L. *tan'tōōm er'gō,* the fifth stanza of the hymn 'Pange, lingua, gloriosi corporis mysterium', written for the office of the Festival of Corpus Christi, which St Thomas Aquinas drew up in 1263. [From its opening words.]

take one's tap in one's lap (*Scot.*), to bundle up (one's tow for the distaff) and go home.

tap, *tap*, *n.* an Indian malarial fever. [Pers.]

tapa, tappa, *tä'pə*, *n.* paper-mulberry bark. [Polynesian generally.]

tapaculo, *tä-pä-koo'lō*, **tapacolo**, *-kō'*, *n.* a small S. American bird with tilted tail. [Sp. *tapaculo*—*tapa*, cover (imper.), *culo*, posterior.]

tapadera, *tä-pä-dā'ra*, **tapadero**, *-rō*, *n.* the guard in front of a Mexican stirrup. [Sp., lid, cover—*tapar*, to cover.]

tape, *tāp*, *n.* material woven in narrow bands: a strip of such material, used for tying up, connecting, etc.: a ribbon of paper printed by a recording instrument, as in telegraphy: a flexible band that guides the sheets (*print.*): a tape-measure: a tape-recording: liquor (*slang*).—*v.t.* to furnish, fasten, bind, measure with a tape: to get the range or measure of: to deal out, or use, sparingly (*Scot.*): to tape-record.—*adjs.* **tape'less**; **tā'pen**, made of tape.—*ns.* **tā'per**, one who works with tapes; **tā'pist**, an official formalist.—**tape'-grass**, Vallisneria; **tape'line, -meas'ure**, a flexible measuring strip of tape, steel, or other material; **tape'-machine**, a telegraphic instrument by which messages received are automatically printed on a tape.—*v.t.* **tape'-record'**, to record sound using a tape recorder.—**tape'-recorder**, an instrument for recording sound on magnetic tape and subsequently reproducing it; **tape'-recording**, a magnetic tape on which sound

hanging, etc., of tapestry or the like.—**on the tapis**, on the table: under consideration. [Fr.]

tapotement, *tä-pōt-mā*, *tä-pōt'mənt*, *n.* percussion in massage. [Fr.]

tappet, *tap'it*, *n.* a projection that transmits motion from one part of a machine to another by tapping.—**tapp'et-loom, -mō'tion, -ring, -rod**, etc. [tap (1).]

tappice, *tap'is*, *v.i.* to lie low.—*v.t.* to hide. [Fr. *tapir*, *tapiss-*.]

tappit, tappit-hen, tapsman. See tap (3).

tapsalteerie, *tap-sl-tē'ri*, **tapsieteerie**, *tap-sā-*. Scots forms of topsyturvy.

tapstry, *tap'stri* (*Milt.*). Same as tapestry.

tapu, *tä'poo*. See taboo.

tar (*Shak.* tarre), *tär*, *v.t.* to set on, incite to fight. [Conn. with O.E. *tergan*, to worry.]

tar, *tär*, *n.* a dark, viscous mixture got by destructive distillation of wood, coal, peat, etc.: a natural bituminous substance of like appearance (*mineral tar*): a sailor (perh. for tarpaulin).—*v.t.* to smear, coat, treat, with tar:—*pr.p.* **tarr'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **tarred.**—*n.* **tarriness** (*tär'i-nis*).—*n.* and *adj.* **tarr'ing.**—*adj.* **tarr'y** (*tär'i*), of, like, covered or soiled with, tar.—**tar'-box**, a shepherd's box for tar as salve for sheep: shepherd; **tar'-brush**, a brush for applying tar; **tar'-heel**, North Carolinian; **tar-macad'am** (also **tar'mac**, proprietary in *U.S.*), a road surfacing of broken stone covered or mixed with tar: the runways of an aerodrome; **tarr'y-breeks** (*Scot.*), a sailor.

tardigrade, *tär′di-grād*, *adj.* slow-paced.—*n.* a member of the Tardigrada.—*n.pl.* Tardigra′da, formerly the sloths: now, a class of arthropods, the bear-animalcules. [L. *tardus*, slow, *gradi*, to step.]

tardy, *tär′di*, *adj.* slow: sluggish: behindhand: too long delayed: late: caught at fault (*obs.*).—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to retard.—*adv.* tar′dily.—*n.* tar′diness.—*adjs.* tar′dive (-*div*), late in development; tar′dy-gait′ed, slow-paced. [Fr. *tardif*—*tard*—L. *tardus*, slow.]

tare, *tār*, *n.* a vetch of various kinds, esp. of the lentil-like group: a weed, prob. darnel (*B.*). [Origin obscure.]

tare, *tār*, *n.* the weight of a vessel, wrapping, or container, which subtracted from the gross weight gives the net weight.—*v.t.* to ascertain or allow for the tare of. [Fr.,—Sp. *tara*—Ar. *tarhah*, thrown away.]

tare, *tār*, *arch. pa.t.* of tear.

targe, *tärj*, *n.* a shield, esp. a light shield. [O.Fr. *targe*—O.N. *targe*, shield.]

targe, *tärj*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to cross-examine: to supervise strictly: to reprimand: to thrash. [Origin unknown.]

target, *tär′git*, *n.* a small buckler or round shield: a shield-like or other mark to shoot at for practice or competition: a surface on which electrons impinge: an object aimed at (also *fig.*): a butt: a result to be aimed at: a shooting score: a neck-and breast of lamb: a sight on a levelling staff: an American railway signal.—*adj.* tar′geted, provided with a shield.—*n.* targeteer′,

betrayed the Capitol at Rome to the Sabines and to have been buried beneath the Tarpeian Rock on the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown.

tarpon, *tär′pən*, *n.* a gigantic fish (Megalops) akin to the herring, angled for on the Florida and Gulf coasts. [Origin unknown.]

tar(r)adiddle, *tar-ə-did′l*, *n.* a fib, a lie. [App. founded on diddle.]

tarragon, *tar′ə-gən*, *n.* an aromatic Artemisia used for flavouring vinegar, sauces, etc. [Ar. *tarkhūn*, perh.—Gr. *drakōn*, a dragon.]

Tarragona, *tar-ə-gōn′ə*, *n.* a port-like Spanish wine. [Province in Catalonia.]

tarras, *tar′əs*, *n.* an old form (*Spens.*) of terrace. See also trass.

tarre. See tar (1).—Also (*Spens.*) for tar (2).

tarrock, *tar′ək*, (*local*) *n.* a sea-bird of various kinds. [Origin obscure.]

tarry, *tär′i.* See tar.

tarry, *tar′i*, *v.i.* to linger: to loiter: to delay: to stay behind: to sojourn: to wait.—*v.t.* (*arch.*) to await:—*pr.p.* tarr′ying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tarr′ied.—*n.* (*arch.*) delay: sojourn, stay.—*ns.* tarr′iance (*arch.*), tarrying: delay: waiting: a sojourn; tarr′ier, one who tarries or delays.—*v.i.* tarr′ow (*tär′ō*; *Scot.*), to hesitate: to reluct. [History obscure; the form agrees with O.E. *tergan*, to irritate, the meaning with O.Fr. *tarier*.]

tarsal, tarsel, tarcel, *tär′sl.* See tercel.

tarsia, *tär′si-a*, (It. *tär-sē′ä*), *n.* intarsia (*q.v.*).—Also tar′sia-work.

treat, mix, or combine with tartar.—*n.* **tar′trate,** a salt of tartaric acid.—**tartar emetic,** a compound of potassium, antimony, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.—**cream of tartar,** purified argol. [L.L. *tartarum*, perh. from Ar.]

Tartar, *tär′tər*, *n.* a Tatar: (without *cap.*) a formidable, rough, unmanageable person: (without *cap.*) one who unexpectedly turns the tables on his assailant.—Also *adj.*—*n.* and *adj.* **Tartarian** (*-tā′ri-ən*), Tartar, Tatar.—*adjs.* **Tartaric** (*-tar′ik*), of the Tartars; **tar′tarly,** like a Tartar: ferocious.—**Tartarian lamb,** barometz. [See Tatar.]

tartar(e) (sauce), *tär′tər*, *tär-tär′*, *n.* a mayonnaise dressing with chopped pickles, olives, capers, etc., added, usu. served with fish. [Fr. *sauce tartare*.]

Tartarus, *tär′tə-rəs*, *n.* in Homer, a deep and sunless abyss, as far below Hades as earth is below heaven: hell.—Also (*Spens.*, *Shak.*) **Tar′tar,** (*Spens.*) **Tar′tare, Tar′tarie, Tar′tary.**—*adj.* **Tartarean** (*-tā′ri-ən*). [L.,—Gr. *Tartaros*.]

Tartuf(f)e, *tär-tüf′*, *n.* a hypocritical pretender to religion.—*adjs.* **Tartuf(f)′ian, Tartuf(f)′ish.**—*n.* **Tartuf(f)′ism.** [From the character in Molière's *Tartuffe* (3-act version 1664, 5-act 1669).]

tarwhine, *tär′(h)win*, *n.* an Australian sea-bream.

Tarzan, *tär′zan*, *n.* a man of great strength and agility. [From the hero of stories by Edgar Rice Burroughs about a man brought up by apes.]

tassel, tassel-gent, tassel-gentle. See **tercel.**

taste, *tāst*, *v.t.* to try, or to perceive, by the sense seated in the tongue and palate: to try by eating a little: to eat a little of: to partake of: to try, test (*obs.*): to relish, enjoy (*arch.*): to experience, perceive: to enjoy carnally (*Shak.*): to give a flavour to (*rare*).—*v.i.* to try or perceive by the mouth: to have a flavour: to act as taster: to have experience.—*n.* the act of tasting: the particular sensation caused by a substance on the tongue: the sense by which we perceive the flavour of a thing: the quality or flavour of anything: a small portion: an experience: discernment of, accordance with, what is socially right: the faculty by which the mind perceives the beautiful: nice perception: choice, predilection, liking.—*adjs.* **tāst′able; tāst′ed,** having a taste; **taste′ful,** full of taste: having a pleasant or a high relish: showing good taste.—*adv.* **taste′fully.**—*n.* **taste′fulness.**—*adj.* **taste′less,** without taste: without good taste: insipid.—*adv.* **taste′lessly.**—*ns.* **taste′lessness; tāst′er,** one skilful in distinguishing flavours by the taste: one employed to test the innocuousness of food by tasting it before serving it to his master: a publisher's reader (*coll.*).—*adv.* **tāst′ily.**—*n.* **tāst′ing.**—*adj.* **tāst′y,** savoury: tasteful (*coll.*).—**taste′-bud, -bulb,** a group of cells on the tongue sensitive to taste.—**good taste,** intuitive feeling for what is aesthetically or socially right; to

[redacted]

1766 by Richard *Tattersall* (1724-95): a sweepstake or lottery agency with headquarters at Melbourne, Australia (*coll.* Tatts).

tattie, *ta′ti, tä′tā, n.* a Scots form of potato.—**tatt′ie-bo′gle,** a scarecrow; **tatt′ie-claw,** potato soup; **tatt′ie-lift′ing,** potato harvest; **tatt′ie-shaw,** the above-ground parts of a potato plant.

tatting. See **tat** (1).

tattle, *tat′l, n.* trifling talk: chatter.—*v.i.* to talk idly or triflingly: to tell tales or secrets.—*v.t.* to tell or utter in tattle.—*n.* **tatt′ler** (form. **tat′ler**), one given to tattling: any (esp. American) bird of the Totaninae, from their giving warning of gunners.—*n.* and *adj.* **tatt′ling,** chattering: tale-telling.—*adv.* **tatt′lingly.** [Used by Caxton to translate M.Du. *tatelen*; imit.]

tattoo, *tə-tōō′, n.* a beat of drum or other signal calling soldiers to quarters: a drumming: a military fête by night.—**the devil's tattoo,** drumming with the fingers on a table, etc., in absence of mind or impatience. [Du. *taptoe*—*tap,* tap, *toe,* to, in the sense of shut.]

tattoo, tatu, *tə-tōō′,* earlier **tatow,** *-tow′, n.* a design marked on the skin by pricking in colouring matter.—*v.t.* to mark in this way:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **tattooed′.** [Tahitian *ta′tau,* Marquesan *ta′tu.*]

tattoo, *tut′ōō, n.* a native-bred Indian pony.—Abbreviated **tat** (*tat*). [Hind. *ṭaṭṭū.*]

tatty. See **tatt** (1); also **tattie**; also **tawtie**—under **taut** (2).

tatty, *tat′i, n.* an Indian mat of bamboo, cuscus-grass roots, etc., esp. one kept wet in a doorway

meros, part), a readily interconvertible isomer.—*adj.* **tautomer′ic.**—*n.* **tautom′erism.**—*adjs.* **tautomet′ric, -al,** exactly corresponding in arrangement of syllables.—*n.* **taut′onym,** a binomial name in which the specific name repeats the generic.—*adjs.* **tauton′ymous; tautophon′ical.**—*n.* **tautoph′ony,** repetition of a sound. [Gr. *tauto,* for *to auto,* the same.]

tautog, *tö-tog′, n.* a labroid fish of the North American Atlantic coast. [Narragansett *tautauog.*]

taver, taiver, *tā′vər,* (*Scot.*) *n.* a shred. [Cf. Norw. and Dan. *tave.*]

taver, taiver, *tā′vər,* (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to wander: to rave.—*adj.* **ta(i)′vert,** muddled: fuddled: stupid. [Cf. Norw. *tava,* to toil, fumble.]

tavern, *tav′ərn, n.* a public-house.—*n.* **tav′erner,** a publican. [O.Fr. (Fr.) *taverne*—L. *taberna,* shed, stall, tavern, from root of *tabula,* a board.]

taw, *tö, n.* a large or choice marble: a game at marbles: the line shot from at marbles. [Origin unknown.]

taw, *tö, v.t.* to prepare and dress, esp. skins for white leather.—*n.* tawed leather: usu. *pl.* **taws, tawse,** a leather strap, usu. cut in fingers at the end, for corporal punishment.—*ns.* **taw′er,** a maker of white leather; **taw′ery,** a place where skins are dressed.—*adj.* **taw′ie** (*Scot.*), tractable.—*n.* **taw′ing.** [O.E. *tawian,* to prepare; Du. *touwen,* to curry; O.H.G. *zawjan,* to make, prepare.]

tawdry, *tö′dri, adj.* showy without taste or worth:

taxidermy, *taks'i-dûr-mi, n.* the art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting skins.—*adjs.* **taxider'mal. taxider'mic.**—*v.t.* **tax'idermise, -ize.**—*n.* **tax'idermist.** [Gr. *taxis*, arrangement, *derma*, a skin.]

taximeter, *tak'si-mē-tər, tak-sim'i-tər* (*obs.* **taxameter**), *n.* an instrument attached to a cab for indicating (distance travelled and) fare due. [Fr. *taxe*, price, Gr. *metron*, measure.]

taxis, *tak'sis, n.* arrangement: a division of an ancient Greek army (in Athens the contingent from a phyle): return to position of displaced parts by means of manipulation only (*surg.*): movement of a whole organism in response to stimulus (*biol.*).—*ns.* **tax'iarch** (*-i-ärk*), commander of a taxis; **tax'on,** a biological category (e.g. *species*), or its name:—*pl.* **tax'a.**—*n.* **taxon'omer,** a taxonomist.—*adjs.* **taxonom'ic, -al.**—*adv.* **taxonom'ically.**—*ns.* **taxon'omist; taxon'omy,** classification or its principles: classification of plants or animals (now including study of means by which formation of species, etc., takes place). [Gr.,—*tassein*, to arrange.]

Taxus, *tak'səs, n.* the yew genus of conifers, giving name to the family **Taxā'ceae** (*-si-ē*).—*n.* **Taxō'dium** (Gr. *eidos*, form), the swamp-cypress genus. [L. *taxus*, yew.]

tayra, taira, *tī'ra, n.* a large South American species of the weasel family. [Tupí *taira*.]

tazza, *tat'sa, n.* a shallow vessel mounted on a foot: a saucer-shaped bowl:—*pl.* **taz'ze** (*-sā*), **taz'zas.** [It. cup; cf. tass (2).]

tea'-room, a room or restaurant where tea is served; **tea'-rose,** a rose supposed to smell of tea; **tea'-ser'vice, -set,** a set of utensils for a tea-table; **tea'-shop,** a shop where tea is sold: a restaurant in which teas are served; **tea'spoon,** a small spoon used with the teacup; **tea'spoonful:**—*pl.* **tea'spoonfuls; tea'-table,** a table at which tea is drunk: the company at tea; **tea'-taster,** an expert who judges tea by tasting it.—*n.pl.* **tea'-things,** the tea-pot, cups, etc.—**tea'(-)time,** the hour of the meal called tea.—Also *adj.*—**tea-towel,** a cloth for drying crockery, etc.; **tea'-tray,** a tray for carrying tea-things; **tea'-tree,** the common tea plant or shrub: a name of Australian myrtaceous plants (Melaleuca, Leptospermum) furnishing substitutes for tea: an African solanaceous shrub (Lycium) said to have been labelled by mistake; **tea'-trolley,** a small tiered table on wheels used for serving afternoon tea, etc.; **tea'-urn,** a large closed urn with a tap, often also a heating device, for making tea in quantity.—**another cup of tea,** a very different thing; **black tea,** that which has been fermented between rolling and firing (heating with charcoal in a sieve); **(usu. not) for all the tea in China, (not) for anything whatever; green tea,** that which is fired immediately after rolling; **high tea,** tea with meat, eggs, fish, or the like; **one's cup of tea** (*slang*), what is to one's taste or appeals to one; **Russian tea,** tea with lemon and no milk usually served in a glass. [South Chinese *te*, the common form being harnessed in a team.—*ns.* **team'er**, a teamster; **team'ing**, driving a team: work apportioned to a team: transport by team: removal of excavated material from cutting to bank; **team'ster**, one who drives a team: a truck-driver (*U.S.*). —*adv.* **team'wise**, harnessed together.—**team'-mate**, a fellow member of a team; **team'-spirit**, the spirit of self-suppression in co-operation; **team'-work**, work done by organised division of labour: co-operation, pulling together, regard to success of the whole rather than personal exploits. —**team up with**, to join forces with. [O.E. *tēam*, child-bearing, brood, team; in kindred languages a bridle, rope, draught of a net; cf. O.E. *tēon*, to draw.]

teapoy, *tē'poi*, *n.* a small table or tripod: (by confusion with tea) a tea-caddy. [Hind. *tin*, *tir-*, three, Pers. *pāi*, foot.]

tear, *tēr*, *n.* a drop of liquid secreted by the lachrymal gland: an exuding drop: a blob, bead, pear-shaped drop: a small flaw or cavity as in glass.—*adj.* **tear'ful**, lachrymose: brimming with, ready to shed, or shedding, tears.—*adv.* **tear'fully**.—*n.* **tear'fulness**.—*adjs.* **tear'less**, without tears: sorrowless; **tear'y**, tearful.—**tear'-bag**, the lachrymal gland: the tear-pit; **tear'-bottle** (*archaeol.*), a small bottle once thought to contain mourners' tears; **tear'-drop**, a tear; **tear'-duct**, the lachrymal duct.—*adj.* **tear'-fall'ing** (*Shak.*), shedding tears.—**tear'-gas**, a gas or volatile substance that blinds temporarily by provoking tears; **tear'-gland**, the lachrymal

protuberance through which milk is sucked from a baby's feeding-bottle: a nipple.—*adj.* **teat'ed**, having a teat or teats. [O.E. *titt*, *tit*; influenced by O Fr. *tete* (Fr. *tette*).]

teaze, an obs. spelling of tease; **teazel**, **teazle** (see teasel).

tebbad, *teb'ad*, *n.* a sandstorm. [Cf. Pers. *tab*, fever, *bād*, wind.]

Tebeth, *teb'eth*, *n.* the tenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical, and fourth of the secular, year, parts of December and January. [Heb. *Tēbēt*.]

Tebilise, *teb'il-iz*, *v.t.* of cotton and linen fabrics, to treat by a finishing process that prevents shrinking and creasing. [Proprietary name.]

'tec, *tek*, *n.* a slang abbrev. for detective.

technetium, *tek-nē'shi-əm*, *n.* the chemical element of atomic number 43 (Tc), the first element to be artificially made. [Gr. *technētos*, artificial—*technē*, art.]

technic, *tek'nik*, *adj.* technical.—*n.* technology: (often in *pl.* form) technicality, technique.—*adj.* **tech'nical**, pertaining to art, esp. a useful art or applied science: industrial: belonging to, or in the language of, a particular art, department of knowledge or skill, profession: so called in strict legal or technical language.—*n.* **technical'ity**.—*adv.* **tech'nically**.—*ns.* **tech'nicalness**; **technician** (*-nish'ən*), **tech'nicist** (*-ni-sist*), one skilled in a practical art; **Technicolor**, a proprietary name of a process of colour photography in motion-pictures.—*adj.* **technicolour** (modelled on above), in bright, artificial colours:

reminiscent of Edward VII's time; Teddy girl, the Teddy boy's female companion and counterpart in conduct; Teddy suit. [Edward.]

teddy, *ted'i*, **teddy-bear** (*-bār'*), *n.* a woolly toy bear. [From Theodore (*Teddy*) Roosevelt, a famous hunter and President of U.S.A. (1901-1909).]

tedesco, *te-des'kō*, *adj.* German:—*pl.* **-deschi** (*-kē*); *fem.* **tedes'ca** (*-ka*), *pl.* **-desche** (*-kā*). [It.]

Te Deum, *tē' dē'əm*, L. *tā de'ōōm*, *n.* a famous Latin hymn of the Western Church: a musical setting of it. [From its first words, *Tē Deum laudāmus*, thee, God, we praise.]

tedium, also **taedium,** *tē'di-əm*, *n.* wearisomeness, esp. owing to length: irksomeness: boredom. —*n.* **tedios'ity.**—*adj.* **te'dious.**—*adv.* **te'diously.** —*n.* **te'diousness.**—*adjs.* (*Scot.*) **te'disome, te'diousome** (*Scott*), **te'dy.** [L. *taedium*—*taedēre*, to weary.]

tee, *tē*, *n.* the twentieth letter of the alphabet (T, t.); an object or mark of that shape.—**tee'-shirt,** a slip-on shirt usu. with short sleeves, no collar and no buttons; **tee'-square** (see T).

tee, *tē*, *n.* the mark aimed at (*quoits*, *curling*, etc.): the sand-cone, peg, or other elevation from which the ball is first played at each hole (*golf*): the strip of ground (also **tee'ing-ground**) where this is done.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to place (the golf-ball) on the tee:—*pr.p.* **tee'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **teed, tee'd.**—**tee up** or **off,** to start (play); **to a tee,** exactly, to a tittle. [Origin unknown.]

tee, *tē*, *n.* the u

letter that came uppermost, T standing for L. *tōtum*, all, i.e. take all the stakes: any small top twirled by the fingers:—*pl.* **teeto'tums.**

tef, teff, *tef*, *n.* an Abyssinian cereal grass, *Eragrostis abyssinica*. [Amharic *têf*.]

Teflon, *tef'lon*, *n.* trade name for polytetrafluoroethylene.

teg, tegg, *teg*, *n.* a sheep (or *obs.* a doe) in its second year. [Perh. Scand.]

tegmen, *teg'mən*, *n.* a covering: the inner coat of the testa (*bot.*): the leathery fore-wing in Orthoptera:—*pl.* **teg'mina.**—*adj.* **tegmental** (*-ment'əl*).—*ns.* **tegment'um,** a bud-scale; **teg'ūment,** a covering: an integument.—*adjs.* **tegūment'al, tegūment'ary.** [L. *tēgmen*, *tēgmentum*, *tegumentum*—*tegěre*, to cover.]

teguexin, *te-gwek'sin*, *n.* a large black and yellow South American lizard. [Aztec *tecoixin*.]

tegula, *teg'ū-lə*, *n.* a flat roofing-tile: a scale at the base of the fore-wing in some insects:—*pl.* **teg'ūlae** (*-lē*).—*adj.* **teg'ūlar.**—*adv.* **teg'ūlarly.**—*adj.* **teg'ūlāted,** composed of plates overlapping like tiles. [L. *tegula*, a tile—*tegěre*, to cover.]

tehee, *tē'hē'*, *interj.* expressing derision or merriment.—*n.* a laugh.—*v.i.* to titter. [Imit.]

tehr, *tār*. Same as tahr.

Teian, Tean, *tē'ən*, *tē'yən*, *adj.* of Teos in ancient Ionia, or Anacreon, a native. [Gr. *Tēios*, Teian—*Tĕōs*, Teos.]

teichopsia, *tī-kops'i-ə*, *n.* temporary partial blindness with optical illusions, accompanying

telecamera, *tel′-i-kam-ər-a*, *n.* television camera (see camera).

telecast, *tel′i-käst*, *n.* *tele*vision broad*cast*.—Also *v.t.*—*n.* **tel′ecaster.**

telecine, *tel-i-sin′i*, *n.* transmission of filmed material by television. [tele- (2), cine.]

telecommunication, *tel-i-kə-mū-ni-kā′shən*, *n.* communication of information, in verbal, written, coded, or pictorial form, by telephone, telegraph, cable, radio, television: (in *pl.*) the science of such communication. [tele- (1), communication.]

telecontrol, *tel-i-kon-trōl′*, *n.* control of mechanical devices remotely, either by radio (as ships and aircraft), by sound waves, or by beams of light. Also called telearchics. [tele- (1), control.]

teledu, *tel′ə-dōō*, *n.* the stinking badger of Java. [Javanese.]

téléférique, *tā-lā-fer-ēk*, (Fr.) *n.* a light aerial cable-car, esp. one electrically propelled.

telefilm, *tel′i-film*, *n.* a regular sound-film made specially for subsequent television transmission. [tele- (2), film.]

telega, *tel-eg′ə*, *tel-yeg′ə*, *n.* a springless Russian wagon. [Russ.]

telegenic, *tel-i-jen′ik*, *adj.* suitable for television. [tele- (2), modelled on photogenic.]

telegony, *ti-leg′ə-ni*, *n.* the (imaginary) transmitted influence of a previous mate on the offspring of a female by a later mate. [tele- (1), Gr. *gonos*, begetting.]

telegram, *tel-i-gram*, *n.* a message sent by telegraph.—*adjs.* **telegrammat′ic, telegramm′ic,** of or like a t

tel′eosaur.—*adj.* and *n.* **teleosau′rian.**—*n.pl.* **Teleostei** (*-os′ti-ī*; Gr. *osteon*, bone), the bony fishes with well-developed bones.—*ns.* and *adjs.* **tel′eost, teleos′tean.**—*n.pl.* **Teleostomi** (*-os′tə-mī*; Gr. *stoma*, mouth), fishes with membrane bones in the skull, jaws, etc.—all ordinary fishes except the sharks and rays.—*n.* **tel′eostome** (*-tōm*).—*adj.* **teleos′tomous.** [Gr. *teleios*, perfect, complete.]

teleology, *tel-i-ol′ə-ji*, *n.* the doctrine of the final causes of things: interpretation in terms of purpose.—*adjs.* **teleologic** (*-ə-loj′ik*), **-al.**—*adv.* **teleolog′ically.**—*ns.* **teleol′ogism; teleol′ogist.** [Gr. *telos*, end, purpose, *logos*, a discourse.]

telepathy, *ti-lep′ə-thi*, *n.* communication between mind and mind otherwise than through the known channels of the senses.—*n.* **telepath** (*tel′i-path*), one who practises telepathy.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to communicate by telepathy.—*adj.* **telepath′ic.**—*adv.* **telepath′ically.**—*v.t.* **telep′athise, -ize,** to affect or act upon through telepathy.—*v.i.* to practise telepathy.—*n.* **telep′athist,** one who believes in or practises telepathy. [tele- (1), Gr. *pathos*, feeling.]

telepheme, *tel′i-fēm*, *n.* a telephone message. [tele- (1), Gr. *phēmē*, a saying.]

telephone, *tel′i-fōn*, *n.* an instrument for reproducing sound at a distance, esp. by means of electricity.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to communicate by telephone.—*n.* **tel′ephōner.**—*adj.* **telephonic** (*-fon′ik*).—*adv.* **teleph′onically.**—*ns.* **telephonist** (*ti-lef′ə-nist*), one who works a telephone; **teleph′ony,** telephonic communication. [tele- (1), Gr. *phōnē*,

telestich, *tel-es′tik*, *tel′es-tik*, *n.* a poem or block of words whose final letters spell a name or word. [Gr. *telos*, end, *stichos*, row.]

telethon, *tel′ə-thon*, (*U.S.*) *n.* a very long television programme, esp. one seeking support for e.g. a political candidate, or a charity. [*television marathon*.]

teletron, *tel′i-tron*, *n.* a cathode-ray tube for synthesis of television images. [tele- (1), suff. -tron.]

Teletype, *tel′i-tīp*, *n.* (proprietary name) a printing telegraph apparatus.—**Teletype′setter** (proprietary name), a telegraphic machine which delivers its message as a perforated roll that can be used to actuate a type-setting machine; **teletype′writer** (*U.S.*), a teleprinter. [tele- (1), Gr. *typos*; see type.]

teleutospore, *ti-lū′tō-spōr*, *-spör*, *n.* a thick-walled winter-spore of the rust-fungi, producing on germination a promycelium. [Gr. *teleutē*, completion, *sporā*, seed.]

televérité, *tel-i-ver′i-tā*, *n.* the televising of scenes of real life in order to convey a heightened realism.—See also **cinéma vérité**. [tele- (2), modelled on cinéma vérité.]

television, *tel-i-vizh′ən*, *n.* the viewing of distant objects or events by electrical transmission: the electrical transmission of these: a television receiving set.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **tel′eview**, to view by television.—**tel′eviewer**, a television watcher.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **tel′evise** (*tel′i-vīz*), to transmit by television.—*adjs.* **televi′sional**, **televis′ionary**, of, relating to, television.—*n.* **tele-**

number 52, app. so named by Klaproth (1798) as the counterpart of his previous discovery of uranium.—*adj.* **tell′ūrous**, of tellurium in lower valency (tellurous acid, H_2TeO_3). [L. *Tellūs*, *-ūris*.]

telly, *tel′i*, (*slang*) *n.* television.

telophase, *tel′ō-fāz*, *n.* in mitosis, the stage of reconstruction of nuclei after separation of daughter chromosomes. [Gr. *telos*, completion, *phasis*, phase.]

telpher, *tel′fər*, *adj.* pertaining to a system of telpherage.—*n.* a car or carrier in such a system.—*ns.* **tel′pherage**, any system of automatic electric transport: an electric ropeway or cableway system: overhead traction in general.—**tel′pher-line**; **tel′pherman**; **tel′pherway**. [Irreg. coined by Fleeming Jenkin—Gr. *tēle*, far, *phoros*, bearing—*pherein*, to bear.]

telson, *tel′sən*, *n.* the hindermost part of a crustacean or arachnid. [Gr. *telson*, a headland in ploughing; cf. *telos*, end.]

Telstar, *tel′stär*, *n.* a satellite launched on 10th July 1962, used to relay television pictures and telephone conversations across the Atlantic.

Telugu, *tel′ōō-gōō*, *n.* a Dravidian language of south-east India: one of the people speaking it.—Also *adj.*

teme, an old spelling of **team**.

temenos, *tem′e-nos*, *n.* a place dedicated to a god, a precinct. [Gr.,—*temnein*, to cut off.]

temerity, *ti-mer′i-ti*, *n.* rashness: unreasonable contempt for danger.—*adj.* **temerarious** (*tem-ə-rā′ri-əs*; now passions: abstemious: moderate in temperature.—*v.t.* (*obs.* or *rare*) to temper: to moderate: to restrain.—*adv.* tem′perately.—*n.* tem′perateness.—*adj.* tem′perative, having moderating influence.—*n.* tem′perature, tempering: tempered condition: mixture: constitution: proportion: degree of hotness: condition determining interchange of heat between bodies: a body temperature above normal (*coll.*).—*adj.* tem′pered, having a certain specified disposition or temper: brought to a certain temper, as steel: tuned or adjusted to some mean or to equal, temperament (*mus.*).—*adv.* tem′peredly.—*n.* tem′perer.—*n.* and *adj.* tem′pering.—temperance hotel, one which professes to supply no alcoholic liquors; temperate zones, the parts of the earth of moderate temperature between the tropics and the polar circles.—absolute temperature (see absolute); bad temper, an angry humour: an inclination to irascibility; equal temperament, a compromise in tuning by which the octave is divided into twelve equal intervals; good temper, an unruffled humour: good-nature; keep one's temper, to restrain oneself from showing, or losing, one's temper; lose one's temper, to break out in anger; out of temper, in an irritable mood: angry. [L. *temperāre*, to temper, restrain, compound, moderate, partly through O.E. *temprian*.]

tempest, *tem′pist*, *n.* a violent wind storm: a violent commotion or agitation (*fig.*).—*v.t.* (*Milt.*) to stir violently.—*adjs.* tempestive (*-pest′*), timely: seasonable:

yield to circumstances: to behave so as to gain time.—*n.* tem′poriser.—*n.* and *adj.* tem′porising.—*adv.* tem′porisingly. [L. *tempus*, *-oris*, time.]

temporal, *tem′pər-l*, *adj.* of or at the temple (of the head).—*n.* a bone, muscle, or scale in that position. [L. *tempus*, *-oris*; see temple (2).]

tempore, *tem′pər-ē*, *tem′por-e*, (L.) in the time of.

tempt, *temt*, *v.t.* to put to trial: to test: to try or tend to persuade, esp. to evil: to entice.—*n.* temptabil′ity.—*adj.* temp′table.—*ns.* temp′tableness; temptā′tion (*tem-* or *temp-*), act of tempting: state of being tempted: that which tempts enticement to evil: trial.—*adj.* temptā′tious, seductive.—*n.* temp′ter, one who tempts, esp. the devil:—*fem.* temp′tress.—*n.* temp′ting, action of the verb.—*adj.* attractive, enticing.—*adv.* temp′tingly.—*n.* temp′tingness. [O.Fr. *tempter*—L. *tentāre*, an intens. of *tendĕre*, to stretch.]

'tempt, tempt, aphetic for attempt.

temse, tems, *tems*, *temz*, *n.* a sieve.—*v.t.* to sift. [O.E. *temesian*, to sift; cf. Du. *tems.*]

temulence, *tem′ū-ləns*, *n.* intoxication.—Also tem′ulency.—*adj.* tem′ulent.—*adv.* tem′ulently. [L. *tēmulentus*, drunk.]

ten, *ten*, *n.* the cardinal number next above nine: a symbol representing it (x, etc.): a set of that number of things or persons: used indefinitely, a large number: an article of a size denoted by 10: a card with ten pips: a score of ten points, tricks, etc.: the tenth hour after midday or midnight.—*adj.* of the number ten.—*adj.* and *adv.* ten′fold, in ten divisions: ten times as temporary occupation or holding of land or property by a tenant: time of such holding.—*adj.* **ten'antable**, fit to be tenanted: in a state of repair suitable for a tenant; **ten'antless.**—*ns.* **ten'antry**, the state or time of being a tenant: a set or body of tenants; **ten'antship.**—**tenant-at-will**, one who holds only so long as the proprietor wills; **ten'ant-farm'er**, a farmer who rents a farm; **ten'ant-in-chief'**, one holding lands directly from the sovereign; **ten'ant-right**, the right of a tenant, esp. that of a customary tenant to sit continuously at a reasonable rent, the right to receive compensation for his interest from the incoming tenant, and for all permanent or unexhausted improvements from the landlord. [Fr. *tenant*, pr.p. of *tenir*—L. *tenēre*, to hold.]

tench, *tench*, *-sh*, *n.* a freshwater fish (*Tinea vulgaris*) of the carp family, very tenacious of life. [O.Fr. *tenche* (Fr. *tanche*)—L. *tinca.*]

tend, *tend*, *v.t.* to attend to: to mind: to watch over or stand by and perform services for or connected with: to minister to, wait upon: to escort (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to attend, hearken: to be in waiting or readiness: to wait, attend.—*n.* **ten'dance**, tending: expectation (*Spens.*): attendants collectively (*Shak.*).—*adj.* **tend'ed.**—*n.* **ten'der**, one who tends: a small craft that attends a larger: a carriage attached to a locomotive to carry fuel and water.—**tend out on** (*U.S.*), to attend or attend to. [Aphetic for attend.]

(*U.S.*): a district juicy with bribes to the police (*U.S. slang*). [Fr. *tendre*—L. *tener.*]

tendon, *ten'dən*, *n.* a cord, band, or sheet of fibrous tissue attaching a muscle to a bone or other structure.—*adj.* **ten'dinous.** [L.L. *tendō*, *-inis* or *-ōnis*, app.—Gr. *tenōn*, *-ontos*, sinew, tendon; cf. *teinein*, to stretch; *d* suggested by L. *tendĕre.*]

tendril, *ten'dril*, *n.* a plant's coiling threadlike climbing organ (leaf, leaflet, or shoot).—*adjs.* **ten'drillar**; **ten'drilled.** [Ety. dub.; cf. Fr. *tendrillon*, shoot.]

tendron, *ten'drən*, *n.* a shoot, sprout: (in *pl.*) cartilages of the ribs. [Fr.]

tene. See **teen** (1).

tenebrae, *ten'i-brē*, L. *ten'e-brī*, *n.pl.* (*R.C.*) matins and lauds in Holy Week with gradual extinction of lights.—*adj.* **tenebrif'ic** (L. *facĕre*, to make), producing darkness.—*n.* **tenebrio** (*tin-eb'ri-ō*), a night-spirit: a night-prowler: (*cap.*) the mealworm genus of beetles, giving name to the family Tenebrionidae (*-on'i-dē*).—*adjs.* **teneb'rious**, **ten'ebrose**, **ten'ebrous**, dark.—*ns.* **ten'ebrist**, a painter of the naturalist school of Caravaggio affecting dark colouring; **teneb'rity**; **tenebros'ity.** [L. *tenebrae*, darkness.]

tenement, *ten'i-mənt*, *n.* a holding, by any tenure: anything held, or that may be held, by a tenant: a dwelling or habitation, or part of it, used by one family: one of a set of apartments in one building, each occupied by a separate family: a building divided into dwellings for a number of families (*Scot.*

ore (CuO), found on Vesuvius. [Named after G. *Tenore*, President of the Naples Academy, 1841.]

tenotomy, *tən-ot'əm-i*, *n.* surgical cutting of a tendon. [Gr. *tenōn*, tendon, *tomē*, a cut.]

tenrec, *ten'rek*, **tanrec**, *tan'rek*, *n.* a large Madagascan insectivore (Centetes). [Malagasy *t(r)àndraka*.]

tense, *tens*, *n.* time in grammar, the form of a verb to indicate the time of the action. [O.Fr. *tens* (Fr. *temps*)—L. *tempus*, time.]

tense, *tens*, *adj.* stretched tight: strained: rigid: pronounced with the tongue tightened or narrowed.—*adv.* **tense'ly**.—*ns.* **tense'ness**, state of being tense; **tensibil'ity**.—*adjs.* **tens'ible**, capable of being stretched; **tens'ile** (*il*; in U.S. *-il*, *-əl*), tensible: in relation to stretching.—*ns.* **tensility** (*-il'i-ti*); **tension** (*ten'shən*), stretching: a pulling strain: stretched or strained state: strain generally: formerly, pressure in gases or vapours: electromotive force: a state of barely suppressed emotion, as excitement, suspense, anxiety, or hostility: a feeling of strain with resultant symptoms (*psych.*): strained relations (between persons): opposition (between conflicting ideas or forces); **tens'ity**, **tenseness**.—*adj.* **tens'ive**, giving the sensation of tenseness or stiffness.—*n.* **tens'or**, a muscle that tightens a part: the ratio of lengthening of a vector.—**ten'sion-rod**, a structural member subjected to tensile stress only. [L. *tēnsus*, pa.p. of *tendĕre*, to stretch.]

tenson, *ten'sn*, *n.* a competition in verse between

tentac'ūlite, a ringed tapering Silurian and Devonian fossil, app. a pteropod. [L. *tentāre*, to feel.]

tentation, *ten-tā'shən*, *n.* an old form of temptation: a method of adjusting by a succession of trials.—*adj.* **tentative** (*ten'tə-tiv*), done or made provisionally and experimentally.—*n.* an experimental attempt.—*adv.* **ten'tatively**. [L. *tentāre*, to try.]

tenter, *ten'tər*, *n.* a frame for stretching cloth: a tenter-hook: a hook.—*v.t.* to stretch on hooks.—**ten'ter-hook**, a sharp, hooked nail as on a tenter: a hook.—**on tenter-hooks**, in impatient suspense. [App. conn. with Fr. *tenture*, hangings, and L. *tendĕre*, to stretch.]

tenter, **tentie**, **tenty**.—See **tent** (various).

tentigo, *ten-tī'gō*, *n.* priapism: morbid lasciviousness.—*adj.* **tentiginous** (*-tij'i-nəs*). [L. *tentīgō*, *-inis*—*tendĕre*, to stretch.]

tentorium, *ten-tō'ri-əm*, *-tō'*, *n.* a sheet of the dura mater stretched between the cerebrum and the cerebellum: the internal chitinous skeleton of an insect's head.—*adj.* **tento'rial**. [L. *tentōrium*, a tent—*tendēre*, to stretch.]

tenue, *tə-nü*, *n.* bearing, carriage: manner of dress. [Fr.]

tenuis, *ten'ū-is*, L. *-ōō-is*, *n.* an unaspirated voiceless stop consonant:—*pl.* **ten'ues** (*-ēz*, *-ās*).—*adj.* **tenuiros'tral** (L. *rōstrum*, bill), slender billed.—*n.* **tenū'ity**, thinness: slenderness: rarity.—*adj.* **ten'ūous** (*rarely* **tenū'ious**), thin: slender: rarefied. [L. *tenuis*, thin; cf. *tendĕre*, to stretch.]

teras, *ter'as*, (*med.*) *n.* a monstrosity:—*pl.* ter'ata.—*adj.* teratogenic (*ter-ə-tō-jen'ik*), producing monsters.—*ns.* terat'ogen, an agent that raises the incidence of congenital malformations; teratogeny (*-toj'i-ni*), the production of monsters.—*adjs.* ter'atoid, monstrous; teratolog'ic, -al.—*ns.* teratol'ogist; teratol'ogy, the study of malformations or abnormal growths, animal or vegetable: a tale of marvels; teratō'ma, a tumour, containing tissue from all three germ-layers:—*pl.* teratō'mata.—*adj.* teratō'matous. [Gr. *teras*, *-atos*, a monster.]

terbium, *tûr'bi-əm*, *n.* a rare metal (Tb; at. numb. 65) found in certain yttrium minerals.—*adj.* ter'bic. [From *Ytterby*; see yttrium.]

terce, *tûrs*, *n.* a widow's right, where she has no conventional provision, to a life-rent of a third of the husband's heritable property (*Scots law*): the office of the third hour (*hist.*). [See tierce.]

tercel, *tûrs'əl*, tiercel, *tēr'səl*, tarsel, *tärs'əl*, tassel(l), *tas'əl*, *n.* a male hawk.—*n.* terc'elet, a tercel.—ter'cel-gent'le (*Scott*), tass'el-gent'le (*Shak.*), tass'ell-gent' (*Spens.*), a male peregrine falcon; ter'cel-jer'kin, a male gerfalcon. [O.Fr. *tercel*—L. *tertius*, third, perh. as being one-third smaller than the female, or as supposed to hatch from the last egg of three.]

tercet, *tûr'sit*, *n.* a group of three lines in verse. [It. *terzetto*.]

tercio, *tûr'si-ō*, *-shi-ō* (*Scott* tertia), (*hist.*) *n.* an infantry regiment, orig. Spanish. [Sp.]

terebene, *ter'i-bēn*, *n.* a light-yellow

to town in term.—*adj.* term'less, endless: inexpressible (*Shak.*): unconditional.—*adj.* and *adv.* term'ly.—*n.* a publication appearing once a term.—*n.* term'or, one who holds an estate for a term of years or for life.—term'-day, a day of the year fixed for some purpose, as payment of rent, beginning or end of a tenancy, hiring of servants, household removals; term'-time.—bring to terms, to compel to the acceptance of conditions; come to terms, to come to an agreement: to submit; come to terms with (*fig.*), find a way of living with (some personal trouble or difficulty); eat one's terms (see eat); in terms, in so many words, explicitly: engaged in negotiations; in terms of, having or using as unit: in the language peculiar to; keep a term, to give the regular attendance during a period of study; on speaking terms, friendly enough to speak to each other: well enough acquainted to speak; on terms, in friendly relations: on an equal footing; stand upon terms, to insist upon conditions; term of years, an interest or estate in land for a period; terms of reference (see refer); terms of trade, relation between export and import prices in national accounts. [Fr. *terme*—L. *terminus*, a boundary.]

termagant, *tûr'mə-gənt*, *n.* a boisterous brawler or bully, esp. a woman.—*adj.* boisterous: brawling.—*n.* ter'magancy.—*adv.* ter'magantly. [M.E. *Termagan* or *Tervagant*, a supposed Mohammedan idol, represented in the old plays and

tern, *tûrn*, *n.* a three, set of three: a prize for drawing three winning numbers.—*adjs.* **ter'nal**, threefold; **ter'nary**, in threes: of three components: based on three: of a third order.—*n.* (*obs.*) a triad.—*adj.* **ter'nate**, with three leaflets (*bot.*): grouped in threes.—*adv.* **ter'nately.**—*n.* **ter'nion**, a triad: a section of paper for a book containing three double leaves or twelve pages. [L. *ternī*, three each—*trēs*, three.]

terne, *tûrn*, **terneplate**, *n.* sheet-iron or steel coated with an alloy, chiefly of lead and tin, known as terne metal.—*v.t.* **terne**, to cover with terne metal. [Fr. *terne*, dull.]

Ternstroemiaceae, *tûrn-strēm-i-ā'shi-ē*, *n.pl.* the Theaceae or tea family of plants. [From a genus *Ternstroemia*, named after Christopher *Ternström*, Swedish naturalist.]

terpene, *tûr'pēn*, *n.* any one of a group of hydrocarbons with a composition $C_{10}H_{16}$. [turpentine.]

Terpsichore, *tərp-sik'ə-rē*, *n.* the Muse of choral song and dance.—*adj.* **terpischorē'an**, relating to dancing. [Gr. *Terpsichorē*—*terpsis*, delight—*terpein*, to enjoy, *choros*, dance.]

terra, *ter'a*, *n.* the Latin and Italian word for earth.—*n.* **terrā'rium**, vivarium for land animals; **terr'acott'a** (It. *cotta*—L. *cocta*, fem., baked), a composition of clay and sand used for statues, etc., and, esp. formerly, as building material for facings, etc.: an object of art made of it: its colour, a brownish red.—Also *adj.*—*ns.* **terr'a-fir'ma**, properly, mainland: (*coll.* and erroneously) dry land; **terr'a-japon'ica**, pale catechu or gambier: **terr'am**

a region, terrain.—*adv.* **terrene'ly.** [L. *terrēnus*—*terra*, the earth.]

terreplein, *ter'*, *tār'plān*, *n.* orig. the talus on the inner side of a rampart: the top of a rampart, or space behind the parapet. [Fr.,—L. *terra*, earth, *plēnus*, full.]

terrestrial, *ti-res'tri-əl*, *adj.* of, or existing on, the earth: earthly: living or growing on land or on the ground: representing the earth.—*n.* a dweller on earth: a man of the world, layman (*Shak.*).—*adv.* **terres'trially.** [L. *terrestris*—*terra*, the earth.]

terret, **territ**, *ter'it*, *n.* a swivel-ring: a ring for fastening a chain to: a ring or loop through which driving reins pass.—Also **torr'et**, **turr'et.** [O.Fr. *toret*, dim. of *tor*, *tour*, a round.]

terre verte, *ter vert*, green earth (see green). [Fr.]

terrible, *ter'i-bl*, *adj.* fitted to excite terror or awe: awful: dreadful: very bad: very notable, exceeding (*coll.*).—*n.* a terrible thing.—*ns.* **terribil'ity** (*rare*); **terr'ibleness.**—*adv.* **terr'ibly**, in a terrible manner: very (*coll.*). [L. *terribilis*—*terrēre*, to frighten.]

terricolous, *ter-ik'ə-ləs*, *adj.* living in or on the soil.—*n.* **terr'icole** (*-i-kōl*), a land animal or plant: a burrower.—Also *adj.* [L. *terricola*, a dweller upon earth—*terra*, earth, *colĕre*, to inhabit.]

terrier, *ter'i-ər*, *n.* a small dog of various breeds orig. one that would follow burrowing animals underground: punningly, a territorial soldier: one who hunts after criminals (*fig.*): a register smitten with terror.—**King of Terrors**, death; **Reign of Terror**, or **the Terror**, the period of fever in the first French Revolution when thousands went to the guillotine. [L. *terror*—*terrēre*, to frighten.]

terry, *ter'i*, *n*. a pile fabric with uncut looped pile: one of the loops.—Also *adj*. [Origin unknown.]

terse, *tûrs*, *adj*. smooth, clean-cut (*obs*.): compact or concise.—*adv*. **terse'ly**.—*ns*. **terse'ness**; **tersion** (*tûr'shən*), wiping. [L. *tersus*—*tergēre*, *tersum*, to rub clean.]

tertia. See tercio.

tertial, *tûr'shl*, *adj*. of the third rank among flight-feathers of a wing.—*n*. a tertiary flight-feather. —*adj*. **ter'tian** (*-shən*), occurring every other day (i.e. on the *third* day, reckoning both first and last days).—*n*. a fever with paroxysms every other day.—*adj*. **ter'tiary** (*-shər-i*), of the third degree, order, or formation: tertial (*ornith*.): (*cap*.) of the third great division of the geological record and time, including Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene, Pliocene: ranking above secondary (esp. of education).—*n*. the Tertiary period: (without *cap*.) a member of a third order of a monastic order, a layman who may continue to live an ordinary life in the world: a tertiary feather: that which is tertiary. [L. *tertiālis*, *tertiānus*, *tertiārius*—*tertius*, third.]

tertium quid (L.), *tûr'sh(y)əm kwid*, *ter'ti-ŏŏm*, a third something related to two specific known

from the ovule integuments.—*adjs*. **test'able**; **testaceous** (*-ā'shəs*), of or having a hard shell: brick-red.—*ns*. **testee'**; **test'er**.—*n.pl*. **Testicar'dines** (*-ēz*), a class of brachiopods with hinged shell and arm skeleton.—*n*. and *adj*. **test'ing**.—**Test Acts**, acts meant to secure that none but rightly affected persons and members of the established religion shall hold office—esp. English act of 1673; **test'-bed**, an iron framework on which a machine is placed for testing; **test'-case**, a law case that may settle similar questions in the future; **test'-flight**, a trial flight of a new aeroplane.—*v.t*. **test'-fly**.—**test'-match**, an international cricket match forming one of a series; **test'-paper**, a bibulous paper saturated with some substance that changes colour when exposed to certain chemicals: a paper or questions to test fitness for a more serious examination; **test pilot**, one whose work is testing new aircraft by flying them; **test'-tube**, a glass cylinder closed at one end, used in chemistry, bacteriology, etc.—**test-tube baby**, a child born as the result of artificial insemination: a possible baby of future times, part of whose development takes place in the laboratory. [O.Fr. *test* and *teste*—L. *testa*, an earthen pot, a potsherd, a shell.]

test, *test*, *v.t*. to attest legally and date: to authenticate by a testing clause.—*ns*. **test'acy** (*-ə-si*), state of being testate; **testā'mur**, a certificate of having passed an examination.—*adj*. **test'āte**, having made and left a will.—*ns*. **testā'-**

to prove some fact: proof: the two tables of the law (*B.*): divine law: protestation.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to test, prove, or judge by evidence.—*adj.* testi′mōnial, of, affording, of the nature of, testimony.—*n.* a written attestation: a writing or certificate bearing testimony to one's character or abilities: a gift or memorial as a token of respect.—*v.t.* testimō′nialise, -ize, to present with a testimonial. [L. *testimōnium*—*testārī*, to witness.]

teston, *tes′tən*, *n.* a name for various coins, orig. bearing a king's or duke's head: a Henry VIII shilling: later a sixpence.—*n.* testoon′, a Portuguese or Italian teston. [Obs. Fr. *teston*, Port. *testão*, It. *testone*—It. *testa*, head.]

testosterone, *tes-tos′tər-ōn*, *n.* the chief male sex hormone, a steroid secreted by the testes.

testrill (*Shak.*), **testril**, *tes′tril*, *n.* a sixpence. [tester.]

testudo, *tes-tū′dō*, *n.* a wheeled shelter used by Roman besiegers: a similar shelter made by joining shields: a vaulted roof: an ancient lyre, said to have been first made of a tortoise-shell: (*cap.*) the genus containing the typical land tortoises.—*adj.* testūdin′eous, like a tortoise, tortoise-shell, or a testudo. [L. *testūdō*, *-inis*, tortoise.]

testy, *tes′ti*, *adj.* irritable.—*adv.* tes′tily.—*n.* tes′tiness. [O.Fr. *testif*, headstrong—*teste* (Fr. *tête*), head—L. *testa*, pot.]

tetanus, *tet′ə-nəs*, *n.* a disease due to a bacillus, marked by painful tonic spasms of the muscles of the jaw and other parts: the state of pro-

(*-sī′klik*; Gr. *kyklos*, ring, wheel), of, in, or with four whorls or rings.—*n.* tetrad (*tet′rad*), a group of four: an atom, radical, or element having a combining power of four (*chem.*).—*adjs.* tet′rad, tetrad′ic; tetradactyl (*-dak′til*; Gr. *daktylos*, digit), four-fingered: four-toed.—Also *n.*—*adj.* tetradac′tylous.—*ns.* tetradac′tyly, condition of being tetradactylous; tet′radite, one who attaches mystic properties to the number four: a believer in a godhead of four persons; tetradrachm (*-dram*), an ancient Greek coin worth four drachmas.—*n.pl.* Tetradynamia (*-di-nā′mi-a*), in Linnaeus's system, a class answering to the Cruciferae.—*adjs.* tetradynamous (*-ḍin′ə-məs*; Gr. *dynamis*, power), having four long stamens in pairs and two short, as the Cruciferae; tetraethyl (*-eth′il*), having four ethyl groups as tetraethyl lead or lead tetraethyl, $Pb(C_2H_5)_4$, used in motor spirit as an antiknock agent.—*n.* tetragon (*-gən*, *-gon*; Gr. *gōniā*, an angle), a plane figure of four angles.—*adj.* tetragonal (*-rag′ə-nəl*), having the form of a tetragon; referable to three axes at right angles, two of them equal (*crystal.*); tetrag′onous (*bot.*), with four angles and convex faces.—*ns.* tetragram (*-gram*; Gr. *gramma*, a letter), a word or inscription of four letters: the tetragrammaton: a (complete) quadrilateral (*geom.*); tetragramm′aton, the name YaHWeH, JeHoVaH, etc., as written with four Hebrew letters, regarded as a mystic symbol: any other sacred word of four letters, as the Latin *Deus*.—*n.pl.* Tetragynia (*-jin′i-ə*; Gr. *gynē*, woman (in the sense of female)), in the a spore formed in groups of four in red seaweeds; **tetrasporangium** (*spor-an'ji-əm*), the sporangium in which they are formed.—*adjs.* **tetrasporic** (*-spor'ik*), **tetrasporous** (*te-tras'pər-əs*, or *tet-rə-spō'rəs*, *-spö'*).—*n.* **tetrastich** (*-stik*; Gr. *stichos*, a row), a stanza or set of four lines.—*adjs.* **tetrastichal** (*ti-tras'ti-kl*), **tetrastichic** (*tet-rə-stik'ik*), of, of the nature of, tetrastichs; **tetras'tichous**, in four rows.—*n.* **tetrastyle** (*-stīl*; Gr. *stȳlos*, a column), a building or portico with four columns in front: a group of four pillars. —Also *adj.*—*n.* **tetrasyllable** (*-sil'ə-bl*), a word of four syllables.—*adjs.* **tetrasyllabic** (*-ab'ik*), **-al.**—*ns.* **tetratheism** (*-thē-izm*; Gr. *Theos*, gŏd), the belief in four elements in the Godhead—the three persons of the Trinity and a divine essence out of which each of these originates; **tetrathlon** (*te-trath'lən*; Gr. *athlon*, contest), a four-event sporting contest.—*adj.* **tetravalent** (*te-trav'ə-lənt*, *tet-rə-vā'lənt*), quadrivalent.—*ns.* **tetraxon** (*te-traks'on*; Gr. *axōn*, *-onos*, an axis), a sponge spicule with four axes; **tetrode** (*tet'rōd*; Gr. *hodos*, a way), a thermionic valve with four electrodes. [Gr. *tetra-*, *tettares*, *tessares*, four.]

Tetrabranchia . . . to . . . tetrachordal. See **tetra-**.

tetrachotomy, *tet-rə-kot'ə-mi*, *n.* division in fours. —*adj.* **tetrachot'omous.** [Gr. *tetracha*, in four parts, *tomē*, a cut—*temnein*, to cut.]

tetract . . . to . . . tetrakishexahedron. See **tetra-**.

tetralogy, *te-tral'ə-ji*, *n.* a group of four dramas, usu. three tragic and one satyric: any series of

cap.) an upper structure on a river-steamer.—**Texas fever**, a protozoal cattle-disease transmitted by ticks; **Texas tower**, a radar tower built off-shore as part of an early-warning system.

text, *tekst*, *n.* the actual words of a book, poem, etc., in their original form or any form they have been transmitted in or transmuted into: a book of such words: words set to music: the main body of matter in a book, distinguished from notes, commentary, or other subsidiary matter: the Bible (*Shak.*): matter commented on: a short passage from the Bible taken as the ostensible subject of a sermon, quoted in authority, displayed as a motto, etc.: a theme: a copybook heading: text-hand.—*adj.* **textile** (*-īl*, in U.S. *-il*), woven: capable of being woven.—*n.* a woven fabric.—*adjs.* **texto'rial**, pertaining to weaving; **tex'tual**, pertaining to, or contained in, the text: serving for a text.—*n.* **text'ualist**, one learned in the text, esp. of the Bible: a literal interpreter: a quoter of texts.—*adv.* **text'ually.**—*n.* **tex'tuary**, a textualist.—*adj.* **text'ural**, pertaining to, in the matter of, texture. —*adv.* **textur'ally.**—*n.* **text'ure**, anything woven, a web: manner of weaving or connecting: disposition of the parts of a body: structural impression resulting from the manner of combining or interrelating the parts of a whole, as in music, art, etc.: the quality conveyed to the touch by woven fabrics.—*v.t.* to give (speci

thaler, *tä'lər*, *n*. an obsolete German silver coin. [Ger.; cf. dollar.]

Thalia, *tha-lī'a*, *n*. the Muse of comedy and pastoral poetry: one of the Graces.—*adj*. **thali'an.** [Gr. *Thaleia*, *Thaliā—thallein*, to bloom.]

Thalictrum, *thā-lik'trəm*, *n*. the meadow-rue genus. [Gr. *thaliktron—thallein*, to bloom.]

thalidomide, *thə-lid'ə-mīd*, *tha-*, *n*. non-barbiturate sedative drug, withdrawn 1961 because found to cause malformation in the foetus if taken during pregnancy.—**thalidomide baby**, an infant showing the teratogenic effects of thalidomide.

thallium, *thal'i-əm*, *n*. a lead-like metal (Tl; at. numb. 81) discovered in 1861.—*adjs*. **thall'ic**, of trivalent thallium; **thall'ous**, of univalent thallium. [Gr. *thallos*, a young shoot, from the bright green line in its spectrum.]

thallus, *thal'əs*, *n*. a plant body not differentiated into leaf, stem, and root.—*adjs*. **thall'iform**; **thall'ine**; **thall'oid.**—*n.pl*. **Thallophȳ'ta** (Gr. *phyton*, plant), the lowest main division of the vegetable kingdom—bacteria, fungi, algae.—*n*. **thall'ophyte**, a member of the Thallophyta. [Gr. *thallos*, a young shoot.]

thalweg, *täl'vähh*, *n*. the longitudinal profile of the bottom of a river-bed. [Ger.,—*thal* (now *tal*), valley, *weg*, way.]

Thammuz, *tam'ōōz*, *-uz* (*Milt.*). Same as Tammuz.

than, *dhan*, *dhən*, *conj*. used after a comparative, actual or felt, to introduce that which is in the lower degree.—*prep*. (popularly, and in some authors, e.g. Shelley) in comparison with (e

causes those who drive over it to bob their heads.—**be thankit** (*Scot.*), thank God; **no thanks to**, not owing to, implying that gratitude is far from being due; **thanks, thank you** (old *coll*. **thank'ee**), elliptical forms of thanks be to you, I thank you, or the like; **thanks to**, owing to. [O.E. *thanc*, *thonc*; cog. with Ger. *dank*; from the root of think.]

thanna(h). See tana.

thar, *t'hār*, *tär*, *n*. properly the serow: by confusion applied to the tahr. [Nepali (Indic language of Nepal) *thār*.]

tharborough. See farborough.

Thargelia, *thär-gē'li-ə*, or *-jē'*, *n.pl*. an ancient Athenian festival, in honour of Apollo, in the month of *Thargēliōn* (May-June).

that, *dhat*, *dhət*, *demons. pron.* and *demons. adj*. (*pl*. those) pointing out a person or thing: the former: the more distant: not this but the other: the one to be indicated or defined: such (*obs.*): often indicating an accompanying snap of the fingers (as *I don't care that*, *It wants that*).—*rel. pron*. (*sing*. and *pl*.) who, whom, or which (esp. when defining or limiting, not merely linking on an addition).—*adv*. (chiefly *dial.*) to that extent.—*conj*. used to introduce a noun clause, an adverbial clause of purpose, reason, or consequence, or an expression of a wish in the subjunctive: because (*Shak.*).—*n*. **that'ness**, the quality of being a definite thing, that.—**and all that**, and all the rest of that sort of thing—a summary way of dismissing what is vaguely thought of; **and that's that**, and that is the end *to-*, this (*Scot.*; as the day, today, the night, tonight, the morn, tomorrow, the morn's morn, tomorrow morning, the year, this year). [O.E. *the* (supplanting *se*), masc. of *thæt*, that.]

the, *dhə*, *adv*. (with comparatives) by how much: by so much. [O.E. *thȳ*, by that, by that much, the instrumental case of the def. art.]

thé dansant, *tā dā̃-sā̃*, (Fr.) tea with dancing.

Thea, *thē'ə*, *n*. the tea genus of plants (sometimes including Camellia), giving name to the family **Theā'ceae**, akin to the Guttiferae. [From the root of tea, but taken as if from Gr. *theā*, goddess.]

theandric, *thē-an'drik*, *adj*. at once divine and human. [Gr. *theos*, a god, *anēr*, *andros*, man.]

theanthropic, *thē-an-throp'ik*, *adj*. at once divine and human: embodying deity in human forms.—*ns*. **thean'thropism**, **thean'thropy**, the ascribing of human qualities to deity, or divine qualities to man: a doctrine of union of divine and human; **thean'thropist**. [Gr. *theos*, a god, *anthrōpos*, man.]

thearchy, *thē'ärk-i*, *n*. a theocracy: a body of divine rulers.—*adj*. **thear'chic**. [Gr. *theos*, a god, *archein*, to rule.]

Theatine, *thē'ə-tīn*, *n*. a member of a R.C. religious brotherhood founded in 1524 by John Peter Caraffa, bishop of Chieti (L. *Teāte*), afterwards Pope Paul IV, and others, or of a sisterhood modelled on it.—Also *adj*.

theatre (*U.S.* **theater**), *thē'ə-tər*, *n*. a structure, orig. in the open-air, for drama or other spectacle: any place backed by a curving hillside or rising by steps like seats of a theatre: a building or room which is adapted for scholastic exercises, anatomical or surgical demo

got from opium.—*adj*. **Thē'ban**, of Thebes.—*n*. a native of Thebes: a Boeotian.—**Theban year**, the Egyptian year of 365¼ days. [Gr. *Thēbai*, Thebes.]

theca, *thē'kə*, *n*. a sheath, case, or sac: a spore-case: a lobe or loculus of an anther:—*pl*. **thē'cae** (*-sē*).—*adjs*. **thē'cal**, of a theca; **thē'cate**, having a theca. [Latinised from Gr. *thēkē*, case, sheath.]

Thecla, *thek'lə*, *n*. the hair-streak genus of butterflies.

thee, *dhē*, *pron*., *dat*. and *accus*. of thou: also (*dial*., and formerly by Quakers) *nom*.—*v.t*. to use *thee* in speaking to.—*v.i*. to use *thee*. [O.E. *thē*, *the*.]

thee, *thē*, (*Spens*.) *v.i*. to prosper, to thrive. [O.E. *thēon*; cf. Ger. *gedeihen*.]

theek, *thēk*, a Scots form of thatch (*vb*.).

theft, *theft*, *n*. act of thieving: a thing stolen.—*adj*. **theft'ūous**, thievish.—*adv*. **theft'ūously**.—**theft'boot**, **-bote**, illegal compounding of a theft. [O.E. *thēofth*, *thīefth*—*thēof*, thief.]

thegither, *dhə-gidh'ər*, a Scots form of together.

thegn, *thān*, (*hist*.) *n*. the older form of thane.

theine, *thē'in*, *-in*, *n*. caffeine.—*ns*. **thē'ic**, a tea-drunkard; **thē'ism**, a morbid state resulting from over-much tea-drinking. [Thea.]

their, *dhār*, *dhər*, *pron*. (*gen. pl*.) or *poss. adj*. of or belonging to them.—*pron*. **theirs** (a double genitive), used predicatively or absolutely. [O.N. *theirra*, superseding O.E. *thǣra*, gen. pl. of the def. art.]

theism, *thē'izm*, *n*. belief in the existence of God with or without a belief in a special revelation.—*n*. **thē'ist**.—*adjs*. **thēist'ic**, **-al**. [Gr. *theos*, God.]

premises: from that time: from that cause.—*advs.* **thence'forth, thencefor'ward,** from that time forward: from that place onward. [M.E. *thennes—thenne* (O.E. *thanon*, thence), with adverbial genitive ending; cf. hence, whence.]

theo-, *thē'ō-*, *-o-*, or *-o'-*, in composition, god.—*In the following article, strict alphabetical order is not followed; in each case, the abstract noun in -y precedes adjectives, etc., dependent on it.*—*ns.* **Theobroma** (*brō'mə*; Gr. *brōma*, food), the chocolate or cocoa genus of Sterculiaceae; **theobrō'mine** (*-mēn*, *-mīn*, *-min*), an alkaloid got from the chocolate nut; **theocracy** (*thē-ok'rə-si*; Gr. *theokratiā—krateein*, to rule), that constitution of a state in which God, or a god, is regarded as the sole sovereign, and the laws of the realm as divine commands rather than human ordinances—the priesthood necessarily becoming the officers of the invisible ruler: the state thus governed; **theocrat** (*thē'ō-krat*), a divine or deified ruler.—*adjs.* **theocrat'ic, -al.**—*adv.* **theocrat'ically.**—*ns.* **theocrasy** (*thē-ok'rə-si*, or *thē'ō-krā'si*; Gr. *krāsis*, a mixing), a mixture of religions: the identification or equating of one god with another or others: a mystic intimacy with deity reached through profound contemplation; **theodicy** (*thē-od'i-si*; Gr. *dikē*, justice), a vindication of the justice of God in establishing a world in which evil exists.—*n.* and *adj.* **theodicē'an.**—*n.* **theogony** (*thē-og'ə-ni*; Gr. *theogoniā—gonē*, birth, generation), the birth and

theophilan'thropist; theophobia (*-fō'bi-ə*; Gr. *phobos*, fear), morbid fear of God: hatred of God; **theophobist** (*-of'ə-bist*).—*adj.* **theopneust, -ic** (*thē'op-nūst*; Gr. *theopneustos—pneustos*, inspired—*pneein*, to breathe), divinely inspired.—*ns.* **theopneust'y,** divine inspiration; **theosophy** (*thē-os'ə-fi*; Gr. *theosophos*, wise in things of God—*sophos*, wise), divine wisdom: immediate divine illumination or inspiration claimed to be possessed by specially gifted men, along with abnormal control over natural forces; **theosoph** (*thē'ə-sof*), **theos'opher, theos'ophist.**—*adjs.* **theosoph'ic, -al.**—*adv.* **theosoph'ically.**—*v.i.* **theos'ophise, -ize,** to practise theosophy.—*n.* **theos'ophism,** theosophical tenets.—*adj.* **theosophist'ical,** theosophical: sophistical in theology.—*n.* **theotechny** (*-tek'ni*; Gr. *technē*, art), the employment of gods as the machinery of a poem.—*adj.* **theotech'nic.**—*n.* **theotokos** (*thē-ot'o-kos*; Gr. *theotokos—tokos*, birth), the mother of God, a title of the Virgin Mary repudiated by Nestorius, accepted by the Council of Ephesus. [Gr. *theos*, a god.]

Theocritean, *thē-ok-ri-tē'ən*, *adj.* after the manner of *Theocritus* (3rd cent. B.C.), the greatest of Greek pastoral poets: pastoral, idyllic.

theodolite, *thē-od'ə-līt*, *n.* a surveying instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles. [Ety. unknown.]

theophylline, *thē-ō-fil'ēn*, *-īn*, *-in*, *n.* an isomer that place.—*interj.* expressing reassurance, finality, accompanying a blow, etc.—*n.* **there'ness**, the property of having relative situation or existence. —*advs.* **there'about, -s** (also *-bowts'*), about or near that place: near that number, quantity, or degree; **thereaft'er**, after or according to that: accordingly; **thereagainst'**, against that: **thereamong'**, among that or those; **thereanent'** (*Scot.*), concerning that matter; **thereat'**, at that place or occurrence: on that account; **there'away**, in that direction: thereabout; **thereabeside'**, beside that; **thereby'**, beside that: about that amount: by that means: in consequence of that; **therefor'**, for that; **therefore** (*dher'fər*), for that reason: consequently; **therefrom'**, from that; **therein'**, in or into that or it: indoors (*Scot.*): **thereinaft'er, thereinbefore'**, later, earlier, in the same document; **therein'to**, into that place, thing, matter, etc.; **thereof'**, of that: from that: **thereon'**, on that; **thereout'**, out of that: out of doors (*Scot.*); **therethrough'**, through that: by that means; **thereto', thereun'to**, to that: in addition; **there'tofore**, before that time; **thereun'der**, under that; **thereupon'**, upon that: in consequence of that (*Shak.*): immediately; **therewith'**, with that: thereupon; **there'withal**, with that: immediately after: in addition; **therewithin'**, within that.—**there and then**, forthwith; **there or thereabouts**, somewhere near. [O.E. *thǣr*; akin to the, that, etc.]

theriac, *thē'ri-ak*, **theriaca**, *thē-ri'ə-kə*, (*arch.*) *ns.* an antidote to venomous bites, etc., esp. an elec-

thermochem'istry, the study of heat changes accompanying chemical action; **therm'o-couple**, a pair of metals in contact giving a thermo-electric current.—*adjs.* **thermodū'ric**, resistant to heat; **thermodynam'ic.**—*n.* **thermodynam'ics**, the science of heat as a mechanical agent.—*adj.* **thermo-elec'tric.**—*ns.* **thermo-electric'ity**, electricity developed by the unequal heating of bodies, esp. between a junction of metals and another part of a circuit; **thermogenesis** (*-jen'*), production of heat, esp. in the body by physiological processes.—*adjs.* **thermogenet'ic, thermogen'ic.**—*ns.* **therm'ogram**, a thermograph record; **therm'ograph**, a self-registering thermometer; **thermog'raphy**, any process of writing involving the use of heat: obtaining an image on a small picture-tube by using an infra-red camera.—*adj.* **thermolā'bile**, readily decomposed by heat.—*ns.* **thermol'ogy**, the science of heat; **thermoluminesc'ence**, release of light by irradiated material upon subsequent heating; **thermol'ysis** (Gr. *lysis*, loosing), dissociation or dissolution by heat: loss of body heat.—*adj.* **thermolyt'ic.**—*n.* **thermometer** (*-om'i-tər*), an instrument for measuring temperature depending on any of several properties of a substance that vary linearly with change of temperature.—*adjs.* **thermometric** (*-ə-met'rik*), **-al.**—*adv.* **thermomet'rically.**—*ns.* **thermomet'rograph**, a self-registering thermometer; **thermom'etry**; **therm'onasty**, nastic movement in relation to heat.—*adjs.* **thermonuc'lear**, used of the fusion of nuclei as this. [O.E. *thǣs*, a by-form of *thās*, pl. of *thēs*, *thēos*, *this*, this; cf. those.]

thesis, *thē′sis*, *thes′is*, *n*. lit. a setting down, a down-beat (*Gr. pros.* and *mus.*): hence the strong position in a bar or foot: understood by the Romans as the weak position: used in English in both senses (opp. to *arsis*): a position or that which is set down or advanced for argument: a subject for a scholastic exercise, esp. one presented for a doctorate: an essay on a theme:—*pl*. theses (*thē′sēz*).—*adjs*. thetic (*thet′ik*), -al, positively asserting: bearing the thesis.—*adv*. thet′ically.—thesis novel, roman à thèse (see under roman). [Gr. *thĕsis*, from the root of *tithenai*, to put, set.]

Thesmophoria, *thes-mō-phō′*, *phö′ri-ə*, *n.pl*. an ancient Greek married women's festival in honour of Demeter *Thesmophoros* (law-giving). [Gr. *thesmophŏria*.]

thesmothete, *thes′mō-thēt*, *n*. a law-giver, esp. one of the six junior archons in ancient Athens. [Gr. *thesmothetēs*—*thesmos*, law, *thetēs*, a placer, setter.]

Thespian, *thes′pi-ən*, *adj*. pertaining to tragedy: tragic.—*n*. tragic actor: an actor. [Gr. *Thespis*, founder of Greek tragedy.]

theta, *thē′tə*, *thā′tə*, *n*. the eighth (orig. ninth) letter of the Greek alphabet (Θ, θ) transliterated *th*, its sound an aspirated *t*, but in modern Greek like English *th*: as a Greek numeral θ′ = 9, ͵θ = 9000: a mark of condemnation (from the θ for *thanatos*, death, used in balloting). [G

ish, somewhat thick.—*adv*. thick′ly.—*n*. thick′ness, quality or degree of being thick: the space between outer surfaces: a layer.—*adjs*. thick′-and-thin′, unwavering in devotion to party or principle; thick′-com′ing (*Shak*.), coming close upon one another; thick′-eyed, dim-sighted; thick′-grown (*Shak*.).—thick′head, a blockhead: any bird of an Australian family (Pachycephalidae) akin to fly-catchers and shrikes.—*adj*. thick′-head′ed, having a thick head or skull: stupid.—thick′-knee, the stone-curlew (Oedicnemus), a large plover with thickened knees.—*adj*. thick′-lipped (*Shak*.).—thick′-lips (*Shak*.), a Negro.—*adjs*. thick′-pleached (*Shak*.), closely interwoven; thick′-ribbed (*Shak*.); thick′set, closely set or planted: having a short thick body.—*n*. a thicket: a stout cotton.—*adj*. thick-sight′ed (*Shak*.), dim-sighted.—thick′skin, a blockhead.—*adj*. thick′-skinned′, having a thick skin: insensitive: indifferent to criticism or insult.—thick′-skull, a blockhead.—*adjs*. thick′-skulled, having a thick skull: doltish; thick′-sown, planted closely: close-set.—thick′un (*slang*), a sovereign: a crown.—a bit thick, more than one can reasonably be expected to put up with; a thick ear, a bruised ear, usually a result of a blow administered as punishment; lay it on thick, to praise extravagantly: to exaggerate; through thick and thin, in spite of all obstacles: without any wavering. [O.E. *thicce*; Ger. *dick*.]

thick, thicky, *dhik*, *dhik′i*. See thilk.

thief, *thēf*, *n*. one who takes unlawfully what is not

[redacted]

rarefied: sparse: slight: flimsy: wanting in body or solidity: meagre: poor: tinkling: too much to the left (golf, etc.).—*n.* that which is thin.—*adv.* thinly.—*v.t.* to make thin or thinner: to make less close or crowded (with *away*, *out*, etc.).—*v.i.* to grow or become thin or thinner:—*pr.p.* **thinn'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **thinned**.—*adv.* **thin'ly**.—*ns.* **thinn'er**; **thin'ness**; **thinn'ing**.—*adjs.* **thinn'ish**, somewhat thin.—*adjs.* **thin'-belly** (*Shak.*), narrow in the belly; **thin'-faced** (*Shak.*); **thin'-skinned**, having thin skin: sensitive: irritable.—**thin'-skinned'ness**.—*adjs.* **thin'-sown**, sparsely sown; **thin'-spun**, drawn out fine; **thin'-walled**.—**a thin time**, a time of little employment; **into, out of, thin air**, into, out of, nothing or nothingness; **thin on the ground**, present in very small, inadequate, quality or numbers; **thin on top**, balding. [O.E. *thynne*; Ger. *dünn*; O.N. *thunnr*.]

thine, *dhīn*, *pron.*, *gen.* of thou, used predicatively or absolutely, belonging to thee: thy people: that which belongs to thee: adjectivally, esp. before a vowel or *h*, thy. [O.E. *thīn*.]

thing, *thing*, *n.* an assembly, parliament, court, council (*hist.*): a matter, affair, problem, point: a circumstance: a fact: an event, happening, action: an entity: that which exists or can be thought of: an inanimate object: a living creature (esp. in pity, tolerant affection, kindly reproach): a possession: a piece of writing, composition, etc.: that which is wanted or is appropriate (*coll.*): a slight obsession or phobia (*coll.*): a liking or dislike (*coll.*): (in *pl.*) clothes,

—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **thought**, *thöt*.—*n.* (*coll.*) a spell of thinking: a thought.—*adj.* **think'able**, capable of being thought: conceivably possible.—*n.* **think'er**.—*n.* and *adj.* **think'ing**.—*adv.* **think'ingly**.—**I don't think**, I disbelieve: a warning that what was said was ironical (*coll.*); **I shouldn't think of it**, I would not under any conditions; **put on one's thinking-cap**, to devote some time to thinking about some problem; **think aloud**, to utter one's thoughts unintentionally; **think better of**, to change one's mind concerning on reflection; **think for**, to expect; **think little of**, to have a poor opinion of—opp. to think much, or well, of; **think long**, to yearn: to weary (from deferred hopes or boredom); **think out**, to devise, project completely: to solve by a process of thought; **think over**, to reconsider at leisure; **think shame**, to be ashamed; **think-tank** (*coll.*), a person or a group of people, usu. expert in some field, regarded as a source of ideas and solutions to problems; **think up**, to find by thinking, devise, concoct. [O.E. *thencan*.]

think, *thingk*, *v.i.* (*impers.*, *arch.* with *me* or other dat. pron. prefixed; otherwise *obs.*) to seem:—*pa.t.* thought (*thöt*). [O.E. *thyncan*, to seem.]

thio-, *thī ō-*, in composition, sulphur, indicating in chemistry a compound theoretically derived from another by substituting an atom or more of sulphur for oxygen.—*ns.* **thi'o-acid**, an acid analogous in constitution to an oxy-acid, sulphur taking the place of oxygen; **thiocy'anate**, a salt of thiocyan'ic acid, HSCN; **thiopent'one**, (*U.S.*) **thiopent'al** (see Pentothal);

dry: parched: vehemently desiring. [O.E. *thurst* (n.), *thyrstan* (vb.); cf. Ger. *durst*, *dürsten*, Gr. *tersesthai*, L. *torrēre*, to dry.]

thirteen, *thûr'tēn*, or *-tēn'*, *adj.* and *n.* three and ten.—*adj.* **thir'teenth** (or *-tēnth'*), the last of thirteen: equal to one of thirteen equal parts.—*n.* a thirteenth part.—*adv.* **thirteenth'ly**. [O.E. *thrēotiene*, *-tēne*—*thrēo*, three.]

thirty, *thûr'ti*, *adj.* and *n.* three times ten.—*adj.* **thir'tieth**, the last of thirty: equal to one of thirty equal parts.—*n.* a thirtieth part.—*n.*, *adj.*, and *adv.* **thir'tyfold**.—*adjs.* **thir'tyish**, somewhere about the age of thirty; **thirty-two'mo**, (for *tricesimo secundo*, 32mo) in sheets folded to give 32 leaves (64 pages).—*n.* a book so constructed. [O.E. *thritig*—*thrēo*, three, *-tig*, suff. denoting ten.]

this, *dhis*, *sing. demons. pron.* or *adj.* denoting a person or thing near, topical, just mentioned, or about to be mentioned: the present moment: the place where the speaker is:—*pl.* **these**.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) thus.—*n.* **this'ness**, the quality of being this, not something else, haecceity. [O.E., neut. of *thes*, *thēos*, *this* (instrumental *this*, *thȳs*; nom. pl. *thās*, *thǣs*).]

thistle, *this'l*, *n.* a prickly composite plant (Carduus, Cnicus, Onopordon, etc.)—national emblem of Scotland.—*adj.* **this'tly**, like a thistle: overgrown with thistles.—**this'tle-down**, the tufted feathery parachutes of thistle seeds. [O.E. *thistel*.]

thither, *dhidh'ər* (*Spens.* often **thether**), *adv.* to that place: to th

conveying lymph in the body. [Gr. *thōrāx* *-ākos*.]

thorium, *thō'ri-əm*, *thö'*, *n.* a radioactive metal (Th; at. numb. 90) resembling aluminium.—*ns.* **thō'rite**, a mineral, thorium silicate, in which it was first discovered, by Berzelius; **thoron** (*thō'ron*, *thö'*), the radioactive gas given off by the decomposition of thorium. [*Thor*, the god.]

thorn, *thörn*, *n.* a sharp hard part (leaf, stem, or root) of a plant: an animal spine: anything prickly: a spiny plant: hawthorn: the Old English and Old Norse letter þ (*th*).—*v.t.* to set with thorns: to prick.—*adj.* **thorned**.—*n.* **thorn'iness**.—*adjs.* **thorn'less**; **thorn'set**, set or beset with thorns; **thorn'y**, full of thorns: prickly: troublesome: harassing.—**thorn'-apple**, a poisonous plant (*Datura stramonium*, or other species) of the potato family, with a prickly capsule: a haw; **thorn'back**, a ray with nail-like crooked spines in its back: **thorn'-bush**, any thorny shrub, esp. hawthorn; **thorn'-devil**, the Australian Moloch lizard; **thorn'-hedge**, a hedge of hawthorn; **thorn'tree**, a thorny tree, esp. a hawthorn.—**thorn in the flesh**, any cause of constant irritation, from 2 Cor. xii. 7. [O.E. *thorn*; O.N. *thorn*, Ger. *dorn*.]

thoron. See **thorium**.

thorough, *thur'ə*, *adj.* passing or carried through, or to the end: complete: entire: out-and-out: assiduous and scrupulous in completing work.—*prep.* (*obs.*) through.—*n.* that which goes through, a passage: the blind and obstinately tyrannical meditation: design: care: considerateness: purpose: resolution: intention: grief, anxiety (*obs.*): a very slight amount, a 'suspicion'.—*adjs.* **thought'ed**, having thoughts; **thought'en**, (*Shak.*) firm in belief, assured; **thought'ful**, full of thought: employed in meditation: attentive: considerate: expressive of or favourable to meditation.—*adv.* **thought'fully.**—*n.* **thought'fulness.**—*adj.* **thought'less**, unthinking: incapable of thinking: carefree: careless: inattentive: inconsiderate.—*adv.* **thought'lessly.**—*n.* **thoughtlessness.**—*adj.* **thought-ex'ecuting**, carrying out the wishes of a master: perh. acting with the speed of thought (*Shak.*).—**thought'-pro'cess**, train of thought: manner of thinking; **thought'-reader**; **thought'-reading**, discerning what is passing in another's mind by any means other than the ordinary and obvious.—*adj.* **thought'-sick** (*Shak.*), sick with the thought.—**thought'-trans'ference**, telepathy; **thought'-wave**, a wave-like progress of a thought among a crowd or a public: a sudden accession of thought in the mind: an impulse in some hypothetical medium assumed to explain telepathy.—**on second thoughts**, on reconsideration; **take thought**, to bethink oneself: to conceive a purpose: to be anxious or grieved (*obs.*); **upon, with, a thought**, (*Shak.*) in a moment: with the speed of thought. [O.E. (*ge*)*thōht*.]

thous, *dhowz*, a Northern contracted form of thou is, thou art (*Spens.*), and of thou sal, thou shalt.

thousand, *thow'zənd*, *n.* and *adj.* ten hundred: often

turn: to twist: to writhe: to sway: to go counter: to be perverse:—*pa.t.* **threw**; *pa.p.* **thrawn.**—*adj.* twisted: distorted: wry.—*n.* a twist: a fit of perversity: a throe.—*adj.* **thrawn**, twisted: wry: cross-grained, perverse.—**dead thraw**, the agony of death; **heads and thraws**, side by side, the head of the one by the feet of another.

thrawart, thraward, *thrö'ərt*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* froward: crooked. [M.E. *fraward*; see **froward**; perh. influenced by **thraw**; cf. **thrae**.]

thread, *thred*, *n.* a very thin line of any substance, esp. linen or cotton, twisted or drawn out: a filament: a fibre: the prominent spiral part of a screw: a continuous connecting element.—*v.t.* to pass a thread through: to string on a thread: to pass or pierce through, as a narrow way: to furnish with a thread.—*adj.* made of linen or cotton thread.—*adj.* **thread'en**, (*Shak.*) made of thread.—*ns.* **thread'er**; **thread'iness.**—*adj.* **thready**, like thread: slender: containing or consisting of thread.—*adj.* **thread'bare**, worn to the bare thread: having the nap worn off: hackneyed: used till its novelty or interest is gone.—**thread'bareness**; **thread'-cell**, in jelly-fishes, etc., a stinging cell that throws out a stinging thread; **thread'-lace**, lace made of linen thread; **thread'-paper**, a piece of thin soft paper for wrapping up a skein of thread; **thread'-worm**, any member of the Nematoda, more or less thread-like worms, many parasitic, others free-living: esp. *Oxyuris ver* layers of filling, three layers of bread.—*adjs.* **three′-dimen′sional**, having, or seeming to have, three dimensions: giving the effect of being seen or heard in an environment of three dimensions—usu. **3-D**: (of, e.g. a literary work) developed in detail and thus realistic.—**three′-dimensional′ity**. — *adj.* **three-far′thing**. — *n.sing.* **three-far′things**, a silver coin of Queen Elizabeth, distinguished from a penny by a rose behind the queen's head.—*adj.* and *adv.* **three′fold**, in three divisions: three times as much.—**three′foldness**. —*adj.* **three′-foot**, measuring or having three feet.—**three-halfpence** (*thrē-hā′pəns*), a penny and a halfpenny: a coin of that value.—*adj.* **three-halfpenny** (*thrē-hāp′ni*).—**three-halfpennyworth, threeha'porth** (*thrē-hāp′ərth*). — *adjs.* **three′-hand′ed**, having three hands: played by three players; **three′-leaved** (or **-leafed**), having three leaves or leaflets: having leaves in threes; **three′-legged**, having three legs: of a race, run by pairs of runners, each with a leg tied to his partner's; **three′-man** (*Shak.*), worked or performed by three men; **three′-mast′ed**.—**three′-mast′er**, a ship with three masts.—*n.* and *adj.* **three′-month′ly**, quarterly.—*adjs.* **three′-nooked** (*Shak.*), three-cornered; **three′-pair** (**-of-stairs**), on a third floor.—*n.* a room so situated.—*adjs.* **three′-part**, composed in three parts or for three voices; **three′-part′ed**, consisting of three parts: parted in three: divided into three nearly to the base.—*adv.* **three′-parts**, to the extent of three-fourths.—**threepence** (*threp′, thrip′*

breeding domestic animals and plants. [Gr. *thremma, -atos*, a nurseling, *logos*, discourse.]

threnody, *thrēn′, thren′ə-di*, *n.* an ode or song of lamentation.—Also **threne** (*thrēn*; *Shak.*), **thren′ode** (*-ōd*), **thren′os** (*Shak.*).—*adjs.* **thren-et′ic, -al; threnō′dial, threnodic** (*-od′*).—*n.* **thren′odist**. [Gr. *thrēnōidiā, thrēnos*, a lament, *ōidē*, song.]

thresh, *thresh*, *v.t.* to beat out, subject to beating out, by trampling, flail, or machinery: to thrash. —*v.t.* to thresh corn: to thrash.—*n.* an act of threshing.—*ns.* **thresh′el**, a flail: a flail-like weapon, the morgenstern; **thresh′er**, one who threshes: a flail: a threshing-machine or a beating part of it: a fox-shark (also **thresh′er-shark′**).—*n.* and *adj.* **thresh′ing**.—**thresh′er-whale′**, a grampus; **thresh′ing-floor**, a surface on which grain is threshed; **thresh′ing-machine, -mill**, one for threshing corn. [O.E. *therscan*; cf. Ger. *derschen*, to thresh; see **thrash**.]

thresh. See **thrash** (2).

thresher. See **thrasher**.

threshold, *thresh′ōld*, *n.* the sill of a house door: the place or point of entering: the outset: the limit of consciousness: the point at which a stimulus begins to bring a response: the smallest dose of radiation which will produce a specified result.—*adj.* at or constituting a threshold.—**threshold lighting, lights**, a line of lights across the ends of a runway or landing area to indicate the usable limits; **threshold of audibility**, of sound, the minimum intensity or

[redacted]

—*adjs*. **thrive'less, thriftless; thriven** (*thriv'n*), grown, developed: successful.—*n*. **thri'ver** (*rare*). —*n*. and *adj*. **thri'ving.**—*adv*. **thri'vingly** (*rare*). —*n*. **thri'vingness.** [O.N. *thrifa*, to grasp.]

thro', thro. See **through.**

throat, *thrōt*, *n*. the passage from mouth to stomach: the forepart of the neck, in which are the gullet and windpipe: voice: a narrow entrance, aperture or passage: the narrow part, as of a vase, a corolla: a groove under a coping or moulding: the end of a gaff next the mast (*naut*.).—*adjs*. **throat'ed,** with a throat; **throat'-full',** full to the throat.—*adv*. **throat'ily.**—*n*. **throat'iness.**—*adj*. **throat'y,** sounding as from the throat: hoarse: croaking: deep or full-throated: somewhat sore-throated: full or loose-skinned about the throat: potent in swallowing.—**throat'-band, -strap, -latch,** a band about the throat; **throat microphone,** one held directly against the speaker's throat and actuated by vibrations of the larynx; **throat'wort,** the nettle-leaved bellflower (*Campanula trachelium*) once reputed good for throat ailments: the giant bellflower (*C. latifolium*).—**cut the, one's, throat,** usu., to cut the jugular vein: to pursue some course ruinous to one's interests; **give one the lie in his throat,** to accuse one to his face of a lie; **jump down one's throat** (see **jump**); **sore throat,** an inflamed and uncomfortable condition of the tonsils and neighbouring parts; **stick in one's throat,** be more than one can bear, manage; **thrust, ram, down one's throat,** to assert or force upon

the flow of: to cut down the supply of steam, or of gas and air, to or in.—*v.i.* to breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.—*n*. **thrott'ler.**—*n*. and *adj*. **thrott'ling.**—**thrott'le-lever,** a lever that opens and closes a throttle-valve; **thrott'le-pipe,** the vertical pipe between the throttle-valve and the dry-pipe of a locomotive; **thrott'le-valve,** a valve regulating the supply of steam or of gas and air in an engine.—**throttle down,** to slow down by closing the throttle. [App. dim. of throat.]

through, *thrōō*, *prep*. from end to end, side to side, or boundary to boundary of, by way of the interior: from place to place within: everywhere within: by way of: along the passage of: clear of: among: from beginning to end of: up to and including, to or until the end of (*U.S.*): by means of: in consequence of.—*adv*. from one end or side to the other: from beginning to end: all the way: clear: into a position of having passed: in connection or communication all the way.—*adj*. passing, or serving for passage, all the way without interruption.—*adv*. **through'ly,** same as thoroughly (*obs*.): far through (*arch*.).—*prep*. **throughout',** in, into, through, during, the whole of.—*adv*. in every part: everywhere.—**through'-bolt,** a bolt that passes through from side to side of what it fastens; **through'fare** (*Shak*.), same as thoroughfare.—*adj*. **through'-ganging** (*Scot*.), thorough-going.—**through'-going** (*Scot*. -gaun), a scolding.—*adj*. passing through: active, energetic.—*adv*. **through'-other** (*Scot*.), in emphasis, often for the sake of realism.—*adj.* of manner or technique, casual, without attempt at dramatic effect: ridiculously cheap, as if being thrown away.—**throw′-back**, a reversion (e.g. to an earlier developmental type): a set-back; **throw′-down**, a home-made firework, slapbang; **throw′-in**, an act of throwing in: a throw from the touch-line to put the ball back into play (*football*); **throw′ing-stick**, a stick for throwing a spear: a throw-stick; **throw′ing-table**, a potter's wheel; **thrown′-silk**, organzine; **throw′-out**, an act of throwing out: a rejected thing; **throw′-stick**, a weapon thrown whirling from the hand, as the boomerang.—**throw about** (*Spens.*), to cast about or try expedients; **throw a fit** (*coll.*), to have a fit, behave wildly; **throw a party** (*coll.*), to give a party; **throw away**, to reject, toss aside: to squander: to fail to take advantage of: to bestow unworthily; **throw back**, to retort, to refuse: to revert to some ancestral character; **throw down**, to demolish; **throw in**, to interject: to throw the ball in: to add as an extra; **throw in the towel, throw in one's hand**, to give up, surrender; **throw in one's lot** (see lot); **throw, fling, mud at**, slander, insult; **throw off**, to divest oneself of: to disengage or release oneself from: to utter or compose offhand; **throw on**, to put on hastily; **throw oneself at**, to make a determined and obvious attempt to captivate; **throw oneself into**, to engage heartily in: **throw oneself on, or upon**, to assail: to entrust oneself to the power of: **throw open**, to cause to swing wide

block of rocks has overridden higher rocks almost horizontally—a reversed fault of very low hade. [O.N. *thrȳsta*, to press.]

thrust, *thrust*, (*Spens.*) *v.i.* to thirst.—*n.* thirst.

thrutch, *thruch*, (*dial.*) *v.t.* to thrust, press, shove. —*v.i.* to make one's way by great effort.—Also *n.* [O.E. *thrycc(e)an.*]

thruway. A U.S. spelling of throughway.

thud, *thud*, *n.* a dull sound as of a heavy body falling soft.—*v.i.* to make a thud.—*v.t.* to beat. [Perh. O.E. *thyddan*, to strike.]

thug, *thug*, properly *t'hug*, *n.* a member of a religious fraternity that murdered stealthily by strangling or poisoning with datura, extirpated 1826-35 (*India*): a cut-throat: a ruffian.—*ns.* **thuggee′** (**thagi′**), **thugg′ery**, **thugg′ism**, the practice and superstition of the thugs. [Hindi *ṭhag*, cheat.]

Thuja, *thōō′jə, -yə*, *n.* the arbor-vitae genus. [Gr. *thyiā*, a kind of juniper.]

Thule, *thū′lē*, *n.* an island six days N. of Orkney discovered by Pytheas (4th cent. B.C.), variously identified as Shetland, Iceland, Norway, Jutland: hence (usu. *ultima Thule*) the extreme limit.—*ns.* **thu′lia**, thulium oxide, separated from erbia by Cleve; **thu′lite**, a red zoisite found in Norway; **thu′lium**, a metallic element (Tm; at. numb. 69). [L. *Thūlē*—Gr. *Thoulē* (understood by Cleve as Scandinavia).]

thumb, *thum*, *n.* the short, thick digit, consisting of two phalanges, on the radial side of the human hand: the part of a glove that covers it: in other etc. (*coll.*).—*adj.* **thump′ing** (*coll.*), unusually big. [Prob. imit.]

thunder, *thun′dər*, *n.* the deep rumbling sound after a flash of lightning: any loud noise: a thunderbolt: vehement denunciation.—*v.i.* to make thunder: to sound as thunder: to inveigh or denounce with vehemence.—*v.t.* to give out with noise or violent denunciation: to deal like thunder.—*ns.* **thun′derer,** a thunder-god, Zeus, Thor, etc.: a thundering denunciator, inveigher, orator, journalist, or periodical, esp. *The Times* or its leader-writer: a hand who operates stage-thunder: a bull-roarer; **thun′dering.**—*adj.* discharging thunder: unusually big, tremendous (*coll.*).—Also *n.* and *adv.*—*adv.* **thun′deringly.**—*adjs.* **thun′derless; thun′der-like** (*Shak.*); **thun′derous (thun′drous),** like, threatening, or suggesting thunder.—*adv.* **thun′derously.**—*adj.* **thun′dery,** indicative of thunder, or attended by it.—*adj.* **thun′der-and-light′ning,** in glaring colours.—*n.* a glaringly coloured woollen cloth.—**thun′der-bearer** (*Shak.*), Jove; **thun′derbolt,** a missile of the thunder-god: a popularly imagined material body seen as lightning: a stone identified therewith, as a belemnite, a stone axe: anything sudden and overwhelming: a fulmination: a violent and irresistible destroyer or hero; **thun′der-clap,** a sudden crash of thunder; **thun′der-cloud,** a cloud charged with electricity: a black or livid threatening appearance; **thun′der-dart,** a thunderbolt; **thun′der-darter, -master,** (both *Shak.*) Jove.—*v.t.* **thun′der-drive** (*Spens.*), to

thwart′ship(s), across the ship; **thwart′ways; thwart′wise.** — *adjs.* **thwart′ship, thwart′wise.** [O.N. *thvert*, neut. of *thverr*, perverse.]

thy, *dhī*, *poss. pron.* or *adj.* thine: of thee. [thine.]

Thyestean, *thī-es′ti-ən, -əs-tē′ən*, *adj.* of *Thyestes* (Gr. *Thyestēs*), who was made to eat his own sons: cannibal.

thyine, *thī′in*, *adj.* of a tree supposed to be sandarach (Rev. xviii. 12). [Gr. *thyinos—thyon* or *thyā*, thyine tree.]

thylacine, *thī′lə-sēn*, *n.* the so-called Tasmanian wolf. [Gr. *thylakos*, pouch.]

thylose, thylosis. See **tylosis.**

thyme, *tīm*, *n.* any member of the labiate genus Thymus, low half-shrubby plants with two-lipped corolla and calyx and four diverging stamens, esp. the fragrant garden thyme (*T. vulgaris*) and wild-thyme (*T. serpyllum*).—*n.* **thymol** (*thī′mol*), an antiseptic phenol obtained from oil of thyme by distillation.—*adj.* **thymy** (*tīm′i*), like, smelling of, or abounding in, thyme.—**basil thyme,** a kind of calamint; **oil of thyme,** a fragrant essential oil got from garden and other thymes; **water thyme,** Canadian pondweed. [Fr. *thym*—L. *thymum*—Gr. *thymon*.]

thymelaeaceous, *thim-, thīm-el-i-ā′sh(y)əs*, *adj.* of the Thymelaeā′ceae, the family to which Daphne belongs. [Gr. *thymelaiā*, supposed to be a species of Daphne—*thymos*, thyme, *elaiā*, olive.]

thymus, *thī′məs*, *n.* a ductless gland near the root of the neck, vestigial in mitre: the pope's triple crown: the papal dignity: a jewelled head-ornament.—*n.* tiar (*tī'ər*, *tīr*; *poet.*), a tiara.—*adj.* tia'ra'd, tia'raed, wearing a tiara. [Gr. *tiārā*.]

Tib, *tib*, *n.* used as a typical woman's name (*Shak.*): ace of trumps in gleek (*obs.*; *Scott*).—Tib'-cat, a she-cat; Tib(b)'s Eve (see saint). [Isabella.]

Tibert, *tib'ərt*, *tīb'ərt*, *n.* the cat in *Reynard the Fox*: in *Shak.* identified with Tibalt.

Tibet, Thibet, *ti-bet'*, *n.* a country W. of China. thibet, a woollen stuff generally printed in colours: a heavy goat's hair fabric used instead of fur—also Tibet cloth.—*adj.* Tibet'an (or *tib'*), of Tibet.—*n.* the language of Tibet: a native of Tibet.—Tibetan apso(s) (same as Lhasa apso(s)).

tibia, *tib'i-ə*, *n.* the shinbone: the fourth joint of an insect's leg: an ancient flute or pipe.—*adj.* tib'ial. [L. *tībia*, shinbone, flute.]

tic, *tik*, *n.* a convulsive motion of certain muscles, esp. of the face: an involuntary habitual response (*fig.*).—tic'-douloureux (*-dol-ə-ro͞o'*, Fr. *tēk do͞o-lo͞o-ro*), an affection of the fifth cranial nerve with paroxysms of pain in face and forehead. [Fr.; cf. tick (5).]

tical, *ti-käl'*, *tik'l*, *n.* an obsolete Siamese silver coin, about equal to a rupee: a unit of weight. [Port. *tical*.]

ticca, *tik'a*, (*Ind.*) *adj.* hired. [Hind. *thikā*, hire.]

tice, *tīs*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to entice.—*n.* an enticement (*Shak.*): a yorker (*cricket*). [Aphetic for entice, or—Fr. *atiser*.]

tichorrhine, *tī'kō-rin*, *adj.* having an ossified nasal

designate.—ticket agent, agent who sells tickets on behalf of a theatre, or a railway, etc.; tick'et-collec'tor; tick'et-day, the day before settling day on the Stock Exchange; tick'et-porter, a licensed porter: a railway porter who collects tickets; tick'et-punch, an instrument for punching holes in used tickets; tick'et-writer, an expert in shop-window card and similar lettering; tick'et-writing.—straight ticket, all the nominees of a political party, and no others; the ticket (*slang*), exactly the right thing or the thing to be done; ticket of leave, (formerly) a licence to be at large before expiry of sentence; ticket-of-leave man. [O.Fr. *estiquet(te)*—*estiquer*, to stick—O.L.G. *stekan*; cf. stick.]

tickey, *tik'i*, (*S.Afr.*) *n.* a former S. Afr. coin, a threepenny-bit. [Origin unknown.]

tickle, *tik'l*, *adj.* unstable, in unstable equilibrium, delicately set, insecure (*Spens.*, *Shak.*): ticklish, nice (*obs.* or *dial.*).—*v.t.* to excite with a pleasant thrill: to affect with a disturbing feeling of a light touch, usually uncomfortable and tending to excite laughter: to amuse: to please: to perplex: to touch lightly: to beat.—*v.i.* to tingle (*Spens.*): to be the seat of a tickling or itching feeling.—*n.* an act or feeling of tickling: a slight touch of the ball with the bat (*cricket*).—*n.* tick'ler, one who or that which tickles: a feather-brush: a poker: a cane: a device for reminding: a puzzle: a dram of spirits.—*n.* and *adj.* tick'ling.—*adj.* tick'lish, easily tickled: unstable: precarious: easily customs officer who waited the arrival of ships (orig. coming in with the tide); **tide′-table**, a table of times of high-tide; **tide′-waiter**, a tidesman: one who waits to see how things go before acting; **tide′-waitership**; **tide′-water**, water brought by the tide: river water affected by the tide (*U.S.*): seaboard (*U.S.*); **tide′-wave**, the tide regarded as a wave passing round the earth; **tide′-way**, a track followed by the tide: a channel through which there is a stong current or tide.—**tide over**, to carry over, or surmount, difficulties, for the time at least. [O.E. *tīd*; Du. *tijd*, Ger. *zeit*.]

tide, *tīd*, (*arch.*) *v.i.* to happen. [O.E. (*ge*)*tīdan*; cf. betide.]

tide, (*Spens.*) for tied.

tidings, *tī′dingz*, *n.pl.* news. [Late O.E. *tīdung*—O.E. *tīdan*, to tide, happen, or—O.N. *tīthindi*, events, tidings.]

tidivate. Same as titivate.

tidy, *tī′di*, *adj.* seasonable (*obs.*): in good condition or order (*dial.*): plump (*dial.*): comely (*dial.*): shapely (*dial.*): fairly good or big (*coll.*): trim: orderly: neat.—*n.* a cover for a chair-back: a receptacle for odd scraps.—*v.t.* to make tidy: to clear away for the sake of tidiness:—*pr.p.* tī′dying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tī′died.—*adv.* tī′dily.—*n.* tī′diness. [tide; cf. Ger. *zeitig*.]

tie, *tī*, *v.t.* to bind: to fasten: to knot: to make as a knot: to restrict, restrain: to unite: to mark with a curved line indicating sustentation not repetition (*mus.*): to perform or mark in this way (*mus.*): to limit: to oblige: to subject to bonds: to confirm (*Shak.*): to ligature.—

closing a piece otherwise in a minor key. [O.Fr. *tiers*, *tierce*—L. *tertia* (*pars*).]

tiercel, tiercelet. See tercel.

tiers état, *tyer-zä-tä*, (Fr.) the third estate, or commons, formerly in France.

tiff, *tif*, *n.* stale, sour, or thin liquor: a sip: a dram.—*v.i.* to sip: to drink: to lunch.—Also (*Scot.* and *dial.*) tift.—*n.* tiff′ing, sipping: lunch, a light repast (*India*, etc., tiff′in). [Perh. orig. slang.]

tiff, *tif*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to dress, trick out. [O.Fr. *tiffer* (Fr. *atiffer*), to adorn.]

tiff, *tif*, *n.* a display of irritation, a pet, huff: a slight quarrel.—*v.i.* to be in a huff: to squabble.—Also (esp. *Scot.*) tift. [Prob. imit.]

tiffany, *tif′ə-ni*, *n.* a silk-like gauze.—*adj.* of tiffany: transparent. [Gr. *theophaneia*, theophany, or *diaphaneia*, transparency.]

tig, *tig*, *n.* a touch: a twitch: a game in which one who is 'it' seeks to touch another.—*v.t.* to touch, esp. in the game of tig. [Poss. a form of tick (3).]

tig, *tig*, *n.* an old drinking-cup with two or more handles.

tige, *tēzh*, *n.* the shaft of a column. [Fr.,—L. *tibia*, a pipe.]

tiger, *tī′gər*, *n.* a fierce striped Asiatic beast, one of the two largest cats (*Felis tigris*): the leopard (*S.Afr.*): the jaguar (*American tiger*) (*U.S.*): the puma (*red tiger*): a boy in livery usually perched behind a vehicle: a ferocious or bloodthirsty person: a flashy vulgarian: a formidable opponent (*slang*): a yell to supplement a cheer (*U.S.*): a tiger-beetle, tiger-moth, tiger-shark, tiger-lily, etc.:—*fem.* tī′gress.—*adj.* tī′gerish

[Earlier *thight*, app. from an older form of O.N. *thēttr*, influenced by various English words of similar meaning; cf. Ger. *dicht*.]

tight, *tit*, (*Spens.*) *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of tie.

tigon, *ti'gon*, *n.* the offspring of a tiger and a lioness. [tig(er) and (li)on.]

tika, *tē'ka*, *n.* a red mark on the forehead of Hindu women, formerly of religious significance but now counted as a beauty spot. [Hind.]

tike. Same as tyke.

tiki, *ti'ki*, *tē'kē*, *n.* an image, often in the form of a small greenstone ornament, representing an ancestor. [Maori.]

til, *til*, *tēl*, *n.* sesame.—Also teel.—**til'-oil**; **til'-seed.** [Hind. *til*—Sans. *tila*.]

tilbury, *til'bər-i*, *n.* a kind of gig for two. [Said to be so named from its first maker.]

tilde, *til'dā*, *-di*, *n.* the diacritical sign over *n* in Spanish to indicate the sound *ny*—thus *ñ* (as in *cañon*). [Sp.,—L. *titulus*, a title.]

tile, *til*, *n.* a slab of baked clay (or a substitute) for covering roofs, floors, etc.: a tube of baked clay used in drains: a piece for playing mah-jongg: tiling: a top-hat (*slang*).—*v.t.* to cover with tiles: to drain by means of tiles: to secure against intrusion by placing a person at the door: to bind to secrecy.—*adj.* **tiled**, covered with tiles: imbricated: (of fish) sun dried (*Scott*).—*ns.* **ti'ler**, a maker or layer of tiles: freemasons' door-keeper—also **tyl'er**; **til'ery**, a place where tiles are made; **til'ing.**—**tile'hat**; **tile'-red**, a brownish-red, the colour of baked tiles; **tile'-stone**, a flat stone used for roofing, esp. a thin-bedded sandstone.—**a tile**

impatience of what has been said.—Also **till'ey-vall'ey.**

tilt, *tilt*, *n.* a cover, awning, for a wagon, boat, etc.: a tent: a hut.—*v.t.* to cover with a tilt.—*adj.* **tilt'ed.**—**tilt'-boat**, a large rowing-boat with a tilt. [O.E. *teld*; cf. Ger. *zelt*.]

tilt, *tilt*, *v.i.* to pitch, as a ship: to lean, heel over: to slope: to slant, esp. in a vertical plane: to joust, ride and thrust with a spear: to charge, attack (with *at*): criticise (with *at*): to thrust.—*v.i.* to incline: to tip out: to send by tilting: to forge with a tilt-hammer.—*n.* an act of tilting: a condition of being tilted: a slope: a joust, a course with a lance: an encounter: a duel: a thrust: a tilt-yard.—*ns.* **tilt'er**; **tilt'ing.**—**tilt'-hammer**, a heavy pivoted hammer lifted by a cam; **tilt'-yard**, a place for tilting.—**full tilt**, at full speed in a headlong course. [O.E. *tealt*, tottering.]

tilth, *tilth*, *n.* cultivation: cultivated land: the depth of soil turned up in cultivation. [From till (3).]

timariot, *ti-mä'ri-ot*, (*hist.*) *n.* a Turkish feudal militiaman. [Fr.,—Turk. *timār*.]

timbal, **tymbal**, *tim'bl*, (*arch.*) *n.* a kettledrum.—*n.* **timbale** (*tē-bal*, *tam'bal*, *tim'bl*), a dish cooked in a cup-shaped mould or shell. [Fr. *timbale*; see atabal; app. influenced by L. *tympanum*.]

timber, *tim'bər*, *n.* wood suitable for building or carpentry, whether growing or cut: standing trees of oak, ash, elm, or (locally by custom) other kinds, forming part of an inheritance one of a number of multiplied instances: generalised as an indication of multiplication (*so many times* = multiplied by so much): payment for work by the hour, day, etc., back-pay: a reckoning of time: an interval: past time: an allotted period, esp. its completion, as in boxing rounds, permitted drinking hours, etc.: the call, bell, whistle, buzzer, or other signal announcing this: (in *pl.*) the contemporary conditions: (in *pl.*) often the name of a newspaper: (*cap.*) a personification of time, a bald-headed old man with a forelock, a scythe, often an hour-glass.—*v.t.* arrange, fix, choose, a time for: mark, adjust, or observe the rhythm or time of: ascertain the time of: regulate as to time.—*v.i.* keep or beat time.—*adj.* of time: reckoned by time: timed: for a future time.—*interj.* indicating that time is up, or that action is now permitted.—*adjs.* **timed**; **time'less**, independent of time: unconnected with the passage of time: ultimately: premature (*Shak.*): ill-timed: eternal: failing to keep time or rhythm.—Also *adv.*—*adv.* **time'lessly.**—*ns.* **time'lessness**; **time'liness.**—*adj.* **time'ly**, in good time, early: seasonable: well-timed: temporal (*obs.*): of the time of day (*Spens.*): in time, keeping time (*Spens.*).—*adv.* early, soon: in due time or good time.—*adj.* **tim(e)ous** (*tīm'əs*; chiefly *Scot.*), in good time: seasonable.—*adv.* **tim(e)'ously**, in good time.—*ns.* **tim'er**, one who or that which times anything: (in composition) one who belongs to, works for, etc., such-and-such a time; **tim'ing**, fixing,

thrust made in fencing at the moment the opponent draws breath for his thrust; **time'-work**, work paid for by the hour or the day—opp. to *piece-work*.—*adj.* **time'-worn**, worn or decayed by time.—**time zone**, one of 24 longitudinal divisions of the globe, each 15° wide, having a standard time throughout its area: a similar zone adapted to a particular country.—**against time**, with the aim or necessity of finishing by a certain time; **all in good time**, in due course: soon enough; **apparent time**, time according to the real sun, without regard to the equation of time—sundial time; **astronomical time**, till 1925 the time past mean noon, now midnight, reckoned on to twenty-four hours in mean time; **at one time**, formerly; **at the same time**, simultaneously: notwithstanding; **at times**, at distant intervals: occasionally; **behind time**, late; **behind the times**, not abreast of changes; **between times**, in the intervals; **by times**, betimes; **common time**, time with two beats or a multiple of two beats to a measure (compound common time where each beat is of three quavers or crotchets); **do time**, to serve a sentence of imprisonment; **for a time**, during a time: temporarily; **for the time being**, at the present time or the actual time in question; **from time to time**, now and then; **have a good time**, to enjoy oneself; **have little, no, time for**, to have little, no, interest in or patience with; **in good time**, quite early enough: with some time to spare: (ironically; *obs.*) indeed; **in no time (at all)**, within a timid.—*adv.* tim'orously.—*n.* tim'orousness.—*adj.* tim'orsome (*dial.*), easily frightened. [L. *timidus*, timid, *timor*, *-ōris*, fear—*timēre*, to fear.]

timocracy, *tī-mok'rə-si*, *n.* a form of government in which property is a qualification for office: one in which ambition or desire of honour is a ruling principle.—*adjs.* timocratic (*-ō-krat'ik*), -al. [Gr. *tīmokratiā*—*tīmē*, honour, *krateein*, to rule.]

timon, *tī'mən*, (*obs.*) *n.* a helm.—*n.* timoneer', a helmsman. [Fr.,—L. *tēmō*, *-ōnis*, a beam.]

Timon, *tī'mən*, *n.* a famous Athenian misanthrope (5th cent. B.C.) celebrated by Aristophanes, Lucian, Plutarch, and Shakespeare: hence, a misanthrope.—*v.i.* Ti'monise, -ize, to play the misanthrope.—*ns.* Ti'monism; Ti'monist.

timothy, *tim'ə-thi*, *n.* (in full timothy-grass) cat's-tail grass (*Phleum pratense*) much valued for feeding cattle. [*Timothy* Hanson, who promoted its cultivation in America about 1720.]

timpano, *timp'ə-nō*, *n.* an orchestral kettledrum:—*pl.* tim'pani (*-nē*).—*n.* timp'anist. [It.; see tympanum.]

tim-whisk(e)y, *tim'-(h)wis'ki*, *n.* a whisky (gig).

tin, *tin*, *n.* a silvery-white, easily fusible, malleable metal (symbol Sn for L. *stannum*; at. numb. 50): money (*slang*): a vessel of tin or tin-plate, a can, etc.: a tinful.—*adj.* made of tin or tin-plate or (*coll.*) of corrugated iron: paltry (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to coat or overlay with tin or tinfoil: to cover thinly with solder before soldering: to pack in tins:—*pr.p.* tinn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tinned.—*n.* tin'ful:—*pl.* tin'fuls.—*adj.* tinned.—*ns.* tinn'er, a

that used for kindling fire from a spark.—*adjs.* tin'der-like (*Shak.*), inflammable as tinder; tin'dery, irascible.—tin'der-box, a box for tinder, and usu. flint and steel. [O.E. *tynder*; O.N. *tundr*, Ger. *zunder*; O.E. *tendan*, Ger. *zünden*, to kindle.]

tine, *tīn*, *n.* a spike as of a fork, harrow, or deer's horn.—*adj.* tined. [O.E. *tind*.]

tine, **tyne**, *tīn*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to lose.—*v.i.* to be lost: to be painful (*Spens.*): to perish (*Spens.*):—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tint, *tint*; *Spens.* tyned.—*n.* (*Spens.*) teen, affliction.—*n.* tinsel (*tin'sl*; *Scot.*), loss. [O.N. *týna*, to destroy, lose, perish; cf. teen.]

tine, *tīn*, (*dial.*) *v.t.* to shut: to enclose. [O.E. *tȳnan*, to surround; cf. town.]

tine, *tīn*, (*dial.*) *n.* a wild vetch or tare.

tine, **tyne**, *tīn*, (*Shak.*) *adj.* tiny (always preceded by little).

tine. See tind.

tinea, *tin'i-ə*, *n.* ringworm: any of several skin diseases caused by fungi: (*cap.*) the clothes-moth genus, giving name to the Tineidae (*ti-nē'i-dē*), a large family of small moths. [L. *tinea*, moth, bookworm, etc.]

ting, *ting*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to ring.—*n.* the sound of a small bell.—*n.* ting'-a-ling, a tinkling.—Also *adv.* [Imit.]

tinge, *tinj*, *v.t.* to tint or colour: to suffuse: to impart a slight modification to.—*v.i.* to take on a tinge:—*pr.p.* ting'ing.—*n.* a slight colouring or modification. [L. *tingĕre*, *tinctum*; conn. with Gr. *tengein*, to wet, to stain.]

tingle, *ting'gl*, *v.i.* to feel or be the se to take on a tint.—*ns.* tint′er, one who, or that which, tints; tint′iness; tint′ing.—*adjs.* tint′less; tin′ty, inharmoniously tinted.—*n.* Tintom′eter, trademark name for a colorimeter.—tint′-block, a block for printing a background; tint′-tool, an implement for producing a tint by parallel lines. [L. *tinctus*; cf. tinct, tinge.]

tint, *tint*. See tine (2).

tintinnabulate, *tin-tin-ab′ū-lāt*, *v.i.* to ring.—*adjs.* tintinnab′ulant, tintinnab′ular, tintinnab′ulary.—*n.* tintinnabulā′tion, bell-ringing.—*adj.* tintinnab′ulous.—*n.* tintinnab′ulum, a bell: a bell-rattle:—*pl.* tintinnab′ula. [L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell—*tintinnāre*, to jingle, reduplicated from *tinnīre*, to jingle.]

tiny, *tī′ni*, *adj.* very small:—*comp.* ti′nier, *superl.* ti′niest. [Cf. tine (5).]

tip, *tip*, *n.* a slender extremity: the furthest part.—*v.t.* to put a tip to: to be the tip of: to remove the tip from:—*pr.p.* tipp′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tipped, or tipt.—*adj.* tipped (tipt).—*n.* tipp′ing.—*adj.* (*slang*) topping, ripping, excellent.—*adj.* tipp′y (*slang*), in the height of fashion: smart.—*adj.* tip′-tilt′ed (*Tennyson*), turned up at the tip.—on the tip of one's tongue, on the very point of being spoken. [Cf. O.N. *typpa*, to tip, Du., Norw., Dan. *tip*, Ger. (dim.) *zipfel*.]

tip, *tip*, *v.t.* to strike lightly but definitely: to hit glancingly:—*pr.p.* tipp′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tipped.—*n.* a tap.—*n.* tipp′ing, a mode of articulating with the tongue to give staccato effects on the flute, trumpet, etc.—tip′-and-run′, a kind of cricket in which the batsman must run if he hits

with wine; tip′sy-key, a watch-key in which the head is released if an attempt is made to turn it backward. [Prob. tip (4).]

tiptoe, *tip′tō*, *n.* the end of the toe or toes, more often merely the toes.—*adv.* on tiptoe, literally or figuratively, through excitement, expectation, etc.—*v.i.* to walk on tiptoe, to go lightly and stealthily:—*pr.p.* tip′toeing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tip′toed. [tip (1), toe.]

tiptop, *tip′top′*, *n.* the extreme top: the height of excellence.—*adj.* of the highest excellence.—Also *adv.* [tip (1), top.]

Tipula, *tip′ū-lə*, *n.* the daddy-long-legs genus of flies, giving name to the family Tipū′lidae. [L. *tippula*, a water-spider.]

tirade, *ti-rād′*, *ti-rād′*, *tē-räd′*, *n.* a long vehement harangue: a string of invective: a laisse (*pros.*): a run between two notes (*mus.*). [Fr.,—It. *tirata*—*tirare*, to pull.]

tirage à part, *tē-räzh a pär*, (Fr.) an offprint or article reprinted separately from a periodical—the German *abdruck*.

tirailleur, *tē-rä-yœr*, *n.* a skirmisher, sharp-shooter. [Fr.]

tirasse, *ti-ras′*, *n.* a pedal-coupler in an organ.

tire, *tīr*, (*arch.*) *n.* equipment, furniture (*Shak.*): attire, apparel: a head-dress: a pinafore (*U.S.*).—*v.t.* to attire: to dress, as the head.—*n.* tir′ing.—tire′-val′iant (*Shak.*), a kind of fanciful head-dress; tire′-woman, a lady's-maid; tir′ing-glass; tir′ing-house, -room, a theatre dressing-room; tir′ing-woman. [Short for attire.]

tire,

notes) ascribed to him.—**Tironian sign**, ampersand.

tiros, *tī'rōs*, *n.* the name given to one of a series of satellites giving meteorological information from observation of the clouds.

tirr, *tir*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to strip. [M.E. *tirve*; origin unknown.]

tirra-lirra, tirra-lyra, *tir-ə-lir'ə*, *n.* and *interj.* an old refrain, ascribed by Shakespeare to the lark.

tirrit, *tir'it*, (*Shak.*) *n.* Mrs Quickly's word for alarm, fright.

tirrivee, tirrivie, *tir'i-vi*, or *-vē'*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a tantrum or fit of passion: a commotion.

'tis, *tiz*, a contraction of it is.

tisane, *ti-zan'*, *n.* a medicinal decoction. [See ptisan.]

tisick, *tiz'ik*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a cough. [phthisic.]

Tisiphone, *ti-sif'o-nē*, *n.* one of the Furies. [Gr. *Tīsiphonē*—*tīsis*, retribution, *phonos*, murder.]

'tisn't, *tiz'nt*, a contraction of it is not.

Tisri, *tiz'ri*, *n.* the first month of the Jewish civil year, seventh of the ecclesiastical, usually part of September and October.

tissue, *tish'ōō*, *-ū*, *tis'ū*, *n.* anything woven, esp. a rich or gauzy fabric: an aggregate of similar cells (*biol.*): a fabric, mass, or agglomeration, as of lies, nonsense: paper coated with gelatine and pigment (*phot.*): tissue-paper: a handkerchief made of soft, thick, tissue-paper.—*v.t.* to weave or interweave, esp. with gold or silver thread: to clothe, cover, adorn, with tissue: to variegate.—**tissue culture**, growing of detached pieces of tissue, plant or animal, in nutritive fluids: a piece so grown; **tiss'ue-pa'per**, a thin, soft, semitransparent paper (said to have been put

tite, tyte, tight, *tīt*, **tit**, *tit*, **titely**, etc., *-li*, (*obs.*) *advs.* promptly: at once. [Cf. O.N. *tītt*, often.]

titfer, *tit'fər*. See tit (2).

tithe, *tīdh*, *adj.* tenth.—*n.* a tenth part, an indefinitely small part: the tenth of the produce of land and stock allotted originally for church purposes: a rent-charge in commutation of this: any levy of one-tenth.—*v.t.* to take a tithe of or from: to pay a tithe on: to decimate (*obs.*).—*adj.* **tith'able**, subject to the payment of tithes.—*adj.* **tithed**.—*ns.* **tith'er**, one who collects tithes; **tith'ing**, a tithe: exaction or payment of tithes: a district containing ten householders, each responsible for the behaviour of the rest (*hist.*).—**tithe'-barn**, a barn for storing the parson's tithe in corn.—*adj.* **tithe'-free**, exempt from paying tithes.—**tithe'-gatherer**.—*adj.* **tithe'-paying**.—**tithe'-pig**, one pig out of ten paid as a tithe; **tithe'-proctor**, a collector of tithes; **tith'ing-man**, the chief man of a tithing. [O.E. *tēotha*, tenth; cf. tenth, teind.]

titi, tee-tee, *tē-tē'*, *n.* a small South American monkey (Callithrix).

Titian, titian, *tish'ən*, *-yən*, *n.* a red-yellow colour used by the Venetian painter *Titian* (Tiziano Vecellio, *c.* 1490-1576).—*adj.* (chiefly of hair) of this colour, or (loosely) of other shade of red or reddish-brown.—*adj.* **Titianesque** (*-esk'*), in the manner of Titian, a combination of the richest surface and colour.

titillate, *tit'il-lāt*, *v.t.* to tickle: to stimulate gently.—*ns.* **titillā'tion**; **tit'illātor**. [L. *titillāre*, *-ātum*.]

tit(t)ivate, *tit'i-vāt*, **tidivate**, *tid'*, (*slang*) *v.i.* and *v.t.* to smarten up, by dress or otherwise.—*n.* **tit(t)ivā'tion, tidivā'tion**. [Poss. coined from solution of known strength is required to complete a chemical reaction; **titre** (*U.S.* **titer**; *tī'tər*, *tē'*), the concentration of a substance in a solution as determined by titration. [Fr. *titre*, standard.]

ti-tree. See **ti** (2).

titter, *tit'ər*, *v.i.* to giggle, snicker, or laugh restrainedly.—*n.* a stifled laugh.—*n.* **titt'erer.**—*n.* and *adj.* **titt'ering.** [Cf. Sw. dial. *tittra.*]

titter, *tit'ər*, *v.i.* to totter, sway. [O.N. *titra*, to shake.]

tittle, *tit'l*, *n.* a dot, stroke, accent, vowel-point, contraction or punctuation mark: the smallest part. [O.Fr. *title*—L. *titulus*, a title.]

tittle, *tit'l*, (*dial.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to whisper: to tattle.—**titt'le-tatt'le,** idle, empty talk.—*v.i.* to prate idly.—**titt'le-tatt'ler; titt'le-tatt'ling.**

tittlebat, *tit'l-bat*, *n.* a childish form of stickleback.

tittup, titup, *tit'əp*, *v.i.* to prance, skip about gaily. *n.* a light springy step, a canter.—*adj.* **titt'upy,** **tit'upy,** gay, lively: unsteady. [Imit.]

titty, *tit'i*, *n.* a teat: the breast. [Dim. of tit, teat.]

titty, *tit'i*, (*Scot.*) *n.* sister.

titubate, *tit'ū-bāt*, *v.i.* to stagger, stumble.—*n.* **tit'ūbancy,** staggering.—*adj.* **tit'ūbant.**—*n.* **titūbā'tion.** [L. *titubāre*, *-ātum*, to stagger.]

titule, *tit'ūl*, *n.* and *v.t.* Same as title.—*adj.* **tit'ūlar,** pertaining to title: in name or title only: nominal: having the title without the duties of an office: supplying a title to a cardinal-priest

—*n.* **toad'y,** a toad-eater, sycophant.—*v.t.* to fawn as a sycophant:—*pr.p.* **toad'ying;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **toad'ied.**—*adj.* **toad'yish.**—*n.* **toad'yism.**—**toad'-eater,** a fawning sycophant—originally a mountebank's assistant, whose duty was to swallow, or pretend to swallow, toads; **toad'-eating,** sycophancy.—*adj.* sycophantic.—**toad'fish,** a toadlike fish of many kinds; **toad'flax,** any species of Linaria, a genus closely allied to snapdragon with flax-like leaves; **toad'-in-the-hole',** a dish originally of beef, now usu. sausage-meat, cooked in batter; **toad'-rush, -grass,** a low rush (*Juncus bufonius*) with mostly solitary flowers; **toad'-spit,** cuckoo-spit.—*adj.* **toad'-spott'ed,** thickly stained or spotted like a toad.—**toad'stone,** a stone or concretion formerly believed to be found in a toad's head, and valued as an amulet: a basalt lava or tuff (Derbyshire; supposed to be from its markings; but poss.—Ger. *totes gestein*, dead stone, from the lead-miner's point of view); **toad'stool,** any mushroom-like fungus, often excluding the mushroom. [O.E. *tāde*, *tādige*, *tādie*.]

toast, *tōst*, *v.t.* to dry and parch: to brown (as bread): to half-melt (as cheese): to warm or heat by rays: to drink to.—*v.i.* to drink toasts: to undergo, or be suitable for, toasting.—*n.* bread toasted: a piece of toasted bread, usu. one put in liquor: the person or thing drunk to, esp. the lady most admired for the moment: a proposal of health a fugue: loosely, a sort of fantasia or overture.—*ns.* **toccatel'la, toccatina** (-*tē'na*), a short toccata. [It.,—*toccare*, to touch.]

toc emma, *tok em'ə*, (*mil. slang*) *n.* a trench mortar.—**Toc H** (*āch*), a society for handing on the spirit of comradeship of the 1st World War, from its first meetings at Talbot House, at Poperinghe. [Formerly signallers' names of the initial letters T, M and T, H.]

Tocharian, Tokharian, *to-kä'ri-ən*, or -*kā'*, **Tocha'rish, Tokha'rish**, -*rish*, *ns.* an extinct Indo-Germanic language, akin to Latin and Celtic, preserved in MSS discovered in the 20th century in Chinese Turkestan. [Gr. *Tocharoi*, a people guessed to be its speakers on the strength of the Uigur (language of Chinese Turkestan) name *Tochri*.]

tocher, *tohh'ər*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a dowry.—*v.t.* to dower.—*adj.* **toch'erless.**—**toch'er-good**, property given as tocher. [Ir. *tochar*, Gael. *tochradh*.]

toco, *tō'kō*, (*slang*) *n.* punishment.—Also **tō'ko.** [Gr. *tokos*, interest.]

tocology, tokology, *tok-ol'ə-ji*, *n.* obstetrics.—*n.* **tocoph'erol**, vitamin E, whose deficiency causes sterility in some species. [Gr. *tokos*, birth, offspring, *logos*, discourse, *pherein*, to bring.]

tocsin, *tok'sin*, *n.* an alarm-bell, or the ringing of it. [Fr. *tocsin*—Prov. *tocasenh*—*tocar*, to touch, strike, *senh*—L. *signum*, sign (L.L. bell).]

tod, *tod*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a fox: a sly person.—**Tod-low'rie** (i.e. Laurence), Reynard. [Origin unknown.]

tod (*Spens.* **todde**), *tod*, *n.* a bush, esp. of ivy: an old wool weight, about 28 lb.: a load.—*v.i.* to

swell: good sort.—*adj.* **toff'ish.**—*n.* **toff'ishness.**—*adj.* **toff'y.** [Perh. tuft.]

toffee, toffy, *tof'i*, *n.* a hard-baked sweetmeat, made of sugar and butter.—*Earlier* and *U.S.* **taff'y.**—**toff'ee-app'le**, a toffee-coated apple on a stick.—*adj.* **toff'ee-nose(d)** (*slang*), supercilious, conceited. [Ety. unknown.]

tofore, *to͞o-*, *tə-fōr'*, -*för'*, *adv.* (*Shak.*), *prep.*, *conj.* (*obs.*) before. [O.E. *tōforan* (prep.).]

toft, *toft*, *n.* a homestead (*arch.*): a hillock (*dial.*). [Late O.E. *toft*—O.N. *topt*, *tupt*, *toft*.]

tog, *tog*, (*slang*) *n.* a garment—generally in *pl.*—*v.t.* to dress.—*n.* **togg'ery**, clothes.—**long'-togs** (*naut.*), shore clothes; **tog up**, to dress in one's best. [Prob. ultimately L. *toga*, a robe.]

toga, *tō'gə*, *n.* the mantle or outer garment of a Roman citizen.—Also **toge** (*tōg*; *Shak. conjectured*).—*adjs.* **to'ga'd, to'gaed, to'gate, -d, toged** (*tōgd*; *Shak.*).—**toga praetexta** (*prē-*, *pri-*, *teks'tə*, -*ta*), a toga with a deep border of purple, worn by children, magistrates, etc.; **toga virilis** (*vir-*, *wir-il'is*), the garb of manhood. [L. *tōga*; cf. *tegĕre*, to cover; thatch.]

together, *tə-*, *to͞o-gedh'ər*, *adv.* in or to the same place: at the same time: in or into connection, company, or concert.—*n.* **togetherness**, unity: closeness: sense of unity or community with other people. [O.E. *tōgædere*—*tō*, to, *geador*, together.]

toggle, *tog'l*, *n.* a cross-piece on a rope, chain, rod, etc., to prevent slipping through a hole, or to allow twisting: an appliance for transmitting force at right angles to its directi

toilet-roll, a roll of toilet-paper; **toil′et-service, -set**, the utensils collectively used in dressing; **toil′et-soap**, soap for personal use; **toil′et-table**, a dressing-table. [Fr. *toile*, dim. *toilette*—L. *tēla*, web.]

toise, *toiz*, *n*. an old French lineal measure = 6·395 feet (very nearly 2 metres). [Fr.,—L. *tendĕre*, *tēnsum*, to stretch.]

toisech, *tō′shehh*, (*hist*.) *n*. an ancient Celtic noble below a mormaor. [Gael. *tòisech*.]

toison, *twa-zɔ̃*, (Fr.) a fleece.—**toison d'or** (*dor*), the golden fleece.

to kalon, *to ka′lon*, (Gr.) the beautiful.

Tokay, *tō-kā′*, *n*. a sweetish and heavy wine with an aromatic flavour, produced at *Tokay* (*Hung*. Tokaj, *tō′koi*) in Hungary: the grape that yields it.

token, *tō′kn*, *n*. a sign: a symbol: a portent: an indication: an evidence: a plague-spot (*obs*.): an authenticating sign, word, or object: a keepsake: a coin or voucher, issued privately, redeemable in current money or goods (as *gift*, *record*, *token*): in Presbyterian churches a metal voucher admitting to communion (superseded by the communion card): a measure of hand-press work, usu. 250 pulls.—*adj*. serving as a symbol: hence, being a mere show or semblance, as *token force*, *token resistance*.—*v.t*. to betoken.—*adj*. **to′ken'd** (*Shak*.), indicated by plague-spots.—**to′ken-money**, money current for more than its intrinsic value as metal: private tokens.—**by the same token**, further in corroboration,

tollbooth (*tōl′* or *tol′bōōth*, *-bōōdh*; *Scot*. *-bəth*)' an office where tolls are collected: a town-hall: a prison: often a combination of these; **toll′-bar**, a movable bar across a road, etc., to stop passengers liable to toll; **toll′bridge, -gate**, bridge, gate, where toll is taken; **toll′-call**, short-distance telephone trunk-call: trunk call (*U.S.*, etc.); **toll′dish**, dish for measuring the toll in mills; **toll′-gath′erer**.—*adj*. and *adv*. **toll′-free′**.—**toll′-house**; **toll′man**, the man who collects toll: a toll-gatherer; **tolsel** (*tōl′sel*), **tolzey** (*-zi*), **tolsey** (*tol′si*), local names (app.—O.E. *seld*, seat, or *sæl*, hall) for a tolbooth or exchange.—**take toll of**, to inflict loss, hardship, pain, etc., on. [O.E. *toll*; cf. Du. *tol*, Ger. *zoll*; supposed to be from L.L. *tolōneum*—Gr. *telōnion*, customs—*telos*, fulfilment, tax, etc.; by some connected with tell, tale.]

toll, *tōl*, *v.i*. to sound, as a large bell, esp. with a measured sound.—*v.t*. to cause to sound, as a bell: to sound, strike, signal, announce, summon, send, by tolling: to toll for the death of.—*n*. the sound of a bell tolling.—*n*. **toll′er**. [Prob. tole.]

toll, *tōl*, (*law*) *v.t*. to bar: to take away right of. [A.Fr. *toller*—L. *tollĕre*, to take away.]

toll. Same as tole.

tol-lol, *tol-lol′*, (*old slang*) *adj*. pretty good.—*adj*. **tol-lol′ish**, tolerable. [tolerable.]

tolt, *tōlt*, *n*. an old English writ removing a court-baron cause to a county court. [A.Fr. *tolte*—L.L. *tolta*—L. *tollĕre*, to take away.]

tolter, *tol′tər*, (*dial*.)

tombolo, *tom'bə-lō, n.* a bar of sand or gravel connecting an island with another or with the mainland. [It.]

tomboy, *tom'boi, n.* a high-spirited romping girl: formerly, a hoyden: an immodest woman (*Shak.*). [Tom and boy.]

tome, *tōm, n.* a big book or volume. [Fr.,—L. *tomus*—Gr. *tomos*—*temnein*, to cut.]

tomentum, *tō-men'təm, n.* a matted cottony pubescence.—*adjs.* **tomentose** (*tō-mən-tōs', tō-men'-tōs*), **tomen'tous.** [L.]

tomfool, *tom'fōōl', n.* a great fool: a buffoon: a trifling fellow.—*adj.* extremely foolish.—*v.i.* to play the fool.—*n.* **tomfool'ery,** foolish trifling or jesting: buffoonery.—*adj.* **tom'foolish.** [Tom.]

tomium, *tō'mi-əm, n.* the cutting edge of a bird's bill.—*adj.* **tō'mial.** [Latinised from Gr. *tomeion*, a knife-edge—*temnein*, to cut.]

tommy, *tom'i, n.* a penny roll, bread: food: a tommy-shop: the truck system: (sometimes *cap.*) a private in the British army.—*v.t.* to oppress by the truck system.—**Tommy Atkins,** a generic name for the private in the British army; **tomm'y-bar,** a rod for turning a tubular spanner or the like; **tomm'y-gun,** a light machine-gun (after its American inventor, General J. T. *Thompson*); **tomm'y-rot,** absolute nonsense; **tomm'y-shop,** a truck-shop.—**soft tommy,** soft bread, as opposed to hardtack or sea-biscuit. [From the name Thomas.]

tomography, *tō-mog'rə-fi, n.* radiography of a layer in the body by moving the X-ray tube and

sound: accent: intonation: vocal inflexion, rise or fall in pitch: a sound of definite pitch: a major second, one of the larger intervals between successive notes in the scale, as C and D: a Gregorian psalm-tune: vocal expression: bodily firmness, elasticity, or tension, esp. in muscles: prevailing character or spirit: mood: temper: harmony or general effect of colours: depth or brilliance of colour: a tint or shade.—*v.t.* to intone: to give tone or the desired tone to.—*v.i.* to take a tone: to harmonise (with *in*).—*adjs.* **tōn'al,** of tone: according to key; **tōnal'itive,** of tonality.—*n.* **tōnal'ity,** relation in key: key: rendering of colour relations.—*adjs.* **toned,** having a tone (in compounds): braced up: treated to give tone: slightly tinted; **tone'-less,** soundless: expressionless: dull: relaxed: listless.—*adv.* **tone'lessly.**—*ns.* **tone'lessness; toneme,** in a tone language, a phoneme consisting of a particular intonation.—*adjs.* **tonem'ic; tonic** (*ton'ik*), relating to tones: producing tension: giving tone and vigour to the system (*med.*): giving or increasing strength.—*n.* a tonic medicine: a keynote (*mus.*): tonic water.—*ns.* **tonicity** (*ton-is'i-ti*), the property or condition of having tone: mode of reaction to stimulus: the healthy state of muscular fibres when at rest; **tōn'us,** tone: tonic spasm.—*adj.* **tōn'(e)y** (*slang*), high-toned: fashionable.—**tonal fugue,** one in which the answer conforms to the tonality of the scale; **tone'-arm,** orig. that part of a gramophone connecting

[redacted]

shape: the catch of a buckle: the pointer of a balance: a point of land: a bell clapper: the reed of a musical instrument: a flap in the opening of a shoe or boot: any narrow projection.—*v.t.* to utter: to pronounce (*dial.*): to articulate: to assail with words (*Shak.*): to lick: to touch with the tongue: to furnish with a tongue: to talk, prate (with *it*): to produce or play by tonguing (*mus.*).—*v.i.* to give tongue: to stick out: to practise tonguing (*mus.*).—*adjs.* **tongued**, having a tongue; **tongue′less**, having no tongue: unspoken of (*Shak.*).—*ns.* **tongue′let**, a little tongue; **tongue′ster**, a babbler; **tongu′ing**, articulation to separate the notes in playing wind instruments.—*adj.* **tongue-doubt′ie** (i.e. doughty; *Milt.*), bragging.—*adj.* and *adv.* **tongue-in-cheek**, ironical(ly) or whimsical(ly), not sincere(ly) or serious(ly).—*adjs.* **tongue′-tacked, -tied**, impeded by a short fraenum: unable to speak out.—**tongue′-twister**, a formula or sequence of words difficult to pronounce without blundering; **tongue′-work**, babble, chatter. —**give tongue**, to give utterance: to give voice as hounds on a scent; **hold one's tongue** (see **hold**); **lose one's tongue**, to become speechless from emotion; **on the tip of one's tongue** (see **tip** (1)); **with (one's) tongue in (one's) cheek, tongue-in-cheek** (*adv.*). [O.E. *tunge*; O.N. *tunga*, Ger. *zunge*, the tongue; L. *lingua* (from *dingua*).]

tonic, tonicity. See **tone** (1).

tonight, to-night, *tə-*, *tŏŏ-nīt′*, *n.* this night: the

or of shaving the head: in the R.C. and Eastern Churches, the shaving or cutting of part of the hair of the head on entering the priesthood or a monastic order: the shaven part.—*adj.* **ton′sured**, having the crown of the head shaven as a priest: shaven: bald: clipped. [L. *tōnsor*, barber, *tōnsūra*, a shearing—*tondēre*, *tōnsum*, to clip.]

tontine, *ton′tēn*, *ton-tēn′*, *n.* a scheme of life annuity, increasing as the subscribers die.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **tontin′er.** [From Lorenzo *Tonti*, a Neapolitan, its inventor (1653).]

tonus, tony. See **tone** (1).

Tony, *tō′ni*, (*U.S.*) *n.* award for meritorious work in theatre. [After U.S. actress *Antoinette* Perry.]

tony, *tō′ni*, (*obs. slang*) *n.* a simpleton. [Antony.]

too, *tōō*, *adv.* as well, in addition, also, likewise (never at the beginning of a sentence in English usage): undesirably in excess: so much as to be incompatible with a condition: in affectation, extremely.—**too′-too, too too**, exquisite: extravagantly and affectedly sentimental, gushing.—*adv.* all too: quite too. [Stressed form of to.]

tooart. Same as **tuart.**

took, *tŏŏk*, *pa.t.* and obsolete *pa.p.* of **take.**

tool, *tōōl*, *n.* a working instrument, esp. one used by hand: a weapon: a penis (*Shak.*): one who is used as the mere instrument of another.—*v.t.* to shape or finish with a tool: to mark with a tool, esp. to ornament or imprint designs upon

[redacted]

from between the teeth: a Bowie knife (*U.S. slang*); **tooth'-picker** (*Shak.*), a toothpick: one who picks teeth, as the bird trochilus; **tooth'-shell**, Dentalium; **tooth'wash**, a liquid preparation for cleansing the teeth; **tooth'wort**, a pale fleshy plant (*Lathraea squamaria*) of the broom-rape family, parasitic on tree-roots, with tooth-like scale-leaves: the cruciferous coral-root (*Cardamine*, or *Dentaria*, *bulbifera*).—**a colt's tooth**, addiction to youthful pleasures; **armed to the teeth**, armed as completely as possible, from top to toe; **a sweet tooth**, a taste for sweet things; **by the skin of one's teeth** (see skin); **cast, throw, in one's teeth**, to fling at one as a taunt or reproach; **in one's teeth**, to one's face: in direct affront; **in spite of one's teeth, in the teeth of**, in direct opposition to; **long in the tooth**, elderly, like a horse whose gums are receding; **set one's teeth on edge** (see edge); **take the teeth out of**, to render harmless or powerless; **tooth and nail**, with all possible vigour and fury. [O.E. *tōth* (pl. *tēth*); Goth. *tunthus*, L. *dēns*, *dentis*, Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, Sans. *danta*.]

tootle, *tōōt'l*, *v.i.* to make feeble sounds, as on the flute. [Freq. of toot.]

top, *top*, *n.* the highest part or place: the upper end or surface: a topsail: a top-boot (esp. in *pl.*): a trench parapet: a small platform at the head of the lower mast: a crest or tuft (*naut.*): a handful or bundle of flax, wool, etc., for spinning: the earliest part (as *top of the morning*—a conventional Irish

lower mast.—*adj.* **top'-notch'** (*slang*), topping.—**topp'ing-out**.—*adjs.* **top'-priority**, very urgent **top'-proud** (*Shak.*), proud in the highest degree.—**top'sail** (*-sl*, *-sāl*), a sail across the topmast; **top'-saw'yer**, the upper sawyer in a sawpit: a superior, a person of importance (*coll.*); **top secret**, a profound secret of the highest importance; **top'side**, the upper part: (also in *pl.*) the part of the outer surface of a vessel above the water-line.—Also *adv.*—**tops'man**, a head-drover, a foreman (*Scot.*): a hangman (*slang*); **top'-soil**, the upper part or surface of the soil; **top'-soil'ing**, removal of the top-soil; **top'-stone**, a stone placed on the top, or forming the top; **top table**, the place assigned for those rated of chief importance at a meeting or banquet.—**at the top of one's voice**, at one's loudest; **go over the top**, to go over the front of a trench and attack the enemy: to take sudden action after hesitation; **(in the) top flight** (see flight); **on top of the world**, near the North Pole: on a high mountain: revelling in existence; **(the) tops** (*slang*), the very best; **top one's part**, to surpass oneself in playing it; **top out**, to finish (a building) by putting on the top or highest course; **top up**, to fill up, e.g. with fuel oil, alcoholic beverage. [O.E. *top*; Ger. *zopf*.]

top, *top*, *n.* a spinning toy: a grooved cone held back between the strands in rope-making: a marine gasteropod of the genus Trochus, with pearly flattish-based conical shell.—**top'-shell**.—**sleep like a top**, to sleep very soundly. [App.

to-pinch, a false emendation of some Shakespeare editors (*Merry Wives* IV, iv. 59), for *to pinch*, the second of two infinitives having *to* where the first is without *to*.

topography, *top-og'rə-fi*, *n*. detailed study, description, or features of a limited area.—*n*. **topog'rapher**.—*adjs*. **topographic** (*top-ə-graf'ik*), **-al**. —*adv*. **topograph'ically**. [Gr. *topographiā*—*topos*, a place, *graphein*, to describe.]

topology, *top-ol'ə-ji*, *n*. topographical study of a particular place: topographical anatomy: a branch of geometry concerned with those properties of a figure which remain unchanged even when the figure is bent, stretched, etc.: the study of limits in sets regarded as consisting of collections of points (*alg*.). [Gr. *topos*, a place, *logos*, a discourse.]

toponymy, *top-on'i-mi*, *n*. place-name study (also **toponym'ics**): nomenclature of regions of the body.—*adjs*. **topon'ymal**, **toponymic** (*-ə-nim'ik*), **-al**. [Gr. *topos*, place, *onyma* (*onoma*), name.]

topple, *top'l*, *v.i*. to overbalance and fall headlong: to threaten to fall from top-heaviness.—*v.t*. to cause to topple. [top (1).]

to prepon, *to pre'pon*, (Gr.) the fitting: the becoming or seemly.

topsyturvy, *top'si-tûr'vi*, also **top'side-tur'v(e)y**, *Scot*. **tap'salteer'ie**, *adv*. bottom upwards.—*adj*. turned upside down.—*n*. confusion.—*v.t*. to turn upside down.—*n*. **topsyturvificā'tion**, a turning upside down.—*adv*. **topsytur'vily**.—*ns*. **topsytur'viness**; **topsytur'vydom**. [top, and the obs. *terve*, to turn (cf. O.E. *tearflian*, to roll); so, set,

tore, toric. See **torus**.

toreador, *tor-i-ə-dōr'*, *-dör'*, *n*. (before the days of professional bullfighting) name used for a bullfighter, esp. on horseback.—*n*. **torero** (*tor-ā'rō*), a bullfighter on foot. [Sp.]

to-rend, *tə-*, *to͞o-rend'*, (*obs*.) *v.t*. to rend in pieces: —*pa.p*. (*Spens*.) **to-rent'**.

toreutic, *tör-ū'tik*, *-o͞o'*, *adj*. of chased or embossed metal-work.—*n*. (also in *pl*., treated as *sing*.) artistic work in metal. [Gr. *toreutikos*, *-ē*, *-on*—*toreuein*, to bore.]

torgoch, *tör'gohh*, *n*. the red-bellied char. [W.]

toric. See **torus**.

torii, *tör'ē-ē*, *n*. a Japanese temple gateway. [Jap.]

torment, *tör'mənt*, *n*. torture: anguish: a source of distress.—*v.t*. **torment** (*-ment'*), to torture: to put to extreme pain: to distress: to afflict: to pester: to harass: to agitate, stir violently: to distort, force violently.—*adj*. **tormen'ted**.—*adv*. **torment'edly**.—*n*. **tor'mentil**, a four-petalled Potentilla with an astringent woody root, growing on heaths.—*n*. and *adj*. **torment'ing**.—*adv*. **tormen'tingly**.—*ns*. **tormen'tor**, one who, or that which, torments: a torturer, an executioner (*B*.): a long meat-fork: a wing in the first groove of a stage; **tormen'tum**, a Roman machine for hurling missiles. [L. *tormentum*—*torquēre*, to twist.]

tormina, *tör'mi-nə*, *n.pl*. gripes.—*adjs*. **tor'minal**, **tor'minous**. [L.,—*torquēre*, to twist.]

torn, *törn*, *tōrn*, *adj*. and *pa.p*. of tear.—*adj*. **torn'-down** (*U.S.*) unruly.

collared; **torqued** (*tōrkt*), twisted.—**torque-converter** (*mech.*), a device which acts as an infinitely variable gear; **torque′-meter**. [L. *torquēre*, to twist; *torquēs*, *-is*, a necklace; *torquātus*, wearing a *torquēs*.]

torr. See tor.

torr, *tōr*, *n.* a unit used in expressing very low pressures, 1/760 of a standard atmosphere. [E. *Torr*icelli; see Torricellian.]

torrefy, *tor′i-fī*, *v.t.* to scorch: to parch:—*pr.p.* **torr′efying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **torr′efied**.—*n.* **torrefac′tion**. [L. *torrēre*, to parch, roast, *facĕre*, to make.]

torrent, *tor′ənt*, *n.* a rushing stream: a variable mountain stream: an abounding, strong or turbulent flow.—*adj.* rushing in a stream.—*adj.* **torrential** (*-en′shl*).—*n.* **torrentiality** (*-en-shi-al′i-ti*).—*adv.* **torren′tially**.—*adj.* **torrent′uous**.—**torr′ent-bow**, a bow of prismatic colours formed by the spray of a torrent. [L. *torrēns*, *-entis*, boiling, pr.p. of *torrēre*, to dry.]

torret, *tor′it*. See terret.

Torricellian, *tor-i-chel′i-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to the Italian mathematician Evangelista *Torricelli* (1608-47), who discovered in 1643 the principle of the barometer.—**Torricellian tube**, the barometer; **Torricellian vacuum**, the vacuum in the barometer.

torrid, *tor′id*, *adj.* scorching or parching: violently hot: dried with heat.—*ns.* **torrid′ity**, **torr′idness**. —**torrid zone**, the belt round the earth between the tropics. [L. *torridus*—*torrēre*, to parch, roast.]

Torridonian,

(*tör′tə-shel*), the shell of a tortoise: a translucent mottled material, the horny plates (esp. of the back) of the hawk's-bill turtle: a tortoise-shell butterfly or cat.—*adj.* made of, or mottled like, tortoise-shell.—**tortoise-shell butterfly**, a butterfly with orange or reddish wings marked with black and yellow, edged with blue, etc.—*Aglais urticae* (small), *Nymphalis polychlorus* (large tortoise-shell); **tortoise-shell cat**, a domestic cat (nearly always female) mottled in yellow and black. [L.L. *tortuca*.]

Tortrix, *tör′triks*, *n.* the typical genus of Tortricidae (*-tris′i-dē*), a large family of small moths whose caterpillars commonly live in rolled-up leaves:—*pl.* **Tortrices** (*-trī′sēz*).—*n.* **tortrī′cid**, any moth of the family.—Also *adj.* [Invented L., twister.]

tortuous, *tör′tū-əs*, *adj.* full of windings: far from straightforward (*fig.*).—*n.* **tortuos′ity**.—*adv.* **tor′tuously**.—*n.* **tor′tuousness**. [L. *tortuōsus*—*torquēre*, *tortum*, to twist.]

torture, *tör′chər*, *n.* a putting to the rack or severe pain to extort a confession, or as a punishment: extreme pain: anguish.—*v.t.* to put to torture: to subject to extreme pain: to exact by torture: to distort violently.—*n.* **tor′turer**.—*n.* and *adj.* **tor′turing**.—*adv.* **tor′turingly**.—*adj.* **tor′turous**, causing torture or violent distortion. [Fr.,—L. *tortūra*, torment—*torquēre*.]

toruffled, *tə-*, *tōō-ruf′ld*, (*arch.*) *adj.* (*Milt.* to ruffl'd) ruffled up. [Pfx. *to-*, intensive, ruffle.]

torus, *tō′*, *tö′rəs*, *n.* a large moulding, semicircular or nearly in section, common at the base of a coin in order to decide: to cook and serve up hastily. [Origin unknown.]

tosticated, *tos'ti-kā-tid*, (*slang*), *adj.* fuddled: perplexed—also **toss'icāted.**—*n.* **tosticā'tion**, perplexity. [A mispronunciation of intoxicated, associated with toss.]

tot, *tot*, *n.* anything little, esp. a child, a drinking-cup, or a dram.—*n.* **tott'ie**, **tott'y** (*dim.*). [Cf. Ice. *tottr*, a dwarf.]

tot, *tot*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to add up or total (also **tot up**).—*n.* an addition of a long column. [total.]

tot, *tot*, (*slang*) *n.* a bone: anything retrieved from a dust-bin or the like.—*ns.* **tott'er**, a raker of dust-bins and heaps; **tott'ing.**

total, *tō'tl*, *adj.* whole: complete: ncluding all: co-ordinating everything towards one end.—*n.* the whole: the entire amount.—*v.t.* to bring to a total, add up: to amount to:—*pr.p.* **tō'talling**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **tō'talled.**—*ns.* **totalisā'tion**; **to'talisātor**, **to'taliser** (*familiarly abbrev.* **tote**, *tōt*), an automatic betting-machine, the *pari mutuel.*—*v.t.* **to'talise**, **-ize**, to find the sum of: to bring to a total.—*v.i.* to use a totalisator.—*adj.* **totalitarian** (*tō-tal-i-tā'ri-ən*), belonging to a form of government that includes control of everything under one authority, and allows no opposition.—Also *n.*—*ns.* **totalitā'rianism**; **totality** (*tō-tal'i-ti*), condition or fact of being total: entirety: completeness: the whole.—*adv.* **to'tally.**—**total abstainer**, one who abstains altogether from all forms of alcohol; **total theatre**, dramatic entertainment comprising in

later (from association with totter) ruinous.—*adj.* **tott'ring** (*Shak.*), hanging in rags.

totty, *tot'i*, *adj.* unsteady: dazed: tipsy. [Cf. totter.]

toucan, *tōō'kən*, *-kan*, *-kän'*, *n.* any member of the Rhamphastidae, large South American picarian birds, with an immense beak.—*n.* **tou'canet**, a smaller kind of toucan. [Fr.,—Tupí *tucana*.]

touch, *tuch*, *v.t.* to come or be in contact with: to cause to be in contact: to meet without cutting, or meet tangentially (*geom.*): to get at: to reach as far as: to attain: to equal, rival, or compare with: to make a light application to: to begin to eat, eat a little of: to affect, esp. injuriously: to impress: to affect with emotion, esp. pity: to have to do with: to concern: to hit, wound, or injure: to strike home to: to play (*mus.*): to call at (as a port): to mark or modify by light strokes: to tinge: to cause to touch the ground behind the goal-line (commonly with *down*; *Rugby football*): to test as with a touchstone: to receive, draw, pocket: to extract money from (*for* so much): to make some reference to, say something about: to bribe (*obs.*): to cheat (*slang*).—*v.i.* to be or come in contact: to make a passing call at a port: to verge: to make some mention or reference (with *on*, *upon*): to have reference.—*n.* act, condition, impression, sense, or mode of touching: a feeling: a slight application, modification, stroke: a small quantity: a slight tinder.—in, out of, touch, in, out of, communication or direct relations; near touch, a close shave; touch down, of aircraft, to alight; touch off, to trigger (also *fig.*); touch up, to improve by a series of small touches: to lash lightly, stimulate. [O.Fr. *tuchier* (Fr. *toucher*); origin doubtful.]

touché, *tōō'shā*, *tōō-shā'*, *interj.* claiming or acknowledging hit in fencing, or a point scored in argument, etc. [Fr., touched, scored against.]

tough, *tuf*, *adj.* stiff and dense: tenacious: hard to cut, chew, break up or penetrate: resistant: viscous, sticky: capable of, or requiring, strenuous effort and endurance: unyielding: robust: laborious: refractory: criminal, ruffianly.—*n.* a rough: a criminal, hooligan (also tough guy).—*v.t.* or *v.i.* tough'en, to make or become tough.—*n.* tough'ener.—*n.* and *adj.* tough'ening.—*adj.* tough'ish, rather tough.—*adv.* tough'ly.—*n.* tough'ness.—tough luck (see luck). —*adj.* tough'-mind'ed, hard-headed, unsentimental, determined. [O.E. *tōh.*]

toupee, *tōō-pē'*, *-pā'*, or *tōō'*, *n.* a tuft, lock, fringe, or patch, esp. of false hair: a wig with a top-knot.—Also toupet (*tōō-pā'*, *tōō'pā*). [Fr. *toupet.*]

tour, *tōōr*, *n.* a round: a prolonged journey from place to place, esp. for pleasure or for acting: a pleasure trip or outing: a shift or turn of work: a border of false hair (*hist.*).—*v.i.* to make a tour, go on tour.—*v.t.* to make a tour through or of: to tour with (a play).—*n.* tour'er, a touring-car: a tourist.—*n.* and *adj.* tour'ing.

big dog.—*n.* and *adj.* tous'ing.—*v.t.* tousle, touzle (*towz'l*, *Scot.* *tōōz'l*), to disarrange, to tumble: to dishevel.—*v.i.* to tussle: to touse things.—*n.* a tousled mass.—*adj.* tousy, towsy (*towz'i*, *Scot.* *tōōz'i*), shaggy, unkempt, tousled: rough.—tousy tea (*Scot.*), high tea. [Prob. from a lost O.E. word answering to Ger. *zausen.*]

tous-les-mois, *tōō-lə-mwā*, *n.* the edible starch of the rhizome of a West Indian Canna. [Fr., every month, but perh. really from a native name.]

toustie, *tōōs'ti*, (*Scott*) *adj.* irascible.

tout, *towt*, *v.i.* to look out for custom in an obtrusive way.—*v.t.* to watch or spy on.—*n.* one who touts: a low fellow who hangs about racing-stables, etc., to pick up profitable information.—*n.* tout'er. [App. related to toot (1).]

tout, **towt**, *towt*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to pout.—*n.* a pet, a fit of the sulks: a sudden illness.—*adj.* tout'ie, petulant.

tout, *tōō*, (Fr.) all: every: quite: entirely: the whole.—tout au contraire (*tōō tō kɔ̄-trer*), quite the contrary; tout à fait (*tōō ta fe*), entirely; tout à vous (*tōō ta vōō*), wholly yours; tout court (*kōōr*), quite brief(ly), without preface, simply; tout de même (*də mem*), all the same; tout de suite (*swēt*), at once, immediately; tout ensemble (see ensemble); tout le monde (*lə mɔ̄d*), all the world, everybody.

tovarish, *to-vä'rish*, *n.* comrade. [Russ. *tovarishch.*]

tow, *tō* (*Scot.* *tow*), *v.t.* to pull with a rope, primarily by water: to pull along.—*v.i.* to proceed by being towed.—*n.* condition of being towed (esp. 17th cent.) a woman's high head-dress: a lofty or vertical flight.—*v.i.* to rise into the air: to be lofty: to stand on high.—*v.t.* (*Milt.*) to rise aloft into.—*adjs.* **tow'ered**; **tow'ering**, very high, elevated: very violent; **tow'erless**; **tow'ery**, having towers: lofty.—**tow'er-shell**, a gasteropod (Turritella) with elongated many-whorled spiral shell, or its shell.—**tower of strength**, a stable, reliable person; **tower over**, to be considerably taller than: to be markedly superior to. [O.Fr. *tur*—L. *turris*, a tower.]

towhee, *tow'hē*, *tō'hē*, *n.* an American finch, the chewink, ground-robin, or marsh-robin. [Imit.]

towmont, **towmond**, **towmon**, *tow'mən*(*d*), *-mən*(*t*), (*Scot.* and *N. of Engl.*) *n.* a form of twelvemonth.

town, *town*, *n.* orig. an enclosure (*obs.*): in Scotland (*Scot. too͝n*) a farmstead or similar group of houses: a populous place bigger or less rural than a village: a municipal or political division (which may include villages and towns in the ordinary sense) of a county (*U.S.*): the principal town of a district: an urban community: the people of a town, esp. fashionable society, tradesmen (distinguished from academic inhabitants), or immoral classes: the business or shopping centre: urban communities generically.—*adj.* of a town: urban.—*n.* **townee'**, a townsman, not a member of the university.—*adj.* **town'ish**, characteristic of town as opposed to country.—*n.* **town'ling**, a town-dweller.—*adj.* **town'ly**, townish.—*ns.* **town'ship**, a village, a

poison of organic origin; **tox'oid**, a toxin that has been treated to remove its toxic properties without destroying its ability to stimulate formation of antibodies.—*n.* **toxaemia** (*-ē'mi-ə*; Gr. *haima*, blood), blood poisoning.—*adjs.* **toxaem'ic**; **toxicolog'ical**.—*ns.* **toxicol'ogist**; **toxicol'ogy**, the science of poisons; **toxicomā'nia**, morbid craving for poisons.—*adjs.* **toxicoph'agous**, **toxiph'agous** (Gr. *phagein*, to eat), poison-eating.—*ns.* **toxicophō'bia**, **toxiphō'bia** (Gr. *phobeein*, to fear), morbid fear of poisoning.—*n.* and *adj.* **toxiphō'biac**.—*n.* **toxoplasmos'is**, infection of animals and man by micro-organisms, prob. protozoa, of the genus *Toxoplasma*. [Gr. *toxon*, a bow, *toxikos*, for the bow, *toxikon*, arrow-poison.]

toxophilite, *toks-of'i-līt*, *n.* a lover of archery: an archer.—*n.* **toxoph'ily**, love of archery: archery. [Gr. *toxon*, a bow, *phileein*, to love.]

toy, *toi*, *n.* a plaything: a trifle: a thing only for amusement or look: a matter of no importance: a jest, idle tale (*arch.*): a trivial dance-tune, or the like (*arch.*): a whim, crotchet: an old woman's cap with side flaps (*Scot.*): a dwarf breed: amorous sport (*arch.*).—*adj.* made in imitation as a plaything.—*v.i.* to trifle: to sport: to dally amorously.—*n.* **toy'er**.—*n.* and *adj.* **toy'ing**.—*adj.* **toy'ish**, given to toying or trifling: playful: wanton (*obs.*).—*adv.* **toy'ishly**.—*n.* **toy'ishness**.—*adj.* **toy'some**, sportive: playful: whimsical: disposed to toy: wanton (*obs.*).—**toy dog**, a very small pet dog; **toy'man**, **-woman**, a seller of toys; **toy'shop**, a shop w

[redacted]

in the soil in minute quantities is necessary for plant and animal growth; tracer bullet; tracer element (*physiol.*, etc.), an isotope, often a radioisotope, used for experiments in which its particular properties enable its position to be kept under observation; tracer shell; tra′cing-paper, translucent paper for tracing on. [Fr. *trace*—L. *tractus*, pa.p. of *trahĕre*, to draw.]

trace, *trās*, *n.* (usu. in *pl.*) a rope, chain, or strap attached to an animal's collar, for drawing a vehicle: a bar for transmitting motion: the vascular tissue branching from the cylinder to pass into a leaf or branch (*bot.*).—*v.t.* to harness in traces.—*n.* trā′cer, a trace-horse: a boy who attends a trace-horse.—trace′-horse, a horse that draws in traces.—kick over the traces (see kick). [O.Fr. *trays*, *trais*, pl. of *trait*, draught; cf. trait.]

trachea, *trə-kē′ə*, *U.S. trā′*, *n.* wind-pipe: air-tube in air-breathing arthropods: a conducting tube in xylem (*bot.*):—*pl.* trachē′ae (*-ē*).—*adj.* trachē′al.—*n.pl.* Trācheā′ria, arachnids with tracheae, but no lung-books.—*ns.* and *adjs.* trācheā′rian; trā′cheary.—*n.pl.* Trācheā′ta, arthropods with tracheae.—*adjs.* trā′cheate, -d, having a trachea.—*ns.* tracheid(e) (*trə-kē′īd*, *-id*, or *trak′i-*), a long tubelike but closed cell in xylem; tracheitis (*trak-i-ī′tis*), inflammation of the trachea; tracheos′copy, inspection of the trachea; tracheos′tomy, surgical formation of an opening into the trachea; tracheot′omy, cutting into the trachea; trachī′tis, a wrong form of tracheitis. [Mediaeval L. *trāchēa* for L. *trāchia* —Gr. *trācheia (artēriā)*, rough (artery).]

tracks, the wrong side of the tracks, a slum or other socially disadvantageous area; in one's tracks, just where one stands; keep track of, keep oneself informed about; make tracks, to make off: to go quickly; off the beaten track, away from frequented roads: out of the usual (*fig.*); off the track, off course, in the wrong direction; the beaten track (*fig.*), the normal, conventional, routine; track down, to find after intensive search; tracker dog, one used for tracking, especially in police searches. [Fr. *trac*; prob. Gmc.; cf. next word.]

track, *trak*, *v.t.* to tow.—*v.i.* to travel by towing. —*ns.* track′age, towing; track′er, one who tows: a tug: a pulling part in the action of any organ. —track′-boat, a towed boat; track′road, a towpath; track′-scout, a trekschuit. [See trek.]

tract, *trakt*, *n.* a stretch or extent of space or time: a region, area: trace, track (*Shak.*, *Spens.*): a tractate: a pamphlet or leaflet, esp. political or (now) religious: a psalm sung instead of the Alleluia in Lent (*R.C.*; also tract′us; perh. as drawn out, perh. as sung at a stretch without answers): a region of the body occupied by a particular system (e.g. *the digestive tract*). —*v.t.* (*Spens.*) to trace, track.—*n.* tractabil′ity. —*adj.* tract′able, easily drawn, managed, or taught: docile.—*ns.* tract′ableness; tractā′rian, a writer of tracts, esp. (*cap.*) of the *Tracts for the Times* (Oxford, 1833-41—Pusey, Newman, Keble, Hurrell Froude, etc.).—Also *adj.*—*ns.* Tractār′ianism, the system of religious opinion promulgated in these, its main aim to assert the

Shak.), unsuccessful in trade, bankrupt.—**trade'-in**, that which is given in part payment; **trade'-mark**, any name or distinctive device warranting goods for sale as the production of any individual or firm; **trade'-name**, a name serving as a trade-mark: a name in use in the trade; **trade price**, the price at which goods are sold to members of the same trade, or by wholesale to retail dealers; **trade route**, a route followed by caravans or trading ships; **trade sale**, an auction sale of goods by producers, etc., to persons in the trade; **trades'-folk, -people**, shop-keepers: mechanics: craftsmen: people employed in trade; **trades'man**, a shopkeeper: a craftsman: a mechanic:—*fem*. **trades'woman**.—*adj*. **trades'manlike**.—**trade un'ion**, an organised association of workers of an industry for the protection of their common interests; **trade un'ionism**; **trade un'ionist**; **trades union**, an association of trade unions, as the **Trades Union Congress** (**T.U.C.**); **trade wind**, a wind blowing toward the thermal equator and deflected westward by the eastward rotation of the earth; **trading estate**, an industrial estate; **trading stamp**, a stamp given to a purchaser of goods who, when he has accumulated a specified number, may exchange them without payment for articles provided by the trading stamp firm.—**Board of Trade**, a department of government for matters of industry and commerce; **trade in**, to give in part payment. [Prob. L.G. *trade*; akin to tread.]

Tradescantia, *trad-is-kan'shi-ə, n.* the spiderwort

returns', statistics of passengers and goods carried and money received in return. [From a Romance language; cf. Fr. *trafic*, It. *traffico*, Sp. *tráfico*; origin obscure.]

tragacanth, *trag'ə-kanth, n.* a gum (also gum tragacanth) got from several spiny shrubs of the genus Astragalus: the plant yielding it. [Gr. *tragakantha*—*tragos*, goat, *akantha*, thorn.]

tragedy, *traj'i-di, n.* a species of drama in which the action and language are elevated, and the catastrophe usually sad: the art of such drama: any sad story or turn of events: anything with death or killing in it (*journalism*).—*ns*. **tragedian** (*trə-jē'di-ən*), a writer or (usually) an actor of tragedy; **tragedienne** (*trə-jē-di-en'*; Fr. tragédienne, *trä-zhā-di-en'*), an actress of tragic rôles.—*adjs*. **tragic** (*traj'ik*), **-al**, pertaining to, of the nature of, tragedy.—*adv*. **trag'ically**.—*n*. **trag'icalness**.—**trag'i-com'edy**, a play (or story) in which grave and comic scenes are blended: a comedy that threatens to be a tragedy.—*adjs*. **trag'i-com'ic, -al**.—*adv*. **trag'i-com'ically**. [L. *tragoedia*—Gr. *tragōidiā*, tragedy, app. lit. goat-song—*tragos*, a he-goat, *ōidē*, song (variously explained).]

tragelaph, *trag', traj'i-laf, n.* a fabulous animal, part goat, part stag: a harnessed antelope (Tragelaphus, *-el'ə-fəs*).—*adj*. **tragel'aphine**. [Gr. *tragelaphos*—*tragos*, a goat, *elaphos*, a deer.]

tragopan, *trag'ō-pan, n.* a brilliant Asiatic horned pheasant. [Gr. *tragopān*, hornbill—*tragos*, goat, *Pān*, the god Pan.]

prepare oneself by instruction, exercise, diet, or otherwise: to be under drill: to travel by rail. —*n.* that which is dragged along or follows: a tail: tail-feathers or trailing back-feathers: part of a dress that trails: a retinue: a series: a sequence: a number of things in a string, as animals, railway carriages or wagons: process: a line of combustible material to fire a charge: a set of wheels acting on each other, for transmitting motion: artillery and other equipment for a siege or battle: a lure: a thing dragged on the ground to make a scent: a sledge (*Canada*). —*adj.* **train′able.**—*adj.* **trained,** having received training: having a train.—*ns.* **trainee′,** one who is under training; **train′er,** one who prepares men for athletic feats, horses for a race, or the like: an aeroplane with duplicated controls for training pilots; **train′ing,** practical education in any profession, art, or handicraft: a course of diet and exercise for developing physical strength, endurance, or dexterity.—**train′-band** (*hist.*), a band of citizens trained to bear arms; **train′-bearer,** one who holds up a train, as of a robe, or gown; **train ferry,** a ferry that conveys railway trains; **train′ing-college,** former name for college of education; **train′ing-ship,** a ship in which boys are trained for the sea; **train mile,** a unit of railway traffic, a run of one mile by one train.—**in training,** undergoing training: physically fit; **train fine,** to bring body or mind to a high pitch of efficiency. [Mainly O.Fr. *trainer, trahi*

a fowling net: a hobble: shackles for making a horse amble: anything that confines: an instrument for describing an ellipse (also tram): a contrivance for adjusting a hook in a fireplace: (in *pl.*) a tress.—*v.t.* to shackle: to confine: to impede: to entangle:—*pr.p.* **tramm′elling;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **tramm′elled.**—*n.* **tramm′eller.** —**tramm′el-net′,** a trammel. [O.Fr. *tramail,* a net—L.L. *tramacula,* from L. *trēs,* three, *macula,* a mesh.]

tramontane, *tra-mon′tān, adj.* beyond the mountains (the Alps from Rome): foreign: uncivilised.—*n.* a dweller beyond the mountains: a foreigner: a barbarian.—*n.* **tramontana** (*trä-mon-tä′na*), in Italy, a north wind. [It. *tramontana*—L. *trāns,* beyond, *mōns, montis,* a mountain.]

tramp, *tramp, v.i.* to tread, esp. heavily or noisily: to walk: to go on a walking tour or long walk: to go about as a vagrant: to go in a tramp steamer.—*v.t.* to traverse on foot: to trample: to tread in a tub in washing clothes (*Scot.*).—*n.* a foot-journey: a vagrant: a plate of iron worn on the sole for pressing a spade or for giving foothold on ice: the footrest of a spade: a cargo-boat with no fixed route: a prostitute, an immoral woman (*slang*).—*adv.* with tramping noise.—*n.* **tramp′er.** [M.E. *trampen*; cf. Ger. *trampen.*]

trample, *tramp′l, v.t.* to tread roughly under foot: to treat with pride, to insult.—*v.i.* to tread

Atlantic Ocean: crossing the Atlantic. [Pfx. trans-.]

transcend, *tran-send'*, *v.t.* to rise above: to surmount: to surpass: to exceed: to pass or lie beyond the limit of.—*ns.* **transcend'ence, transcend'ency.**—*adjs.* **transcend'ent, transcending:** superior or supreme in excellence: surpassing others: as applicable to *being*, relating to the absolute, transcending all limitation—as applicable to *knowledge*, pertaining to what transcends experience, being given *a priori*: beyond human knowledge: abstrusely speculative, fantastic; **transcenden'tal, transcending:** supereminent, surpassing others: concerned with what is independent of experience: vague.—*v.t.* **transcenden'talise, -ize.**—*ns.* **transcenden'talism,** the investigation of what is *a priori* in human knowledge, or independent of experience: that which is vague and illusive in philosophy: the American reaction against Puritan prejudices, humdrum orthodoxy, old-fashioned metaphysics, materialistic philistinism, and materialism—best associated with the name of R. W. Emerson (1803-82); **transcenden'talist.**—*advs.* **transcenden'tally; transcend'ently.**—*n.* **transcend'entness.** [L. *trānscendĕre*—*scandĕre*, to climb.]

transcontinental, *tranz-kont-i-nent'l*, *adj.* extending or passing across, or belonging to the farther side of, a *continent*. [Pfx. trans-.]

transcribe, *tran-skrīb'*, *v.t.* to write over from one book into another: to copy: to arrange (a composition) for an instrument, voice, or com-

transferring of emotion, etc., from one person or object to another (*psych.*); **trans'feror** (*law*), **transferr'er** (*general*), one who transfers.—**transferable vote,** a vote which, if the candidate voted for should be out of the running, is to be transferred to another as second (third, etc.) choice; **trans'fer-book,** a register of the transfer of property, shares, etc.; **trans'fer-day,** a day for registering transfer of bank-stock and government funds at the Bank of England; **trans'fer-paper,** a prepared paper used for transferring impressions with copying-presses, etc.; **trans'fer-ticket,** a ticket for a journey to be resumed on another route. [L. *trānsferre*—*ferre*, to carry.]

transfigure, *trans-fig'ər*, *v.t.* to change the appearance of: to glorify.—*ns.* **transfiguration** (*-ə-* or *-ū-rā'shən*), a transformation or glorification in appearance: (*cap.*) the Christian festival of the transfiguration of Christ (Matt. xvii. 2), celebrated on the 6th of August; **transfig'urement.** [L. *trānsfigūrāre*—*figūra*, form.]

transfix, *trans-fiks'*, *v.t.* to pierce through: to paralyse with sudden emotion.—*n.* **transfixion** (*-fik'shən*). [L. *trānsfigĕre*, *-fixum*—*figĕre*, to fix.]

transform, *trans-förm'*, *v.t.* to change the shape of: to change to another form, appearance, substance, character: to change the form of (an algebraic expression or geometrical figure).—*v.i.* to be changed in form or substance.—*n.* (*träns'*) expression or figure derived from another: any of a group of linguistic constructions considered fer or pass from summer to winter or from winter to summer pastures.—*n.* transhu′mance. —*adj.* transhu′mant. [Sp. *trashumar*—L. *trāns*, *humus*, ground.]

transient, *tran′zi-*, *si-ənt*, *adj.* passing: of short duration: making, or for persons making, only a short stay: passing (*mus.*).—*ns.* tran′sience, tran′siency.—*adv.* tran′siently.—*n.* tran′sientness. [L. *trānsiēns*, *-euntis*—pr.p. of *trānsire*, to cross —*ire*, *itum*, to go.]

transilient, *tran-*, *trən-sil′i-ənt*, *adj.* leaping or passing across.—*n.* transil′iency. [L. *trānsilīre* —*salire*, to leap.]

transilluminate, *tranz-*, *-s-i-lū′*, *-lōō′mi-nāt*, *v.t.* to throw a strong light through.—*n.* transilluminā′tion. [Pfx. trans-.]

transire, *tranz-*, *-s-ī′ri*, (L. *träns-ē′re*), *n.* customs warrant for clearing. [L. *trānsire*; cf. transient.]

transisthmian, *tranz-*, *-s-is*(*th*)*′mi-ən*, *adj.* across an isthmus. [Pfx. trans-.]

transistor, *tranz-*, *-s-ist′ər*, *n.* amplifier with crystal and two cat's whiskers: later development of this, a three-electrode semiconductor device, able to perform many functions of multi-electrode valves.—*n.* transistorisā′tion.—*v.t.* transistorise, -ize, to fit with a transistor.—transistor (radio), small portable radio. [*trans*fer and res*istor*.]

transit, *tran′zit*, *-sit*, *n.* passing or conveyance over, across, or through: the passage of a heavenly body over the meridian: the passage of a smaller body over the disk of a greater: a transit-circle, -instrument, or -theodolite.—*v.i.* to

tər-i, or *-lā′*).—*n.* translā′tor. [L. *trānslātum*, used as supine of *trānsferre*; see transfer.]

transleithan, *tranz-*, *-s-lī′t*(*h*)*ən*, *adj.* beyond the river *Leitha*, once in part the boundary between Austria and Hungary: Hungarian. [Pfx. trans-.]

transliterate, *tranz-*, or *-s-lit′ə-rāt*, *v.t.* to write in letters of another alphabet.—*ns.* transliterā′tion; translit′erātor. [L. *littera*, letter.]

translocation, *tranz-*, or *-s-lō-kā′shən*, *n.* transference from place to place, esp. of materials within body of plant: the transfer of a portion of a chromosome to another part of the same chromosome or to a different chromosome (*genetics*).—*v.t.* translocate′. [L. *locus*, place.]

translucent, *tranz-*, or *-s-lōō′sənt*, or *-lū′*, *adj.* shining through: imperfectly transparent: clear. —*ns.* translu′cence, translu′cency.—*adv.* translu′cently.—*adj.* translu′cid, translucent.—*n.* translucid′ity. [L. *trānslūcēns*, *-entis*—*lūcēre*, to shine —*lūx*, *lūcis*, light.]

translunar, *tranz-*, *-s-lōō′nər*, *adj.* pertaining to the region beyond the moon's orbit round the earth. —*adj.* translun′ary, (or *tranz′*), beyond the moon: visionary. [Pfx. trans-.]

transmarine, *tranz-*, *-s-mə-rēn′*, *adj.* across or beyond the sea. [L. *trānsmarinus*—*mare*, sea.]

transmew, *tranz-*, or *-s-mū′*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to transmute. [O.Fr. *transmuer*—L. *transmūtāre*; see transmute.]

transmigrate, *tranz′-*, or *-s′mī-grāt*, or *-grāt′*, *v.i.* to remove to another place of abode: of the soul, to pass into another body.—*v.t.* to cause to rays: shining through (*Shak.*): easily detected, understood: obvious, evident: ingenuous.—*ns.* **transpar′ence** (*rare*), **transpar′ency**, the quality of being transparent: that which is transparent: a picture, design, device visible, or to be viewed, by transmitted light: Thackeray's humorous translation of the German title *Durchlaucht*.—*adv.* **transpar′ently**.—*n.* **transpar′entness**. [L.L. *trānspārēns*, *-entis*—L. *pārēre*, to appear.]

transpicious, *tran-*, *trən-spik′ū-əs*, (*Milt.*) *adj.* transparent. [L. *trānspicĕre*, to see through—*specĕre*, to look.]

transpierce, *trans-pērs′*, *v.t.* to pierce through: to permeate. [Pfx. trans-.]

transpire, *tran-spīr′*, *v.t.* to give off as vapour: to exhale: to emit through the skin.—*v.i.* to exhale: to give off water-vapour (as plants) or waste material through the skin (as animals): to become known, come to light: often, wrongly, to happen.—*adj.* **transpīr′able**.—*n.* **transpiration** (*tran-spi-rā′shən*), act or process of transpiring: exhalation through the skin: emission of water-vapour through the stomata, etc.—*adj.* **transpīr′atory**. [L. *spīrāre*, to breathe.]

transplant, *trans-*, *-z-plänt′*, *v.t.* to remove from the ground where it grows and plant in another place: to graft upon another animal or another part of the same: to remove and establish elsewhere.—*v.i.* to bear transplanting.—*n.* a part or organ removed from its normal position and grafted into another position in the same individual or into another individual: the act of

from the actual sounds. [Fr. *transposer*; see pose.]

transsexual, **trans-sexual**, *trans-seks′ū-əl*, *adj.* and *n.* (a person) apparently normal physically, but having an abnormally strong desire to belong to the opposite sex.—*n.* **transsex′ualism**. [Pfx. trans-.]

trans-shape, *trans-shāp′*, (*Shak.*) *v.t.* to transform.

trans-ship. Same as tranship.

trans-sonic, *trans-son′ik*, *adj.* designating a narrow zone or region of speed just greater than that of sound.—Often **transonic**. [L. *sonus*, sound.]

transubstantiate, *tran-səb-*, *-zəb-stan′shi-āt*, *v.t.* to change to another substance.—*ns.* **transubstantiā′tion**, a change into another substance: the doctrine that, in the consecration of the elements of the eucharist, the whole substance of the bread and wine is converted into Christ's body and blood, only the appearances of bread and wine remaining (cf. consubstantiation); **transubstantiā′tion(al)ist**, **transubstan′tiātor**, one who believes in transubstantiation. [L. *substantia*, substance.]

transude, *tran-sūd′*, *-zūd′*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to ooze out. —*n.* a substance that transudes.—*n.* **transūdā′tion**.—*adj.* **transū′datory**. [L. *sūdāre*, to sweat.]

transume, *tran-sūm′*, *-zūm′*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to transcribe officially.—*ns.* **transumpt** (*-sumt′*), a copy of a legal writing; **transumption** (*-sum′shən*), transcription: metaphor: transference.—*adj.* **transumptive** (*-sump′tiv*). [L. *trān(s)sūmĕre*, to transcribe—*sūmĕre*, to take.]

trap, *trap*, *n.* a fault (*mining*): a ladder leading to a loft (*Scot.*).—*adj.* **trap′-cut**, of jewellery, cut in steps.—**trap′-ladder, -stair.** [Cf. Du. *trap*, step; cf. foregoing word.]

trap, *trap*, *n.* a horse-cloth (*obs.*): (*pl.*) personal luggage.—*v.t.* to caparison, deck with trappings. —*adj.* **trapped.**—*n.pl.* **trapp′ings**, gay clothes: ornaments, esp. those put on horses. [App. conn. with Fr. *drap*, Sp. and Port. *trapo*, L.L. *drappus* (*trapus*), cloth.]

trapan. See trepan (1).

trape, trapes. See traipse.

trapezium, *trə-pē′zi-əm*, *n.* orig., any quadrilateral that is not a parallelogram: now rarely one with no sides parallel: now, one with only one pair parallel: a wrist-bone articulating with the thumb metacarpal:—*pl.* **trapē′zia, -ziums.**—*n.* **trapēze** (*trə-pēz′*), a swing of one or more cross-bars used in gymnastics.—*v.i.* to perform or go on a trapeze.—*adjs.* **trapē′zial**, pertaining to a trapezium; **trapē′ziform**, having the form of a trapezium.—*ns.* **trapēzohē′dron**, a solid figure whose faces are trapezia or trapezoids; **trapezoid** (*trap′i-zoid*, also *trə-pē′zoid*), a quadrilateral with no sides parallel: one with two sides parallel (*obs.*): a wrist-bone next the trapezium.—*adj.* **trapezoid′al.** [Latinised from Gr. *trapezion*, dim. of *trapeza*, a table; lit. four-legged—*tetra-*, four-, *peza*, a foot.]

Trappist, *trap′ist*, *n.* a Cistercian of the reformed rule established by De Rancé (1626-1700), abbot

petus: power of going: range of movement: passage: *obs.* for travail: (in *pl.*) an account of journeys.—*adj.* **trav′elled**, having made journeys: transported: not in its original place: experienced: beaten, frequented.—*n.* **trav′eller**, one who travels or has travelled: a wayfarer: one who travels for a mercantile house: a ring that slides along a rope or spar: a piece of mechanism that moves on a gantry, etc.—*n.* and *adj.* **trav′elling.**—*n.* **travelogue** (*trav′ə-log*), a talk, lecture, article, or film on travel.—**travel agency**, an agency which provides information, brochures, tickets, etc., relating to travel; **traveller's cheque**, a cheque which can be cashed at any foreign branch or specified agent of the bank issuing it; **trav′eller's-joy**, the virgin's-bower, *Clematis vitalba*; **traveller's tale**, an astounding lie about what one professes to have seen abroad; **trav′eller's-tree**, a Madagascan tree (Ravenala) of the banana family with great leaves on two sides only, accumulating water in the leaf-bases. — *adjs.* **trav′el-soiled, -stained, trav′el-taint′ed** (*Shak.*), showing the marks of travel. —**travelling-wave tube**, a device used in communications for increasing signal power, amplification being produced by interaction between a wave of radio frequency travelling on a wire helix and an electron beam travelling at roughly the same velocity inside the helix. [travail.]

travelator. Form of travolator.

traverse, *trav′ûrs*, *adj.* cross: oblique.—*n.* a cross-trawling vessel; **traw'ling.**—**trawl'-net.** [Cf. trail, and M.Du. *traghel*, drag-net.]

tray, *trā*, *n.* a flat low-rimmed vessel used for carrying articles (as crockery, etc.).—*n.* **tray'ful**: —*pl.* **tray'fuls.**—**tray'-cloth**, a cloth for covering a tray. [O.E. *trīg*, *trēg*, board.]

tray, *trā*. See trey.—*n.* **tray'-trip** (*Shak.*), a game played with dice.

treacher, treachour, *trech'ər*, (*obs.*) *n.* a deceiver by trickery: a betrayer: a traitor.—Also **treach'erer.**—*adj.* **treach'erous**, ready to betray: not to be trusted: misleadingly inviting in appearance.—*adv.* **treach'erously.**—*ns.* **treach'erousness**; **treach'ery**, betrayal: readiness to betray: falseness: treason; **treach'etour** (*Spens.*), a deceiver: a traitor. [O.Fr. *trecheor*, deceiver—*trechier*, to trick; cf. trick.]

treacle, *trē'kl*, *n.* orig. an antidote or prophylactic against bites, hence against poisons, etc.: the dark, viscous uncrystallisable syrup obtained in refining sugar: also molasses, the drainings of crude sugar: blandishments, esp. when suggestive of the cloying and nauseating taste and thickness of treacle.—*v.t.* to dose or smear with treacle.—*v.i.* to treacle trees in order to collect moths.—*n.* **trea'cliness.**—*adj.* **trea'cly**, of, or like, treacle: thick and sweet: unctuously blandishing.—**trea'cle-mustard**, the cruciferous plant *Erysimum cheiranthoides*. [O.Fr. *triacle*—Gr. *thēriakē* (*antidotos*, an antidote to the bites) of beasts—*thērion*, a wild beast.]

tread, *tred*, *v.i.* to set the foot down: to step: to

treasure or treasury: one who has charge of collected funds; **treas'urership**; **treas'ury**, a place where treasure is deposited: (often *cap.*) a department of a government which has charge of the finances: mistakenly applied to a beehive tomb in prehistoric Greece.—**treas'ure-chest**, a box for keeping articles of value; **treas'ure-city**, a city for stores, magazines, etc.; **treas'ure-house**, a house for holding treasures: a treasury: a store of valuable things; **treasure trove** (*trové* pa.p. of A.Fr. *trover*, to find), ownerless property found hidden (in England gold and silver only), property of the crown; **Treasury bench**, the first row of seats on the Speaker's right hand in the House of Commons, occupied by the members of the government; **Treasury bill**, a security entitling the holder to a stated amount to be paid from the Consolidated Fund at a specified date; **Treasury note**, a currency note issued by the Treasury. [O.Fr. *tresor* (Fr. *trésor*)—L. *thēsaurus*—Gr. *thēsauros*.]

treat, *trēt*, *v.t.* to deal with: to handle: to discuss: to behave towards: to act upon: to deal with the case of: to deal with (disease) by applying remedies: to subject to a process: to stand a drink or other gratification to.—*v.i.* to negotiate: to deal (with *of*): to stand treat.—*n.* a free entertainment, pleasure excursion, or feast: a turn or act of providing and paying: a source of great gratification: negotiation, parley (*Spens.*). —*adj.* **treat'able**, able to be treated: tractable, moderate (*obs.*).—*ns.* t eating and drinking vessels of past times.—*n.* tree'ship, existence as a tree.—tree bicycle, a mechanical device used for climbing trees; tree'-bur'ial, disposal of the dead in the branches of trees; tree'-calf, a light-brown calf bookbinding, in conventional imitation of a branching tree; tree'-creeper, a little bird (Certhia) that runs up tree-trunks in search of insects; tree'-fern, a fern with a tall woody trunk; tree'-frog, an arboreal amphibian, esp. one of the family Hylidae, nearer to toads than to frogs; tree'-kangaroo', a tree-climbing kangaroo (Dendrolagus); tree'-lil'y, a xerophytic tree-like plant of the Brazilian campos (Vellozia); tree'-mall'ow, Lavatera; tree'-moss', moss or lichen growing on a tree: a moss like a tiny tree in shape; treenail, trenail (*trē'nāl, tren'l*), a long wooden pin or nail to fasten the planks of a ship to the timbers; tree'-on'ion, a variety of onion with bulbs in the place of flowers; tree rings, annual rings; tree'-shrew, a squirrel-shrew, any insectivore of the East Indian family Tupaiidae, squirrel-like animals akin to shrews; tree'-toma'to, a South American solanaceous shrub (Cyphomandra) or its tomato-like fruit; tree'top, the top of a tree; tree'-trunk; tree'-wor'ship; tree'-wor'shipper.—at the top of the tree, in the highest position in e.g. a profession; family tree, pedigree; tree of heaven, ailanto; tree of lead, Saturn's tree; tree of life, arbor vitae: a tree in the Garden of Eden (Gen. ii. 9); tree of silver, Diana's tree, an arborescent deposit of silver; up a tree, in a fix. [O.E. *trēow, trē*

Tremella, *tri-mel'ə*, *n.* a gelatinous fungus, witches' meat, on decaying wood, etc. [L. *tremulus*, quivering.]

tremendous, *tri-men'dəs*, *adj.* awe-inspiring: huge (*hyperb. coll.*): prodigious, extraordinary, very good (*slang*).—*adv.* tremen'dously.—*n.* tremen'dousness. [L. *tremendus*, to be trembled at.]

trémie, tremie, *trā-mē*, *trem'i*, *n.* a hopper-like device for laying concrete under water. [Fr., hopper—L. *trimodia*, a three-peck measure.]

tremolite, *trem'ə-līt*, *n.* a calcium-magnesium amphibole, usually in long prisms, or fibres, pale or colourless.—*adj.* tremolitic (*-lit'ik*). [From the Val *Tremola* in the Alps, where the mineral found is not true tremolite.]

tremolo, *trem'ō-lō*, (*mus.*) *n.* a tremulous effect as by a rapid succession of interruptions or of up and down bows: a device in an organ for producing this.—Also *adj.*—*n.*, *adj.*, and *adv.* tremolan'do.—*n.* and *adj.* trem'olant, tremolo. [It. *tremolo*, *tremolando*, *tremolante*.]

tremor, *trem'ər*, *n.* a quiver: a quavering: a thrill: an involuntary agitation: a vibration.—*adj.* trem'orless. [L. *tremor*, *-ōris*.]

tremulous, *trem'ū-ləs*, *adj.* trembling: quivering.—*adj.* trem'ūlant, tremulous.—*n.* tremolant.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* trem'ūlate.—*adv.* trem'ūlously.—*n.* trem'ūlousness. [L. *tremulus*, trembling, and L.L. *tremulāre*, *-ātum*, to tremble.]

trenail. See under tree.

trench, *trench*, *trensh*, *n.* a long narrow cut in the *n*. and *adj*. **trepann'ing.** [Earlier *trapan*; prob. conn. with trap.]

trepan, *tri-pan'*, *n*. an obsolete cylindrical saw for perforating the skull: a tool for boring shafts.—*v.t.* to remove a piece of the skull from: to cut a cylindrical disk from: to cut an annular groove in.—*ns*. **trepanation** (*trep-ə-nā'shən*); **trepann'er.**—*n*. and *adj*. **trepann'ing.** [Fr. *trépan*—L.L. *trepanum*—Gr. *trȳpanon*—*trȳpaein*, to bore.]

trepang, *tri-pang'*, *n*. sea-slug, a holothurian eaten by the Chinese. [Malay *tripang*.]

trephine, *tri-fēn'*, *-fin'*, *n*. an improved trepan.—*v.t.* to perforate with the trephine. [Earlier *trafine*—L. *trēs finēs*, three ends, with a suggestion of trepan.]

trepidation, *trep-i-dā'shən*, *n*. trembling: alarmed agitation: a libration of the celestial sphere assumed to explain a supposed oscillation of the ecliptic (*old astron.*; *Milt.*).—*adjs*. **trep'id,** quaking; **trep'idant; trepid'atory.** [L. *trepidāre*, *-ātum*, to hurry with alarm—*trepidus*, restless.]

trespass, *tres'pəs*, *v.i.* to interfere with another's person or property: to enter unlawfully upon another's land: to encroach: to intrude: to sin.—*n*. act of trespassing: any injury to another's person or property: a sin.—*n*. **tres'passer.** [O.Fr. *trespasser*—L. *trāns*, *passus*, a step.]

tress, *tres*, *n*. a plait or braid of the hair of the head: a long lock, braided or not.—*v.t.* to form into tresses.—*adjs*. **tressed,** braided: in tresses: having tresses; **tress'y,** having or like tresses.

etc., about related subjects: a group of three lines or stanzas in different metres: a chord of three notes, esp. the common chord (*mus.*): an atom, element, or radical with a combining power of three (*chem.*).—*adjs*. **tri'ad, triad'ic.**—*n*. **trī'adist,** a composer of triads. [L. *trias*—Gr. *trias*, *triados*—*treis*, three.]

triadelphous, *trī-ə-del'fəs*, *adj*. with three bundles of stamens. [tri- and Gr. *adelphos*, a brother.]

triage. See **try.**

triakisoctahedron, *trī-ə-kis-ok-tə-hē'drən*, *n*. a solid figure like an octahedron with a three-faced pyramid on each face. [Gr. *triakis*, three times.]

trial, *trī'əl*, *n*. a trying: examination by a test: examination by a court to determine a question of law or fact, esp. the guilt or innocence of a prisoner: (often in *pl.*) examination, sometimes merely formal, of a candidate: a testing journey, as of motor-cars, motor-cycles: a trial match: suffering: temptation: attempt: a piece used as a test.—*adj*. done, taken, etc., for the sake of trial.—**tri'al-day** (*Shak.*), day of trial; **tri'al-fire** (*Shak.*), a fire for trying or proving; **trial marriage,** for a couple intending matrimony, a period of living together with a view to testing their compatibility; **trial run,** a test drive in a motor vehicle to ascertain its efficiency: any introductory test, rehearsal, etc.; **trial trip,** an experimental trip of a new vessel, to test her sailing-powers, etc.—**by trial and error,** by trying out several methods and discarding those

triatic (stay), *trī-at'ik* (*stā*), a rope joining adjacent mastheads to which tackle is attached: each of a pair of stays joining the tops of direction-finding masts diagonally and supporting from their points of intersection a vertical aerial. [Origin obscure.]

triatomic, *tri-ə-tom'ik*, *adj*. consisting of three atoms: having three replaceable atoms or groups: trivalent. [tri-.]

triaxial, *trī-ak'si-əl*, *adj*. having three axes.—*n*. a triaxial sponge spicule.—Also triax'on. [tri-, Gr. *axōn*, and L. *axis*, axle.]

tribade, *trib'ad*, *n*. a woman homosexualist.—*ns*. trib'adism, trib'ady. [Fr. through L. *tribas*, *-adis*—Gr. *tribas*, *-ados*—*tribein*, to rub.]

tribasic, *trī-bā'sik*, *adj*. capable of reacting with three equivalents of an acid: (of acids) having three replaceable hydrogen atoms. [tri-, base.]

tribble, *trib'l*, *n*. a horizontal frame with wires stretched across it for drying paper.

tribe, *trīb*, *n*. a division of a nation or people for political purposes: a set of people theoretically of common descent: an aggregate of families, forming a community: a race: a breed: a class or set of people: loosely, a classificatory division. —*adj*. trib'al.—*n*. trib'alism.—*adv*. trib'ally.—*adj*. tribe'less.—*n*. tribes'man. [L. *tribus*, *-ūs*, one of the divisions of the ancient Roman people: that these were originally three is only a conjecture.]

triblet, *trib'lit*, *n*. a tapering mandrel on which rings, nuts, etc., are forged. [Fr. *triboulet*.]

of a single tug). [M.Du. *trisen* (Du. *trijsen*), to hoist.]

tricephalous, *trī-sef'ə-ləs*, *adj*. three-headed. [Gr. *trikephalos*—*kephalē*, a head.]

triceps, *tri'seps*, *adj*. three-headed.—*n*. a muscle with three insertions, esp. that at the back of the upper arm. [L. *trīceps*, *-cipitis*—*caput*, head.]

Triceratops, *trī-ser'ə-tops*, *n*. a gigantic three-horned Cretaceous dinosaur. [tri- and Gr. *keras*, *-atos*, horn, *ōps*, face.]

tricerion, *trī-sē'ri-on*, (*Gr. Ch.*) *n*. a three-branched candlestick. [Late Gr.,—Gr. *kēros*, wax.]

trich-, *trik-*, **tricho-,** *-ō-*, in composition, hair. [Gr. *thrix*, gen. *trichos*.]

trichiasis, *trik-ī'ə-sis*, *n*. turning in of the eyelashes so that they rub against the eye. [L.L.—Gr. *thrix*, *trichos*, hair.]

Trichina, *trik'i-nə*, *tri-kī'nə*, **Trichinella,** *trik-i-nel'ə*, *ns*. a nematode worm parasitic in rat, pig, and man, the adult in the small intestine, the larva encysted in muscle.—*ns*. trichiniasis (*trik-i-nī'ə-sis*), trichinō'sis, a disease caused by trichinae; trichinisā'tion, -ization, infestation with trichinae.—*adjs*. trich'inised, trich'inosed (*-nōst*), infested with trichinae; trichinot'ic, trich'inous, pertaining to trichinosis. [Gr. *trichinos*, of hair—*thrix*, *trichos*, hair.]

trichite, *trik'īt*, *n*. a hairlike crystallite.—*adj*. trichitic (*-it'ik*). [Gr. *thrix*, *trichos*, hair.]

Trichiurus, *trik-i-ū'rəs*, or *-ōō'rəs*, *n*. a genus of hair-tails, giving name to the family Trichiu'ridae, akin to mackerels and tunnics. [trich- and colours, esp. when viewed in different directions. —*n.* **tri′chroism.** [Gr. *trichroos*, three-coloured.]

trichromatic, *trī-krō-mat′ik*, *adj.* characterised by three colours: having three fundamental colour-sensations.—*n.* **trichro′mat,** one who has normal colour vision.—*adjs.* **tri′chrome,** trichromatic; **trichrō′mic,** trichromatic.—*n.* one who has three fundamental colour-sensations.—*n.* **trichrō′matism.** [Gr. *trichrōmatos—chrōma*, colour.]

trichronous, *trī′kro-nəs*, *adj.* trisemic. [Gr. *trichronos—chronos*, time.]

trick, *trik*, *n.* an artifice: a deceitful device: a deception: a prank: a performance aimed at astonishing, puzzling, or amusing: an expedient: a knack: a characteristic habit, mannerism, trait: a spell or turn, esp. at the helm: a round of play at cards: the cards so played and taken by the winner, forming a unit in scoring: a trinket, toy, or gimcrack: a watch (*slang*): an outline sketch (*her.*).—*v.t.* to deceive, to cheat: to beguile: to deck, prank: to trim: to sketch in outline.—*adj.* of the nature of, for the purpose or performance of, a trick: adroit and trim (*obs.*).—*ns.* **trick′er;** **trick′ery,** act or practice of playing tricks: artifice: stratagem: imposition.—*adv.* **trick′ily.**—*n.* **trick′iness.**—*n.* and *adj.* **trick′ing.**—*adj.* **trick′ish,** tricky.—*adv.* **trick′ishly.**—*ns.* **trick′ishness;** **trick′siness.**—*adj.* **trick′some.**—*ns.* **trick′ster,** a cheat: one who practises trickery; **trick′-**

(*trī-sī′klik*), having three whorls or rings.—*ns.* **tri′cycling** (*-si-*); **tri′cyclist.**—**tricycle undercarriage, landing-gear,** an aircraft's undercarriage, landing-gear, having three wheels. [tri- and Gr. *kyklos*, circle, wheel.]

Tridacna, *trī-dak′nə*, *n.* the giant clam of the Indian Ocean, the greatest known bivalve (more than 200 kg.). [Gr. *tridaknos*, eaten at three bites (applied to a big oyster)—*daknein*, to bite.]

tridactyl, -ous, *trī-dak′til*, *-əs*, *adjs.* three-toed: three-fingered. [tri- and Gr. *daktylos*, finger, toe.]

tride, an obs. spelling (*Spens.*; *Shak.*) of tried. See try.

trident, *trī′dənt*, *n.* a three-pronged spear, esp. that of the sea-god Poseidon or Neptune: anything of like shape.—*adjs.* **tri′dent, tridental** (*-dent′*), **trident′āte,** three-pronged; **tridented** (*trī-dent′id*), three-pronged: (*trī′dənt-id*) having a trident. [L. *tridēns*, *-dentis—dēns*, tooth.]

Tridentine, *trī-*, *tri-dent′īn*, *adj.* of Trent in Southern Tirol, or the Council (1545-63) held there.—*n.* a native of Trent: one who accepts the decrees of the Council, a Roman Catholic. [L. *Tridentum*, Trent.]

tridimensional, *trī-di-men′shən-əl*, *adj.* having three dimensions. [tri-.]

tridominium, *trī-dō-min′i-əm*, *n.* threefold rule. [tri- and L. *dominium*, lordship.]

storey, or arcade over an aisle:—*pl.* **trifo'ria.** [L.L.; connection with *trēs*, three, and *foris*, door, does not appear.]

triform, *trī'fōrm*, *adj.* having a triple form—also **tri'formed.** [L. *trifōrmis*—*fōrma*, form.]

trifurcate, *trī'fər-kāt*, or *-fūr'*, *adj.* three-forked.—*v.i.* to divide into three branches.—*adj.* **tri'furcated** (or *-fūr'*).—*n.* **trifurcā'tion.** [L. *trifurcus*—*furca*, a fork.]

trig, *trig*, *adj.* trim, neat: tight, sound.—*v.t.* to make trig: to stuff: to block, hold back with a wedge.—*n.* a block or wedge to stop a wheel.—*adv.* **trig'ly.**—*n.* **trig'ness.** [O.N. *tryggr*, faithful, secure; cf. true.]

trig, *trig*, *n.* an abbreviation of trigonometry.

trigamy, *trig'ə-mi*, *n.* the having of three legal or supposed husbands or wives at once: a third marriage (*eccl. law*).—*n.* **trig'amist,** one who has committed trigamy.—*adj.* **trig'amous,** of the nature of, involving, living in, trigamy. [Gr. *trigamos*, thrice married—*gamos*, marriage.]

trigeminal, *trī-jem'i-nl*, *adj.* threefold: three-branched.—*n.* the trigeminal, trifacial, or fifth cranial nerve. [L. *trigeminus*, born three at a birth—*geminus*, born at the same birth.]

trigger, *trig'ər*, *n.* a lever that releases a catch so as to fire a gun or set a mechanism going: anything that starts a train of actions.—*v.t.* (often with *off*) to set in action.—*adj.* **trigg'er-happy,** over-ready to shoot (*lit.* and *fig.*): irresponsibly willing to take the risk of beginning a fight or a war.—**trigger-happiness; triggerman,** a gangster's

trilateral, *trī-lat'ər-əl*, *adj.* three-sided.—*n.* a triangle. [tri- and L. *latus*, *lateris*, side.]

trilby, *tril'bi*, *n.* a soft felt hat.—Also **trilby hat.** [From George du Maurier's novel, *Trilby* (1894).]

trild, *trild*, (*Spens.*). See trill (2).

trilemma, *tri-*, *trī-lem'ə*, *n.* a form of argument or a situation differing from a dilemma in that there is a choice of three instead of two. [After dilemma.]

Trilene, *trī'lēn*, *n.* trichlorethylene. [Trademark.]

trilinear, *trī-lin'i-ər*, *adj.* consisting of, having, or referred to three lines.—*adj.* **trilin'eate,** marked with three lines. [tri- and L. *linea*, line.]

trilingual, *trī-ling'gwəl*, *adj.* in or using three languages, esp. native or habitual languages. [tri- and L. *lingua*, tongue.]

triliteral, *trī-lit'ər-əl*, *adj.* consisting of three letters.—*n.* **trilit'eralism,** the characteristic (as of Semitic languages) of having roots of three consonants. [tri- and L. *littera*, a letter.]

trilith, *trī'lith*, *n.* a form of megalithic monument consisting of two upright stones supporting another lying crosswise.—Also **trilithon** (*trī'*, *tri'*).—*adj.* **trilith'ic.** [tri- and Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

trill, *tril*, *n.* a trillo: a tremulous sound: a run or roulade of bird-song: a consonant-sound produced by vibration.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to play, sing, pronounce, sound, with a trill.—*n.* **trill'o** (*mus.*), a shake. [It. *trillo*; imit.]

trill, *tril*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to twirl: to roll: to trundle: to pour in a fine stream:—*pa.t.* **trilled** (*Spens.* **trild**). [Cf. Norw. and (in *pl.*) parts trimmed off.—*adj.* that trims.—*adv.* **trimm'ingly.**—*n.* **trim'ness.**—**trimming tab** (*aero.*), a tab which can be adjusted in flight by the pilot to trim out control forces.—**trim one's sails,** to rule one's conduct, principles, etc., to accord with prevailing circumstances. [O.E. *trymman*, *trymian*, to strengthen, set in order—*trum*, firm.]

trimaran, *trī'mə-ran*, *n.* a boat with three hulls. [tri- and cata*maran*.]

trimerous, *trim'ə-rəs*, *adj.* having three parts, or parts in threes.—*adj.* **trimeric** (*trī-mer'ik*), having the same empirical formula but three times the molecular weight. [tri- and Gr. *meros*, part.]

trimester, *tri-mes'tər*, *n.* three months: an academic term.—*adj.* **trimes'trial.** [L. *trimēstris*, of three months—*mēnsis*, a month.]

trimeter, *trim'i-tər*, *n.* a verse of three measures (dipodies or feet).—*adjs.* **trim'eter, trimetric** (*trī-met'rik*), consisting of three measures, esp. iambic. [Gr. *trimetros*—*metron*, measure.]

trimethyl, *trī-meth'il*, *adj.* containing three methyl radicals in combination.—*ns.* **trimethylamine** (*-ə-mēn'*), a gas, $(CH_3)_3N$, which can be got from herring-brine, corresponding to ammonia with methyl replacing all the hydrogen; **trimethylene** (*-ēn*), cyclopropane. [tri-.]

trimonthly, *trī-munth'li*, *adj.* every three months. [tri-.]

trimorphism, *trī-mör'fizm*, *n.* occurrence of three forms in the same species (*biol.*): the property of

Trinitā'rianism.—**Trinity House,** a lighthouse and pilot authority for England, and in part Scotland and Northern Ireland, chartered at Deptford in 1514; **Trinity Sunday,** the Sunday after Whitsunday; **Trinity term,** one of the terms of the English law-courts beginning after Trinity Sunday (now Trinity law sittings). [L. *trinitās*, *-ātis*—*trinus*, threefold.]

trinket, *tring'kit*, *n.* a small ornament or piece of jewellery: any paltry or trumpery object or observance: a delicacy (*obs.*).—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to have traffickings or underhand dealings.—*ns.* **trink'eter** (*obs.*), an intriguer; **trink'eting; trink'etry,** trinkets collectively. [Poss. O.Fr. *trenquet*, small knife.]

trinkum, *tring'kəm.* Same as **trankum.**—Also **trink'um-trank'um.**

trinomial, *trī-nō'mi-əl*, *adj.* consisting of three words: of three terms connected by the sign plus or minus.—*n.* a trinomial name or expression.—*ns.* **trino'mialism,** the system of naming by three words (for genus, species, and subspecies); **trino'mialist.** [After binomial.]

trio, *trē'ō*, *n.* a set of three: a composition for, or combination of, three performers (*mus.*): the second division of a minuet, scherzo, or march (said to have been originally for three instruments), followed by a repetition of the first (*mus.*): —*pl.* **tri'os.** [It.]

triode, *trī'ōd*, *adj.* with three electrodes.—*n.* a three-electrode valve. [tri- and Gr. *hodos*, a path, way.]

trip, *trip*, *n*. a small flock of sheep, wildfowl, etc. [Perh. akin to troop.]

tripartite, *trī-pär'tīt*, *adj*. in three parts: cleft in three nearly to the base (*bot*.): relating to three parties.—*n*. **tripartition** (*-tish'ən*). [L. *tripartītus*—*partīrī*, to divide—*pars*, a part.]

tripe, *trīp*, *n*. entrails: parts of the compound stomach of a ruminant, prepared as food—the paunch or rumen (*plain tripe*), and the smaller reticulum (*honeycomb tripe*): rubbish, poor stuff (*coll*.): claptrap (*coll*.).—*n*. **trip'ery**, a place for the preparation or sale of tripe.—**tripe'man**, **-wife**, **-woman**, a dresser or seller of tripe; **tripe'-shop**.—*adj*. **tripe'-visag'd** (*Shak*.), with a face like tripe.—**tripe de roche** (*trēp də rosh*; Fr.), rock-tripe. [O.Fr. (Fr.) *tripe*; origin obscure.]

tripedal, *trip'-*, *trīp'i-dl*, *trī-pē'dl*, *adj*. three-footed. [tri- and L. *pēs*, *pedis*, foot.]

tripersonal, *trī-pûr'sən-əl*, *adj*. consisting of three persons.—*ns*. **triper'sonalism**; **triper'sonalist**, a believer in the Trinity; **tripersonal'ity**. [tri-.]

tripetalous, *trī-pet'əl-əs*, *adj*. three-petalled. [tri- and Gr. *petalon*, leaf.]

triphenyl- *trī-fē'nil-*, in composition, containing three phenyl radicals in combination.—*n*. **triphenylamine** (*-mēn'*), a crystalline compound answering to ammonia with all the hydrogen replaced by phenyl. [tri-.]

triphibious, *trī-fib'i-əs*, *adj*. using the three elements, land, water, air. [tri-, and grotesquely, phibious, after amphibious.]

triphone, *trī'fōn*, *n*. a shorthand sign representing a

Triple Entente, a friendly understanding (developing into an alliance) between Britain, France, and Russia; **triple crown**, the pope's tiara: the distinction won by coming out best in a series of matches between England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, in which each country plays the other three (*rugby*, *etc*.).—*adj*. **trip'le-crowned**, having three crowns or triple crown, as the pope.—**triple event**, Two Thousand Guineas, St Leger, and Derby.—*adj*. **trip'le-head'ed**, three-headed.—**triple point**, the temperature and pressure at which solid, liquid, and gaseous phases of a substance can co-exist, esp. triple point of water, 273·16K; **triple time**, time or rhythm of three beats, or of three times three beats, in a bar.—*adj*. **trip'le-turned** (*Shak*.), three times faithless.—**Triplex glass** (*trademark*), a combination of glass and mica in three layers. [Fr.,—L. *triplus*—Gr. *triploos* (*triplous*); and L. *triplex*.]

triploid, *trip'loid*, *adj*. having three times the haploid number of chromosomes. [Gr. *triploos*, triple.]

tripod, *trī'pod*, *trip'od*, *n*. anything on three feet or legs, esp. a stand for an instrument: the stool on which the priestess sat at Delphi to deliver an oracle.—*adj*. three-legged.—*adj*. **tripodal** (*trip'-əd-əl*).—*n*. **tripody** (*trip'ə-di*), a verse or group of three feet. Gr. *tripous*, *tripodos*—*pous*, *podos*, foot.]

tripoli, *trip'ə-li*, *n*. diatomite. [Orig. brought from *Tripoli* in Africa.]

trisaccharide, *trī-sak'ə-rīd*, *n*. a sugar that hydrolyses into three molecules of simple sugars. [tri-.]

trisagion, *tris-ag'i-on*, *n*. an ancient hymn consisting of the words 'O Holy God, holy and mighty, holy and immortal, have mercy on us': loosely, the Tersanctus. [Gr. *tris*, thrice, *hagios*, holy.]

trisect, *trī-sekt'*, *v.t.* to cut or divide into three (usu. equal) parts.—*ns*. **trisec'tion** (*-shən*); **trisect'or**, one who trisects: esp. one who thinks he can trisect an angle by Euclidean methods (i.e. using straight-edge and compasses) which has been proved to be impossible: a line that trisects; **trisect'rix**, a curve of polar equation $r = 1+2\cos\theta$, by which an angle can be trisected. [tri- and L. *secāre*, *sectum*, to cut.]

triseme, *trī'sēm*, *adj*. equal to three short syllables. —*n*. a trisemic foot, the tribrach, iamb, trochee. —*adj*. **trisē'mic**. [Gr. *trisēmos*—*sēma*, a sign.]

trishaw, *trī'shō*, *n*. a three-wheeled light vehicle pedalled by a driver behind the passenger seat. [tri-, rick*shaw*.]

triskaidekaphobia, also **-deca-**, *tri-skī-dek-ə-fōb'i-ə*, *n*. fear of the number thirteen. [Gr. *tr(e)iskaideka*, thirteen, *phobos*, fear.]

triskele, *tris'kēl*, *n*. a figure consisting of three radiating curves or legs, as in the arms of the Isle of Man.—Also **triskelion** (*tris-kel'i-on*). [tri- and Gr. *skelos*, a leg.]

Trismegistus, *tris-mi-gis'təs*, *adj*. thrice greatest, an epithet of Thoth, the Egyptian Hermes. [Latinised from Gr. *trismegistos*.]

trismus, *triz'məs*,

Triticum, *trit'i-kəm*, *n*. the wheat genus of grasses. —*adj*. **triticeous** (*-ish'əs*), wheatlike. [L. *trīticum*, wheat—*terĕre*, *trītum*, to rub.]

tritium, *trish'i-əm*, *trit'*, *n*. an isotope of hydrogen of triple mass.—*n*. **triton** (*trī'tən*), the nucleus of tritium. [Gr. *tritos*, third.]

Tritoma, *trit'ō-mə*, wrongly *trī-tō'mə*, a synonym of Kniphofia. [Gr. *trītomos*, thrice cut—*tomē*, a cut (from the splitting capsule).]

Triton, *trī'tən*, *n*. a minor Greek sea-god, son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, represented with a dolphin's tail, sometimes horse's forelegs, blowing a conch: sometimes in *pl*. for the attendants of Poseidon: applied to a seaman or a ship: a genus of large gasteropods with shells that can be used like conchs: a disused generic name for newts. [Gr. *Tritōn*, *-ōnos*.]

triton. See **tritium**.

tritone, *trī'tōn*, (*mus*.) *n*. an augmented fourth, an interval of three whole tones. [Gr. *trītonos*—*tonos*, tone.]

Tritonia, *trī-tō'ni-ə*, *n*. the genus commonly called Montbretia.

tritubercular, *trī-tū-bûr'kū-lər*, *adj*. having three tubercles or cusps—also **trituber'culate**.—*ns*. **trituber'culism**, **trituber'culy**. [tri-.]

triturate, *trit'ū-rāt*, *v.t.* to rub or grind to a fine powder.—*ns*. **triturā'tion**; **trit'urātor**. [L.L. *trītūrāre*, *-ātum*—L. *terĕre*, to rub.]

triumph, *trī'əmf*, *n*. in ancient Rome, a solemn procession in honour of a victorious general: a pageant: festivity (*obs*.): pomp, observance generic (of a name; *biol.*).—*n.* **trivialisā'tion**, -z-.—*v.i.* **triv'ialise**, **-ize**, to render paltry.—*ns.* **triv'ialism**, a trivial matter or remark; **triviality** (*-al'i-ti*), the state or quality of being trivial: that which is trivial, a trifle.—*adv.* **triv'ially**.—*ns.* **triv'ialness**; **triv'ium**, in mediaeval schools the group of liberal arts first studied—grammar, rhetoric, and logic: the three anterior radii of an echinoderm. [L. *trivium*, a place where three ways meet—*trēs*, three, *via*, a way.]

tri-weekly, *trī-wēk'li*, *adj.* occurring or appearing once in three weeks or three times a week.—*adv.* once in three weeks: three times a week.—*n.* a periodical appearing three times a week. [tri-.]

trizone, *trī'zōn*, *n.* the area of West Germany comprised in the British, French, and American zones of occupation after World War II.—*adj.* **trizō'nal**. [tri- and zone.]

troad, **troade** (*Spens.*). See **trod**.

troat, *trōt*, *v.i.* to bellow, as a buck.—Also *n.* [O.Fr. *trout*, *trut*, interj. used to urge on animals.]

trocar, *trō'kär*, *n.* a surgical perforator used with a cannula: sometimes a cannula. [Fr. *trocart*—*trois*, three, *carre*, side.]

trochaic. See **trochee**.

trochal, **troche**, **Trochidae**, **trochisk**. See **trochus**.

trochanter, *trō-kan'tər*, *n.* a rough eminence on the thigh-bone for insertion of muscles: the second joint of an insect's leg.—*adj.* **trochanteric** (*-ter'ik*). [Gr. *trochantēr*—*trechein*, to run.]

trochee, *trō'kē*, (*pros.*) *n.* a foot of two syllables, a long followed by a short: in English, etc., a

adj.—*n.* **Troglodytes** (*-lod'i-tēz*), the wren genus.—*adjs.* **troglodytic** (*-dit'ik*), **-al**, cave-dwelling.—*n.* **trog'lodytism** (*-dīt-izm*). [Gr. *trōglodytēs*—*trōglē*, a hole, *dyein*, to get into.]

trogon, *trō'gon*, *n.* any member of a family (Trogon'idae) of tropical and esp. South American birds with brilliant plumage, the first and second toes turned back, including the quetzal. [App. Gr. *trōgōn*, nibbling.]

Troic, *trō'ik*, *adj.* Trojan. [Gr. *Trōikos*.]

troika, *troi'ka*, *n.* a Russian vehicle for three horses abreast: a team of three horses abreast: a team of three men, etc., acting equally as leaders. [Russ.,—*troe*, a set of three.]

troilite, *trō'il-īt*, *n.* native ferrous sulphide, found in meteorites. [After Dominico *Troili*, who observed it in the 18th cent.]

Trojan, *trō'jən*, *adj.* of Troy.—*n.* a citizen or inhabitant of Troy: a boon companion: a doughty, trusty, or hard-working person: a good fellow.—**Trojan horse**, the gigantic wooden horse inside which the Greeks entered Troy: a person, organisation, placed within a country, group, etc., with the purpose of destroying it. [L. *Trōjānus*—*Trōja*, Troy.]

troke (*Scot.*). See **truck** (1).

troll, *trōl*, *n.* in Scandinavian mythology, a goblin or supernatural dwarf (earlier giant). [O.N.]

troll, *trōl*, *v.t.* to roll (*obs.*): to trundle (*arch.*): to spin (*arch.*): to circulate, pass about the table (*arch.*): (*Milt.* troule) to move nimbly, wag (the tongue): to utter fluently, set rolling off the

trommel, *trom'əl*, *n.* a revolving cylindrical sieve for cleaning or sizing minerals. [Ger. *trommel*, drum.]

tromometer, *trom-om'i-tər*, *n.* an instrument for measuring slight earthquake shocks.—*adj.* **tromomet'ric.** [Gr. *tromos*, a trembling, *metron*, a measure.]

trompe, tromp, *tromp*, *n.* an apparatus for producing a blast of air in a furnace by falling water. [Fr.]

trompe l'œil, *trɔ̃p lœ-y'*, (Fr.) lit. 'something that deceives the eye': appearance of reality achieved by use of minute, often trivial, details or of other effects in painting, architecture, etc.

tron, *tron*, **trone,** *trōn*, (chiefly *Scot.*) *n.* a public weighing machine, used also as a place of punishment as by nailing the ear: the market-place: a system of weights used at the tron. [O.Fr. *trone*—L. *trŭtina*—Gr. *trȳtanē*, a pair of scales.]

-tron, *-tron*, *suff.* signifying agent, instrument. [Gr.]

trona, *trō'nə*, *n.* a native combination of acid and normal sodium carbonate. [Sw.,—Ar. *trōn* for *natrūn*; see **natron.**]

tronc, *tronk*, Fr. *trɔ̃*, *n.* a collection of tips to be divided out later, e.g. among waiters: the system by which this is done. [Fr., collecting box.]

troolie, troelie, troely, *trōō'li*, *n.* the bussu palm: its leaf. [Tupí *tururi.*]

troop, *trōōp*, *n.* a body of soldiers: (in *pl.*) military forces: a band of people: a flock, herd, swarm of animals: (esp. in *pl.*) a great number: a

division of an ecosystem consisting of all organisms whose food is obtained from plants by the same number of intermediate steps; **trophic structure,** a feature of an ecosystem, measured and described in terms of standing crop per unit area or energy fixed per unit area per unit time. [Gr. *trophē*, food, *trophos*, a feeder; *trephein*, to feed.]

Trophonian, *trō-fō'ni-ən*, *adj.* of the deified *Trophōnius* (Gr. *Trophōnios*), or the cave in Boeotia where he delivered oracles and conferred solemnising mystic experiences.

trophy, *trō'fi*, *n.* a memorial of victory, orig. arms or other spoils set up on the spot: displayed spoils, as skulls and antlers: a piece of plate or suchlike awarded as a prize: a memorial of success, glory, etc.: an ornamental group of weapons, flags, etc., or a representation of it.—*v.t.* to set with trophies: to bestow trophies on.—*adj.* **trō'phied.** [Fr. *trophee*—L. *trophaeum* (classical *tropaeum*)—Gr. *tropaion*—*tropē*, a turning—*trepein*, to turn.]

tropic, *trop'ik*, *n.* an imaginary circle on the celestial sphere about 23° 28′ N. (*tropic of Cancer*) or S. (*of Capricorn*) of the equator, where the sun turns on reaching its greatest declination north or south: a corresponding circle on the terrestrial globe: (*pl.*) the part of the earth between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn: a turning-point or limit.—*adj.* of, relating to, the sun's turning: of the tropics: of, of the nature of, a tropism.—*adj.* **trop'ical,** of, relating to, a tropic or the tropics: found in, charac faith, fidelity.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to betroth.—*interj.* in truth.—*adjs.* **troth'ful**; **troth'less.**—**troth'-plight**, a plighting of troth, betrothal.—*v.t.* (*arch.*) to betroth.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) betrothed.—Also **troth'-plighted.**—**troth'-ring**, a betrothal ring.

Trotskyism, *trot'ski-izm*, *n.* the form of Communism associated with Leon *Trotsky* (pseudonym of Lev Davidovich Bronstein, 1879-1940), who advocated world-wide revolution.—*n.* **Trot'skyist.**—Also *adj.*—*n.* **Trot'skyite.**

troubadour, *trōō'bə-dōōr*, *-dōr*, *-dör*, *n.* one of a class of lyric poets of chivalric love, who first appeared in Provence, and flourished from the 11th to the 13th century. [Fr.,—Prov. *trobador*—*trobar* (Fr. *trouver*), to find.]

trouble, *trub'l*, *v.t.* to agitate: to disturb: to muddy: to make turbid: to molest: to afflict: to annoy: to busy or engage overmuch: to put to inconvenience.—*v.i.* to take pains: to put oneself to inconvenience: to be troublesome.—*n.* disturbance: affliction: distress: a scrape: travail: anything amiss: disease: uneasiness: exertion: the taking of pains: a cause of trouble.—*adj.* **troub'led** (*-ld*).—*adv.* **troub'ledly.**—*n.* **troub'ler.**—*adj.* **troub'lesome**, causing or giving trouble or inconvenience: vexatious: importunate.—*adv.* **troub'lesomely.**—*n.* **troub'lesomeness.**—*n.* and *adj.* **troub'ling.**—*adj.* **troub'lous**, full of trouble or disorder: agitated: tumultuous: disturbing.—*adv.* **troub'lously.**—*n.* **troub'lousness.**—**troub'le-house**, **-state**, **-town**, **-world**, one who disturbs the peace of a house, state, etc.: **troub'lemaker**, one who

pl.) material for trousers.—**wear the trousers**, of a wife, to be the dominant partner in a marriage. [See preceding.]

trousseau, *trōō'sō*, *n.* a bride's outfit: a bundle (*arch.* and *rare*):—*pl.* **trousseaux** (*-sōz*). [Fr., dim. of *trousse*, bundle.]

trout, *trowt*, *n.* a freshwater fish (*Salmo fario*) of the salmon genus, much sought after by anglers: extended to various fishes related or superficially like: an unpleasant, interfering old woman:—*pl.* **trout** (rarely **trouts**).—*n.* **trout'er**, one who fishes for trout.—*adj.* **trout'ful**, abounding in trout.—*n.* and *adj.* **trout'ing**, trout-fishing.—*adj.* **trout'less.**—*ns.* **trout'let**, **trout'ling**, a little trout.—*adj.* **trout'y.**—**trout'-bas'ket**, an osier or willow creel for carrying trout.—*adj.* **trout'-coloured**, speckled like a trout: white, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel.—**trout'-farm**, a place where trout are reared artificially; **trout'-rod**, a fishing-rod for trout; **trout'-spoon**, a small revolving spoon used as a lure for trout; **trout'-stone**, troctolite; **trout'-stream**, a stream in which trout are caught. [O.E. *truht*—L. *tructa*, *tructus*—Gr. *trōktēs*, a sea-fish with sharp teeth—*trōgein*, to gnaw, nibble.]

trouvaille, *trōō-vä'ē*, *n.* a happy find. [Fr.]

trouvère, *trōō-ver'*, *n.* one of the mediaeval narrative or epic poets of northern France. [Fr.]

trove. See **treasure.**

trover, *trō'vər*, *n.* orig., finding and keeping: hence an action brought to recover goods from a person to whom they do not belong. [O.Fr.

truchman, *truch'mən,* (*arch.*) *n.* an interpreter. [Ar. *turjamān*; cf. dragoman.]

truck, *truk,* *v.t.* to exchange: to barter: to pay in goods.—*v.i.* to traffic: to have dealings or intercourse: to barter: to bargain: to potter about. —*Scot.* **trock** (*trok*), **troke** (*trōk*).—*n.* exchange of goods: barter: payment in goods: (*Scot.* **trock, troke**) dealings, intercourse: a small job, chore: small goods (*coll.*): rubbish: fresh vegetables, market-garden produce (*U.S.*).—*ns.* **truck'age,** barter; **truck'er,** one who trucks: a market-gardener (*U.S.*); **truck'ing.**—**truck'-farm** (*U.S.*), a market-garden; **truck'-farmer; truck'-farming; truck system,** the practice of paying workmen in goods instead of money, forbidden by the Truck Acts, 1831, etc.—**have no truck with,** to have nothing to do with. [O.Fr. *troquer*, to truck; Sp. *trocar*, to barter, It. *truccare*, to truck.]

truck, *truk,* *n.* a small or solid wheel: an open railway wagon for goods: a trolley: a bogie: a low flat barrow: a small two-wheeled barrow with a turned-up front: a lorry (*U.S.*): a cap at the top of a mast or flagstaff.—*v.t.* to convey by truck: to put on a truck.—*ns.* **truck'age,** carriage by truck: charge for carriage by truck: supply of trucks; **truck'ing.** [L. *trochus*, a wheel—Gr. *trochos*—*trechein*, to run.]

truckle, *truk'l,* *n.* a pulley-wheel: a castor (*obs.*): a truckle-bed.—*v.t.* to move on rollers.—*v.i.* to sleep in a truckle-bed: to behave with servility. —*n.* **truck'ler.**—*n.* and *adj.* **truck'ling.**—**truck'le-bed,** a low bed that may be wheeled under an-

truffle, *truf'l, trōōf'l,* *n.* any fungus of the genus Tuber or the family Tuberaceae: its underground edible fructification: a rich confection, made with chocolate, butter, etc., usu. shaped into balls.—*adj.* **truff'led,** cooked, stuffed, dressed, with truffles.—**truff'le-dog, -pig,** one trained to find truffles. [O.Fr. *truffle* (Fr. *truffe*); poss. —L. *tūber*, lump, swelling.]

trug, *trug,* (*dial.*) *n.* a flat wooden fruit-basket. [Prob. trough.]

truism, *trōō'izm,* *n.* a self-evident truth: a commonplace or trite statement.—*adj.* **truist'ic.** [true.]

trull, *trul,* *n.* a drab. [Cf. Ger. *trolle*.]

Trullan, *trul'ən,* *adj.* held in the domed hall of the palace at Constantinople—applied to the Sixth Ecumenical Council (680-1) and esp. to the Council of 692, not accepted by the Western Church. [L.L. *trullus*, a dome—L. *trulla*, a ladle.]

trumeau, *trōō-mō',* *n.* a piece of wall or pillar between two openings:—*pl.* **trumeaux** (*-mōz'*). [Fr.]

trump, *trump,* (*obs.*) *v.t.* to deceive.—*n.* **trump'ery,** showy and worthless stuff: rubbish: ritual foolery.—Also *adj.* [Fr. *tromper*, to deceive.]

trump, *trump,* *n.* a trumpet: a blast: a Jew's-harp (now *Scot.*).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to trumpet.—**trump marine,** the tromba marina. [O.Fr. *trompe*.]

trump, *trump,* *n.* a card of a suit that takes any card of any other suit: ruff, an old card-game like whist: a good, trusty fellow (*coll.*).—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* to play a trump card upon instead of

flower, a name for various bignoniaceous, solanaceous, and other plants with large trumpet-shaped flowers; **trum′pet-ma′jor**, a head-trumpeter in a regiment.—*adj.* **trum′pet-shaped**, like the bell of a trumpet.—**trum′pet-shell**, Triton; **trum′pet-tone**, the sound of a trumpet: a loud voice.—*adj.* **trum′pet-tongued**, proclaiming loud as a trumpet.—**trum′pet-tree, -wood**, a South American Cecropia whose hollow branches the Indians use as trumpets.—**blow one's own trumpet**, to sound one's own praises; **feast of trumpets**, a Jewish feast in which trumpets played an important part. [Fr. *trompette*, dim. of *trompe*, trump.]

truncal. See **trunk.**

truncate, *trungk-āt′*, *v.t.* to cut short: to lop: to delete those digits of a number which are not considered to be significant (*math.*): to maim: to replace (an edge or corner where similar faces meet) by a symmetrically placed face (*crystal.*).—*adjs.* **trunc′ate, -d**, appearing as if squared off at the tip: ending in a transverse line or plane, esp. one parallel to the base.—*adv.* **trun′cately.**—*n.* **truncā′tion.**—**truncation error** (*math.*), one caused by operating with a truncated number or numbers. [L. *truncāre*, *-ātum*—*truncus*; cf. trunk.]

truncheon, *trun′shən*, *-chən*, *n.* a broken or cut piece: a length for grafting or planting: a broken spear: a spear-shaft: a short staff: a cudgel: a staff of authority.—*v.t.* to carve (an eel): to beat with a truncheon.—*adj.* **trun′cheoned**, furnished with a truncheon: armed

stick, club (*Scott*).—*adj.* **trunn′ioned**, provided with trunnions. [Fr. *trognon*, stump.]

truquage, truqueur. See **trucage.**

truss, *trus*, *n.* a bundle, esp. of hay or straw, or a block cut from a stack (esp. 56 lb. of old hay, 60 lb. of new, 36 of straw): a framed structure for supporting a weight: an attachment for holding a yard to the mast: a tuft of flowers at the top of the main stalk or stem: a surgical appliance for retaining a reduced hernia: a close-fitting coat or (in *pl.*) breeches (*hist.*).—*v.t.* to bundle up: to muffle up: to tuck up: to lace up, tie the points of (*hist.*): to string up, hang (*obs.*): to fix for cooking, as with a skewer: to catch in the talons, esp. in the air, and carry off (*arch.*): to furnish with a truss.—*v.i.* to pack up: to make off.—*adj.* **trussed.**—*ns.* **truss′er**; **truss′ing.**—**truss′-beam**, a wooden beam strengthened by a steel tie-rod: a steel framework acting as a beam. [Fr. *trousse* (n.), *trousser* (vb.).]

trust, *trust*, *n.* worthiness of being relied on: fidelity: confidence in the truth of anything: confident expectation: a resting on the integrity, friendship, etc., of another: faith: hope: credit (esp. sale on credit or on promise to pay): ground of confidence: that which is given or received in confidence: charge: responsibility: anything felt to impose moral obligations: an arrangement by which property is handed to or vested in a person, to use and dispose of it for the benefit of another: an estate so managed for another: an arrangement for the control of but to be repaid at par, the latter without dividend but increasing in capital value; **trustee savings bank**, a savings bank statutorily controlled under trustees and having its general fund guaranteed by the state; **unit trust**, type of investment trust in which given amounts of different securities form a unit, choice of a number of differently constituted units being available. [O.N. *traust*, trust; Ger. *trost*, consolation.]

truth, *trōōth*, *n.* faithfulness: constancy: veracity: agreement with reality: fact of being true: actuality: accuracy of adjustment or conformity: in the fine arts, a faithful adherence to nature: that which is true or according to the facts of the case: the true state of things, or facts: a true statement: an established fact: true belief: known facts, knowledge.—*adj.* **truth'ful**, habitually or actually telling what one believes to be true: put forward in good faith as what one believes to be true: conveying the truth.—*adv.* **truth'fully.**—*n.* **truth'fulness.**—*adj.* **truth'less.**—*n.* **truth'lessness.**—*adjs.* **truth'like; truth'y** (*rare*), true: truthful.—**truth'-teller.**—*adj.* **truth'-telling.** —**truth table**, a Boolean logic table in which the binary digits 0 and 1 are assigned values either 'true' or 'false'; **truth'-value**, in logic, the truth or falsity of a statement.—**God's truth**, a thing or statement absolutely true; **in truth**, truly, in fact; **moment of truth** (see **moment**); **of a truth** (*B.*), truly; **truth drug, truth serum**, scopolamine or pentothal sodium, drugs which make subjects

in the blood of vertebrates.—*adj.* **trypanocidal** (-*sī'dl*).—*ns.* **tryp'anocide** (-*sīd*; L. *caedĕre*, to kill), a drug that kills trypanosomes; **trypanosomiasis** (-*sō-mī'ə-sis*), disease caused by a trypanosome, esp. sleeping-sickness. [Gr. *try̆panon*, a borer—*try̆paein*, to bore, *sōma*, body.]

trypsin, *trip'sin*, *n.* a digestive ferment secreted by the pancreas.—*adj.* **tryp'tic.**—*n.* **tryptophan(e)** (*trip'tō-fan*, -*fān*), an amino-acid obtained e.g. by the cleavage of casein by pancreatic enzymes. [Gr. *tripsis*, rubbing (as first got by rubbing down the pancreas with glycerine), or *try̆ein*, to wear out, modelled on pepsin.]

trysail. See **try.**

tryst, *trist*, (chiefly *Scot.*) *n.* an appointment to meet: appointed place of meeting: a cattle-fair. —*v.t.* to make an appointment with.—*v.i.* to agree to meet.—*n.* **tryst'er.**—**trys'ting-day, -place, -stile, -tree.**—**bide tryst**, to wait for a person at the appointed place and time. [O.Fr. *triste*, a hunter's station.]

tsamba, *tsam'ba*, *n.* a Tibetan barley dish. [Tibetan.]

tsar, also **czar**, rarely **tzar**, *zär*, *tsär*, (*hist.*) *n.* the title of the emperors of Russia and of the kings of Bulgaria: a great potentate or despot.—*ns.* **ts-, czar'dom; tsar'evi(t)ch, czar'evi(t)ch** (Russ. *tsär-ye'vēch*), a son of a tsar; **ts-, czarev'na**, a daughter of a tsar: a wife of a tsarevitch; **czarina** (-*ē'na*; not a Russian form), **czarit'za, tsarit'sa**, a Russian empress; **ts-, czar'ism**, the government of the Russian ts treatment of venereal disease by fasting and sweating in a hot tub; **tub′fish**, the sapphirine (or other) gurnard; **tub′-thump′er**, a declamatory or ranting preacher or public speaker; **tub′-thump′ing**. [Cf. L.G. *tubbe*.]

tuba, *tū′bə*, *tōō′ba*, *n.* a straight trumpet (*Rom. ant.*): the bombardon (bass tuba) or (sometimes) other low-pitched brass instrument of the saxhorn class: a powerful organ reed-stop: a tube (*anat.*):—*pl.* **tu′bas**; L. **tu′bae** (*-bē,-bī*). [L. and It. *tuba*.]

tube, *tūb*, *n.* a pipe: a long hollow body: a telescope or other optical instrument (optic tube; *arch.*): a collapsible cylinder from which pasty material can be squeezed out: a thermionic valve: underground railway in tube-shaped tunnel: the united part of calyx, corolla, etc.: any vessel in a plant or animal body.—*v.t.* to furnish with, enclose in, a tube.—*v.i.* to travel by tube.—*n.* **tub′age**, insertion of a tube.—*adjs.* **tub′al**, **tub′ar**; **tubed** (*tūbd*).—*n.* **tube′ful**.—*adjs.* **tube′less**; **tubic′olar**, **tub′icole** (also *n.*), **tubic′olous**, inhabiting a tube; **tubiflo′rous**, having tubular flowers; **tub′iform**, shaped like a tube.—*n.* **tub′ing**, the act of making or supplying tubes: tubes collectively: material for tubes.—*adj.* **tub′ūlar**, having the form of a tube: made of or with tubes: having a sound like that made by the passage of air through a tube.—*n.* **Tubūlā′ria**, a genus of Hydrozoa.—*adj.* and *n.* **tubūlā′rian**.—*n.* **tubūlar′ity**.—*v.t.* **tub′ūlate**, to form into a tube.—*adj.* tubular.—*adj.* **tub′ūlated**.—*ns.* **tubūlā′-**

tubercles.—*adj.* **tuber′culous**, of, affected by, tuberculosis: tuberculated (now *rare*).—*n.* **tuber′culum**, a tubercle. [L. *tūberculum*, dim. of *tūber*.]

tuberose. See under **tuber**.

tuchun, *tōō-chün′*, *dōō-jün′*, *n.* a Chinese milita governor. [Chin.]

tuck, *tuk*, (*Shak.*) *n.* a rapier. [Fr. *estoc*—Ger. *stock*, stick.]

tuck, *tuk*, *Scot.* **touk**, *to͝ok*, *n.* a stroke, tap, beat, esp. of a drum. [O.N.Fr. *toker*, *toquer* (Fr. *toucher*), to touch.]

tuck, *tuk*, *v.t.* to draw or thrust in or together: to stuff, cram: to fold under: to gather or gird up (often with *up*): to contract (with *up*): to enclose by pressing clothes closely around or under: to put tucks in: to thrust away: to dress, full, or put on tenters: to hamper: to eat (with *in*; *slang*): to hang (with *up*; *slang*).—*v.i.* to make an onslaught upon food (usu. with *in* or *into*).—*n.* an act of tucking: a pleat or fold, now one stitched down: the gathering of the bottom planks of a ship at the stern (*naut.*): eatables, esp. delicacies (*slang*).—*n.* **tuck′er**, a piece of cloth tucked or drawn over the bosom: a fuller: food (*slang*).—*v.t.* (*Amer. slang*) to tire exceedingly (often with *out*).—**tuck′-box**, a box of or for tuck, at a boarding school; **tuck′-in′** (*slang*), a hearty feed.—*adj.* contrived for tucking in an edge.—*ns.* **tuck′(ing)-mill**, a fulling-mill; **tuck′-out** (*slang*), a tuck-in; **tuck′-shop** (*slang*), a confectioner's or a pastrycook's shop. [O.E.

tuftaffety, also **tuff-, tuft-,** *tuf-taf'ə-ti,* and **-taffeta,** *-ta,* (*arch.*) *n.* a taffeta with tufted pile.—*adj.* of or wearing tuftaffety: richly dressed.

tug, *tug, v.t.* to pull forcibly: to haul: to tow: to drag.—*v.i.* to pull forcibly: to strive: to toil:—*pr.p.* **tugg'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **tugged.**—*n.* a forcible or jerking pull: a hard struggle: a rope or chain for pulling: a name for various parts of harness, as a trace, a loop to receive a shaft: a tug-boat: an aeroplane towing a glider.—*n.* **tugg'er,** one who tugs.—*n.* and *adj.* **tugg'ing.**—*adv.* **tugg'ingly.**—**tug'-boat,** a towing vessel; **tug-of-war',** a laborious contest: a contest in which opposing teams tug at a rope and strive to pull one another over a line. [M.E. *toggen,* intens. from root of O.E. *tēon;* cf. tow.]

tui, *tōō'ē, n.* the parson-bird. [Maori.]

tuille, *twēl, n.* a steel plate hanging below the tasses.—*n.* **tuillette'** (*dim.*). [Fr.,—L. *tēgula,* a title.]

tuilyie, tuilzie, *tül'i, tül'yi,* (*Scot.*; *obs.*) *n.* a fight, brawl, tussle.—*v.i.* to struggle. [O.Fr. *tooil.*]

tuism, *tū'izm, n.* apostrophe: reference to, or regard to the interests of, a second person. [L. *tū,* thou.]

tuition, *tū-ish'ən, n.* guardianship (*obs.*): teaching, instruction.—*adjs.* **tui'tional, tui'tionary.** [L. *tuitiō, -ōnis*—*tuērī, tuitus,* to watch over.]

tular(a)emia, *tōō-lə-rē'mi-ə, n.* a disease of rodents caused by a bacterium (*Bacterium tularense,* or *Pasteurella tularensis*), transmitted to man either

ruffians who set women on their heads (*early 18th cent.*): a machine which dries (clothes, etc.) by tumbling them in a strong current of hot air (also **tumbler-drier**); **tum'blerful,** as much as will fill a tumbler:—*pl.* **tum'blerfuls.**—*n.* and *adj.* **tum'bling.**—**tum'ble-bug, -dung** (*U.S.*), a dung-beetle (from its rolling pellets of dung); **tum'ble-car, -cart,** a vehicle with wheels and axle in one piece.—*adj.* **tum'bledown,** dilapidated, threatening to fall.—**tum'bler-switch,** a switch that is turned over to put electric current off or on; **tum'ble-weed,** a type of plant that snaps off above the root, curls into a ball, and rolls about in the wind.—**tumble in,** or **home,** to incline inward above the extreme breadth, of a ship's sides: to fit, as a piece of timber into other work: to go to bed; **tumble over,** to toss about carelessly, to upset: to fall over; **tumble to** (*slang*), to comprehend; **tumble up,** to get out of bed: to throw into confusion: to scurry up on deck. [Freq. from O.E. *tumbian;* cf. Ger. *tummeln.*]

tumbrel, tumbril, *tum'brəl, -bril, n.* an old instrument of punishment, pillory or cucking-stool (*obs.*): a tip-cart: a two-wheeled military cart (*arch.*): a dung-cart: the name given to the carts that conveyed victims to the guillotine during the French Revolution. [O.Fr. *tomberel* (Fr. *tombereau*)—*tomber,* to fall.]

tumefy, *tū'mi-fī, v.t.* and *v.i.* to swell:—*pr.p.* **tu'mefying;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **tu'mefied.**—*ns.* **tumefac'tion; tumescence** (*tū-mes'əns*).

tundun. See **turndun.**

tune, *tūn, n.* tone: a melody or air: melodiousness: accurate adjustment in pitch or frequency: harmonious adjustment (*fig.*): frame of mind, temper.—*v.t.* to adjust the tones of: to put in condition for producing tones in tune: to put in smooth working order: to synchronise: to adjust (a radio receiver) so as to produce the optimum response to an incoming signal: to put in accord, bring to a desired state: to begin to play or sing: to start the singing of: to utter, express, or celebrate in music.—*v.i.* to give forth musical sound.—*adj.* **tūn′able,** tuneful: in tune.—Also **tune′able.**—*n.* **tun′ableness.**—*adv.* **tun′ably.**—*adjs.* **tuned** (*tūnd*); **tune′ful,** full of tune: melodious: musical.—*adv.* **tune′fully.**—*n.* **tune′fulness.**—*adj.* **tune′less,** without tune: not melodious or tuneful: unmusical: without sense of tune: silent.—*ns.* **tun′er,** one who tunes instruments or looms: one who makes music, or sings: in organs, an adjustable flap for altering the pitch of the tone; **tun′ing.**—*adj.* **tun′y,** tuneful, esp. in a superficial obvious way.—**tun′ing-fork,** a two-pronged instrument giving a sound of known pitch or vibration; **tun′ing-key, tun′ing-hammer,** a key for turning wrest-pins; **tun′ing-peg, -pin,** a peg about which the end of a string is wound and by which it is tuned.—**call the tune** (see **pay the piper,** at **pipe** (1)); **change one's tune, sing another tune,** to alter one's attitude, or way of talking; **in tune,** true in pitch: in accord (*fig.*); **out of tune,** not true in pitch: not agreeing (*fig.*); **to the tune of,** to the amount

ton(n)el (Fr. *tonneau*), cask, and *tonnelle,* vault, tunnel-net, dims. of *tonne,* cask.]

tunny, *tun′i, n.* a very large fish akin to the mackerels. [L. *tunnus*—Gr. *thynnos.*]

tup, *tup, n.* a ram: paving rammer: pile-driving monkey: striking-face of a steam-hammer.—*v.t.* to copulate with (a ewe): put to the ram.—*v.i.* to copulate (of sheep). [Origin unknown.]

Tupaia, *tōō-pī′ə, n.* a genus of insectivores giving name to the tree-shrew family **Tupai′idae.** [Malay *tūpai* (*tāna,* ground), squirrel.]

tupelo, *tōō′pə-lō, n.* an American gum-tree (Nyssa). [From an Indian name.]

Tupi, Tupi, *tōō-pē′, tōō′pē, n.* a S. American Indian of a group of peoples inhabiting the Atlantic coast and the Amazon basin: their language, serving as a lingua franca.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **Tupi′an.**

tupik, *tū′pik,* **tupek,** *-pek, n.* an Eskimo skin tent. [Eskimo.]

tuppence, tuppenny, coll. for **twopence, -penny.**

tuptowing. See **typto.**

tuque, *tūk, n.* a Canadian cap made by tucking in one tapered end of a long cylindrical bag, closed at both ends. [Fr. *toque.*]

tu quoque, *tū kwō′kwē, tōō kwok′we,* (L.) you too, you're another.

turacin, *tū′rə-sin, n.* the soluble red colouring matter of *touraco* feathers, containing copper.—*n.* **turacoverdin** (*-kō-vûr′din*), a pigment in tourace feathers, the only green pigments found in birds.

Turanian [redacted]

mounted within the duct of a ram-jet. [L. *turbō*, *-inis*, a whirl, a spinning-top.]

turbit, *tûr'bit*, *n*. a domestic pigeon having white body, coloured wings, and short beak. [Ety. dub.]

Turbo. See **turbine**.

turbot, *tûr'bət*, *n*. a large, highly-esteemed flatfish (*Psetta maxima*) with bony tubercles: extended to various more or less similar fishes. [O.Fr. *turbot*.]

turbulent, *tûr'bū-lənt*, *adj*. tumultuous, violently disturbed: in violent commotion: producing commotion: stormy: of fluid, showing turbulence: insubordinate, unruly: having an exciting, disturbing effect.—*ns*. **tur'bulator**, a device which creates turbulence, e.g. in order to mix or disperse fluids; **tur'bulence**, disturbed state (also, esp. formerly, **tur'bulency**): unruly character or action: irregular eddying motion of particles in a fluid: irregular movement of large volumes of air (also **atmospheric turbulence**).—*adv*. **tur'bulently**. [L. *turbulentus*—*turba*, a crowd.]

Turco, *tûr'kō*, (*coll*.) *n*. an Algerian infantryman in the French service. [It., Turk.]

Turcoman. Same as **Turkoman**.

Turcophil(e), *tûr'kō-fil*, *n*. one who favours the Turks (Gr. *phileein*, to love).—Also *adj*.—*ns*. **Turcophilism** (*-kof'il-izm*); **Tur'cophobe** (Gr. *phobeein*, to fear), one who fears or dislikes the Turks.—Also *adj*. [Gr. *Tourkos*, Turk.]

turcopole, *tûr'kō-pōl*, *n*. a light-armed soldier of the Knights of St

Turko-Ta'tar, of that branch of the Ural-Altaic languages to which Turkish belongs; **Turk'ish**, of Turkey, the Turks, or their language: **Turkic**.—*n*. the language of the Turks.—**Turkey carpet**, a soft thick kind of carpet; **Turkey hone**, novaculite; **Turkey merchant**, one trading with the Near East; **Turkey oak**, a Levantine species of oak (*Quercus cerris*); **Turkey red**, a fine durable red dye, obtained from madder, but now mostly chemically; **Turkey stone**, **Turkey hone**: the turquoise (*rare*); **Turkish bath**, a kind of hot-air bath, the patient being sweated, rubbed down, massaged, and gradually cooled; **Turkish delight**, a gelatinous sweetmeat, orig. Turkish; **Turkish manna**, trehala; **Turk's cap**, the martagon lily (*Lilium martagon*), from the appearance of the rolled-back petals of the nodding flower; **Turk's head**, a kind of knot: a long broom: a figure set up for practice in swordsmanship.—**Grand Turk** (*hist*.), the Ottoman Sultan; **turn Turk**, to become Mohammedan: to be completely reversed.

turkey, *tûrk'i*, *n*. formerly, a guinea-fowl (thought to have come from *Turkey*): now, an American genus (Meleagris) of the pheasant family: a domestic breed of that genus: its flesh as food (in *U.S*. also a substitute): extended to various big birds, as bustard, ibis, brush turkey.—**turk'ey-buzz'ard**, an American vulture; **turk'ey-cock**, a male guinea-fowl (*obs*.): a male turkey: a strutting, pompous, vain or gobbling blusterer:

[redacted]

back: to form in a lathe: to shape: to round off, fashion: to have just passed (a certain age, hour, etc.).—*n.* act, occasion, or place of turning: new direction or tendency: a twist: a winding: a complete revolution: a bend: a single traversing of a beat or course: a short walk (or ride or drive): a fit of illness or emotion, esp. an emotional shock, jar, or feeling of faintness: an embellishment in which the principal note is preceded by that next above and followed by that next below (or vice versa in the inverted **turn**), the whole ending (and sometimes beginning) with the principal note (*mus.*): turning-point: a culmination: a time or moment of change: a crisis: a spell: a recurring opportunity or spell in rotation or alternation: rotation: a trick: a performer's act or the performer: a shift: a bout: fashion: manner: cast of mind: aptitude: bent: occasion, exigency: a vicissitude: a characteristic quality or effect: act of kindness or malice: an inverted type serving for a temporarily missing letter.—*adj.* turned, fashioned: wrought in a lathe: beyond the age (now commonly without *of*): reversed: outside-in: upside-down (esp. of type): soured.—*ns.* **turn′er**, one who, or that which, turns: one who uses a lathe: a member of a gymnastic club (*U.S.*, from *Ger.*); **turn′ery**, art of turning in a lathe: turner's work: a turner's shop; **turn′ing**, rotation: reversal: a bend: the act of making a turn: a winding: deviation: a place where a road strikes off: a shaping, esp. the art of shapi

sail again; **turn′-screw**, a screw-driver; **turn′skin**, a werewolf; **turn′spit**, one who turns a spit: a long-bodied, short-legged dog employed to drive a wheel by which roasting-spits were turned: a roasting-jack; **turn′stile**, a revolving frame that allows one person to pass at a time; **turn′stone**, a bird (Strepsilas or Arenaria), intermediate between the true plovers and sandpipers, that turns over pebbles on the beach in search of food; **turn′table**, a rotating table, platform, or disk, or pair of rings, one rotating within another, as for turning a locomotive, carrying a gramophone record, cementing a microscope slide, turning a camera, etc.; **turn′-up** (or *túrn-up′*), a disturbance: a thing or part that is turned up, esp. the cuff at the bottom of a trouser-leg: an unexpected or fortuitous result or occurrence: a piece of good luck.—*adj.* turned up.—**a good (bad) turn**, a helpful service (a disservice); **at every turn**, everywhere: incessantly; **by turns**, one after another: at intervals; **not to turn a hair**, to be quite undisturbed or unaffected; **on the turn**, at the turning-point, changing: on the point of turning sour; **serve the turn**, to answer the purpose: to do well enough; **take one's turn, take turns**, to participate in rotation; **to a turn**, exactly, perfectly (as if of the spit); **turn about**, to face round to the opposite quarter: to spin, rotate; **turn about, turn and turn about**, alternately: in rotation; **turn a deaf ear to**, to ignore; **turn adrift**, to unmoor and let float away: to cast off; **turn again**, turning a handle): to refer to, look up: to disgust (*coll.*); **turn up for the book**, a totally unexpected occurrence; **turn upon**, to cast back upon, retort: to hinge on. [O.E. *turnian*, *tyrnan*, and perh. partly O.Fr. *torner* (Fr. *tourner*); all from L. *tornāre*, to turn in a lathe—*tornus*, a turner's wheel—Gr. *tornos*, lathe, compasses.]

Turnbull's blue, *tûrn'bəlz bloo͞*, *n*. ferrous ferricyanide (or possibly ferric ferrocyanide). [From *Turnbull*, a Glasgow manufacturing chemist (18th cent.), not the discoverer.]

turndun, *tûrn'dun*, **tundun**, *tun'*, *n*. an Australian bull-roarer. [Native word.]

turner, *tûr'nər*, *n*. a 17th-century Scots bodle. [Origin doubtful; cf. Fr. *tournois*, coined at *Tours*.]

Turneresque, *tûr-nər-esk'*, *adj*. resembling the work of the painter J. M. W. *Turner* (1775-1851). —Also **Turnerian** (*-nē'ri-ən*).

turnip, *tûr'nip*, *n*. the swollen edible root of *Brassica rapa* or (*Swedish turnip*) of *B. rutabaga*, cruciferous biennials: the root as food: the plant producing it: extended to more or less similar roots and plants, as the American papilionaceous *prairie turnip* (*Psoralea esculenta*): a big watch (*slang*): a dunderhead.—*v.t.* to plant with turnips: to feed on turnips.—**tur'nip-flea'**, a leaping beetle that eats young turnip and cabbage plants; **tur'nip-fly'**, a fly whose maggots burrow in turnip-roots: the turnip-flea; **tur'nip-lan'tern**, a lantern made by scooping out the flesh of a turnip; **tur'nip-top'**,

turriculated, *tur-ik'ū-lāt-id*, *adj*. turreted: formed in a long spiral.—*n*. **Turritell'a**, the tower-shell genus of gasteropods. [L. *turris*, a tower; dim. *turricula*.]

turtle, *tûr'tl*, *n*. a turtle-dove: a constant or demonstrative lover.—**tur'tle-dove**, any dove of the genus Turtur or Streptopelia, a favourite cage-bird, a type of conjugal affection and constancy: the mourning dove (*U.S.*). [O.E. *turtla*, *turtle*—L. *turtur*; cf. Ger. *turtel*, Fr. *tourtereau*, *tourterelle*.]

turtle, *tûr'tl*, *n*. any marine chelonian: sometimes a freshwater chelonian: esp. in U.S., a terrestrial chelonian: the edible flesh of a turtle, esp. the green turtle: turtle-soup.—*v.i.* to hunt or catch turtles.—*ns*. **tur'tler**, a hunter of turtles; **tur'tling**, the hunting of turtles.—**tur'tleback**, anything arched like a turtle's back, esp. a structure over a ship's bows or stern; **tur'tle neck**, (a garment having) a high close-fitting neckline.—*adj*. **tur'tle-necked**.—**tur'tle-shell**, the shell of the hawk's-bill turtle, commonly called tortoise-shell; **tur'tle-soup**, a soup made from the flesh, fat, and gelatinous tissue of the female green turtle (*Chelone mydas*); **tur'tle-stone'**, a septarium.—**mock turtle**, a soup made of calf's head or other meat in lieu of turtle meat; **turn turtle**, to render a turtle helpless by turning it on its back: to turn bottom up. [Fr. *tortue*, Sp. *tortuga*, or Port. *tartaruga*, tortoise, assimilated to foregoing.]

Tuscan, *tus'kan*, *adj*. of

or place.—*ns.* a guardian spirit, god, or saint. [L. *tūtēla*, guard—*tūtārī*, to guard—*tuērī*, to look to.]

tutenag, *tū'ti-nag*, *n.* an alloy of zinc, copper, etc.: loosely, zinc. [Marathi *tuttināg*.]

tutiorism, *tū'ti-ər-izm*, *n.* in R.C. moral theology, the doctrine that in a case of doubt between right and wrong one should take the safer course, i.e. the one in verbal accordance with the law.—*n.* and *adj.* **tū'tiorist**. [L. *tūtior*, *-ōris*, safer, comp. of *tūtus*, safe.]

tutor, *tū'tər*, *n.* a guardian: a guardian of the person and estate of a boy under fourteen, or girl under twelve (*Scots law*): a private instructor: a coach: one who helps a boy or girl with lessons: a college officer who has supervision of an undergraduate: a college teacher who instructs by conference with a small group of students: an instruction-book.—*v.t.* to act as tutor to: to instruct: to coach: to control: to discipline.—*ns.* **tu'torage**, **tutorship**: tutoring: charge for tutoring: tutelage (*obs.*); **tu'toress**, **tu'tress** (*obs.* **tu'trix**), a female tutor.—*adj.* **tutorial** (*tū-tō'ri-əl*, *-tö'*), of a tutor.—*n.* a conference or sitting with a college tutor.—*adv.* **tuto'rially**.—*n.* **tu'toring**.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **tu'torise**, **-ize**.—*ns.* **tu'torism**, **tu'torship**. [L. *tūtor*, *-ōris*; a guardian—*tuērī*, to look to.]

tutsan, *tut'sən*, *n.* parkleaves, a species of St John's wort (*Hypericum androsaemum*) once regarded as a panacea. [O.Fr. *toutesaine*, *tout*—L. *tōtus*, all, *sain*—L. *sānus*, sound.]

tutti, *tōōt'(t)ē*, (*mus.*) *pl. adj.* all (performers).—*n.*

—*adj.* **twangy** (*twang'i*).—*n.* **twank** (*dial.*), a short twang: a slap. [Imit.]

twankay, *twang'kā*, *n.* a kind of green tea: gin (*slang*). [*Tong-ke* or Tun-chi in China.]

'twas, *twoz*, *twəz*, contraction of it was.

twat, *twot*, *n.* vulgarly, the vulva: (blunderingly) part of a nun's dress (*Browning*): a coarse general term of reproach (*slang*). [Origin obscure.]

twattle, *twot'l*, *n.* chatter: babble: twaddle.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to babble.—*n.* **twatt'ler**.—*n.* and *adj.* **twatt'ling**. [Perh. conn. with tattle.]

tway, *twā*, *adj.* and *n.* a form of twain (*Spens.*): of twain, or of two (twae) (*Scot.*).—**tway'-blade**, an orchid (Listera) with small green flowers and one pair of leaves: also an American orchid (Liparis).

tweak, *twēk*, *v.t.* to twitch, to pull: to pull with sudden jerks.—*n.* a sharp pinch or twitch: agitation, perplexity (*obs.*). [App. conn. with twitch.]

twee, *twē*, (*coll.*) *adj.* small and sweet: sentimentally pretty. [*tweet* for 'sweet', and later *tiny* and *wee*.]

tweed, *twēd*, *n.* a rough woollen cloth much used for men's suits: (in *pl.*) clothes of tweed. [Said to be from a happy misreading of tweel, the cloth being made in the Tweed basin.]

tweedle, *twē'dl*, *v.i.* to play casually, strum, tootle: to pipe as a bird.—*v.t.* to pipe into acquiescence: to wheedle.—*ns.* **tweedledee'**, **tweedledum'**, a fiddler (in conjunction as types apostles. [O.E. *twelf* (Ger. *zwölf*, and Goth. *twa-lif*), that is, prob. two left; see eleven.]

twenty, *twen′ti*, *adj.* twice ten: nineteen and one: an indefinite number.—*n.* the number next above nineteen: a score: an old English division of infantry: (in *pl.*) the years (esp. of age or a century) from the twentieth to the twenty-ninth.—*adj.* **twen′tieth**, next after the nineteenth: equal to one of twenty equal parts.—*n.* a twentieth part.—*n.*, *adj.*, and *adv.* **twen′tyfold**, twenty times as many or much.—*adj.* **twen′tyish**, about twenty.—*adj.* **twen′ty-four′**, twenty and four.—*n.* the number made up of four and twenty: a sheet folded into twenty-four leaves (forty-eight pages): a form arranged for printing it.—*n.* **twenty-four′-mo** (written 24mo, for L. *in vicēsimō quārtō*), a book made up of sheets folded in twenty-four leaves (forty-eight pages).—Also *adj.*—**and twenty** (*Shak.*), supposed to be a mere intensive (as *good even and twenty*; *sweet and twenty*; see sweet). [O.E. *twēntig*, prob.—*twēgen*, twain, and suff. *-tig* (Goth. *tigjus*), ten; Ger. *zwanzig*.]

’twere, contraction of it were.

twerp, *twûrp*, (*slang*) *n.* a contemptible person, either stupid or a cad, or both.

twi-, **twy-**, *twī*, *pfx.* two: double.—*adjs.*—**twi′-**, **twy′fold**, twofold; **twi′-**, **twy′forked**, bifurcate, **twi′-**, **twy′formed**, having two forms; **twy′-natured**, of double nature. [O.E. pfx. *twi-*.]

Twi, *ch*(*w*)*ē*, *n.* a dialect, and also a literary language of Ghana.—Also

twill, *twil*, or (*Scot.*) **tweel**, *twēl*, *n.* a woven fabric showing diagonal lines: the appearance so produced.—*v.t.* to weave with a twill. [O.E. *twilic*.]

twill, *twil*, **twilt**, *twilt*. Dialect forms of quill, quilt.

twilled, *twil′id*, *adj.* prob., protected against floods by plaited osiers (the word so used still at Stratford; *Shak.*): according to some, ridged like twilled cloth: or reedy, from an alleged obs. word *twill*, a reed.

twilly, *twil′i*, *n.* a willowing-machine. [willow.]

twin, *twin*, **twine**, *twīn*, (*obs.* and *Scot.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to separate: to part.—*v.t.* to deprive. [twin (2).]

twin, *twin*, *n.* one of two born at a birth: one very like, or closely associated with, another: a counterpart: a pair of twins or pair generally (*obs.*): a combination of two crystals symmetrically united about a plane that is a possible face of each or an axis that is a possible edge of each, or of more than two by repetition.—*adj.* two-fold, double: born two at a birth: forming one, or composed, of two like parts or counterparts: very like another.—*v.t.* to couple, or to produce, like a twin or twins.—*v.i.* to be born at the same birth: to bring forth two at once: to be paired or suited:—*pr.p.* **twinn′ing**; *pa.p.* **twinned**.—*ns.* **twin′er** (*W. de la Mare*), a double limerick; **twin′ling**, a twin.—*adj.* **twinned**, produced at one birth: constituting a twin.—*ns.* **twinn′ing**; **twin′ship**, condition or relation of a twin or twins.—**twin′-ax′is**, the axis of symmetry of a whorl: a curly figure.—*n.* **twirl′er.**—*adj.* **twirl′y.** —**twirl one's thumbs,** to twiddle one's thumbs. [Connection with O.E. *thwiril,* churn handle, whisk, doubtful.]

twiscar. See **tuskar.**

twist, *twist, v.t.* to twine: to unite or form by winding together: to form from several threads: to wind spirally: to form into a spiral: to wring: to wrest: to distort: to entangle: to impart a spin to: to force round: to eat heartily (often with *down*; *old slang*): to pervert, warp.—*v.i.* to twine: to coil: to move spirally or tortuously: to turn aside: to revolve: to writhe.—*n.* that which is twisted: a cord: a strand: thread: silk thread: warp yarn: a twisted part: torsion: act or manner of twisting: a contortion: a wrench: a wresting: a turning aside: a spin, screw, or break: a distortion: a perverted bent or set: a tangle: a twisted roll of tobacco or bread: a spiral ornament in the stem of a glass: a twig (*obs.*): the fork of the body (*obs.*): a mixed drink (*slang*): a good appetite (*slang*).—*adjs.* **twist′able; twist′ed.**—*n.* **twist′er,** one who, or that which, twists: a sophistical, slippery, shuffling, or dishonest person: a ball sent with a twist.—*n.* and *adj.* **twist′ing.**—*adj.* **twist′y.**—**the twist,** a dance which became popular in 1962, in which the dancer constantly twists the body. [O.E. *twist,* rope (found in the compound *mæst-twist,* a stay).]

twit, *twit, v.t.* to upbraid: to taunt:—*pr.p.* **twitt′ing;** *pa.t.* an

[redacted]

on a roofed top.—*adj.* **two′-dimen′sional.**—**two′-dimensional′ity,** the property of having length and breadth but no depth.—*adjs.* **two′-edged,** having two cutting edges: capable of being turned against the user; **two′-eyed′,** having two eyes (**two-eyed steak,** *slang,* a bloater); **two′-faced,** having two faces: double-dealing, false; **two′-fisted,** clumsy; **two′-foot,** measuring, or with, two feet; **two′-footed,** having two feet.—**two′-for-his-heels′,** a knave (from the score for turning up a knave in cribbage).—*adjs.* **two′-forked,** having two prongs or branches; **two′-four′** (*mus.*), with two crotchets to the bar; **two′-hand** (*Shak.*), for two hands; **two′-hand′ed,** with or for two hands: for two persons: ambidextrous: strapping; **two′-head′ed,** having two heads: directed by two authorities; **two′-horse,** for two horses; **two′-inch,** measuring two inches; **two′-leaved, -leafed,** with two leaves or leaflets: with leaves in twos; **two′-legged,** with two legs; **two′-line** (*print.*), having double depth of body; **two′-lipped,** having two lips: bilabiate; **two′-mast′ed,** having two masts.—**two′-mast′er,** a two-masted ship.—*adj.* **two′-pair (-of-stairs),** on a second floor.—*n.* a room so situated.—*adjs.* **two′-part,** composed in two parts or for two voices; **two′-part′ed,** bipartite: divided into two nearly to the base.—**twopence** (*tup′əns*), the sum of two pennies: a coin worth twopence (*Shak.*). —*adj.* **twopenny** (*tup′ni*), sold or offered at twopence: cheap, worthless.—*n.* ale sold at twopence a quart: in leapfrog, the head.—*adjs.*

London.—**Ty'burn-tick'et**, a certificate of exemption from certain parochial offices formerly granted to the prosecutor of a felon to conviction; **Ty'burn-tipp'et**, a halter; **Ty'burn-tree**, the gallows.

Tyche, *tī'kē*, (*Gr. myth.*) *n.* the goddess of fortune. —*n.* **ty'chism**, a theory that accepts pure chance. [Gr. *tўchē*, chance.]

Tychonic, *tī-kon'ik*, *adj.* pertaining to the Danish astronomer, *Tycho* Brahe (1546-1601), or his system.

tycoon, *tī-ko͞on'*, *n.* the title by which the Shoguns of Japan were known to foreigners: a business magnate.—*ns.* **tycoon'ate**, the shogunate; **tycoon'ery**. [Jap. *taikun*, great prince—Chin. *ta*, great, *kiun*, prince.]

tyde, a Spenserian spelling of tied, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of tie.

tye, *tī*, *n.* an inclined trough for washing ore.—*v.t.* to wash in a tye. [O.E. *tēag*, case, chest.]

tying, *tī'ing*, *pr.p.* and *verbal n.* of tie.

tyke, **tike**, *tīk*, (*Shak.*; chiefly *Northern*) *n.* a dog: a cur: a rough-mannered fellow: a Yorkshireman. [O.N. *tīk*, bitch.]

tyler. See tile.

Tylopoda, *tī-lop'ə-də*, *n.pl.* a section of the ungulates with padded toes—camels and llamas.—*n.* and *adj.* **ty'lopod.** [Gr. *tўlos*, a knob, callus, *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

tylosis, *tī-lō'sis*, *n.* an ingrowth from a neighbouring cell through a pit into a vessel (also, perh. orig., **thylose**, *thī'lōs*, **thylosis**, *thī-lō'sis*; *pl.*

[redacted]

group: a person of well-marked characteristics: loosely and derogatorily, a person: a simple chemical compound representative of the structure of more complex compounds: the actual specimen on which the description of a new species or genus is based (type specimen): a rectangular piece of metal or of wood on one end of which is cast or engraved a character, sign, etc., used in printing: printing types collectively, letter: print: lettering.—*adj.* serving as a type. —*v.t.* to prefigure, foreshadow: to symbolise: to be the type of: to determine the type of (*med.*): to exemplify: to typewrite: to print (*rare*).—*v.i.* to typewrite.—*adjs.* **ty'pal**; **typic** (*tip'-*), typical; **typ'ical**, pertaining to, or constituting, a type: emblematic: figurative: characteristic: representative: typographical (*rare*).—*n.* **typical'ity.**—*adv.* **typ'ically.**—*ns.* **typ'icalness**; **typificā'tion**; **typ'ifier.**—*v.t.* **typify** (*tip'*), to make or be a type of:—*pr.p.* **typ'ifying**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **typ'ified.**—*ns.* **typing** (*tip'ing*); **typist** (*tip'ist*), one who uses a typewriter: one whose occupation is typewriting; **typog'rapher** (*coll.* abbrev. **typo**, *tī'pō*), a compositor; a person engaged in or skilled in typography: a beetle that bores letter-like tunnels in the bark of pine and other trees; **typograph'ia** (*pl.*), matter relating to printers and printing.—*adjs.* **typograph'ic, -al.**—*adv.* **typograph'ically.**—*ns.* **typog'raphist**, one versed in the history or art of printing; **typog'raphy**, art or style of printing. —*adj.* **typolog'ical.**—*ns.* **typol'ogist**; **typol'ogy**,

typhlitis, *tif-lī'tis, n.* inflammation of the blind-gut. [Gr. *typhlos*, blind.]

Typhoeus, *tī-fō'ūs, n.* a monster of Greek mythology buried under Etna.—*adj.* **Typhoean** (*tī-fō'i-ən*). [Gr. *Typhōeus*.]

typhoid, *tī'foid, adj.* like typhus.—*n.* (for **typhoid fever**) enteric fever, long confounded with typhus, on account of the characteristic rash of rose-coloured spots.—*adj.* **typhoid'al.** [Gr. *tȳphōdēs*, delirious—*tȳphos*, a fever, *eidos*, likeness; cf. **typhus.**]

Typhon, *tī'fon, -fən, n.* son of Typhoeus, later identified with him, father of dangerous winds: (without *cap.*) a whirlwind (*obs.*).—*adjs.* **Typhonian** (*-fō'ni-ən*), **Typhonic** (*-fon'ik*; also without *cap.*).—*n.* **typhoon** (*-fōōn'*), a violent cyclonic storm of the China Sea. [Gr. *Tȳphōn*, Typhon, *tȳphōn*, a whirlwind; but partly also from Port. *tufão*—Ar., Pers., Hind. *tūfān*, a hurricane (perh. itself from Gr.), and partly from Chin. *t'ai fung*, a great wind.]

family.—*n.* **tyrannis** (*ti-ran'is*; Gr.), a régime illegally set up.—*v.i.* **tyrannise, -ize** (*tir'*), to act as a tyrant: esp. to rule with oppressive severity. —*v.t.* to act the tyrant to.—*adj.* **tyrannous** (*tir'*), despotic: domineering: overpowering: oppressive.—*adv.* **tyr'annously.**—*n.* **tyranny** (*tir'*), absolute or illegally established power: the government or authority of a tyrant: absolute power cruelly administered: oppression: cruelty: harshness.—**ty'rant-bird, ty'rant-fly'catcher,** any member of an American family of birds akin to the pittas and cotingas. [Gr. *tȳrannos*, partly through O.Fr. *tirant* (Fr. *tyran*) and L. *tyrannus*.]

tyre. Usu. spelling of tire (2) in U.K.

Tyrian, *tir'i-ən, adj.* of *Tyre*: red or purple, like the dye formerly prepared at Tyre.—*n.* a native of Tyre.—**Tyrian cynosure,** the north star, a guide to Tyrian mariners.

tyro. See tiro.

tyroglyphid, *tī-rog'li-fid, n.* a mite of the genus Tyrog'ly

U

U, u, *ū*, *n.* the twenty-first letter in our alphabet, derived from V, a form of Y which the Romans borrowed from the Greeks. From V, the lapidary and capital form, the uncial and cursive forms U and *u* were developed, gradually V (used until modern times initially) becoming appropriated as the symbol for the consonant sound (see V) and the medial form *u* as the symbol for the vowel. In mod. English the vowel has the sounds exemplified in *rule*, *put*, *but*, and the diphthongal sound that serves as the name of the letter.—*adj.* (*cap.*; of words, phrases, customs, etc.) ordinarily used by, found in, the upper classes.—*adj.* **non'-U**, not so used or found (U for *u*pper class).—**U'-boat**, a German submarine (Ger. *u*nterseeboot); **U'-bolt, U'-trap, U'-tube**, a bolt, drain-trap, tube, bent like the letter U.—*adj.* **U'-shaped.**—**U'-turn**, a turn made by a vehicle which reverses its direction of travel, crossing into the oncoming traffic on the other side of the road.

uberous, *ū'bə-rəs*, *adj.* yielding abundance of milk: abounding.—*n.* **u'berty**, fruitfulness: abundant productiveness. [L. *ūber*, udder, fruitfulness.]

[redacted]

moral feeling: ill-natured: threatening: disquieting: suggesting suspicion of evil.—*n.* an ugly person (*coll.*): a shade attached to a lady's hat (mid-19th-cent.).—*v.t.* (*rare*) to make ugly.—*v.t.* **ug** (*obs.* or *dial.* in all meanings), to excite loathing in: to loathe.—*v.i.* to feel loathing.—*n.* **uglificā'tion.**—*v.t.* **ug'lify**, to make ugly.—*adv.* **ug'lily.**—*n.* **ug'liness.**—*adj.* **ug'some**, disgusting: hideous.—*n.* **ug'someness.**—**ugly customer**, a dangerous antagonist; **ugly duckling**, a despised member of a family or group who later proves the most successful; **ugly man**, an actual garrotter, distinguished from his confederates. [O.N. *uggligr*, frightful, *uggr*, fear.]

Ugrian, *ū'gri-ən*, *ōō'*, *adj.* of that division of the Finno-Ugrian languages and peoples that includes the Magyars, Ostyaks, and Voguls.—Also *n.*—*adjs.* **U'gric; U'gro-Finn'ic**, Finno-Ugrian.

uh-huh, *u'hu*, *m'hm*, a sound used in place of 'yes'.

uhlan, *ōō'län*, *ū'*, *n.* a light cavalryman in semi-oriental uniform: a Prussian lancer. [Ger. *uhlan*—Polish *ulan*, orig. a light Tatar horseman —Turk, *oglān*, a young man.]

uhuru, *ōō-hōō-rōō*, *n.* freedom (e.g. from slavery):

ulitis, *ū-lī'tis*, *n.* inflammation of the gums. [Gr. *oula*, gums, *-itis*.]

ullage, *ul'ij*, *n.* the quantity a vessel lacks of being full: loss by evaporation or leakage: dregs (*slang*).—*v.t.* to reckon the ullage of: to affect with ullage: to fill up: to draw off a little from.—*n.* **ull'ing**, the making good of ullage. [A.Fr. *ulliage*, O.Fr. *eullage*—*œiller*, to fill up.]

Ulmus, *ul'məs*, *n.* the elm genus, giving name to the family **Ulmā'ceae**, akin to the nettles.—*adj.* **ulmā'ceous**, of or like an elm: of its family.—*n.* **ul'min**, a gummy exudation from elms and other trees. [L. *ulmus*, elm.]

ulna, *ul'nə*, *n.* the inner and larger of the two bones of the forearm:—*pl.* **ul'nae** (*-nē*).—*adj.* **ul'nar**.—*n.* **ulnā're**, the bone of the carpus opposite the ulna:—*pl.* **ulnā'ria**. [L. *ulna*, elbow, arm; cf. ell, and Gr. *ōlenē*, forearm.]

ulosis, *ū-lō'sis*, *n.* formation of a scar. [Gr. *oulōsis*—*oulē*, a scar.]

Ulothrix, *ū'lō-thriks*, *n.* a genus of filamentous algae, giving name to the **Ulotrichales** (*ū-lot-ri-kā'lēz*), an order of multicellular uninucleate green algae, marine and freshwater.—*adj.* **ulotrichous** (*ū-lot'ri-kəs*), woolly-haired.—*n.* **ulot'richy** (*-ki*), woolly-hairedness. [Gr. *oulos*, woolly, *thrix*, *trichos*, hair.]

ulster, *ul'stər*, *n.* a long loose overcoat.—*adj.* **ul'stered**, wearing an ulster.—*n.* **ulsterette'**, a light ulster. [First made in *Ulster*, Ireland.]

ulterior, *ul-tē'ri-ər*, *adj.* on the further side: beyond: in the future: remoter: (of e.g. motive) beyond what is [redacted]

sandals in a picture to finding fault with the leg, *nē sūtor ultrā crepidam*, the cobbler must not go beyond the sandal.]

ultra-high, *ul-trə-hī'*, *adj.* very high.—**ultra-high frequency** (see frequency). [Pfx. ultra- (3).]

ultramarine, *ul-trə-mə-rēn'*, *adj.* overseas: from overseas: deep-blue.—*n.* a deep-blue pigment, orig. made from lapis-lazuli brought from beyond the sea: its colour. [L. *ultrā*, beyond, *marīnus*, marine.]

ultramicro-, *ul-trə-mī-krō-*, smaller than, dealing with smaller quantities than, micro-, e.g. *n.* **ultramicrochem'istry**, chemistry concerned with the minutest of quantities, sometimes no greater than one-millionth of a gram.

ultramicroscope, *ul-trə-mī'krə-skōp*, *n.* a microscope with strong illumination from the side, whereby the presence of ultramicroscopic objects can be observed through the scattering of light from them.—*adj.* **ultramicroscopic** (*-skop'ik*), too small to be visible under the ordinary microscope: pertaining to ultramicroscopy.—*n.* **ultramicroscopy** (*-kros'kə-pi*). [Pfx. ultra- (2).]

ultramicrotome, *ul'trə-mī'krə-tōm*, *n.* a microtome for cutting ultra-thin sections for examination with the electron microscope. [Pfx. ultra- (2).]

ultramontane, *ul-trə-mon'tān*, *adj.* beyond the mountains (i.e. the Alps): orig. used in Italy of the French, Germans, etc.; afterwards applied by the northern nations to the Italians: hence, extreme in favouring the Pope's supremacy.—*ns.* **ultramon'tanism** (*-tən-izm*); **ultramon'tanist.**

ulyie, ulzie, *ül'(y)i*, obs. Scots forms of oil.

umbel, *um'bəl*, *n.* a flat-topped inflorescence in which the flower stalks all spring from about the same point in an axis (which in a compound umbel is grouped in the same way with other axes).—*adjs.* **um'bellate, -d,** constituting an umbel: having umbels.—*adv.* **um'bellately.**—*n.* **umbellifer** (*um-bel'i-fər*), any plant of the Umbelliferae.—*n.pl.* **Umbellif'erae,** the carrot and hemlock family of plants with (usu. compound) umbels, schizocarpic fruit, leaves with sheathing bases.—*adj.* **umbellif'erous.**—*n.* **um'bellule,** a partial umbel. [L. *umbella*, a sunshade, dim. of *umbra*, a shade.]

umber, *um'bər*, *n.* a brown earthy mineral (hydrated oxides of iron and manganese) used as a pigment.—*v.t.* to colour with umber.—*adj.* brown like umber.—*adjs.* **um'bered, um'bery.**—**um'ber-bird,** the umbrette. [It. *terra d'ombra*, shadow earth, or poss. Umbrian earth.]

umber, *um'bər*, *n.* the grayling. [L. *umbra*.]

umbilicus, *um-bil'i-kəs, um-bi-li'kəs*, *n.* the navel: a depression at the axial base of a spiral shell: a small depression.—*adjs.* **umbilical** (*-bil'*; sometimes *-bi-li'*); **umbil'icate,** navel-like: having a depression like a navel.—**umbilical cord,** the navel-string: an electrical cable or other servicing line attached to a rocket vehicle or spacecraft during preparations for launch, disconnected automatically at the time of launch: the lifeline of a

cover (*fig.*): a cover of fighter aircraft for ground forces (*mil.*).—Also formerly **ombrell'a, umbrell'o.**—*adj.* **umbrell'aed, umbrell'a'd,** with an umbrella.—**umbrell'a-ant,** the sauba ant; **umbrell'a-bird,** any of a number of birds of the *Cotinga* genus with umbrella-like crest and a lappet attached to the throat or breast; **umbrell'a-fir,** a Japanese conifer with radiating tufts of needles; **umbrell'a-stand,** a rack or receptacle for closed umbrellas and walking-sticks; **umbrell'a-tree,** a tree of any kind with leaves or branches arranged umbrella-wise, esp. a small magnolia. [It. *ombrella, ombrello*—*ombra*, a shade—L. *umbra*.]

umbrette, *um-bret'*, *n.* the hammerkop, a brown African bird between storks and herons, remarkable for its huge nest.—Also **um'bre** (*-bər*), **umber-bird.** [Fr. *ombrette*—*ombre*, umber.]

Umbrian, *um'bri-ən*, *adj.* of *Umbria*, in central Italy.—*n.* a native thereof: the old language, Iguvine, akin to Oscan.

umbriere, *um'bri-ēr*, (*Spens.*) *n.* a visor.—Also **um'brere, um'bril, um'brel.** [O.Fr. *ombriere*, *ombrel*, shade.]

umiak, oomia(c)k, *ōō'mi-ak, ōōm'yak*, *n.* an open skin boat, manned by women. [Eskimo.]

umlaut, *ōōm'lowt*, *n.* a vowel-change brought about by a vowel or semivowel (esp. i, j) in the following syllable: loosely, the two dots placed over a letter representing an umlauted vowel in or skill (to do): weak, incompetent (*arch.*): ineffectual (*arch.*); **unaccent'ed**, without accent or stress in pronunciation: not marked with an accent; **unaccomm'odated**, unprovided; **unaccomm'odating**, not compliant; **unaccom'panied**, not accompanied, escorted, or attended: having no instrumental accompaniment (*mus.*); **unaccom'plished**, not achieved: lacking accomplishments.—*ns.* **unaccom'plishment**, the fact of not being achieved; **unaccountabil'ity.**—*adj.* **unaccount'able**, difficult or impossible to explain: not answerable (to a higher authority): (of person) puzzling in character.—*n.* **unaccount'ableness.**—*adv.* **unaccount'ably**, inexplicably.—*adjs.* **unaccount'ed for**; **unaccus'tomed**, not customary: not habituated.—*n.* **unaccus'tomedness.**—*adj.* **unacknowl'edged**, not acknowledged, recognised, confessed, or noticed.—*n.* **unacquaint'ance**, want of acquaintance (often with *with*).—*adj.* **unacquaint'ed** (*Scot.* **unacquaint'**), not on a footing of acquaintance: ignorant of (with *with*, or, *Swift*, *in*): uninformed: unknown (*obs.*): unusual (*Spens.*).—*n.* **unacquaint'edness.**—*adjs.* **unact'able**, unfit for the stage; **unact'ed**, not performed; **unac'tive**, inactive; **unadopted**, not adopted: (**unadopted road**, a road for the repairing, maintenance, etc., of which the Local Authority is not responsible); **unadul'terate, -d**, unmixed, pure, genuine; **unadvis'able**, inadvisable: not prepared to accept advice.—*n.* **unadvis'ableness.**—*adv.* **unadvis'ably.**—*adj.* **unadvised'**, not advised: without advice: not pru

not in accordance with American character, ideas, feeling, or traditions: disloyal, against American interests.—*vs.t.* **un-Amer'icanise, -ize**, to make un-American; **unanch'or**, to loose from anchorage.—*v.i.* to become loose or unattached: to weigh anchor.—*adjs.* **unaneled** (*un-ə-nēld'*; *Shak.*, **unnaneld**), without extreme unction; **unan'imated**, not alive: not animated or lively: not actuated (by); **unannealed'**, not annealed (but see also **unaneled**); **unan'swerable**, impossible to answer: not to be refuted, conclusive.—*n.* **unan'swerableness.**—*adv.* **unan'swerably.**—*adjs.* **unan'swered**, not answered: unrequited; **unappeal'able**, not admitting of an appeal to a higher court, conclusive, final; **unapplaus'ive**, not applauding; **unappoint'ed**, not appointed: not equipped; **unapprehend'ed**; **unapprehen'sible**; **unapprehen'sive**, without understanding: without fear.—*n.* **unapprehen'siveness.**—*adjs.* **unapprised'**, not informed; **unapproach'able**, out of reach, inaccessible: stand-offish: inaccessible to advances or intimacy: beyond rivalry.—*n.* **unapproach'ableness.**—*adv.* **unapproach'ably.**—*adjs.* **unapproached'**; **unappro'priate**, **unappropriated**: inappropriate; **unappro'priated**, not taken possession of: not applied to some purpose: not granted to any person, corporation, etc.; **unaproved'**, untested (*obs.*): unproved: unsanctioned: not approved of; **unapprov'ing.**—*adv.* **unapprov'ingly.**—*adj.* **unapt'**, unfitted: unsuitable: not readily inclined or accustomed (to): lacking in aptitude, slow.—*adv.* **unapt'ly.**

untested; unassumed'; unassum'ing, making no assumption: unpretentious, modest.—*adv.* **unassum'ingly.**—*n.* **unassum'ingness.**—*adjs.* **unassured',** uncertain (of): doubtfully recognised (*Spens.*): insecure: lacking in self-assurance, diffident: not insured against loss; **unaton'able,** irreconcilable (*arch.*): that cannot be atoned for; **unattached',** not attached: detached: not arrested: not belonging to a club, party, college, diocese, department, regiment, etc.: not married or about to be; **unattaint'ed,** not legally attainted: unstained: not blemished by partiality (*Shak.*); **unattempt'ed,** not attempted: not made the subject of an attempt or attack; **unattend'ed,** not accompanied or attended: not attended to (*arch.*); **unatten'tive,** inattentive (the latter being the preferred form); **unaugment'ed,** not augmented: without the augment (*gram.*); **unauspi'cious,** inauspicious (*Shak.*); **unavail'able,** not available: of no avail (*arch.*).—*n.* **unavail'ableness.**—*adv.* **unavail'ably.**—*adj.* **unavail'ing,** of no avail or effect, useless.—*n.* **unavoidabil'ity.**—*adj.* **unavoid'able,** not to be avoided: inevitable: not voidable (*law*).—*n.* **unavoid'ableness.**—*adv.* **unavoid'ably.**—*adjs.* **unavoid'ed,** not avoided: unavoidable, inevitable (*Shak.*); **unaware',** not aware: unwary (*Shelley*).—*adv.* **unawares.**—*n.* **unaware'ness.**—*adv.* **unawares',** without

be.—*v.i.* to cease to be, or be non-existent (*Hardy*).—*v.t.* **unbear',** to free from the bearing-rein.—*adj.* **unbear'able,** intolerable.—*n.* **unbear'ableness.**—*adv.* **unbear'ably.**—*adjs.* **unbear'ing,** barren; **unbea'vered,** without a beaver or hat: having the beaver of the helmet open; **unbecom'ing,** unsuitable: not suited to the wearer, or not showing her, him to advantage: (of behaviour, etc.) not befitting, unseemly (with *to*, *in*; *arch.*, without prep. or with *of*).—*n.* the transition from existence to non-existence.—*adv.* **unbecom'ingly.**—*n.* **unbecom'ingness.**—*v.t.* **unbed',** to rouse, remove, dislodge from a bed.—*adjs.* **unbedd'ed,** unstratified: not put to bed; **unbedimmed'** (*Wordsworth*); **unbedinned'** (*Leigh Hunt*), not made noisy.—*v.t.* **unbeget',** to undo the begetting of.—*adjs.* **unbegged',** (of person) not entreated: not begged for; **unbeginn'ing,** without beginning; **unbegot'; unbegott'en,** not yet begotten: existing independent of any generating cause.—*v.t.* **unbeguile',** to undeceive.—*adjs.* **unbeguiled',** not deceived; **unbegun',** not yet begun: without beginning; **unbehol'den,** unseen: under no obligation of gratitude; **unbe'ing,** nonexistent.—*n.* nonexistence.—*adjs.* **unbeknown', unbeknownst'** (*coll.*), unknown.—*advs.* unobserved, without being known.—*n.* **un'belief** (or *-lēf'*), disbelief, or withholding of belief, or bond: loosing: setting free.—*adj.* loosening: not binding.—*n.* and *adj.* **unbirth'day** (*Lewis Carroll*), (pertaining to) a day other than one's birthday.—*vs.t.* **unbish'op**, to deprive of the status of bishop; **unbitt'** (*naut.*), to take off from the bitts.—*adj.* **unbitt'ed**, without a bit: unbridled.—*adj.*, *n.*, *adv.* **unblame'able, unblame'ableness, unblame'ably**, older spellings of unblamable, etc.—*adj.* **unblenched'** (or *un'*; *Milt.*), unflinching: unstained; **unblench'ing**, unflinching.—*v.t.* **unbless'**, to withhold happiness from: to deprive of blessing.—*adjs.* **unblessed', unblest'**.—*n.* **unbless'edness.**—*adj.* **unblind'**, not blind.—*v.t.* to free from blindness or from blindfolding.—*adj.* **unblind'ed.**—*v.t.* **unblind'fold** (*pa.p. Spens.* **unblind'fold**).—*adjs.* **unblowed'** (*Shak.*), **unblown'** (or *un'*), not blown: yet in the bud, not yet having bloomed; **unblush'ing**, not blushing: without shame: impudent.—*adv.* **unblush'ingly.**—*adjs.* **unbod'ied**, disembodied: not having a body or a form; **unbo'ding**, not expecting.—*v.t.* **unbolt'**, to draw back a bolt from.—*v.i.* to become unbolted: to explain, expound (*Shak.*).—*adj.* **unbolt'ed**, unfastened by withdrawing a bolt: not fastened by bolts: not separated by bolting or sifting: coarse.—*v.t.* **unbonn'et**, to remove the bonnet from.—*v.i.* to uncover the head.—*adjs.* **unbonn'eted**, bare-headed: in *Othello*, according to some, without taking off the cap, on equal terms; **unbooked'**, not entered in a book: unreserved: not literary; **unbook'ish**, unlearned: not given to or dep

breeches, breech, or breeching from.—*adj.* **unbreeched'**, wearing no breeches.—*v.t.* **unbri'dle**, to free from the bridle: to free from (usu. politic) restraint.—*adj.* **unbri'dled**, not bridled: unrestrained.—*n.* **unbri'dledness.**—*adjs.* **unBrit'ish**, not in accordance with British character or traditions; **unbrizzed'** (see unbruised); **unbroke'** (*arch.*), unbroken; **unbro'ken**, not broken: (of record) not surpassed: uninterrupted: not thrown into disorder: not variegated: not infringed.—*adv.* **unbro'kenly.**—*n.* **unbro'kenness.**—*adj.* **unbruised'** (*Shak.* **un'brused**; *Scott* **unbrizzed'**), not bruised or crushed.—*v.t.* **unbuck'le**, to unfasten the buckle(s) of: to unfasten.—*v.i.* to undo the buckle(s) of a garment, etc.: to unbend (*fig.*).—*adj.* **unbudd'ed**, not yet in bud: not yet having emerged from the bud.—*v.t.* **unbuild'**, to demolish, pull down.—*adjs.* **unbuilt'** (or *un'*), not built: not built upon; **unbuilt'-on.**—*v.t.* **unbur'den**, (*arch.*) **unbur'then**, to free from a burden: to discharge, cast off, as a burden: (*refl.*) to tell one's secrets or anxieties freely.—*adjs.* **unbur'dened**, (*arch.*) **unbur'thened**, not burdened: relieved of a burden.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **unburr'ow**, to bring or come out of a burrow.—*v.t.* **unbur'y**, to disinter.—*v.t.* **unbutt'on**, to loose the buttons of.—*v.i.* to loose one's buttons: to unbend and tell one's thoughts.—*adj.* **unbutt'oned**, without a button: with buttons loosed: in a relaxed confidential state.

or question (in no uncertain terms, unambiguously): not to be depended upon: subject to vicissitude: hesitant, lacking confidence.—*adv*. **uncer′tainly**.—*ns*. **uncer′tainness**; **uncer′tainty** (**uncertainty principle**, the principle that it is not possible to measure accurately at the same time both position and velocity).—*adjs*. **uncer′tified**, not assured, attested, or guaranteed; **uncess′ant** (*Milt*.), incessant.—*v.t*. **unchain′**, to release from a chain: to remove a chain from: to let loose.—*adjs*. **unchained′**; **unchan′cy** (*Scot*:), unlucky: ill-omened: dangerous: ticklish.—*v.t*. **uncharge′**, to unload: to acquit (*Shak*.).—*adj*. **uncharged′**, not charged: not attacked (*Shak*.).—*n*. **unchar′ity**, want of charity.—*v.t*. **uncharm′**, to free from a spell: to destroy the magical power of. —*adjs*. **uncharmed′**, not affected by a spell: not charmed; **unchar′ming**, not charming or attractive.—*v.t*. **unchar′nel**, to take from a charnel. —*adjs*. **unchart′ed** (*lit*. and *fig*.), not mapped in detail: not shown in a chart; **unchart′ered**, not holding a charter: unauthorised.—*n*. **unchas′tity**, lack, or breach, of chastity.—*v.t*. **uncheck′** (*Shak*.), to fail to check.—*adjs*. **uncheck′able**; **unchecked′**, not checked or verified: not restrained: not contradicted (*Shak*.).—*v.t*. **unchild′** (*Shak*.), to make childless: to change from being a child.—*adjs*. **unchild′like**; **unchris′om** (*Lamb*), unchristened.—*v.t*. **unchrist′en**, to annul the christening of: to deprive of a

not cleaned.—*n*. **uncleanliness** (-*klen′*).—*adj*. **uncleanly** (-*klen′*).—*adv*. (-*klēn′*).—*n*. **uncleanness** (-*klēn′nis*).—*adjs*. **uncleansed** (-*klenzd′*); **uncler′ical**, not characteristic of, or befitting, a clergyman.—*v.t*. **unclew** (*arch*.), to unwind, unfold, undo.—*v.t*. **uncloak′**, to divest of a cloak: to show up.—*v.i*. to take one's cloak off.—*v.t*. **unclog′**, to free from a clog or obstruction. —*adj*. **unclogged′**, not clogged.—*v.t*. **unclois′ter**, to free or remove from the cloister.—*adj*. **unclois′tered**, not cloistered: without a cloister: freed or taken from a cloister.—*v.t*. and *v.i*. **unclose** (*un-klōz′*), to open.—*adjs*. **unclose** (*un-klōs′*), not close; **unclosed** (*un-klōzd′*), not closed: unenclosed: opened.—*v.t*. **unclothe′**, to take the clothes off: to divest of covering.—*adj*. **unclothed′**.—*v.t*. and *v.i*. **uncloud′**, to clear of clouds or obscurity.—*adj*. **uncloud′ed**, free from clouds, obscurity or gloom: calm.—*n*. **uncloud′edness**.—*adjs*. **uncloud′y**.—*vs.t*. **unclutch′**, to release from a clutch; **uncock′**, to let down the hammer of: to spread out from a haycock.—*adj*. **uncoff′ined**, not put into a coffin: removed from a coffin.—*v.t*. and *v.i*. **uncoil′**, to unwind.—*adjs*. **uncoined′**, not coined: (*Shak*. **uncoyned**) variously explained, but prob. meaning 'natural', 'not artificial or counterfeit'.—*v.t*. **uncolt′** (*Shak*., punningly; Falstaff has used *colt*, to cheat), to deprive of a horse.—*v.t*. and *v.i*. **uncombine′**, to separate (*Dickens*).—*adj*. **uncom(e)-**

ness.—*adj.* **unconceiv'able**, inconceivable.—*n.* **unconceiv'ableness.**—*adv.* **unconceiv'ably.**—*adj.* **unconceived'.**—*n.* **unconcern'**, want of concern or anxiety: indifference.—*adj.* **unconcerned'**, not concerned, not involved (in): impartial: uninterested: indifferent: untroubled, carelessly secure: sober, unaffected by liquor (*obs.*).—*adv.* **unconcern'edly.**—*n.* **unconcern'edness.**—*adj.* **unconcern'ing.**—*n.* **unconcern'ment.**—*adjs.* **unconclu'sive**, inconclusive; **unconcoct'ed**, not digested: crude: not elaborated or finished (*fig.*); **uncondi'tional**, not conditional: absolute, unlimited.—*n.* **unconditional'ity.**—*adv.* **uncondi'tionally.**—*n.* **uncondi'tionalness.**—*adjs.* **uncondi'tioned**, not subject to condition or limitation: infinite, absolute, unknowable: (of person, response) not conditioned by learning or experience: not put into the required state; **unconfin'able**, not to be confined: unbounded (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* **unconfine'**, to release from restraint: to divulge (*Keats*).—*adj.* **unconfined'**, not confined: not restricted: unlimited: set free.—*adv.* **unconfin'edly.**—*adjs.* **unconfirmed'**, not confirmed: not yet having received confirmation: uncorroborated: not yet firm or strong: ignorant (*Shak.*); **unconform'** (*Milt.*), unlike.—*n.* **unconformabil'ity**, the state or the quality of being unconformable: an unconformity in stratification (*geol.*).—*adj.* **unconform'able**, not conforming (to e.g., *hist.*, the practices of the Church of England): unwilling to conform: showing an

constrained'.—*adv.* **unconstrain'edly.**—*n.* **unconstraint'**, absence of constraint.—*adjs.* **uncontemned'** (*Shak.*), not despised; **uncontest'able**, incontestable; **uncontest'ed**; **uncontroll'able**, not capable of being controlled: absolute, not controlled (*arch.*): indisputable (*obs.*).—*n.* **uncontroll'ableness.**—*adv.* **uncontroll'ably.**—*adj.* **uncontrolled'**, not controlled: not disputed (*obs.*).—*adv.* **uncontroll'edly.**—*adjs.* **uncontrovert'ed**, not disputed; **uncontrovert'ible**; **unconven'tional**, not conventional: free in one's ways.—*n.* **unconventional'ity.**—*adjs.* **unconvers'able**, not able or not disposed to converse freely; **unco-ordinated**, not co-ordinated: having clumsy movements, as if muscles were not co-ordinated.—*vs.t.* **uncope'**, to unmuzzle, or unsew the mouth of (a ferret; cf. uncape); **uncord'**, to free (e.g. a trunk) from cords.—*adjs.* **uncorrupt'**, incorrupt; **uncorrupt'ed**; **uncost'ly**, inexpensive; **uncoun'selled**, not given advice: not advised.—*v.t.* **uncoup'le**, to loose from being coupled: to disjoin.—*v.i.* to uncouple hounds.—*adjs.* **uncoup'led**, not married: detached; **uncour'teous**, discóurteous; **uncouth** (*un-kōōth'*; O.E. *uncūth*, unknown, strange—*un-*, *cūth*, known), unknown (*obs.*): unfamiliar (*arch.*): strange and wild or unattractive: awkward, ungraceful, uncultured, esp. in manners or language.—*adv.* **uncouth'ly.**—*n.* **uncouth'ness.**—*adj.* **uncov'enanted**, not promised or bound by covenant: not included in a covenant: not having su curled: unrolled, uncoiled; **uncurl'ing.**—*vs.t.* **uncurse'**, to free from a curse, unsay a curse upon; **uncur'tain**, to remove a curtain from. —*adjs.* **uncur'tained**, curtainless; **uncus'tomed**, (of goods) on which customs duty is unpaid, or not payable: unaccustomed (*arch.*): not customary (*arch.*): **uncut'**, not cut: not shaped by cutting: not abridged: of a book, bibliographically, with margins not cut down by the binder (even though opened with a paper-cutter): popularly, unopened.

Words with prefix **un-** (*continued*).

adjs. **undashed'**, **undismayed**; **undāt'ed**, with no date marked or assigned: unending; **undaunt'ed**, not daunted: bold, intrepid.—*adv.* **undaunt'edly.**—*n.* **undaun'tedness.**—*adj.* **undawn'ing**, not yet dawning or showing light.—*v.i.* **undazz'le**, to recover from a dazed state (*Tennyson*). —*adj.* **undazz'led**, not dazzled.—*v.t.* **undeaf'** (*Shak.*), to free from deafness.—*adj.* **undeceiv'able**, incapable of deceiving (*obs.*), or of being deceived.—*v.t.* **undeceive'**, to free from a mistaken belief, reveal the truth to.—*adjs.* **undeceived'**, not deceived: set free from a delusion; **unde'cent**, indecent (*dial.*): unfitting (*arch.*): unhandsome (*obs.*); **undecid'ed**, not decided or settled: uncertain, irresolute.—*adv.* **undecid'edly.** —*adjs.* **undeci'pherable**, indecipherable; **undeci'sive**, indecisive.—*v.t.* **undeck'**, to divest of ornaments.—*adjs.* **undecked'**, not adorned: having

undeser'vedly.—*ns.* **undeser'vedness**; **undeser'ver** (*Shak.*), one who is not deserving or worthy.—*adj.* **undeser'ving.**—*adv.* **undeser'vingly.**—*adj.* **undesigned'.**—*adv.* **undesign'edly.**—*n.* **undesign'edness.**—*adj.* **undesign'ing**, not designing: artless: straightforward: sincere.—*n.* **undesirabil'ity.**—*adj.* **undesi'rable**, not to be wished for.—*n.* an undesirable or objectionable person or thing.—*n.* **undesir'ableness.**—*adv.* **undesir'ably.**—*adjs.* **undesired'**; **undesir'ing**; **undesir'ous**; **undeter'minable**, indeterminable; **undeter'minate**, indeterminate. —*ns.* **undeter'minateness**; **undetermina'tion.**—*adjs.* **undeter'mined**, not settled, not fixed: not ascertained: not limited; **undeterred'**, not discouraged or prevented (from); **undevel'oped**, not developed: of land, not built on or used for public works.—*v.t.* **undid'**, *pa.t.* of undo.—*adjs.* **undiff'erenced** (*her.*), without a modification to distinguish a cadet from the main line; **undifferen'tiated**, not differentiated. —*v.t.* **undight** (*un-dit'*; *Spens.*), to undo, take off, doff (*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **undight'**).—*adj.* **unadorned**: not dressed, (of hair) loose (*Spens.*, etc.).—*adj.* **undig'nified.**—*v.t.* **undig'nify**, to deprive of dignity.—*adjs.* **undipped'**, not dipped: unbaptised; **undiscerned'**, unobserved, unperceived.—*adv.* **undiscern'edly.**—*adj.* **undiscern'ible.** —*adv.* **undiscern'ibly.**—*adj.* **undiscern'ing**, showing lack of discernment or discrimination.—*n.* want of discernment.—*adjs.* **undischarged'**, not

not discriminating; **undistrib'uted**, not distributed (**undistributed middle**, the fallacy of reasoning without distributing the middle term, i.e. without making it universal, in at least one premise); **undivert'ed**, not turned away: not amused; **undivert'ing**; **undivest'ed** (*Richardson*), detached.—*adv.* **undivest'edly**.—*adjs.* **undivid'able**, indivisible; **undivi'ded**.—*adv.* **undivi'dedly**.—*n.* **undivi'dedness**.—*v.t.* **undo** (*un-doo'*), to reverse the doing of: to cancel, annul: to bring to nothing: to unfasten by unbolting, etc.: to open: to unbutton, untie, etc.: to unravel: to solve (problem, riddle; *arch.*): to bring ruin on: to seduce (*arch.*): to prevent the happening or being of (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* to come undone: to reverse what has been done:—*pa.t.* **undid'**; *pa.p.* **undone** (*un-dun'*).—*v.t.* **undock'**, to take (a ship) out of dock.—*adjs.* **undocked'**, not docked or cut short; **undoc'tored**, without a doctor's degree: not patched up, tampered with, or sophisticated.—*ns.* **undoer** (*un-doo'ər*), one who undoes: one who ruins: a seducer; **undo'ing**, the reversal of what has been done: unfastening: opening: ruin or cause of ruin.—*adj.* **undomes'tic**, not domestic: not content with, adapted to, or relating to, home life: unhomelike (*Coleridge*).—*v.t.* **undomes'ticate**, to make undomestic: to untame.—*adjs.* **undomes'ticated**, not domesticated: not tamed: emancipated from mere domestic interests; **undone** (*un-dun'*),

adjs. **undu'teous**, undutiful (*poet.*); **undu'tiful**.—*adv.* **undu'tifully**.—*n.* **undu'tifulness**.—*adjs.* **undyed'**, not dyed; **undy'ing**, not dying, immortal: unceasing.—*adv.* **undy'ingly**.—*n.* **undy'ingness**.

Words with prefix **un-** (*continued*).

adjs. **uneared'**, not eared: untilled (*Shak.*); **unearned'**, not earned by work: (**unearned income**, income, e.g. dividends, that is not remuneration for work done; **unearned increment**, increase in value of land independent of owner's labour or expenditure): (of something pleasant or unpleasant) unmerited.—*v.t.* **unearth'**, to dig up, disinter: to bring out of obscurity, bring to light: to expel from a burrow.—*adj.* **unearthed'**, not connected to earth electrically: dug up, brought to light, etc.—*n.* **unearth'liness**.—*adj.* **unearth'ly**, celestial: weird, ghostly: unconscionable, absurd (esp. of an early hour).—*n.* **unease'**, lack of ease: discomfort: apprehension.—*adv.* **uneas'ily**.—*n.* **uneas'iness**.—*adjs.* **uneas'y**, not at ease: disquieted: apprehensive: showing troubled restlessness (*lit.* and *fig.*): uncomfortable: (now *rare*) not easy to be done: difficult because of physical obstacles (*obs.*); **uneath** (*un-ēth'*; O.E. *unēathe*; see **eath**; *arch.*), difficult: distressing.—*adv.* with difficulty: in hardship: hardly, scarcely: almost (*Spens.*).—Also (*adv.*) **uneth'**, **uneathes'**, **unnethes'**.—*adjs.* **uneconom'ic**, not in accordance with sound economics; un-

[redacted]

ability, etc.—*adj*. **unē'qualled**, without an equal.—*adv*. **unē'qually**.—*adjs*. **uneq'uitable**, inequitable; **unequiv'ocal**, unambiguous: explicit: clear and emphatic.—*adv*. **unequiv'ocally**; **unerr'ing**, making no error, infallible: not, or never, missing the mark (*lit*. and *fig*.).—*adv*. **unerr'ingly**.—*n*. **unerr'ingness**.—*v.t*. **uness'ence**, to deprive of essence or being (*Lamb*).—*adjs*. **unessen'tial**, without being, immaterial (*Milt*., etc.): not of the essence: inessential, not necessary, not important; **unestab'lished**, not established: not on the establishment or permanent staff; **unexam'pled**, unprecedented, without like or parallel; **unexcep'tionable**, not liable to objection or criticism, exactly right, excellent: without exception (*Ruskin*).—*n*. **unexcep'tionableness**.—*adv*. **unexcep'tionably**.—*adj*. **unexcep'tional**, not admitting, or forming, an exception: unexceptionable.—*adv*. **unexcep'tionally**.—*adjs*. **unex'ecuted**, not executed: not brought into action (*Shak*.); **unexpē'rient** (*Shak*.), inexperienced; **unexpress'ive**, not expressive: inexpressible, beyond the power of description (*Shak*., *Milt*.); **unexpug'nable**, inexpugnable; **unextinct'**, not extinguished or dead (*fig*.); **uneyed'**, unseen, unobserved.

Words with prefix **un-** (*continued*).

adj. **unfa'bled**, not fabled, real.—*n*. **un'fact**, a fact that must not be acknowledged, or a falsehood that must pass as fact, esp. in international

v.i. to become loose or open.—*adjs*. **unfas'tened**, released from fastening: not fastened; **unfa'thered**, without a father or acknowledged father: deprived of a father; **unfa'therly**, unbefitting a father; **unfath'omable**, not able to be fathomed (*lit*. and *fig*.).—*n*. **unfath'omableness**.—*adv*. **unfath'omably**.—*adjs*. **unfath'omed**, not sounded, of unknown depth: of unascertained meaning (*fig*.); **unfeared'**, not feared: unafraid (*obs*.); **unfear'ful**, not afraid.—*adv*. **unfear'fully**.—*adjs*. **unfear'ing**; **unfeat'ured**, without marked or well-formed features (*lit*. and *fig*.); **unfeed'**, not retained by a fee: unpaid; **unfeel'ing**, without feeling: without kind or sympathetic feelings: hard-hearted.—*adv*. **unfeel'ingly**.—*n*. **unfeel'ingness**.—*adj*. **unfeigned'**, not feigned, real: not feigning, sincere.—*adv*. **unfeign'edly**.—*n*. **unfeign'edness**.—*adjs*. **unfeign'ing**; **unfell'owed**, unmatched; **unfelt'**, not felt: intangible (*Shak*.).—*v.t*. **unfett'er**, to free from fetters.—*adjs*. **unfett'ered**, unrestrained; **unfeu'dal**, not marked by social attitudes and assumptions like those under the feudal system; **unfeud'alise, -ize**, to defeudalise.—*adjs*. **unfiled'** (*Spens*. **unfilde'**), not rubbed with a file, unpolished; **unfiled'** (now *dial*.), undefiled; **unfiled'**, not placed on a file; **unfill'eted**, not bound with a fillet: not boned; **unfil'terable**, **unfil'trable**, unable to pass through a filter (or an ordinary filter); **unfine'**, not fine; **unfin'ished**.—*n*. **unfin'ishi** incorporeal: not carnal.—*v.i.* **unflush′**, to lose a flush of colour (*Arnold*).—*v.t.* **unfold′**, to open the folds of: to spread out: to tell: to disclose, make known: to reveal, display.—*v.i.* to open out, spread open to the view (*lit.* and *fig.*).—*v.t.* **unfold′**, to let out from a sheep-fold.—*adjs.* **unfold′ed**, not folded: opened out from folds; **unfold′ed**, not enclosed in a sheep-fold.—*n.* **unfold′er.**—*n.* and *adj.* **unfold′ing**, opening out from folds: disclosing.—*n.* and *adj.* **unfold′ing**, letting out from a sheep-fold.—*adj.* (of star; *Shak.*) showing the time for unfolding sheep.—*v.t.* **unfool′**, to undo the fooling of.—*adjs.* **unfoot′ed**, untrodden; **unforbid′** (*Milt.*), **unforbidd′en**; **unforced′**.—*adv.* **unfor′cedly.**—*adjs.* **unfor′cible**, without strength (*obs.*): incapable of being forced or (*Milt.*) enforced; **unforebod′ing**, not giving or feeling foreboding; **unfore′skinned** (*Milt.*), circumcised; **unfor′ested**, not wooded: not reckoned as deer-forested: deforested; **unforgott′en** (*arch.* **unforgot′**).—*v.t.* **unform′**, to unmake.—*adjs.* **unfor′mal**, informal; **unfor′malised, -ized**, not made formal; **unformed′**, unmade, uncreated: formless, unshaped: immature, undeveloped; **unfor′tunate**, unlucky: regrettable: of ill omen: (esp. formerly) living by prostitution.—*n.* an unfortunate person.—*adv.* **unfor′tunately.**—*ns.* **unfor′tunateness**; **unfor′tune** (*arch.*).—*adjs.* **unfor′tuned**; **unfought′** (*arch.* **unfought′en**); **unfound′**, not found; **unfound′ed**, not founded: without foundation, baseless; without bottom, bottomless (*Milt.*).

and bonds, to be paid up at certain dates.—*v.t.* **unfurl′**, to release from being furled: to unfold, display.—*v.i.* to spread open.—*v.t.* **unfur′nish**, to deprive (*Shak.*): to deprive of men, defences, or furniture.—*adj.* **unfur′nished**, not furnished: unsupplied.

Words with prefix **un-** (*continued*).

adjs. **ungain′** (*obs.*, *arch.*, or *dial.*; from **gain** (2)), indirect: inconvenient: unpleasant: ungainly, awkward: unskilled; **ungain′ful.**—*n.* **ungain′liness.**—*adj.* **ungain′ly**, awkward, clumsy, uncouth.—*adv.* awkwardly.—*adjs.* **ungalled′**, not made painful by rubbing: not irritated or inflamed (*fig.*); **ungazed′**, not gazed (at; also **ungazed′-upon**).—*v.t.* **ungear′**, to unharness (*arch.*): to disconnect a part of a system of moving parts (also *fig.*).—*adjs.* **unge′nial**, not sympathetically cheerful: not comfortably warm, raw: not congenial: not favourable to natural growth; **ungen′itured**, (*Shak.*) without means of generation, or not produced by ordinary generation.—*n.* **ungentil′ity.**—*adjs.* **ungen′tle**, not gentle: not of gentle birth: not of or befitting the gentle; **ungen′tlemanlike**, not like or befitting a gentleman.—Also *adv.*—*n.* **ungen′tlemanliness.**—*adj.* **ungen′tlemanly**, unbecoming a gentleman: not gentlemanlike.—Also *adv.*—*n.* **ungen′tleness.**—*adv.* **ungent′ly.**—*v.t.* **unget′**, to undo the begetting of.—*adjs.* **ungetat′able**, **unget-at′-able**, inaccessible; **unghost′ly**, not pertaining to or like a ghost;

—*n.* **ungra'ciousness.**—*adjs.* **ungrad'ed,** not classified in grades: not adjusted to easy gradients; **ungrate'ful,** not feeling gratitude: disagreeable, irksome: not repaying one's labour, thankless. —*adv.* **ungrate'fully.**—*n.* **ungrate'fulness.**—*adjs.* **unground',** not ground; **unground'ed,** not based (with *in*): without basis, unreal, false: without sound fundamental instruction.—*adv.* **unground'edly.**—*n.* **unground'edness.**—*v.t.* **unguard',** to render, or leave, unguarded.—*adj.* **unguard'ed,** without guard: unprotected: unscreened: incautious: inadvertent.—*adv.* **unguard'edly.**—*n.* **unguard'edness.**—*v.t.* **ungum',** to free from gum or gummed condition.—*adj.* **ungummed,** not gummed: freed from gum or gumming: (come ungummed, of plan, to go amiss; *slang*).

Words with prefix **un-** (*continued*).

adj. **unha'ble** (an *obs.* form of unable).—*v.t.* **unhair',** to deprive of hair.—*v.i.* to become free from hair.—*adjs.* **unhaired',** freed from hair; **unhalsed** (*un-höst'*; *Scott*), unsaluted. —*v.t.* **unhand',** to take the hands off: to let go.—*adv.* **unhand'ily,** awkwardly.—*n.* **unhand'iness.**—*adjs.* **unhan'dled,** not handled or managed: not broken-in; **unhand'some,** not handsome: unskilful in action (*obs.*): unseemly: ungenerous: ungracious: clumsy, inconvenient (*obs.*).—Also *adv.* (*Spens.*).—*adv.* **unhand'somely.**

unhealed'.—*n.* **unhealth',** ill-health.—*adj.* **unhealth'ful.**—*adv.* **unhealth'fully.**—*n.* **unhealth'fulness.**—*adv.* **unheal'thily.**—*n.* **unheal'thiness.**—*adjs.* **unheal'thy,** not healthy: morbid: unfavourable to health: dangerous (*slang*); **unheard',** not heard: not granted a hearing: not heard of, unknown to fame: unprecedented (in Shak., *K. John* V, ii. 133, understood by some as unhaired, beardless); **unheard'-of.**—*v.t.* **unhearse'** (used by Spens. in the *pa.t.* unherst), app. to remove from a hearse or a stand for candles at a funeral.—*adj.* **unhearsed',** without a hearse. —*vs.t.* **unheart'** (*Shak.*), to dishearten.—*adv.* **unheed'ily, unheedfully.**—*v.t.* **unhele', unheal',** (*Spens.*) to uncover, disclose; **unhelm',** to divest of helmet.—*adjs.* **unhelmed', unhel'meted,** without, or divested of, helm or helmet; **unheppen** (*un-ep'n*; *Yorks.*, *Linc.*, *Tennyson*; O.N. *heppinn*, dexterous), clumsy.—*v.t.* (*pa.t.*) **unherst'** (see unhearse).—*adj.* **unhes'itating,** not hesitating or doubting: prompt: ready.—*adv.* **unhes'itatingly.**—*adj.* **unhide'bound,** not having a skin confining the body (*Milt.*).—*v.t.* **unhinge',** to take from the hinges: to derange.—*adj.* **unhinged'.**—*n.* **unhinge'ment.**—*adjs.* **unhistor'ic, -al,** not mentioned in history: not in accordance with history: not having actually existed or happened.—*vs.t.* **unhive',** to drive from a hive; **unhoard',** to take from a hoard.—*adv.* **unho'lily.** —*n.* **unho'liness.**—*adjs.* **unhol'pen,** not mind; **unidē'al**, not ideal: not idealistic: conveying no idea (*obs.*): without ideas (*obs.*): without ideals.—*n.* **unidē'alism**.—*adjs.* **unidēalist'ic**; **unimag'inable**.—*n.* **unimag'inableness**.—*adv.* **unimag'inably**.—*adj.* **unimag'inative**, not imaginative, prosaic.—*n.* **unimag'inativeness**.—*adjs.* **unimag'ined**; **unimpass'ioned**, not impassioned, calm, tranquil; **unimpeach'able**, not to be impeached: not liable to be accused: free from fault: blameless; **unimpeached'**; **unim'portuned** (or *-tūnd'*, *-chōōnd'*; often *-pör'*), not persistently begged (to do something); **unimposed**; **unimpōs'ing**, unimpressive: not burdensome (*Thomson*); **unimproved'**, not made better: not cultivated, cleared, or built upon: not put to use; **unincum'bered**, unencumbered; **unindeared'** (see **unendeared**); **uninformed'**, not having received information: untaught: not imbued with life or activity; **uninform'ing**; **unin'terested**, not personally concerned: not taking an interest; **unin'teresting**.—*adv.* **unin'terestingly**.

Words with prefix **un-** (*continued*).

v.t. **unjoint'**, to disjoint.—*adjs.* **unjoint'ed**, disjointed, incoherent: without joints; **unked**, **unket**, **unkid** (*ōōngk'id*, *ungk'id*, *-it*; *N.* and *W. England*; forms of uncouth), strange, uncomfortable, lonely, eerie; **unkempt'** (see **kemb**), uncombed: unpolished, rough; **unkenned'**, **unkent'**, unknown.—*v.t.* **unkenn'el**, to dislodge (a fox) from a hole

[redacted]

not knighted.—*n.* **unknight'liness**.—*adj.* **unknightly** (*un-nīt'li*), unlike, or unbecoming to, a knight.—*adv.* in an unknightly manner.—*v.t.* **unknit** (*un-nit'*), to undo the knitting of: to untie: to smooth out from a frown: to relax.—*v.i.* to become unknit.—*adj.* loose, unfirmed.—*v.t.* **unknot** (*un-not'*), to free from knots: to untie.—*adj.* **unknowable** (*un-nō'ə-bl*), incapable of being known.—*n.* an unknowable thing: the first or original cause: that which is cognisable only in its relations.—*n.* **unknow'ableness**.—*adj.* **unknow'ing**, ignorant, unaware: ignorant (of; *arch.*): not knowing (*arch.* or *poet.*): unwitting: unknown (to; *dial.*).—*adv.* **unknow'ingly**.—*n.* **unknow'ingness**.—*adj.* **unknown** (*un-nōn'*), not known.—*n.* an unknown person or quantity: (with *the*) that which is unknown.—*n.* **unknown'ness**.

Words with prefix **un-** (*continued*).

adjs. **unla'boured**, showing no traces of labour: unworked: unrestrained, easy; **unla'bouring**.—*vs.t.* **unlace'**, to free from being laced: to undo the lacing of: to carve (esp. a rabbit; *obs.*): to undo, destroy (*Shak.*); **unlade'**, to unload.—*adj.* **unla'den**, not laden.—*n.* **unla'ding**.—*adj.* **unlaid'**, not laid.—*vs.t.* **unlash'** (*naut.*), to loose the lashings of; **unlast**, **unlaste** (*un-läst'*, *-lāst'*), Spenserian *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of unlace; **unlatch'**, to lift the latch of.—*n.* **un'law**, breach of law

unless'oned, not instructed; **unlett'ered**, unlearned: illiterate: without lettering; **unli'censed**, without a licence: unauthorised; **unlich** (*un-lich'*; *Spens.*), unlike; **unlicked'**, not licked: not licked into shape.—*v.t.* **unlid'**, to uncover, open.—*adjs.* **unlidd'ed**, lidless; **unlight'ed**; **unlight'ened**; **unlight'some** (*Milt.*), without light.—*adj.* and *adv.* (tending to become a *prep.*) **unlike'**, not like: unlikely (*Spens.*, *Shak.*).—*n.* one who or that which is unlike.—*ns.* **unlike'lihood**, **unlike'liness**, improbability.—*adj.* **unlike'ly**, not likely: improbable: unpromising (*obs.*): unprepossessing (*obs.* or *dial.*): unsuitable (*obs.*).—*adv.* in an unlikely manner, improbably.—*n.* **unlike'ness**, want of resemblance.—*v.t.* **unlime'**, to free from lime.—*adj.* **unlimed'**, not limed.—*v.t.* **unline'**, to remove the lining from.—*adj.* **unlined'**, without lines or lining.—*v.t.* **unlink'**, to undo the linking or links of.—*v.i.* to become unlinked.—*adjs.* **unlinked'**, not linked; **unliq'uored** (*Milt.*), not in liquor, sober; **unlist'ed**, not entered in a list; **unlis'tened**, not listened to (*poet.*; also **unlistened-to**); **unlis'tening**.—*v.t.* **unlive** (*un-liv'*), to undo the living of: to live in the contrary manner to: to live down: (*un-liv'*) to deprive of life (*Shak.*).—*adjs.* **unlived'-in**, not lived in; **unliv'ing**.—*v.t.* **unload'**, to take the load or charge from: to discharge: to disburden: to remove as a load: to get rid of: to dump.—*v.i.* to discharge freight.—*adj.* un-

powers of humanity, manhood, or maleness: to deprive of fortitude: to deprive of men.—*adv.* **unman'fully**.—*adj.* **unman'like**.—*n.* **unman'liness**.—*adjs.* **unman'ly**, not becoming a man: unworthy of a noble mind: base: cowardly; **unmanned'**, without a crew: without a garrison: without inhabitants: untamed (esp. of a hawk): deprived of fortitude; **unmann'ered**, unmannerly: free from mannerism.—*n.* **unmann'erliness**.—*adj.* **unmann'erly**, not mannerly: ill-bred.—*adv.* in an unmannerly manner.—*v.t.* **unman'tle**, to divest of a mantle: to dismantle (*rare*).—*v.i.* to take off one's mantle.—*adjs.* **unmanufac'tured**, in a raw state; **unmanured'**, not manured: untilled (*obs.*); **unmarked'**, bearing no mark: not noticed; **unmar'ketable**, not suitable for the market, not saleable; **unmarred'** (*Spens.* **unmard'**), not marred; **unmarr'iable** (*obs.*), **unmarr'iageable**.—*n.* **unmarr'iageableness**.—*adj.* **unmarr'ied**, not married: usu. never having been married: freed from marriage.—*v.t.* **unmarr'y**, to dissolve the marriage of.—*v.i.* to dissolve one's marriage.—*v.t.* **unmask'**, to take a mask or a disguise from: to discover the identity of e.g. a thief (*fig.*): to reveal the place of (gun, battery) by firing: to expose, show up.—*v.i.* to put off a mask.—*adj.* **unmasked'**, not wearing a mask: undisguised: divested of mask or disguise: revealed (e.g. identity).—*ns.* **unmask'er**; **unmask'ing**.—*adjs.* **unmas'tered**, uncontrolled: not over-

[redacted]

unmit'igable, that cannot be mitigated.—*adv.* **unmit'igably.**—*adj.* **unmit'igated**, not mitigated: unqualified, out-and-out.—*adv.* **unmit'igatedly.** —*adjs.* **unmoaned'**, not lamented; **unmo'dish**, unfashionable; **unmon'eyed (unmon'ied)**, without money: not rich.—*v.t.* **unmoor'**, to loose from moorings.—*v.i.* to cast off moorings.—*adjs.* **unmor'al**, having no relation to morality: amoral; **unmor'alised, -ized**, not moralised upon; having no moral attached: without morality; **unmoralis'ing.**—*n.* **unmoral'ity**, detachment from questions of morality.—*adjs.* **unmor'tised**, disjoined from a mortise (*lit.* and *fig.*); **un-Mosa'ic**, not of or according to *Moses* or the Mosaic law; **unmo'tived**, without motive: without an artistic motive.—*v.t.* **unmould'**, to change or destroy the form of.—*adj.* **unmould'ed**, not moulded.—*v.t.* **unmount'**, to remove from mountings or mount: to dismount.—*v.i.* to dismount.—*adjs.* **unmount'ed**, not mounted; **unmov'able** (also **unmove'able**), immovable: not movable.—*adv.* **unmov(e)'ably.**—*adj.* **unmoved'**, not moved, firm: not touched by emotion, calm.—*adv.* **unmov'edly.**—*adj.* **unmov'ing.**—*v.t.* **unmuff'le**, to take a muffle, muffling, or covering from.—*v.i.* to throw off mufflings.—*v.t.* **unmuzz'le**, to take a muzzle off.—*adj.* **unmuzz'led.** —*n.* **unmuzz'ling.**

Words with prefix **un-** (*continued*).

v.t. **unnail'** (*un-nāl'*), to free from nails or from

no'ble, not noble: ignoble (*Spens.*, *Shak.*).—*v.t.* to deprive of nobility.—*adjs.* **unnumbered** (*un-num'bərd*), not counted, too many to be numbered: not marked or provided with a number; **unnurtured** (*un-nûr'chərd*), not nurtured or educated: ill-bred.

Words with prefix **un-** (*continued*).

adjs. **unobe'dient**, disobedient; **unobeyed'** (*Milt.*); **unobserv'able.**—*n.* **unobser'vance**, failure to observe (rules etc.): failure to notice: lack of observing power: inattention.—*adjs.* **unobser'vant**; **unobserved'.**—*adv.* **unobserv'edly.**—*adjs.* **unobser'ving**; **unoffend'ed**; **unoffend'ing**; **unoffen'sive**, inoffensive; **unoff'icered**; **unoffi'cial**, not official.—*adv.* **unoffi'cially.**—*adj.* **unoffi'cious**, not officious.—*adv.* **unoften** (*un-of'n*; *rare*), seldom (usu. as *not unoften*).—*adjs.* **uno'pened**, not opened: of a book, not having the leaves cut apart; **unop'erative**, inoperative.—*v.t.* **unor'der**, to countermand.—*adjs.* **unor'dered**, disordered: unarranged, not ordered or commanded; **unor'derly**, not orderly; **unor'dinary**, not ordinary; **unorig'inal**, not original: without origin or birth (*Milt.*).—*n.* **unoriginality** (*-al'*).—*adjs.* **unorig'inate, -d**, not originated; **unowed'**, not owed or due: **unowned** (*Shak.*); **unowned'**, unavowed, unacknowledged: ownerless: (*un-ō'nid*) lost (*Milt.*).

Words with prefix **un-** (*continued*).

the skin removed: (of nails) not cut; **unparent′al**, not befitting a parent; **unpa′rented**, without parent or acknowledged parent, or parental care; **unparliament′ary**, contrary to the usages of Parliament: not such as may be spoken, or (of language) used, in Parliament; **unpass′able**, impassable: (of money) not current.—*n.* **unpass′ableness**.—*adjs.* **unpass′ionate**, **unpass′ioned**, without passions: calm: dispassionate; **unpatt′erned**, unexampled, unequalled: without a pattern; **unpaved′**, without pavement: gelded (*Shak.*); **unpavil′ioned**, without a canopy.—*v.t.* **unpay′**, to make good, undo, do away by payment.—*adjs.* **unpay′able**; **unpeeled′**, not peeled: (Shak., *Love's Lab. Lost* II, i. 88) according to some, stripped, desolate (others think it a misprint for **unpeopled**, without servants, the folio reading); **unpeer′able**, not to be matched; **unpeered′**, unequalled.—*v.t.* **unpen′**, to let out from a pen.—*adjs.* **unpenned′**, unwritten: unconfined: let loose; **unpenn′ied**, without pennies; **unpent′**, not penned in.—*v.t.* **unpeo′ple**, to empty of people.—*adjs.* **unpeo′pled**, uninhabited: without servants: depopulated.—*v.t.* **unperch′**, to drive from a perch.—*adj.* **unper′fect** (now *rare*), imperfect: unskilled.—*n.* **unperfec′tion** (*obs.*).—*adv.* **unper′fectly** (*obs.*).—*ns.* **unper′fectness** (*rare*); **un′per′son**, an individual whose influence has ceased so completely that he might never have existed.—*v.t.* **unper-**

unpleas′antly.—*ns.* **unpleas′antness**, state or quality of being unpleasant, disagreeableness: a disagreeable incident: disagreement involving open hostility; **unpleas′antry**, want of pleasantness: any unpleasant occurrence, any discomfort.—*adjs.* **unpleased′**; **unpleas′ing**, not pleasing: displeasing.—*adv.* **unpleas′ingly**.—*adj.* **unpleas′urable**.—*adv.* **unpleas′urably**.—*v.t.* **unplumb′**, to remove the lead from.—*adj.* **unplumbed′**, unsounded: unfathomed.—*v.t.* **unplume′**, to strip of feathers or plumes (often *fig.*).—*adj.* **unpoint′ed**, not pointed: without point or points: with joints uncemented.—*v.t.* **unpoi′son**, to rid of poison, cure of poisoning.—*adjs.* **unpoi′soned**, not poisoned; **unpol′icied**, without organised political organisation: impolitic; **unpolite′**, unpolished (*obs.*): impolite: inelegant (*obs.*).—*adv.* **unpolite′ly**.—*n.* **unpolite′ness**.—*adj.* **unpolled′**, not polled: not having voted.—*v.t.* **unpope′**, to divest of popedom.—*adjs.* **unpor′tioned**, without a portion; **unpossessed′**, not possessed: unprejudiced (*obs.*): not in possession; **unpossess′ing** (*Shak.*), without possessions; **unposs′ible** (*Shak.*; *dial.*), impossible; **unpost′ed**, not posted, in any sense: not posted up: without a post; **unpo′table**, undrinkable, unfit to drink; **unprac′ticable** (formerly common), impracticable; **unprac′tised**, having little or no practice or experience, in-

unprelat'ical, unbecoming in or to a prelate: not episcopal; **unpremed'itable**, not to be foreseen; **unpremed'itated**, not studied or purposed beforehand.—*adv*. **unpremed'itatedly**.—*ns*. **unpremed'itatedness**; **unpremeditā'tion**.—*v.t*. **unprepare'**, to make unprepared.—*adj*. **unprepared'**, not prepared or ready: not prepared for death: without preparation.—*adv*. **unprepa'redly**.—*n*. **unprepa'redness**.—*adjs*. **unprepossessed'**, not prepossessed or prejudiced; **unprepossess'ing**, not predisposing others in one's favour, unpleasing; **unpresent'able**, not fit to be seen; **unpretend'ing**, not pretending or making pretence: modest.—*adv*. **unpreten'dingly**.—*adjs*. **unprevail'ing**, unavailing; **unpreven'table**.—*n*. **unpreven'tableness**.—*adjs*. **unprevent'ed**, not anticipated or preceded (*obs*.): not prevented or obviated; **unpriced'**, having no fixed or stated price: beyond price, priceless.—*v.t*. **unpriest'**, to divest of priesthood.—*adjs*. **unpriest'ly**, unbecoming, unlike, not of the nature of, a priest; **unprin'cipled**, uninstructed (*Milt*.): without good principles: not based on or in accordance with principles: not restrained by conscience: profligate; **unprint'able**, not fit to be printed; **unprint'ed**; **unpriz'able** (*Shak*.), worthless: beyond price; **unprized'**, not prized; **unprofessed'**; **unprofess'ional**, not of a profession or the profession in question: beyond the limits of one's profession: unbecoming a member of a particular profession.—*adv*. **unprofess'ionally**.—*adjs*. **unprof'ited**, without profit or advantage; unprop'er, improper: common, not one's own (*Shak*.), to counteract provocation of.—*adj*. **unprovoked'**, not provoked: uncalled for.—*adv*. **unprovo'kedly**.—*adj*. **unprovo'king**.—*v.t*. **unpurse'**, to relax from pursing: to disburse.—*adj*. **unpurveyed'** (*Spens*. **unpurvaide'**), unprovided or unprepared (*obs*.): not provided with (with *of*; *Spens*.): not purveyed.

Words with prefix un- (*continued*).

adjs. **unqual'it(i)ed** (*Shak*.), bereft of qualities; **unquestionable**, not to be questioned, certain, beyond doubt: averse to conversation, or perh. impatient of question (*Shak*.).—*adv*. **unques'tionably**.—*adjs*. **unques'tioned**, not called in question: not subjected to questioning: not examined; **unques'tioning**; **unqui'et**, disturbed: restless: uneasy.—*n*. disquiet, inquietude.—*v.t*. to disquiet.—*adv*. **unqui'etly**.—*n*. **unqui'etness**.—*adj*. **unquot'able**, unsuitable or unfit for quotation.—*v.i. imper*. **unquote'**, close inverted commas.—*adj*. **unracked'**, not drawn off from the lees: not stretched on the rack: not strained.—*v.t*. **unrake'**, to uncover by raking.—*adj*. **unraked'**, not raked: uncovering by raking: not banked up, as a fire.—*v.t*. **unrav'el**, to disentangle: to unknit.—*v.i*. to become disentangled.—*adj*. **unrav'elled**.—*ns*. **unrav'eller**; **unrav'elling**; **unrav'elment**.—*adjs*. **unra'zored**, unshaven; **unread** (*un-red'*), not informed by reading: not perused; **unreadable** (*un-rēd'ə-bl*), indecipherable: too dull or ill-written to be read

—*adjs*. unrea′soned, not argued out; unrea′soning, not reasoning.—*adv*. unrea′soningly.—*v.t*. unreave′ (from *dial*. reeve, reave, to wind or unwind), to unweave (*Spens*.): to unwind (*dial*.).—*adjs*. unreba′ted, unblunted: undulled: without rebate; unrecall′able; unrecalled′; unrecall′ing (*Shak*.; *Milt*.), impossible to undo, not to be recalled; unrecked′, not regarded or cared about; unreconciliable (*Shak*.), unreconcilable; unreconstruct′ed, not reconstructed: not adjusted or reconciled to reconstruction (*U.S. hist*.); unrecur′ing (*Shak*.), incurable; unred′ (*Spens*.), for unread (unrecounted, untold); unredeem′able; unredeemed′, not redeemed, esp. spiritually or from pawn: without compensatory quality or circumstance, hence unmitigated, unrelieved; unredressed′, unredrest′, not redressed: without redress or possibility of escape (*Spens*.).—*vs.t*. unreeve′, to withdraw from being reeved; unrein′, to relax the rein of, give rein to.—*adjs*. unreined′, unchecked; unrelen′ting.—*adv*. unrelen′tingly.—*ns*. unrelen′tingness; unrelen′tor (*Keats*), one who does not relent; unreliabil′ity (see rely).—*adj*. unreli′able, not to be relied upon.—*n*. unreli′ableness.—*adjs*. unrelig′ious, not connected with religion: not religious without being necessarily contrary or hostile to religion: irreligious:

—*adv*. unremitt′ingly.—*n*. unremitt′ingness.—*adj*. unremorse′ful, feeling no remorse.—*adv*. unremorse′fully.—*adjs*. unremorse′less (*obs*.), remorseless; unremov′able, not removable: immovable, fixed, constant (*obs*.); unremoved′, not removed: fixed, unshaken (*obs*.); unrepeat′able, not repeatable: indecent, gross: that cannot be done again; unrepeat′ed; unreprov′able; unreproved′ (or -*prōō′vid*), not reproved: not liable to reproof, blameless (*Spens*., *Milt*.); unreprov′ing; unrequired′, unasked: unasked-for: unnecessary.—*n*. unreserve′, absence of reserve.—*adj*. unreserved′, not reserved: without reserve or reservation: unrestricted, unqualified.—*adv*. unreser′vedly.—*n*. unreser′vedness.—*adjs*. unresist′ed; unresist′ible (*rare*), irresistible; unresist′ing.—*adv*. unresis′tingly.—*adjs*. unresolv′able; unresolved′, not resolved, determined, settled, or solved: irresolute: undecided: not separated into its constituent parts.—*n*. unresol′vedness, irresolution.—*adjs*. unrespect′ed; unrespect′ive, inattentive, unthinking (*Shak*.): undiscriminating (*Shak*.): indiscriminate; unres′pited (*Milt*.), without respite or pause.—*n*. unrest′, want of rest: disquiet: disturbance: discontent verging on insurrection.—*adj*. unrest′ful, not restful: uneasy: full of unrest.—*n*. unrest′fulness.—*adj*. unrest′ing.—*adv*. unrest′

not turned back; **unrid′**, unridden (*arch.*).—*v.t.* **unridd′le**, to read the riddle of: to solve.—*adj.* **unridd′leable.**—*n.* **unridd′ler.**—*v.t.* **unrig′**, to strip of rigging, or of clothes, etc.—*adj.* **unrigged′**, without rigging: stripped of rigging.—*n.* **unright′** (*arch.*), wrong: unfairness, injustice.—*adj.* (*arch.*) wrong.—*adj.* **unrigh′teous.**—*adv.* **unrigh′teously.**—*n.* **unrigh′teousness.**—*adj.* **unright′ful.**—*adv.* **unright′fully.**—*n.* **unright′fulness.**—*v.t.* **unrip′**, to rip up or open: to strip, lay bare: to disclose.—*adj.* **unripped′**, not ripped: ripped up or open.—*n.* **unripp′ing.**—*vs.t.* **unriv′et**, to loose from being riveted: to detach (*fig.*); **unrobe′**, to strip of a robe, to undress.—*v.i.* to take off a robe, esp. of state.—*v.t.* **unroll′**, to open out from a rolled state: to strike off the roll (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* to become unrolled.—*v.t.* **unroof′**, to strip the roof from.—*adj.* **unroofed′**, not roofed: stripped of its roof.—*vs.t.* **unroost′** (*Shak.*), to drive out of a roost; **unroot′**, to tear up by the roots.—*adj.* **unroot′ed**, without root: not rooted (out): rooted out.—*v.t.* **unrope′**, to loose from a rope.—*adjs.* **unrough′**, not rough: (*Shak.* **unruffe′**) beardless; **unrude′**, not rude: also (*obs.*, prob. by confusion from obs. *unride*—O.E. *ungerȳde*, rough—*gerȳde*, smooth, easy) rude, uncouth; **unruff′able** (*Dickens*), imperturbable.—*v.t.* **unruff′le**, to restore or recover from ruffling.—*adj.* **unruff′led**, smooth: calm: not disturbed or flustered.—*n.*

climbed.—*v.t.* **unscale′**, to remove scales from.—*adjs.* **unscaled′**, unclimbed: cleared of scales: scaleless; **unscanned′**, not scanned as verse: not scrutinised: (*Shak.* **un′skan′d**) unconsidered; **unscav′engered** (*Dickens*), not cleared of rubbish; **unscep′tred**, without a sceptre: deposed; **unsciss′ored**, not cut with scissors; **unscott′ified**, deprived of Scottish qualities or characteristics.—*v.t.* **unscram′ble**, to decode from a scrambled state, or to restore to natural sound.—*adj.* **unscreened′**, not screened: unsifted.—*v.t.* **unscrew′**, to loose from a state of being screwed: to open, loose, or detach by screwing.—*v.i.* to admit of unscrewing: to come unscrewed.—*adjs.* **unscrip′ted**, not using a script: unrehearsed; **unscrip′tural**, not in accordance with, or not warranted by, the Bible.—*adv.* **unscrip′turally.**—*adj.* **unscru′pled**, unscrupulous: not scrupled at.—*v.t.* **unseal′**, to remove or break the seal of: to free from sealing or closure: to open (sometimes prob. for unseel).—*adj.* **unsealed′**, not sealed: freed from a seal: opened.—*v.t.* **unseam′**, to undo a seam of: to rip open (*Shak.*).—*adjs.* **unseamed′**, without seams; **unsear′chable**, inscrutable, not possible to be searched into: mysterious.—*n.* **unsear′chableness.**—*adv.* **unsear′chably.**—*adj.* **unsearched′.**—*v.t.* **unsea′son** (*Spens.*), to affect disagreeably.—*adj.* **unsea′sonable**, not in season: ill-timed.—*n.* **unsea′sonable-**

altruism: impersonality.—*v.t.* unself', to divest of personality, individuality, selfhood, or selfishness.—*adj.* unselfcon'scious.—*adv.* unselfcon'sciously.—*n.* unselfcon'sciousness.—*adj.* unself'ish.—*adv.* unself'ishly.—*n.* unself'ishness.—*adjs.* unsem'inar'd, unsem'inaried (*Shak.*), without means of generation.—*v.t.* unsense', to deprive of sense or consciousness.—*adjs.* unsensed', meaningless; unsens'ible (*obs.* or *dial.*), insensible.—*adv.* unsens'ibly (*obs.*), insensibly, imperceptibly: without sense.—*vs.t.* unsens'ualise, -ize, to free from the dominion of the senses; unset', to undo the setting of.—*adj.* not set: unplanted.—*v.t.* unsett'le, to change from being settled: to make uncertain, unstable, or restless: to unfix.—*v.i.* to become unsettled.—*adj.* unsett'led, not settled, fixed, or determined: changeable: not having the dregs deposited: not yet inhabited and cultivated: turbulent, lawless.—*adv.* unsett'ledly.—*ns.* unsett'ledness; unsett'lement.—*n.* and *adj.* unsett'ling.—*v.t.* unsex', to divest of sex: to divest of the characteristics or of the qualities expected of one's own sex.—*adjs.* unsexed'; unsex'ual.—*v.t.* unshack'le, to loose from shackles: to remove a shackle from.—*adj.* unshack'led.—*v.t.* unshad'ow, to clear of shadow: to reveal.—*adjs.* unshad'owable, impossible to shadow forth; unshad'owed, not darkened.—*v.t.* unshale', to shale or shell, strip the husk from: to reveal.—*adj.* unshamed', not

—*v.t.*, *v.i.*, and *adj.* unshut', open.—*v.t.* unshutt'er, to open or remove the shutters of.—*adjs.* unsift'ed, not sifted: not critically examined: inexperienced; unsight' (*obs.*), unsight'ed, not seen: (of gun, etc.) having no sights: fired without use of sights.—*n.* unsight'liness.—*adj.* unsight'ly, displeasing to the eye: ugly.—*v.t.* unsin'ew, to take the strength from.—*adjs.* unsin'ewed (*Shak.* unsinn'owed); unsis'tered, without a sister.—*n.* unsis'terliness.—*adjs.* unsis'terly; unsist'ing (Shak., *Meas. for Meas.*), variously explained as unassisting, unresisting, insisting, unresting; unsiz(e)'able (*obs.*), inordinately big: too little, immature; unsized', not fitted, adjusted, or sorted in respect of size: not treated with size; unskinned', skinned: not skinned.—*vs.t.* unsling', to free from slings or from being slung:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* unslung'; unsluice', to let flow: to open the sluice of.—*adj.* unsmooth'.—*v.t.* to roughen: to wrinkle.—*adjs.* unsmoothed'; unsmote', unsmitten.—*v.t.* unsnarl', to disentangle.—*adj.* unsoaped', not soaped: unwashed.—*n.* unsociabil'ity.—*adj.* unso'ciable, disinclined to associate with others.—*n.* unso'ciableness.—*adv.* unso'ciably.—*adjs.* unso'cial, not social: not regarding or conducing to the good of society: not sociable; unso'cialised, -z-, not socialised, not aware of one's function in, or lacking attributes for living in, society.—*ns.*

from.—*adjs.* unspared′, not spared: unstinted; unspar′ing, not sparing, liberal, profuse: unmerciful.—*adv.* unspar′ingly.—*n.* unspar′ingness.—*v.t.* unspeak′, to retract.—*adj.* unspeak′able, unutterable: inexpressible, esp. in badness.—*adv.* unspeak′ably.—*adjs.* unspeak′ing; unsped′, without achievement or success: unaccomplished.—*v.t.* unspell′, to free from a spell.—*adj.* unspent′, not spent.—*v.t.* unsphere′, to draw or remove from its sphere.—*adjs.* unspied′ (*Spens.*, unspide′, *Milt.* unspi'd′), unobserved; unspir′ited; unspir′itual.—*v.t.* unspir′itualise, -ize, to deprive of spirituality.—*adv.* unspir′itually.—*adj.* unsprung′, not sprung: without springs.—*v.t.* unstack′, to remove from a stack.—*adjs.* unstanch′able; unstanched′ (or *un′*), not stanched: unsated (*Shak.*): leaky, hence incontinent (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* unstarch′, to free from starch.—*adj.* unstarched′, not starched.—*v.t.* unstate′ (*Shak.*), to deprive of state or dignity.—*adjs.* unstat′ed, not stated; unstat′utable, contrary to statute.—*adv.* unstat′utably.—*adjs.* unstayed′, not stayed or restrained: unsupported: unstable (*Spens.*): without stays; unstay′ing, without stop.—*adv.* unstead′ily.—*n.* unstead′iness.—*adj.* unstead′y.—*v.t.* to make unsteady.—*vs.t.* unsteel′, to soften, to disarm; unstep′, to remove, as a mast, from its place.—*adjs.* unsterc′orated, not manured.—*vs.t.* unstick′, to free from sticking.—*v.i.* to take off from the surface:—

to take from a string: to put out of tone: to disorganise.—*v.i.* to loose the strings of one's purse.—*adj.* unstringed′, not stringed, not provided with strings.—*v.t.* unstrip′ (now *dial.*), to strip.—*adjs.* unstripped′, not stripped; unstrung′, with strings removed or slacked: not strung: relaxed: disorganised: unnerved; unstuck′, detached, loosened from sticking: (come unstuck, of plan, to go amiss; *slang*), unstud′ied, not studied: not having studied: without premeditation: unlaboured: spontaneous: natural, easy; un′stuffy (*fig.*), not stodgy or straight-laced; unsubstan′tial, not substantial, real, corporeal, solid, or strong.—*v.t.* unsubstan′tialise, -ize.—*ns.* unsubstantial′ity; unsubstantia′tion.—*adj.* unsucceed′ed, without a successor.—*n.* unsuccess′, want of success: failure.—*adj.* unsuccess′ful.—*adv.* unsuccess′fully.—*n.* unsuccess′fulness.—*adjs.* unsuccess′ive, not successive: not in or passing by, succession; unsuff′erable (*obs.*), insufferable; unsuffi′cient (*obs.*), insufficient.—*v.t.* unsuit′, to make unsuitable.—*n.* unsuitabil′ity—*adj.* unsuit′able.—*n.* unsuit′ableness.—*adv.* unsuit′ably.—*adjs.* unsuit′ed, not suited or adapted; unsuit′ing; unsummed′, uncounted; unsumm′ered, not possessing the characteristics of summer; unsung′, not sung: not celebrated in song; unsunned′, not exposed to the sun: not lighted, warmed, affected by the sun: not ex-

unswear′, to retract the swearing of.—*v.i.* to recall an oath.—*n.* **unswear′ing.**—*adjs.* **unsworn′**, not confirmed, or not bound, by oath; **unsyll′abled**, not syllabled, not articulated; **unsymmet′rical.**—*adv.* **unsymmet′rically.**—*adj.* **unsymm′etrised, -ized.**—*n.* **unsymm′etry**, asymmetry.

Words with prefix un- (*continued*).

vs.t. **untack′**, to detach from tacking; **untack′le**, to strip of tackle: to free from tackle: to unharness.—*adj.* **untaint′ed**, not tainted: unblemished: not attainted.—*adv.* **untaint′edly.**—*n.* **untaint′edness.**—*adjs.* **untaint′ing**; **untam′able** (also **untame′able**).—*n.* **untam(e)′ableness.**—*adv.* **untam(e)′ably.**—*adj.* **untame′**, not tame.—*v.t.* to make untame, undo the taming of.—*adj.* **untamed′.**—*n.* **untamed′ness.**—*v.t.* **untang′le**, to disentangle.—*adjs.* **untang′led**; **untaught′**, uninstructed: not taught or communicated by teaching: spontaneous, native, inborn.—*v.t.* **untax′**, to remit a tax on.—*adj.* **untaxed′**, not taxed: not charged with any fault.—*v.t.* **unteach′**, to undo the teaching of.—*adj.* **unteach′able**, not teachable.—*n.* **unteach′ableness.**—*vs.t.* **unteam′**, to unyoke; **untem′per**, to destroy the temper of, deprive of suitable temper.—*adjs.* **untem′pered**, not tempered: not regulated; **untem′pering** (*Shak.*), unconciliating; **unten′able**, not tenable, not defensible.—*n.* **unten′ableness.**—*v.t.* **unten′ant**, to deprive of a tenant: to dislodge.—*adjs.* **unten′antable**; **unten′anted**, not occupied.—*v.t.* **untent′**, to remove from a tent.—*adjs.*

to find one's way through.—*adj.* **unthread′ed**, not threaded.—*n.* **un′thrift**, a prodigal: a spendthrift: unthriftiness.—*adj.* prodigal.—*adv.* **unthrift′ily.**—*n.* **unthrift′iness.**—*adj.* **unthrift′y**, not thrifty; wasteful: prodigal: not thriving: unprofitable.—*n.* **unthrift′yhe(a)d** (*Spens.*), unthriftiness.—*vs.t.* **unthrone′**, to dethrone; **untie′**, to loose from being tied; to unbind: to solve, resolve.—*v.i.* to come loose.—*adj.* **untied′**, not tied: loosed: not loosed, still tied (Shak., *Pericles*).—*v.t.* **untile′**, to strip of tiles.—*adjs.* **untiled′**, not tiled: stripped of tiles; **untim′bered**, not strongly timbered (*Shak.*): unwooded.—*n.* **untime′liness.**—*adj.* **untime′ly**, not timely: before the time, premature: immature: unseasonable, ill-timed: inopportune.—*adv.* at an unsuitable time: too early, prematurely: unseasonably: inopportunely.—*adj.* **untime′ous**, untimely.—*adv.* **untime′ously.**—*v.t.* **untin′**, to take the tin from.—*adjs.* **untinned′**, not tinned; **unti′tled**, having no title: deprived of title; **untoch′ered** (*Scot.*), without tocher; **untold′** (or *un′*), not counted: innumerable: not narrated: not communicated: not informed.—*v.t.* **untomb′**, to disentomb.—*adjs.* **untombed′**, not entombed; **untoned′**, not toned: without tones; **untouch′able**, impossible to touch: not to be equalled or touched.—*n.* one whose excellence in some respect cannot be rivalled: (esp. formerly) Hindu of very low caste, a member of one of the Scheduled Castes.—*adjs.* **untouched′**, not touched: intact: unrivalled; **untoward** (*un-*

not turbid; **untrue′**, not true: false: not faithful: dishonest: inexact: not in accordance with a standard.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) untruly, untruthfully.—*ns.* **untrue′ness**; **untru′ism**, an untrue platitude.—*adv.* **untru′ly**, falsely.—*v.t.* **untruss′**, to unpack: to unfasten: to untie (esp. points): to untie the points of.—*adj.* **untrussed′**, **untrust′**, not trussed: untied: with points untied.—*ns.* **untruss′er**; **untruss′ing**; **untrust′**, distrust.—*adj.* **untrust′ful**, not trusting: not trustworthy: not to be trusted.—*n.* **untrust′iness** (*obs.*).—*adv.* **untrust′worthily**.—*n.* **untrust′worthiness**.—*adjs.* **untrust′worthy**, not worthy of trust; **untrust′y**, not trusty, not deserving trust.—*n.* **untruth′**, unfaithfulness: falseness: falsity: that which is untrue: a lie.—*adj.* **untruth′ful**, not truthful.—*adv.* **untruth′fully**.—*n.* **untruth′fulness**.—*v.t.* **untuck′**, to unfold or undo from being tucked up or in: to take out tucks from.—*adjs.* **untucked′**, not tucked; **untuck′ered**, not having a tucker on; **untun′able** (also **untune′able**), harsh.—*n.* **untun′ableness**.—*adv.* **untun′ably**.—*v.t.* **untune′**, to put out of tune.—*adjs.* **untuned′**, not tuned: put out of tune; **untune′ful**.—*adv.* **untune′fully**.—*n.* **untune′fulness**.—*vs.t.* **unturf′**, to strip of turf; **unturn′**, to turn backwards.—*adjs.* **unturn′able**; **unturned′**, not turned; **unturn′ing**; **untu′tored**, untaught: uninstructed.—*vs.t.* and *vs.i.* **untwine′**, to untwist: to separate by untwisting; **untwist′**, to twist backwards so as to open out: to straighten o

reveal oneself.—*adj.* **unveiled′**, without a veil: with veil set aside or removed: unconcealed and undisguised.—*n.* **unveil′er**.—*adjs.* **unvent′ed**, not vented: without a vent; **unvera′cious**, not truthful.—*n.* **unverac′ity**.—*adj.* **unversed′**, not experienced or skilled: not put in verse.—*n.* **unvir′tue**, lack of virtue.—*adj.* **unvir′tuous**.—*adv.* **unvir′tuously**.—*adjs.* **unvis′itable**, unable to visit (*obs.*): unfit to be visited: unsuitable for visiting; **unvis′ited**.—*v.t.* **unvis′or**, **unviz′ard**, to remove or open the visor of.—*v.i.* to unvisor oneself: to unmask.—*v.t.* **unvoice′**, to change to, or utter with, a voiceless sound.—*adj.* **unvoiced′**, not given voice to: without voice.—*n.* **unvoic′ing**, change to a voiceless sound.—*adjs.* **unvoy′ageable**, not navigable, impassable; **unvulgar**.—*v.t.* **unvul′garise**, **-ize**, to free from vulgarity.

Words with prefix un- (*continued*).

adj. **unware′** (O.E. *unwær*), **unwary** (*obs.*): unaware, without knowing (*Spens.*, *Milt.*): unexpected (*obs.*).—*adv.* unknowingly: unexpectedly.—*adv.* **unware′ly**, **unwarily** (*obs.*): suddenly, unexpectedly (*Spens.*).—*n.* **unware′ness** (*arch.*), unwariness.—*advs.* **unwares′**, **unawares** (*arch.*): unexpectedly, suddenly: unknowingly (*Shak.*); **unwa′rily**.—*n.* **unwa′riness**.—*adjs.* **unwa′ry**, not wary: (*Spens.* **unwarie**) unexpected: **unwashed′**

unwill'ing, reluctant: done reluctantly: not willed, unintentional (*Shak.*).—*adv.* **unwill'ingly**.—*n.* **unwill'ingness**.—*v.t.* **unwind** (*un-wind'*), to undo the winding of: to free from being wound: to wind down or off: to relax (*coll.*).—*v.i.* to become unwound:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **unwound** (*un-wownd'*).—*n.* and *adj.* **unwind'ing**, uncoiling.—*adj.* not winding.—*v.t.* **unwire'**, to take the wire from.—*n.* **unwis'dom**, lack of wisdom: foolishness: injudiciousness.—*adj.* **unwise'**, not wise: injudicious: foolish.—*adv.* **unwise'ly**.—*n.* **unwise'ness**.—*v.t.* **unwish'** (*Shak.*), to wish to be away, not to be, to be unfulfilled, or to be undone.—*adjs.* **unwished'-for**, not wished for; **unwish'ful**; **unwish'ing**; **unwist'**, not known (*arch.*; *Spens.*, etc.): unknowing (*Spens.*).—*vs.t.* **unwit'** (*Shak.*), to deprive of wits; **unwitch'**, to free from witchcraft.—*adj.* **unwithdraw'ing**, liberal, lavish; **unwithhold'en** (*Coleridge*), not held back, not restrained; **unwithhold'ing**, not holding back.—*adv.* **unwitt'ily**.—*adj.* **unwitt'ing**, without knowing: unaware: not cognisant: unintentional.—*adv.* **unwitt'ingly**.—*n.* **unwitt'ingness**.—*adj.* **unwitt'y**, foolish: unskilled: without wit.—*v.t.* **unwive'**, to deprive of a wife.—*adj.* **unwived'**, without a wife.—*v.t.* **unwo'man**, to make unwomanly.—*n.* **unwo'manliness**.—*adj.* **unwomanly**, not befitting or becoming a woman: not such as a woman is expected to be.—*adv.* in an unwomanly manner.—*adjs.* **unwont'** (now *rare*; *Spens.*, etc.), **unwont'ed**, unaccustomed: un-

una corda, *ūn'ə kör'də*, *ōōn'ä kör'dä*, (It.; *mus.*) *n.* one string (soft pedal).

unalist, *ū'nəl-ist*, *n.* a holder of one benefice. [L. *ūnus*, one.]

unanimous, *ū-nan'i-məs*, *adj.* of one mind: without a dissentient.—*n.* **unanimity** (*ū-nən-im'i-ti*), agreement without a dissentient.—*adv.* **unan'imously**. [L. *ūnanimus*—*ūnus*, one, *animus*, mind.]

una voce, *ūn'ə vō'sē*, *ōōn'ä wō'ke*, (L.) with one voice.

unau, *ū'nö*, *ōō'now*, *n.* the two-toed sloth. [Fr., from Tupí.]

unberufen, *ōōn-bə-rōōf'ən*, (Ger.) not called for—an exclamation to avert the ill-luck that may possibly follow an over-confident or boastful statement.

uncate, *ung'kāt*, *adj.* hooked. [L. *uncātus*—*uncus*, a hook.]

unce, *uns*, *n.* Scots form of ounce.

uncial, *un'shəl*, *-si-əl*, *adj.* pertaining to an inch or an ounce: of a form of writing in (usu. large) somewhat rounded characters used in ancient manuscripts.—*n.* an uncial letter: uncial writing: MS written in uncials. [L. *unciālis*—*uncia*, a twelfth.]

unciform, *un'si-förm*, *adj.* hook-shaped.—*adjs.* **un'cinate**, **-d**, hooked at the end.—*n.* **unci'nus**, a hooklet: a marginal tooth of a mollusc's radula: a hooked chaeta in annelids:—*pl.* **unci'ni** (*-nī*). [L. *uncīnus*—*uncus*, a hook.]

uncle, *ung'kl*, *n.* the brother of one's father or

undee, undée, undé, *un'dā,* (*her.*) *adj.* wavy. [Fr. *ondé*; cf. **oundy, undate.**]

under, *un'dər, prep.* beneath: below: in or to a position lower than that of, especially vertically lower: at the foot of: within, on the covered side of: short of: in or into subjection, subordination, obligation, liability, etc., to: in course of: in the state of: (of cultivated land) supporting a specified crop: by the authority or attestation of: in accordance with: in the aspect of: referred to the class, heading, name, etc., of: in the reign or administration of.—*adv.* in or to a lower (esp. vertically lower) position: in or into a lower degree or condition: in or into subjection: in or into a covered, submerged, or hidden state: below.—*adj.* lower: subordinate: falling short.—*n.* **un'derling,** a contemptuous word for a subordinate: a weakling.—*adj.* **un'dermost,** lowest: inmost.—*adv.* in or to the undermost place.—**go, knock, snow under** (see these words); **under age, arms,** etc. (see these words); **under the counter** (see **count** (2)); **under the lee,** to the leeward. [O.E. *under*; Goth. *undar*, O.N. *undir*, Ger. *unter*, L. *infrā*.]

under-, *un-dər-, pfx.* (1) below, beneath; (2) lower in position (*lit.*); (3) lower in rank, or subordinate; (4a) too little in quantity, too small, insufficient; (4b) in too small a degree, insufficiently; (5) not coming, or not allowed to come, to the surface or into the open.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **underact',** to make too little of in acting: to play, for the sake of effect, with little emphasis.

ns. **un'derclay,** a bed of clay underlying a coal-seam representing the soil in which the plants grew; **un'der-clerk,** a subordinate clerk; **un'der-clerk'ship; un'dercliff,** a terrace of material that has fallen from a cliff.—*v.t.* **un'derclothe,** to provide with underclothing.—*adj.* **un'derclothed,** provided with underclothing: (-*klōdhd'*) underclad.—*n.pl.* **un'derclothes,** and *n.sing.* **un'derclothing,** clothes worn under others, esp. those next the skin.—*ns.* **un'dercoat,** coat worn under another: an underskirt (*obs.*): an underlayer of fur or hair, or of paint.—*v.t.* **un'dercool,** to supercool: to cool insufficiently.—*n.* **un'dercoun'tenance** (*Wordsworth*), that which underlies the superficial aspect of the face.—*adj.* **un'dercover,** working, done, in secret: (**under cover of,** hidden by, using as concealment).—*ns.* **un'dercovert,** a covert of undergrowth; **un'der-craft** (*Sterne*), a sly trick.—*v.t.* **undercrest'** (*Shak.*), to bear like a crest.—*ns.* **un'dercroft** (cf. *krocht*, crypt), a crypt, vault; **un'dercurrent,** a current under the surface.—*adj.* running below or unseen.—*v.t.* **undercut',** to cut under: to cut away under the surface, so as to leave part overhanging: to undermine: to strike with a heavy blow upward: to underbid: to go beyond in lowering prices.—*adj.* made so as to cut from the underside: effected by undercutting: having the parts in relief cut under.—*n.* (*un'*), the act or effect of cutting under: a blow dealt upward: the tenderloin, or fillet, or underside of a sirloin.—*v.t.* **underdevel'op.**—*adj.* **underdevel'oped,** insuffi-

grad'uateship; **undergraduette'**, a slang feminine of *undergraduate*.—*adj*. **un'derground**, under the surface of the ground: secret.—*n*. the underworld: an underground place: an underground railway: underlying ground: low ground: a secret resistance movement, or body of people: a group whose activities are partly concerned with resisting things they disapprove of in social, artistic, and political life.—*adv*. **underground'**, beneath the surface of the earth: secretly.—*ns*. **un'dergrove**, a grove of low trees under taller trees; **un'dergrowth**, low plants growing under taller, esp. shrubs under trees: stunted growth.—*adv*. **underhand'**, surreptitiously: with the hand below the elbow or shoulder.—*adj*. **un'derhand**, surreptitious, secret: unobtrusive (*Shak*.): not straightforward: delivered underhand.—*n*. an underhand ball: (with *the*) a subordinate position.—*adj*. and *adv*. **underhan'ded**, underhand: short of hands.—*adv*. **underhan'dedly**.—*n*. **underhan'dedness**.—*adjs*. **underhon'est** (*Shak*.), not quite honest; **underhung'** (or *un'*), (of a lower jaw) protruding: having a protruding lower jaw: running on rollers on a rail below.—*n*. **un'der-jaw'**, the lower jaw.—*adj*. **un'derjawed**, with a heavy or underhung underjaw.—*v.t*. **un'derkeep'** (*Spens*.), to keep under or in subjection.—*adjs*. **underlaid'** (see underlay); **underlain** (see underlie).—*vs.t*. **underlap'**, to extend beneath and some way beyond the edge of; **underlay'**, to support or furnish with some-

tory health and growth.—*ns*. **undernour'ishment**; **un'derpass**, a road passing under another road, a railway, etc.; **un'derpassion**, an underlying or subconscious passion.—*vs.t*. **underpeep'** (*Shak*.), to peep under; **underpin'**, to support by building underneath, or to prop up: to corroborate.—*n*. **underpinn'ing**.—*v.i*. **underplay'**, to play a low card while holding up a higher.—*n*. (*un'*) the act of so doing.—*ns*. **un'derplot**, a subordinate plot in a play or tale: a secret scheme, a trick; **un'der-power** (*Wordsworth*), an auxiliary power.—*vs.t*. **underpraise'**, to praise below desert; **underprize'** (*obs*. **underprise'**), to underpraise (*Shak*.): value too little.—*adj*. **under-priv'ileged**, not enjoying normal social and economic rights.—Also *n*.—*n*. **under-produc'tion**, too little production: production short of demand.—*adj*. **underproof'**, (of alcohol) lower or weaker than proof.—*vs.t*. **underquote'**, to offer at a price lower than; **underrate'**, to rate too low.—*n*. (*un'*) a price less than the worth.—*adj*. inferior (*Swift*).—*adj*. **un'der-ripe'**, not quite ripe.—*n*. **un'der-roof**, a roof under another (*Tennyson*).—*v.t*. **underrun'**, to run or pass beneath: to take aboard on one side (as a cable, line, net, for examination, clearing, baiting) and put overboard on the other.—*v.i*. to move under: to run on the underside.—*ns*. **underrunn'ing**; **un'der-saw'yer**, a bottom-sawyer: an inferior, an unimportant person.—*v.t*. **undersay'** (*Spens*. **undersaye'**), to say in answe without embellishment or dramatic emphasis.—*ns.* **understate′ment**; **un′dersteer**, in a motor-car, tendency of car to follow a wider curve than the turning applied by the steering wheel should cause it to follow; **un′derstock** (*arch.*), a stocking.—*vs.t.* **understock′**, to supply with an insufficient amount of stock; **understood′** (see **understand**).—Also *adj.*—*n.* **un′derstrapper**, an inferior agent, an underling.—*adj.* **un′derstrapping**, subordinate.—*n.* **un′derstratum**, an underlayer:—*pl.* **un′derstrata**.—*v.t.* **un′derstudy**, to study (a part), or to study the part of (an actor or other person) in order to take over in an emergency, or in due course.—Also *v.i.*—*n.* one who understudies.—*n.* **un′derthirst** (*Wordsworth*), an underlying or subconscious thirst.—*adj.* **undertimed′**, (of a photograph) underexposed.——*ns.* **un′dertint**, a subdued tint: a tint showing through; **un′dertone**, a subdued tone of voice, sound, colour, etc.: a tone felt as if pervading, underlying, or perceptible through others, including (*fig.*) an emotional tone: a difference tone (*q.v.*): a low state of body.—*adj.* **un′dertoned**, in an undertone: (*-tōnd′*) wanting in tone.—*ns.* **un′dertow** (*-tō*), an undercurrent opposed to the surface current: the recoil or back-draught of a wave; **un′der-trick**, a trick short of the number declared; **un′der-turn′key**, an assistant jailer; **undervaluā′tion**.—*v.t.* **underval′ue**, to value below the real worth: to rate as inferior (with *to*; *Shak.*): to reduce the value of: to esteem

endure or suffer: to pass through, experience: to enjoy, partake of (*Shak.*): to take in hand (*Shak.*).—*adj.* **undergo′ing** (*Shak.*), enduring. [Late O.E. *undergān*—*gān*, to go.]

undergraduate . . . to . . . undermining. See **under-**.

undern, *un′dərn*, (*obs.*) *n.* the third hour, about nine in the morning: terce: the forenoon: the afternoon or early evening: a light meal.—*n.* **un′derntime** (*Spens.* **un′dertime**), time of the midday meal. [O.E. *undern*.]

underneath . . . to . . . understaffed. See **under-**.

understand, *un-dər-stand′*, *v.t.* to comprehend: grasp with the mind: to be able to follow the working, logic, meaning, etc., of: to take the meaning of (a sign, person): to realise: to have a sympathetic, usu. tacit, perception of the character, aims, etc., of (a person) (**understand each other**, to have reached an agreement, sometimes collusive): to know the meaning of: to be expert in: to have knowledge or information (that), to have been informed: to assume, take to be true: to interpret (as), take to mean: to imply: (*refl.*), to know how to behave (*Shak.*): to stand under (*Shak.*): hence, to support.—*v.i.* to have understanding: to comprehend:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **understood′**.—*adj.* implied but not expressed (usu. *gram.*):—*pa.p* (*arch.*) **understand′ed**.—*adj.* **understand′able**.—*ns.* **understander**, one who understands: a supporter (*Browning*): one who stands in the pit of a theatre (*obs.*); **understand′ing**, the act of comprehend-

—Also **un′dulated.**—*n.* **un′dulancy.**—*adj.* **un′dulant,** undulating: rising and falling.—*adv.* **un′dulately.**—*adj.* **un′dulating.**—*adv.* **un′dulatingly.**—*ns.* **undulā′tion,** an undulating, a wave-like motion or form: waviness: a wave; **undulā′tionist,** one who holds the undulatory theory of light.—*adjs.* **un′dulatory,** of the nature of undulation: undulating: wavy: referring light to waves in a medium; **un′dulose, un′dulous,** (*both rare*) undulating.—**undulant fever,** Malta, Mediterranean, Neapolitan, or Rock fever, a remittent fever with swelling of the joints and enlarged spleen, caused by a bacterium (Brucella) transmitted by goat's (or cow's) milk. [L. *undulātus*, undulated—*unda*, a wave.]

Unesco, *ū-nes′kō*, *n.* the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation. [From the initial letters.]

unguent, *ung′gwənt*, *n.* ointment.—*n.* **unguentā′rium,** a vessel for holding unguents.—*adj.* **ung′uentary,** of or for unguents.—*n.* an unguentarium: a perfumer, maker of or dealer in unguents. [L. *unguentum*—*unguěre*, to anoint.]

unguis, *ung′gwis*, *n.* a claw or nail: the claw of an insect's foot: the claw of a petal:—*pl.* **ung′ues** (*-gwēz*).—*adjs.* **ung′ual** (*-gwəl*), of or bearing a claw; **unguiculate** (*ung-gwik′ū-lāt*), **-d,** clawed; **unguiform** (*ung′gwi-fōrm*). [L. *unguis*, a nail.]

ungula, *ung′gū-la*, *n.* a hoof (*zool.*): a section of a cylinder, cone, etc., cut off by a plane oblique to the base (*geom.*).—*adj.* **ung′ulate,** hoofed.—*n.* a hoofed animal, a member of the order Ungu-

unilōbed′, having one lobe; **unilob′ular,** having one lobule; **uniloc′ular,** having but one loculus or cavity; **uninū′clear,** with a single nucleus; **uninū′cleate;** **unip′arous** (L. *parěre*, to bring forth), producing one at a birth: monochasial (*bot.*); **unipar′tite,** not divided into parts; **u′niped** (L. *pēs*, *pedis*, foot), one-footed.—*n.* a one-footed person, animal, or object.—*adjs.* **uniper′sonal,** existing as only one person; **uniplā′nar,** lying in one plane.—*n.* **ū′nipod** (Gr. *pous*, *podos*, foot), a one-legged support, e.g. for a camera.—*adj.* **unipōlar,** of, from, or using one pole: of a nerve cell, having one process only.—*n.* **unipolar′ity.**—*adj.* **unisē′rial,** in one series or row.—*adv.* **unisē′rially.**—*adj.* **unisē′riate,** uniserial.—*adv.* **unisē′riately.**—*adjs.* **ū′nisex,** of a style, esp. in clothes, adopted by both sexes; **unisex′ual,** of one sex only.—*n.* **unisexual′ity.**—*adv.* **unisex′ually.**—*n.* **ū′nison** (or *-zən*; L. *sonus*, sound, *sonāre*, to sound), identity of pitch: loosely, pitch differing by one or more octaves: a sound of the same pitch: complete agreement.—*adj.* in unison.—*adj.* **unis′onal.**—*adv.* **unis′onally.**—*n.* **unis′onance.**—*adjs.* **unis′onant;** **unis′onous.**—*ns.* **univā′lence** (or *-iv′əl-*), **univā′lency** (or *-iv′əl-*).—*adj.* **univā′lent** (*chem.*), having a valency of one, capable of combining with one atom of hydrogen or its equivalent.—*adj.* and *n.* (pertaining to) one of the single chromosomes which separate in the first meiotic division.—*adj.* **ū′nivalve,** having one valve or shell only.—*n.* a shell of one valve only; a being the only begotten.—*n.* **Unigen'itus,** (from its first word) a bull of Clement XI (1713) condemning 101 propositions of the Jansenist Quesnel. [L.L. *ūnigenitus*, only-begotten.]

unilabiate . . . to . . . uninucleate. See **uni-.**

Unio, *ū'ni-ō*, *n.* the pearl-mussel genus of freshwater molluscs, giving name to the family **Unionidae** (*ū-ni-on'i-dē*).—*n.* **union** (*ūn'yən*; *Shak.*), a fine large pearl, a unique or single pearl. [L. *ūniō*, *-ōnis*, prob.—*ūnus*, one (cf. **solitaire** as applied to a diamond set by itself).]

union, *ūn'yən*, *n.* a uniting: the state of being united: the state of wedlock: a united whole: combination: a growing together in healing: general concord: incorporation of states in a federation or in a single state: a single state (or sometimes a federation) thus formed: an association or league, esp. a trade union: a student's club: (formerly) a combination of parishes for poor law purposes: its workhouse or poorhouse: a connecting part for pipes, etc.: a device emblematic of union borne in the canton of a flag: the same device used separately as a flag, as the Union Jack: a textile fabric of more than one kind of fibre: the set formed from all the elements present in two (or more) sets.—*ns.* **ūn'ionism** (also *cap.*); **ūn'ionist,** an advocate or supporter of or believer in union or trade unions: a member of a trade union: (*cap.*) an opponent of Irish Home Rule, esp. a Liberal Unionist (see **Liberal**)—hence a Conservative: (*cap.*) a supporter of the federal union of the United

or union.—Also *adj.*—*n.* **Unitā'rianism.**—*adj.* **u'nitary,** pertaining to unity or to a unit: of the nature of a unit: integral: based on unity.—**unit trust** (see **trust**); **unity element,** an identity element for multiplication (*math.*). [For **unity.**]

unite, *ū-nīt'*, *v.t.* to make one: to join into one: to join: to combine: to clasp: to marry: to have in combination: to make to agree or adhere.—*v.i.* to become one: to combine: to join: to grow or act together.—*n.* (also *ū'*) an English gold coin of James I, worth 20s., later 22s.—*adj.* **uni'ted.**—*adv.* **uni'tedly.**—*ns.* **uni'tedness; uni'ter.**—*n.* and *adj.* **uni'ting.**—*n.* **unition** (*ū-nish'ən*), conjunction.—*adj.* **unitive** (*ūn'i-tiv*), harmonising, uniting.—*adv.* **u'nitively.**—**United Brethren** (see **Moravian**); **United Free Church, United Presbyterian Church** (see under **free, presbyter**); **United Greeks** (see **Uniat**); **United Irishmen,** a radical political organisation which, agitating for absolute emancipation, parliamentary reform and universal suffrage, caused the 1798 rising; **United Kingdom** (of Great Britain and Ireland; from 1922 Northern Ireland), the official title adopted in 1801 for the kingdom consisting of England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland; **United Nations,** an association of states that in 1945 undertook many of the functions of the dissolved League of Nations; **United Provinces,** Holland, Zealand (Zeeland), Utrecht, Gelderland, Groningen, Friesland, and Overyssel, united in 1579 under the Union of Utrecht; **United States,** a federal union of states, esp.

-ātis, a whole, in L.L. a corporation; see foregoing.]

univocal, *ū-niv'ə-kl* (or *ū-ni-vō'kl*), *adj.* of one voice: having one meaning only: unmistakable: unambiguous: of things of the same species (*obs.*).—*n.* a word with but one meaning.—*adv.* **univ'ocally.** [L. *ūnivocus*—*ūnus*, one, *vōx*, *vōcis*, a voice.]

univoltine. See **uni-**.

unless, *un-les'*, *ən-les'*, *conj.* (tending to pass into a *prep.*) if not. [Earlier followed by *than* or *that*: *on lesse than*, on a less condition than.]

unneath, *ə-nēth'*, (*dial.*) *prep.* underneath. [Cf. **aneath, underneath.**]

uno animo, *ū'nō*, *ōō'nō*, *an'i-mō*, *adv.* with one mind. [L.]

until, *un-til'*, *ən-til'*, *prep.* and *conj.* till. [Pfx. *und-*, as far as; **till.**]

unto, *un'tōō*, *-tōō*, (*arch.* or *formal*) *prep.* to.—*conj.* (*obs.*) until. [Pfx. *und-*, as far as; **to.**]

up, *up*, *adv.* in, to, toward a higher place, level, or state: aloft: on high: towards a centre (as a capital, great town, university): in residence, at school or college: northward: to windward: in or to a more erect position or more advanced stage of erection: out of bed: on horseback: in an excited state: in revolt: with (increased) vigour, intensity, or loudness: afoot: amiss: into prominence, notice, consideration: forward for sale: in or into court: into custody, keeping, possession: away in a receptacle, place of storage or lodging (as a sheath, purse, stable):

movement of the bow from point towards nut over the strings; **up'-current, -draught**, a rising current of air; **up'land**, inland, hilly, or high-lying country: upper or high land, as opp. to meadows, river-sides, etc. (*U.S.*).—*adj.* high-lying: remote: inland: rural: of the uplands.—**up'lander.**—*adj.* **upland'ish** (*obs.*), rustic: rural: outlandish.—**up-line**, a railway line for upgoing trains (i.e. those going to, not from, e.g. a city); **upper atmosphere**, the region of the atmosphere above about 20 miles from the earth.—*adjs.* **upper-bracket**, in an upper grouping in a list; **upper case** (*print.*), lit. kept in an upper case, capital as opposed to small (of letters).—**upper class(es)**, the people of the highest social rank (*adj.* **upp'er-class'**); **upper crust**, the top of a loaf: the head: a hat: the aristocracy; **upper cut**, an upward short-arm blow; **upper hand**, mastery, advantage; **upper house**, in a bicameral legislature, the house that is the more restricted in membership, e.g. House of Lords, Senate of U.S. and other countries; **Upper Roger**, corruption of Hindi *Yuva-rājā*, young prince; **upper stock** (see **stock**); **upper storey (story)**, any storey above the first floor: the brain (*slang*); **upper ten (thousand)**, the richest or most influential class; **upp'erworks**, the upper part of a structure (of a ship above the load-line): the head (*slang*); **upp'ing-block, -stock, -stone**, a horse-block; **up'side**, the upper side.—*adv.* on the upper side.—*adv.* **up'side-down'**, **up'side down'**

(*Spens*; see separate article).—*n.* **up'break**, a break-up: an outbreak.—*v.t.* (*-brāk'*) to break up or open.—*v.i.* to break out.—*n.* **up'bringing**, bringing up.—*vs.t.* **upbrought'**, (*Spens.*) *pa.p.* of *obs.* **upbring'**, to bring up; **upbuild'**, to build up.—*n.* **upbuild'ing** (or *up'*), building up: development: edification.—*adj.* **upburn'ing**, flaming upwards.—*ns.* **upbuoy'ance**, buoying up (*rare*); **up'burst**, a bursting upwards.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*-bûrst'*).—*adj.* **upburst'ing.**—*adv.* **upby'**, **upbye'** (*Scot.*), up the way, a little farther on or up: up there: at the big house.—*n.* **up'cast**, an upward throw: an upthrow: material thrown up: an upward current of air from a mine: a shaft carrying it (**up'cast-shaft**): a chance, accident, fluke, or acc. to some, throw or final throw at bowls (*Shak.*): a reproach (*Scot.*): an upset (*Scot.*).—*adj.* thrown or turned upward.—*vs.t.* (*-käst'*), to cast up; **upcatch'**, to catch up:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **upcaught'.**—*adv.* **up'-Chann'el**, along the English Channel from west to(wards) east (also *adj.*).—*v.t.* **upcheer'**, to encourage:—*pa.t.* **upcheered'**, (*Spens.*) **upcheard'.**—*adj.* **up'-coast**, up the coast.—*adv.* (*-kōst'*).—*v.i.* **upcoil'**, to coil upwards: to coil up.—*ns.* **up'come**, produce, outcome: outward appearance of promise (*Scot.*; *obs.*): decisive movement (*Scot.*); **up'-coun'try**, the interior, inland part.—*adj.* of or in the interior.—*adv.* (*-kun'*), in or to the interior.—*vs.t.* **update'**, to bring up to date;

higher moral or spiritual level: to elate: to collect (e.g. a parcel), draw (money) (*Scot.*).—*pa.p.* and *adj.* **uplift'**, **-ed.**—*n.* (*up'lift*), a lifting up, raising: upheaval: elevation, esp. moral or spiritual, or the feeling thereof.—*adj.* (*up'*), designed to raise higher, usu. of a brassière holding up the breasts.—*n.* **uplift'er.**—*n.* and *adj.* **uplift'ing.**—*adv.* **uplift'ingly.**—*adj.* **uplight'ed**, lighted up.—*v.t.* **uplock'**, to lock up.—*adj.* **uplock'ed** (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* **uplook'**, to look up.—*n.* **up'look**, an upward look.—*adj.* **up'lying**, upland, elevated.—*ns.* **up'make**, action or mode of making up: constitution (especially mental or moral): slip-proofs arranged in page form; **up'-making**, filling-up, esp. between bilge-ways and ship's bottom before launching: arrangement of lines into columns or pages (*print.*).—*preps.* **upo'** (*ə-pō'*; from *up of*; *arch.* or *dial.*), upon; **upon** (*ə-pon'*, *ə-pən*), on.—*adv.* thereon, on the surface (*Shak.*): on the person (*arch.*): thereafter (*Shak.*): close in approach (*Shak.*).—*adjs.* **up-perch'ed** (*Keats*), perched aloft; **uppiled'**, piled up; **up-pricked'**, pricked up, erected.—*n.* **up'-putting** (*Scot.*), lodging and entertainment.—*v.t.* **upraise'**, to raise or lift up: to exalt: to excite, arouse (*Milt.*).—*adj.* **upraised'.**—*v.t.* **uprear'**, to raise up: to rear up.—*adj.* **upreared'.**—*n.* **uprest'** (see **uprist**).—*adj.* **up'right** (also *up'rīt'*, *up-rīt'*), right or straight up: in an erect position (upright pia shoot upward.—*ns.* (*up'*) an upshooting: that which shoots up: upshot (*Shak.*); **up'shot**, the final shot (*archery*): the outcome, final result: the conclusion of an argument: the substance, general effect: aim (*Spens.*): end (*obs.*).—*adj.* (*up'shot'*) shot upward.—Also *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **upshoot**.—*n.* **up'sitting**, sitting up, esp. after illness or childbirth (*arch.*): a reception of company on the occasion (*obs.*): sitting up at night as part of courtship (*S.Afr.*): listlessness (*obs. Scot.*).—*adj.* (*obs. Scot.*) listless.—*vs.i.* **upspeak'**, to begin to speak:—*pa.t.* **upspoke'**, (*arch.*) **upspake'**; **upspear'**, (of grass) to shoot up straight like a spear (*Cowper*); **upspring'**, to spring up: to come into being:—*pa.t.* **upsprang'**; *pa.p.* **upsprung'**.—*n.* **up'spring** (*Shak.*), a lively dance (acc. to others, *adj.*, newly introduced).—*adv.* **up'stage'**, towards the back of the stage.—*adj.* towards the back of the stage: stand-offish, superior (*slang*).—*v.t.* to treat in a supercilious manner: to move upstage so that (another actor) has to turn his back to the audience, and thus to put him at a disadvantage.—*adv.* **upstairs'**, in or toward a higher storey, or (*fig.*) position.—*adj.* **up'stair(s)**, of or in an upper storey or flat.—*n.* **upstairs'**, the part of a building above the ground floor.—*v.i.* **upstand'** (*Milt.*), to stand up:—*pa.t.* **upstood'**.—*adj.* **upstand'ing**, erect: on one's feet (*Scot.*): straight and well-built: honest and downright.—*v.i.* **upstare'**, to stare upward: (of hair) to stand up (*Spe*

Sanskrit theosophic or philosophical treatise. [Sans. *upa*, near, *ni-ṣhad*, a sitting down.]

upas, *ū'pəs*, *n.* (in full **u'pas-tree'**), a fabulous Javanese tree that poisoned everything for miles around: Javanese tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*, of the mulberry family): the poison of its latex. [Malay, poison.]

upbraid, *up-brād'*, *v.t.* to reproach or chide: to adduce in reproach (against, to, a person; *obs.*). —*v.i.* to utter reproaches.—*n.* (*obs.*) reproach, reproof.—*n.* **upbraid'er**.—*n.* and *adj.* **upbraid'ing**. [O.E. *ūpbregdan*.]

upbray, *up-brā'*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* to upbraid: to bring reproach on.—*n.* (*Spens.*) an upbraiding. [From *upbrayd*, obs. pa.t. of upbraid.]

upholster, *up-hōl'stər*, *v.t.* to furnish with stuffing, springs, covers, etc.: to cushion, be a cover to: to provide with curtains, carpets, etc.—*v.i.* to do upholstery.—*n.* (*obs.*) an upholsterer.—*ns.* **uphol'sterer**, one who makes or deals in furniture, beds, curtains, etc.:—*fem.* **uphol'stress**; **uphol'stery**, upholsterer's work or goods. [Back formation from *upholsterer*—upholder in obs. sense (q.v.).]

upmost. See up.

upon. See up-.

upper, uppermost. See up.

uproar, *up'rōr*, *rōr*, *n.* insurrection, commotion and tumult (now *rare*): loud outcry, clamour. —*v.t.* **uproar'** (*Shak.*), to throw into uproar or out *cap.*; *ū-rā'ni-ən*), heavenly: of the heavens: astronomical: of Urania or of Uranus, god or planet; **uranic** (*ū-ran'ik*), of uranium in higher valency: celestial: of the palate.—*ns.* **uranide** (*ū'rən-īd*), a transuranium element; **uranin** (*ū'rən-in*), a sodium or potasssium salt of fluorescein (from its fluorescence, like that of uranium glass); **uraninite** (*ū-ran'i-nīt*), pitchblende; **uraniscus** (*ū-rən-isk'əs*), the roof of the mouth; **ū'ranism**, a type of male homosexuality; **u'ranite**, autunite: torbernite.—*adj.* **uranit'ic.**—*ns.* **uranium** (*ū-rā'ni-əm*), a radioactive metal (U; at. numb. 92) named by Klaproth, 1789, after the recently discovered planet (uranium glass, a yellow fluorescent glass containing uranium compounds); **uranography** (*ū-rən-og'rə-fi*), descriptive astronomy, esp. of the constellations; **uranol'ogy**, astronomy; **uranom'etry**, astronomical measurement; **u'ranoplasty**, plastic surgery of the palate; **Uranos'copus**, the star-gazer genus of fishes.—*adj.* **u'ranous**, of uranium in lower valency.—*ns.* **U'ranus**, an old Greek god, father of Kronos (Saturn) and the Titans: a planet discovered in 1781 by Herschel; **u'ranyl** (*chem.*), the group UO_2. [Gr. *ouranos*, heaven.]

urao, *ōō-rä'ō*, *n.* natron. [Sp. *urao*, from Carib.]

urari. Same as **wourali.**

urate, *ū'rāt*. See **uric.**

urban, *ûr'bən*, *adj.* of or belonging to a city.—*adj.* **urbane** (*ûr-bān'*), pertaining to, or influenced by, a city: civilised: refined: courteous: smooth-mannered.—*adv.* **urbāne'ly.**—*n.* **ur'banisation,**

urē'dinous.—*ns.* **urēdoso'rus**, a pustule containing uredospores; **urē'dospore**, a spore produced by rust-fungi in the uredo-stage. [L. *ūrēdō, -inis*, blight—*ūrĕre*, to burn.]

uremia, uremic. Same as **uraemia, uraemic.**

Urena, *ū-rē'nə*, *n.* a tropical genus of the mallow family, yielding a jute substitute. [Malayalam *uren.*]

urent, *ū'rənt*, *adj.* burning, stinging. [L. *ūrēns, -entis*, pr.p. of *ūrĕre*, to burn.]

uresis, *ū-rē'sis*, *n.* urination. [Gr. *ourēsis.*]

ureter, *ū-rē'tər*, *n.* a duct that conveys urine from the kidneys to the bladder or cloaca.—*adjs.* **urē'teral, ureteric** (*ū-ri-ter'ik*).—*n.* **urēteri'tis**, inflammation of a ureter.—*adj.* **uret'ic**, pertaining to, occurring in, urine. [Gr. *ourētēr, -ēros*—*ouron*, urine.]

urethan(e), *ū'ri-than, -thān*, or *-than', -thān'*, *n.* an anaesthetic, $NH_2{\cdot}COOC_2H_5$, prepared from urea and ethyl alcohol.

urethra, *ū-rē'thrə*, *n.* the canal by which the urine is discharged from the bladder.—*adjs.* **urē'thral; urēthrit'ic.**—**non-specific urethritis**, disease resembling gonorrhoea, not associated with any identifiable virus.—*n.* **urēthri'tis**, inflammation of the urethra. [Gr. *ourēthrā*—*ouron*, urine.]

urge, *ûrj*, *v.t.* to press forward, esp. with earnestness, or insistence (success, an enterprise, etc.; *arch.*): to put forward (an argument, etc.; or in argument, with *that*): to stimulate, excite (*arch.*): to hasten (*arch.*): to incite: to allege earnestly: to advise strongly: to drive, impel.—

vase for ashes of the dead: hence any repository for the dead: a monumental imitation of a burial-urn: a river-source (*poet.*): a vessel for water: a container into which to put voting-tablets, etc. (*Rom. hist.*, etc.): a ballot-box: a closed vessel with a tap and now usu. with heating device inside, for making tea or coffee in quantity: a moss-capsule: an urn-shaped body. *v.t.* to enclose in an urn.—*adjs.* **urn'al**; **urned.**—*n.* **urn'ful**, as much as an urn will hold:—*pl.* **urn'fuls.**—*adj.* **urn'-shaped**, rounded with narrowed mouth. [L. *urna.*]

uro-, *ū-rō-*, *-ro-*, in composition, urine.—*n.* **ur'ochrome**, the yellow pigment in urine.—*adjs.* **urogen'ital**, urinogenital; **urograph'ic.** — *ns.* **urog'raphy**, radiological examination of the urinary tract; **urol'ogy**, scientific study of urine; **uropoiē'sis**, formation of urine; **uros'copy**, diagnostic examination of urine; **urō'sis**, disease of the urinary organs. [Gr. *ouron*, urine; cf. L. *ūrina.*]

uro-, *ū-rō-*, *-ro-*, in composition, tail: posterior part.—*n.* **u'rochord** (*-körd*), a notochord confined to the caudal region, as in larval ascidians: any member of the **Urochord'a**, a subphylum of Chordata having a urochord in the larva—ascidians and kindred forms.—*adjs.* **urochor'dal**, **urochor'date.**—*n.pl.* **Urodē'la** (Gr. *dēlos*, clear, plain), the (permanently) tailed Amphibia.—*ns.* and *adjs.* **urodē'lan**, **u'rodele.**—*adj.* **urodē'lous.**—*ns.* **u'romere** (Gr. *meros*, part), an abdominal

allowed for payment of foreign bills of exchange. [O.Fr.,—L. *ūsus*, use.]

use, *ūz*, *v.t.* to put to some purpose: to avail oneself of: to observe, practise, follow (*arch.*): to resort to (a place; *arch.*): to behave, comport (oneself; *arch.*): to habituate (*Scot.*): to treat or behave towards: to make use of (a person; see following article).—*v.i.* to be accustomed (to; used chiefly in the past tense, pronounced in this sense *ūst*; **usen't**, *ūs'nt*, for *used not*): to be in the habit of so doing (*arch.*): to accustom oneself (to; *Scot.*): to resort (*arch.*).—*adjs.* **u'sable**; **used** (*ūzd*), already made use of: second-hand: accustomed, customary (*obs.*): experienced, expert (*Scot.*).—*n.* **u'ser**, one who uses: continual enjoyment of a right (cf. non-user; Fr. *user*): a right established by long use (*law*).—*adj.* **used'-up'**, exhausted.—**use up**, to consume: to exhaust: to tire out. [Fr. *user*—L.L. *ūsāre*—L. *ūti*, *ūsus*, to use.]

use, *ūs*, *n.* act of using: state or fact of being used: advantageous purpose to which a thing can be applied: the fact of serving a purpose: usefulness: employment causing wear: need to use (with *for*): manner of using: power of using (e.g. tongue, limb): habit of using: custom: ordinary experience (*Shak.*): a distinctive form of public worship or service peculiar to a church, diocese, etc.: the profit derived from property: interest for money (*arch.*; also *fig.* in *Shak.*): (in *pl.*) a form of equitable ownership peculiar to

[redacted]

ible. [L. *ūsūcapĕre—ūsus*, use, *capĕre, captum*, to take.]

usufruct, *ū'zū-frukt*, *n.* the use and profit, but not the property, of a thing: liferent.—*v.t.* to hold in usufruct.—*adj.* **usufruc'tūary.**—*n.* one who has usufruct. [L.L. *ūsūfrūctus*—L. *ūsus* (*et*) *frūctus*, use and fruit.]

usure, usurer, etc. See **usury.**

usurp, *ū-zûrp'*, *v.t.* to take possession of by force, without right, or unjustly: to assume (the authority, place, etc., of someone, or something, else): to take possession of (the mind): to take or borrow (a name or a word): to supplant (*arch.*).—*v.i.* to practise usurpation: to encroach (on).—*n.* **usurpā'tion.**—*adj.* **usur'patory.**—*n.* **usurpā'ture** (*poet.*), usurpation.—*adj.* **usurped'.**—*adv.* **usur'pedly.**—*n.* **usur'per.**—*n.* and *adj.* **usur'ping.**—*adv.* **usur'pingly.** [Fr. *usurper* and L. *ūsūrpāre*, pern. from *ūsus*, use, *rapĕre*, to seize.]

usury, *ū'zhə-ri*, *n.* the taking of (now only iniquitous or illegal) interest on a loan: interest (*arch.*).—*n.* **u'sure** (*obs.*), interest: usury.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to practise usury.—*n.* **u'surer**, a money-lender (now for excessive interest):—*fem.* **ū'suress.**—*adjs.* **ū'suring** (*Shak.*), taking or expecting usury; **usū'rious.**—*adv.* **usū'riously.**—*n.* **usū'riousness.**—*adj.* **u'surous** (*obs.*). [L.L. *ūsūria*, L. *ūsūra—ūtī, ūsus*, to use.]

usus loquendi, *ūz'əs lo-kwen'dī, ōōs'ōōs lo-kwen'dē*, (L.) current usage of speech.

ut, *ōōt*, *n.* a syllable representing the first note of the scale, now generally superseded by *do.* [See

greatest degree, extreme.—*n.* the limit: the extreme: the most or greatest possible: the end (*Shak.*). [O.E. *ūtemest*, with double superlative suffix *-m-est* from *ūte*, out.]

Utopia, *ū-tō'pi-ə*, *n.* an imaginary state described in Sir Thomas More's Latin political romance or satire *Utopia* (1516): any imaginary state of ideal perfection.—*adj.* **Uto'pian.**—*n.* an inhabitant of Utopia: one who imagines or believes in a Utopia: one who advocates impracticable reforms or who expects an impossible state of perfection in society.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **uto'pianise, -ize.**—*ns.* **uto'pianiser, -z-; uto'pianism; uto'piast; u'topism** (*təp-izm*); **u'topist.** [Gr. *ou*, not, *topos*, a place.]

Utraquist, *ū'trə-kwist*, *n.* a Calixtine, or asserter of the right of the laity to communicate in both kinds (i.e. to take the wine as well as the bread).—Also *adj.*—*n.* **U'traquism.** [L. *utrāque—sub utrāque speciē*, under each kind.]

utricle, *ū'tri-kl*, *n.* a little bag, bladder, or cell: a bladder-like envelope of some fruits: a chamber in the inner ear.—*adj.* **utric'ūlar**, like or having a utricle.—*ns.* **Utricūla'ria**, the bladderwort genus of Lentibulariaceae; **utric'ūlus**, a utricle. [L. *ūtriculus*, a small bag, dim. of *ūter, ūtris*, a bag, a bottle.]

utter, *ut'ər*, *adj.* outer (*arch.*): extreme: total: out-and-out:—*superl.* **utt'erest.**—*adv.* **utt'erly.**—*adj.* and *n.* **utt'ermost, utmost.**—*n.* **utt'erness.**—**utter barrister**, formerly a barrister of rank next below a bencher: one who ple

V

V, v, *vē*, *n.* the twenty-second letter of our alphabet, a differentiated form of U (q.v.), representing a voiced labiodental sound: an object or mark shaped like the letter: as a Roman numeral V=5; V̄=5000.—**V′-agents,** poisonous gases, less volatile than G-agents: **V′-bomb** (Ger. *vergeltungswaffe*, retaliation weapon), a self-propelled long-range projectile, as a rocket or a flying bomb, made by the Germans in World War II: **V′-day,** Victory day—*specif.* 8th May 1945, when Germany surrendered unconditionally; **V′-neck,** the neck of a garment cut to a point below.—*adjs.* **V′-necked; V′-shaped.—V′-sign,** a sign made with the index and middle fingers in the form of a V, with palm turned outwards in token of victory, with palm inwards as a sign of derision.

vac, *vak*, *n.* a colloquial abbreviation of vacation, and of vacuum-cleaner.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to clean with a vacuum-cleaner:—*pr.p.* **vack′ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **vacked.**

vacant, *vā′kənt*, *adj.* empty: unoccupied: of or at leisure: thoughtless: inane.—*ns.* **vacance** (*və-kans′*, *-käns′*, or *va′*; *Scot.*), vacation; **vā′cancy,** emptiness: leisure: idleness: inanity: empty space: a gap: a situation unoccupied.—*adv.*

mentally vacant.—*adv.* **vac′ūously.**—*n.* **vac′ūousness.—vac′ūum-brake′,** a brake in the working of which suction by vacuum(s) supplements the pressure applied by the operator, esp. a braking system of this type applied simultaneously throughout a train.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **vac′ūum-clean′.—vac′ūum-clean′er,** an apparatus for removing dust by suction; **vacuum concrete,** concrete enclosed in special shuttering which enables suction to be applied to remove excess water; **vac′ūum-flask′,** a flask for keeping liquids hot or cold by aid of a vacuum lining.—*adj.* **vac′ūum-packed′,** sealed in a container from which most of the air has been removed.—**vacuum pump,** general term for apparatus which displaces gas against a pressure; **vac′ūum-tube,** a sealed glass tube in which a vacuum has been made, e.g. a thermionic valve.—**ultra-high vacuum,** very close approach to complete vacuum, important for certain work of scientists and technologists. [L. *vacuus*, neut. *vacuum*, empty.]

vade, *vād*, *v.i.* to fade (*Shak.*): to pass away (*Spens.*): to depart (*obs.*). [Partly a form of fade, partly from, or associated with, L. *vādĕre*, to go.]

now *rare*).—*adv*. vague'ly.—*n*. vague'ness. [L. *vagus*, wandering—*vagārī*, to wander.]

vagus, *vā'gus*, *n*. the tenth cranial nerve, concerned in regulating heart beat, rhythm of breathing, etc.:—*pl*. vagi (*jī*).—*adj*. vā'gal (*gəl*). [L., wandering.]

vail, an obs. spelling of veil.

vail, *vāl*, (*arch*.) *v.t*. to lower, let down: to doff in salutation or submission.—*v.i*. to lower a sail: to lift one's hat: to yield: to do homage (*Shak*.): to go down: to abate.—*n*. (*Shak*.) setting. [O.Fr. *valer*, or aphetic for avale.]

vail, *vāl*, (*arch*.) *v.i*. and *v.t*. to profit, avail.—*n*. (usu. in *pl*.; also vales) a tip, perquisite, dole, or bribe. [O.Fr. *valoir*, vail, to be worth.]

vain, *vān*, *adj*. empty, devoid (*obs*.): without real worth: futile: unavailing: thoughtless: empty-minded: pettily self-complacent: valuing oneself inordinately on some trivial personal distinction: conceited.—*n*. vain'esse (*Spens*.), vanity, futility.—*adv*. vain'ly.—*n*. vain'ness, vanity.—*adj*. vainglo'rious, given to, or proceeding from, vainglory.—*adv*. vainglo'riously.—vainglo'riousness; vain'glo'ry, vain or empty glory in one's own performances: idle boastfulness.—*v.i*. to boast vainly.—for vain (*Shak*.), in vain, vainly; in vain, fruitlessly: to no end; take in vain, utter with levity. [Fr. *vain*—L. *vānus*, empty.]

vair, *vār*, *n*. a kind of squirrel fur, bluish-grey and white, represented heraldically by rows of blue and white shields or bells.—*adjs*. vairé, vairy

[redacted]

—Saint Val'entide (*Spens*.), the season of St Valentine's Day.

Valentinian, *val-ən-tin'i-ən*, *n*. a follower of the Gnostic *Valentinus* (died *c*. A.D. 160).—Also *adj*. —*n*. Valentin'ianism.

valerian, *və-lē'ri-ən*, *n*. the plant all-heal (*Valeriana officinalis*), or other plant of the genus, which gives name to the family Valerianā'ceae, akin to the teasels: its rhizome and roots which have medicinal properties.—*adj*. valerianā'ceous, of this family.—valerianic (*-an'ik*) or valeric (*-er'ik*) acid, a fatty acid $C_5H_{10}O_2$ (in several isomers).—Greek valerian, Jacob's ladder; red or spur valerian, a plant Centranthus akin to valerian. [Perh. from some one called *Valerius*, or from L. *valēre*, to be strong.]

vales. See vail (3).

valet, *val'it* (or *val'ā*), *n*. a man-servant who attends to clothes and toilet.—*v.t*. (*val'it*) to serve or attend to as valet.—*n*. val'eting.—valet de chambre (*də shābr'*), an attendant: a footman; valet de place (*də plas*), one who serves as a guide, messenger, etc., esp. for strangers. [Fr.]

valeta. Same as veleta.

valetudinarian, *val-i-tū-di-nā'ri-ən*, *adj*. pertaining to ill-health: sickly: weak: anxious and fanciful about one's own health.—*n*. a valetudinarian person.—*n*. valetūdinā'rianism.—*adj*. and *n*. valetūd'inary (*-ə-ri*), valetudinarian. [L. *valētūdinārius*—*valētūdō*, state of health—*valēre*, to be strong.]

valgus, *val'gus*, *n*. condition of being bow-legged acorns of a Levantine oak (valonia oak, *Quercus aegilops*). [It. *vallonea*—Gr. *balanos*, an acorn.]

valour, *val′ər*, *n*. intrepidity: courage: bravery: value, worth (*obs*.).—*n*. **valorisā′tion**, **-z-**, fixing of price.—*v.t*. **val′orise**, **-ize**, to fix the price of.—*adj*. **val′orous**, intrepid: courageous.—*adv*. **val′orously**. [O.Fr. *valour*—L.L. *valor*, *-ōris*—L. *valēre*, to be strong.]

valse, *väls*, *n*., *v.i*. and *v.t*. waltz. [Fr.]

value, *val′ū*, *n*. worth: a fair equivalent: intrinsic worth or goodness: recognition of such worth: that which renders anything useful or estimable: the degree of this quality: relative worth: high worth: esteem: efficacy: excellence: price: precise meaning: relative duration (*mus*.): relation with reference to light and shade (*paint*.): the special determination of a quantity (*math*.).—*v.t*. to estimate the worth of: to rate at a price: to esteem: to prize.—*v.t*. or *v.i*. (*Shak*.) to be worth.—*adj*. **val′uable**, having value or worth: of high value.—*n*. a thing of value, a choice article—often in *pl*.—*n*. **val′uableness**.—*adv*. **val′uably**.—*v.t*. **val′uate**, to appraise.—*n*. **valuā′tion**, estimation of value.—*adj*. **valuā′tional**.—*n*. **val′uātor**, an appraiser.—*adjs*. **val′ued**, that has a value assigned: priced: highly esteemed: prized; **val′ueless**.—*n*. **val′uer**, one who estimates values, a valuator: one who sets a high value.—**valuable consideration** (*law*), a consideration (*q.v.*) having material or monetary value; **valuation roll**, a list of properties and their as

the living: a blood-sucker, a relentless extortionate parasite or blackmailer: adventuress who allures and exploits men (abbrev. vamp): a vampire-bat: a stage′trap.—*v.t*. to prey upon.—*n*. **vamp** (see above).—*v.t*. to allure.—*v.i*. **vam′pirise**, **-ize**, to play the vampire.—*v.t*. (*lit*. and *fig*.) to suck the blood of.—*n*. **vam′pirism**, belief in human vampires: the actions of a vampire.—*adj*. **vamp′ish**.—**vam′pire-bat′**, a blood-sucking Central and South American bat (as Desmodus, Diphylla): applied to various bats wrongly supposed to be blood-suckers (as Vampyrus). [Various Slavonic languages have *vampir*.]

vamplate, *vam′plāt*, *n*. a guard for the hand on a lance. [A.Fr. *van-* for *avant*, before, *plate*, plate.]

van, *van*, *n*. a shortened form of vanguard.—Also (*Shak*.) **vant**, **vaunt**.

van, *van*, (*lawn-tennis*) *n*. short for (ad)vantage.

van, *van*, *n*. a winnowing basket or shovel: a shovel for testing ore: a test of ore by washing on a shovel: a wing: a windmill sail.—*v.t*. to winnow or test with a van.—*n*. **vann′er**, one who vans: an ore-separator.—*n*. and *adj*. **vann′ing**. [Southern form of fan; perh. in part directly from L. *vannus* or O.Fr. *van*.]

van, *van*, *n*. a large covered wagon: a light vehicle, whether covered or not, used in transporting goods: a railway carriage or compartment for luggage, the guard, etc.—*v.t*. and *v.i*. to send, anticipate progress. [Fr. *avant-garde—avant*, before, *garde*, guard.]

vanilla, *və-nil'ə*, *n.* a flavouring substance got from the pods of *Vanilla planifolia*, a Mexican climbing orchid, and other species: the plant yielding it.—*n.* **vanill'in**, its aromatic principle ($C_8H_8O_3$). [Sp. *vainilla—vaina*—L. *vāgīna*, a sheath.]

vanish, *van'ish*, *v.i.* to disappear: to fade out: to cease to exist: to become zero: to exhale, emanate (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* to cause to disappear.—*n.* a vanishing: a glide with which a sound ends.—*n.* **van'isher.**—*n.* and *adj.* **van'ishing.**—*adv.* **van'ishingly.**—*n.* **van'ishment.**—**vanishing cream**, cosmetic cream that, when rubbed over the skin, virtually disappears; **vanishing point**, the point at which parallel lines seen in perspective converge: the verge of disappearance of anything. [Aphetic for evanish.]

Vanitory, *van'i-tər-i*, *n.* a unit consisting of a wash-hand basin and a dressing table. [Trademark.]

vanity, *van'i-ti*, *n.* the quality of being vain: that which is vain.—**van'ity-bag, -box, -case**, one containing a mirror and cosmetic appliances.—**Vanity Fair**, the world, or any place or society in it where people are wholly devoted to vanity, triviality, and empty ostentation (from the fair at the town of Vanity, in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*). [Fr. *vanité*—L. *vānitās, -ātis*; see vain.]

vanner, vanning, etc. See van (2), van (3).

vanquish, *vangk'wish*, *v.t.* to conquer: to overcome.—*v.i.* to be victor.—*adj.* **vanq'uishable.**—*ns.* **vanq'uisher; vanq'uishment.** [A.Fr. *venquir*,

ingly.—*adj.* **vā'pourish, vapoury.**—*n.* **vā'pourishness.**—*adj.* **vā'poury**, full of vapour: affected with the vapours.—**vā'pour-bath**, a bath in vapour: a place or apparatus for the purpose; **vapour trail**, a white trail of condensed vapour left in the sky from the exhaust of an aircraft. [L. *vapor, -ōris.*]

vapulate, *vap'ū-lāt*, *v.t.* to flog.—*v.i.* to be flogged.—*n.* **vapūlā'tion**, a flogging. [L. *vāpulāre, -ātum*, to be flogged.]

vaquero, *vä-kā'rō*, *n.* a herdsman. [Sp.,—L. *vacca*, a cow.]

vara, *vä'rä*, *n.* a Spanish-American linear measure, varying from 33 to 43 inches (*c.* 84-110 cm.). [See vare.]

varactor, *var-ak'tər*, *n.* a two-electrode semiconductor device in which capacitance varies with voltage.

varan, *var'ən*, *n.* a monitor lizard.—*n.* **Var'anus**, the monitor genus, constituting the family Varanidae (*-an'*). [Ar. *waran.*]

Varangian, *va-ran'ji-ən*, *n.* a Scandinavian settler in what became Russia: a member of the bodyguard of the Eastern emperors (chiefly Scandinavian): their Scandinavian language (*Scott*).—Also *adj.* [L.L. *Varangus*—Late Gr. *Barangos*—O.N. *Væringi.*]

vardy, *vär'di*, *n.* a once fashionable form of verdict.

vare, *vär*, *n.* a vara: a wand of authority. [Sp. *vara*, a rod—L. *vāra*, a trestle, forked stick—*vārus*, crooked.]

varec, varech, *var'ek*, *n.* kelp: wrack. [Fr.; of Scand. origin: cf. wrack, w through O.Fr., from L. *variāre*, *-ātum*, to vary—*varius*; see vary.]

variae lectiones, *vā′ri-ē lek-shi-ōn′ēz*, *va′*, *wa′ri-ī lek-ti-ōn′ās*, (L.) various readings.

varicella, *var-i-sel′ə*, *n.* chickenpox.—*adjs.* **varicell′ar**; **varicell′oid**, resembling varicella; **varicell′ous**, pertaining to varicella. [Irreg. dim. of variola.]

varices, *pl.* of varix.—**varicocele**, **varicose**. See under varix.

varicoloured, *vā′ri-kul′ərd*, *adj.* diversified in colour. [L. *varius*, various, *color*, colour.]

Varidase, *vär′i-dāz*, *n.* proprietary name of a drug used to liquefy, for draining away, clotted blood, thick pus, and dead tissue in deep infections.

varied. See vary.

variegate, *vā′ri-(ə-)gāt*, *v.t.* to diversify, esp. with colours in patches.—*adj.* **vā′riegated**.—*ns.* **vāriegā′tion**; **vā′riegātor**. [L. *variegātus*—*varius*; see vary.]

variety, *və-rī′ə-ti*, *n.* the quality of being various: diversity: difference: many-sidedness, versatility: a varied set: a kind differing in minor characters: a race not sufficiently distinct to be counted a species: music-hall entertainment, a succession of varied turns:—*pl.* **vari′eties**.—*adj.* of, for, performing in, music-hall entertainment.—*adj.* **vari′etal** (*biol.*), of or having the character of a variety.—*adv.* **vari′etally**. [L. *varietās*, *-ātis*—*varius*, various.]

variform. See various.

variola, *və-rī′ə-lə*, *n.* smallpox: sheep-pox.—*adj.* **varī′olar**.—*v.t.* **variolate** (*vā′ri-ə-lāt*), to inocu-

crowd; **varlett′o** (*Shak.*, *sham* It.), a varlet. [O.Fr. *varlet*; cf. valet.]

varmint, **varment**, *vär′mint*, *n.* old variants (now *dial.* or *slang*) of vermin: a noxious or troublesome animal or person: (perh. another word) a skilled amateur sportsman (*obs.*).—*adj.* natty, dashing: sharp, cunning.

varnish, *vär′nish*, *n.* a resinous solution that dries to give a glossy coat to a surface: a gloss or glaze: a specious show: an application of varnish.—*v.t.* to coat with varnish: to give a fair show to.—*ns.* **var′nisher**; **var′nishing**.—**var′nishing-day**, a day before the opening of a picture exhibition when exhibitors may varnish or retouch their pictures after they have been hung; **var′nish-tree**, the tung-tree or other tree whose resinous juice is used for varnishing or for lacquering. [Fr. *vernis*; prob.—Mediaeval L. *veronix*, sandarac.]

varsal, *vär′səl*, (*coll.*) *adj.* universal.

varsity, *vär′si-ti*, (*coll.*) *n.* and *adj.* university.

varsovienne, *vär-sō-vi-en′*, *n.* a dance imitated from the Polish mazurka: a tune for it. [Fr., fem. of *Varsovien*—*Varsovie*, Warsaw.]

vartabed, *vär′tə-bed*, *n.* an Armenian order of clergy. [Armenian *vartabet*.]

Varuna, *vu′rŏŏ-nä*, *var′*, *vär′*, *n.* an ancient Indian Vedic god of the heavens, later of the waters. [Sans.; cf. Gr. *Ouranos*.]

varus, *vā′rəs*, *n.* (for *tālipēs vārus*) in-turned club-foot. [L. *vārus*, bent, knock-kneed.]

varve, *värv*, (*geol.*) *n.* a seasonal layer of clay deposited in still water, of service in fixing Ice Age chronology.—*adj.* **varve(d)**, stra pteridophytes. [L. *vāsculum*, dim. of *vās*, a vessel.]

vase, *väz*, old-fashioned *vöz*, or (as still *U.S.*) *vās*, *vāz*, *n.* a vessel, usually tall, round in section, and ornamental, anciently used for domestic purposes: the body of the Corinthian capital (*archit.*).—**vase′-paint′ing**, the decoration of vases with pigments, esp. the decoration of the pottery of the ancient Greeks. [Fr.,—L. *vās*.]

vasectomy. See **vas.**

Vaseline, *vaz′* or *vas′i-lēn*, *n.* a registered trademark name applied to products of a certain firm, consisting in large part, but not solely, of petroleum jelly (*paraffinum molle*) and preparations thereof.—Also *v.t.* [Ger. *wasser*, water, and Gr. *elaion*, oil.]

vasiform, vasomotor. See **vas.**

vassal, *vas′əl*, *n.* one who holds land from, and renders homage to, a superior: a dependant, retainer: a bondman, slave: a low wretch (*Shak.*).—*adj.* in the relation or state of a vassal: subordinate: servile: of a vassal.—*v.t.* to subject.—*ns.* **vass′alage**, prowess, or deeds of prowess (*obs.*): state of being a vassal: dependence: subjection: a fee, fief: vassals collectively; **vass′aless**, a female vassal; **vass′alry**, vassals collectively. [Fr.,—L.L. *vassallus*, servant—Celtic; cf. Bret. *goaz*, W. *gwas*.]

vast, *väst*, *adj.* waste, desert (*obs.*): boundless: huge: exceedingly great: great (18th cent. in hyperbole; e.g. *vast surprise*).—*n.* immensity, an immense tract, boundless or empty expanse of

cellar: hence (in *pl.*) a public-house: a burial-chamber: a cavern: anything vault-like.—*v.t.* to shape as a vault: to roof with an arch: to form vaults in.—*v.i.* to curve in a vault.—*n.* **vaul′tage**, an arched cellar (*Shak.*): a cavern: a range of vaults: vaulted work.—*adj.* **vaul′ted**, arched: concave overhead: covered with an arch or vault.—*n.* **vaul′ting**, vaulted work.—*adj.* **vaul′ty** (*Shak.*), vault-like. [O.Fr. *vaute*, *vaulte*, *voute*, *volte* (Fr. *voûte*)—L. *volvĕre*, *volūtum*, to roll.]

vault, *völt*, earlier *vōt*, *v.i.* to leap, esp. by resting on the hand or a pole.—*v.t.* to vault over or upon.—*n.* an act of vaulting.—*n.* **vault′er.**—*n.* and *adj.* **vault′ing.**—**vault′ing-horse**, a wooden horse for gymnastic exercise; **vault′ing-house** (*obs.*), a brothel. [App. O.Fr. *volter*, to leap.]

vaunce, *vöns*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* obs. aphetic form of advance:—*pr.p.* (*Spens.*) **vaunc′ing.**

vaunt, *vönt* (also *U.S.* *vänt*), *v.i.* to boast: to behave boastfully or exultingly.—*v.t.* to boast: to boast of: to make known by display (*Spens.*).—*n.* a boast: boastful demeanour.—*adj.* **vaunt′ed.**—*ns.* **vaunt′er**; **vaunt′ery**, vaunting.—*adj.* **vaunt′ful.**—*n.* and *adj.* **vaunt′ing.**—*adv.* **vaunt′ingly.** [O.Fr. *vanter*—L.L. *vānitāre*—L. *vānitās*, vanity—*vānus*, vain; partly aphetic for avaunt (2).]

vaunt, *vönt*, (*Shak.*) *n.* the first part. [Cf. van (1).]

vauntage, *vönt′ij*, (*Spens.*) *n.* Same as (ad)-vantage.

vaunt-couri

(V, v): a mark or object of that shape.—*adj.* shaped like the letter V, as in vee-gutter, vee-joint, etc.—in composition, often V- (*q.v.*).

veena. Same as vina.

veer, *vēr, v.i.* to change direction, esp. (of the wind) clockwise: to change course, esp. away from the wind: to turn, wind: to come round or shift round in mental attitude.—*v.t.* to turn, shift: to turn away from the wind.—*n.* a shifting round.—*n.* and *adj.* **veer'ing.**—*adv.* **veer'ingly.** [Fr. *virer.*]

veer, *vēr,* (*naut.*) *v.t.* to pay out: to slack. [M.Du *vieren.*]

veery, *vēr'i, n.* the tawny thrush of North America. [Prob. imit.]

Vega, *vē'ga, n.* the first-magnitude star α Lyrae. [Ar. *al wāqi'* (*al nasr*), the falling (vulture).]

vega, *vā'ga, n.* a low fertile plain: a tobacco-field (*Cuba*). [Sp.]

Vegan, *vē'gən, n.* one of a sect of vegetarians using no animal produce at all.—Also *adj.*—*adj.* **vegan'ic,** pertaining to manuring with material which is purely *veg*etable org*anic*.

vegetable, *vej'i-tə-bl, n.* an organism belonging to the great division distinguished from animals by being unable to deal with solid food, commonly but not necessarily fixed in position—a plant: a plant or part of one used for food, other than those reckoned fruits.—*adj.* of, for, derived from, composed of, of the nature of, vegetables.—*adv.* **veg'etably,** in the manner of a vegetable.—*adj.* **veg'etal,** vegetable: vegetative: of a level of

which persons or things are transported, esp. by land: (space vehicle), a structure for carrying burdens through air or space or a rocket used to launch a spacecraft.—*adj.* **vehicular** (*vi-hik'ū-lər*).—**vehicle-actuated signals** (see pad). [L. *vehiculum*—*vehĕre*, to carry.]

vehm, fehm, *fām,* **vehmgericht, fehmgericht,** *-gə-rihht, ns.* a mediaeval German, esp. Westphalian, court in which initiated persons held of the emperor power to try capital cases in public or in secret, their lower officers executing the guilty on the spot or where they could find them:—*pl.* **vehm'e, fehm'e, vehm-, fehmgerichte** (-ə).—*adj.* **vehm'ic, vehm'ique, fehm'ic.** [Ger. *vehm*, now *fehm*, criminal court, *gericht*, court, judgment.]

vehmgericht. See vehm.

veil, *vāl, n.* a curtain: a covering: a covering for the head, face, or both, for protection, concealment, or ceremonial reason: a nun's or novice's head-covering: a piece of gauzy drapery worn on the head by a bride: a gauzy face-covering worn by ladies: a humeral: a disguise or concealment: an obstruction of tone in singing: a velum.—*v.t.* to cover with a veil: to cover: to conceal, disguise, or obscure.—*adj.* **veiled.**—*n.* **veil'ing,** the act of concealing with a veil: a veil: material for making veils.—Also *adj.*—*adjs.* **veil'less,** wanting a veil: uncovered; **veil'y,** like a veil, diaphanous.—**eucharistic** or **sacramental veils,** linen or silk covers for eucharistic vessels and elements: **draw a veil over,** to conceal dis-

vellicate, *vel'i-kāt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to twitch.—*n.* **vellicā'tion.** [L. *vellicāre*, *-ātum*, to pluck.]

vellon, *ve-lyōn'*, *n.* billon: old Spanish copper money. [Sp. *vellon*—Fr. *billon*.]

Vellozia, *ve-lō'zi-ə*, *n.* the Brazilian tree-lily genus, giving name to an African and S. American family **Velloziā'ceae**, akin to the amaryllids. [José *Vellozo* (1742-1811), Brazilian botanist.]

vellum, *vel'əm*, *n.* a finer kind of parchment prepared by lime-baths and burnishing from the skins of calves, kids, or lambs. [O.Fr. *velin*—*vel*, calf.]

veloce, *vā-lō'chā*, (*mus.*) *adj.* and *adv.* with great rapidity. [It.]

velocipede, *vi-los'i-pēd*, *n.* a dandy-horse, boneshaker, or other early form of bicycle: a swift-footed person.—*adj.* swift of foot.—*v.i.* to ride a velocipede.—*n.* and *adj.* **velocipē'dean, -ian.**—*n.* **veloc'ipēder** (or *-pēd'*).—*n.* and *adj.* **velocipedestrian** (*-pi-des'tri-ən*).—*n.* **veloc'ipēdist** (or *-pēd'*). [Fr. *vélocipède*—L. *vēlōx*, *-ōcis*, swift, *pēs*, *pedis*, foot.]

velocity, *vi-los'i-ti*, *n.* rate of motion (distance per unit of time) in stated direction: loosely, speed. —**velocity-distance law** (*astron.*), the law that the more distant a nebula the greater is its speed of recession. [L. *vēlōcitās*, *-ātis*—*vēlōx*, swift.]

velodrome, *vel'ə-drōm*, *n.* a building containing a cycle-racing track. [Fr. *vé'lodrome*.]

velour(s), *və-lōōr'*, *n.* a polishing pad for silk hats: a woollen stuff with velvet-like pile.—Also *adj.* —*ns.* **veloutine** (*vel-ōō-tēn'*), a velvety corded

pa'per, flock paper; **vel'vet-pile**, material with a soft nap.—**on velvet**, in a safe or advantageous position: secure against losing, whatever happens; **the velvet glove**, gentleness, concealing strength (see **iron hand** at **iron**). [L.L. *velvettum*, conn. with L. *villus*, a tuft.]

vena, *vē'nə*, L. *vā'*, *wā'na*, *n.* vein:—*pl.* **ve'nae.**—*adj.* **vē'nal**, venous.—*n.* **venation** (*vi-nā-shən*), arrangement of veins or nervures: the veins themselves considered together; **venepunc'ture, veni-**, puncturing of a vein, esp. with a hypodermic needle; **venesec'tion**, opening of a vein so as to let blood as a remedial measure.—*adj.* **venose** (*vē'nōs*, *-nōs'*), veiny: veined: with noticeable veins.—*n.* **venosity** (*vē-nos'i-ti*), the state or quality of being venous, or of having or being like venous blood.—*adj.* **vē'nous**, pertaining to, or contained in, veins: of blood, deprived of oxygen and, in man, dark red in colour: veined. —*n.* **venule** (*ven'ūl*), a branch of a vein in an insect's wing: any of the small-calibre blood vessels into which the capillaries empty and which unite to form veins.—**vē'na cā'va** (L. *căva*, hollow), either of two large veins entering the right auricle; **vē'na contrac'ta**, the point of minimum cross-sectional area in a jet of fluid discharged from an orifice. [L. *vēna*; see **vein**.]

venal, *vē'nl*, *adj.* for sale: to be bought or bought over: corruptly mercenary.—*n.* **venality** (*-nal'i-ti*).—*adv.* **vē'nally.** [L. *vēnālis*—*vēnum*, goods for sale; Gr. *ōnē*, purchase.]

poison or potions or by sorcery. [L. *venēficus*—*venēnum*, poison, *facĕre*, to do.]

venepuncture. See vena.

venerate, *ven'ə-rāt*, *v.t.* to revere.—*adj.* **ven'erable**, worthy of reverence: hallowed by associations or age: aged-looking: an honorific prefix to the name of an archdeacon, or one in process of canonisation.—*n.* **ven'erableness.**—*adv.* **ven'erably.**—*ns.* **venerā'tion**, the act of venerating: the state of being venerated: awed respect; **ven'erātor.** [L. *venerārī*, *-ātus*.]

venery, *ven'ə-ri*, *n.* sexual indulgence.—*adjs.* **venereal** (*vi-nē'ri-əl*), pertaining to sexual desire or intercourse: transmitted by sexual intercourse: pertaining to or affected by venereal disease; **venē'rean**, pertaining to Venus or her service, or to sexual desire or intercourse.—*n.* one addicted to venery.—*ns.* **venereology** (*vi-nē-ri-ol'ə-ji*), the study of venereal diseases; **venereol'ogist.**—*adj.* **venē'reous**, lustful: venereal: aphrodisiac.—**venereal disease**, a contagious disease characteristically transmitted by sexual intercourse. [L. *venereus*—*Venus*, *Venĕris*, the goddess of love; conn. with L. *venerārī*, to worship.]

venery, *ven'ər-i*, *n.* hunting: game.—*n.* **ven'erer**, a gamekeeper: a hunter. [O.Fr. *venerie*—*vener*—L. *vēnārī*, to hunt.]

venesection. See vena.

Venetian, *vi-nē'sh(y)ən*, *adj.* of Venice.—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Venice: a Venetian blind.—*adj.* **Vene'tianed**, having Venetian blinds or shutters.—**Venetian blind**, a window-blind of

in which sets and their relationships are represented, by circles or other figures. [John *Venn*, mathematician.]

vennel, *ven'l*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a lane. [Fr. *venelle*—L. *vēna*, a vein.]

venom, *ven'əm*, *n.* poison, esp. snake-poison: spite (*fig.*).—*adj.* (*Shak.*) poisonous.—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to poison: to envenom.—*adjs.* **ven'omed**, **venomous**: charged with poison, envenomed; **ven'omous**, poisonous: having power to poison, esp. by bite or sting: malignant, full of spite.—*adv.* **ven'omously.**—*n.* **ven'omousness.**—*adj.* **ven'om'd-mouth'd'** (*Shak.*), having a venomous mouth, slanderous. [O.Fr. *venim* (Fr. *venin*)—L. *venēnum*, poison.]

venose, **venous.** See under vena.

ven'son. Same as venison.

vent, *vent*, *n.* a slit in a garment, now in the back of a coat: a crenal (*obs.*). [Fr. *fente*—L. *findĕre*, to split; cf. fent.]

vent, *vent*, *n.* an opening: an aperture: an air-hole or passage: a touch-hole: an outlet: a volcanic orifice: an animal's anus: a chimney (*Scot.*): issue: emission: discharge: escape: passage into notice: publication: utterance: expression: an otter's rise to the surface for breath: the opening in a parachute canopy through which air escapes at a controlled rate.—*v.t.* to give a vent or opening to: to let out, as at a vent: to allow to escape: to publish: to utter: to discharge: to emit: to pour forth: to scent: to sniff at: to lift or open so as to admit air (*Spens.*)

ventil, *ven'til*, *n.* a valve for giving sounds intermediate between the open harmonics in wind instruments: a valve in an organ for controlling the wind supply to various stops. [Ger.,—L.L. *ventile*, shutter, sluice—*ventus*, wind.]

ventilate, *ven'ti-lāt*, *v.t.* to fan, winnow, blow upon: to open or expose to the free passage of air: to provide with duct(s) for circulating air or for escape of air: to cause (blood) to take up oxygen, by supply of air: to supply air to (lungs): to expose to examination and discussion, to make public.—*adj.* **ven'tilable.**—*n.* **ventilā'tion.**—*adj.* **ven'tilātive.**—*n.* **ven'tilātor**, one who ventilates: a contrivance for introducing fresh air. [L. *ventilāre*, *-ātum*, to fan, wave, agitate—*ventus*, wind.]

ventose, *ven-tōs'*, or *ven'*, *adj.* windy: flatulent: puffed up with conceit.—*n.* **Ventôse** (*vā-tōz*), the sixth month of the French Revolutionary calendar, about 19th February to 20th March.—*n.* **ventosity** (*ven-tos'i-ti*), windiness. [L. *ventōsus*—*ventus*, wind.]

ventral. See under venter (1).

ventre, *ven'tər*, an old form of venture.

ventre à terre, *vā-tra-ter*, (Fr.) belly to the ground: at high speed.

ventricle, etc. See under venter (1).

ventriloquism, *ven-tril'ə-kwizm*, *n.* the art of speaking so as to give the illusion that the sound comes from some other source.—*adj.* **ventriloquial** (*-lō'kwi-əl*).—*adv.* **ventrilō'quially.**—*v.i.* **ventril'oquise, -ize**, to practise ventriloquism.—

fied with the Greek Aphrodite (*Roman myth.*): an alluring grace (*obs.*): venery (*obs.*): the most brilliant of the planets, second in order from the sun: copper (*alchemy*): a genus of lamellibranch molluscs, including the quahog (**ve'nus-shell'**, a shell, or animal, of the genus.).—*ns.* and *adjs.* **Venusian** (*ven-ōō'si-ən*, *-shi-ən*, *-shən*, *ven-ū'*), **Venutian** (*ven-ōō'shi-ən*, *-shən*, *ven-ū'*), (inhabitant) of the planet Venus.—**Venus's comb**, an umbelliferous plant (*Scandix pecten-Veneris*) with long-beaked fruits set like comb teeth; **Venus's flower-basket**, a beautiful glass sponge; **Venus's fly-trap**, Dionaea; **Venus's girdle**, a ribbon-like ctenophoran (Cestus); **Venus's looking-glass**, a campanulaceous garden plant (Specularia) with small bright flowers; **mount of Venus**, the elevation at the base of the thumb; (*mons Veneris*) a fatty elevation on the human female pubic symphysis. [L., orig. personified from *venus*, *-eris*, desire; akin to *venerāri*, to worship.]

Vera, *vē'rə*, *n.* a machine that records television pictures and sound on magnetic tape for almost immediate reproduction. [*v*ision *e*lectronic *r*ecording *a*pparatus.]

veracious, *və-rā'shəs*, *adj.* truthful.—*adv.* **verā'ciously.**—*n.* **veracity** (*-ras'i-ti*), truthfulness. [L *vērāx*, *-ācis*—*vērus*, true.]

veranda, verandah, *və-ran'də*, *n.* a roofed gallery, terrace, or open portico along the front or side of a building.—*adj.* **veran'da'd, veran'dahed**, having a veranda. [Hindi *varaṇḍā*, app.—Port or from lemon-grass. [L. *verbēna*, a leafy twig, sacred bough.]

verberate, *vûr'bər-āt*, *v.t.* to beat.—*n.* **verberā'tion**. [L. *verberāre*, *-ātum*, to scourge.]

verdant, *vûr-dənt*, *adj.* green: fresh green or grass-green: green, unsophisticated, raw and gullible.—*n.* **ver'dancy**.—*adv.* **ver'dantly**.—*ns.* **ver'derer**, **-or** (*hist.*), a forest officer who had charge of the vert and venison; **ver'det**, copper acetate; **ver'dure**, fresh greenness: greenery: fresh savour (*obs.*).—*adjs.* **ver'dured**, clad with verdure; **ver'dureless**; **ver'durous**. [O.Fr. *verd* (Fr. *vert*)—L. *viridis*, green.]

verd-antique, *vûrd-an-tēk'* (*obs. Fr.*), or **verde-antico**, *ver'dā-än-tē'kō* (*It.*), *n.* a breccia of serpentine containing calcite, etc.—**oriental verd-antique**, a green porphyry. [Antique green; Fr. now *vert*.]

verderer. See verdant.

verdet. See verdant.

verdict, *vûr'dikt*, formerly (*Spens.*, *Milt.*) **verdit**, *-dit*, *n.* the finding of a jury on a trial: judicial decision or decision generally.—**open verdict** (see **open**); **special verdict**, a verdict in which specific facts are found and put on the record. [O.Fr. *verdit* and L.L. *vērēdictum*—L. *vērē*, truly, *dictum*, said.]

verdigris, *vûr'di-grēs*, *n.* basic cupric acetate: popularly, the green coating of basic cupric carbonate that forms in the atmosphere on copper, brass, or bronze.—*v.t.* to coat with verdigris. [O.Fr. *verd de Grèce*, green of Greece.]

verdit. See verdict.

ver'ificātory.—*n.* **ver'ifier**. [L. *vērus*, true, *facĕre*, to make.]

verily. See very.

verisimilar, *ver-i-sim'i-lər*, *adj.* truth-like.—*adv.* **verisim'ilarly**.—*ns.* **verisimil'itude**; **verisimil'ity** (*obs.*).—*adj.* **verisim'ilous**. [L. *vērisimilis*—*vērus*, true, *similis*, like.]

verism, *ver'*, *vēr'izm*, *n.* use of everyday contemporary material, including what is ugly or sordid, in the arts, esp. in early 20th-cent. Italian opera (It. *verismo*, *vā-rēs'mō*): the theory supporting this.—*adj.* and *n.* **ver'ist**.—*adj.* **verist'ic**. [L. *vērus*, true.]

verity, *ver'i-ti*, *n.* truth: a truth: truthfulness: sincerity: faithfulness:—*pl.* **ver'ities**.—*adj.* **ver'itable**, true: genuine: real, actual: truly so to be called.—*adv.* **ver'itably**.—**of a verity**, assuredly. [L. *vēritās*, *-ātis*—*vērus*, true.]

verjuice, *vûr'jōōs*, *n.* juice of unripe fruit.—*adj.* sour.—*adj.* **ver'juiced**, soured. [Fr. *verjus*—*vert* (L. *viridis*), green, and *jus*, juice (L. *jūs*, broth).]

vermeil, *vûr'mil*, *-māl*, *n.* and *adj.* bright red, scarlet, vermilion: silver-gilt or gilt bronze.—*v.t.* to colour with vermeil.—Also **ver'mil**, **ver'meille** (*Spens.* **ver'mell**, **ver'mily**). [O.Fr. and Fr.,—L. *vermiculus*, a little worm, kermes, dim. of *vermis*, worm; cf. vermilion.]

vermes, *vûr'mēz*, *n.pl.* worms: (*cap.*) in old classifications a subkingdom of animals, according to Linnaeus including all invertebrates except arthropods, later mainly flat-worms, thread-worms, annelids, now abandoned.—*adjs.* **ver'mian**; **ver'**

general style of building.—*n.* a native language or dialect: a class jargon: profane language (*facet.*).—*n.* vernacularisā'tion, -z-.—*v.t.* vernac'ularise, -ize, to make vernacular.—*ns.* vernac'ularism, a vernacular expression or idiom: the use of the vernacular; vernac'ularist, a user of the vernacular; vernacularity (*-lar'i-ti*).—*adv.* vernac'ularly. [L. *vernāculus—verna*, a home-born slave.]

vernal, *vûr'nəl*, *adj*: of, happening or appearing in spring: springlike: fresh and youthful.—*n.* vernalisa'tion, -z-.—*v.t.* ver'nalise, -ize, make springlike: to freshen: to hasten the development of (seeds or seedlings) by treating them in various ways before planting, e.g. by subjecting them to a low temperature.—*n.* vernality (*-nal'i-ti*), springlike quality: freshness.—*adv.* ver'nally.—*adj.* ver'nant (*Milt.*), flowering or sprouting in spring.—*n.* vernā'tion, arrangement of leaves in the vegetative bud (rarely that of the individual leaf).—vernal grass, an early-sprouting meadow grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*) that gives its scent of coumarin to hay. [L. *vērnālis*, vernal, *vērnāre*, to sprout—*vēr* spring.]

Verner's law. See law.

vernicle, *vûr'ni-kl*, *n.* a sudarium with the face of Christ, held to have been miraculously impressed on it when St *Veronica* wiped his face: any representation of this: a medal or badge bearing it, worn by pilgrims who had been at Rome.

vernier, *vûr'ni-ər*, *n.* a short scal

a country. [Fr. *versant—verser*, to turn over—L. *versāre*.]

versatile, *vûr'sə-til*, *adj.* turning freely: dangling as an anther attached by the middle of the back (*bot.*): capable of free movement, reversible, as a toe (*zool.*): changeable: unsteady: turning easily from one thing to another: of many-sided ability: capable of many uses.—*adv.* ver'satilely.—*ns.* ver'satileness, versatility (*-til'i-ti*). [L. *versātilis—versāre*, freq. of *vertĕre*, to turn.]

verse, *vûrs*, *n.* a line of metre: metrical composition, form, or work: versification: a stanza: a short division of a chapter, esp. of the Bible: a portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part: a versicle.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to versify.—*ns.* verse'let, a little verse: a short poem; ver'ser, a writer of verse; ver'set, a very short organ interlude or prelude: a versicle: a little scrap of verse; ver'sicle, a little verse: in liturgy, the verse said by the officiant.—*adj.* versic'ūlar, of or in verse.—*ns.* versificā'tion, the making of verse: manner of construction of verse: a turning into verse or its product; ver'sificātor, ver'sifier, a maker of verses.—*v.i.* ver'sify, to make verses.—*v.t.* to tell in verse: to turn into verse:—*pr.p.* ver'sifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ver'sified.—*n.* ver'sing, the composing of verse. — verse'-maker; verse'-making; verse'-man, a writer of verses; verse'-monger, a scribbler of verses; verse'-mongering; verse'-

a backboned animal.—*adj.* ver'tebrated, having a backbone: articulated like a backbone.—*n.* vertebrā'tion, vertebral structure: backbone (*fig.*). [L.,—*vertĕre*, to turn.]

vertex, *vûr'teks*, *n.* the top or summit: the zenith (*astron.*): the crown of the head (*anat.*): the point opposite the base (*geom.*): the meeting-point of the lines bounding an angle: the intersection of a curve with its axis:—*pl.* ver'tices (*-ti-sēz*).—*adj.* ver'tical (*-ti-kl*), of or at the vertex: perpendicular to the plane of the horizon: in the direction of the axis (*bot.*): comprising the various stages in the production of the same goods: in strata: (of mechanism) in which one part is above another.—*n.* a vertical line or position.—*n.* verticality (*-kal'i-ti*).—*adv.* ver'tically.—*ns.* ver'ticalness; verticity (*-tis'i-ti*), power of turning; ver'tiport, an airport designed for vertical take-off and landing.—vertical angles, opposite angles formed by intersecting lines; vertical circle, a great circle of the heavens passing through the zenith and the nadir; vertical scanning (*TV*), scanning in which the lines are vertical, not, as normally, horizontal; vertical take-off (*aero.*), immediate take-off without preliminary run.—Also as *adj.* [L. *vertex*, *-icis*, eddy, summit—*vertĕre*, to turn.]

verticil, *vûr'ti-sil*, (*bot.*) *n.* a whorl.—*n.* verticillas'ter, an inflorescence so condensed as to look like a whorl.—*adjs.* verti'cillate, -d, whorled. [L. *verticillus*, dim. of *vertex*.]

vertigo, *vər-tī'gō*, L. *ver-*,

destroys tissues.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* ves'icate, to blister.—*n.* vesicā'tion.—*n.* and *adj.* ves'icatory (or *-ik'*), vesicant.—*ns.* ves'icle, a small globule, bladder, sac, blister, cavity, or swelling: a primary cavity of the vertebrate brain; vesic'ūla, a vesicle.—*adjs.* vesic'ūlar; vesic'ūlate, -d.—*n.* vesicūlā'tion, formation of vesicles.—*adj.* vesic'ūlose.—vesica piscis (*pis'is*; L. *wā-*, *vā-sē'ka pis'kis*; fish's bladder), a halo in the form of two circular arcs each (properly) passing through the other's centre, enclosing the whole figure. [L. *vēsica*, bladder, blister.]

Vespa, *ves'pə*, *n.* the common wasp genus, giving name to the family Ves'pidae.—*n.* ves'piary (modelled on *apiary*), a wasps' nest:—*pl.* ves'piaries.—*adjs.* ves'pine, of wasps: wasplike; ves'poid, wasplike. [L. *vespa*, wasp.]

vesper, *ves'pər*, *n.* evening: (usu. *pl.*) the last but one of the seven canonical hours: (usu. *pl.*) evensong, evening service generally: a vesper-bell: (*cap.*) Venus as the evening star, Hesperus.—*adjs.* ves'peral; vesperti'nal, ves'pertine, of or pertaining to the evening: happening, opening, appearing, active, or setting, in the evening.—ves'per-bell, the bell that summons to vespers. [L. *vesper*; cf. Gr. *hesperos*.]

vespiary, vespine, vespoid. See Vespa.

vessel, *ves'l*, *n.* a utensil for holding something: a craft or structure (usually bigger than a boat) for transport by water: a conducting tube for body-fluids in animals, for water in plants:

vestiment, *ves'ti-mənt,* (*obs.*; *Spens.*) *n.* vestment, garb, garment.—*adjs.* vestimental (*-men'tl*), vestiment'ary. [L. *vestīmentum.*]

vestiture, *ves'ti-chər,* *n.* investiture: clothes: covering, as hair, feathers, scales. [L.L. *vestītūra*—L. *vestis.*]

vestment, *vest'mənt,* *n.* a garment: a ceremonial garment, esp. one worn in religious ceremonies: a covering.—*adj.* vest'mented. [L. *vestīmentum* —*vestīre*, to clothe, *vestis*, a garment.]

vestry, *ves'tri,* *n.* a room in which vestments are kept and parochial meetings held: a small room attached to a church: in English parishes, a meeting of ratepayers for parish business (later restricted to church affairs): a robing-room: a cloakroom: apparel.—*adj.* ves'tral.—ves'try-clerk, an officer chosen by the vestry to keep the parish accounts and books; ves'tryman, a member of a vestry; ves'try-room, a vestry: meeting-place of a vestry.—common vestry, an assembly of all the ratepayers; select vestry, a board of representatives of the ratepayers. [Prob. through O.Fr.—L. *vestiārium*—*vestis*, a garment.]

vesture, *ves'chər,* *n.* garb: a garment: vegetation clothing the soil.—*v.t.* to cover, clothe.—*adjs.* vest'ural; vest'ured.—*n.* vest'urer, a keeper of vestments. [O.Fr., — L.L. *vestitūra* — *vestis*, garment.]

Vesuvian, *vi-sōō'vi-ən,* or *-sū'*, *-zōō'*, *adj.* of, of the type of, the volcano *Vesuvius.*—*ns.* vesu'vian, a smoker's slow-burning match: vesuvianite:

to excess.—*v.i.* (now *rare*) to grieve, fret.—*n.* (*Scot.*) a grief.—*n.* vexā'tion, a vexing: state or feeling of being vexed: a source of grief or annoyance.—*adj.* vexā'tious, vexing: wantonly troublesome.—*adv.* vexā'tiously.—*n.* vexātiousness.—*adjs.* vex'atory; vexed (*vekst*).—*adv.* vex'edly.—*ns.* vex'edness; vex'er.—*n.* and *adj.* vex'ing.—*adv.* vex'ingly.—*n.* vex'ingness.—vexatious suit, a suit begun without justifiable cause; vexed question, a matter greatly debated. [Fr. *vexer*—L. *vexāre*, to shake, annoy.]

vexata quaestio, *vek-sā'tə kwēs'ti-ō, vek-, wek-sä'ta kwis'ti-ō,* (L.) a disputed question.

vexillum, *vek-sil'əm,* *n.* a Roman standard: a vexillation: a scarf on a pastoral staff: a standard (*bot.*): the series of barbs on the sides of the shaft of a feather:—*pl.* vexill'a.—*n.* vex'illary, a standard-bearer: one of a company of Roman veterans serving under a special standard.—*adj.* of, pertaining to, under, a vexillum.—*n.* vexillā'tion, a company under one vexillum. [L. *vehĕre*, to carry.]

vezir. See vizier.

via, viâ, *vī'a* (L. *vē'*, *wē'ā*), *prep.* by way of. [L. *via*, abl. of *via*, way.].

via, *vī'ə, vē'a, wē'a,* (L.) a way, road.—via crucis (*krōō'sis, -kis*), way of the Cross (succession of stations of the Cross—see station); via dolorosa (*dol-ə-rō'sə, do-lō-rō'sa*), the way to Calvary (lit. mournful way); Via Lactea (*lak'-ti-ə, te-a*), Milky Way; via media (*mē'di-ə, me'di-a*), a middle course; via trita, via tuta (*tri'ta, trē'* small hammers.—Also **vi'braharp** (*U.S.*).—*n.* **vi'braphonist.** [L. *vibrāre*, to shake, Gr. *phōnē*, voice.]

vibrate, *vī'brāt*, *-brāt'*, *v.i.* to shake: to tremble: to oscillate: to swing: to change to and fro, esp. rapidly: to resound, ring: to tingle, thrill. —*v.t.* to brandish (*obs.*): to cause to vibrate: to measure by single vibrations: to give off in vibrations.—*n.* **vibrancy** (*vī'brən-si*).—*adjs.* **vi'brant**, vibrating: thrilling: resonant; **vi'bratile** (*-brə-tīl*, in U.S. *-til*, *-təl*), vibratory: having or capable of vibratory motion.—*ns.* **vibratility** (*-til'i-ti*); **vibrā'tion**, a vibrating: state of being vibrated: tremulousness: quivering motion: a whole period or movement to and fro of anything vibrating: sometimes a half period or movement one way.—*adjs.* **vibrā'tional**; **vibrā'tionless.**—*n.* **vibratiuncle** (*vī-brā-shi-ung'kl*), a small vibration.—*adj.* **vi'brative** (*-brə-tiv*), vibrating: consisting in vibrations: causing vibrations. —*n.* **vi'brātor**, that which vibrates: a vibrating part in many appliances: a vibrating tool.—*adj.* **vibratory** (*vī'brə-tər-i*), of, of the nature of, causing, or capable of, vibration. [L. *vibrāre*, *-ātum*, to tremble.]

vibrato, *vē-brä'tō*, or *vi-*, *n.* a throbbing effect, without perceptible change of pitch, in singing and in stringed and wind instrument playing. [It.]

vibrio, *vib'ri-ō*, or *vīb'*, *n.* a bacterium with a slight spiral curve and usually one flagellum, as that of cholera. [L. *vibrāre*, to shake.]

vibrissa, *vī-bris'ə*, *n.* a tactile bristle, as a cat's

the pope, as representative of Christ on earth. [L. *vicārius*, substituted; see vice-.]

vice (in U.S. **vise**), *vīs*, *n.* a screw (*obs.*): a winding stair or its newel: a tool for gripping an object that is being worked on: a grip (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* to grip, force, jam, strain, as with a vice. [Fr. *vis*, screw—L. *vitis*, a vine.]

vice, *vīs*, *n.* a blemish or fault: immorality: depravity: an immoral habit: a bad trick or habit as in a horse: (*cap.*) the personification of a vice in a morality play, usually a farcical part: hence, a buffoon.—*adj.* **vicious** (*vish'əs*), addicted to vice or bad habits: immoral: depraved: bad: faulty: malignant, spiteful: ill-tempered: foul, impure, morbid: impaired, nullified by a flaw: mistaken (*Shak.*).—*adv.* **vic'iously.**—*n.* **vic'iousness.**—**vice squad**, a police squad whose task is to see that the laws dealing with gambling, prostitution, etc., are observed; **vicious circle**, reasoning in a circle, seeking to prove a proposition by means of a conclusion drawn from it: a process in which an evil is aggravated by its own consequences; **vicious intromission** (see under intromit). [Fr., — L. *vitium*, a blemish; L.L. *viciōsus* for L. *vitiōsus*, faulty, vicious.]

vice, *vī'si*, *vī'sē*, *vīs*, *prep.* in place of: in succession to.—**vice versa**, *vûr'sə*, the other way round. [L. *vice*, abl. (nom. not used), turn, place, alteration.]

vice-, *vīs-*, in composition, in place of.—*n.* **vice**, place, stead (*rare*): short for vice-president, vice-chancellor, or the like.—**vice'-ad'miral**, a navy water resembling it. [*Vichy*, city in central France.]

vicinage, *vis'i-nij*, *n.* neighbourhood.—*adj.* **vic'inal** (or *-in'əl*), neighbouring: local: having substituted groups on adjacent carbon atoms (*org. chem.*): of crystal faces, very nearly in the plane of a normal face.—*n.* **vicin'ity**, neighbourhood: nearness. [L. *vīcīnus*, neighbour—*vīcus*, street, village, district.]

viciosity. See vitiosity under vitiate.

vicious. See under vice (2).

vicissitude, *vi-sis'i-tūd*, *n.* change: alternation: mutation: change of fortune.—*adj.* **vicissitū'dinous.** [L. *vicissitūdō*, *-inis*; see vice (3).]

victim, *vik'tim*, *n.* a living being offered as a sacrifice: one subjected to death, suffering, or ill-treatment: a prey: a sufferer.—*n.* **victimisā'tion, -z-.**—*v.t.* **vic'timise, -ize**, make a victim of: to treat oppressively in revenge: to cheat.—*n.* **vic'timiser, -z-.** [L. *victima*, a beast for sacrifice.]

victor, *vik'tər*, *n.* a winner in contest:—*fem.* **vic'toress, vic'tress, vic'trix.**—*adjs.* **vic'tor, victo'rious**, having gained a victory: winning in contest: of, with, marking victory.—*adv.* **victo'riously**—*ns.* **victo'riousness; victory** (*vik'tər-i*), a contest gained: success against an opponent: (*cap.*) the Greek goddess Nikē.—*adj.* **vic'toryless**—**victory ship**, a successor to the liberty ship. [L. *victor*, *-ōris*—*vincĕre*, *victum*, to conquer.]

Victoria, *vik-tō'ri-ə*, *-tö'*, *n.* a Brazilian genus of

videlicet, *vi-del'i-sit*, *vi-*, *wi-dā'li-ket*, L. to wit, namely; usu. shortened to viz.

videndum, *vi-den'dəm*, *vi-*, *wi-den'dŏŏm* (*pl.* **videnda**, *-də*, *-da*), L. thing(s) to be seen.

video, *vid'i-ō*, *n.* (*U.S.*), television.—*adj.* pertaining to the bandwidth and spectrum position of the signal arising from TV scanning, or to the signal, or to the resultant image, or to television. —**video frequency**, frequency in the range required for a video signal; **vid'eophone**, a telephone with accompanying means of transmitting a picture of each speaker; **video signal**, that part of a TV signal which conveys all the information required for establishing the visual image; **video (tape) recording**, recording both television picture and sound on magnetic tape (**videotape**) so that the programme can be rebroadcast; **video tube**, a television tube. [L. *vidēre*, to see.]

vidette, a faulty form of vedette.

Vidicon, *vid'i-kon*, *n.* a camera tube operating on the photoconducting principle. [Trademark; *video icon*(oscope).]

vidimus, *vī'di-məs* (L. *vē'*, *wē'di-mŏŏs*), *n.* an attested copy: an inspection, as of accounts, etc. [L. *vīdimus*, we have seen—*vidēre*, to see.]

viduous, *vid'ū-əs*, *adj.* widowed: empty.—*n.* **vid'ūage**, widowhood: widows collectively.—*adj.* **vid'ūal.**—*n.* **vidū'ity**, widowhood. [L. *vidua*, a widow, *viduus*, deprived, bereaved.]

vie, *vī*, *v.i.* to make a vie (*obs.*): to contend in rivalry.—*v.t.* to stake (*obs.*): to declare, bid

view, open to general inspection; **take a dim view of**, to regard unfavourably; **view away**, to see breaking cover; **with a view to**, having in mind: with a design of. [Fr. *vue*—*vu*, pa.p. of *voir*—L. *vidēre*, to see.]

vifda, *vif'dä*, *n*. See vivda.

vigesimal, *vi-jes'i-məl*, *adj*. based on the number twenty.—*adj*. **viges'imo-quar'to**, twenty-four-mo. [L. *vigesimus* (*vīcēsimus*), twentieth—*vīgintī*, twenty.]

vigia, *vi-jē'ə* (Sp. *vi-hhē'ä*), *n*. a danger warning on a chart. [Sp. *vigía*, look-out—L. *vigilia*.]

vigil, *vij'il*, *n*. watching, esp. by night, esp. for religious exercises: the eve of a holy day: a religious service by night: a keeping awake, wakefulness.—*n*. **vig'ilance**, watchfulness: wakefulness: a guard, watch (*Milt*.): a planned effort to uncover and punish corruption and bribery (*India*).—*adj*. **vig'ilant**, watchful.—*n*. **vigilante** (*-an'tā*; originally, *U.S.* from Sp.), a member of an organisation to look after the interests, threatened in some way, of a group: a member of a vigilance committee.—*adv*. **vig'ilantly**.—**vigilance committee** (*U.S.*), an unauthorised body which, in the absence or inefficiency of regular government, exercises powers of arrest, punishment, etc.: any self-appointed association for the compulsory improvement of local morals according to its own standards. [L. *vigilia*—*vigil*, awake, watchful; cf. *vigēre*, to be lively.]

vigneron

smaller than a town: a small municipality (*U.S.*): the people of a village.—*adj*. of, dwelling in, a village.—*ns*. **vill'ager**, an inhabitant of a village; **villagery** (*vil'ij-ri*; *Shak*. villagree), villages collectively or perh. village people.—**village cart** (see cart). [Fr. *village*, L. *villāticus*.]

villagio. See villiago.

villain, *vil'ən*, *n*. a villein (*orig*.): a violent, malevolent or unscrupulous evil-doer: playfully, a wretch: the wicked enemy of the hero or heroine in a story or play.—*adj*. low-born: base: villainous.—*ns*. **vill'ainage**, **vill'anage**, villeinage; **villainess**, a she-villain.—*adj*. **vill'ainous** (or **vill'anous**), of the nature of, like, or suited to a villain: detestable, vile.—*adv*. (*Shak*.) villainously.—*adv*. **vill'ainously** (**vill'anously**).—*ns*. **vill'ainy** (**vill'any**), the act (*obs*. the words) of a villain: extreme wickedness: an atrocious crime: disgrace (*obs*.); **vill'an**, a villein. [O.Fr. *villain*—L.L. *villānus*—L. *villa*, a country house.]

villanelle, *vil-ə-nel'*, *n*. a poem, on two rhymes, in five tercets and a quatrain, the first line repeated as sixth, twelfth, and eighteenth, the third as ninth, fifteenth, and last. [Fr.,—It. *villanella*—*villano*, rustic.]

villanous(ly). See under villain.

Villanovan, *vil-ə-nō'vən*, *adj*. of an early Iron Age culture of which remains occur at *Villanova*, near Bologna.

villany. See under villain.

charitable associations founded by him, or to St Vincent of Lérins (d. 450), or other Vincent.

vincible, *vin'si-bl*, *adj.* that may be overcome.—*n.* **vincibil'ity.** [L. *vincibilis*—*vincĕre*, *victum*, to conquer.]

vinculum, *ving'kū-ləm*, *n.* a bond: a horizontal line placed above, equivalent to brackets (*math.*): a tendinous band (*anat.*):—*pl.* **vinc'ula.** [L.,—*vincīre*, to bind.]

vindemial, *vin-dē'mi-əl*, *adj.* pertaining to the vintage.—*v.i.* **vindē'miate**, to gather grapes, or other fruit. [L. *vīndēmia*, vintage; see vintage.]

vindicate, *vin'di-kāt*, *v.t.* to justify: to clear from criticism, etc.: to defend with success: to make good a claim to: to lay claim to: to maintain: to avenge (*obs.*): to free (*obs.*).—*n.* **vindicability** (*-kə-bil'i-ti*).—*adj.* **vin'dicable.**—*n.* **vindicā'tion**, act of vindicating: defence: justification: support.—*adj.* **vin'dicātive** (or *vin-dik'ə-tiv*), vindicating: tending to vindicate: revengeful, vindictive (*Shak.*).—*ns.* **vindic'ativeness, vindictiveness; vin'dicātor**, one who vindicates:—*fem.* **vin'dicātress.**—*adv.* **vin'dicatorily.**—*adjs.* **vin'dicatory** (*-ə-tər-i*, or *-ā-tər-i*), serving or tending to vindicate: punitive: retributive: avenging: **vindic'tive**, revengeful: pursuing revenge: punitive (as in *vindictive damages*): retributive (as in *vindictive justice*).—*adv.* **vindic'tively.**—*n.* **vindic'tiveness.** [L. *vindicāre*, *-ātum.*]

vine, *vīn*, *n.* a woody climbing plant (*Vitis vinifera* or other of the genus) that produces grapes: a climbing or trailing stem or (*U.S.*) plant

musty. [O.E. *fynegian*, to mould—*fynig*, mouldy —*fyne*, mould.]

vingt-et-un, *vɛ̃-tā-œ̃*, *n.* a card game, its object to have a total of pips in one's hand nearest to, but not exceeding, twenty-one.—Also **vingt-un** (*vɛ̃-tœ̃*). [Fr. *vingt-et-un*, twenty-one.]

viniculture, -turist. See vine.

vinolent, vinologist, etc. See vine.

vint, *vint*, *n.* a card game like contract bridge. [Russ.]

vintage, *vint'ij*, *n.* the gathering of grapes and preparation for wine-making: a season's yield of grapes or wine: the time of gathering grapes: wine, esp. of a good year: the product of a particular period: a period of origin.—*adj.* pertaining to the grape vintage: of wine, of a specified year and of good quality: generally, e.g. of a play by an author or of a period, among the best and most characteristic: out of date and no longer admired.—*v.t.* to strip of grapes: to gather (grapes): to make (wine)—esp. of a good year.—*n.* and *v.t.* **vint** (back-formation from vintage).—*ns.* **vint'ager**, a worker at the vintage; **vint'aging.**—**vintage car**, an old fashioned (specif. built between 1916 and 1930) car; **vintage year**, one in which a particular product (usu. wine) reaches an exceptionally high standard. [AF.r. *vintage*, O.Fr. (Fr.) *vendange*—L. *vindēmia*—*vinum*, wine, grapes, *dēmĕre*, to remove—*dē*, out of or away, *emĕre*, to take; modified by influence of vintner.]

vintner, *vint'nər*, *n.* a wine-seller.—*n.* **vint'ry**, a

[redacted]

—*adj*. vi′olātive, causing, tending to, or involving violation.—*n*. vi′olātor. [L. *violāre*, *-ātum* —*vīs*, strength.]

viold, (*Milt*.) for vialled.

violent, *vī′ə-lənt*, *adj*. intensely forcible: impetuous and unrestrained in action: overmasteringly vehement: due to violence: wrested: expressing violence.—*v.t*. (*obs*.) to force.—*v.i*. (*Shak*.) to rage.—*n*. vi′olence, the state or quality of being violent: excessive, unrestrained, or unjustifiable force: outrage: profanation: injury: rape.—*adv*. vi′olently. [L. *violentus* or *violēns*, *-entis*—*vīs*.]

violet, *vī′ə-lit*, *n*. any plant or flower of the genus Viola: extended to unrelated plants, as dame's violet, water-violet (see dame, water): a bluish purple.—*adj*. bluish purple. [Fr. *violette*—L. *viola*.]

violin, violist, violoncello, etc. See viol.

V.I.P. Abbrev. for very important person.

viper, *vī′pər*, *n*. the adder: any member of its genus (Vi′pera) or family (Viperidae, *vī-per′i-dē*): extended to some other snakes, as the pit-vipers, horned vipers: an ungrateful or treacherous, malignant person (*fig*.).—*adjs*. viperiform (*-per′*); vi′perine (*-pər-īn*), related to or resembling the viper; vi′perish, venomous: spiteful: like a viper; vi′perous, having the qualities of a viper: venomous: malignant.—*adv*. vi′perously.—viper's bugloss, a stiff bristly boraginaceous plant (Echium) of dry places with intensely blue flowers, once thought

captured, wrought, used, etc.—*v.t*. (with *it*; *Shak*.) to continue chaste.—*adj*. vir′ginal, of or appropriate to a virgin or virginity: in a state of virginity: like a virgin: parthenogenetic.—*adv*. vir′ginally.—*ns*. vir′ginhood, virgin′ity, state or fact of being a virgin.—*adj*. vir′ginly, pure.—*adv*. chastely.—*n*. Vir′gō, the Virgin, in the zodiac.—virgin birth, generation, parthenogenesis.—*adj*. virg′in-born, born of a virgin.—virgin gold, gold in the condition in which it is found; virgin knot, the fastening of a Greek or Roman woman's girdle, loosed at marriage; vir′gin's-bow′er, traveller's-joy (*Clematis vitalba*).—the (Blessed) Virgin, Mary the mother of Christ; the Virgin Queen, Elizabeth I of England. [Partly through Fr.,—L. *virgō*, *-inis*.]

virginal, *vûr′jin-əl*, *n*. (often in *pl*., also *pair of virginals*) an old keyboard instrument, a spinet, esp. a box-shaped spinet.—*v.i*. (*Shak*.) to finger, as on a virginal. [Perh. as played by young ladies; see above.]

virginal. See virgin.

Virginia, *vər-jin′yə*, *n*. a tobacco grown and manufactured in *Virginia*.—*adj*. Virgin′ian.—*n*. a native or citizen of Virginia.—*n*. virgin′ium (*chem*.), a name proposed for the element of atomic number 87 (see francium).—Virginia creeper, an American climbing-plant near akin to the vine, bright red in autumn; Virginia stock (see stock). [After Elizabeth, the *virgin* queen.]

loosely, almost, nearly.—*adjs.* **vir'tueless**; **vir'tuous**, having virtue: morally good: blameless: righteous: practising duty: according to the moral law: chaste.—*adv.* **vir'tuously**.—*n.* **vir'tuousness**.—**virtual image** (see image).—*adj.* **vir'tue-proof** (*Milt.* vertue-), impregnable in virtue.—**by, in, virtue of**, through the power, force, or efficacy of: because of: on account of; **make a virtue of necessity**, to do as if from sense of duty (or with a sense of duty called in for the occasion) something one must needs do; **seven principal virtues**, faith, hope, charity, justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude—the first three the *theological*, the last four the *moral* virtues; the cardinal virtues (see cardinal). [O.Fr. *vertu* and L. *virtus*, bravery, moral excellence—*vir*, a man; cf. Gr. *hērōs*, Sans. *vīra*, a hero, O.E. *wer*, man.]

virtuose, -osic, etc. See virtu.

virtute officii, *vûr-tū'ti of-is'i-ī*, *vir-*, *wir-tōō-te of-ik'i-ē*, L. by virtue of office.

virulent, *vir'ū-lənt*, or *-ōō-*, *adj.* highly poisonous or malignant: venomous: acrimonious.—*ns.* **vir'ulence**, **vir'ulency**.—*adv.* **vir'ulently**. [L. *vīrulentus—vīrus*, see virus.]

virus, *vī'rəs*, *n.* venom: contagious or poisonous matter (as of ulcers, etc.): the transmitted cause of infection: a pathogenic agent, a combination of chemicals, but capable of increasing rapidly inside a living cell: any corrupting influence.—*adj.* **vī'ral**, pertaining to or caused by a virus.—*ns.* **vir'icide** (or *vir'*), a substance that destroy

—*fem.* **viscountess** (*vī'kownt-es*), the wife of a viscount: a woman holding a viscounty in her own right: a size of roofing slate, 18 × 10 inches (457 × 254 mm.).—*ns.* **vi'scountcy**, **vi'scountship**, a viscounty; **vi'scounty**, a viscount (*obs.*): the jurisdiction of, or territory under, a viscount (*hist.*): the rank or dignity of a viscount. [O.Fr. *visconte* (Fr. *vicomte*)—*vis-* (L. *vice*, in place of) *conte*, count, after L.L. *vicecomes*—L. *comes*, a companion.]

viscous, *vis'kəs*, *adj.* resistant, or highly resistant, to flow owing to forces acting between the molecules: tenacious: sticky: viscid.—*n.* **vis'cousness**.—**vis'co-**, in composition, viscous, viscosity.—*n.* **viscom'eter**, an instrument for measuring viscosity.—*adjs.* **viscomet'ric, -al**.—*n.* **viscom'etry**.—Also **viscosim'eter**, **viscosimet'ric, -al**, **viscosim'etry**.—*n.* **viscos'ity**.—**viscous flow**, a type of fluid flow in which there is a continuous steady motion of the particles, the motion at a fixed point always remaining constant; **viscous water**, water thickened by addition of chemicals, used in fighting forest fires. [L.L. *viscōsus*, sticky—L. *viscum*, bird-lime, mistletoe; cog. with Gr. *ixos*, mistletoe.]

Viscum, *vis'kəm*, *n.* a genus of parasitic plants including the common mistletoe: (without *cap.*) bird-lime. [L.]

viscus, *vis'kəs*, (*med.*, *zool.*) *n.* any one of the organs situated within the chest and the abdomen—heart, lungs, liver, etc.:—*pl.* **viscera**

the latter lasted into the 8th century.—*adj.* Visigoth'ic. [L.L. *Visigothī*—Gmc. word meaning perh. noble Goths, perh. west Goths.]

visile, *viz'īl, -il, adj.* of or pertaining to sight: learning by means of visual images and recalling such images readily.—*n.* one whose imagery naturally takes a visual form. [On the analogy of audile, from L. *vidēre, visum*, to see.]

visiogenic, *viz-i-ō-jen'ik, adj.* suitable artistically for television transmission. [L. *vidēre, vīsum*, to see, and root of Gr. *gignesthai*, to be produced.]

vision, *vizh'ən, n.* the act of seeing: the faculty of sight: anything seen: television, esp. as opposed to sound radio; a look, glance: a vivid concept or mental picture: hence, a person or scene of great beauty (sometimes ironically): a pleasing imaginative plan for, or anticipation of, future events: an apparition: a revelation, esp. divine, in sleep or a trance (sometimes without article): act or power of perceiving imaginative mental images: imaginative perception: foresight: mystical awareness of the supernatural.—*v.t.* to see as a vision, to imagine: to present, or to call up, as in a vision.—*n.* (*Scot.*) visie (*viz'i*), a close or careful look: aim: a sight on the muzzle of a gun.—Also viz'y, vizz'ie.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to look at, or look, closely: to aim.—Also vizz'ie.—*adj.* vis'ional, of, pertaining to, a vision: derived from a vision: visionary, not real: pertaining to sight.—*adv.* vis'ionally.—*n.* vis'ionariness.—*adj.* vis'ionary, capable of s

a visit of God, or of a good (or evil) supernatural being: a dispensation of divine favour or displeasure: a sore affliction: the operation of a destructive power, or an instance of it: an influence acting on the mind: the object of a visit (*rare*): an unusual and extensive irruption of a species of animals into a region: (*cap.*) a festival to commemorate the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth, observed by the Roman and Greek Churches on 2nd July.—*adjs.* visitā'tional, vis'itātive.—*n.* vis'itātor, an official visitor.—*adjs.* visitato'rial, visito'rial.—*ns.* visitee', the person to whom a visit is paid; vis'iting, the act, or an instance, of paying a visit: a visitation, in the senses of divine dispensation, heavy affliction, or influence operating on the mind.—*adj.* that visits: often opp. to *resident*: pertaining to visiting.—*n.* vis'itor (now rarely vis'iter), one who visits, calls on, or makes a stay with a person: a person authorised to visit for purposes of inspection or supervision:—*fem.* vis'itress.—vis'iting-book, a book recording the names of persons who have called or are to be called on: a visitors' book (*Thackeray*); vis'iting-card, a small card bearing the name and address, or title, left in paying visits, and sometimes sent as an act of courtesy or in token of sympathy; vis'iting-day, a day on which one is at home and ready to receive callers; visitor general (*hist.*), a personal representative of the King of Spain appointed to investigate affairs, esp. in Spanish

visualisā'tion -z-.—*v.t.* **vis'ualise, -ize-,** make visible, externalise to the eye: to call up a clear visual image of.—*v.i.* to call up a clear visual image: become visible (*med.*).—*ns.* **vis'ualiser, -z-; vis'ualist,** a visualiser: a visile; **visual'ity** (*Carlyle*), quality or state of being visible to the mind: a mental picture.—*adv.* **vis'ually.—visual aid,** a picture, photograph, film, diagram, etc., used as an aid to teaching; **visual purple** (see purple). [L.L. *visuālis*—L. *visus*, sight.]

visuo-, in composition, sight. [L. *visus*.]

vita, *vī'tə, vē', wē'ta,* (L.) life.—**vita patris** (*'tä pat'ris*), in the father's lifetime.

Vitaceae. See Vitis.

Vita glass, *vī'tə gläs,* trademark for a glass that transmits ultraviolet rays.

vital, *vī'təl, adj.* being a manifestation of organic life: supporting, or necessary to, life: life-giving, invigorating: characteristic of life, or of living things: animate, living: full of life: capable of living (*obs.*): pertaining to life, birth, and death: due to living agency: fatal to life: essential, or (loosely) highly important.—*n.* **vitalisā'tion, -z-.**—*v.t.* **vī'talise, -z-,** give life to: to stimulate activity in: to give vigour to; to make lifelike.—*n.* **vī'taliser, -z-.**—*adj.* **vī'talising, -z-.**—*ns.* **vī'talism,** doctrine that there is a vital principle (*q.v.*); **vī'talist,** one who holds this doctrine.—*adj.* **vitalis'tic.**—*adv.* **vitalis'tically.**—*n.* **vitality** (*-tal'*), state or quality of being vital: principle of life, power of living: livingness: quality of being fully or intensely alive: capacity to endure and flourish: animation

vitascope, vitative. See vital.

vite, *vēt,* (*mus.*) *adv.* quickly. [Fr.]

vitellus, *vi-, vī-tel'əs, n.* the yolk of an egg:—*pl.* **vitell'ī.**—*adj.* **vit'ellary,** pertaining to the vitellus: egg-yellow.—*ns.* **vitell'in,** a phosphoprotein present in yolk of egg; **vitell'ine,** a vitellus.—*adj.* **vitellary.**—*n.* **vitell'icle,** a yolk-sac.—*adj.* **vitelligenous** (*-ij'*), producing yolk. [L., a yolk; a transferred use of *vitellus*—*vitulus*, a calf.]

Vitex, *vī'teks, n.* a genus of trees or shrubs, chiefly tropical, of the family Verbenaceae, having a drupe with a four-celled stone; some species yield valuable timber. [L.]

vitiate, *vish'i-āt, v.t.* to render faulty or defective: to spoil: to make impure: to deprave, corrupt, pervert, debase: to make ineffectual or invalid or inconclusive: to violate, ravish (*obs.*): to adulterate (*obs.*).—Earlier **vi'ciate.**—*adj.* (*arch.*) **vitiated.**—*adj.* **vi'tiable.**—*ns.* **vitiā'tion; vi'tiātor; vitios'ity** (also **vicios'ity**), state or quality of being vicious, or (*Scots law*) faulty. [L. *vitiāre, -ātum*—*vitium.* See vice (2).]

viticetum, viticide, viticulture. See Vitis.

vitilitigation, *vit-i-lit-i-gā'shən,* (*rare*) *n.* vexatious wrangling.—*v.i.* (*rare*) **vitilit'igate.** [Formed from L. *vitilītigāre, -ātum,* to quarrel disgracefully—*vitium*, a blemish, *lītigāre*, to quarrel.]

vitiligo, *vit-i-lī'gō, -ə-lē'gō, n.* a skin abnormality in which irregular patches of the skin lose colour and turn white. [L. *vitilīgo*, a skin eruption.]

vitiosity. See vitiate.

Vitis, *vī'tis, n.* a genus of plants, including the grape-vines, of the family Vitaceae

vitrified forts, walls, certain ancient Scottish, French, etc., forts or walls in which the silicious stone has been vitrified by fire, whether by intention or accident is uncertain. [L. *vitrum*, glass.]

vitriol, *vit'ri-əl, n.* oil of vitriol (*q.v.*): a hydrous sulphate of a metal, as *blue, green*, and *white vitriol*, respectively that of copper (cupric), iron (ferrous), and zinc.—*v.t.* **vit'riolate,** to convert into, or to treat with, vitriol.—*n.* **vitriolā'tion.**—*adj.* **vitriolic** (*-ol'*), pertaining to, or having the qualities of, vitriol: biting, scathing, expressing intense ill-will.—*n.* **vitriolisā'tion, -z-.**—*v.t.* **vit'riolise, -ize,** to vitriolate: to injure with vitriol.—**elixir of vitriol,** aromatic sulphuric acid (i.e. sulphuric acid mixed with certain other substances for use in medicine); **oil of vitriol,** concentrated sulphuric acid—because formerly prepared from green vitriol. [Fr.,—L.L. *vitriolum*—L. *vitreus*, of glass.]

vitro-, *vit'rō-*, in composition, glass.—*n.* **Vitrolite** (*-lit*), proprietary name of a kind of opaque glass with a fire-finished surface. [L. *vitrum*, glass.]

vitro-di-trina, *vit'rō-di-trē'nä, n.* a Venetian white glass in which fine threads of cane form a lace-like pattern. [It., glass of lace.]

Vitruvian, *vi-trōō'vi-ən, adj.* of, or in the style of, *Vitruvius* Pollio, a Roman architect under Augustus: denoting a kind of convoluted scroll-work.

vitta, *vit'a, n.* a fillet or band for the head

and dried without salt.—Also **vif'da.** [Perh. O.N. *vöthvi*, muscle.]

vive, *viv*, (*Scot.* and *obs.*) *adj.* lively, forcible: vivid.—*adv.* **vive'ly.**—*n.* **viv'ency** (*rare*), vitality. [Fr., or L. *vivus*, alive.]

vive, *vēv*, (Fr.) long live.

viver, *vē'vər*, (*obs.* and *dial.*) *n.* a fish-pond. [A.Fr.,—L. *vivārium*; see vivarium.]

viver, *vī'vər*, (*dial.*) *n.* a fibre, rootlet. [Variant of fibre.]

Viverra, *vi-, vī-ver'ə, n.* the civet genus, giving name to the family **Viverr'idae** (*-i-dē*), and the subfamily **Viverrinae** (*-ī'nē*).—*n.* any of the Viverridae, esp. one of the Viverrinae.—*adj.* **viverr'ine,** of or like the ferret or the civet family. [L. *viverra*, a ferret.]

vivers, *vē'vərz*, (*Scot.*) *n.pl.* food, eatables. [Fr. *vivres*—L. *vivĕre*, to live.]

vives, *vīvz, n.pl.* a disease of horses, swelling of the submaxillary glands. [O.Fr. *avives, vives*—Sp. *avivas*—Ar. *addhiba*—*al*, the, *dhiba*, she-wolf.]

vivi-, *vi'vi-*, in composition, alive, living.—*adj.* **viviparous** (*vi-vip'ə-rəs*, or *vi-*; L. *parĕre*, to produce), producing living young that have reached an advanced stage of development—opp. to *oviparous*: germinating from a seed still on the parent plant (*bot.*): producing bulbils or young plants in the flower clusters, etc. (*bot.*).—*ns.* **vivip'arism,** viviparous reproduction; **viviparity** (*viv-i-par'i-ti*), **vivip'arousness,** quality of being

[redacted]

Vlach, *vlak*, *n.* one of a non-Slav people of south-eastern Europe, found chiefly in Rumania, a Walachian. [O.Slav. *Vlachŭ*—O.H.G. *walh*, a foreigner, esp. a Slav or a Latin.]

vlei, *flā*, (*Afrik.*) *n.* low-lying ground where a shallow lake forms in the wet season: a swamp (local *U.S.*).—Also **vly**. [Dial. Du.,—Du. *wallei*, valley.]

voar, *vōr*, *vör*, *n.* in Orkney and Shetland, spring, seed-time. [O.N. *vār*, spring; cf. ware (2).]

vocable, *vō'kə-bl*, *n.* that which is sounded with the voice—a word, or a single sound of a word: a term, name (*obs.*).—*adjs.* **vocabūlar** (*vō-*, *və-kab'*), of or concerning words; **vocabūlār'ian**, of or pertaining to vocabulary.—*n.* a person much, or too much, concerned with words.—*adj.* **vocab'ūlaried**.—*ns.* **vocab'ūlary**, a list of words explained in alphabetical order: a dictionary: any list of words: the words of a language: the words known to and used by, e.g. a particular person: the words used in a (particular) science or art: the signs or symbols used in any non-verbal type of communication, e.g. in computer technology: a collection of forms used in an art or by a particular practitioner of an art; **vocab'ūlist**, the maker of a vocabulary: a lexicographer.—*adjs.* **vō'cal**, having a voice: uttered by the voice: oral: sung, or for singing—opp. to *instrumental*: giving forth sound: resounding: talkative: eloquent: concerned in the production of speech: of or pertaining to a vowel: having a vowel function:

vocif'erance, clamour.—*adj.* **vocif'erant**, clamorous.—*ns.* **vociferā'tion**, act of vociferating: a violent or loud outcry; **vocif'erātor**; **vociferos'ity** (*rare*).—*adj.* **vocif'erous**, making a loud outcry: noisy.—*adv.* **vocif'erously**.—*n.* **vocif'erousness**. [L.,—*vōx*, *vōcis*, voice, *fĕrre*, to carry.]

vocular, **vocule**. See under **vocable**.

vodka, *vod'ka*, *n.* a Russian spirit, properly distilled from rye, but sometimes from potatoes, etc. [Russ., dim. of *voda*, water.]

voe, *vō*, *n.* in Orkney and Shetland, a bay, creek. [O.N. *vāgr*, a creek.]

voetganger, *fōōt'hhäng-ər*, *fŏŏt'gāng-ər*, (*S.Afr.*) *n.* a locust before its wings grow: a pedestrian: an infantryman. [Du. *voet*, foot, *gang*, walk.]

vogie, *vō'gi*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* vain: merry. [Origin obscure.]

vogue, *vōg*, *n.* the chief place in popular esteem (*obs.*): popularity: a place in popular favour, or the period of it: the mode or fashion at any particular time.—*adj.* **in vogue**, fashionable.—*v.t.* (*arch.* or *obs.*) to give vogue to, or to repute, reckon.—*adjs.* **vogu'ey**, **vog'uish**.—**vogue word**, a word much used at a particular time. [Fr. *vogue* (orig. course of a rowing vessel)—*voguer*, to row—It. *vogare*; ety. uncertain.]

voice, *vois*, *n.* sound produced by the vocal organs of living beings, esp. of human beings in speech or song: sound given out by anything: faculty or power of speech or song: ability to sing, esp. well: mode of utterance: quality and range of musical sounds produced by a singer:

(*obs.*): to make of no effect, to nullify.—*adj.* void'able, that may be voided: that may be either voided or confirmed (*law*).—*n.* void'ance, act of voiding or emptying: state of being void: of a benefice, the fact or state of being vacant. —*adj.* void'ed (*her.*), having the inner part cut away and showing the tincture of the field—said of a charge.—*ns.* void'ee (*hist.*), wine and light food taken before going to bed, or before the departure of guests; void'er, (*lit.* and *fig.*) one who empties, or (*hist.*) one who clears a table: a tray for carrying away dirty dishes, crumbs, etc., or a tray, etc., for carrying sweetmeats (*obs.*): a contrivance in armour for covering an unprotected part of the body; void'ing, the act of voiding: that which is voided (often in *pl.*); void'ness.—void'ing-lobby (*obs.*), an anteroom. [O.Fr. *voide*, empty—popular L. *vocitus* —*vocitāre*, to empty—*vocuus*, for L. *vacuus*.]

voilà, *vwä-lä*, (Fr.) behold: there is, or there are. —**voilà tout** (*tōō*), that is all.

voile, *voil*, *n.* a thin semi-transparent material. [Fr., veil.]

voir dire, *vwär dēr* (*law*), an oath administered to a witness. [O.Fr. *voir*, true, truth, *dire*, to say.]

voisinage, *voi'si-nij*, (*obs.*) *n.* neighbourhood, or the neighbourhood. [Fr.]

voiture, *vwä-tür*, *n.* a carriage.—*n.* **voiturier** (*vwä-tür-yā*), the driver of a carriage or coach. [Fr.]

voivode, *voi'vōd*, **vaivode**, *vā'vōd*, *n.* orig., the leade

early international language invented about 1879 by Johann Schleyer of Constance, Baden.—*n.* Volapük'ist, one versed in Volapük: one who advocates the adoption of Volapük. [Lit. world-speech—*vol*, for Eng. *world*, *pük*, for Eng. *speak*.]

volatile, etc. See **volant**.

vol-au-vent, *vol-ō-vā*, *n.* a kind of pie of light puff pastry filled with meat, or fish, etc. [Fr., lit. flight in the wind.]

volcano, *vol-kā'nō*, *n.* a centre of eruption of subterranean matter, typically a more or less conical hill or mountain, built of ash and lava, with a central crater and pipe: a state of affairs, emotional condition, etc., suggestive of a volcano because an upheaval or outburst seems imminent (*fig.*): a form of firework:—*pl.* volcan'oes.—*adjs.* volca'nian (*Keats*); volcanic (*vol-kan'ik*), pertaining to, of the nature of, produced or caused by, a volcano: characterised by the presence of volcanoes.—*adv.* volcan'ically.—*ns.* volcanicity (*-kə-nis'i-ti*), vulcanicity; volcanisā'tion, -z-.—*v.t.* vol'canise, -ize, to subject to the action of volcanic heat.—*adj.* vol'canised.—*ns.* vol'canism, vol'canist (see Vulcanism, -ist).—*adj.* volcanolog'ical.—*n.* volcanol'ogy, vulcanology.—volcanic ash(es), bomb (see ash, bomb); volcanic dust, fine particles of powdered rock blown out from a volcano; volcanic glass, rock without crystalline structure, as obsidian, pumice, etc., produced by rapid cooling of molten lava; volcanic mud, a ball so returned:—*pl.* voll′eys.—*v.t.* to discharge in a volley: to return (a ball) before it bounces: to fire a volley or volleys at.—*v.i.* to fly, be discharged, in a volley: to sound, produce sounds, like a volley: to roll, move, be emitted, like a volley: to make a volley at tennis, etc.—*adj.* voll′eyed.—voll′ey-ball, a game in which a large ball is volleyed by the hand over a high net. [Fr. *volée*, a flight—L. *volāre*, to fly.]

volost, *vō′lost*, *n.* a division for local government in Russia (*hist.*): a soviet of a rural district. [Russ. *volost*.]

volpino, *vol-pē′nō*, *n.* a small Italian dog with long, straight hair and fox-like appearance. [It., —*volpe*—L. *vulpēs*, fox.]

volplane, *vol′plān*, *v.i.* to glide down to earth in an aeroplane with the engine shut off.—*n.* a descent of this kind. [Fr. *vol plané*—*vol*, flight, *plané*, pa.p. of *planer*, to glide.]

Volscian, *vol′shən*, *n.* one of the *Volsci*, an ancient Italian people incessantly at war with the Romans for 200 years previous to 338 B.C.: their Italic language.—*adj.* of, pertaining to, the Volsci.

Volsungs, *vol′sōōngz*, *n.pl.* a famous heroic race in old German legend, its founder *Volsung* being the grandson of Woden or Odin.

volt, volte, *vōlt*, *volt*, *n.* a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust (*fencing*): a gait of a horse going sideways round a centre: a track made by a horse executing this movement.—*n.* vol′tage. [Fr. *volte*—It. *volta*—L. *volvĕre*, *volūtum*,

ing smoothly: fluent in speech: too fluent or glib: changeable (*rare*): twining (*bot.*).—*ns.* volubil′ity, vol′ubleness.—*adv.* vol′ubly. [L. *volūbilis*—*volvĕre*, *volūtum*, to roll.]

volucrine, *vol′ū-krin*, *-krīn*, *adj.* pertaining to birds, bird-like. [L. *volucris*, a bird—*volāre*, to fly.]

volume, *vol′ūm*, *n.* a roll or scroll, which was the form of ancient books: a book, whether complete in itself or part of a larger work: anything (esp. in the natural world) that may be studied as a book: (often in *pl.*) a rounded mass: a quantity: bulk: cubical content: dimensions: fullness of tone.—*v.i.* to swell, rise, roll.—*v.t.* to send out in volumes, or great quantity: to make into, bind into, a volume.—*adj.* vol′umed, having the form of a volume or roll: bulky: consisting of (so-many) volumes.—*ns.* volumenom′eter, volumom′eter, an instrument for measuring the volume of a solid body by the quantity of fluid it displaces; volu′meter, an instrument for measuring the volumes of gases.—*adjs.* volumet′ric, -al.—*adv.* volumet′rically.—*adjs.* volu′minal, pertaining to cubical content; volu′minous, consisting of many coils, windings, folds: bulky, filling much space: in many volumes: capable of filling many volumes: having written much, as an author.—*adv.* volu′minously.—*ns.* volu′minousness, voluminos′ity; vol′umist (*rare*), an author.—volumetric analysis, the estimation of the amount of a particular constituent present in a compound by determining the quantity of a standard solution of pleasure, esp. sensual.—*adv*. volup'tuously.—*ns*. volup'tuousness, voluptuos'ity. [L. *voluptuārius*—*voluptās*, pleasure.]

Völuspa, *vol-us-pa*, *vœl'ōōs-pa*, *n*. one of the poems of the Elder Edda: (without *cap*.) a sibyl or prophetess—a wrong use, found in Scott's *Pirate*. [O.N. *Völuspā*, the song of the sibyl—*völva*, a wise woman.]

volutation, *vol-ū-tā'shən*, (*rare* or *obs*.) *n*. the action of rolling, turning, wallowing (*lit*. and *fig*.). [L. *volūtātiō*, *-ōnis*—*volūtāre*—*volvĕre*, *volūtum*, to roll.]

volute, *və-*, *vo-lūt'*, *-lōōt'*, spiral scroll used esp. in Ionic capitals: a spiral form: a thing or part having such a shape: any marine shell of the genus Voluta or kindred genera, allied to the whelks, or the animal itself: a whorl of a spiral shell.—*adj*. rolled up in any direction, having a spiral form.—*adj*. volū'ted, in spiral form: having a volute or volutes.—*ns*. vol'ūtin, a substance found in granular form (volutin granules) in the cytoplasm of various cells, believed to contribute to the formation of chromatin; volū'tion, a revolving movement: a convolution: a whorl.—*adj*. vol'ūtoid, like a volute. [L. *volvĕre*, *volūtum*, to roll.]

volva, *vol'və*, *n*. a sheath enclosing the whole of the fruit body of some agarics.—*adj*. vol'vate, possessing a volva. [L.; see vulva.]

volve, *volv*, *v.t*. and *v.i*. to turn over (*obs*.): to ponder (*fig*.). [L. *volvĕre*.]

Volvox, *vol'voks*, *n*. a genus of simple organisms

Transvaal in 1836 and following years: (without *cap*.) a pioneer. [Cape Du.,—Du. *voor-*, before, and trek.]

vor, *vör*, (*King Lear* IV, vi, 247, in dialect passage) *v.t*. perh. means warn.

Vor, *vör*, *n*. an American aid to aircraft navigation. [*V*ery-High-Frequency *O*mni-Directional-*R*ange.]

voracious, *vō-rā'shəs*, *vö-*, *adj*. eating greedily or in large quantities: taking in, engulfing, much (*fig*.): very eager, or insatiable (*fig*.): characterised by greediness (*lit*. and *fig*.).—*adv*. vorā'ciously.—*ns*. voracity (*-ras'*), vorā'ciousness. [L. *vorāx*, *vorācis*—*vorāre*, to devour.]

voraginous, *vō-raj'i-nəs*, *vö-*, (*obs*. or *rare*) *adj*. pertaining to a whirlpool: voracious.—*n*. vorā'go (*-gō*), a gulf. [L. *vorāgo*—*vorāre*.]

vorant, *vō'rənt*, *vö'*, (*her*.) *adj*. devouring. [L. *vorāns*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *vorāre*, to devour.]

vorpal, *vör'pəl*, *adj*: a nonsense word coined by Lewis Carroll to describe a sword, now used to mean sharp-edged.

vortex, *vör'teks*, *n*. a whirling motion of a fluid forming a cavity in the centre, a whirlpool, an eddy, a whirlwind: according to a hypothesis of Descartes, etc., a rotary movement of atoms or particles of subtle matter round an axis, or the matter itself in rotation, such phenomena accounting for the formation of the universe and the relative motion of its parts: a pursuit, way of life, situation, etc., that engulfs one irresistibly or remorselessly, taking up all one's attention or two or more candidates; **split the vote**, to injure a cause by influencing a body of possible supporters to vote in some other way (**vote′-splitt′ing**); **vote Conservative, Labour, etc.**, to give one's vote, on a particular occasion or habitually, to the Conservative, Labour, etc., candidate or party; **vote down**, to defeat or suppress by vote, or otherwise; **vote in**, to elect; **vote of no confidence**, the legal method of forcing the resignation of a government or governing body; **vote straight**, to give one's vote honestly. [L. *vōtum*, a wish—*vovēre*, *vōtum*, to vow.]

voteen, *vō-tēn′*, (*Ir.*) *n.* a devotee. [Perh. devote.]

votive. See **votary.**

vouch, *vowch*, *v.t.* to call upon to witness, esp. to a title to real estate (*arch.*; also **vouch to warrant, vouch to warranty**): to cite as authority: to assert, declare (*obs.*): to assert or guarantee to be true: to support by evidence: to testify (that): to be sponsor for (*rare*): to guarantee legal possession of (*Shak.*): to vouchsafe, condescend to grant (*arch.*): to second, support (*Milt.*).—*v.i.* to bear witness, or be surety (with *for*).—*n.* assertion: attestation.—*ns.* **vouchee′**, the person summoned to witness to a title to real estate: a person quoted as authority or appealed to as witness; **vouch′er** (partly A.Fr. *voucher*, infin.; partly suff. *-er*), the act of vouching to warrant: a piece of evidence, or a written document serving as proof: a paper which confirms the truth of anything, as a receipt, a certificate of correctness: one who vouches or gives

—*adj.* vocal: of, representing, of the nature of, a vowel.—*vs.t.* **vow′el, vow′elise, -ize**, to insert vowel signs in (words written primarily with consonants only): to use as a vowel: to modify by vowel sounds.—*adjs.* **vow′elled**, having vowels, esp. in a marked degree: having a vowel or vowels of a specified kind; **vow′elless**, without vowels; **vow′elly**, full of vowels.—**vowel gradation**, ablaut; **vowel mutation**, umlaut; **vowel point**, a mark inserted, e.g. in Hebrew, to indicate a vowel. [Fr. *voyelle*—L. *vōcālis*—*vōx*, *vōcis*, voice.]

vox, *voks*, (L. *vōks*, *wōks*), *n.* voice:—*pl.* **voces** (*vō′sēz*).—**vox angelica, vox caelestis, voix céleste**; **vox humana**, in organ-building, a reed-stop producing tones resembling those of the human voice; **vox populi, vox Dei** (*voks pop′ū-li, voks dē′ī, vōks, wōks po′pōō-lē, de′ē* or *dā′ē*), the voice of the people is the voice of God. [L. *vōx*.]

voyage, *voi′ij*, *n.* a journey of any kind (*arch.*): travel (*obs.*): a military expedition (*obs.*): an enterprise (*obs.*): a passage by water or by air to some place at a considerable distance: a round trip: a cruise: an account of such a journey.—*v.i.* to make a voyage, cruise, journey.—*v.t.* to traverse, pass over.—*adj.* **voy′ageable**, navigable.—*ns.* **voy′ager**; **voyageur** (*vwä-yä-zhœr′*), in Canada one who kept up communication by canoe between trading-posts: a boatman: a trapper. [O.Fr. *veage*, *voiage*, etc.—L. *viāticum*: see **viaticum**.]

vulgar, *vul'gər*, *adj*. pertaining to the common people: plebeian: vernacular: public: common, usual, customary: common to all: prevalent: commonplace: low: unrefined: coarse: spiritually paltry, ignoble, debased, or pretentious.—*n*. the common people: one of the unrefined, of the uneducated, or of those not in good society: a class of inferior persons (*obs*.): the common language of a country.—*n*. **vulgā'rian,** a vulgar person: a rich unrefined person.—Also *adj*.—*n*. **vulgarisā'tion, -z-.**—*v.t*. **vul'garise, -ize-,** make common or ordinary: to make unrefined or coarse.—*ns*. **vul'garism,** a vulgar phrase: coarseness: an instance of this; **vulgarity** (*-gar'*).—*adv*. **vul'garly.**—**Vulgar era,** the Christian era; **vulgar fraction,** a fraction written in the common way, as opp. to a *decimal fraction*; **vulgar tongue,** the vernacular. [L. *vulgāris*—*vulgus*, the people.]

Vulgate, *vul'gāt*, or *-git*, *n*. an ancient Latin

adj. **vulned** (*her*.).—*ns*. **vulnerabil'ity, vul'nerableness.**—*adj*. **vul'nerary,** pertaining to wounds: useful in healing wounds.—*n*. anything useful in curing wounds.—*v.t*. **vul'nerate** (*obs*.), to wound.—*n*. **vulnerā'tion** (*obs*.). [L. *vulnerāre*, to wound—*vulnus*, *vulneris*, a wound.]

Vulpes, *vul'pēz*, *n*. the genus including the common fox.—*adj*. **vulpine** (*vul'pin*, *-pīn*), of, pertaining to, or like a fox: cunning.—*ns*. **vul'picide,** the killing of a fox, except in hunting: a fox-killer; **vul'pinism,** craftiness.—**vulpine opossum, phalanger,** the common Australian phalanger (*Trichosurus vulpecula*). [L. *vulpēs*, a fox.]

vulpinite, *vul'pin-īt*, *n*. a granular scaly form of the mineral anhydrite. [*Vulpino* in Lombardy.]

vulsella, *vul-sel'ə*, *n*. a forceps with toothed or clawed blades:—*pl*. **vulsell'ae** (*-ē*).—Also **vulsell'um.** [L.]

vulture, *vul'chər*, *-chər*, *n*. any of a number of large rapacious birds of prey

[redacted]

W

W, w, *dub'l-ū*, *n.* the twenty-third letter of our alphabet, a 5th-century addition to the Roman alphabet, being a doubled u or v used to express the voiced consonantal sound heard, e.g. in Eng. *way*, *weak*, *warrant*; from the 13th century it was regularly used in writing English, superseding the letter wen (q.v.). In mod. Eng. *w* is found as a consonant and also as the second component in certain vowel and diphthong digraphs, i.e. those in *law*, *few*, *now*. The unvoiced form of the consonant is written *wh* (corresponding to O.E. *hw*), as in *what*, *when*, but many English people substitute the voiced sound in pronouncing words spelt *wh*, and Northern speakers insist upon sounding *hw*. *W* is no longer pronounced in *write*, *two*, etc., or in *whole* (which represents a dialectal variation of O.E. *hāl*). O.E. *cw* has become *qu*, as in *queen*, from O.E. *cwēn*.

wa', *wö*, Scots form of wall.

Waac, *wak*, *n.* the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (founded 1917), or a member of it.—*n.* **Waaf** (*waf*), the Women's Auxiliary Air Force (1939), or a member. [From the initial letters.]

wabain. See ouabain.

wabble. See wobble.

waboom. See wagenboom.

wabster. See webster.

[redacted]

wadi, wady, *wod'i*, *n.* the dry bed of a torrent: a river-valley. [Ar. *wādī*.]

wadmal, *wäd'* or *wud'məl*, (*hist.*) *n.* a thick or coarse woollen cloth, woven esp. in Orkney and Shetland.—Also **wad'maal, wad'mol(l).** [O.N. *vathmāl*—*vāth*, cloth, *māl*, measure.]

wadset, *wod'set*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a mortgage: something pledged or pawned.—Also **wadsett.**—*v.t.* to mortgage: to pawn.—*n.* **wad'setter,** mortgagee. [wad, which see under wed, and set.]

wady. See wadi.

wae, *wā*, *n.* (*Spens.*) woe.—*adj.* (*Scot.*) sorrowful.—*adjs.* **wae'ful** (**wae'fu'**), **wae'some** (*Scot.*), woeful, pitiful.—*n.* **wae'ness,** sadness.—*interj.* **wae-sucks',** alas! [Dial. form of woe.]

Wafd, *woft*, *n.* a Nationalist party in Egypt founded in 1918.

wafer, *wā'fər*, *n.* a very thin crisp cake or biscuit baked in wafer-irons or -tongs, formerly eaten with wine: a similar biscuit eaten with ice-cream, etc.: a thin round cake of unleavened bread, usu. stamped with a cross, an Agnus Dei, the letters I.H.S., etc., used in the Eucharist: a thin leaf of coloured paste for sealing letters, etc.: a thin cake of paste used to form a cachet or wrapping for powders (*med.*): a thin slice of anythin

[From obs. *wafter*, a convoying vessel, prob.—L.G. or Du. *wachter*, guard.]

wag, *wag*, *v.i.* to move, or be moved, from side to side, or to shake to and fro: to oscillate: to move, or to move one's limbs: to move on, be off (*arch.*): to play truant (*slang*): of tongue, chin, beard, etc., to move in light, gossiping or indiscreet talk: of the world, etc. (in the sense of human affairs), to go in respect of good fortune and bad.—*v.t.* to move, shake, wave, to and fro or up and down: to brandish (*obs.*): to move, stir a limb, etc.: to move in chatter or indiscreet talk: to move so as to express reproof or derision, etc.:—*pr.p.* **wagg'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **wagged**.—*n.* a shake: an act of wagging: ability to wag: truant (in to play the wag): a droll, mischievous fellow, a habitual joker, a wit (perh. from obs. **wag'halter**, one who deserves hanging): a fellow (*obs.*).—*n.* **wagg'ery**, mischievous merriment or jesting: an instance of such.—*adj.* **wagg'ish**.—*adv.* **wagg'ishly**.—*n.* **wagg'ishness**.—**wag'-at-the-wa''**, **wag'-at(or -by)-the-wall'** (*Scot.* and *Northern*), a hanging clock with exposed pendulum and weights. [M.E. *waggen*, from same root as O.E. *wagian*, to shake.]

wage, *wāj*, *v.t.* to pledge, offer as a pledge (*obs.*): to wager (*obs.*): to hazard (*obs.*): to engage in, to carry on, esp. war: to hire for pay, to pay wages to, or to bribe (*obs.*): to let out for pay (*Spens.*).—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to be equal in value: to contend, battle.—*n.* a gage or pledge (*obs.*):

Wag'nerist, **Wag'nerite**, an adherent of Wagner's musical methods.

wagon, **waggon**, *wag'ən*, *n.* a four-wheeled vehicle, esp. one for carrying heavy goods: an open railway truck or a closed railway van: a movable piece of furniture with shelves (see **dinner-wagon**): a chariot (*obs.*): (*cap.*) Ursa Major.—*v.t.* to transport by wagon.—*v.i.* to travel in a wagon.—*ns.* **wag'onage**, conveyance by wagon, or money paid for it: a collection of wagons (*Carlyle*); **wag'oner**, **wagg'oner**, one who drives a wagon: a charioteer (*obs.*): (*cap.*) the constellation Auriga; **wagonette'**, a kind of open carriage with one or two seats crosswise in front, and two back seats arranged lengthwise and facing inwards; **wag'onful**.—**wa'gon-box**, **-bed**, the carrying part of a wagon; **wag'on-load**, the load carried by a wagon: a great amount; **wag'on-lock**, a kind of iron shoe or other device placed on the rear-wheel of a wagon to retard motion in going downhill; **wag'on-roof**, **-vault**, a barrel-vault; **wag'on-train**, a collection or service of army vehicles for the conveyance of ammunition, provisions, sick, etc.: a train of usu. horse-drawn wagons used by pioneer settlers to travel into new territory; **wag'on-wright**, a maker of wagons. [Du. *wagen*; cf. O.E. *wægn*, Eng. wain.]

wagon-lit, *vä-gɔ̃-lē*, *n.* a sleeping-carriage on a continental train:—*pl.* **wagons-lit** (pron. as *sing.*; sometimes **wagon-lits**). [Fr. *wagon* (—Eng.

[redacted]

wain, *wān, n.* a wagon, esp. for hay or other agricultural produce, or poetically: a chariot (*obs.*): (*cap.*) Charles's Wain or the Lesser Wain.—*v.t.* (*rare*) to carry.—*n.* **wain'age,** the team and implements necessary for the cultivation of land: land under cultivation.—**wain'wright,** a wagon-maker.—**the Lesser Wain,** the constellation Ursa Minor, or seven bright stars in it. [O.E. *wægen, wǣn*—*wegen,* to carry; cf. Du. and Ger. *wagen,* Eng. wagon.]

wainscot, *wān'skot, -skət,* or *wen', n.* fine oak for panelling: woodwork, esp. panelled, on an interior wall: similar lining of other material: the lower part of an interior wall when lined with material different from that on the upper part: a collector's name for certain noctuoid moths.—*v.t.* to line with, or as if with, boards or panels: to grain in imitation of oak:—*pr.p.* **wain'scoting, wain'scotting;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **wain'scoted, wain'scotted.** — *n.* **wain'scoting, wain'scotting,** the act of lining with boards or panels: materials for making a wainscot: wainscots collectively. [Orig. perh. wood used for a partition in a wagon—Du. *wagen-schot,* oak-wood—*wagen,* wagon, or M.Du. *waeghe,* wave (from the appearance of the grain of the wood), *schot,* partition.]

waist, *wāst, n.* the smallest part of the human trunk, between the ribs and the hips: a narrow middle part of an insect: the part of a garment that lies round the waist of the body: a woman's blouse or bodice (*U.S.*): the narrow middle part, as of a musi

Christmas, band of waits.—*ns.* **wait'er,** a watchman (*obs.*): a customs officer (*obs.*): one who waits, esp. at table in a hotel dining-room, etc.: an attending servant (*obs.*): a salver or tray: a dumb-waiter (see **dumb**): a uniformed attendant at the London Stock Exchange; **wait'erage** (*rare*), service; **wait'erhood** (*rare*), **wait'ering** (*rare*), the employment of a waiter; **wait'ing,** act of waiting: attendance.—Also *adj.*—*adv.* (*rare*) **wait'ingly.**—*n.* **wait'ress,** a female waiter. —**wait'-a-bit,** (also often *adj.*) a name given to various plants, esp. S. African (*Afrik.* wag-'n-bietjie), with thorns that catch the clothing of the passer-by; **wait'-a-while,** a wait-a-bit: an Australian wattle growing in dense thickets; **wait'ing-list, wait'-list,** a list of people waiting, as candidates awaiting a vacancy, etc.; **wait'ing-maid, -wom'an,** a female attendant; **wait'ing-room,** a room for the use of persons waiting; **wait'ing-vass'al** (obs.), an attendant; **wait'-list** (see **waiting-list**).—*v.t.* to add someone's name to a waiting-list, esp. for a seat on an aircraft.—**lie in wait,** to be in hiding ready to attack or surprise (*lit.* and *fig.*); **lords, and grooms, in waiting,** certain officers in the Lord Chamberlain's department of the royal household; **minority waiter,** meaning uncertain—perh. a waiter, or a tidewaiter, out of employment; **play a waiting game** (*lit.* and *fig.*), to avoid action as far as possible in the hope of having an opportunity later to use one's energies with maximum effect; **wait attendance** (*Shak.*), to remain in

wake'less, sound, undisturbed.—*v.i.* **wā'ken**, to be, or become, awake: to become active or lively: to remain awake, keep watch (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to rouse from sleep, unconsciousness, inaction: to excite, stir up, evoke.—*adj.* (*Scot.*) waking, awake.—*adj.* **wā'kened**.—*n.* **wā'kener**, one who or that which wakens.—*adj.* **wā'kening**.—*n.* act of one who wakens: revival of an action (*Scots law*).—*ns.* **wā'ker**, one who wakes; **wā'king**.—*adj.* that wakes, keeps watch, or is vigilant: that rouses or becomes awake: passed, or experienced, in the waking state.—**wake'man** (*arch.*), a watchman.—*adj.* **wake'rife** (*-rif*, *-rīf*; *Scot.*), useful: vigilant.—**wake'-robin**, cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*: the spotted orchis, *Orchis maculata*: applied to various other flowers, esp. in U.S., to any of the genus Trillium.—**wake a night, the night**, to remain awake, or be up and about, all night; **wake(n) to, wake up to**, to become conscious of, alive to. [A combination of an O.E. strong verb *wacan*, to be born, to awake, and an O.E. weak verb *wacian*, to be awake, to watch; cf. watch.]

wake, *wāk*, *n.* the streak of smooth-looking or foamy water left in the track of a ship: disturbed air behind a flying body: a track on land (*rare*): a trail of light behind a moving body: hence **in the wake of** (*fig.*), close behind: immediately after (usu. implying consequence). [Of Scand. origin; cf. O.N. *vök*, an ice hole, *vökr*, moist.]

wakiki, *wä'kē-kē*, *n.* shell money. [Melanesian.]

Walachian. See Vlach.

move off, depart, withdraw (*obs.* and *coll.*): to conduct oneself, behave: to be associated and in concord (*obs.*).—*v.t.* to pass through or upon, perambulate, traverse: to follow, trace out, on foot: to go through (a dance) at a slow pace: to circulate (*obs.*): to full, as cloth or yarn (*dial.*): to cause to walk, or to move as if walking.—*n.* the action, or an act, of walking: a spell of walking, especially for pleasure: a perambulation in procession: a walking-race: gait: that in or through which one walks: a possible or suitable route or course for walking: a path or place for walking: a tree-bordered avenue: a place for animals, as young hounds, to train or to exercise: a fowl-run: a place where a gamecock is kept: high pasture-ground (*obs.*): a division of a forest: distance as measured by the time taken to walk it: conduct: course of life, sphere of action: a hawker's district or round: a hunting-ground (*obs.*): (in *pl.*) grounds, park (*obs.*): a flock of snipe or of wagtails.—*adj.* **walk'able**.—*n.* **walk'er**, one who walks: a colporteur or (*dial.*) a vagrant: a forester (*hist.*): one who trains and walks young hounds: any bird that walks, not hops: a stick-insect.—*interj.* (*cap.*; also **Hook'ey Walk'er**—*arch. slang*), an exclamation of incredulity (also, as *n.*, humbug).—*n.* **walk'ing**, the verbal noun of walk: pedestrianism: condition of a surface from the point of view of one who walks on it: the act or process of fulling cloth.—*adj.* that walks, or that moves as if wal cross, or traverse: to win an uncontested race: to have an easy victory or easy success (*coll.*): to disregard rights or feelings of (*coll.*); **walk the chalk, chalkmark**, to walk along a chalked line as a test of sobriety: to keep a correct course in manners or morals; **walk the hospitals**, to be a student under clinical instruction at a general hospital or infirmary; **walk the streets**, wander about in search of work, or simply aimlessly. —**charity walk, sponsored walk**, organised cross-country walk in aid of charity, each participator having obtained from a sponsor or sponsors agreement to contribute according to distance covered. [M.E. *walken*, *walkien*, to walk, to full—O.E. *wealcan*, to roll, revolve, *wealcian*, to roll up, curl; cog. with Ger. *walken*, to full cloth.]

Walkyrie, *vol'kir-i*, *wol-kir'i*. Same as Valkyrie. [O.E. *wælcyri(g)e*.]

wall, *wöl*, *n.* an erection of brick, stone, etc., for security or to enclose a space such as a piece of land: the side of a building or of a room: (in *pl.*) fortifications: any bounding surface suggestive of a wall, e.g. the membranous covering or lining of an organ of the body or of a plant or animal cell: the side next the wall: a defence, means of security (*fig.*): a barrier (*fig.*): in mah-jongg, the arrangement of the tiles before the hands are drawn: in mining, one of the surfaces of rock enclosing the lode.—In composition, growing on, living in, for hanging on, or otherwise associated with, a wall.—*v.t.* to enclose with, or as with, a wall: to fortify with, or as

give, or take, the wall; turn one's face to the wall, to resign oneself to death or despair; **up the wall** (*coll.*), mad, distracted; **wall a rope**, to make a wall-knot on the end of a rope; **walls have ears** (see ear); **wall up**, to block with a wall: to entomb in a wall; **with one's back to the wall**, in desperate straits: at bay. [O.E. *wall* (W.S. *weall*) —L. *vallum*, a rampart.]

walla. See wallah.

wallaba, *wol'ə-ba*, *n.* a valuable caesalpiniaceous tree of the Guianas and Brazil, with durable streaked reddish wood. [Native name.]

wallaby, *wol'əb-i*, *n.* any of a number of small kangaroos.—**on the wallaby, on the wallaby track** (*slang*; *Austr.*), travelling through the bush with one's 'swag', looking for work. [Native Austr. *wolabā*.]

Wallace's line, *wol'is-iz lin*, a line passing through the East Indian group of islands between Bali and Lombok, roughly separating the very different faunas of the Oriental region and the Australian region, or rather a transitional region. [Alfred Russel *Wallace* (1823-1913), naturalist.]

Wallachian. Same as Vlach.

wallah, *wol'a*, *n.* (often in combination) one employed in, or concerned with, a specific type of work: one who occupies an eminent position in an organization, etc.—Also **walla**.—**competition wallah**, a member of the Indian Civil Service who obtained appointment by the competitive system instituted in 1856. [Hindi *-wālā*, properly an adjectival suffix (*obs.*): the swell of the sea (*poet.*).—*ns.* **wall'ower**; **wall'owing**, that wallows: very rich (*slang*). [O.E. *wealwian*—L. *volvĕre*.]

wallow, *wol'ō*, (*dial.*) *v.i.* to fade away.—*adj.* **wall'owed**, withered, faded. [O.E. *wealwian*.]

wallsend, *wölz'end*, *n.* orig. coal dug at *Wallsend* (at the *end* of the Roman *Wall*) in Northumberland: later, coal of a certain quality and size.

wallwort, *wöl'wərt*, *n.* dwarf elder (also called Danewort, Dane's blood, etc.), a plant with an offensive smell and taste: see also under wall. [O.E. *wealhwyrt*, *wǣlwyrt*—*wealh*, a foreigner, or (prob. orig., from the belief that it grew on battlefields) *wǣl*, slaughter, and *wyrt*, a root, a plant.]

wally, *wö'li*, (*Scot.*) *adj.* excellent, fine-looking, ample (a general term of commendation).—*adv.* (*obs.*) finely, well.—*n.* an ornament: (in *pl.*) finery: a showy trifle.—Also **wa'ly**. [Ety. uncertain; perh. wale (2).]

wallydrag, *wol'i-drag*, **wallydraigle**, *wol'i-drā-gl*, (*Scot.*) *ns.* a person or animal that is feeble, worthless, or slovenly: the youngest of a family. [wally, and drag, draigle (Scots form of draggle).]

walnut, *wöl'nut*, *n.* a genus (Juglans) of beautiful trees, some yielding valuable furniture wood: their wood: the nut of the Common or English Walnut: walnut-juice.—**wal'nut-juice**, juice from the husk of walnuts used to stain the skin.—**black walnut**, a North American walnut, the timber of which is more valuable than that of common walnut, though the fruit is inferior.

with L. *vomĕre*, to vomit; also Norw. *vamla*, *vamra*, to stagger.]

wame, *wām*, (*dial.*) *n.* the womb or (more frequently) the belly: a protuberant part or a hollow enclosed part.—Also (in 17th-cent. literature) **wem(b)**, **weamb**.—*adj.* **wāmed**, having a wame (usu. of a specified kind).—*n.* **wāme'ful**, a bellyful. [Variant of womb.]

wammus. See wamus.

wampee, *wom-pē'*, *n.* an edible Asiatic fruit (Clausena; family Rutaceae) about the size of a large grape, with a hard yellow rind. [Chin. *hwang-pi*, lit. yellow skin.]

wampish, *wom'pish*, (*Scott*) *v.t.* to brandish, flourish, wave about.—Also *v.i.* [Origin uncertain.]

wampum, *wom'pəm*, *wöm'pəm*, *n.* shortened form of the N. American Indian (Algonquian) name for beads made from shells, used as money, etc.—**wam'pumpeag** (*-pēg*), the word of which wampum is an abbreviation—lit. white string of beads.—**wam'pum-belt**, a belt consisting of shell beads so arranged as to convey a message, record a treaty, etc.

wampus. See wamus.

wamus, *wöm'əs*, *wom'əs*, (*U.S.*) *n.* a kind of cardigan, or a strong jacket, buttoned at neck and wrists.—Also **wamm'us**, **wamp'us**. [Du. *wammes*—O.Fr. *wambais*, a military tunic orig. worn under armour.]

wan, *won*, *adj.* dark, gloomy (*obs.*): wanting spent in travel to complete training before settling down to trade or profession. [O.E. *wandrian*; Ger. *wandern*; allied to wend, and to wind, twist.]

wanderoo, *won-də-rōō'*, *n.* usu. applied to the Lion-tailed Macaque, a native of the Malabar coast of India: properly, a langur of Ceylon. [Sinhalese *wanderu*, monkey.]

wandle, *won'dl*, (*dial.*) *adj.* supple, pliant, nimble. —Also **wanle, wannel.** [Ety. uncertain.]

wane, *wān*, *v.i.* to decrease in size, esp. of the moon—opp. to *wax*—or (*obs.*) in volume: to decline in power, prosperity, intensity, brightness, etc.: to draw to a close.—*n.* gradual decrease or decline (esp. in phrases, as **on the wane, in wane, in the, her, its wane**), or the time when this is taking place.—*adj.* **waned,** diminished: dying or dead.—*adj.* and *n.* **wan'ing.** [O.E. *wanian*, *wonian*, to lessen (O.N. *vana*)—*wana*, *wona* (also *wan*, *won*), deficient, lacking.]

wang, *wang*, (*obs.*) *n.* the cheek: a wang-tooth.—**wang'-tooth,** a molar. [O.E. *wange*.]

wangan, wingun. See wanigan.

wangle, *wang'gl*, (*coll.*) *v.t.* to obtain or accomplish by craft: to manipulate.—*v.i.* to use tricky methods to attain one's ends.—*n.* an exercise of such methods.—*ns.* **wang'ler; wang'ling.** [Origin uncertain.]

wanhope, *won'hōp*, (*obs.*) *n.* despair. [Pfx. *wan-* (see wanchancy), hope.]

wanigan, *won'i-gən*, *n.* in a lumber camp, a chest for supplies, or a kind of houseboat for loggers and their supplies; also the pay-office.—Also **wan'gan, wan'gun.** [Algonkin.]

grown: emaciated. [Pfx. *wan-*, wanting, thriven.]

wanton, *won'tən*, *adj.* undisciplined, unruly, unmanageable (*obs.*): thoughtlessly cruel: self-indulgent, luxurious (*obs.*): lascivious, or (*obs.*) amorous: insolent, arrogant, merciless in power or prosperity (*obs.*): unprovoked, unjust, merciless: capricious (*arch.*): of persons, jovial (*obs.*): of animals and inanimate things, frisky, gay, moving freely or capriciously (*poet.*): growing luxuriantly (*poet.*): unrestrained, prodigal.—*n.* a spoilt child or pampered, effeminate person (*obs.*): a roguish, sportive child, animal, etc. (*obs.*): a lewd person, esp. a female: a trifler.—*v.i.* to frolic: to play lasciviously, or amorously: to idle, go idly: to trifle: to indulge oneself, run into excesses: to grow luxuriantly, ramble unchecked.—*v.t.* to use wastefully, dissipate (also **wanton away**).—*v.i.* **wan'tonise, -ize** (*arch.*), to play the wanton.—*adv.* **wan'tonly.**—*n.* **wan'tonness.**—**play the wanton,** to trifle, or (*obs.*) to behave lewdly. [M.E. *wantowen*—pfx. *wan-* (prob. akin to wane), O.E. *togen*, pa.p. of *tēon*, to draw, lead, educate; cf. Ger. *ungezogen*, ill-bred, rude.]

wanty, *won'ti*, *n.* a belt used to secure a load on a pack-horse's back (*obs.*): the belly-band of a shaft-horse (*dial.*): a short rope, esp. one used for binding hay on a cart (*dial.*). [wame, and tie.]

wanworth, *won'wûrth*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a very low price: a bargain.—*adj.* **wanword'y,** worthless: unworthy. [Pfx. *wan-*, wanting, worth.]

wanze, *wonz*, (*obs.*) *v.i.* to decrease carry on war: to contend:—*pr.p.* warr′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* warred.—*adj.* war′like, of or pertaining to war: martial, military: equipped for fighting (*obs.*): intended for use in war (*obs.*): fond of war: bellicose.—*ns.* war′likeness; warr′ior, a skilled fighting man (*poet.*, except when used of one at an early stage of civilisation): a redoubtable person:—*fem.* warr′ioress (*rare*).—war baby, a baby born during a war, esp. a soldier's (or other serviceman's) illegitimate child: any discreditable or troublesome result of war; war cloud, a cloud of smoke and dust over a battlefield: a sign that war is threatening or impending (*fig.*); war correspondent, a journalist or other person assigned to a seat of war so as to give first-hand reports of events; war crime, one connected with war, esp. one that violates the code of war; war cry, a cry used in battle for encouragement or as a signal: a slogan (*fig.*); war dance, a dance engaged in by some savage tribes before going to war: a dance imitating the actions of a battle; War Department, the name borne from 1784-1857 by what became the War Office—still used in speaking of property, as stores or land; war′dog, a dog used in war: an old warrior: a war hawk; war′-drum, a drum beaten as a summons to war, or during a battle: a sign of impending war (*fig.*); war′fāre (from fare, *n.*), an engaging in, waging, or carrying on of war: armed contest: conflict or struggle of any kind (*fig.*).—*v.i.* (*obs.*; *lit.* and *fig.*) to wage

to set oneself to get rid of (*fig.*); go to war, to resort to armed conflict; go to the wars (*arch.*), to go to fight in a foreign country; have been in the wars (*fig.*), to show signs of having been knocked about; holy war (see holy); make, wage, war, to carry on hostilities; private war, warfare between persons in their individual capacity, as by duelling, family feuds, etc.; total war, war with every weapon at the combatant's disposal, sticking at nothing and sparing no one; war of nerves, systematic attempts to undermine morale by means of threats, rumours and counter-rumours, etc. [Late O.E. *werre*—O.N.Fr. *werre* (O.Fr. and Fr. *guerre*)—O.H.G. *werra*, quarrel.]

war, *wär*, *wör*, warre, *adj.* and *adv.* (*Spens.*); now *Scot.* and *North.* waur, *wör*, worse:—*superl.* warst, waurst.—*v.t.* (*Scot.*) to defeat, worst: to excel. [O.N. *verre*.]

waratah, *wor′ə-ta*, *n.* any of a genus of Australian proteaceous shrubs with very showy flowers (Telopea). [Native name.]

warble, *wör′bl*, *v.i.* to sing in a quavering way, or with variations (sometimes used disparagingly): to sing sweetly as birds do: to make, or to be produced as, a sweet quavering sound: to yodel (*U.S.*).—*v.t.* to sing in a vibratory manner, or sweetly: to express, or to extol, in poetry or song: to cause to vibrate or sound musically.—*n.* the action, or an act, of warbling: a quavering modulation of the v or district in charge of, a warden: guardianship (*Thomas Hardy*); **ward'enship**, the office of warden; **ward'er**, one who guards or keeps: one in charge of prisoners in a jail (*fem.* **ward'ress**)—now officially a 'prison officer': a staff, baton, of authority (*hist.*).—*v.t.* to guard as a warder.—*n.* and *adj.* **ward'ing**.—*n.* **ward'ship**, the office of, or the state of being under, a guardian: protection, custody (*fig.*): state of being in guardianship (*fig.*): in English feudal law, the guardianship which the feudal lord had of the land of his vassal while the latter was a minor.—**ward'-corn** (*hist.*), a payment in corn in lieu of military service: misunderstood as the duty of keeping watch in order to give the alarm by blowing a horn; **ward'-mote**, a meeting of a ward, or of a court of a ward; **ward'robe**, a room or a piece of furniture for containing clothes or theatrical costumes: one's stock of wearing apparel: raiment—of colours, flowers, etc. (*fig.*; *Milt.* **ward'rop**): a department of a royal or noble household having charge of robes, wearing apparel, jewels, etc.; **wardrobe mistress**, one who looks after the theatrical costumes of a company or of an individual actor or actresss; **ward'rober** (*hist.*), one in charge of a royal or noble wardrobe; **wardrobe trunk**, a trunk in which clothing may be hung as in a wardrobe; **ward'-room**, the messroom of the officers of a warship: the officers collectively.—**ward in Chancery**, a minor under the protection of the Court of Chancery; **Warden of the Cinque Ports**, or **Lord Warden** (of

(*arch.*; sometimes with *of*): prudent (*arch.*; esp. in phrase ware and wise).—*v.i.* and *v.t.* (*arch.*; usu. in *imper.*) to beware, beware of: in hunting, to avoid, refrain from riding over, etc. (sometimes *wör*).—*adj.* **ware'less** (*arch.*), incautious: unaware (with *of*).—*adv.* **wār'ily**.—*ns.* **wār'iment** (*Spens.*), wariness; **wār'iness**.—*adj.* **wār'y**, guarding against deception or danger: cautious: circumspect: thrifty (*obs.*).—**be wary of**, to show caution in regard to. [O.E. *wær*; cf. O.N. *varr*. See aware.]

ware, *wār*, (*Scot.* and *dial.*) *n.* seaware, seaweed. [O.E. *wār*; cf. ore (2).]

ware, *wār*, obs. *pa.t.* of wear.

ware, *wār*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to spend. [O.N. *verja*, to clothe, hence to invest: cf. wear.]

warehouse, etc. See ware (1).

wareless. See ware (3).

warhable, *wōr-hā'bl*, (*Spens.*) *adj.* fit for war. [war, and able.]

warily, wariment, wariness, etc. See ware (3).

warison, warrison, *wor'*, *war'i-sən*, (*obs.*) *n.* wealth: reward or punishment: used by Scott erroneously for a note of assault. [O.N.Fr. (O.Fr. *guarison*)—*warir*, to guard; cf. garrison.]

wark, *wörk*, Scots form of work (*n.*).

warling, *wör'ling*, (*obs.*) *n.* one who is disliked—in proverb 'It is better to be an old man's darling than a young man's warling'. [Prob. formed to rhyme with 'darling'.]

warlock, *wōr'lok*, *n.* a wizard: a magician (*Scot.*): a demon: a warrior who cannot be wounded against danger, etc.: something that gives this: previous notice: notice to quit, of the termination of an engagement, etc.: summons, call: admonition: the sound accompanying the partial unlocking of the striking train, just before a clock strikes.—Also *adj.*—*adv.* **warn′ingly.**—**warning coloration,** aposematic coloration, such as the gaudy colours of some stinging insects. [O.E. *warnian*, *warenian*, *wearnian*, to caution (cf. Ger. *warnen*), and perh. in part *wiernan*, to refuse, forbid.]

warn, *wörn*, (*Shak.* and *dial.*) *v.t.* to warrant.

warp, *wörp*, *v.t.* to cast, throw (*obs.*): to lay (eggs), or to bring forth (young), esp. prematurely (*dial.*): to twist out of shape: to turn from the right course: to distort: to cause to contract or wrinkle (*Shak.*): to pervert, as the mind or character: to misinterpret, give a deliberately false meaning to: to arrange, as threads, so as to form a warp: to entwine (*obs.*): to move, as a vessel, by hauling on ropes attached to posts on a wharf, etc.: to improve (land) by flooding so that it is covered by a deposit of alluvial mud: to choke, as a channel, with alluvial mud: in rope-making, to stretch into lengths for tarring. —*v.i.* to be twisted out of shape: to become perverted or distorted (*fig.*): to swerve: to move with effort, or on a zizgag course: of cattle, sheep, etc., to miscarry.—*n.* state or fact of being warped: permanent distortion of a timber, etc.: a mental twist or bias (*fig.*): the threads

the security of the title to the recipient (**general warranty,** against the claims of all and every person; **special warranty,** against the claims of the grantor, or others claiming through or by him): an undertaking or assurance expressed or implied in certain contracts: a guarantee: authorisation: justification: evidence.—**warr′ant-off′icer,** in the services, officer holding a warrant (see **branch-officer**).—**distress warrant,** warrant authorising distraining of goods; **general warrant,** a warrant for the arrest of suspected persons, no specific individual being named or described in it; **of (good) warrant** (*obs.*), esteemed, important; **of warrant** (*obs.*), allowed, warranted; **out of warrant** (*obs.*), not allowed; **take warrant on oneself** (*arch.*), to make oneself responsible; **warrant of attachment,** a writ authorising the seizure of property; **warrant of attorney** (see **attorney**). [O.Fr. *warantir* (*guarantir*); of Gmc. origin.]

warrant, *wor′ənt*, *n.* in coal-mining, under-clay. [Perh. the same as warrant (1).]

warray, *wör-ā′*, (*obs.*) *v.t.* to make war upon.—*v.i.* to make war.—Also **warrey′**. [O.Fr. *werreier* (*guerreier*).]

warre. See **war** (2).

warren, *wor′ən*, *n.* a piece of ground kept for breeding game, esp. hares, rabbits, etc., partridges, etc. (**beasts, fowls, of warren;** *hist.*): the right of keeping or of hunting this (*hist.*): rabbit burrows in waste ground: th part of a river or arm of the sea: a marsh or fen: alluvial matter: waste liquor, refuse of food, etc.: a watery mixture: a thin, tasteless drink: insipid discourse, in speech or writing: a broad but thin layer of colour put on with a long sweep of the brush: a thin coat of paint, metal, etc.: the blade of an oar.—*adj.* **wash′able.**—*n.* **wash′er,** one who washes: a washing-machine: a ring, usu. flat, of metal, rubber, etc., to keep joints or nuts secure, etc. (perh. a different word).—*v.t.* to fit with a washer or washers.—*ns.* **wash′iness,** state of being watery: feebleness; **wash′ing,** the act of cleansing, wetting, or coating, with liquid: clothes, or other articles, washed, or to be washed: a thin coating: the action of breaking, lapping, etc.: (usu. in *pl.*) liquid that has been used to wash something, or matter separated or carried away by water or other liquid.—*adj.* that washes: used for washing: washable.—*adj.* **wash′y,** watery, moist: thin, feeble.—**wash′away,** destruction of part of a road, railway, etc., by flooding: the breach so caused; **wash′-ball,** a ball of toilet-soap; **wash′-bā′sin, -bowl, wash′hand bā′sin,** a bowl to wash face, hands, etc., in; **wash′-board,** a washing board: a thin plank on a boat's gunwale to prevent the sea from breaking over: a skirting-board (*dial.*); **wash′-bott′le, wash′ing-bott′le,** a bottle containing liquid used for purifying gases: a bottle with tubes through the stopper, enabling a stream of cleansing liquid to be directed on a chemical or a piece of apparatus: **wash′-cloth,** a piece of cloth

exhaust (*coll.*; esp. in *pass.*): to bring the blade of an oar not cleanly out of the water (*rowing*); **wash up,** to wash one's hands and face (esp. *U.S.*): to wash the dishes and cutlery after a meal: to sweep up on to the shore: to spoil, finish (*coll.*; esp. in *pass.*). [O.E. *wæscan, wascan*; found in other Gmc. languages as O.H.G *wascan* (Ger. *waschen*); same root as water.]

washing, *wosh′ing,* (Shak., *Rom.* I, i. 69) *adj.* for swashing.

Washingtonia, *wosh-ing-tō′ni-ə, n.* a genus of ornamental fan-palms of California and Mexico: a synonym of Sequoia. [Named after George *Washington* (1732-99).]

wasp, *wosp, n.* any of a large number of insects belonging to the order Hymenoptera and constituting many families, including the *Vespidae,* to which the common wasp (*Vespa vulgaris*) and the European hornet (*Vespa crabro*) belong: a petulant and spiteful person.—*adj.* **was′pish,** like a wasp: having a slender waist like a wasp: quick to resent an injury: spiteful, virulent.—*adv.* **was′pishly.**—*n.* **was′pishness.**—*adj.* **was′py,** waspish.—*adjs.* **was′pish-head′ed** (*Shak.*), hot-headed, passionate.—**wasp('s) nest,** the nest of a wasp: a place very full of enemies or of angry people, or circumstances in which one is assailed indignantly from all sides (*fig.*).—*adjs.* **wasp′-tongu'd** (Shak., 1 *Hen. IV*, I, iii. 236; 1st quarto wasp-stung, others wasp-tongue), biting in tongue, shrewish: **wasp′-waist′ed,** very slender-waisted:

uncultivated, unproductive, or devasted region: a vast expanse, as of ocean or air: vast (*n.*; Shak., *Ham.* I, ii. 198, quartos 2, 3, 4): a disused working: act or process of wasting: consumption or expenditure (*obs.*): too lavish, or useless, expenditure, or an example of it: squandering: a profusion (*arch.*): superfluous, refuse, or rejected, material: a waste-pipe: gradual decay: destruction: loss: (in *pl.*) ravages (*obs.*): that which is laid waste (*obs.*): injury done to an estate or property by the tenant (*law*).—*n.* **wāst′age**, loss by use or natural decay, etc.: useless or unprofitable spending: loss, or amount of loss, through this: a devastated or ruined place (*Scot.*): waste ground (*Scot.*).—*adj.* **waste′ful**, causing devastation, consuming, destructive (*obs.* or *rare*): causing wasting of the body (*rare*): lavish (*obs.*): characterised by, or addicted to, over-lavishness: uninhabited, unfrequented, desolate (*poet.*): vain, profitless (*obs.*).—*adv.* **waste′fully.**—*ns.* **waste′fulness**; **waste′ness**, the state of being waste: a waste place (*obs.*): devastation (*B.*).—*v.t.* **wast′er** (*Scot.*), to use, spend thriftlessly (whence *adj.* **wāst′erful**, *adv.* **wāst′erfully**, *n.* **wāst′erfulness**).—*n.* one who or that which wastes: a spendthrift: a good-for-nothing (*coll.*): a class of thief (*hist.*): an article spoilt in the making: an animal that is not thriving, or that is not suitable for breeding purposes.—*n.* **wāst′ing.**—*adj.* that is undergoing waste: destroy-

upon one's watch (*B.*), to fulfil the duty of watchman): a lying in ambush (*obs.*): one who watches: a watchman, or a body of watchmen, esp. (*hist.*) the body of men who, before the institution of a police force, patrolled the streets at night: a sentinel, or the military guard of a place (*obs.*): in early 18th century, name applied to certain companies of irregular troops in the Highlands: a period, usu. of four hours (see dog-watch) of duty on deck: the part, usu. a half (the *port*—formerly *larboard*—and the *starboard watch*), of the ship's officers and crew who are on duty at the same time: a sailor's turn or period of duty: something that measures or marks time or the passage of time, as a marked candle, the cry of a watchman, a clock (*obs.*): the dial of a clock (*obs.*): a small timepiece for carrying in the pocket, on the wrist, etc.—*v.i.* to remain awake: to keep vigil: to attend the sick by night: to be on the alert: to look out (with *for*): to look with attention: to keep guard: to keep guard over (with *over*).—*v.t.* to keep in view, to follow the motions of with the eyes (*lit.* and *fig.*): to look at, observe, attentively: of a barrister, to attend the trial of (a case) on behalf of a client not directly involved in it: to catch in an act (*Shak.*): to have in keeping: to guard: to tend: to beware of danger to or from, to be on the alert to guard or guard against (*coll.*): to be on the alert to take advantage of, as an opportunity: to wait for (*obs.*):

or sentry (*obs.*): any signal: a maxim, rallying-cry.—**be on the watch**, to be on the lookout; **Black Watch**, the 42nd and 73rd Regiments, now the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Black Watch or Royal Highland Regiment; **watch after** (*Thackeray*), to follow the movements of (with one's eyes); **watch and ward**, the old custom of watching by night and by day in towns and cities: uninterrupted vigilance; **watch in**, to keep awake to welcome (the New Year); **watch one's step**, to step with care: to act warily, be careful not to arouse opposition, give offence, etc. (*fig.*; *coll.*); **watch out** (*coll.*; orig. *U.S.*), to look out, be careful; **watch over**, to guard, take care of; **watch up** (*Thackeray*), to sit up at night. [O.E. *wæcce* (n.), *wæccan*, *wacian* (vb.); cog. with *wacan*, to wake.]

watchet, *woch′it*, (*arch.*) *n.* a pale blue: a material of this colour: an angling fly.—*adj.* pale blue. [O.Fr. *wachet*; perh. orig. a material.]

water, *wö′tər*, *n.* in a state of purity, at ordinary temperatures, a clear transparent liquid (colourless except in large quantities), perfectly neutral in its reaction, and devoid of taste or smell: extended to the same substance (H_2O) in solid or gaseous state (ice, steam): any body of this, as the ocean, a lake, river, etc.: a river valley (*Scot.*): one of the four elements recognised by early natural philosophers: a quantity of the liquid used in any one stage of a washing operation: a liquid resembling or containing water: mineral water: tears: saliva: (usu. in *pl.*) the amniotic fluid filling the space between the embryo an

ship to balance or redress change of draught due to consumption of fuel or provisions or discharge of cargo: water carried for purposes of stability: **wa′ter-barom′eter**, a barometer in which water is substituted for mercury; **wa′ter-barr′el**, **-cask**, a barrel, cask, for holding water; **wa′ter-bath**, a bath composed of water: a vessel of water in which other vessels can be immersed in chemical work; **wa′ter-batt′ery**, a voltaic battery in which the electrolyte is water: a battery nearly on a level with the water (*fort.*): **wa′ter-bearer**, one who carries water for domestic purposes: (*cap.*) Aquarius; **wa′ter-bed**, a rubber mattress filled with water, sometimes used by invalids to prevent bed-sores; **wa′ter-beetle**, any of a large number of beetles living on or in water having fringed legs by means of which they swim easily; **wa′ter-bell′ows**, a form of blower, worked, e.g. by a column of water falling through a vertical tube, formerly used to supply a blast for furnaces; **wa′ter-bird**, a bird that frequents the water: **wa′ter-bis′cuit**, a thin plain biscuit made with water; **wa′ter-blink**, in Arctic regions, a patch of sky reflecting the colour, and hence indicating the presence, of open water: (in *pl.*) the plant blinks (q.v.); **wa′ter-bloom**, **-flow′ers**, large masses of algae, chiefly blue-green, which sometimes develop very suddenly in bodies of fresh water; **wa′ter-bo′a**, the anaconda (*Eunectes murinus*); **wa′ter-boat′man**, any of a number of aquatic hemipterous insects having one pair of legs suggestive of sculls.—*adj.* **wa′ter-borne**, floating on water: conveyed by water, esp. in a water-colours.—*v.i.* **wa'ter-cool,** to cool by means of water, esp. circulating water.—*adj.* **wa'ter-cooled.**—**wa'ter-cooler,** a machine for cooling by means of water or for keeping water cool.—*adj.* and *n.* **wa'ter-cooling.**—**wa'ter-core,** in an apple or other fruit, an abnormality consisting of water-soaked tissue, esp. close to the core: in founding, a hollow core through which water may be passed; **wa'tercourse,** a channel through which water flows or has flowed: an artificial water-channel: a stream, river: **wa'ter-cow,** a female water-buffalo or water-bull; **wa'ter-craft,** a boat: boats collectively: skill in swimming, etc., or in managing boats; **wa ter-crane,** an apparatus for supplying water from an elevated tank, esp. to a locomotive tender: a hydraulic crane; **wa'ter-cress,** (often, esp. formerly. in *pl.*) a perennial cress (*Nasturtium officinale*) growing in watery places, used as a salad; **wa'ter-culture,** a method of cultivation, often an experimental means of determining the mineral requirements of a plant, the plant being grown with its roots dipping into solutions of known composition; **wa'ter-cure,** medical treatment by means of water; **wa'ter-deck,** a decorated canvas cover for a dragoon's saddle; **wa'ter-deer,** a small Chinese musk-deer of aquatic habits: in Africa, one of the chevrotains; **wa'ter-diviner,** one who, usu. with the help of a divining-rod, detects, or tries to detect, the presence of underground water; **wa'ter-doctor**

wa'ter-gauge, -gage, an instrument for measuring the quantity or height of water: water pressure expressed in inches: an instrument for measuring differences in pressure; **wa'ter-gilding,** wash-gilding; **wa'ter-glass,** a water-clock: an instrument for making observations beneath the surface of water: a glass vessel for containing water, as one for keeping plants: a finger-bowl (*obs.*): a tumbler: a concentrated and viscous solution of sodium or potassium silicate in water, used as adhesive, protective covering, etc., and, esp. formerly, for preserving eggs.; **wa'ter-god,** a deity presiding over a tract of water; **wa'ter gruel,** gruel made with water: anything insipid; **wa'ter-guard,** river, harbour, or coast police; **wa'ter-hammer,** the noise made by the sudden stoppage of moving water in a pipe: the concussion so caused: an air vacuum containing some water; **wa'ter-head,** the source, as of a stream: the region where this is found: a dammed-up body of water, or its quantity, height, or pressure; **wa'ter-hemlock,** a poisonous plant, *Cicuta virosa*: any other plant of the same genus: water-dropwort (q.v.); **wa'ter-hen,** any of a number of ralline birds, esp. *Gallinula chloropus*—also called the moorhen; **wa'ter-hole,** a pool in which water has collected, as a spring in a desert or a pool in the dried-up course of a river; **wa'ter-horse,** a water-spirit like a horse: a kelpie; **wa'ter-hyacinth,** a tropical floating aquatic plant in paper, one of the wider-spaced lines visible by transmitted light (up and down the page in folio, octavo, etc., crosswise in quarto).—*v.t.* **wa'terlog**, to make unmanageable by flooding with water, as a boat: to saturate with water so as to make heavy or inert, or unfit for use, or to impede life or growth (also *fig.*).—*adj.* **wa'terlogged**.—**wa'ter-lot**, a lot of ground which is under water; **wa'ter-main**, a large subterranean pipe supplying water; **wa'terman**, a man who plies a boat for hire, a boatman, a ferryman: a good oarsman: one whose employment is supplying water, e.g. (*hist.*) to cab- or coach-horses: an imaginary being living in water; **wa'termanship**, oarsmanship; **wa'termark**, the line of the greatest height to which water has risen: a tidemark: a ship's water-line: a distinguishing mark in paper, a design visible by transmitted light, made by the mould or the dandy-roll.—*v.t.* to mark with a watermark: to impress as a watermark.—**wa'ter-meadow**, a meadow kept fertile by flooding from a stream; **wa'ter-measure**, measurement formerly used in dealing with goods, as coal, salt, etc., sold on board ship—the bushel, etc., being larger than the standard bushel, etc.; **wa'ter-melon**, a plant (*Citrullus vulgaris*) of the cucumber family, of African origin, having a pulpy, pleasantly flavoured fruit: the fruit itself; **wa'ter-me'ter**, instrument for measuring the quantity of water passing through a particular outlet; **wa'ter-mil'foil** (see **milfoil**); **wa'ter-mill**, a mill driven

substance impervious to water: the material with which this is done; **wa'ter-pump**, a pump for raising water: used humorously of the eyes; **wa'ter-purpie** (see **purpie**); **wa'terquake**, a seismic disturbance affecting the sea; **wa'ter-rail**, the common rail (*Rallus aquaticus*) of Europe; **wa'ter-ram**, a hydraulic ram; **wa'ter-rat**, the popular name of the water-vole: the American musk-rat: a pirate: a sailor or boatman; **wa'ter-rate**, a rate or tax for the supply of water.—*adj.* **wa'ter-repell'ent**, resistant to penetration by water: treated with a substance which is water-resistant.—**wa'ter-rice** (see **Zizania**); **wa'ter-rug**, a kind of water dog—perh. from **rug** (1) (Shak., *Macb.* III, i. 94); **wa'ter-sapphire** (trans. of Fr. *saphir d'eau*), an intense blue variety of cordierite used as a gemstone; **wa'ter-seal**, a seal formed by water in a trap; **wa'tershed**, the line separating two river-basins: a drainage or a catchment area (*erron.*): a slope or structure down which water flows: a crucial point or dividing line between two phases, conditions etc.; **wa'ter-shoot**, a channel for the overflow of water: a water-chute.—*adjs.* **wa'ter-shot** (*rare*), crossed by streams; **wa'terside**, on the brink of water, shore of a sea, lake, etc.—*n.* the edge of a sea, lake, etc., a shore.—**wa'ter-skiing**, the sport of being towed at speed on skis behind a motor-boat; **wa'tersmeet**, a meeting-place of two streams; **wa'ter-smoke**, water evaporating as visible mist; **wa'ter-snake**, a snake frequenting the water; **wa'ter-softener**, of flow; **wa'ter-twist**, a kind of cotton-yarn, first made by the water-frame: in spinning, more than the usual amount of twist.—*adj*. **wa'ter-vas'cular**, of or pertaining to vessels in certain invertebrates which contain a mixture of water and a nutritive fluid: in echinoderms, of the system of coelomic canals (water-vascular system) associated with the tube-feet and supplying fluid for their movement.—**wa'ter-vine**, a name for various plants yielding a refreshing watery sap; **wa'ter-violet**, a plant of the genus Hottonia; **wa'ter-vole**, *Arvicola amphibius*, commonly known as the water-rat; **wa'ter-wag'on**, a wagon used to convey water; **wa'ter-wag'tail**, a wagtail, esp. the pied wagtail; **wa'ter-wave**, a wave of water: a wave in the hair made by setting it when wet.—*v.t*. to make such a wave in (hair).—**wa'terway**, a series of pieces of timber, extending round a ship at the junction of the decks with the sides, having a groove connecting with the scuppers to carry off water: any channel for water: a stretch of navigable water: a water-route; **wa'ter-weed**, any plant with very small flowers and leaves growing in ponds, etc., esp. anacharis (q.v.); **wa'ter-wheel**, a wheel moved by water: an engine for raising water; **wa'ter-wings**, a wing-like inflated device for keeping one afloat in water; **wa'ter-work** (usu. in *pl*.), any apparatus or plant by which water is supplied, as to a town, etc.: an ornamental fountain, cascade, etc. (*obs*.): a

watt, *wot*, *n*. the practical and M.K.S. unit of power, equal to a rate of working of one joule per second.—*n*. **watt'age**, amount of power expressed in watts.—**watt'-hour'**, common unit of electrical energy, being the work done by one watt acting for one hour; **watt'meter**, an instrument containing a series (*current*) and a shunt (*voltage*) coil whose combined torque produces a deflection of the needle that is a direct measure of the circuit power in watts. [James *Watt* (1736-1819).]

Watteau, *wot'ō*, *adj*. applied to articles or features of women's dress resembling the costumes in the paintings of Antoine *Watteau* (1684-1721)—as Watteau bodice, one with a square opening at the neck and short sleeves.—*adj*. **Watt'eauish**.

wattle, *wot'l*, *n*. a twig or flexible rod (*dial*.): (collective *sing*. or in *pl*.) material for fences, roofs, etc., in the form of rods, branches, etc., either interwoven to form a network or loose: a hurdle (*dial*.): any of various Australian acacias: (perh. a different word) the coloured fleshy excrescence under the throat of some birds, or a similar excrescence or process on any part of the head of a bird, fish, etc.—*v.t*. to bind with wattle or twigs: to form by plaiting twigs.—*adj*. **watt'led**.—*n*. **watt'ling**, the act of making wattles by interweaving twigs, etc.: wattle-work, or the material for it.—**watt'lebark**, bark of various wattles, used for tanning; **watt'le-bird**, any of a number of honey-eaters of Australia

[redacted]

waved, showing a wave-like form or outline: undulating: of hair, artificially made to undulate: indented (*her.*): having on the margin a succession of curved segments or incisions: moved to and fro; **wave′less.**—*n.* **wave′let**, a little wave.—*adj.* **wave′like.**—*v.t.* **wāv′er**, to move to and fro: to shake, be unsteady, be in danger of falling: to falter, show signs of giving way: to vacillate: to vary, change.—*n.* **wāv′erer.** —*n.* and *adj.* **wāv′ering.**—*adv.* **wāv′eringly**, in a wavering or irresolute manner.—*n.* **wāv′eringness.**—*adjs.* **wāv′erous, wāv′ery**, unsteady.—*ns.* **wave′son**, goods floating on the sea after a shipwreck; **wāv′iness**, the state or quality of being wavy.—*n.* and *adj.* **wāv′ing.**—*adj.* **wāv′y**, full of, or rising in, waves: playing to and fro: undulating.—**wave′band**, a range of wavelengths occupied by transmission of a particular type; **wave′form, wave′shape**, graph showing variation of amplitude of electrical signal, or other wave, against time; **wave′front**, in a propagating vibratory disturbance, the continuous locus of points which are in the same phase of vibration; **wave′guide** (*electronics*), a hollow metal conductor, usu. rectangular, within which very high-frequency energy can be transmitted efficiently; **wave′length**, the distance between two successive similar points on an alternating wave, e.g. between successive maxima or between successive minima: the distance, measured radially from the source, between two successive points in free

various small seed-eating birds of the weaver-bird family with coloured bills like sealing-wax; **wax′-chandler**, a maker of, or dealer in, wax candles; **wax′-cloth**, cloth covered with a coating of wax, used for table-covers, etc.: a popular name for all oil floorcloths; **wax′-doll**, a child's doll having the head and bust made of hardened beeswax; **wax′ed leather**, leather finished with a high wax polish on the flesh side; **wax′-end**, better **waxed end**, a strong thread having its end stiffened by shoemakers' wax, so as to go easily through the hole made by the awl; **wax′-flower**, an artificial flower made of wax: any of several plants, as a white-flowered climbing plant of Madagascar, an epiphyte of British Guiana, and plants of the genus Hoya of Australasia; **wax′-insect**, an insect that secretes wax, as any of several of the Coccidae, etc.; **wax′-light**, a candle or taper made of wax; **wax′-moth**, a bee-moth; **wax′-myrtle**, U.S. candleberry tree; **wax′-painting**, encaustic painting; **wax′-palm**, either of two S. American palms yielding wax; **wax′-paper**, paper spread with a thin coating of white wax and other materials.—*adj.* **wax′-red** (*Shak.*), bright-red like sealing-wax.—**wax′-tree**, a tree from which wax is obtained, as a Japanese sumac (*Rhus succedanea*), the wax-myrtle, a privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*), etc.; **wax′-wing**, a genus of passerine birds (Bombycilla) with small red horny appendages, resembling red sealing-wax on their wings;

for: to attack or seize in the way: to lie in wait for in order to converse with (*fig.*): to obstruct or intercept (*obs.*).—**waylay'er**; **way'-leave**, permission to pass over another's ground or property; **way'-maker**, a pioneer: a precursor; **way'mark**, a guide-post: something which serves as a guide to a traveller; **way'-passenger**, one taken up or set down at a way-station or an intermediate point on a coach or bus route; **way'-post**, a guide-post; **way'side**, the border of a way, path, or highway.—*adj.* growing or lying near the wayside.—**way'-station** (*U.S.*), an intermediate station between principal stations; **way'-traffic**, local traffic, as distinguished from through or express traffic; **way'-train** (*U.S.*), a train stopping at most of the stations on a line; **way'-warden**, one elected to supervise the upkeep of roads in a district; **way'wiser**, an instrument for measuring distance travelled.—*adj.* **way'worn**, worn-out by travel.—**be by way of**, to be supposed, alleged (inaccurately) to be, do; **by**, **with, one's way of it** (*Scot.*), according to one's belief or assertion; **by the way**, incidentally: while travelling: beside one's path; **by way of**, travelling through, via: as if for the purpose of: in character of, as a substitute for; **come one's way**, to come in the same direction: to come within one's experience or reach, to become attainable (*fig.*); **committee of ways and means**, the House of Commons when it sits to consider methods of raising supplies; **get one's (own)**

annual dinner or picnic.—Earlier **way'goose.** [Origin obscure.]

wazir, *wä-zēr'*, *n.* a vizier. [Ar. *wazir.*]

we, *wē*, *pron. pl.* of I: I and others: used for I by monarchs: also by editors, etc. [O.E. *wē*; cog. with Goth. *weis*, Ger. *wir.*]

weak, *wēk*, *adj.* soft (*obs.*): wanting strength: not able to sustain a great weight: easily overcome: frail: wanting health: feeble of mind: wanting moral or mental force: impressible, easily led: lacking artistic force: unconvincing: inconclusive: inconsiderable (*Shak.*): having little of the important ingredient: of a verb, inflected by regular syllabic addition instead of by change of main vowel: of a Germanic noun or adj., having inflexions in *-n*: of a sound or accent, having little force: of a verse line, having the accent on a normally unstressed syllable: tending downward in price.—*v.t.* **weak'en**, to make weaker: to reduce in strength or spirit.—*v.i.* to grow weak or weaker: to become less resolute or determined, show signs of giving in.—*ns.* **weak'ener**; **weak'liness**; **weak'ling**, a weak or feeble creature.—*adv.* **weak'ly.**—*adj.* sickly: not robust: feeble.—*n.* **weak'ness**, state of being weak: a liking or fondness for.—**weaker sex**, women; **weaker vessel** (see vessel).—*adj.* **weak'-eyed**, having weak eyes or sight.—**weak force, interaction**, a force involved in radioactive decay, supposed to be one of four forces governing the universe.—*adjs.* **weak-handed**, powerless;

weapon, *wep′n*, *n*. any instrument of offence or defence.—*adjs*. **weap′oned**; **weap′onless**, having no weapons.—*n*. **weap′onry**, weapons collectively: armament.—**weap′on-salve**, a salve supposed to cure a wound by being applied to the weapon that made it. [O.E. *wǣpen*; Goth. *wēpna*, arms, Ger. *waffe*.]

weapon-s(c)haw. See **wappens(c)haw**.

wear, *wār*, *v.t*. to be dressed in: to carry on the body: to arrange, as clothes, in a specified way: to display, show: of a ship, to fly (a flag): to consume, waste, damage, by use, time, exposure: to make by friction: to exhaust, to weary: to bring gradually into: to enable to last, endure (*Scot*.; *wēr*): to spend, as a period of time (*poet*.): to traverse (*Spens*.): to edge, guide, conduct, as sheep into a fold (*Scot*.): to tolerate.—*v.i*. to be wasted by use or time: to consume slowly: of time, to be spent, pass, esp. tediously (*poet*.; usu. in *pa.p*.): to last under use: to resist the ravages of age: stand the test of time: to be in fashion (*Shak*.): to pass into: to become (*obs*.): to go, move, slowly (*Scot*.):—*pa.t*. **wōre**, *arch*. **wāre**, *pa.p*. **wōrn**.—*n*. act of wearing: lessening or injury by use or friction: durability: articles worn: fashion.—*adj*. **wear′able**, fit to be worn.—*n*. **wear′er**.—*adj*. **wear′ing**, made or designed for wear: consuming: exhausting.—*n*. the process of wasting by attrition or time: the action of carrying on the body, or displaying, or flying: durability: passing: that which is worn, clothes (*obs*.).—**wear′ing-**

female or young male of smew.—*adj*. **wea′sel-faced**, with lean sharp face.—**weasel-word**, word, that makes statement evasive or misleading.—**weasel-out**, evade obligation. [O.E. *wesle*.]

weather, *wedh′ər*, *n*. atmospheric conditions as to heat or cold, wetness, cloudiness, etc.: type or vicissitude of atmospheric conditions or of fortune: formerly, (*specif*.) storm or adverse weather: the direction in which the wind is blowing (*naut*.): the angle the sail of a windmill makes with the perpendicular to its axis.—*v.t*. to affect by exposing to the air: to sail to the windward of: to gain or pass, as a cape: to come safely through (*lit*. and *fig*.): to shelter from (*obs*.): to set. as the sails of a windmill: to slope, as a roof.—*v.i*. to become discoloured, disintegrated, etc., by exposure.—*adj*. (*naut*.) toward the wind, windward.—*adj*. **weath′ered**, having the surface altered in colour, form, texture, or composition by the action of the elements (*geol*.): seasoned by exposure to weather: made slightly sloping so as to throw off water (*archit*.).—*n*. **weath′ering**, weather conditions (*obs*.): the action of the elements in altering the form, colour, texture, or composition of rocks (*geol*.): seasoning by weather: a slight inclination given to the top of a cornice or moulding, to prevent water from lodging on it (*archit*.): the act of passing to windward of (*naut*.).—*v.t*. **weath′erise**, **-ize**, of a fabric, to make weather-proof.—*adjs*. **weath′erly** (*naut*.), making little leeway when close-h against rough weather.—*n*. weather-proof material.—*v.t*. to make weather-proof.—**weath′er-prophet**, one who foretells weather: a device for foretelling the weather; **weath′er-roll**, the lurch of a vessel to windward when in the trough of the sea; **weath′er-report**, loosely, a weather forecast; **weath′er-satellite**, a satellite used for the study of cloud formations and other meteorological conditions; **weath′er-ship**, a ship engaged on meteorological work; **weath′er-side**, windward side; **weath′er-sign**, a phenomenon indicating change of weather: any prognostic; **weath′er-stain**, discoloration produced by exposure; **weath′er-station**, a station where phenomena of weather are observed; **weath′er-strip**, a thin piece of some material used to keep out wind and cold; **weath′er-symbol**, a conventional sign indicating a meteorological phenomenon.—*adj*. **weath′er-wise**, skilful in foreseeing the changes of the weather (*lit*. and *fig*.): with regard to weather conditions.—**above the weather**, too high in the air to experience the weather conditions on the ground: not, or no longer, under the weather; **keep one's weather eye open**, to be alert: keep a sharp lookout; **keep, have, the weather of**, to be to the windward of: to have the advantage of; **make fair weather** (*Shak*.), to be conciliatory, to flatter; **make good, bad, etc., weather of it**, to behave well or badly in a storm (*lit*. and *fig*.); **make heavy weather of**, to find excessive difficulty in; **stress of weather**, violent and unfavourable winds; **under the**

plot, snare.—*v.t*. to envelop, or to connect, with a web.—*adj*. **webbed**, having the toes united by a web or skin.—*n*. **webb′ing**, a narrow woven fabric of hemp, used for belts, etc., for various purposes in upholstery, and as tapes conducting webs of paper in a printing-machine: state of being palmate (*zool*.): the webs of webbed hands or feet.—*adj*. **webb′y**.—*adj*. **web′-fing′ered**.—**web′-foot**, a foot the toes of which are united with a web or membrane.—*adj*. **web′-foot′ed**.—**web offset**, a method of offset printing using a reel of paper.—*adj*. **web′-toed**.—**web′worm** (*U.S*.), any of a number of caterpillars spinning webs in which they feed or rest.—**web and pin** (*Shak*.), or pin and web (see pin). [O.E. *webb*; O.N. *vefr*, Ger. *gewebe*; from root of weave (1).]

weber, *vā′bər*, *wē′bər*, *n*. the M.K.S. unit of magnetic flux. [Wilhelm *Weber*, German physicist (1804-91).]

webster, *web′stər*, (*obs*.) *n*. a weaver.—Also (*Scot*.) **wab′ster**. [O.E. *webbestre*, a female weaver—*webban*, to weave.]

wecht, *wehht*, (*Scot*.) *n*. an instrument for winnowing or for measuring grain. [Perh. conn. with weigh.]

wed, *wed* (*Scot*. wad, *wöd*), *v.t*. to marry: to join in marriage: to unite closely: to wager (*obs*.).—*v.i*. to marry:—*pr.p*. **wedd′ing**; *pa.t*. **wedd′ed** or, *dial*., wed; *pa.p*. **wedd′ed** or, *dial*. and *poet*., wed.—*n*. (*obs*.; Scot. wad) a pledge, security.—*adj*. **wedd′ed**, married: of or pertaining to classical tripos list (on the analogy of wooden spoon, q.v., from Wedgwood the last name on the first list, that of 1824). [O.E. *wecg*; O.N. *veggr*, Ger. *weck*, a wedge.]

Wedgwood (ware), *wej'wo͝od* (*wār*), *n.* a superior kind of pottery, clay lightly glazed with cameo reliefs in white, invented by Josiah *Wedgwood* (1730-1795).

wedlock, *wed'lok*, *n.* matrimony: married state, esp. in the phrase born in, or out of, wedlock, i.e. legitimate or illegitimate.—**break wedlock**, to commit adultery. [O.E. *wedlāc*—*wedd*, a pledge, and suff. *-lāc* implying action of some kind.]

Wednesday, *wenz'di*, *wed'nz-di*, *n.* the fourth day of the week. [O.E. *Wōdnes dæg*, Woden's day.]

wee, *wē*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a short distance, a short time. —*adj.* tiny.—**Wee Free**, a member of the minority of the Free Church that refused to join with the United Presbyterian Church in 1900. [M.E. *we*, *wei*, a bit, time, or space, as in phrase a *little wei*.]

wee, *wē*, *interj.* imitating the squeal of a young pig.—Also *v.i.* and *n.*

weed, *wēd*, *n.* any useless plant of small growth: any plant growing where it is not wanted by man: any wild herb: a thick growth of wild herbs: anything useless, troublesome, or obnoxious: a worthless animal: a worthless, contemptible fellow: tobacco, or a cigar or cigarette (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to free from weeds: to remove, uproot

bearing resembling such (*her.*). [O.E. *wile-* (in composition)—*wilige*; cf. willy.]

weel, *wēl*, *adv.* Scots form of well.—*adj.* **weel-faur'd, -far'd**, etc. (see well-favoured).

weem, *wēm*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a subterranean dwelling. [Early Gael. *uaim*, cavern.]

ween, *wēn*, (*arch.* or *obs.*) *v.t.* to think or fancy: to believe: to expect.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to imagine expectantly. [O.E. *wēnan*; cog. with *wēn*, expectation, hope.]

weep, *wēp*, *v.i.* to express grief by shedding tears: to wail or lament: to drip, rain: to ooze in drops: to leak: to exude: to be pendent, as a weeping-willow.—*v.t.* to lament: to pour forth: to express while, or by, weeping: to exude:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **wept**.—*n.* **weep'er**, one who weeps: a white border round the sleeve of a mourning dress: a crape hat-band: a widow's crape-veil: anything pendent.—*n.* **weep'ie, weep'y** (*slang*), a highly emotional film, play or book.—*n.* and *adj.* **weep'ing**.—*adv.* **weep'ingly**.—*adj.* **weep'y**, tearful (*coll.*): oozy (*dial.*).—**weep'ing-ash**, a variety of the common European ash, with drooping branches; **weep'ing-birch**, a variety of the white birch, with drooping branches; **Weeping Cross, weep'ing-cross** (*hist.*), a wayside cross where penitents might pray: in phrases as to come home by weeping cross, to experience bitter regret, disappointment or failure; **weep'ing elm**, a variety of wych-elm, with drooping branches.—*adj.* **weep'ing-ripe** (*Shak.*), ripe or for the weighing of goods.—*adj*. weighed, experienced: considered, balanced.—*ns*. weigh′er, an officer who weighs articles or tests weights; weigh′ing; weight, the heaviness of a thing, esp. as determined by weighing: quantity as determined in this way: the force with which a body is attracted to the earth, measured by the product of the mass and the acceleration: a mass of metal adjusted to a standard and used for finding weight: a method of estimating, or a unit of, weight: the amount something ought to weigh: a standard amount that a boxer, etc., should weigh: scales (*Spens*.): a heavy object: anything heavy or oppressive: a ponderous mass: pressure: importance: power: impressiveness: the frequency of an item in a frequency distribution or a number indicating this.—*v.t.* to make more heavy (*lit*. and *fig*.): to attach weights to: to hold down in this way; to increase the weight of, as fabrics, by adding chemicals: to assign a handicap weight to (a horse; also *fig*.): to oppress, burden: to attach numbers indicating their relative frequency to (items in a frequency distribution). — *adv*. weigh′tily.—*n*. weigh′tiness.—*adj*. weight′less.—*n*. weight′lessness, the condition of a freely falling body at the beginning of the fall when its inertia exactly balances the gravitational force, or that of a space traveller and his unpowered space craft in orbit beyond the earth's atmosphere.—*adj*. weigh′ty, heavy: important: having much influence: being the fruit of judicious

eccentric: someone unconventional in dress, etc.—*adv*. weird′ly.—*n*. weird′ness.—**dree one's weird** (see **dree**); **the Weird Sisters**, the Fates: the witches in *Macbeth*. [O.E. *wyrd*, fate; allied to *weorthan*, to become; Ger. *werden*.]

weise, weize. See **wise** (2).

Weismannism, *vis′man-izm*, *n*. the doctrine in biology of August *Weismann* (1834-1914), whose central teaching is that acquired characters are not transmitted.

weka, *we′*, *wā′*, or *wē′kə*, *n*. any of the flightless rails (Ocydromus) of New Zealand. [Maori, imit.]

welaway. See **welladay.**

welch, *welsh*, an old form of **Welsh** and **welsh**.

welcome, *wel′kəm*, *adj*. received with gladness: admitted willingly: causing gladness: free (to): free to take or enjoy.—*n*. the act of welcoming: a kindly reception: a reception.—*v.t.* to greet: to receive with kindness or pleasure: to accept or undergo gladly.—*interj*. expressing pleasure, as to a guest on his arrival.—*ns*. wel′comeness; wel′comer.—**bid a welcome**, to receive with professions of kindness. [O.E. *wilcuma*—*wil*- (*willa*, will, pleasure), and *cuma*, guest; O.N. *velkominn*.]

weld, *weld*, *n*. a scentless species of mignonette, also known as dyer's rocket, yielding a yellow dye: the dye itself.—Also (*Scot*.) **wald**. [Cf. Ger. *wau*.]

weld, *weld*, *v.t.* to join (two pieces of metal) by raising the temperature at the joint by means well; **well′-deck**, an enclosed space on the deck of a ship; **well′-drain**, a pit drawing the water from wet land; **well′-dressing**, the festal decoration of wells and springs, as in Derbyshire on Ascension-day, etc.; **well′-head**, the source of a spring: a fountain-head (*fig.*): a spring in a marsh (*Scot.*): the top of a well, or a structure built over it; **well′-hole**, a hole for a well of any kind: the shaft of a well: a shaft for machinery; **well′-house**, **well′-room**, a room built over a well; **well′-sinker**, one who digs wells; **well′-sinking**; **well′-spring**, a fountain.—**the wells**, any place where mineral wells are situated; **well over**, to overflow. [O.E. *wella*; cf. *weallan*, to boil, O.N. *vella*, to boil.]

well, *wel* (*comp.* **bett′er**; *superl.* **best**), *adj.* (usu. predicative) good in condition: in health: fortunate: comfortable: satisfactory.—*n.* (*Spens.*) good health or fortune.—*adv.* rightly: skilfully: thoroughly: intimately: favourably, successfully: abundantly: with some degree of luxury: with reason or propriety: conveniently: to a considerable extent: clearly: easily: very, esp. in combination, as (*Shak.*) **well′-accomplisht**: so be it (as a sign of assent).—*interj.* expressing surprise, etc., or introducing resumed narrative.—*adjs.* **well′-acquainted**, having intimate personal knowledge; **well′-advised**, prudent: in one's right mind (*Shak.*).—*interj.* **well′anear** (*Shak.*), welladay.—*adj.* **well′-appointed**, well-equipped.—**well′-appointedness**.—*adjs.* **well′-balanced**, having the parts properly adjusted for

well′-marked, obvious, decided; **well′-meaning**, well-intentioned; **well′-meant**, rightly, kindly, intended; **well′-minded**, favourably inclined: well-disposed.—*adv.* **well′-nigh**, nearly, almost.—*adjs.* **well′-off**, in good circumstances; **well′-oiled** (*slang*), drunk; **well′-ordered**, correctly governed: properly arranged; **well′-pleasing**, acceptable; **well′-plighted**, well-folded (see plight, 2); **well′-proportioned**, having correct proportions; **well′-read** (*-red*), of wide reading; **well′-regulated**, well-ordered; **well′-respected**, highly esteemed: given due consideration (Shak., 1 *Hen. IV*, IV, iii. 10); **well′-rounded**, suitably curved: symmetrical: well constructed and complete; **well′-seen** (*arch.*), experienced, skilful; **well′-set**, properly arranged, or well placed: fitly put together: firmly fixed: strongly built; **well′-set-up′** (*coll.*), well-built, shapely; **well′-spoken**, spoken well or fittingly: ready, graceful, or courteous in speech; **well′-tempered**, having a good bodily or mental constitution (*obs.*): good-tempered: of steel, mortar, etc., tempered satisfactorily: tuned in equal temperament (*mus.*); **well′-thewed** (*obs.*), well-mannered, of good disposition: abounding in moral wisdom; **well′-thought-of**, esteemed; **well′-thought-out**, reasoned soundly and arranged with skill; **well′-thumbed**, showing marks of much handling; **well′-timbered**, strongly built of wood: well-built: furnished with much growing timber; **well′-timed**, opportune: keeping accurate time; **well′-to-do**, (*Scot.*) **well-to-live** (*Shak.*

Kentish) *welisc — wealh*, foreigner; Anglo-Saxons' name for Britons, etc.]

welsh, *welsh*, *v.i.* to run off from a race-course without settling or paying one's bets: to dodge fulfilling an obligation.—*v.t.* to cheat in such a way.—Also **welch.**—*n.* **welsh′er, welch′er.** [Of uncertain origin.]

welt, *welt*, *n.* a band or strip fastened to an edge to give strength or for ornament: a narrow strip of leather used in one method of sewing the upper to the sole of a shoe: a weal: a lash, blow.—*v.t.* to furnish with a welt: to lash, beat. [Origin obscure.]

welt, *welt*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to wither, dry. [Perh. welk.]

welt, *velt*, (*Ger.*) world; **weltanschauung**, *velt′an-show-ōōng*, outlook upon the world, world-philosophy; **weltgeist**, *velt′gīst*, the world-spirit; **weltpolitik**, *velt′pol-i-tēk*, world politics: the policy of taking a forceful part in international affairs; **weltschmerz**, *velt′shmerts*, world-sorrow: sympathy with universal misery: thorough-going pessimism.

welter, *wel′tər*, *v.i.* to roll or tumble about (*obs.*): to wallow about in dirt or moral degradation, etc. (*rare*): to be, or lie, soaked, as in blood (*poet.*): to be sunk (in; *lit.* and *fig.*): to roll, toss, about in the waves: to roll, surge, as the sea (*poet.*).—*v.t.* (*rare*) to make (one's way) in a weltering manner.—*n.* a state of turmoil or confusion: confusion, agitation: a surging mass.—*adj.* **wel′tering.** [M.Du. *welteren*; cf.

developed in the neighbourhood of *Wenlock* in Shropshire.

Wensleydale, *wenz′li-dāl*, *n.* a breed of long-woolled sheep: a variety of cheese. [*Wensleydale* in North Riding of Yorks.]

went, *went*, properly *pa.t.* of wend, but now used as *pa.t.* of go.—*n.* (*Spens.*) a path: journey: way: course.

wentletrap, *wen′tl-trap*, *n.* a genus (Scalaria) of gasteropod molluscs, having a spiral shell with many deep whorls, crossed by elevated ribs. [Du. *wenteltrap* (Ger. *wendel-treppe*), a winding staircase, a spiral shell.]

wept, *wept*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of weep.

were, *wûr*, *v.i.* the *pl.* of was, used as *pa.t.* (*pl.*) and *pa.subj.* (*sing.* and *pl.*) of be. [O.E. *wǣron*, subj. *wǣre*; Ger. *waren*, *wäre*.]

werewolf, *wēr′wŏŏlf*, **werwolf**, *wûr′wŏŏlf*, *n.* a person supposed to be able to change himself for a time into a wolf: a member of an underground Nazi organisation.—*adjs.* **were′wolfish, wer′wolfish.**—*n.* **were′wolfism,** lycanthropy. [O.E. *werwulf*—*wer*, man, *wulf*, a wolf.]

wergild, *wûr′gild*, **weregild**, *wēr′gild*, *n.* among Teutonic peoples, a fine by which homicide and other heinous crimes against the person were expiated. [O.E. *wergield*, from *wer*, man, *gield* —*gieldan*, to pay.]

Wernerian, *vûr-nē′ri-ən*, *adj.* pertaining or according to the opinions or system of A. G. *Werner* (1750-1817), who attributed all geological phenomena to the actio *adv.* **west'ward**, towards the west.—*advs.* **west'wardly, west'wards**, towards the west.—*adv.* **west'-about**, towards the west; **west-by-north (-south)**, 11¼ degrees north (south) from due west; **West End**, the fashionable quarter in the west of London: a similar district in other large towns; **Western Church**, the Latin Church, as distinguished from the Eastern or Greek Church; **Western Empire**, the western division of the later Roman Empire; **Western Wall** (see Wailing Wall); **west-north (or south)-west**, 22½ degrees north (south) from the west; **West Saxon**, a southern dialect of Old English, the chief literary dialect before the Norman Conquest.—**go west**, to go to America: to go to the western states or western frontier: to die (with reference to the setting sun, the Islands of the Blest, or Tyburn), or to be destroyed or completely dissipated; **the West**, Europe or Europe and America; **westward ho!** to the west! an old cry of London watermen plying westwards; **Wild West**, the western United States in the days of the first settlers, chiefly cattlemen and goldminers, before the establishment of law and order. [O.E.; a common Gmc. word; cf. L. *vesper*.]

Westminster, *west'min-stər*, *n.* used for Parliament —from the London borough where the Houses of Parliament are situated: Westminster Hall, court of justice: Westminster School, or a past or present pupil of it.

Westphalian, *west-fā'li-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to *Westphalia*, a duchy, a kingdom, a province of

differing with different articles as 40 bushels of salt or corn, etc. [Variant of weigh.]

weyard, weyward. Spellings of weird in *Macbeth*, older editions.

wezand. Obs. form of weasand.

whack, (*h*)*wak*, (*coll.*) *v.t.* to strike hard and smartly: to put or take with violence: to beat decisively: to parcel out, share.—*v.i.* to strike: to settle accounts.—*n.* a blow: a share: an attempt.—*adj.* **whacked** (*coll.*), exhausted.—*n.* **whack'er** (*coll.*), something big of its kind: a blatant lie.—*adj.* **whack'ing** (*coll.*), very large, astounding. *n.* a beating (*lit.* and *fig.*). [From— the sound made.]

whacky. Same as wacky.

whaisle, whaizle, (*h*)*wā'zl*, (*Scot.*) *v.i.* to wheeze. [A form of wheezle; see wheeze.]

whale, (*h*)*wāl*, *n.* any of an order of cetaceous mammals, including the *toothed* whales, such as the sperm whales and the dolphins, and the *whalebone* whales, such as the right whales and the rorquals, in which the teeth are only embryonic: a person with a large appetite (*slang*; *lit.* and *fig.*): something very large of its kind (*slang*); (*cap.*) the constellation Cetus.—*v.i.* to catch whales.—*ns.* **whāl'er**, a whale-boat: a whale-man: something very large of its kind (*slang*); **whāl'ery**, whaling.—*adj.* **whāl'ing**, connected with whale-catching: very large or impressive (also *adv.*).—*n.* the business of catching whales.—**whale'-back**, a turtle-back: a kind of

whare, (*h*)*wör'i*, (*New Zealand*) *n*. a house. [Maori.]

wharf, (*h*)*wörf*, *n*. a landing-stage, built esp. along the shore, for loading or unloading vessels: the bank of a river (*Shak*.):—*pl*. **wharfs, wharves.**—*v.t*. to strengthen or secure by means of a wharf (*obs*.): to place on, or bring to, a wharf.—*ns*. **wharf'age,** the dues paid for using a wharf: accommodation at a wharf; **wharf'ing,** material for making a wharf: wharfs; **wharfinger** ((*h*)*wörf'in-jər*), one who has the care of, or owns, a wharf.—**wharf'-rat,** the common brown rat: a fellow who loafs continually about a wharf. [Late O.E. *hwearf*, bank, shore: allied to *hweorfan*, to turn.]

wharve. See **whorl** (*spinning*).

what, (*h*)*wot*, *interrog. pron*. neuter of **who**: used to form a question regarding identity, selection from an indefinite number, nature, value, etc. —also used elliptically (as for *what did you say, do you think? what is it?*): who (*obs*.).—Also *interrog. adj*.—*rel. pron*. and *adj*. that which: such . . . as: which (*dial*.): any (thing) whatever: whoever (*Shak*.).—*indef. pron*. (or *n*.) something: a portion, bit (*Spens*.): fare (in phrase such homely what; Spens. *F.Q*. VI, ix. 7, 4).—*adv*. why? (*obs*.): in what way, how? to what degree?—*conj*. as much as (*dial*.): that (as in but what. that . . . not).—*interj*. used in summoning, calling attention, expressing surprise, disapprobation, or protest, etc.—*adjs*. **what'en, whatt'en** (*dial*.: from *whatkin*, what kind) what:

wheal. Variant of **weal** (2).

wheal, (*h*)*wēl*, *n*. a Cornish name for a mine.

whear(e). Obs. spelling of **where.**

wheat, (*h*)*wēt*, *n*. any cereal grass of the genus Triticum, or its grain, furnishing a white flour for bread—known as *bearded*, or *beardless* or *bald*, according to the presence or the absence of the awns or beard; as *white*, *red*, or *amber*, according to colour; and as *winter* or *spring* (also *summer*) according to whether it is a type normally sown in autumn or spring.—*adj*. **wheat'en,** made of wheat: whole-meal.—**wheat'-berry, wheat'-corn,** the grain of wheat; **wheat'-bird,** the chaffinch; **wheat'-ear,** an ear of wheat; **wheat'-eel** (also **wheat'-worm**), a small nematode worm that makes its way up wheat stems to the ears: the disease it causes—also *ear-cockle*; **wheat'-field; wheat'-fly,** the name of several flies that destroy wheat—e.g. the Hessian fly; **wheat'-midge,** a dipterous insect that lays its eggs in the flowers of wheat-heads, and whose reddish larvae devour the kernels; **wheat'-mildew,** either of two fungus diseases of wheat; **wheat'-moth,** any of several small moths whose larvae devour stored wheat.—**wheat-ear stitch,** a fancy stitch in embroidery. [O.E. *hwǣte*; Ger. *weizen*; allied to white; named from its colour.]

wheatear, (*h*)*wēt'ēr*, *n*. a bird akin to the chats, a common summer visitant of Britain. [Prob. corr. of white arse.]

Wheatstone('s) bridge, (*h*)*wēt'stən*(*z*) *brij*, an apparatus for measuring electrical resistance, much the rails or the ground, or the length of this area; **wheel′-carriage**, any kind of carriage moved on wheels; **wheel′-chair**, a chair moving on wheels, esp. an invalid's chair.—*adj.* **wheel′-cut**, of glass, cut, or ground and polished, on a wheel.—**wheel′-cutter**, a machine for cutting teeth on wheels; **wheel′-horse**, one of the horses next the wheels in a team; **wheel′-house**, a shelter in which a ship's steering-wheel is placed: a paddle-box: a prehistoric wheel-shaped dwelling; **wheel′-lock**, formerly, a lock for firing a gun by means of a small steel wheel; **wheel′-man**, a steersman: a cyclist; **wheel′-plough**, a plough running on wheels, or the depth of whose furrow is regulated by a wheel; **wheel′-race**, the part of a race in which the water-wheel is fixed; **wheel′-spin**, rotation of the wheels without forward or backward movement of the vehicle; **wheel′-window**, a circular window with radiating tracery; **wheel′work**, a combination of wheels and their connection in machinery; **wheel′-wright**, a wright who makes wheels and wheel-carriages.—**big wheel**, a person of importance or self-importance; **break a butterfly (fly, etc.) on the wheel**, to inflict a punishment out of all proportion to the offence: to employ great exertions for insignificant ends; **go on wheels** (*fig.*), to move swiftly, smoothly, and hence pleasantly; **potter's wheel**, a horizontal revolving disk on which clay vessels are shaped; **put a spoke in one's wheel** (see **spoke**); **put one's shoulder to the wheel** (see **shoulder**); **wheel**

tuously, a young man: a ridge running longitudinally on the barrel or drum of a capstan or windlass to control the cable: a sprocket on a wheel.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to bring forth (young). [O.E. *hwelp*: O.N. *hvelpr*.]

whemmle, (*h*)*wem′l*, **whomble**, **whummle**, (*h*)*wum′l*, (*dial.*) *n.* an overthrow, overturn: confusion.—*v.t.* to overturn: to turn upside down: to throw into a state of disorder or agitation: to cover as with an inverted dish.—*v.i.* to capsize. [By metathesis from whelm.]

when, (*h*)*wen*, *adv.* (*interrog.* and *rel.*) and *conj.* at what time? at which time: at or after the time that: upon or after which: while: although: at which (or *rel. pron.*).—*n.* the time: which time.—*interj.* (*Shak.*) an exclamation of impatience, like *what!*—*conjs.* **when′as′** (*arch.*), when: in as much as: whereas; **whenev′er**, **whene′er′**, at every time when: as soon as (*Scot.*); **whensoev′er**, at what time soever.—**say when**, tell me when to stop; **seldom when** (*Shak.*), seldom that. [O.E. *hwanne*, *hwonne* (Ger. *wann*, *wenn*); from the stem of interrog. pron. *hwā*, who.]

whence, (*h*)*wens*, *adv.* and *conj.* (also **from whence**) from what place: from which things: wherefore.—*n.* place of origin: source.—*adv.* **whence-forth′** (*Spens.*), whence.—*conj.* **whencesoev′er**, **whencev′er**, from what place, cause, or source soever. [M.E. *whennes*, *whannes*.]

whe'r. See **whether.**

a wherry, esp. one who rows a wherry. [Ety. dub.]

whet, (*h*)*wet*, *v.t.* to sharpen by rubbing: to make keen: to excite: to incite (*obs.*): to preen (*obs.*; *rare*):—*pr.p.* whett'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* whett'ed.—*n.* act of sharpening: sharpness: a time, occasion (*dial.*): an incitement or stimulus: something that sharpens the appetite: an appetiser.—*n.* **whett'er**.—**whet'-slate**, novaculite; **whet'stone**, a stone for sharpening edged instruments: a stimulant.—**whet on**, or **forward** (*Shak.*), to urge on. [O.E. *hwettan*, cog. with *hwæt*, sharp; Ger. *wetzen*.]

whether, (*h*)*wedh'ər* (*Shak.*, often scanned as one syllable; also spelt **whe'r**), *interrog.* and *rel. pron.* (*arch.*) which (of two).—*conj.* introducing the first of two alternative words, phrases, or clauses, the second being introduced by *or*, or (in the case of clauses) sometimes by *or whether*: introducing a single dependent question.—**whether or no** (sometimes **not**), **whether so or not so**: in any case, in any event. [O.E. *hwæther*, from stem of *hwā*, who, with the old comp. suff. *-ther*; cog. with Goth. *hwathar*, Ger. *weder*; also with L. *uter*, Ionic Gr. *koteros*, Sans. *katara*.]

whew, **wheugh**, *hū*, (*h*)*wū*, *interj.* expressing wonder or dismay.—*n.* a whistling sound, esp. one noting astonishment.—*v.i.* to utter such a sound. [Imit.]

whew, (*h*)*wū*, (*dial.*) *v.i.* to bustle about. [Perh. whew (1).]

move as if blown by a puff: to talk idly: to make a slight whistling sound: to veer: to vacillate: to prevaricate.—Also *v.t.*—*n.* **whiff'ler**, one who whiffles: a swaggerer: a contemptible person.—*n.* **whiff'lery**, levity: trifling.—*n.* and *adj.* **whiff'ling**.—*adj.* **whiff'y**.—*n.* **whift** (*dial.*), a breath, snatch. [Prob. partly M.E. *weffe*; imit.]

whiff, (*h*)*wif*, *n.* a fish akin to the turbot. [Ety. unknown.]

whiff, (*h*)*wif*, *v.i.* to fish with a hand-line towed behind a boat.—*n.* **whiff'ing**. [Perh. whiff (1).]

whiffler, (*h*)*wif'lər*, (*hist.*) *n.* an official who clears the way for a procession. [Perh. *wifel*, obs. javelin, battle-axe; affected by whiff (1) and whiffle.]

whiffletree, (*h*)*wif'l-trē*, *n.* Same as whippletree.

Whig, (*h*)*wig*, *n.* a name applied to members of one of the great English political parties—applied in the late 17th century to those upholding popular rights and opposed to the King; after 1830 almost superseded by 'Liberal': a Scottish Presbyterian, first so called in the middle of the 17th century: one of those who in the colonial period were opposed to British rule (*U.S.*): one of the party formed from the survivors of the old National Republican party and other elements, first so called in 1834—it fell to pieces in the 1850's (*U.S.*).—*adj.* of, pertaining to, or composed of, Whigs—also **Whigg'ish**.—*n.* **Whigg'archy**, government by Whigs.—*adv.* **Whigg'ishly**.—*ns.* **Whigg'ism**, **Whigg'ery**, **Whigg'ishne**

—*n.* **whim′sy, whim′sey**, a whim, freak: whimsical behaviour: delicate, or affectedly delicate, fantasy.—*adj.* full of whims, changeable.—*adv.* **whim′sily**. — *n.* **whim′siness**. — **whim′-wham**, a ridiculous notion: an odd device: a fanciful trifle. [whim-wham is recorded earlier than whim; of. O.N. *hvima*, to have the eyes wandering.]

whimbrel, (*h*)*wim′brəl*, *n.* a species of small curlew.—Also **wim′brel**. [Prob. imit. of bird's cry; dim. suff. *-rel*.]

whimper, (*h*)*wim′pər*, *v.i.* to cry feebly, brokenly, and querulously or whiningly: to make a plaintive sound.—*v.t.* to express or utter in a whimper.—*n.* a peevish cry.—*n.* **whim′perer**.—*n.* and *adj.* **whim′pering**.—*adv.* **whim′peringly**. [Imit.; cf. Ger. *wimmern*.]

whimple, (*h*)*wim′pl*. Same as **wimple**.

whin, (*h*)*win*, *n.* gorse, furze.—*adj.* **whinn′y**, abounding in whins.—**whin′chat**, a bird that frequents whins, very similar in appearance, esp. when it assumes its duller autumn plumage, to the stonechat, to which it is allied. [Prob. Scand.]

whin. See **whinstone**.

whine, (*h*)*wīn*, *v.i.* to utter a plaintive cry: to complain in an unmanly way.—*v.t.* to express or utter in a whine: to cause to make a whining noise.—*n.* a plaintive cry: an affected nasal tone of utterance.—*ns.* **whi′ner**; **whi′niness**; **whi′ning**.—*adv.* **whi′ningly**.—*adj.* **whi′ny**. [O.E. *hwīnan*, to whine; O.N. *hvīna*, to whistle through

rouse (with *up*).—*v.i.* to move nimbly: to move in the manner of a whiplash: to make a cast in fishing with fly:—*pr.p.* **whipp′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **whipped, whipt**.—*ns.* **whipp′er**, one who or that which whips: an officer who inflicts the penalty of whipping; **whipp′ing**, act of one who or that which whips: corporal punishment, esp. with the whip or lash: a defeat: a binding of twine, e.g. at the end of a rope: material for binding in this way: overcasting.—*adj.* **whipp′y**, whiplike: pliant: supple.—*n.* **whip′ster**, a term of contempt formerly with various meanings, chiefly remembered for Shak., *Oth.* V, ii. 242, a whippersnapper.—**whip′-and-derr′y**, a hoisting apparatus consisting of a whip and a derrick; **whip′cat**, a tailor; **whip′cord**, cord for making whips: a fabric with a bold steep warp twill, used chiefly for dresses, suitings, and coatings: a whip-like seaweed, as *Chorda filum* or *Chordaria flagelliformis*.—*adjs.* **whip′cord**; **whip′cordy**, like whipcord.—*v.t.* **whip′-graft**, to graft by fitting a tongue cut on the scion to a slit cut slopingly in the stock.—Also *n.*—*ns.* **whip′-grafting**; **whip′-hand**, the hand that holds the whip: the advantage; **whip′-handle**, the handle or stock of a whip: an advantage; **whip′jack**, a whining beggar who pretends to be a sailor; **whip′lash**, the lash of a whip: something resembling the lash of a whip (also *fig.*): a whiplash injury; **whipp′er-in**, one who keeps the hounds from wandering: one who enforces the discipline of a political party: at any moment in a race, the carriage, plough, etc., to which the traces of a harnessed animal are fixed. [From whip.]

whip-poor-will, (*h*)*wip-pōōr-wil′*, or *-pər-*, *n.* a species of goatsucker, a native of N. America. [Imitative of its call.]

whipstall, (*h*)*wip′stöl*, (*aero.*) *n.* a stall as the result of which the nose of the aircraft whips forward and down.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to go, or put, into such a stall. [whip, stall.]

whir(r), (*h*)*wûr*, *n.* a sound from rapid whirling or vibratory motion.—*v.i.* to whirl round with a buzzing noise: to fly, move, with such a sound.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to hurry away with a whizzing sound:—*pr.p.* **whirr′ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **whirred**.—*n.* **whirr′ing**. [Imit.; cf. Dan. *hvirre*, to whirl.]

whirl, (*h*)*wûrl*, *n.* a turning with rapidity: anything that revolves, esp. rapidly: a great or confusing degree, as of activity or emotion: commotion, agitation: a whorl.—*v.i.* to revolve rapidly: to move rapidly, esp. in an agitated manner: to turn swiftly round or aside.—*v.t.* to turn round rapidly: to carry, or move, away rapidly, as on wheels: to throw violently.—*n.* **whirl′er**.—*n.* and *adj.* **whirl′ing**.—**whirl′-about′**, act of whirling about: anything that turns round rapidly; **whirl′-(whorl′-, hurl′-)bat** (*obs.*), translating L. *caestus* (see **cestus**, (2)); **whirl′-blast**, a whirling blast of wind; **whirl′-bone**, the round head of a bone turning in a socket: the knee-cap; **whirl′igig** (*-gig*), a toy that is spun or whirled rapidly round: a merry-go-round: anything that revolves rapidly (*lit.* and *fig.*): an

whiskered person, in allusion to Don Ferolo *Whiskerandos* in Sheridan's *Critic*.—*adjs.* **whiskeran′doed**, **whis′kered**, **whis′kery**, having whiskers; **whis′king**, moving briskly.—*adj.* **whis′ky-fris′ky**, flighty. [Scand., earliest uses Scot.]

whisk, (*h*)*wisk*, *n.* earlier name for whist. [Said to be from whisk (1), from the rapid action of sweeping the cards off the table.]

whisket, (*h*)*wis′kit*, *n.* Variant of wisket.

whisky (*Ir.* and *U.S.* **whiskey**), (*h*)*wis′ki*, *n.* as legally defined, a spirit obtained by distillation from a mash of cereal grains saccharified by the diastase of malt: formerly applied also to a spirit obtained from potatoes, beetroot, or any starch-yielding material.—*adj.* **whis′keyfied**, **whis′kified**, intoxicated.—**whisk(e)y sour**, a sour having whisky as its chief ingredient; **Whisky Insurrection**, an outbreak against the excise regulations which occurred in Western Pennsylvania in 1794; **whis′ky-liver**, cirrhosis of the liver, from too much whisky; **whisky toddy**, toddy having whisky for its chief ingredient. [Gael. *uisgebeatha*—*uisge*, water, *beatha*, life; cf. L. *vita*, life.]

whisky, **whiskey**, (*h*)*wis′ki*, *n.* a light gig. [whisk (1).]

whisky-john, (*h*)*wis′ki-jon*, *n.* the grey or Canada jay—Also **whis′ky-jack**. [From Amer. Indian name of similar sound.]

whisper, (*h*)*wis′pər*, *v.i.* to speak with a low sound: to speak in a whisper: to speak covertly, spread rumours: to plot secretly: to make a sound like soft speech.—*v.t.* to utter in a low was fatal to the hearer (*Spens.*); **whis′tling.**—*adv.* **whis′tlingly.**—*adj.* **whis′tle(d)-drunk** (*obs.*), too drunk to whistle.—**whis′tle-fish**, a rockling; **whis′tle-stop** (*coll.*), small town or railway-station, where trains stop only by signal (**whistle-stop speech**, an electioneering speech made on tour (orig. at railway stations)).—*v.i.* of a political candidate, to make an electioneering tour with many brief personal appearances.—**whis′tling-shop** (*slang*), a place, as a room in a prison, where liquor was sold without a licence.—**boatswain's whistle** (also **pipe**, **call**), a whistle of special shape used by a boatswain or boatswain's-mate to summon sailors to various duties; **go whistle** (*Shak.*), to go to the deuce; **pay for one's whistle**, to pay highly for one's caprice (from Benjamin Franklin's story of a whistle he, as a boy, bought at an exorbitant price); **penny whistle**, or **tin whistle** (see flageolet); **pigs and whistles** (see pig (2)); **wet one's whistle** (*coll.*), to take a drink of liquor; **whistle down the wind**, from the practice of casting a hawk off down the wind when turning it loose, to abandon: to talk to no purpose; **whistle for**, to summon by whistling: to ask for in vain (*coll.*); **whistle for a wind**, a superstitious practice of old sailors during a calm; **whistle off**, **whistle away** (*hawking*), to send off or dismiss by, or as if by, a whistle: to turn loose: to abandon; **worth the whistle**, worth the trouble of calling for. [O.E. *hwistlian*.]

whit, (*h*)*wit*, *n.* the smallest

white′-bottle, bladder-campion; **White′boy**, a member of an association of Irish peasants first formed in County Tipperary about 1761 for the purpose of redressing grievances; wearing white shirts, they committed agrarian outrages by night; **white′boyism**, the principles of the Whiteboys; **white′-brass**, an inferior alloy of copper and zinc.—*adj.* **white′-breasted.**—**white′cap**, the male redstart, or other bird with light-coloured head: a crested wave: a member of a self-constituted vigilance committee who, under the guise of purifying the morals of the community, deal violently with persons of whom they disapprove; **white coal**, water-power (Fr. *houille blanche*).—*adj.* **white′-collar**, pertaining to, or designating, the class of workers, as clerks, etc., who are not engaged in manual labour.—**white copper**, a light-coloured alloy of copper; **white corpuscle**, a leucocyte, one of the colourless amoeba-like cells occurring in suspension in the blood plasma of many animals, in lymph, etc.—*adjs.* **white′-crested**, **-crowned**, of birds, having the crest or crown white.—**white crops**, grain, as barley, rye, wheat; **white damp**, carbon monoxide; **whited sepulchre**, one professedly righteous but inwardly wicked, a hypocrite (Matt. xxiii. 27); **White Dwarf**, the name given to a small class of stars outside the normal spectral sequence, because their luminosities are extremely low for their spectral type; **white elephant** (see

white line, a longitudinal line, either continuous or broken, on a highway to separate lanes of traffic.—*adjs*. **white listed**, having white stripes on a darker ground; **white'-livered**, having a pale look (once thought to be caused by a white liver): cowardly.—**white man**, one of the white race: one assumed to deal fairly with others (*coll.*); **white meat**, food made of milk, butter, eggs, etc.: the flesh of poultry, rabbits, veal, etc.; **white metal**, a tin-base alloy with over 50 per cent. of tin: sometimes, an alloy in which lead is the principal metal; **white night**, a sleepless night; **white noise**, a mixture of sound waves covering a wide frequency range; **white'-out**, a phenomenon in snow regions in fog or overcast conditions in which earth and sky merge in a single whiteness; **white paper**, a statement, printed on white paper, issued by government for the information of parliament; **white'-pot**, a Devonshire dish of sliced rolls, milk, eggs, sugar, etc., baked; **white'-precipitate**, a white mercurial preparation used externally; **white'-pudding**, an oatmeal and suet pudding in a sausage skin; **white pyrites**, marcasite; **white race**, one of the main divisions of mankind, distinguished generally by light complexion and certain types of hair and skull—also known as Caucasian; **white'-rent** (*hist.*), the tinner's poll-tax of eightpence to the Duke of Cornwall: rent paid in silver; **white rhinoceros**, an African two-horned rhinoceros, not much lighter than the black rhinoceros.—*adj*. **white'-rumped**.—

pellucid viscous fluid surrounding the yolk; **white of the eye**, that part of the ball of the eye which surrounds the iris or coloured part; **zinc white** (see zinc). [O.E. *hwit*; O.N. *hvítr*, Ger. *weiss*.]

Whitechapel, (*h*)*wit'chap-l*, *n*. a lead from a one-card suit, straightforward leading out of winning cards, or other type of unskilful play (*whist*): intentional pocketing of an opponent's ball (*billiards*).—**Whitechapel cart** (see cart). [*Whitechapel* in London.]

Whitehall, (*h*)*wit'höl*, *n*. a street with government offices, in London: the British government or its policy.

whither, (*h*)*widh'ər*, *adv*. and *conj*. to what place? to which place: (used relatively) to which: to what: whithersoever.—*adv*. **whithersoev'er**, to whatever place.—*adv*. **whith'erward(s)**, in what direction, to what point.—**no whither**, to no place. [O.E. *hwider*, allied to who.]

whither. See wuther.

whiting. See white.

whitleather, (*h*)*wit'ledh-ər*, *n*. leather dressed with alum, white leather: the paxwax of the ox. [white leather.]

Whitley Council, (*h*)*wit'li kown'səl*, a joint standing industrial council (national or local), composed of representatives of employers and work-people in an organised trade, to consider and settle conditions of employment, etc. [Recommended (1917) in the 'Whitley Report'—the report of a Reconstruction Sub-committee pre-move rapidly.—*v.t.* to cause to whizz:—*pr.p.* **whizz'ing**; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **whizzed**.—*n.* a hissing sound: a bargain, agreement (*slang*).—*ns.* **whizz'er**; **whizz'ing**.—*adv.* **whizz'ingly**.—**whizz'-bang** (*slang*), a light shell of high velocity which is heard arriving before the sound of a gun's report: a firework suggestive of this; **whizz'-kid** (*slang*), one who achieves success rapidly: one who has progressive ideas. [Imit.; cf. wheeze, hiss.]

who, *hōō*, *rel.* and *interrog. pron.* what person: which person: he who, the person who: whoever: of what name, standing, etc. (objective case **whom**—O.E. *hwām*, which was orig. dat. of *hwā*, who, and replaced in the 12th and 13th centuries the older accus. *hwone*; possessive case **whose**—M.E. *hwas*, from O.E. *hwæs*, gen. of *hwā*).—*prons.* **whoev'er**, **whosoev'er** and **who'so** (*arch.*), every one who: whatever person (objective case **whom'ever**, **whomsoev'er**; possessive case **whosev'er**, **whosesoev'er**).—**as who should say**, as if one should say; **know who's who**, to know the position and influence of everyone; **the who** (*Shak.*), who; **who but he**, **who else?**, he only. [O.E. *hwā*; cog. with Goth. *hwas*, O.H.G. *hwer*, Ger. *wer*; also with Sans. *ka*, L. *quis*.]

whoa, (*h*)*wō*, *interj.* stop.—*interj.* **whoa-ho-ho(a)'** (*obs.*), used to hail a person from a distance.

who-dun-it, **whodunnit**, *hōō-dun'it*, (*coll.*) *n.* a story concerned with the elucidation of a crime mystery. [who, done (vulg. pa.t. of do), it.]

the long noisy inspiration heard in whooping-cough.—*v.i.* to give a loud cry of triumph, eagerness, scorn, etc.: to hoot.—*v.t.* to cheer, or insult, with shouts: to summon, or to urge on, by whooping.—*interj.* (*Shak.*) ho!—*ns.* **whoop'er**, one who whoops: a swan (*Cygnus cygnus*, *ferus*, or *musicus*) common in north Europe and Asia (also **whoop'ing-swan**).—**whoop'ing-cough**, **hoop'ing-cough**, pertussis, an infectious and epidemic disease, mostly attacking children, characterised by catarrh of the respiratory tract and by periodic spasms of the larynx that end in a long crowing inspiration. [O.Fr. *houper*, to shout.]

whoopee, (*h*)*wōōp'ē*, *interj.* an exclamation of delight.—Also *n.*—**make whoopee** (*coll.*), to indulge in hilarious amusements or dissipation. [whoop.]

whoot. Obs. variant of **hoot**.

whop, **whap**, (*h*)*wop*, (*coll.* or *dial.*) *v.t.* to whip, thrash: to defeat or surpass: to throw or pull suddenly or violently.—*v.i.* to strike, or to move, quickly: to flop down.—*n.* a blow: a bump: the noise made by either of these.—*n.* **whopp'er**, one who whops: anything very large, esp. a monstrous lie.—*adj.* **whopp'ing**, very large.—*n.* thrashing. [Variant of wap (1); origin obscure, prob. partly imitative.]

whore, *hōr*, *hör*, *n.* a prostitute: any unchaste woman: an allegedly corrupt religious community or practice.—*v.i.* to be, or to have to do with, a whore or whores.—*v.t.* to make a whore of, debauch: to spend in whoring.—*n.* **whore'-**

wick, *wik*, (*dial.*) *n.* a creek. [O.N. *vik*, a bay.]

wick, *wik*, *n.* a village or town (*dial.*): a farm (*dial.*): as suffix (*-ik*, *-wik*, also *-wich*, *-ij*) in Ber*wick*, Green*wich*, etc. [O.E. *wīc*, prob. an old Gmc. borrowing from L. *vicus*, a village.]

wick, *wik*, *n.* the twisted threads of cotton or other substance in a candle, lamp, or lighter, which draw up the inflammable liquid to the flame. [O.E. *wēoce*, *wēoc*; allied to Du. *wick*, a roll of lint, Ger. *wieche*.]

wick, *wik*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* in curling, to strike (a stone) in an oblique direction. [Perh. O.E. *wican*, to bend, yield, give way.]

wick, *wik*, (*obs.* or *dial.*) *adj.* wicked. [O.E. *wicca* wizard, *wicce*, witch.]

wicked, *wik'id*, *adj.* evil in principle or practice: sinful: ungodly: (of an animal) vicious: cruel: mischievous, spiteful: very bad, harmful, or offensive: roguish (*coll.*): unlucky (*Shak.*).—*n.* a wicked person (*B.*): (with *the*) wicked persons collectively.—*adv.* **wick'edly.**—*n.* **wick'edness.**—**the wicked one**, the devil. [M.E. *wicked*, *wikked*, prob.—*wicke*, *wikke*, wicked—O.E. *wicca*, wizard.]

wicken, **wicky**. See **quicken (1).**

wicker, *wik'ər*, *n.* a small pliant twig or osier: wickerwork.—*adj.* made of twigs or osiers: encased in wickerwork.—*adj.* **wick'ered**, made of wicker: covered with wickerwork.—**wick'erwork**, basketwork of any kind. [M.E. *wiker*, of Scand. origin; cf. O.E. *wican*, to bend.]

wicket, *wik'it*, *n.* a small gate: a small door in or

pertaining to a lens having an angle of view of 60° or more and a short focal length; **wide'-awake**, fully awake: on the alert: keen and knowing (*coll.*).—*n.* a low wide-brimmed soft felt hat.—**wide'awakeness.**—*adj.* **wide'chapped** (*Shak.*), open-mouthed.—**wide'-gab**, the fish known also as the angler.—*adj.* **wide'-open**, opened wide: open to attack (*coll.*): lax in enforcing laws and regulations (*U.S.*).—**wide screen**, a wide curved cinema screen designed to give the viewer a greater sense of actuality in the picture.—*adjs.* **wide-spectrum**, (of antibiotic, etc.) effective against a wide range of micro-organisms; **wide'spread**, extended or extending widely: found, operative, etc., in many places; **wide'-stretched** (*Shak.*), large; **wide'-watered**, bordered or covered by, or having, wide waters.—**to the wide**, completely: utterly; **wide of** (*Shak.*), indifferent to, far from observing; **wide of the mark**, far out, astray from the truth. [O.E. *wīd*; O.N. *vīthr*, Ger. *weit*.]

widgeon, **wigeon**, *wij'ən*, *n.* any duck of the genus Mareca, having the bill shorter than the head, legs short, feet rather small, wings long and pointed, and the tail wedge-shaped: a fool (*obs.*). [Of uncertain origin.]

widow, *wid'ō*, *n.* a woman who has lost her husband by death and has not married again: in the early Church, one of a special class of pious women: an extra hand in some card games.—*v.t.* to bereave of a husband (or wife): to strip of anything valued: to endow with a widow's right woman to whom one is married: the mistress of a house, a hostess (*obs.*)—now often in this sense *good-wife*:—*pl.* wives.—*n.* **wife'hood**, the state of being a wife.—*adjs.* **wife'less**, without a wife; **wife'-like**; **wife'ly.**—**take to wife** (see **take**). [O.E. *wif*; O.N. *vif*, Ger. *weib.*]

wig, *wig*, *n.* an artificial covering of hair for the head worn to conceal baldness, or for fashion's sake, as in the full-dress full-bottomed wig, of Queen Anne's time, still worn by the Speaker and by judges, and the smaller tie-wig, still represented by the judge's undress wig and the barrister's or advocate's frizzed wig: a judge (*slang*). (For bag-wig, see **bag**; bigwig, see **big**.) —*adj.* **wigged**, wearing a wig.—*n.* **wigg'ery**, false hair: excess of formality (*Carlyle*).—*adj.* **wig'less**, without a wig.—**wig-block**, a block or shaped piece of wood for fitting a wig on; **wig'-maker**, a maker of wigs.—**wigs on the green**, a fray. [Short for periwig.]

wig, *wig*, (*coll.*) *v.t.* to scold.—*n.* **wigg'ing** (*coll.*), a scolding. [wig (1).]

wigan, *wig'ən*, *n.* a stiff canvas-like fabric for stiffening garments: a plain grey cloth for boot-linings, etc. [*Wigan*, the town.]

wigeon. See **widgeon.**

wiggle, *wig'l*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to waggle, wriggle.—*n.* a wiggling motion.—Also *v.i.*, *v.t.*, and *n.* **wigg'le-wagg'le.**—*n.* **wigg'ler**, one who wriggles.—*adj.* **wigg'ly**, wriggly: much or irregularly waved.—**get a wiggle on** (*slang*), to hurry. [Freq. of verb from which is derived dial. *wig*, to wag; connected with M.L.G. *wiggelen*.]

scheme, etc.), haphazard, reckless, unsound financially: (of strike), unauthorised by union officials.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* (*U.S.*) to drill an experimental well in an area of unknown productivity in search of oil, gas, ore, etc.—**wild'-cherry**, any uncultivated tree bearing cherries, as the gean (*Prunus avium*), or its fruit; **wild'-dog**, any wild species of the dog genus or family, as the dhole, the dingo, etc.; **wild duck**, any duck excepting the domesticated duck; **wild'fire**, a sweeping, destructive fire: a need-fire: a composition of inflammable materials: Greek fire (like wildfire, extremely fast): lightning without thunder: a disease of sheep; **wild'-fowl**, the birds of the duck tribe: game-birds; **wild'-fowling**, the pursuit of wild-fowl; **wild'-goose**, a bird of the goose kind that is wild or feral: a flighty or foolish person: (in *pl.*, **Wild-geese**; *hist.*) Irish Jacobites who migrated to the Continent after the abdication of James II; **wild'-grape** a grapevine (Vitis or Muscadinia) in the wild state, or its fruit: Coccoloba (see **grape-tree**); **wild'-honey**, the honey of wild bees; **Wild Hunt**, in Germanic legend, a host of phantoms rushing along, accompanied by the shouting of huntsmen and the baying of dogs; **Wild Huntsman**, their leader; **wild'-indigo**, any of several plants of different genera belonging to the same family (Papilionaceae) as indigo, as an American tumble-weed (*Baptisia tinctoria*); **wild'-land**, land completely uncultivated; **wild mare**, a see-saw: an instrument of punishment, the horse; **wild'(-)oat**, a tall perennial weed close akin to (oneself or another to perform a specified action) by silent exertion of the will: to dispose of by will, to bequeath:—in the foregoing senses, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* willed; *2nd pers. pres. indic.* will'est; *3rd pers.* wills: used with the infinitive of a verb to form (in sense) a future tense, expressing in the second and third person simple futurity (as shall in the first), or custom, or persistent habit, and in the first person promise or determination on the part of the speaker: with ellipsis of verb of motion, as 'I will unto the king' (*arch.*): also, in third person, can: to be likely to:—in these senses, *pa.t.* would, *wŏŏd*; no *pa.p.*; *2nd pers. sing. pres. indic.* wilt; *3rd pers.* will.—*v.i.* to excercise choice, choose, decree: to be willing.—*adj.* wil'ful, governed only by one's will, obstinate: done intentionally: willing (*Shak.*).—*adv.* (*Shak.*) wilfully.—*adv.* wil'fully.—*n.* wil'fulness. *adj.* willed, having a will: voluntary: given, or disposed of, by will: brought under another's will, as in hypnotism.—*n.* will'er, one who wills. —*adj.* will'ing, not reluctant: eager: ready and prompt to act: voluntary: chosen: intentional (*rare*): of or pertaining to the will.—*adv.* will'ingly.—*n.* will'ingness.—*adj.* will'ing-heart'ed, heartily consenting.—will power, the ability to control one's actions, emotions, impulses, etc.—at will, when or as one chooses; a will of one's own, a strong, self-assertive will; by my will (*Shak.*), voluntarily: also, with my consent;

herb (Epilobium or Chamaenerion) of the evening primrose family (including rose-bay, bay-willow, French or Persian willow) with willow-like leaves and seeds; will'owing-machine, a machine in which a spiked revolving cylinder, usu. contained in a spiked box, loosens or cleans cotton, wool, rags for paper, etc.; willow pattern, a blue design of Chinese character but English origin used on china from the late 18th cent. onwards; will'ow-warbler, -wren, a small European sylviine bird (*Phylloscopus*, or *Sylvia*, *trochilus*); will'ow-weed, one of various species of Polygonum or knot-weed: the purple loosestrife. [O.E. *welig*; L.Ger. *wilge*, Du. *wilg*.]

will-worship, *wil'-wûr'ship*, (*B.*) *n.* worship after one's own will or fancy, superstitious observance without divine authority. [will, worship.]

willy, willey, *wil'i*, (*dial.*) *n.* a willow basket: a willowing-machine.—*v.t.* to clean in a willowing-machine. [O.E. *wilige*; allied to willow.]

willy-nilly, *wil'i-nil'i*, *adv.* willing or unwilling: compulsorily.—*adjs.* having no choice: vacillating (*erron.*). [will and nill.]

willy-willy, *wil'i-wil'i*, (*Austr.*) *n.* a cyclone.

wilt, *wilt*, *v.i.* to droop, lose energy: to lose self-confidence or courage (*fig.*).—*v.t.* to render limp, cause to droop: to cause to lose spirit, self-confidence, courage.—*n.* act of wilting: any of various diseases that cause wilting of plants. [Orig. dial.; perh. from welk.]

one's opinion or party. [O.E. *winnan*, to struggle, to suffer; O.N. *vinna*, Ger. *gewinnen*, to win.]

win, *win*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to dry by exposure to the wind:—*pr.p.* winning; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* won. [win (1) influenced by wind (1).]

win, winn, *win*, **wing**, *wing*, (*slang*) *n.* a penny.

wince, *wins*, *v.i.* to kick (*obs.* or *dial.*): to shrink or start back: to make an involuntary movement, e.g. in pain: to be affected acutely, as by a sarcasm: to be restive, as a horse uneasy at its rider.—*n.* a kick (*obs.*): an involuntary start back or shrinking.—*n.* **win'cer**.—*n.* and *adj.* **win'cing**. [Cf. O.Fr. *guinchir*, *ganchir*, to wince—a Gmc. word; cf. O.H.G. *wenkan* (Ger. *wanken*), to wince.]

wince. See winch (1).

wincey, winsey, *win'si*, *n.* a cloth, plain or twilled, usu. with a linen or cotton warp and woollen filling.—*n.* **winceyette'**, a plain cotton cloth of light weight, raised slightly on both sides. [Orig. Scot.—linsey-woolsey.]

winch, *winch*, *winsh*, *n.* a reel or roller: the crank of a wheel or axle: a powerful type of hauling or hoisting machine.—Also **wince**.—**winch'-man**. [O.E. *wince*, from a Gmc. and Indo-Gmc. root.]

winch. See wench.

Winchester, *win'chəs-tər*, formerly used attributively of various measures (as 'Winchester bushel'), the standards of which were kept at *Winchester*.

Winchester (rifle), *win'chəs-tər*, orig. a trademark for a repeating rifle made by Oliver F. *Winchester*, American manufacturer: now a trademark for

broken-winded.—**wind'burn**, inflammation of the skin due to over-exposure to the wind.—*adj.* **wind'-changing**, fickle.—**wind'-chart**, a chart showing the direction of the wind; **wind'-cheater**, a close-knitted pullover: an anorak; **wind'-chest**, the box or reservoir that supplies compressed air to the pipes or reeds of an organ; **wind'-cone** (*aero.*), a sleeve floating from the top of a mast, its angle with the ground giving a rough conception of the velocity of the wind, and its angle in a horizontal plane the wind direction; **wind'-drop'sy**, tympanites; **wind'-egg**, an addle-egg: one soft-shelled or imperfectly formed; **wind'fall**, fruit blown off a tree by the wind: any unexpected money or other advantage.—*adj.* **wind'fallen**, blown down by wind.—**wind'-flower**, an anemone, esp. the wood-anemone; **wind'-furnace**, any form of furnace using the natural draught of a chimney without aid of a bellows; **wind'-gall**, a puffy swelling about the fetlock joints of a horse; **wind'-gauge**, an instrument for measuring the velocity of the wind: a gauge for measuring pressure of wind in an organ: appliance fixed to a rifle by means of which the force of the wind is ascertained so that allowance may be made for it in sighting; **wind'-gun**, an air-gun; **wind'-hover** (*hov'*, *huv'ər*), the kestrel; **wind'-instrument**, a musical instrument sounded by means of wind, esp. by the breath; **wind'jammer**, a large sailing vessel: a wind-resisting golf blouse (*coll.*); **wind'mill**, a mill in which the motive-power is the wind acting on a set of vanes or sails: a wind-driven set of afoot; **in the wind's eye, in the teeth of the wind,** right against the wind; **like the wind,** rapidly; **on the windy side** (*Shak.*), on the windward side, from which one cannot be attacked, hence safe, at an advantage; **put the wind up** (*slang*), to make apprehensive or agitated; **raise the wind** (see **raise**); **sail close to the wind,** to keep the boat's head so near to the wind as to fill but not shake the sails: to be in danger of transgressing an approved limit; **second wind,** power of respiration recovered after breathlessness: the energy necessary for a renewal of effort (*fig.*); **sow the wind and reap the whirlwind,** to act wrongly and receive a crushing retribution; **take the wind out of one's sails** (*fig.*), to deprive one of an advantage, to frustrate, discomfit one. [O.E.; allied to O.N. *vindr*, Ger. *wind*, L. *ventus*.]

wind, *wīnd*, *v.t.* to turn, to twist, to coil: to encircle: to screw the mechanism of, as a timepiece: to make, direct, as one's way, or to traverse, by turning and twisting: to insinuate (*refl.*): to change the course of, deflect, control (*rare* or *obs.*): to turn to one's left, as a horse: to bring in, involve (*obs.*; also **wind up**), or to extricate, stealthily: to wind up (*arch.*; *fig.*; q.v.): to weave (*Spens.*): to wield (*obs.* and *dial.*): to haul or hoist, as by a winch.—*v.i.* to turn round something: to twist: to move, go, by turns and twists, or (*fig.*) deviously: to meander: to go (*obs.*): to writhe, wriggle (*obs.* and *dial.*): to extricate oneself (with *out*; *obs.*):

grass: any of various long-stalked species of grass, as rye-grass: anything light or insubstantial: a lanky or feeble person.—Also (*Scot.*) **windlestrae** (*win'l-strā*). [O.E. *windelstrēaw*—*windel*, a woven basket, *strēaw*, straw.]

window, *win'dō*, *n.* an opening in the wall of a building, etc., for air and light: the frame in the opening: the space immediately behind the opening: a window-pane: any opening suggesting a window: (in *pl.*) the eyes, or (*Shak.*) the eyelids: strips of metallic foil which when scattered from aircraft derange radar reception: a closed outcrop of strata lying beneath a thrust plane and exposed by denudation (*geol.*).—*v.t.* to furnish with windows: to make rents in (*Shak.*).—*adjs.* **win'dowed,** having a window or windows, or openings or holes resembling these: placed in a window (Shak., *Ant.* IV, xii. 72); **win'dowless,** having no windows.—**win'dow-bar,** a wooden or iron bar between the panes of a window: a bar fitted into a window for security: (*Shak.* **window-barne,** emended *bars*, *Timon* IV, iii. 116) lattice-work across a woman's stomacher; **win'dow-blind,** a blind or screen for a window; **win'dow-bole** (see **bole,** 1); **win'dow-box,** a box for growing plants on a window-sill; **win'dow-curtain,** a curtain hung over a window, inside a room; **win'dow-dressing,** the arranging of goods in a shop window: the art of doing so effectively: (the art of) presenting a cause, situation, etc., in a favourable light; **window envelope,** an envelope with a transparent panel;

palm yielding palm-wine (as Borassus, Raphia); **wine′-party**, a drinking-party; **wine′-press**, a machine in which grapes are pressed in the manufacture of wine; **wine′-sap**, a variety of deep-red winter apple; **wine′-skin**, a bag for holding wine, made out of a skin; **wine′-stone**, crude argol; **wine′-taster**, one whose business it is to sample wines; **wine′-vat, -fat**, a vat in which grapes are pressed in wine-making; **wine′-vault(s)**, a vaulted wine-cellar: a place where wine is tasted or drunk.—**Adam's wine**, water; **red wine** (see **red**); **Rhine, Rhenish, wine**, wine produced on the banks of the *Rhine*, esp. hock; **spirit of wine**, alcohol; **white wine** (see **white**). [O.E. *win*; Goth. *wein*, Ger. *wein*; all from L. *vinum*; cog. with Gr. *oinos*.]

wing, *wing*, *n.* the organ of a bird, insect, or other creature, by which it flies: an animal organ resembling a wing: flight: means of flying: anything resembling a wing: a fan or vane: (usu. in *pl.*) a sail: any side-piece, on a building, etc.: the side of a stage: side scenery: a plane of an aeroplane: the mudguard of a motor vehicle: a similar part of a carriage: a side-piece on the back of an armchair: one of the longer sides of crown-works or horn-works in fortification: the flank corps or division of an army on either side: the ships on either extremity of a fleet ranged in line: a section of a political party: (a player on) either extreme of the forward line in football, etc.: a group of three squadrons in the Royal Air Force: (in *pl.*) a qualified pilot's badge: formerly, the badge of

the wing, flying: in motion: departing; **on the wings of the wind**, with the highest speed; **under one's wing**, under one's protection. [O.N. *vængr*, a wing.]

wing. See **win** (3).

winge, *winj*, (*dial.*) non-Scottish variant of **whinge**.

wink, *wingk*, *v.i.* to move the eyelids, or an eyelid, quickly: to give a hint, or convey amused understanding, by a sign of this kind: to shut the eyes (*obs.*): to blink: to seem not to see: to connive (usu. with *at*): to flicker, twinkle.—*v.t.* to close and open quickly: to flicker: to express by flash-lights.—*n.* act of winking: a hint, as by winking: a blink: a closing of the eyes for sleep: a short spell of sleep: a very small time or distance.—*ns.* **wink′er**, one who winks: a horse's blinker (usu. in *pl.*): an eye (*dial.*): nictitating membrane of a bird's eye: a small bellows in an organ, regulated by a spring, controlling variations of wind-pressure: (in *pl.*) direction indicators on a motor vehicle, consisting of flashing lights (*coll.*): **wink′ing**, act of giving a wink.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) closed, or with eyes shut, or blind.—*adv.* **wink′ingly**.—**wink′-a-peep** (*dial.*), the scarlet pimpernel.—**easy as winking**, very easily indeed; **forty winks** (*coll.*), a short nap; **like winking** (*slang*), very rapidly; **tip one the wink** (see **tip**). [O.E. *wincian*; Ger. *winken*.]

winkle, *wing′kl*. Same as **periwinkle** (2).—**winkle-pickers**, shoes with long pointed toes, esp. popular in the early 1960s.—**winkle out** (*fig.*) to

[redacted]

win'ter-bud, a bud protected by scales in which next year's shoot passes the winter; **win'ter-cherry**, any species of Physalis, esp. *Physalis alkekengi*: its edible fruit: the balloon-vine, or its fruit.—*adj*. **win'ter-clad**, warmly clad.—**win'ter-clover**, the partridge-berry; **win'ter-cress**, a cruciferous plant (Barbarea) formerly cultivated for winter salad; **win'ter-garden**, an ornamental garden of evergreens, etc., or a conservatory with flowers, for winter; **win'tergreen**, a plant of genus Pyrola, also of Chimaphila: a plant of genus Gaultheria, whose oil is an aromatic stimulant, used in flavouring confectionery and in medicine (**chickweed-win'tergreen**, either of two plants—*Trientalis europaea* or *Trientalis americana*—belonging to the Primulaceae, having white starlike flowers).—*v.t*. **win'ter-ground** (Shak., *Cymbeline* IV, ii. 229), assumed by Steevens to mean 'to protect, as a plant, from the inclemency of winter'.—**win'ter-quarters**, the quarters of an army during winter: a winter residence; **win'ter-tide** (*arch*.), winter; **winter sports**, open-air sports practised on snow and ice, as skiing, etc.—*adj*. **win'ter-weight**, of clothes, heavy enough or thick enough to be suitable for cold weather. [O.E.; cf. O.N. *vetr*, Ger. *winter*; from Indo-Gmc. root seen in wet, water.]

winter's-bark, *win'tərz-bärk*, *n*. a stimulant, aromatic, and tonic bark, named from Captain *Winter*, who first brought it from the Strait of Magellan in 1579.

wintle, *win'tl*, (*Scot*.) *v.i*. to stagger.—*n*. a stagger.

wire, e.g. to snare animals.—*adv*. **wi'rily**.—*ns*. **wi'riness**; **wir'ing**, the action of the verb: the complex of wires in an electrical system or installation.—*adj*. **wi'ry**, made of, or like, wire: flexible and strong: of a person, strong and able to endure.—**wire'-bridge**, a suspension-bridge; **wire'-dancer**, a performer on a tight wire; **wire'-dancing**; **wired'-glass**, glass in which a wire mesh has been incorporated during rolling as a resistance against fire and explosion blast.—*v.t*. **wire'-draw**, to draw into wire by pulling through successively smaller holes in a hard steel die-block: to throttle a fluid by passing it through a small orifice, thus reducing the pressure: to draw or spin out to a great length: to strain the meaning of.—**wire'drawer**; **wire'drawing**.—*adj*. **wire'drawn** (*fig*.), spun out into needless fine distinctions.—**wired wireless**, the transmission of signals by means of electromagnetic waves guided by conductors, the frequencies being of the same order as those used for radio communication; **wire gauge**, any system for designating the diameter of wires by means of a set of numbers: the diameter of a particular piece of wire; **wire'-gauze**, a kind of stiff close fabric made of fine wire; **wire'-grass**, a kind of fine meadow-grass (*Poa compressa*): any of various other grasses with wiry stems; **wire'-guard**, wire-netting placed in front of a fire; **wire'-hair**, a wire-haired terrier.—*adj*. **wire'-haired**, having a coat of rather rough, hard hair.—**wire'-heel**, in horse one who pretends to be wise.—*adv.* **wise'ly.**—*n.* **wise'ness.**—**wis'dom-literature**, the book of Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus, and the Epistle of James; **wis'dom-tooth**, any of four double back teeth cut after childhood, usually from the late teens; **wise'crack**, a lively, pungent retort or comment. —*v.i.* to make such.—*adj.* **wise'cracking**, making, or addicted to making, wisecracks.—**wise guy**, a conceited, over-confident person.—*adjs.* **wise'-heart'ed**, having wisdom: prudent: **wise'-like** (*Scot.*; *wis-*), sensible, judicious: decent: fitting: looking as if capable of playing one's part well.—**wise woman**, a witch: a midwife (*Scot.*).—**never, none, the wiser**, still in ignorance; **put one wise** (*slang*), to put one in possession of information, make aware; **wised up** (*slang*), made aware, being in possession of information; **wise to** (*slang*), aware of. [O.E. *wis*; Ger. *weise*; from root of wit.]

wise, weise, weize, *wiz*, (*Scot.*) *v.t.* to guide in certain direction. [O.E. *wisian*—*wis*; wise (1).]

wise, *wīz*, (*arch.*) *n.* way, manner, now chiefly in the phrases **in any wise**, **in no wise**, in any way, in no way, **on this wise**, in this way, and as a *suff.*, meaning in the manner of, e.g. likewise, otherwise, or (*coll.*) in the matter of, e.g. money-wise, business-wise. [O.E. *wise*; Ger. *weise*; akin to wise (1) and wit. Doublet guise.]

wiseacre, *wiz'ā-kər*, *n.* one who unduly assumes an air of superior wisdom: a simpleton quite unconscious of being such. [M.Du. *wijssegger*—O.H.G. *wizago*, a prophet.]

wist, *wist*, (*sham arch.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* to know. [See wis, iwis, wit (1).]

Wistaria, *wis-tā'ri-ə*, *n.* a genus of papilionaceous plants, some of the species among the most magnificent ornamental climbers known in English gardens, named from the American anatomist Caspar *Wistar* (1761-1818).—Also, wrongly, **Wistē'ria** (so spelt by Thomas Nuttall, who named it).

wistful, *wist'fōōl*, *-fl*, *adj.* intent (*obs.*): earnest (*obs.*): longing: yearning with little hope: pensive.—*adv.* **wist'fully.**—*n.* **wist'fulness.** [Most prob. for wistly.]

wistiti, *wis'ti-ti*, *n.* a marmoset. [Fr. *ouistiti*; named from its cry.]

wistly, *wist'li*, (*Shak.*) *adv.* longingly, earnestly. [Prob. for whistly; see whist (1).]

wit, *wit*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*arch.* except in legal use) to know: to be aware (with *of*): to recognise, discern: to know how:—*infin.* **wit**, *Spens.*, *Shak.* and others **weet(e)**, *wēt*; *Spens.* **weet'en**, also **wot**, *wot*; *pr.t. 1st pers. sing.* **wot**, *Scot.* **wat**, *wöt*, **wite**, **wyte**, *wīt*; *2nd* **wost** (**wott'est**); *3rd* **wot** (**wots**, **wott'eth**), *Scot.* **wate**, **wait**, **wats**; *pl. 1st*, *2nd*, *3rd*, **wot**; *pa.t.* **wist** (**wott'ed**); *pr.p.* **witt'ing**, **weet'ing** (**wott'ing**); *pa.p.* **wist.**—*n.* **witt'ing** (*obs.* and *dial.*), knowledge: information. —*adj.* cognisant: conscious: deliberate.—*adv.* **witt'ingly**, knowingly: by design.—**to do to wit**, to cause to know; **to wit**, that is to say, namely—the O.E. gerund *tō witanne*. [O.E. *witan*, to know (pres. tense *wāt*, *wāst*, *wāt*, pl. *witon*; pa.t. *wiste* or *wisse* practise witchcraft or fascination.—*ns.* **witch′ery**, witchcraft: fascination; **witch′ing**, sorcery: enchantment.—*adj.* suited to witchcraft: weird: fascinating.—*adv.* **witch′ingly.**—**witch′craft**, the craft or practice of witches: the black art, sorcery: supernatural power; **witch′-doctor**, among Kaffirs, etc., a magician who detects witches and counteracts evil magical influences: one who professes to heal by means of magic; **witch′es'-broom**, a dense tuft of poorly developed branches formed on a woody plant attacked by a parasite (chiefly fungi and mites); **witch′es'-butter**, nostoc and other gelatinous blue-green algae; **witch′es'-meat**, tremella; **witches' Sabbath** (see Sabbath); **witch′es'-thimble**, a name for various plants with thimble-like flowers, as the foxglove; **witch′-finder**, one whose business was to detect witches: a witch-doctor; **witch hunt** (orig. *U.S.*), the searching out of political opponents for exposure on grounds of alleged disloyalty to the state, etc.: also applied to any similar non-political search; **witch′-knot**, one, esp. in the hair, supposed to be tied by means of witchcraft; **witch′-meal**, the inflammable pollen of the club-moss.—*adj.* **witch′-ridden**, ridden by witches.—**witch′-wife** (*Scot.*), a woman who practises witchcraft. [M.E. *wicche* (both masc. and fem.)—O.E. *wicca* (masc.), *wicce* (fem.), wizard, witch, and verb *wiccian*; ety. dub.]

witch, *wich*, *n.* any of several trees with pliant

manner) detached.—**withdraw′ing-room**, a room used to retire into: a drawing-room. [Pfx. *with-*, against, back, and draw.]

withe, *widh*, *with*, or *widh*, *n.* a flexible twig, esp. o willow: a band of twisted twigs: a halter (*obs.*): an elastic handle to a tool to save the hand from the shock of blows: a boom-iron.—*v.t.* to bind with a withe or withes: to take with a noose of withes.—*adj.* **with′y**, made of withes: like withes, flexible: wiry and agile. [O.E. *withthe*; O.N. *vithir*, Ger. *weide*, willow; cf. withy.]

wither, *widh′ər*, *v.i.* to fade or become dry: to lose freshness: to languish, decline: to decay, waste. —*v.t.* to cause to dry up, fade, or decay: to blight (*fig.*): to cause to feel very unimportant or despicable: to dry, as tea.—*adj.* **with′ered.**—*ns.* **with′eredness**; **with′ering.**—*adj.* fading, becoming dry, etc., or causing to do so: used for drying or curing: blasting, blighting, scorching (*fig.*): snubbing.—*adv.* **with′eringly.**—**with′ering-floor**, the drying-floor of a malthouse. [M.E. *wederen*, to expose to weather.]

witherite, *widh′ər-it*, *n.* the chief source of barium compounds—barium carbonate, occurring as orthorhombic crystals in pseudohexagonal pyramids. [Dr W. *Wither*ing, who first discriminated it from barytes, 1784.]

withers, *widh′ərz*, *n.pl.* the ridge between the shoulder-bones of a horse.—*adj.* **with′er-wrung**, injured in the withers.—**one's withers are wrung**, one is wounded by a snub, etc. [O.E. *wither*,

[redacted]

witloof, *wit'lōf, n.* a kind of chicory with large leaves. [Du., lit. white leaves.]

witness, *wit'nis, n.* knowledge brought in proof: testimony of a fact: that which furnishes proof: one who sees or has personal knowledge of a thing: one who gives evidence: one who or that which attests.—*v.t.* to have direct knowledge of: loosely, to see: to be the scene of: to give testimony to: to attest: to act as legal witness of: to sign: to show: to evince (*arch.*).—*v.i.* to give evidence.—*n.* **wit'nesser.**—**wit'ness-box,** the enclosure in which a witness stands when giving evidence in a court of law.—**witness,** let (such and such) serve as evidence; **with a witness** (*Shak.*), with a vengeance. [O.E. (*ge*)*witnes*—(*ge*)*wit*; see wit (2).]

witting, witty, etc. See wit (1 and 2).

wittol, *wit'əl, n.* one who knows his wife's faithlessness, and submits to it.—*adj.* **witt'olly** (*Shak.*), like a wittol or contented cuckold. [M.E. *wetewold*; associated with cuckold (q.v.), and perh. from witwall, or from wit (1).]

witwall, *wit'wöl,* (*dial.*) *n.* the green woodpecker, or the greater spotted woodpecker. [Cf. Ger. *wittewal, wiedewall.*]

wive, *wiv, v.t.* to take for a wife: to provide with a wife: to become the wife of.—*v.i.* to marry a wife.—*n.* **wive'hood** (*Spens.*), wifehood. [O.E. *wifian*—*wif*, wife.]

wivern, *wi'vərn,* (*her.*) *n.* a fictitious monster, winged and two-legged, allied to the dragon and the griffin. [O.N.Fr. *wivre*, a viper—L. *vipera.*]

is me (*arch.*), unhappy that I am! **cursed am I**; **woe unto,** calamity will befall: may calamity befall; **woe worth the day** (see worth). [O.E. (interj.) *wā*; Ger. *weh*; L. *vae*; cf. wail.]

wog, *wog, n.* a disrespectful name for an Arab, an Egyptian, etc.: a foreigner generally, usu. coloured. [Perh. from (golly)wog.]

woggle, *wog'l, n.* the ring a Scout (now only Cub Scout) threads his neckerchief through.

woiwode. Same as voivode.

woke, woken. See wake.

wold, *wōld, n.* an open tract of country, now chiefly upland country. [O.E. (Angl.) *wald*, forest, applied orig. to wooded parts of the country; cf. weald.]

wolf, *wŏŏlf, n.* the common name of certain gregarious and rapacious species of the genus Canis—including the common wolf (*Canis lupus*), the grey or timber wolf, and the coyote: anything very ravenous: a greedy and cunning person: a tuberculous excrescence, or cancerous growth (*obs.*): a dissonance heard in a keyed instrument tuned by unequal temperament (*mus.*): an extraneous non-harmonic note made by the bow on a string of a violin, etc. (*mus.*): a man who pursues women (*slang*):—*pl.* **wolves,** *wŏŏlvz.*—*v.i.* to hunt for wolves.—*v.t.* (*coll.*) to devour ravenously.—*ns.* **wolf'er,** one who hunts wolves; **wolf'ing,** the hunting of wolves for their skins.—*adjs.* **wolf'ish, wolv'ish,** like a wolf: rapacious: ravenous.—*adv.* **wolf'ishly.**—*ns.* **wolf'kin, wolf'ling,** a young

wollastonite, *wŏŏl'əs-tən-īt*, or *-as'*, *n.* a pyroxene of relatively simple composition, silicate of calcium, $CaSiO_3$—also called *tabular spar*. [After the scientist W. H. *Wollaston* (1766-1828).]

Wolof, *wō'lof*, *n.* a tribe living near the Senegal River in western Africa: a member of the tribe: its language.—Also *adj.*

wolverene, wolverine, *wŏŏl-və-rēn'*, *n.* the American glutton: its fur. [Extension of wolf.]

woman, *wŏŏm'ən*, *n.* an adult female of the human race: a wife (now *dial.*): a mistress: the female sex, women collectively: a female attendant: a charwoman or daily domestic help (*coll.*): the reverse or Britannia side of a coin:—*pl.* **women,** *wim'ən*.—Also *adj.*—*v.t.* to cause to act like a woman (*obs.*): (with *it*) to play the part of a woman: to provide or staff with a woman or women: to call a person 'woman' abusively.—*adj.* **wo'man'd** (*Shak.*), accompanied by a woman.—*adv.* **wom'anfully,** like a woman of spirit.—*n.* **wom'anhood,** the state, character, or qualities of a woman: womenkind.—*v.t.*, *v.i.* **wom'anise, -ize,** to make, become, effeminate: (*v.i.*) to consort with women, esp. with prostitutes.—*adj.* **wom'anish,** effeminate: feminine.—*adv.* **wom'anishly.**—*ns.* **wom'anishness; wom'ankind,** a woman (*obs.*): (also **wom'enkind, wom'enfolk, -folks**) a group of women taken together, as the women of a family, or the female sex.—*adj.* and *adv.* **wom'an-like.**—*n.* **wom'anliness.**—*adj.* **wom'anly,** like or becoming a woman: feminine. —*adv.* in the m

sweet friedcake, a *cruller* (*U.S.*).—*v.i.* to feel wonder: to be amazed (with *at*): to speculate: to feel doubt.—*v.t.* to speculate, to ask oneself (with noun clause or direct quotation).—*adj.* **won'dered, wond'red** (*obs.*), marvellous: having performed, or able to perform, wonders (*Shak.*).—*n.* **won'derer.**—*adj.* **won'derful,** exciting wonder: strange: expressing vague commendation, admirable, extremely good (*coll.*).—*adv.* **wonderfully.**—*adv.* **won'derfully.**—*n.* **won'derfulness.**—*n.* and *adj.* **won'dering.**—*adv.* **won'deringly.**—*n.* **won'derment,** surprise: an expression of wonder: a wonderful thing: quality of being wonderful.—*adjs.* **won'derous, won'drous,** such as may excite wonder.—Also *adv.*—*adv.* **won'drously.**—*n.* **won'drousness.**—**won'derland,** a land of wonders; **won'der-monger,** a wonder-worker: one who talks much of wonders, esp. incredible ones; **won'der-mongering.**—*adjs.* **won'der-struck, -strick'en,** struck with wonder or astonishment.—**won'der-work,** a prodigy, miracle: thaumaturgy; **won'der-worker; won'der-working.**—*adj.* **won'der-wounded** (*Shak.*), wonder-stricken.—**bird of wonder,** the phoenix; **for a wonder,** by way of an unexpected but pleasant change; **nine days' wonder,** something that astonishes everybody for the moment; **seven wonders of the world** (see seven); **to a wonder** (*arch.*), marvellously: extremely well. [O.E. *wundor*; Ger. *wunder*, O.N. *undr*.]

wonga-wonga, *wong'(g)a-wong'(g)a*, *n.* the large obtained by burning wood or plants—a source of potassium salts; **wood′bine, wood′bind**, the honeysuckle: applied also to other climbers, such as some kinds of ivy, the Virginia-creeper, etc.: perh. bindweed (Shak., *M.N.D.* IV, i. 48); **wood′block**, a die cut in relief on wood and ready to furnish ink impressions: a woodcut; **wood′-borer**, any of a number of insect larvae, or of molluscs, or of Crustacea, that bore in wood.—*adjs*. **wood′-boring; wood′-born**, born in the woods.—**wood′-carver; wood′-carving**, the process of carving in wood: an object, or part of one, so ornamented or made; **wood′-chat**, a species of shrike; **wood′-coal**, coal like wood in texture, lignite or brown coal: charcoal; **wood′cock**, a genus (Scolopax) of birds allied to the snipes, but of a more bulky body, and with shorter and stronger legs: a stupid person, a simpleton (*arch.*); **wood′cock's-head** (*obs.*), a tobacco-pipe; **wood′craft**, skill in the chase and everything pertaining to life in the woods: forestry generally; **wood′cut**, an engraving cut on wood: an impression from it; **wood′-cutter**, one who cuts wood: a wood-engraver; **wood′-cutting; wood′-engraver**, one who engraves on wood: any of certain beetles that make a pattern of furrows in the wood of trees; **wood′-engraving**, the art of engraving designs on wood: an engraving on or print from wood; **wood′en-head**, a blockhead, stupid person.—*adj.* **wood′en-headed**, having a head of wood: stupid.—**wood′en-headedness; wooden horse**, the Trojan

in some cases retaining the original structure; **wood′-owl**, European brown owl, or other owl living in woods; **wood′-paper**, paper made from wood-pulp; **wood′pecker**, any of a family (Picidae) or birds in the order Picariae, remarkable for modification of the skull and bill enabling the latter to be used to drill holes, and for the long flexible tongue, used to extract insects from crevices; **wood′-pigeon**, the ring-dove, a common species of pigeon (*Columba palumbus*) living in woods; **wood′-pile**, a pile of wood, esp. firewood; **wood′-pulp**, wood mechanically or chemically pulped for paper-making; **wood′-reeve**, overseer of a wood; **wood′ruff** (O.E. *wudurofe*; meaning of second element unknown), a genus of rubiaceous plants with whorled leaves and a funnel-shaped corolla, esp. *sweet woodruff* which has small white flowers and a pleasant scent—(*obs.*) **wood′-roof; wood′-rush**, any plant of the genus Luzula, of the same family as the true rushes, growing in woods; **wood′-sage**, wood-germander; **wood′-sandpiper**, a common European tattler; **wood′-screw**, a screw for fastening pieces of wood or wood and metal; **wood′shed**, a shed for storing firewood; **wood′-shock**, the pekan; **wood′-skin**, an Indian canoe made of bark, or the bark itself; **woods′man**, a woodman; **wood′-sorrel**, any plant of the genus Oxalis, esp. *Oxalis acetosella*, with trifoliate leaves and white or rose-tinted flowers, which yields potassium binoxalate; **wood′-spirit**, a spirit living among trees: methyl alcohol, charge of the Crown woods and forests; **out of the wood(s)**, out of difficulty or danger; **something nasty in the woodshed** (*coll.*), an unpleasant or shocking experience in one's past; **wood-wool slabs**, slabs made from long wood shavings with a cementing material, used for linings, partitions, etc. [O.E. *wudu*; cog. with O.N. *vithr*, wood, O.Ir. *fid*, timber.]

wood, *wo͝od*, (*Shak.*; *Scot.* wud, *wud*) *adj.* mad: fierce, furious.—*n.* **wood'ness.** [O.E. *wōd*; O.N. *ōthr*, Ger. *wut*, madness.]

woodburytype, *wo͝od'bər-i-tīp*, *n.* a photo-mechanical process in which an exposed and developed bichromated film is forced into a metal plate by great pressure, and so forms a matrix for subsequent printing. [Named from the inventor.]

woodchuck, *wo͝od'chuk*, *n.* a N. American species of marmot (*Marmota* or *Arctomys monax*). [Corr. of an Amer. Indian name.]

woodie, *wo͝od'i*, *-ē*, (*Scot.*) *n.* the gallows. [widdy (1).]

wooer, wooing, etc. See **woo.**

woof, *wo͞of*, *n.* weft: thread for a weft: texture. —*adjs.* **woofed** (*wo͞oft*, *wo͞of'id*), woven; **woof'y**, dense in texture. [M.E. *oof*, with *w* added by association with warp, etc. (*oof* being the normal development of O.E. *ōwef—on*, *wefan*, to weave).]

woof, *wo͞of*, (*N.Eng.*) *n.* cat-fish. [Origin obscure.]

woofer, *wo͞of'ər*, *n.* a large loudspeaker used to reproduce low-frequency sounds only.—Cf. **tweeter.** [Imit. of a dog's bark.]

wool, *wo͝ol*, *n.* a modification of hair in which the

sheep; **wool'sorter**, one who sorts wool according to quality, etc.; **wool'-staple**, the fibre or pile of wool: a market where wool was sold; **wool'-stapler**, a dealer in wool: a woolsorter; **wool'-winder**, one who packs fleeces; **wool'work**, needlework imitative of tapestry.—**against the wool**, against the texture of the wool, the wrong way; **dye in the wool**, to dye (the wool) before spinning (**dyed-in-the-wool**, out-and-out, complete); **great, much, cry and little wool**, much palaver and little result; **pull, draw, the wool over one's eyes**, to hoodwink, deceive, one; **woolly-hand crab**, the mitten-crab (q.v.); **woolsorter's disease**, anthrax. [O.E. *wull*; Goth. *wulla*, Ger. *wolle*, L. *vellus*.]

woold, *wo͞old*, *v.t.* to wind a rope or chain round. —*adj.* **woold'ed.**—*ns.* **woold'er**, a stick used in woolding a mast or yard: a pin in a rope-maker's top; **woold'ing.** [Du. *woelen*; Ger. (*be*)*wuhlen*.]

woomera, *wo͞om'ər-ə*, **womera**, *wom'*, **woomerang**, *wo͞om'ər-ang*, *ns.* throw-stick. [Austr. native.]

woon, *wo͞on*, (*Spens.*) *v.i.* Same as **won** (1).

woorali. See **wourali.** **woosel(l).** See **ouzel.**

woot, woo't, *wo͝ot*, (*Shak.*) wilt (thou)?—Also **wot.**

wootz, *wo͞ots*, *n.* steel made in India, from ancient times, by fusing iron with carbonaceous matter. [For *wook*—Kanarese, *ukku*, steel.]

woozy, *wo͞o'zi*, *adj.* fuddled (with drink, drugs, etc.): dazed, dizzy: blurred, woolly, vague. [Origin obscure.]

(see good); **break one's word**, to fail to fulfil a promise; **by word of mouth**, orally; **eat one's words**, retract, apologise, usu. under compulsion; **fair words** (*arch.*), pleasant, conciliatory words—usu. implying flattery or deceit; **get a word in edgeways** (see edge in a word, under edge); **have a word with**, to have some conversation with; **have words (with)**, to quarrel, dispute (with); **in a word, in one word**, in short, to sum up; **in so many words**, explicitly: bluntly; **in word**, in speech only, in profession only; **my word**, mild interj. expressing surprise, annoyance, etc.; **not the word for it**, not a strong enough word to express or describe it; **of few, or many, words**, taciturn, or verbose; **pass one's word**, to make a promise; **take (one) at one's word**, to accept his statements as being literally true; **take (up) the word**, to begin speaking, continue a discourse begun by someone else; **the last word**, the closing remark in an argument, esp. if having an appearance of conclusiveness: the conclusive statement: the ultimate authority: (also **latest word**) the most up-to-date, or the most finished, example; **the Word**, the Scriptures: the gospel message: the second person in the Trinity, the Logos; **word for word**, literally, verbatim. [O.E.; Goth. *waurd*, O.N. *orth*, Ger. *wort*; L. *verbum*, word, Gr. *eirein*, to say, speak.]

Wordsworthian, *wûrdz-wur'thi-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to the poet William *Wordsworth* (1770-1850) or his style.—*n.* an admirer or imitator of Wordsworth.

work'ing, the act or process of shaping, making, effecting, solving, fermenting, etc.: an exposition of the process of calculation: manner of operating or functioning: endeavour (*obs.*): (in *pl.*) deeds (*obs.*): mental or emotional activity (*obs.*): contortion due to agitation: slow and laborious progress: (in *pl.*) the parts of a mine, etc., where work is, or has been, carried on.—*adj.* active: labouring: operational: connected with labour: stirring the emotions (*obs.*).—**work'aday**, suitable for a work day: toiling: dull, prosaic.—Also *n.*—**work'-bag, -basket**, a bag, basket, for holding materials for work, esp. needlework; **work'-box**, a box for holding instruments or materials for work; **work'-day**, a day for work, a week-day.—*adj.* pertaining to a work-day.—**work'-fellow**, one who is engaged in the same work with another; **work'folk, work'folks**, work-people.—*adj.* **work'ful**, industrious.—**work'girl**, a girl or young woman employed in manual labour; **work'house** (*hist.*), a house where any work or manufacture is carried on: a house of shelter for the poor, who are given work to do; **work'ing-beam**, a walking-beam; **work'ing-class**, manual workers (often in *pl.*; also *adj.*); **work'ing-day**, a day on which work is done: the period of actual work each day.—*adj.* laborious: plodding: ordinary.—**work'ing-drawing**, a drawing of the details of a building by which the builders are guided in their work; **work'ing-edge**, an edge of a piece of wood trued square with the working-face to

[redacted]

which has the management and control of public works and buildings, of which the expenses are defrayed from public money; **out of work**, without employment (*n.* **out-of-work**, see **out**); **public works**, building, etc., operations financed by the state; **set to work**, to employ in, or to engage energetically in, a piece of work; **Seven Works of Corporal Mercy**, to feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, to clothe the naked, visit prisoners, visit the sick, harbour strangers, bury the dead; **Seven Works of Spiritual Mercy**, to convert sinners, instruct the ignorant, counsel the doubtful, console the afflicted, bear wrongs patiently, forgive injuries, pray for the living and the dead; **shoot the works** (see **shoot**); **the works**, the lot, everything; **work double tides** (*naut.*), to work night and day; **work for, against**, to exert oneself in support of, in opposition to; **work in**, to intermix: to introduce carefully and deliberately (*fig.*): to make to penetrate: of workers, to continue at work in protest against, e.g. proposed dismissal (*n.* **work-in**); **working to rule**, observing all the regulations scrupulously for the express purpose of slowing down work; **work into**, to make way gradually into: insinuate: to change, alter, into; **work of art**, a production in one of the fine arts (*lit.* and *fig.*); **work off**, to separate and throw off: to get rid of gradually: to print ready for circulation: to pass, palm, off (*coll.*): to dispose of by hanging (*slang*); **work on, upon**, to act or operate upon: to influence, or try to do so; **work one's passage**

mindedness.—*adjs.* **world'ly-wise**, having the wisdom of those experienced in, and affected by, the ways of the world; **world'-old**, exceedingly ancient.—**world power**, a state, group of states, etc., strong enough to make its influence felt in world politics; **World War**, a war of world-wide scope, esp. the Great War of 1914-1918 (First World War, World War I), 1939-45 (Second World War, World War II).—*adjs.* **world'-wearied, -weary**, tired of the world; **world'-wide**, extending over, or found everywhere in, the world; **world'-without-end**, eternal.—**all the world**, everybody: everything; **all the world and his wife** (*coll.*), everybody: an ill-assorted assembly; **best, worst, of both worlds**, the advantage, disadvantage, of both alternatives in a choice; **carry the world before one**, to pass through every obstacle to success; **dead to the world** (*coll.*), deeply asleep: in a drunken stupor; **for all the world**, precisely, entirely; **go to the world** (*Shak.*), to get married; **in the world**, an intensive phrase, usu. following an interrogative pronoun or adverb; **next world**, life after death; **on top of the world** (*coll.*), in a state of great elation or happiness; **out of this world**, wonderful, delightful, good beyond all experience; **the New World**, the western hemisphere, the Americas; **the Old World**, the eastern hemisphere, comprising Europe, Africa, and Asia; **the other world**, the non-material sphere, the spiritual world; **the whole world**, the sum of what is contained in the world; **the world is his oyster** (see **oyster**);

by worm-holes.—**worm′-powder**, a vermifuge; **worm′-seed**, any of a number of plants acting, or reputed to act, as anthelmintics, as species of Artemisia (e.g. *Artemisia santonica*), *Erysimum cheiranthoides* (treacle worm-seed, treacle mustard), *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, etc.: the drug santonica; **worm′-wheel** (see **worm′-gear**). [O.E. *wyrm*, dragon, snake, creeping animal; cog. with Goth. *waurms*, a serpent, O.N. *ormr*, Ger. *wurm*; also with L. *vermis*.]

Wormian, *wûrm′i-ən*, *adj.* associated with the name of the Danish anatomist Olaus *Worm* (1588-1654), applied esp. to the supernumerary bones developed in the sutures of the skull.

wormwood, *wûrm′wŏŏd*, *n.* the bitter plant *Artemisia absinthium*, formerly used as a vermifuge, with which absinthe is flavoured: bitterness.—cf. **absinthe**. [O.E. *wermōd* (Ger. *wermuth*), wormwood; of doubtful origin, but influenced by worm and wood.]

worn, *wōrn*, *wörn*, *pa.p.* of **wear**.—*adj.* that has been worn: showing effects of wear, or (*fig.*) of work, worry, age, etc.: of land, exhausted: hackneyed, trite.—*adj.* **worn′-out**, much injured or rendered useless by wear: wearied: past, gone.

worral, **worrel**, *wor′əl*, *n.* a monitor lizard. [Ar. *waral*, lizard.]

worricow, **worrycow**, **wirricow**, *wur′i-kow*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a hobgoblin: the devil: anything frightful or even only grotesque. [worry (vb.), and *cow*, a hobgoblin.]

pa.p. **wor′shipped**.—*adjs.* **wor′shipable**, capable of being worshipped; **wor′shipful**, worthy of worship or honour: used as a term of respect: worshipping, adoring.—*adv.* **wor′shipfully**.—*n.* **wor′shipfulness**.—*adj.* **wor′shipless**, without worship or worshippers.—*n.* **wor′shipper**.—**house, or place, of worship**, a church or chapel, synagogue, mosque, temple; **win (one's) worship** (*obs.*), to gain honour or fame. [O.E. *weorthscipe*—*weorth*, *wurth*, worth, suff. *-scipe*, -ship.]

worst, *wûrst*, *adj.* (used as *superl.* of **bad**) bad or evil in the highest degree.—*adv.* in the highest degree of badness.—*n.* the highest degree of badness: the most evil state or effect: the least good part.—*v.t.* to get the advantage over in a contest: to defeat: to damage or make worse (*obs.*).—*v.i.* (*obs.*) to grow worse.—**do one's worst**, to do one's utmost in evil or mischief; **get the worst of it**, to be defeated in a contest. [O.E. *wyrst*, *wyrrest*, *wyrresta*, from the same source as worse.]

worsted, *wŏŏst′id*, or *wŏŏrst′id*, *n.* orig., a fine wool fabric: twisted thread or yarn spun out of long, combed wool: smooth, closely-woven material made from this: woollen yarn for ornamental needlework.—*adj.* made of worsted yarn.—**worst′ed-work**, needlework done with worsted. [*Worstead*, village near Norwich, England.]

worsted, *wûrst′id*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **worst**.

wort, *wûrt*, *n.* any herb or vegetable (now *rare* except in composition): specif. a plant of the cabbage kind (*obs.*). [O.E. *wyrt*, a root, herb;

caterpillar, esp. one of a tiger-moth: applied derogatorily to a person, often implying smallness and shabbiness.—Also **woo'but, ou'bit, oo'bit.** [M.E. *wolbode, wolbede*; prob.—*wol*, wool; meaning of second element unknown.]

would, *wŏŏd* (formerly, e.g. in *Spens.*, *wōld*), *pa.t.* of will.—*n.* the desired or intended, opp. to *could*, or *should*.—*adj.* **would'-be,** aspiring, or merely professing, to be: meant to be.—*n.* a vain pretender.

Woulfe-bottle, *wŏŏlf'-bot'l, n.* a form of usu. three-necked bottle used for purifying gases, or dissolving them in suitable solvents—from the London chemist Peter *Woulfe* (*c.* 1727-1803).

wound, *wownd, pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of wind (*wīnd*).

wound, *wŏŏnd, n.* any division of soft parts produced by external mechanical force—whether incised, punctured, contused, lacerated, or poisoned: any cut, bruise, hurt, or injury.—*v.t.* to make a wound in (*lit.* and *fig.*), to injure.—*adj.* **wound'able,** capable of being wounded.—*n.* **wound'er.**—*adv.* **wound'ily** (*arch.*), excessively.—*n.* and *adj.* **wound'ing.**—*adj.* **wound'less,** unwounded: invulnerable (*obs.*): harmless.—*adj.* and *adv.* **wound'y** (*arch.*), excessive(ly).—**wound'wort,** any of several plants of popular repute as vulneraries, as the kidney-vetch, a number of plants of genus Stachys (marsh or clown's woundwort). [O.E. *wund* (Ger. *wunde*, O.N. *und*); also O.E. *wund*, wounded.]

wourali, woorali, *wŏŏ-rä'li,* **woora'ra, oura'li,**

wrang'lesome, given to wrangling.—*n.* and *adj.* **wrang'ling.** [M.E. *wranglen*, a freq. verb allied to wring.]

wrap, *rap, v.t.* to roll or fold together: to fold, lap, round something: to enfold, envelop (*lit.* and *fig.*): to embrace: to hide, obscure: to cover by folding or winding something round (often with *up*).—*v.i.* to wind, twine: (with *up*) to put on wraps:—*pr.p.* **wrapp'ing;** *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **wrapped.**—*n.* a protective covering, for a person or thing, now esp. an outdoor garment: a single turn or fold round.—*ns.* **wrapp'age,** act of wrapping: covering: wrapping materials; **wrapp'er,** one who, or that which, wraps: formerly, a loose outer garment for a woman: a loose paper book cover: a paper band, as on a newspaper for the post.—*v.t.* to cover, or cover up, with a wrapper.—*n.* **wrapp'ing** (also **wrapp'ing-paper**), coarse paper for parcels, etc.—**wrap'-ras'cal,** a loose greatcoat worn in the eighteenth century (a humorous term).—**wrapped up in,** bound up in: comprised in: engrossed in, devoted to; **wrap up** (*slang*), to settle completely: to have completely in hand: (as *interj.*) be quiet! [M.E. *wrappen*, also *wlappen*.]

wrap, wrapt, erroneous forms of rap (2), rapt.

wrasse, *ras, n.* a genus (Labrus) of bony fishes representative of the large family Labridae, and including many species on European and N. African coasts. [Cornish *wrach*.]

wrast. Obs. Northern

filled electric lamps, the filament wire being festooned from a horizontal supporting spider. [O.E. *writha*; allied to *writhan*, to writhe.]

wreck, *rek*, *n.* destruction: the act of wrecking or destroying: destruction of a ship: a badly damaged ship: shipwrecked property: remains of anything ruined: a person ruined mentally or physically.—*v.t.* to destroy or disable: to involve in a wreck: to cast up, as on the shore: to ruin.—*v.i.* to suffer wreck or ruin.—*ns.* **wreck'age**, the act of wrecking: wrecked material: a person, or persons, whose life is, or lives are, ruined; **wreck'er**, a person who purposely causes a wreck or who plunders wreckage: one who criminally ruins anything: a person or ship employed in recovering disabled vessels or their cargo: a person, vehicle or train employed in removing wreckage: a vehicle equipped with a hoisting device, used to tow wrecked or disabled motor vehicles (*U.S.*): a person who is employed in demolishing buildings, etc.—*adj.* **wreck'ful** (*poet.*), causing ruin.—*n.* and *adj.* **wreck'ing.**—**wreck commissioners**, a tribunal, that inquires into shipping disasters; **wreck'-master**, a person taking charge of a disabled ship or train and its cargo or freight.—**receivers of wrecks**, **wreck-masters.** [A.Fr. *wrec*, *wrek*, etc., of Scand. origin; allied to wreak (1).]

wren, *ren*, *n.* a genus (Troglodytes) and family (Troglodytidae) of birds, having the wings very short and rounded, and the tail short and carried erect: extended to various

admiration).—*adj.* (*Spens.*) wretched.—*adj.* **wretch'ed** (*-id*), very miserable: distressingly bad: despicable: worthless.—*adv.* **wretch'edly.**—*n.* **wretch'edness.** [O.E. *wrecca*, an outcast—*wrecan*; see wreak (1).]

wrethe, *rēth*, (*Spens.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* Same as wreathe.

wrick, *rik*, *v.t.* to twist, sprain, strain.—*n.* a sprain, strain. [Allied to L.G. *wrikken*, to turn.]

wriggle, *rig'l*, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to twist to and fro: to move, advance, sinuously (*lit.* and *fig.*): to use evasive tricks.—*n.* the act or motion of wriggling: a sinuous marking, turn, or bend.—*ns.* **wrigg'ler**; **wrigg'ling.** [L.G. *wriggeln*; cf. Du. *wriggelen*, to wriggle.]

wright, *rit* (*Scot. rihht*), *n.* a maker (chiefly used in compounds, as shipwright, etc.): a carpenter or joiner (*Scot.*). [O.E. *wyrhta*, *wryhta*, allied to *wyrht*, a work—*wyrcan*, to work.]

wring, *ring*, *v.t.* to twist: to expel moisture from by hand twisting or by roller pressure: to force out by twisting: to force out: to clasp and shake fervently: to clasp convulsively, as the hands (in grief or agitation): (of a shoe) to pinch: to pain: to distress, afflict: to extort: to subject to extortion: to bend out of its position: to wreathe, coil: to distort.—*v.i.* to writhe: to twist: to feel pain:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* **wrung**, *obs.* **wringed.**—*n.* an act or instance of wringing: a cider-, wine-, or cheese-press.—*ns.* **wring'er**, one who wrings: a machine for forcing water from wet clothes (also **wring'ing-machine**);

to record: to decree or foretell: to communicate, or to communicate with, by letter.—*v.i.* to perform, or to practise, the act of writing: to be employed as a clerk: to compose, as articles, novels, etc : to work as an author: to compose, or to send, a letter: to communicate with a person by letter:—*pr.p.* **writ′ing**; *pa.t.* **wrōte**, (*arch.*) **writ** (*rit*); *pa.p.* **written** (*rit′n*), (*arch.*) **writ**.—*adjs.* **writ′able**, capable of being expressed or described in writing: suitable for writing with; **writ′ative**, inclined, or characterised by inclination, to write.—*ns.* **writ′er**, one who writes: a professional scribe or clerk: an ordinary legal practitioner in a Scottish country town: an author: his works: one who paints lettering for signs:—*fem.* **writ′eress** (*rare*); **writ′ership**, the office of a writer; **writ′ing**, the act of one who writes: that which is written: (often *pl.*) literary production, or composition: handwriting, penmanship: state of being written.—*adj.* **writt′en**, reduced to, expressed in, writing—opp. to *oral*.—**write′-off**, a crashed aircraft (*airmen's slang*): a car so badly damaged that the cost of repair would exceed the car's value: a total loss: see also **write off**, below; **writer's-cramp** (see under **cramp**); **write-up** (see under **write up**, below); **writ′ing-book**, a book of paper for practising penmanship; **writ′ing-case**, a portable case containing materials for writing; **writ′ing-desk**, a desk with a sloping top for writing on: a portable writing-case; **writ′ing-ink**, ink suited for writing with; **writ′ing-**

wroke, *rōk*, obs. *pa.t.*, **wroken**, *rōk′n*, obs. *pa.p.* of **wreak**.

wrong, *rong*, *adj.* crooked, curved, twisted, bent (*obs.*): not according to rule: incorrect: erroneous: not in accordance with moral law: wicked: not that (thing) which is required, intended, advisable, or suitable: amiss, unsatisfactory: mistaken, misinformed: under, inner, reverse.—*n.* whatever is not right or just: any injury done to another: damage, harm (*rare*): wrong-doing: the state or position of being or doing wrong.—*adv.* not correctly: not in the right way: astray.—*v.t.* to do wrong to: to harm physically (*obs.* and *Scot.*): to impair, spoil (*obs.*): to seduce: to deprive of some right: to defraud: to impute fault to unjustly: to dishonour.—*n.* **wrong′er**, one who wrongs.—*adj.* **wrong′ful**, wrong: unjust: unlawful: not legitimate: unjustly held (*Spens.*).—*adv.* **wrong′fully**.—*n.* **wrong′fulness**.—*adv.* **wrong′ly**.—*n.* **wrong′ness**.—*adj.* **wrong′ous** (*-gəs, -əs*), unjust, illegal.—*adv.* **wrong′ously**.—**wrong′-do′er**, an offender, transgressor; **wrong′-do′ing**, evil or wicked action or conduct.—*adj.* **wrong′-headed**, obstinate and perverse, adhering stubbornly to wrong principles or policy.—*adv.* **wrong′-headedly**.—**wrong′-headedness**.—*adj.* **wrong′-minded**, having erroneous views.—**wrong side** (see **side**).—*adj.* **wrong′-timed**, inopportune.—**wrong 'un** (*coll.*), a dishonest character, a rogue: in cricket, a googly.—**do oneself wrong** (*obs.*), to be mistaken; **get**

surprised.—*adj.* **wry'-necked,** having a wry neck: played with the head on one side (Shak., *M.* of *V.*, II. v. 30).—**make a wry face, or mouth,** to pucker up the face, or mouth, as in tasting anything bitter or astringent, or in sign of disgust or pain. [O.E. *wrigian*, to strive, move, turn.]

wud. Scots form of wood (1 and 2).

wulfenite, *wo͝ol'fən-it*, *n.* molybdate of lead, $PbMoO_4$, occurring commonly as yellow crystals in veins with other lead ores, named after an Austrian mineralogist von *Wulfen*.

wull, *wul*, (*Spens.* and *dial.*) *v.i.* Same as will.

wurley, *wûr'lē*, (*Austr.*) *n.* an aborigine's hut, made of branches, leaves and plaited grass: a nest, esp. a rat's nest:—*pl.* -leys, or -lies. [Native word.]

or blast, or the sound of these: a tremble.—*adj.* **wuth'ering.**—Also **whither** ((*h*)*widh'ər*). [From O.N.]

wuzzle, *wuz'l*, (*U.S.*) *v.t.* to jumble.

wyandotte, *wī'an-dot*, *n.* a useful breed of the domestic fowl, of American origin. [From N. American tribe so called.]

wych-elm, *wich'elm*, *n.* a common wild elm, also called Scotch elm or witch-hazel. [witch (2), and elm.]

Wyclifite, Wycliffite, *wik'lif-īt*, *adj.* pertaining to the English reformer and translator of the Bible, John *Wyclif*, *Wycliffe* (*c.* 1320-84).—*n.* a follower of Wyclif; a Lollard.

wye, *wī*, *n.* the letter Y (q.v.) or anything shaped like it.

X

X, x, *eks*, *n.* the twenty-fourth letter in our alphabet, and twenty-first of the Roman alphabet, taken from the Chalcidian Greek, and of the same form, though perhaps not the same origin, as Ionic and classical Greek chi (X, χ; pron. *k-h*, and later *hh*); used in Old English medially and finally as a variant for *cs*. In modern English, medially and finally, it has the value of *ks*, as in *extinct*, *axe*, and, medially only, of *gz*, as in *exist*, or *ksh*, as usu. in *luxury*, or *gzh*, as in *luxurious*; at the beginning of a word it is pronounced like *z*. As Roman numeral X stands for ten, ⋈ for a thousand, X̄ for ten thousand; X (see chi) as an abbreviation represents the word Christ—Xian, Xmas; *x* in algebra is the first of the unknown quantities.—**X′-body,** an inclusion in a plant-cell suffering from a virus disease; **X′-chromosome,** a chromosome associated with sex-determination, usually occurring paired in the female zygote and cell, and alone in the male zygote and cell; **X′-particle,** a meson; **X′-rays,** electromagnetic rays of very short wavelength which can penetrate matter opaque to light-rays, produced when cathode rays impinge on matter—discovered by Röntgen in 1895.—*adj.* **X′-ray.**—*n.* a photograph taken

according to Huxley and other ethnologists, comprising the fair whites.—*n.* **xanthochroia** (*-thō-kroi′ə*), yellowness of the skin.—*adjs.* **xanthochrō′ic, xan′thochroid** (*-kroid*; also used as *n.*).—*n.* **xanthochroism** (*-thok′rō-izm*), a condition in which all pigments other than yellows disappear, as in goldfish, or normal colouring is replaced by yellow.—*adj.* **xanthochroous,** (*-thok′rō-əs*), **xanthochroic.**—*ns.* **xanthochrō′mia,** any yellowish discoloration, esp. of the cerebrospinal fluid; **xanthoma** (*zan-thō′mə*), a yellow tumour composed of fibrous tissue and of cells containing cholesterol ester, occurring on the skin (e.g. in diabetes) or on the sheaths of tendons, or in any tissue of the body.—*adjs.* **xanthom′atous; xanthomelanous** (*zan-thō-mel′ə-nəs*), applied to a type of men with black hair and yellow or olive skins.—*ns.* **xanthophyll** (*zan′thō-fil*), $C_{40}H_{56}O_2$, one of the two yellow pigments present in the normal chlorophyll mixture of green plants; **xanthop′sia,** the condition in which objects appear yellow to the observer, as in jaundice or after taking santonin; **xanthop′terin(e)** (*-in*), a yellow pigment obtained from the wings of yellow butterflies and the urine of mammals.—*adj.* **xantho** (imagined) generation of something altogether and permanently unlike the parent.—*adjs.* xenogenet'ic; xenogenous (*zi-noj'-i-nəs*), due to outside cause.—*ns.* xenogloss'ia (Gr. *glōssa*, tongue), in psychical research, knowledge by a person of a language which he has never learned; xen'ograft, a graft from a member of a different species; xen'olith, a fragment of rock of extraneous origin which has been incorporated in magma; xenomania (*-mā'ni-ə*; Gr. *maniā*, madness), an inordinate attachment to things foreign; xenomenia (*-mē'ni-ə*; Gr. *mēniaia*, menses), vicarious menstruation, in which, in the absence of normal menstruation, bleeding occurs at regular monthly intervals from other parts of the body (e.g. the nose).—*adj.* xenomorphic (*-mör'fik*; Gr. *morphē*, form), allotriomorphic.—*ns.* xenon (*zen'*, *zēn'on*), a zero-valent element (Xe; at. numb. 54), a heavy gas present in atmosphere in proportion of $1 : 17 \times 10^7$ by volume, and also a fission product; xen'ophobe (*-fōb*; Gr. *phobos*, fear), one who fears or hates foreigners or things foreign; xenophobia (*-fō'bi-ə*), xenoph'oby, fear of things foreign; xenophya (*zen-of'i-ə*; Gr. *xenophyēs*, strange in shape or nature), elements of a shell or skeleton not secreted by the organism itself.—*adj.* xenoplas'tic, in experimental zoology, of transplantation in which transplant and host belong to the young germs of different species or genera. —*ns.* Xenopus, a genus of African aquatic frog (see platanna (frog)); xenotime (*zen'ō-t*

supply is scanty, or where conditions, e.g. excess of salts, make it difficult to take in water.—*adj.* xerophytic (*-fit'*), able to withstand drought.—*ns.* xeroradiog'raphy, X-ray photography by xerography; xerō'sis, xerophthalmia; xerostoma (*-os'tom-ə*; Gr. *stoma*, mouth), xerostō'mia, excessive dryness of the mouth due to insufficiency of the secretions; xerotes (*zē'rō-tēz*), a dry habit of body.—*adj.* xerotic (*-rot'*).—*ns.* xerotripsis (*-trip'sis*; Gr. *tripsis*—*tribein*, to rub), dry friction; Xerox, trade name of a system of xerographic printing suitable for computer output printing on forms which are printed at the same time. [Gr. *xēros*, dry.]

xerafin, xeraphim, *sher'ə-fēn*, *-fēm*, (Port.) a silver coin of Goa.

Xeres, *hher'es*, (Sp.) wine of Xeres (Jerez), sherry.

Xhosa, *kō'sə*, *-zə*, *n.* a group of Bantu-speaking tribes from the Cape district of South Africa, formerly often known as Kaffirs: a member of one of these tribes: the language of these tribes.—Also Xosa.—*adj.* Xho'san.

xi, *zī*, *ksī*, *ksē*, *n.* the fourteenth letter of the Greek alphabet (Ξ, ξ), answering to X: as a numeral ξ' = 60, ͵ξ = 60,000.

Xiphias, *zif'i-as*, *n.* the common swordfish genus, giving name to the family Xiphi'idae. [Gr. *xiphias*, swordfish—*xiphos*, sword.]

xiph-, xipho-, *zif-*, *zif-o-*, *-ō-*, in composition, sword.—*ns.* xiphihumeralis (*hū-mər-ā'lis*), in vertebrates, a muscle leading from the xiphoid *ns*. **xyloidin, xyloidine** (*zi-loi'din*; Gr. *eidos*, form, appearance), an explosive like gun-cotton, prepared by the action of strong nitric acid on starch or woody fibre—pyroxylin, or similar substance; **xy'lol** (L. *oleum*, oil), xylene; **xylol'ogy**, the study of the structure of wood; **xylō'ma**, in fungi, a sclerotium-like body which forms spores internally and does not put out branches which develop into sporophores; **xylom'eter**, an instrument for determining the specific gravity of wood.—*adj*. **xylon'ic**, designating an acid obtained by oxidising xylose.—*ns*. **Xy'lonite**, a non-thermosetting plastic of the nitrocellulose type; **xylophagan** (*-lof'ə-gən*; Gr. *phagein*, to eat), one of

ns. **xyloph'onist**; **Xylopia** (*-lōp'i-ə*; Gr. *pikros*, bitter), a genus of trees and shrubs of the custard-apple family, natives of the tropics, chiefly in America; **xylopyrog'raphy**, poker-painting on wood; **xyl'ose**, a pentose found in many plants, also known as wood-sugar.—*adjs*. **xylot'omous** (Gr. *tomē*, a cut), of insects, wood-boring, wood-cutting; **xylotypograph'ic**, pertaining to, or printed from, wooden type.—*ns*. **xylotypog'raphy**; **xy'lyl** (*-lil*), any of the univalent radicals, C_8H_9, of the xylenes or their derivatives. [Gr. *xylon*, wood.]

Xyris, *zi'ris*, *n*. a genus of sedge-like plants, usu. with yellow flowers, of the family **Xyridaceae**

Y

Y, y, *wī*, *n.* the twenty-fifth letter of our alphabet, twenty-third of the Roman alphabet, derived, as are also U and V, from Greek upsilon (Υ, υ); it is used to represent a consonant sound as in *year* (*y* = O.E. ʒ; M.E. ȝ, yogh), and the vowel and diphthongal sounds, *i*, as in *hymn*, *folly*, *ī*, as in *my*, *pyre*, *ə*, as in *satyr*, *û*, as in *myrrh*; also in digraphs, as *oy* instead of *oi* when final, e.g. in *toy*. Early printers used y as a substitute for thorn (þ), which their founts lacked: hence it came to be so used in MSS. and inscriptions, as *yat* or y^{t} for *that*, *ye* for *the*; cf. ye (2). As a mediaeval numeral, Y = 150; Ȳ = 150,000.—**Y′-alloy**, an aluminium-base alloy of duralumin type, containing copper 4%, magnesium 1.5%, silicon 0.7%, nickel 2%, iron 0.6%, and titanium 0.2%; **Y′-chromosome**, one of a pair of chromosomes associated with sex-determination (the other being the X-chromosome); **Y′-level**, a type of engineers' level whose essential characteristic is the support of the telescope, namely, Y-shaped rests in which it may be rotated, or reversed end-for-end.—Also **wye′-level**; **Y′-moth**, any of a genus of destructive noctuid moths with a silvery Y-shaped mark on the fore-wings; **Y′-track**, a short track laid at right

yager, *yā′gər*, *n.* Same as jāger.

yagger, *yag′ər*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a pedlar. [Variant of jagger (see jag, 2).]

yah, *yä.* Variant of yea.

yah, *yä*, *interj.* an exclamation of derision, contemptuous defiance, or disgust.

Yahoo, *yä-hōō′*, *n.* a name given by Swift in *Gulliver's Travels* to a class of animals with the forms of men but the understanding and passions of brutes: a brutal or boorish lout.

Yahwe(h), *yä′wā*, Jehovah (q.v.).—*n.* **Yah′wist**, Jehovist.—Also **Yah′ve(h)**, **Yah′vist**.

Yajurveda, *yuj′ŏŏr-vā-də*, or *-ve-*, *n.* one of the four Vedas, the Veda of prayers. [Sans.]

yak, *yak*, *n.* a species of ox found in Tibet, and domesticated there, covered all over with a thick coat of long silky hair, that of the lower parts hanging down almost to the ground.—*n.* **yakh′dan**, a box which is used for strapping on a yak. [Tibetan.]

yak, yakety-yak, etc. See yack.

yakka, *yak′ə*, (*Austr.*) *n.* hard toil.—Also **yacker**, **yakker**. [Native (Queensland) word.]

Yakut, *yä-kōōt′*, *n.* a member of a mixed Turkish race in Siberia, in the Lena district: their Turkic language.

fool, bumpkin (*U.S.*): the mouth (*slang*).—*ns*. **yapp'er, yap'ster,** a dog. [Imit.]

yapok, yapock, *yap'ək*, *n*. the S. American water-opossum. [From river *Oyapok*, in French Guiana.]

yapon. See **yaupon.**

yapp, *yap*, *n*. a limp leather binding in which the cover overlaps the edges of the book. [*Yapp*, a bookseller.]

Yarborough, *yär'bər-ə*, *n*. a hand containing no card above a nine. [From an Earl of *Yarborough*, said to have betted against its occurrence.]

yard, *yärd*, *n*. a straight thin branch, a wand of authority, a stick for beating as punishment, or a rod for measuring (*obs.*): in English speaking countries, a measure of 3 feet or 36 inches and equivalent to 0.9144 metre: a piece of material this length: a long beam on a mast for spreading square sails: the penis (*arch.*).—*n*. **yard'age,** the aggregate number of yards: the length, area, or volume measured or estimated in linear, square, or cubic yards: the cutting of coal at so much a yard.—**yard'-arm,** either half of a ship's yard (right or left) from the centre to the end; **yard'land,** a virgate, a yard of land; **yard'stick,** a stick 3 feet long: any standard of measurement (*fig.*).—Also **yard'wand.**—**by the yard,** sold or measured in yard lengths: in large quantities (*fig.*); **yard of ale, etc.,** a tall slender glass for ale, etc., or its contents; **yard of land,** a measure of area of land, a virgate. [O.E. *gyrd,*

yate, *yāt*, (*Spens.*) *n*. a gate. [Variant of gate.]

yatter, *yat'ər*, (*Scot.*) *n*. tiresome, importunate or persistent chatter.—*v.i.* to jabber indefatigably.—*n*. and *adj*. **yatt'ering.**—*adv*. **yatt'eringly.**

yaud, *yöd*, *yäd*, (*Scot.*) *n*. a mare: an old mare: an old horse generally. [O.N. *jalda*. Cf. **jade** (1).]

yauld, yald, *yöld*, *yäld*, (*Scot.*) *adj*. active, nimble, strong. [Ety. unknown.]

yaup, *yöp*, (*Scot.*) *adj*. hungry. [O.E. *gēap*, shrewd.]

yaupon, *yö'pən*, *n*. a bushy evergreen shrub of the holly genus, native to the S.E. coasts of the U.S., its leaves yielding the medicinal 'black drink' of the Indians.—Also **yapon** (*yö'*), **yupon** (*yōō'*). [Amer. Indian.]

yaw, *yö*, *v.i.* of a ship, to deviate temporarily from, to turn out of the line of, its course: to move unsteadily or zigzag (*fig.*): to deviate in a horizontal direction from the line of flight (*aero.*).—*v.t.* to cause to deviate from course, zigzag, etc.—*n*. a deviation from the course: the angular motion of an aircraft in a horizontal plane about the normally vertical axis. [Origin uncertain; cf. O.N. *jaga*, to move to and fro, as a door on its hinges.]

yawl, *yöl*, *v.i.* to howl.—*n*. a howl. [Variant of yowl.]

yawl, *yöl*, *n*. a ship's small boat, generally with four or six oars: a small fishing-boat: a small sailing-boat with jigger and curtailed main-boom. [Du. *jol*.]

yeah, *ye, yä,* (*coll.*) *adv.* yes.

yealdon, *yel'dən,* (*Scott,* as if Cumberland dialect) *n.* Same as eldin.

yean, *yēn,* (*arch.* and *dial.*) *v.t.* and *v.i.* esp. of a sheep, to bring forth (young).—*n.* **yean'ling,** a lamb or a kid.—Also *adj.* [O.E. *ge-,* and *ēanian,* to bring forth; allied to *ēacen,* increased, pregnant.]

yearling. See yean.

year, *yēr, yûr, n.* a period of time determined by the revolution of the earth in its orbit: the period beginning with 1st January and ending with 31st December, consisting of 365 days, except in 'leap-year', when one day is added to February, making the number 366—the present legal, civil, or calendar year: a space of twelve calendar months: (in *pl.*) period of life, esp. age or old age: (in *pl.*) a very long time:—*pl.* **years** (collective *pl.,* used adjectivally with numeral prefixed, year, e.g. *a three year period*).—*n.* **year'ling,** an animal a year old.—*adj.* a year old.—*adj.* **year'ly,** happening every year: lasting a year.—*adv.* once a year: from year to year.—**year'-book,** a book published annually, reviewing the events of the past year.—*adj.* **year'long,** lasting a year.—**anomalistic year,** the earth's time of passage from perihelion to perihelion—365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes, 49 seconds; **astronomical year,** the time of one complete mean apparent circuit of the ecliptic by the sun—365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds—called also the **equinoctial, natural, solar,** or **tropical year; canicular year,** the Sothic year (see Sothic);

yearn, *yûrn, v.i.* to curdle, as milk.—Also **earn.**—*n.* **yearn'ing, earn'ing,** rennet. [earn (2).]

yeast, *yēst, n.* a substance used in brewing, etc., consisting of minute fungi, which produce zymase, and hence induce the alcoholic fermentation of carbohydrates: the froth on beer (*obs.*): spume or foam of water (*Shak.*): leaven (*fig.*).—*v.i.* (*lit.* and *fig.*) to ferment, or be covered with froth.—*n.* **yeast'iness.**—*adj.* **yeast'y,** like yeast: frothy, foamy: unsubstantial.—**yeast'-plant,** any of the Saccharomycetes; **yeast'-powder,** a baking powder. [O.E. *gist, gyst;* Ger. *gäscht, gischt.*]

yede, yeed. See yead.

yegg, *yeg,* (*U.S.*) *n.* a burglar, esp. a burglar of safes.—Also **yegg'man.** [Poss. the name of an American safe-breaker.]

yeld, *yeld,* **yell,** *yel,* (*Scot.*) *adj.* barren: not giving milk: unproductive. [Late O.E. *gelde;* cf. geld.]

yeldring, *yeld'ring, n.* Same as yoldring.—Also **yeld'rock.**

yelk. Same as yolk.

yell, *yel, v.i.* to howl or cry out with a sharp noise: to scream from pain or terror.—*v.t.* to utter with a yell.—*n.* a sharp outcry: a particular cry affected by an American college: something or someone very funny (*slang*).—*n.* **yell'ing.**—*v.i.* **yell'och** (*-əhh; Scot.*), to yell.—*n.* a yell. [O.E. (Angl.) *gellan;* Ger. *gellen;* conn. with O.E. *galan,* to sing.]

yellow, *yel'ō, adj.* of the colour of sulphur or of the primrose: of the colour of gold: of Mon-

yell'ow-root, golden-seal; **yell'ow-snow**, snow sometimes observed in the Alps and in the Antarctic regions, coloured yellow by the growth on it of certain algae; **yell'ow-soap**, common soap composed of tallow, resin, and soda; **yell'ow-spot**, macula lutea, the small area at the centre of the retina in vertebrates at which vision is most distinct; **yell'ow-wash**, a lotion consisting of a mixture of mercuric chloride and lime-water; **yell'ow-weed**, common ragwort: golden-rod: weld (*dial.*); **yell'ow-wood**, any of various woods that are light in colour, as satin-wood, or yield yellow dye, as that of *Cladrastis lutea* (Southern U.S.): any of the trees that yield these woods: a tree, as a sumach, that gives yellow dye from a part other than the wood; **yell'ow-wort**, an annual of the gentian family—also **yell'ow-cen'taury**; **yell'ow-yite, -yoldring, -yorling**, or **-yowley** (same as **yoldring**).—**a yellow streak**, a tendency to dastardly behaviour; **yellow-eyed grass**, any plant of the genus Xyris, growing abundantly in the pine-barrens of Southern U.S. [O.E. *geolu*; Ger. *gelb*; cog. with L. *helvus*, light bay.]

yelp, *yelp*, *v.i.* to boast (*obs.*): to utter a sharp bark.—*n.* a sharp, quick cry or bark.—*n.* **yelp'er**.—*n.* and *adj.* **yelp'ing**. [O.E. *gielpan*, to boast, exult; O.N. *gjālpa*, to yelp.]

yelt, *yelt*, (*dial.*) *n.* a young sow. [O.E. *gilte*—M.L.G. *gelte*, a spayed sow.]

yen, *yen*, *n.* formerly a Japanese gold or silver coin; the Japanese monetary unit since 1871:—

is said to him: an obedient follower with no initiative. [O.E. *gēse*, *gise*—*gēa*, *gē*, yea, and *sī*, let it be.]

yest, yesty. Obs. forms of yeast, yeasty.

yester, *yes'tər* (*dial.* and *arch.* **yestern**), *adj.* relating to yesterday: last.—*adv.* **yestreen'** (contr. of yestereven; *Scot.* and *poet.*), yesterday evening.—*n.* **yes'terday**, the day last past.—*adv.* on the day last past.—**yestereve'(n)**, **yestereve'ning**, **yestermorn'**, **yestermorn'ing**, the evening, morning, of yesterday; **yesternight'**, last night; **yesteryear'** (orig. *D. G. Rossetti*), last year. [O.E. *geostran*, *giestran* (always followed by *dæg*, etc.); Ger. *gestern*; cf. L. *hesternus*, Gr. *chthes*.]

yet, *yet*, *adv.* in addition, besides: up to the present time: still: hitherto: at the same time: even: before the affair is finished.—*conj.* nevertheless: however.—**as yet**, up to the time under consideration. [O.E. *giet*, *gīeta*; Ger. *jetzt*.]

yeti, *yet'i*, *n.* the abominable snowman. [Native Tibetan name.]

yett, *yet*, (*Scot.*) *n.* a gate, door—another form of yate (q.v.).

yeuk. See **yuke**.

yeve, *yēv*, *v.t.* to give:—*pa.p.* (*Spens.*) **yeven** (*yev'ən*). [O.E. *giefan*; cf. give.]

yew, *ū*, *n.* any tree of genus Taxus—family Taxaceae, itself a division of the group Coniferae—widely diffused over the northern parts of the world, with narrow lanceolate or linear leaves, esp. *Taxus baccata* (in Europe long planted in graveyards) which yields ciples of Chinese philosophy and religion influencing destiny, the former negative, feminine and dark, the latter positive, masculine and light.

yince-errand. See **errand.**

yip, *yip, v.t.* to give a short, sudden cry—esp. of a dog.—Also *n.* [Imit.]

yippee, *yip-ē', interj.* expressing delight, exultation, etc.

yippy, *yip'i, n.* one of a group of young people with ideals based on those of the hippies. [From the *Y*outh *I*nternational *P*arty of 1968.]

yird, *yûrd, n.* a Scots form of earth.—Also **eard, yeard, yerd.**—*v.t.* to bury.—**eard'-, yird'-,** etc., **house** (see **earth-house**); **eard'-, yeard'-, yerd'-, yird'-hunger,** earth-hunger: the hunger sometimes felt by persons approaching death: voracious hunger.—*adj.* **eard'-,** etc., **hungry.** [**earth.**]

yirk. Same as **yerk.**

yite, *yit,* (*dial.*) *n.* the yellow-hammer. [Origin obscure.]

ylang-ylang, *ē'lang-ē'lang, n.* a tree (*Canangium odoratum*) of the Malay Archipelago and Peninsula, the Philippines, etc., or an essence (also **ylang-ylang oil**) distilled from its flowers. [Tagálog.]

ylem, *ī'ləm, n.* the prime substance whence according to some theories, the elements are sprung. [O.Fr. *ilem*—L. *hȳlem,* accus. of *hȳlē*—Gr. *hȳlē,* matter.]

Y-level, Y-moth. See **Y.**

ylike (*Spens.*). Same as **alike.**

yoke, *yōk, n.* that which joins together: the frame of wood joining draught oxen: any similar frame, as one for carrying pails: a part of a garment that fits the shoulders (or the hips): a stretch of work, e.g. from meal-time to meal-time (*dial.*): a mark of servitude: slavery: a bond of union: a pair or couple, as of oxen.—*v.t.* to put a yoke on: to join together: to attach a draught-animal to: to enslave: to set to work (*fig.*).—*v.i.* to be joined: to go together: to set to work (*Scot.*).—*n.* **yōk'ing** (*dial.*), as much work as is done at a stretch.—**yoke'-devil** (*Shak.*), a companion devil; **yoke'-fellow, -mate,** an associate, partner, fellow-worker.—*adj.* **yoke'-toed,** zygodactyl. [O.E. *geoc;* Ger. *joch;* L. *jugum,* Gr. *zygon.*]

yokel, *yō'kl, n.* a country bumpkin.—*adj.* **yō'kelish.** [Ety. dub.]

yokul. See **jokol.**

yold, obs. *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **yield.**

yoldring, *yōld'ring, n.* a yellow-hammer. [Variant of dial. *yowlring*—O.E. *geolu;* see **yellow.**]

yolk, *yōk,* (*rare*) **yelk,** *yelk, n.* the yellow part of the egg of a bird or reptile: the nutritive non-living material contained by an ovum.—*adjs.* **yolked, yolk'y,** like yolk.—**yolk'-sac** (*zool.*), the yolk-containing sac which is attached to the embryo by the **yolk'-stalk,** a short stalk by means of which yolk substance may pass into the alimentary canal of the embryo. [O.E. *geolca, geoleca*—*geolu,* yellow.]

yolk, *yōk, n.* wool-oil.—*adj.* **yolk'y.**—Cf. **suint.**

[redacted]

used for polishing; **Yorkshire pudding,** a pudding made of unsweetened batter, and baked along with meat or in meat dripping—orig. under the spit so as to catch the drippings; **Yorkshire terrier,** a small long-haired kind of terrier.

Yoruba, *yo'rōō-ba, yō',* *n. sing.* and *pl.* a linguistic group of coastal West Africa: a member of the group: the language of the group.—*adjs.* **Yoruba, Yoruban.**

you, *ū, pron.* the commonly used second person pronoun (all cases), orig. plural (cf. **thou**), now standard for both singular and plural: (indef. *pron.*) anyone. [O.E. *ēow* (perh. through a later form *eōw*), orig. only dat. and accus.; cf. **ye.**]

youk. See **yuke.**

youghourt, etc. See **yoghourt.**

young, *yung, adj.* not long born: in early life: in the first part of growth: youthful: vigorous: relating to youth: junior, the younger of two persons having the same name: inexperienced: newly arrived—in Australia: miniature (*coll.*).—*n.* the offspring of animals: (with *the*) those who are young.—*adj.* **young'ish,** somewhat young.—*n.* **young'ling,** a young person or animal.—*adj.* youthful, young.—*adv.* **young'ly** (*rare*), in youth: in the manner of youth.—*ns.* **young'ness; young'ster,** a young person, esp. a young man, or formerly, a vigorous young man: a child (*coll.*); **youngth** (*Spens.*), youth.—*adj.* **youngth'ly** (*Spens.*), youthful.—**young blood,** fresh accession of strength; **Young**

youth, *yōōth, n.* state of being young: early life, the period immediately succeeding childhood: an early period of existence: a young person, esp. a young man (*pl.* **youths,** *yōōdhz*): young persons collectively: recentness, freshness (*Shak.*).—*adj.* **youth'ful,** pertaining to youth or early life: young: suitable to youth: fresh: buoyant, vigorous.—*adv.* **youth'fully.**—*ns.* **youth'fulness; youth'head, youth'hood** (*obs.*), youth.—*adjs.* **youth'ly** (*Spens.*), young, youthful (also *adv.*); **youth'some,** youthful; **youth'y** (*Scot.*), young.—**youth hostel,** a hostel where hikers, etc., who are members of an organisation find inexpensive and simple accommodation.—*v.i.* to stay in youth hostels.—*n.* **youth hosteller.** [O.E. *geoguth*—*geong,* young; Ger. *jugend.*]

yow(e), *yow,* (*dial.*) *n.* variant of **ewe.**

yowl, *yowl, v.i.* to cry mournfully, as a dog: to yell, bawl.—*n.* a distressed cry.—*n.* **yowl'ing,** a howling. [M.E. *youlen*; cf. O.N. *gaula,* to howl.]

yowley. Same as **yoldring.**

Yo-yo, *yō'-yō, n.* tradename for a toy consisting of a reel attached to, and manoeuvred by, a string which winds and unwinds round it—similar to the 18th-cent. bandalore or quiz.

ypight, *i-pīt',* obs. *pa.p.* of **pitch.**

yplast, *i-plāst',* obs. *pa.p.* of **place.**

yplight, *i-plīt',* obs. *pa.p.* of **plight.**

ypsilon, *ip-sī'lon, -sē',* or *ip'si-, n.* the twentieth letter of the Greek alphabet (Υ, υ): as a numeral,

Yugo-Slav, Yugoslav, *yo͞o'gō-släv*, or *-släv'*, *n.* a native, citizen, or inhabitant of Yugoslavia, one of the southern group of Slavs consisting of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes: the Slavonic language (Serbo-Croatian) dominant in Yugoslavia.—Also *adj.*—*adjs.* and *ns.* **Yugoslav'ian, Yugoslav'ic.**—Also **Jugo-Slav, Jugoslav,** etc. [Serbo-Croatian *jugo-*—*jug*, the south, and **Slav.**]

yuke, *yo͞ok*, **yuck,** *yuk*, (*dial.*) *v.i.* to itch.—*n.* itching: the itch.—Also **youk, yeuk, euk, ewk.**—*adj.* **yuk'y, yuck'y,** itchy. [Same as **itch**; prob.

Yule, *yo͞ol*, *n.* the season or feast of Christmas.—**Yule log,** the block of wood cut down in the forest, then dragged to the house, and set alight in celebration of Christmas; **Yule'tide,** the time or season of Yule or Christmas. [O.E. *gēol*, Yule, *se ǣrra gēola*, December; O.N. *jōl*. Not conn. either with O.N. *hjōl*, wheel, or M.E. *youlen*, *yollen*, to cry out or yawl.]

yunx, *yungks*, *n.* Variant of **Jynx.**

yupon. See **yaupon.**

yurt, yourt, *yo͞ort*, *n.* a light tent of skins, etc., used by

Z

Z, z, *zed*, *n.* the twenty-sixth and last letter in our alphabet, is derived through the Greek *zeta* (Ζ, ζ), from *zayin*, the seventh Semitic letter. Its sound is a voiced sibilant, either voiced *s* as in 'zeal', or a voiced *sh* as in 'azure': used in Scots to represent M.E. ȝ (the letter yogh), as in *capercailzie*: used as a contraction-mark (=;) in *viz.*, *sciz.*, *oz.*, etc.: as a mediaeval Roman numeral, Z = 2000. See also under **cedilla**, **zed** and **zeta** (1).

zabaglione, *zä-bäl-yō'ni*, *n.* a frothy custard made from egg yolks, marsala and sugar.—Also **zabaione** (*-bə-yō'ni*). [It.]

zabeta, *za-bē'ta*, (Ar.) a stated tariff.

Zabian, *zā'bi-ən*, *adj.* and *n.* Same as **Sabian.**

zabra, *zä'brä*, (*hist.*) *n.* a small vessel on the Spanish coast. [Sp.]

zabtieh. Same as **zaptieh.**

zack, *zak*, (*Austr. slang*) *n.* formerly a sixpenny, now a five-cent, piece.

Zadkiel, *zad'ki-əl*, *n.* the name assumed by Richard James Morrison (1794-1874), compiler of a popular astrological almanac.

zaffre, zaffer, *zaf'ər*, *n.* the impure oxide obtained by partially roasting cobalt ore previously mixed with two or three times its weight of fine sand. [Fr. *zafre*, of Ar. origin.]

Zantedeschia, ... *pica*, known as calla lily. [Francesco *Zantedeschi*, Italian botanist.]

Zanthoxylum. Same as **Xanthoxylum.**

Zantippe. See **Xantippe.**

zany, *zā'ni*, *n.* an assistant clown or buffoon (*hist.*): a toady (*arch.*): a simpleton (*dial.*): one who plays the fool (*coll.*).—*adj.* of, or pertaining to, a zany: crazy, clownish (*coll.*).—*v.t.* to play the zany to.—*n.* **zā'nyism,** condition or habits of a buffoon. [Fr. *zani*—It. *zanni*, a corr. of *Giovanni*, John.]

zanze, *zän'ze*, *n.* an African musical instrument. [Ar. *sanj*, castanets, cymbals.]

Zanzibari, *zan-zib-är'i*, *n.* a native of Zanzibar.

zapateado, *thä-pä-te-ädh'ō*, *n.* a lively Spanish dance, for a solo performer, with much clicking and stamping of the heels. [Sp.]

Zapodidae, *za-pod'i-dē*, *n.pl.* the jumping-mouse family. [Formed from Gr. *za-*, very, *pous*, *podos*, foot, and suff. *-idae*.]

Zaporogian, *zā-pō-rō'ji-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to the Little Russian or Ukraine Cossacks dwelling near the Porogi or falls of the Dnieper.—*n.* one of these people. [Russ. *za*, beyond, and *porogi*, rapids.]

zapotilla, *zap-ō-til'ə*, *n.* Same as **sapodilla.**

zaptieh, *zap'ti-e*, *n.* a Turkish policeman.—Also

zebec, zebeck. Variants of **xebec.**

zebra, *zē'brə, ze'brə, n.* any of a group of striped animals of the genus Equus—all of which are peculiar to the African continent : any animal, fish, plant or mineral having stripes reminiscent of a zebra's.—*n.* **ze'brass,** the offspring of a male zebra and a female ass.—*adjs.* **zē'brine, zē'broid.**—*ns.* **zebrinn'y** (cf. **hinny**), offspring of a male horse and a female zebra; **ze'brule, ze'brula,** the offspring of a male zebra and a female horse.—**zebra crossing,** stripe-marked street crossing where pedestrians have priority; **ze'bra-finch,** an Australian weaver-bird striped black and grey; **ze'bra-par(r)'akeet,** the budgerigar; **ze'bra-wood,** the hard and beautifully striped wood of a Guiana tree: the tree itself: applied also to various other trees or their wood. [African.]

zebu, *zē'bū, n.* a humped domestic ox (*Bos indicus*) very nearly allied to the common ox, diffused over India, China, the east coast of Africa, etc. [Fr. *zébu*, the name taken by Buffon from the exhibitors of one at a French fair in 1752.]

zebub, *zē'bub, n.* the zimb. [Ar. (dial.) *zubāb*, a fly.]

zecchino, *tsek-kē'nō, n.* a gold coin, the sequin.—Also **zecchine** (*zek'in*). [See **sequin.**]

Zechstein, *zek'stīn, n.* a deposit of calcareous rock, the higher of the two series into which the Permian System of Germany is divided. [Ger., —*zeche*, mine, *stein*, stone.]

zed, *zed*, in U.S. **zee,** *zē, n.* th

[redacted]

ding to the harem in Arabic-speaking Moslem lands.—**zenana mission,** a mission to women of the zenanas, necessarily conducted by women. [Pers. *zanāna*—*zan*, a woman.]

Zend, *zend, n.* the Avesta or Zend-Avesta: Avestan, the ancient East-Iranian Indo-Germanic language in which the Zend-Avesta was long orally preserved and at last written—closely related to the Vedic Sanskrit.—**Zend-Avesta** (properly meaning the Avesta with the commentary on it), the ancient sacred writings of the Parsees, including works of widely differing character and age, collected into their present canon under Shah-puhar or Shah-pur II (309-338 A.D.). [Pers. *zend*, *zand*, commentary.]

zendik, *zen'dik, n.* an unbeliever in revealed religion in the East: one who practises magic. [Ar. *zendīq.*]

zenith, *zen'ith, U.S. zēn', n.* point on the celestial sphere vertically above the observer's head, one of the two poles of the horizon, the other being the nadir: the greatest height (*lit.* and *fig.*).—*adj.* **zen'ithal.**—**zen'ith-dis'tance,** the angular distance of a heavenly body from the zenith; **zen'ith-sec'tor,** any of several instruments for measuring zenith-distances, used before the invention of the telescope. [O.Fr. *cenit*(*h*), ultimately from Ar. *samt*, short for *samt-ar-ras*, lit. way, direction, of the head.]

Zentippe. See **Xantippe.**

zeolite, *zē'ō-lit, n.* any of a large group of aluminosome kind, as perh. the sexton's room over a church porch. [Gr. *diaita*, a dwelling.]

Zeta, *zē'tə*, *n*. British equipment for research into fusion reactions and aspects of plasma physics. [zero *e*nergy *t*hermonuclear *a*pparatus.]

zetetic, *zē-tet'ik*, *adj*. proceeding by inquiry.—*n*. a search, investigation: a seeker, the name taken by some of the Pyrrhonists. [Gr. *zētētikos*—*zēteein*, to seek.]

Zeuglodon, *zū'glō-don*, *n*. a genus of fossil whales, so named from the yoke-like double-rooted formation of their cheek teeth.—*adj*. and *n*. **zeug'lodont.**—*n.pl*. **Zeuglodon'tia,** a suborder of Cetacea, represented by the zeuglodonts. [Gr. *zeuglē*, the strap or loop of the yoke, *odous*, *-ontos*, a tooth.]

zeugma, *zūg'mə*, *n*. a figure of speech by which an adjective or verb is applied to two nouns, though strictly appropriate to only one of them. —*adj*. **zeugmat'ic.** [Gr.,—*zeugnynai*, to yoke.]

Zeus, *zūs*, *n*. the greatest of the national deities of Greece, son of Kronos (Saturn) and Rhea. His consort was Hera; his supreme seat, Mount Olympus in Thessaly. [Gr.]

Zeuxian, *zūk'si-ən*, *adj*. pertaining to Zeuxis, styled 'of Heraclea' and 'of Ephesus' (*fl. c*. 420-400 B.C.), a Greek painter who excelled in accuracy of imitation of natural objects and in rendering types of sensuous beauty.

zeuxite, *zūk'sīt*, *n*. a ferriferous tourmaline. [Gr. *zeuxis*, joining—*zeugnynai*, to join.]

zho, *zhō*, one, esp. the male, of a kind of hybrid

corrosion.—Also *adj*.—*v.t*. to coat with zinc:—*pr.p*. **zincing,** *zingk'ing*, **zinck'ing, zink'ing;** *pa.t*. and *pa.p*. **zinced,** *zingkt*, **zincked, zinked.**—*adj*. **zincif'erous** (*zingk-*), **zinkif'erous,** containing or producing zinc.—*ns*. **zincite** (*zingk'īt*), a native oxide of zinc, brittle, translucent, deep red; **zinc(k)ificā'tion, zinkificā'tion,** the process of coating or impregnating an object with zinc.—*v.t*. **zinc(k)'ify, zink'ify,** to cover or impregnate with zinc.—*adj*. **zinc(k)'y, zink'y,** pertaining to, containing, or looking like, zinc.—*ns*. **zinco** (*zing'kō*), a line block executed in zinc, i.e. the normal line block; **zinc'ode** (*obs*.), an anode; **zinc'ograph,** a plate or picture produced by zincography; **zincographer** (*-kog'rə-fər*).—*adjs*. **zincograph'ic, -al.**—*n*. **zincography** (*-kog'rə-fi*), an engraving process in which zinc is covered with wax and etched: any process in which designs for printing are made on zinc plates. —*adj*. **zinc'oid,** like zinc.—*n*. **zincol'ysis** (*obs*.), electrolysis.—*adj*. **zinc'ous,** pertaining to, or like, zinc.—**zinc'-blende,** sphalerite, native sulphide of zinc; **zinc'-bloom,** basic zinc carbonate, hydrozincite; **zinc'-colic,** a colic caused by the slow poison of zinc oxide; **zinc ointment,** a mixture of zinc oxide and suitable ointment base (wool fat, petroleum jelly, etc.); **zinc oxide,** a whitish solid, much used as a paint pigment in the rubber and other industries; **zinc'-white,** zinc oxide used as a pigment; **zinc'-worker.** [Ger. *zink*; origin unknown.]

Zincalo, *zing'kə-lō*, *n*. a na

metallic element (Zr; at. numb. 40). [Ar. *zarqūn*—Pers. *zargūn*, gold-coloured; cf. jargoon.]

zither, *zidh'*, *zith'ər*, *n*. a stringed instrument having a wooden frame and flat sounding-board with from twenty-nine to forty-two metal strings, placed on a table or on the knees, the strings being played by a plectrum on the right thumb.—Also **zith'ern**. [Ger.]

Zizania, *zi-* or *zi-zā'ni-ə*, *n*. a genus of tall aquatic grasses, known as wild, water, Indian, or Canada rice (ordinary cultivated rice is of genus *Oryza*). [Gr. *zizanion*, darnel.]

zizel, *ziz'əl*. See suslik.

Zizyphus, *ziz'i-fəs*, *n*. a genus of shrubs of the buckthorn family, the jujube-trees. [L., jujube-tree.]

zloty, *zlot'i*, *zwot'ü*, *n*. the monetary unit of Poland.—*pl*. **zloty**, **zlotys**. [Pol. *zloty*, lit. golden.]

zo. See zho.

Zoantharia, *zō-an-thā'ri-ə*, *n.pl*. an order of Anthozoa the members of which may be either solitary or colonial and possess either six, or more than eight, simple tentacles—including sea-anemones and many corals.—*adj*. and *n*. **zoanthā'rian**. [Mod. L.,—Gr. *zōion*, animal, *anthos*, flower.]

zoanthropy, *zō-an'thrō-pi*, *n*. a form of mental delusion in which a man believes himself to be a beast.—*adj*. **zōanthropic** (*-throp'*). [Gr. *zōion*, animal, *anthrōpos*, man.]

Zoanthus, *zō-an'thəs*, *n*. the typical genus of **Zoan'thidae** (*-ē*), a family of Anthozoa perma-

peated images of the selected colours in sequence on a screen, the synthesis arising from persistence of vision in the eye.—*adj*. **zoetropic** (*-trop'ik*). [Gr. *zōē*, life, *tropos*, a turning—*trepein*, to turn, *chrōma*, colour.]

zoiatria, *zō-i-at'ri-ə*, *zō-i-ə-trī'ə*, **zoiatrics**, *zō-i-at'riks*, *ns*. veterinary surgery. [Gr. *zōion*, an animal, *iātreiā*, healing.]

zoic, *zō'ik*, *adj*. pertaining to animals: of rocks, containing evidences of life, in the form of fossils. [Gr. *zōikos*, of animals—*zōion*, an animal.]

Zoilism, *zō'i-lizm*, *n*. carping and unjust criticism.—*adj*. **Zoil'ean**, characteristic of *Zoilus*, a Greek grammarian who flourished in the time of Philip of Macedon, and assailed Homer with such asperity that his name became proverbial for a captious and malignant critic.—*n*. **Zō'ilist**, a carping critic.

zoisite, *zois'īt*, *zō'is-īt*, *n*. an orthorhombic mineral closely allied to epidote. [Baron von *Zois*.]

zoism, *zō'izm*, *n*. the doctrine that life originates from a specific vital principle.—*n*. **zō'ist**, one who maintains this theory. [Gr. *zōē*, life.]

Zolaism, *zō'lä-izm*, *n*. the literary principles and practice of the French novelist Émile *Zola* (1840-1902), who aimed at what he called 'naturalism' (q.v.).

Zöllner's lines, *tsœl'nərz līnz*, rows of parallel lines appearing to be not parallel through the optical effect of oblique intersecting lines.—Also **Zöllner's illusion**, **pattern**. [J. K. F. *Zöllner* (18 the crown-sparrows; **zō′nula**, a small zone. —*adj.* **zō′nular**, like a zone or zonule.—*ns.* **zon′ule**, **zon′ulet**, a little zone or girdle; **Zonurus** (*zō-nū′rəs*; Gr. *ourā*, tail), a tropical African genus of lizards with tail ringed with spiny scales, giving name to the family **Zonu′ridae**.—**zone′-ticket**, a railway ticket available for a time between any stations of a group. [L. *zōna*—Gr. *zōnē*, a girdle—*zōnnynai*, to gird.]

zoo-, *zō-o-*, *zō-o′-*, **zō-**, *zō-*, in zool. terms, etc., animal.—*n.* **zoo** (*zōō*), orig., the Zoological Gardens, London: now any similar collection of animals.—*adj.* **zoobiotic** (*zō-ō-bī-ot′ik*), parasitic on, or living in association with, an animal.—*n.* **zooblast** (*zō′ō-blast*; Gr. *blastos*, a germ), an animal cell.—*adj.* **zōochem′ical**.—*n.* **zōochem′istry**, the chemistry of the animal body.—*adj.* **zoochorous** (*zō-ō-kōr′əs*, *-kör′*; Gr. *chōreein*, to spread), of spores or seeds, dispersed by animals. —*ns.* **zō′ochore**; **zō′ochory**, the condition of being dispersed by animals; **zō′oculture** (*U.S.*), the domestication and control of animals; **zōocytium** (*-sish′i-əm*; Gr. *kytos*, a hollow vessel), a zoothecium:—*pl.* **zōocyt′ia**; **zōoden′drium** (*zool.*), the branched stalk connecting the members of the colony in certain colonial Infusoria; **zooecium** (*zō-ē′shi-əm*; Gr. *oikiā*, a house), the body-wall or enclosing chamber of a polyzoan individual:—*pl.* **zooe′cia**; **zō′ogamete**, a motile gamete.—*adj.* **zoogamous** (*zō-og′ə-məs*; Gr. *gamos*, marriage), pertaining to zoogamy.—*ns.* **zōog′amy**, sexual reproduction of animals; **zoogeny** (*zō-oj′ə-ni*; Gr. *-geneia*, suff. denoting production), the doctrine, or the process, of the origination of l

morphological individual, the total product of a fertilised ovum, or the group of zooids constituting a compound animal:—*pl.* **zō′a**, **zō′ons**.—*adjs.* **zō′onal**, like a zoon; **zōon′ic**, relating to animals.—*n.* **zō′onite**, one of the segments of an articulated animal.—*adjs.* **zōonit′ic**; **zōonom′ic**. —*ns.* **zōon′omist**; **zoonomy** (*zō-on′ə-mi*; Gr. *nomos*, law), animal physiology.—Also **zōonō′mia**; **zoonosis** (*zō-on′ə-sis*; Gr. *nosos*, disease), a disease communicated to man from the lower animals, as hydrophobia, etc.: a disease due to animal parasites:—*pl.* **zōon′osēs**; **zōopathol′ogy**, the study of disease in animals; **zoopathy** (*zō-op′ə-thi*; Gr. *pathos*, suffering), animal pathology. — *adj.* **zōop′eral**. — *ns.* **zōop′erist**; **zōop′ery** (Gr. *peirā*, experiment), experimentation on animals.—*n.pl.* **Zoophaga** (*zō-of′ə-gə*; Gr. *phagein*, to eat), the carnivorous animals collectively.—*n.* **zōoph′agan**, a carnivorous animal.—*adj.* **zōoph′agous**.—*ns.* **zō′ophile** (*-fīl*; Gr. *philos*, loving), a zoophilist: a zoophilous plant; **zōophil′ia**, **zōoph′ilism**, **zōoph′ily**, love of animals: a morbid attraction to animals (*psych.*); **zoophilist** (*zō-of′il-ist*), a lover of animals: one suffering from zoophilia (*psych.*). —*adj.* **zōoph′ilous**, loving animals: suffering from zoophilia: pollinated by animals other than insects (*bot.*): of insects, feeding on animals (*zool.*).—*n.* **zōophōb′ia** (Gr. *phobos*, fear), dread of animals, or of animal ghosts.—*adj.* **zōoph′obous**.—*n.* **zōophorus** (*-of′ə-rəs*; Gr. *pherein*, to bear), a continuous frieze sculptured in relief with figures of men and animals.—*adj.* **zōophoric** (*-fōr′*).—*n.pl.* **Zoophyta** (*zō-of′it-ə*; Gr.

Gr. *trophos*, food), pertaining to the nourishment of animals.—*ns.* **zōotrophy**; **zō'otype**, an animal serving as a type.—*adj.* **zōotypic** (*-tip'ik*). [Gr. *zōion*, animal.]

zooks, *zo͞oks*, *interj.* Same as gadzooks.

zoom, *zo͞om*, *v.i.* to make a loud, deep, persistent buzzing noise: to move with this sound: to use the stored energy of the forward motion of an aircraft in order to gain height (*aero.*): to soar (*fig.*).—*v.t.* to cause to zoom.—*n.* the act of zooming: a zooming noise.—**zoom lens**, a lens of variable focal length used, e.g., for bringing television, cinematograph, or cine-camera pictures from distance to close-up without moving the camera: a similar lens used in still cameras and in microscopes. [Imit.]

zoon politikon, *zō'on po-lit'i-kon*, (Gr.) a political animal (said of man).

zoot suit, *zo͞ot' sūt*, a flashy type of man's suit with padded shoulders, fitted waist, knee-length coat, and trousers narrow at the ankles (introduced late 1940s).—*n.* **zoot'suiter**, one who wears a zoot suit. [Origin unknown; prob. rhyming with suit (*U.S. so͞ot*).]

zoozoo, *zo͞o'zo͞o*, (*dial.*) *n.* the wood-pigeon. [From the sound made by it.]

zopilote, *sō-pi-lō'te*, *n.* one of the smaller American vultures—the turkey-buzzard, or the urubu. [Mex. Sp.]

zoppo, *tsop'pō*, (*mus.*) *adj.* with syncopation. [It.]

zorgite, *zör'gīt*, *n.* a metallic copper-lead selenide,

zum beispiel, *tso͞om bī'shpēl*, (Ger.) for example—often z.B.

zumbooruk, *zum'bo͞o-ruk*, or *-bo͞o'*, *n.* a small cannon mounted on a swivel, carried on the back of a camel.—Also **zum'booruck**, **zom'boruk**, **zam'boorak**. [Hind. *zambūrak*; from Pers.]

Zuñi, *zo͞o'nyē*, *so͞o'nyē*, *n.* one of a tribe of Pueblo Indians living in large communal houses near the *Zuñi* river in New Mexico.—*adj.* and *n.* **Zu'ñian.**

zupa, *zū'pə*, *n.* a confederation of village communities governed by a **zū'pan**, in the early history of Serbia, etc. [Serbian.]

zurf. Same as zarf.

zuz, *zo͞oz*, *n.* a silver coin of ancient Palestine. [Heb.]

zwanziger, *tsvan'tsi-gər*, *n.* an old Austrian silver coin, equivalent to twenty kreutzers. [Ger.,—*zwanzig*, twenty.]

zwieback, *tsvē'bāk*, or *tswē'*, *n.* biscuit rusk, or a sweet spiced bread toasted. [Ger.]

Zwinglian, *zwing'gli-ən*, *tsving'li-ən*, *adj.* pertaining to the Swiss reformer Huldreich *Zwingli* (1484-1531), or his doctrines, esp. his divergence from Luther in the doctrine of the Eucharist—Zwingli rejected every form of local or corporeal presence, whether by transubstantiation, impanation, or consubstantiation.—*n.* a follower of Zwingli.

zwitterion, *tsvit'ər-ī-on*, *n.* an ion carrying both a positive and a negative charge. [Ger. *zwitter*, hybrid, and ion.]

genus being **Zygophyll'um.**—*n.* **zy'gophyte** (-*fīt*; Gr. *phyton*, a plant), a plant in which reproduction takes place by means of zygospores.—*adjs.* **zygopleural** (-*plōō'rəl*; Gr. *pleurā*, side), bilaterally symmetrical; **zy'gose,** pertaining to zygosis.—*ns.* **zygosis** (-*gō'sis*; *biol.*), conjugation; **zy'gosphene** (-*sfēn*; Gr. *sphēn*, wedge), in snakes and some lizards, an additional vertebral articulation, consisting of a process on the anterior surface of the neural arch, which fits into the zygantrum: **zy'gospore** (Gr. *sporā*, a seed), a spore produced by the union of buds from two adjacent hyphae in the process of conjugation by which some fungi multiply.—Also **zy'gosperm.**—*n.* **zy'gote** (Gr. *zygōtos*, yoked; *bot.* and *zool.*), the product

ment of an enzyme.—*adjs.* **zymogen'ic; zy'moid,** like a ferment; **zymolog'ic, -al,** pertaining to zymology.—*ns.* **zymol'ogist,** one skilled in zymology; **zymol'ogy,** the science of fermentation; **zymol'ysis,** the action of enzymes; **zymom'eter, zymosim'eter,** an instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation; **zymō'sis,** fermentation: the morbid process, thought to be analogous to fermentation, constituting a zymotic disease.—*adjs.* **zymotech'nic, -al,** producing and utilising fermentation.—*n.* **zymotech'nics,** the art of managing fermentation.—*adj.* **zymot'ic,** pertaining to fermentation: of the nature of, pertaining to, or causing, an infectious disease.—*n.* an infectious disease.—*adv.* **zymot'-**

Appendices

Quotations from Latin, Greek and Modern Foreign Languages

Single foreign words, and certain phrases often used in an English context, are given in the main dictionary

abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit (L.), he is gone, he is off, he has escaped, he has broken away.—Cicero, *In Catilinam*, II. i. 1.

ab imo pectore (L.), from the bottom of the heart.

à bon chat, bon rat (Fr.), to a good cat, a good rat—well matched: set a thief to catch a thief.

ab ovo usque ad mala (L.), from the egg to the apples—of a Roman banquet: from the beginning to the end.

absens haeres non erit (L.), the absent one will not be the heir—out of sight, out of mind.

ab uno disce omnes (L.), from one (offence) learn all (the race).—Virgil, *Aen.*, II. 65-66: hence,

amabilis insania (L.), a pleasing madness or rapture.—Horace, *Od.*, III. 4. 5-6.

amantium irae amoris integratio est (L.), lovers' quarrels are a renewal of love.—Terence, *Andr.*, III. iii. 23.

amare et sapere vix deo conceditur (L.), to be in love and to be wise is scarce granted even to a god.—Laberius.

amari aliquid (L.), some touch of bitterness.—Lucretius, *De Rer. Nat.*, iv. 1130.

a mensa et toro (L.), from bed and board.

amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas (L.), Plato is dear to me (or is my friend), Socrates is dear, but truth is dearer still, as Petronius Arbiter).—Also quoted as arbiter elegantiarum.

Arcades ambo (L.), Arcadians both: two of the same stamp.—Virgil, *Ecl.*, VII. 4.—Rendered by Byron blackguards both, *Don Juan*, IV. xciii.

ariston men hydōr (Gr.), water is best.—Pindar, *Olympian Odes*, i. 1.

ars est celare artem (L.), true art is to conceal art.

ars longa, vita brevis (L.), art is long, life short. —Seneca, *De Brevitate Vitae*, 1. Cf. ho bios brachys.

asbestos gelōs (Gr.), inextinguishable laughter. —Homer, *Iliad*, I. 599, etc.

asinus ad lyram (L.), an ass at the lyre, one ignorant of music or art: one unsuited to an occupation.—From a Greek proverbial expression *onos pros lyran*.

astra castra, numen lumen (L.), the stars my camp, God my lamp.

Athanasius contra mundum (L.), Athanasius against the world: one resolute man facing universal opposition.

atra cura (L.), black care. See post equitem.

at spes non fracta (L.), but hope is not yet crushed.

au bout de son latin (Fr.), at the end of his Latin, at the end of his knowledge, at his wits' end.

auctor quae pretiosa facit (L.), gifts that the giver adds value to.—Ovid, *Her.*, XVII. 71-2.

audentes fortuna juvat (L.), fortune favours the daring.—Virgil, *Aen.*, X. 284.

audi alteram partem (L.), hear the other side.— St Augustine, *De Duabus Animabus*, XIV. 2.

auditque vocatus Apollo (L.), and Apollo hears

aux absents les os (Fr.), the bones to the absent.

aux grands maux les grands remèdes (Fr.), to desperate evils desperate remedies.

auxilium ab alto (L.), help from on high.

ave, Caesar (or imperator), morituri te salutant (L.), hail, Caesar, men doomed to die salute thee (said by gladiators).

a verbis ad verbera (L.), from words to blows.

à vieux comptes nouvelles disputes (Fr.), old accounts breed new disputes.

a vinculo matrimonii (L.), from the bond of matrimony.

avi numerantur avorum (L.), ancestors of ancestors are counted [to me].

avis au lecteur (Fr.), notice to the reader.

avise la fin (Fr.), weigh well the end.

avito viret honore (L.), he is green with ancestral honours.

avoir la langue déliée (Fr.), to have the tongue unbound, to be glib of speech.

barba tenus sapientes (L.), sages as far as the beard —i.e. with an appearance of wisdom only.

battre la campagne (Fr.), to scour the country, to beat the bush.

bayer aux corneilles (Fr.), to gape at the crows, to stare vacantly.

beatus ille qui procul negotiis . . . paterna rura bobus exercet suis (L.), happy he who, far removed from business . . . tills with his own oxen the fields that were his father's.—Horace, *Epod.*, ii. 1.

cadit quaestio (L.), the question drops.

caeca invidia est (L.), envy is blind.—Livy, xxxviii. 49.

caelebs quid agam (L.), (you wonder) what I, a bachelor, am about.—Horace, *Od.*, III. viii. 1.

caelum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt (L.), they change their sky, not their mind, who scour across the sea.—Horace, *Epist.*, I. xi. 27.

Caesar non supra grammaticos (L.), Caesar has no authority over the grammarians.

ça ira (Fr.), it will go—refrain of a famous song of the French Revolution.

callida junctura (L.), a skilful connection.—Horace, *A.P.*, 47-48.

candida Pax (L.), white-robed Peace.—Tibullus, I. x. 45.

cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator (L.), the empty-handed traveller will sing in presence of the robber.—Juvenal, X. 22.

carent quia vate sacro (L.), because they lack a sacred bard.—Horace, *Od.*, IV. ix. 28.

carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero (L.), enjoy the present day, trust the least possible to the future.—Horace, *Od.*, I. xi. 8.

causa sine qua non (L.), an indispensable cause.

cave quid dicis, quando, et cui (L.), beware what you say, when, and to whom.

cedant arma togae (L.), let arms yield to the gown: let military authority yield to civil.—Cicero, *De Officiis*, I. xxii. 77.

cela va sans dire (Fr.), that goes without saying:

comitas inter gentes, or comitas gentium (L.). See comity in Dict.

conditio sine qua non (L.), an indispensable condition.

conjunctis viribus (L.), with united powers.

conquiescat in pace (L.), may he [or she] rest in peace.

conscia mens recti (L.), a mind conscious of rectitude.—Ovid, *Fast.*, IV. 311. Cf. mens sibi.

consensus facit legem (L.), consent makes law or rule.

consuetudo pro lege servatur (L.), custom is held as a law.

consule Planco (L.), when Plancus was consul, when I was a young man.—Horace, *Od.*, III. xiv. 28.

contraria contrariis curantur (L.), opposites are cured by opposites.

corruptio optimi pessima (L.), the corruption of the best is the worst of all.

così fan tutte (It.), so do they all (of women): they are all like that.

coûte que coûte (Fr.), cost what it may.

crambe repetita (L.), cauld kale het again—cold cabbage warmed up.—Juvenal, VII. 154.

credat Judaeus Apella, non ego (L.), let the Jew Apella believe that, for I don't.—Horace, *Sat.*, I. v. 100.

credo quia absurdum (L.), I believe it because it is absurd; **—quia impossibile**, because it is impossible (based on Tertullian; se

de nihilo nihilum. See **gigni.**

de omni re scibili et quibusdam aliis (L.), about all things knowable, and some others.

de pis en pis (Fr.), worse and worse.

der grosse heide (Ger.), the great pagan (Heine's name for Goethe).

desipere in loco. See **dulce.**

desunt cetera (L.), the rest is wanting.

de te fabula narratur (L.), the story is about you.—Horace, *Sat.*, I. i. 69-70.

detur digniori (L.), let it be given to the more worthy; **detur pulchriori,** let it be given to the fairer.

deus nobis haec otia fecit (L.), it is a god that hath given us this ease.—Virgil, *Ecl.*, I. 6.

dicamus bona verba (L.), let us speak words of good omen.—Tibullus, II, ii. 1.

dichtung und wahrheit (Ger.), poetry and truth.

dictum de dicto (L.), hearsay report.

dictum sapienti sat est (L.), a word to the wise is enough (usu. quoted as **verbum**).—Plautus, *Persa*, IV. vii. 19.

diem perdidi (L.), I have lost a day (said by the Emperor Titus).

Dieu défend le droit (Fr.), God defends the right; **Dieu vous garde,** God keep you.

Die Wacht am Rhein (Ger.), the Watch on the Rhine (a famous German patriotic song).

digito monstrari (L.), to be pointed out with the finger: to be famous.—Persius, I. 28.

dignus vindice nodus (L.). See **nec deus intersit.**

di grado in grado (It.), by degrees.

ein mal, kein mal (Ger.), just once counts nothing.

ek parergou (Gr.), as a by-work.

emou thanontos gaia michthētō pyri (Gr.), when I am dead let earth be mingled with fire. Cf. **après moi le déluge.**

entbehren sollst du, sollst entbehren (Ger.), thou must abstain, abstain thou must.—Goethe, *Faust*, Part I. (Studierzimmer, ii).

en toutōi nika (Gr.), conquer in this (sign). See **in hoc (signo) vinces.**

epea pteroenta (Gr.), winged words.—Homer (Iliad, I. 201, etc.).

ephphatha (Aramaic), be opened (Mark vii. 34).

e pluribus unum (L.), one out of many—before 1956 regarded as motto of the United States.

eppur si muove (It.), it does move all the same (attributed to Galileo after he had recanted his doctrine that the earth moves round the sun).

erectos ad sidera tollere vultus (L.). See **os homini.**

ergo bibamus (L.), therefore let us drink.

Erin go bragh (Ir.), Erin forever.

errare est humanum (L.), to err is human.

es korakas (Gr.), to the ravens: go and be hanged.

esse quam videri (L.), to be, rather than to seem.

est modus in rebus (L.), there is a mean in (all) things.—Horace, *Sat.*, I. i. 106.

esto perpetua (L.), be lasting.

est quaedam flere voluptas (L.), there is in weeping a certain pleasure.—Ovid, *Trist.*, IV. iii. 37.

et hoc (or id) genus omne (L.), and al

facta non verba (L.), deeds, not words.
factum est (L.), it is done.
facundi. See **fecundi.** **faenum.** See **fenum.**
faire bonne mine (Fr.), to put a good face on the matter.
falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus (L.), false in one thing, false in all.
fama nihil est celerius (L.), nothing is swifter than rumour.—Livy.
fama semper vivat (L.), may his (or her) fame live for ever.
far niente (It.), doing nothing.
farrago libelli. See **quicquid.**
fas est et ab hoste doceri (L.), it is right to learn even from an enemy.—Ovid, *Met.*, IV. 428.
Fata obstant (L.), the Fates oppose.—Virgil, *Aen.*, IV. 440.
Fata viam invenient (L.), the Fates will find out a way.—Virgil, *Aen.*, X. 113.
favete linguis (L.), favour me with your tongues—keep silent to avoid ill omen.—Horace, *Od.*, III. i. 2.
fecundi (or facundi) calices quem non fecere disertum? (L.), whom have not full cups made eloquent?—Horace, *Epist.*, I. v. 19.
felicitas multos habet amicos (L.), prosperity has many friends.
felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas (L.), happy who has been able to understand the causes of things.—Virgil, *Georg.*, II. 490.
fendre un cheveu en quatre (Fr.), to split a hair in four.
fenum habet in cornu (L.), he has hay on his hor

genus irritabile vatum (L.), the irritable tribe of poets.—Horace, *Epist.*, II. ii. 102.
gibier de potence (Fr.), gallows-bird.
gigni de nihilo nihilum, in nihilum nil posse reverti (L.), from nothing nothing can come, into nothing nothing can return.—Persius, III. 84.
giovine santo, diavolo vecchio (It.), young saint, old devil.
gli assenti hanno torto (It.), the absent are in the wrong.
gloria virtutis umbra (L.), glory (is) the shadow of virtue.
glückliche reise (Ger.), prosperous journey to you.
Gott mit uns (Ger.), God with us—Hohenzollern motto.
gradu diverso, via una (L.), with different step on the one way.
gradus ad Parnassum (L.), a step, or stairs, to Parnassus, a Latin or Greek poetical dictionary.
Graeculus esuriens (L.), the hungry Greekling.—Juvenal, III. 78.
Graecum est: non legitur (L.), this is Greek; it is not read (placed against a Greek word in mediaeval MSS, a permission to skip the hard words).
grande chère et beau feu (Fr.), ample cheer and a fine fire; **grande fortune, grande servitude,** great wealth, great slavery.
gratia placendi (L.), the delight of pleasing.
graviora manent (L.), greater dangers remain (Virgil, *Aen.*, VI. 84); **graviora quaedam sunt remedia periculis,** some remedies are more

homo alieni juris (L.), one under control of another; **homo antiqua virtute ac fide**, a man of the antique virtue and loyalty (Terence, *Adelphi*, III. iii. 88 or l. 442); **homo homini lupus**, man is a wolf to man; **homo multarum litterarum**, a man of many literary accomplishments; **homo nullius coloris**, a man of no colour, one who does not commit himself; **homo sui juris**, one who is his own master; **homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto**, I am a man: I count nothing human indifferent to me (Terence, *Heaut.*, I. i. 25); **homo trium litterarum**, man of three letters—i.e. *fur* = thief; **homo unius libri**, a man of one book.

hon hoi theoi philousi apothnēskei neos (Gr.), whom the gods love dies young.—Menander. Cf. **quem di diligunt...**

honi soit qui mal y pense (O.Fr.), the shame be his who thinks ill of it—the motto of the Order of the Garter.

honneur et patrie (Fr.), honour and native land.

honores mutant mores (L.), honours change manners.

honor virtutis praemium (L.), honour is the reward of virtue.

honos alit artes (L.), honour nourishes the arts (Cicero, *Tusculanae Disputationes*, I. ii. 4); **honos habet onus**, honour has its burden.

hora fugit (L.), the hour flies.

horas non numero nisi serenas (L.), I number none but shining hours. [Common on sun-dials.]

[redacted]

il n'y a que le premier pas qui coûte (Fr.), it is only the first step that counts. (Mme du Deffand on St Denis walking after decapitation.)

ils n'ont rien appris ni rien oublié (Fr.), they have learned nothing and forgotten nothing [said of the French *Émigrés*, often of the Bourbons].

impar congressus Achilli (L.), unequally matched against Achilles.—Virgil, *Aen.*, I. 475.

incedis per ignis suppositos cineri doloso (L.), you walk on fires covered with treacherous ash.—Horace, *Od.*, II. i. 7-8.

incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim (L.), you fall into Scylla trying to avoid Charybdis.—Philip Gaultier de Lille.

incredulus odi (L.), I hate and disbelieve.—Horace, *A.P.*, 188.

indignor quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus (L.), I am annoyed whenever good Homer slumbers.—Horace, *A.P.*, 359. Usually cited as **aliquando** (= sometimes) **bonus**, etc.

infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem (L.), thou bidst me, queen, renew unspeakable woes.—Virgil, *Aen.*, II. 3.

in hoc (signo) vinces (L.), in this sign thou wilt conquer—i.e. in the Cross [the motto of Constantine the Great]. See **en toutōi nika**.

in magnis et voluisse sat est (L.), in great things even to have wished is enough.—Propertius, II. x. 6.

in meditatione fugae (L.), in contemplation of flight.

[redacted]

labuntur et imputantur (L.), [the moments] slip away and are laid to our account (inscription on sundials). Also **pereunt et imputantur** (q.v.).

la donna è mobile (It.), woman is changeable.

la garde meurt et ne se rend pas (Fr.), the guard dies, it does not surrender.

la grande nation (Fr.), the great nation—i.e. France.

lā ilāha illā 'llāh (Ar.), there is no god but God.

langage des halles (Fr.), language of the market-place.

l'appétit vient en mangeant (Fr.), appetite comes as you eat.

la propriété c'est le vol (Fr.), property is theft [from Proudhon].

la reyne le veult (s'avisera) (Norm. Fr.). See **le roy.**

lasciate ogni speranza, voi che'ntrate (It.), abandon all hope ye who enter.—Dante, *Inferno*, III. 9. From the inscription over the gate of hell.

latet anguis in herba (L.), there is a snake hidden in the grass.—Virgil, *Ecl.*, III. 93.

laudator temporis acti (L.), one who praises past times.—Horace, *A.P.*, 173.

le génie n'est qu'une grande aptitude à la patience (Fr.), genius is merely a great aptitude for patience (attributed to Buffon).

le grand monarque (Fr.), the great king—i.e. Louis XIV.

le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle (Fr.), the game is not worth the candle.

l'empire c'est la paix (Fr.), the empire means peace [said by Louis Napoleon in 185

mens sana in corpore sano (L.), a sound mind in a sound body.—Juvenal, X. 356.

mens sibi conscia recti (L.), a mind conscious of rectitude.—Virgil, *Aen.*, I. 604. Cf. **conscia mens recti.**

mirabile dictu (L.), wonderful to tell; **mirabile visu**, wonderful to see.

mole ruit sua (L.), falls by its own weight.—Horace, *Od.*, III. iv. 65.

monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens (L.), a frightful monster, ill-shapen, huge.—Virgil, *Aen.*, III. 658.

morituri te salutamus. See **ave.**

muet comme un poisson (Fr.), dumb as a fish.

natura abhorret vacuum (L.), nature abhors a vacuum.

naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret (L.), though you drive out nature with a pitchfork, yet will she always return.—Horace, *Epist.*, I. x. 24.

natura non facit saltus (or saltum) (L.), nature does not make leaps (or a leap).

naviget Anticyram (L.), let him sail to Anticyra [where hellebore could be had, to cure madness]. —Horace, *Sat.*, II. iii. 166.

nec cupias, nec metuas (L.), neither desire nor fear.

nec deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodus inciderit (L.), let not a god intervene unless a knot occur worthy of the untier.—Horace, *A.P.*, 191-2.

ne cede malis (L.), yield not to misfortune.— Virgil, *Aen.*, VI. 95.

non licet (L.), it is not allowed.

non liquet (L.), it is not clear.

non mi ricordo (It.), I don't remember.

non multa, sed multum (L.), not many, but much.

non nobis, Domine (L.), not unto us, O Lord.—Psalm cxv.

non olet pecunia (L.), the money does not stink.—Attributed to Vespasian, of revenue from an unsavoury source.

non omnia possumus omnes (L.), we cannot all do everything.—Virgil, *Ecl.*, viii. 63.

non omnis moriar (L.), I shall not wholly die.—Horace, *Od.*, III. xxx. 6.

non placet (L.), it does not please—a negative vote.

non possumus (L.), we cannot—a form of refusal.

non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis tempus eget (L.), not for such aid nor for these defenders does the time call.—Virgil, *Aen.*, II. 521.

nonumque prematur in annum (L.), and let it be kept unpublished till the ninth year.—Horace, *A.P.*, 388.

non ut edam vivo sed ut vivam edo (L.), I do not live to eat, but eat to live.—Quintilian.

nous avons changé tout cela (Fr.), we have changed all that.—Molière, *Le Médecin malgré lui*, II. iv.

nous verrons (ce que nous verrons) (Fr.), we shall see (what we shall see).

nulla dies sine linea (L.), no day without a line, without painting (or writing) a little.

nulla nuova, buona nuova (It.), no news is good news.

[redacted]

an up-turned face and bade contemplate the heavens and raise looks to the stars.—Ovid, *M.*, I. 85.

O si sic omnia! (L.), Oh that he had done all things thus, or Oh that all things were thus!

O tempora! O mores! (L.), O the times! O the manners! Occurs in Cicero's first speech against Catiline.

otia dant vitia (L.), idleness begets vice.

otium cum dignitate (L.), dignified leisure.

ouk esti? (Gr.), is it not so?

ovem lupo committere (L.), to entrust the sheep to the wolf.

pace tua (L.), by your leave.

pallida Mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas regumque turres (L.), pale Death knocks with impartial foot at poor men's huts and kings' castles.—Horace, *Od.*, I. iv. 13-14.

palmam qui meruit ferat (L.), let him who has won the palm wear it.—Dr Jortin, *Lusus Poetici*, viii, 20.

panem et circenses (L.), bread and (Roman) circus-games—food and amusements at public expense.—Juvenal, X. 81.

panta men kathara tois katharois (Gr.), all things are pure to the pure.—Titus, I. 15.

panta rhei (Gr.), all things are in a flux (a saying of Heraclitus).

parcere subjectis et debellare superbos (L.), to spare the vanquished and put down the proud.—Virgil, *Aen.*, VI. 854.

par nobile f

praefervidum. See Scotorum.

principiis obsta (L.), resist the first beginnings.—Ovid, *R.A.*, 91. Cf. venienti, etc.

probatum est (L.), it has been proved.

probitas laudatur et alget (L.), honesty is commended and left out in the cold.—Juvenal, I. 74.

procul este, profani (L.), keep your distance, uninitiated ones.—Virgil, *Aen.*, VI. 258.

proh pudor! (L.), oh, for shame!

proxime accessit (*pl.* accesserunt) (L.), came next [to the prizeman].

pulvis et umbra sumus (L.), we are dust and a shadow.—Horace, *Od.*, IV. vii. 16.

purpureus pannus (L.), a purple patch.—From Horace, *A.P.*, 15-16.

quamdiu se bene gesserit (L.), during good behaviour.

quantum mutatus ab illo (L.), how changed from that (Hector who came back clad in Achilles's spoils).—Virgil, *Aen.*, II. 274.

que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère? (Fr.), what the devil was he doing in that galley?—Molière, *Les Fourberies de Scapin*, II. vii.

quem di diligunt adolescens moritur (L.), whom the gods love dies young.—Plautus's translation of hon hoi theoi....

quem Iupiter vult perdere dementat prius, or **quem deus perdere vult, prius dementat** (L.), whom Jupiter (a god) wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.

que sais-je (scai-je)? (Fr.)

quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? (L.), how far, O Catiline, will you abuse our patience?—Cicero, *In Catilinam*.

quo vadis? (L.), whither goest thou?

rara avis (L.), a rare bird, rare person or thing.—Juvenal, VI. 165.

rari nantes in gurgite vasto (L.), here and there some swimming in a vast whirlpool.—Virgil, *Aen.*, I. 118.

reculer pour mieux sauter (Fr.), to draw back to take a better leap.

redolet lucerna (L.), it smells of the lamp.

re galantuomo (It.), the honest king—king and gentleman [said of Victor Emmanuel II].

religio loci (L.), the religious spirit of the place.—Virgil, *Aen.*, VIII. 349.

rem acu tetigisti (L.), you have touched the thing with a needle, hit it exactly.—Proverbial expression used by Plautus.

remis velisque (L.), with oars and sails; also **remis ventisque**, with oars and winds (Virgil, etc.): with all vigour.

res angusta domi (L.), straitened circumstances at home.—Juvenal, III. 165.

respice finem (L.), look to the end.—Playfully perverted into **respice funem**, beware of the (hangman's) rope.

resurgam (L.), I shall rise again.

retro me, satana (L.), in Vulgate, **vade retro me, satana**, get thee behind me, Satan (Matt. xvi. 23, Mark viii. 33, Luke iv. 8): stop trying

sic volo. See hoc volo.

sic vos non vobis (L.), thus do you, not for yourselves.—Ascribed to Virgil.

si jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait (Fr.), if youth but knew, if age but could.

s'il vous plaît (Fr.), if you please.

similia similibus curantur (L.), likes are cured by likes—a hair of the dog that bit one.

si monumentum requiris, circumspice (L.), if you seek (his) monument, look round you (inscription for the architect Christopher Wren's tomb in St Paul's).

simplex munditiis (L.), elegant in simplicity.—Horace, *Od.*, I. v. 5.

sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus (L.), without Ceres and Bacchus (food and drink) Venus (love) is cold.—Terence, *Eun.*, IV. v. 6.

sine ira et studio (L.), without ill-will and without favour.

sint ut sunt aut non sint (L.), let them be as they are or not at all.

si parla Italiano (It.), Italian spoken.

si parva licet componere magnis (L.; Virgil, *Georg.*, IV. 176); **si componere magnis parva mihi fas est** (Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, V. 416-7), if it is permissible to compare small things to great.

siste, viator (L.), stop, traveller.

si vis pacem, para bellum (L.), if you would have peace, be ready for war.

skias onar anthrōpos (Gr.), man is a dream of a shadow.—Pind., *Pyth.*, VIII. 95.

solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant (L.), they

men on beholding the sea).—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, IV. 7.

timeo Danaos et dona ferentes (L.), I fear the Greeks, even when bringing gifts.—Virgil, *Aen.*, II. 49.

tiré à quatre épingles (Fr.), as neat as can be.

ton d'apameibomenos prosephē (Gr.), addressed him in reply.—Homer (*passim*).

totus, teres, atque rotundus (L.), complete, smooth, and round.—Horace, *Sat.*, II. vii. 86.

toujours perdrix (Fr.), partridge every day—too much of a good thing.

tout comprendre c'est tout pardonner (Fr.), to understand all is to pardon all; **tout est perdu fors l'honneur,** all is lost but honour [attrib. to Francis I after Pavia]; **tout vient (à point) à qui sait attendre,** all things come to him who can wait.

traduttore traditore (It.), a translator is a traitor or betrayer:—*pl.* **traduttori traditori.**

tria juncta in uno (L.), three things in one.

ubi bene, ibi patria (L.), where it goes well with me, there is my fatherland.

ubi saeva indignatio ulterius cor lacerare nequit (L.), where fierce indignation can tear his heart no longer.—Part of Swift's epitaph.

und so weiter (Ger.), or u.s.w., and so forth.

urbi et orbi (L.), to the city (Rome) and to the world, to everyone.

uti possidetis (L.), lit. as you possess—the principle of letting e.g. belligerents keep what they have acquire

vivit post funera virtus (L.), virtue lives beyond the grave.

vixere fortes ante Agamemnona multi (L.), many brave men lived before Agamemnon.—Horace, *Od.*, IV. ix. 25-26.

vogue la galère! (Fr.), row the boat: row on: come what may!

volenti non fit injuria (L.), no wrong is done to one who consents.

volo, non valeo (L.), I am willing, but unable.

volto sciolto e pensieri stretti

vox audita perit, littera scripta manet (L.), the heard word is lost, the written letter abides;

vox et praeterea nihil, a voice and nothing more (of a nightingale).

wahrheit und dichtung (Ger.), truth and poetry.

wein, weib, und gesang (Ger.), wine, woman and song.

wer da? (Ger.), who is there?

wie geht's? (Ger.), how are you?

List of abbreviations and symbols

(1) *There is now a tendency to spell abbreviations, esp. of scientific terms and names of international organisations, without stops. In the list below, we have generally left stops out, but it should be understood that in most cases neither method of writing (with or without stops) is wrong.*

(2) *In order to save space, abbreviations for the names of societies and associations are given, but, except for some special reason, abbreviations for the designations of those belonging to any particular organisation—as Associate, Fellow, Associate Fellow, Member, or Associate Member—are not specifically included.*

(3) *The Greek alphabet is given on page 1642, but letters much used in scientific terms are included below.*

α alpha (*q.v.* in Dict.).

A... *Associate ...* *See note* (2) *above.*

A Amateur; Academician; argon (never written with stop); ampere; angstrom; atomic (in *A-bomb*); denoting the first, or a high, class (*A-road*; see Dict.); advanced (in *A-level*); adult—used to mark a motion picture at a showing of which any child under 14 should be accompanied by an adult.

Å Ångström.

a are (metric measure); atto- (see p. 1649).

ACT Australian Capital Territory.

act. active.

ACTH adrenocorticotrophin.

ACW Aircraftwoman.

A.D., AD *anno Domini*, in the year of the Lord.

a.d. after date; *ante diem*, before the day.

ad. advertisement.

ADC Aide-de-camp.

ad fin. *ad finem*, at, towards, or to, the end.

ad inf. *ad infinitum*, to infinity.

ad init. *ad initium*, at or to the beginning.

[redacted]

a.h.v. *ad hanc vocem*, at this word.

A.I. artificial insemination.

AID artificial insemination donor; Agency for International Development (US).

AIH artificial insemination husband.

A.K.C. Associate of King's College, London.

Al aluminium.

Ala. Alabama.

Alas. Alaska.

Alba. Alberta.

Alban. of St Albans.

Ald. Alderman.

alg. algebra.

alt. alternate; altitude; alto.

Alta. Alberta.

A.M.... *Associate Member... See note* (2) *above.*

A.M. *Artium Magister*, Master of Arts; (also a.m.) *ante meridiem*, before noon; *Anno Mundi*, in the year of the world; *Ave Maria*, Hail Mary; *Am Main*, on the (river) Main; amplitude modulation.

Am americium.

Am., Amer. America; American.

AMA American Missionary Association; Assistant Masters' Association.

A.M.D.G. *ad majorem Dei gloriam*, to the greater glory of God.

amp ampere.

amt. amount.

a.m.t. air-mail transfer

ASA Amateur Swimming Association; American Standards Association.

Asaph of St Asaph.

Asdic See Dict.

ASE Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

ASF Associate of the Institute of Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

ASLEF, *as'lef*. Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

Aslib, *as'lib*. Name formed originally from the *A*ssociation of *S*pecial *Li*braries and *I*nformation *B*ureaux, which was later merged with another organisation.

ASM air-to-surface missile

Ass., Assoc. Association.

Asst. Assistant.

AST Atlantic Standard Time.

astr., astron. astronomer; astronomy.

astrol. astrology.

At astatine.

ATC Air Training Corps; automatic train control.

atm. atmosphere.

at. no., at. numb. atomic number.

ATS Auxiliary Territorial Service (superseded by WRAC).

ats. at suit of (law).

a.t.s. anti-tetanic serum.

Att. Attic (Greek); Attorney.

Att.-Gen. Att

b and s brandy and soda.
BAOR British Army of the Rhine.
Bap., Bapt. Baptist.
bap., bapt. baptised.
Bar. Barrister.
B.Arch., B Arch Bachelor of Architecture.
Bart. Baronet.
bat, batt battalion; battery.
B.B. Boys' Brigade.
BB (on lead pencils) double, or very, black.
bb. books.
BBB (on lead pencils) triple black, blacker than BB.
BBBC British Boxing Board of Control.
BBC British Broadcasting Corporation (orig. Company).
BBFC British Board of Film Censors.
B.C., BC Before Christ; Board of Control; British Columbia; Battery Commander.
b.c.g. bacillus of Calmette and Guérin, an attenuated strain of the tubercle bacillus, used for inoculation.
B.Ch., B Ch *Baccalaureus Chirurgiae*, Bachelor of Surgery.
B.C.L., BCL Bachelor of Civil Law.
B. Comm., B.Com., B Com(m) Bachelor of Commerce.
BCS British Computer Society.
B.D., BD Bachelor of Divinity.
bd. bound.
BDA British Dental Association.

bldg. building.
B.Litt., B.Lit., B Lit(t) *Baccalaureus Lit(t)erarum*, Bachelor of Literature or Letters.
Blvd. Boulevard.
B.M., BM Bachelor of Medicine; British Museum; (B.M.) *Beatae Memoriae*, of blessed memory; (B.M.) Brigade Major.
BMA British Medical Association.
BMEWS Ballistic Missile Early Warning System.
BMJ British Medical Journal.
B.Mus., B Mus Bachelor of Music.
Bn. Baron.
bn. battalion.
BNEC British National Export Council.
b.o. branch office; buyer's option; body odour (also B.O.).
BOAC British Overseas Airways Corporation.
Boh. Bohemia, Bohemian.
Bol. Bolivia.
bor. borough.
B.o.T., BoT Board of Trade.
bot. botany; botanical; bought.
Boul. Boulevard.
Bp. Bishop.
BP British Pharmacopoeia; British Public; British Petroleum.
b.p. boiling-point (or bp); bills of parcels; bills payable; birthplace (also b.pl.); *bonum publicum*, the public good.
B.Pharm., B Pharm Bachelor of Pharmacy.
B.Phil., B Phil *Baccalaureus Philosophiae*

B.W.T.A. British Women's Temperance Association.

C. Conservative.

C carbon; coulomb.

C symbol for electric capacitance.

°C degree(s) Celsius, centigrade.

c. *caput*, chapter; cent; centime; *circa*, about.

c centi- (see p. 1649).

¢ cent(s); cedi(s).

CA Chartered Accountant (Scotland); County Alderman.

Ca calcium.

ca. cases; *circa*, about.

CAB Civil Aeronautics Board (USA); Citizens' Advice Bureau.

c.a.d. cash against documents.

c.-à-d. *c'est-à-dire* (Fr.), that is to say.

Cal., Calif. California.

Cam., Camb. Cambridge.

Cambs Cambridgeshire.

Can. Canon; Canto.

CAN Customs assigned number.

Cant. Canterbury; Canticles.

Cantab. *Cantabrigiensis*, of Cambridge.

Cantuar. *Cantuaria*, Canterbury; *Cantuariensis*, of Canterbury.

cap. *caput*, chapter; capital; *capitulum*, head, chapter; *capiat*, let him (or her) take.

caps capitals.

Capt. Captain.

cen. central; century.

C.Eng., CEng Chartered Engineer.

cent., cent *centum*, a hundred; century; central.

CENTO Central Treaty Organisation.

CERN *Conseil* (now *Organisation*) *Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire*, European Organisation for Nuclear Research.

cert. certainty; (also certif.) certificate; certificated; certify.

Cestr. *Cestrensis*, of Chester.

CET Central European Time.

cet. par. *ceteris paribus*, other things being equal.

CETS Church of England Temperance Society.

CF Chaplain to the Forces.

Cf californium.

cf. *confer*, compare; calf (book-binding).

c.f. (and) i. cost, freight, and insurance.

cg centigram(me)(s).

c.g. centre of gravity.

CGH Cape of Good Hope.

CG(L)I City and Guilds (of London) Institute.

CGPM *Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures*, General Conference of Weights and Measures.

CGS, cgs centimetre-gramme-second unit, or system.

C.G.S. Chief of the General Staff.

CGT *Confédération Générale du Travail*, General Confederation of Labour.

C.H., CH Companion of Honour.

Ch. Chief; China; Church; Champion.

ch. chaldron; chapter; child

[redacted]

C.Litt., CLitt Companion of Literature.
CLR Computer Language Recorder.
CLSC Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.
CLT Computer Language Translator.
C.M. Certificated Master; Corresponding Member; Common Metre; *Chirurgiae Magister*, Master of Surgery (or CM); Chief Minister (India).
Cm curium.
cm centimetre(s).
c.m. *carat métrique*, metric carat; *causa mortis*, by reason of death.
Cmd Command Paper.
CMG Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George.
CMRST Committee on Manpower Resources for Science and Technology.
CMS . Church Missionary Society.
CN Denoting an irritant 'gas' used in the same manner as CS (*q.v.*).
CNAA Council for National Academic Awards.
CND Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.
CNS central nervous system.
CO Colonial Office (before Aug. 1966); Commonwealth Office (from Aug. 1966; see also FCO); Commanding Officer; Criminal Office; Crown Office; conscientious objector.
Co cobalt.
Co. Company; County.
c/o care of.
coad. coadjutor.
Cobol See Dict. Also COBOL.
coch., cochl. *cochlear*, a spoon, spoonful. **coch. amp.**, —*amplum*, a tablespoonful.

cons. consonant.
con. sec. conic section.
Consols. Consolidated Funds.
cont., contd continued.
contr. contracted; contraction.
contr. bon. mor. *contra bonos mores*, contrary to good manners or morals.
conv. conventional.
co-op. co-operative.
Cop., Copt. Coptic.
Cor. Corinthians; Coroner.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.
Corn. Cornish; Cornwall.
corol., coroll. corollary.
Corp. Corporation; Corporal.
corr. corrupted; corruption; correspond.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
cos cosine.
cosec cosecant.
cosh hyperbolic cosine.
cosmog. cosmography.
Coss. *consules*, Consuls.
cot cotangent.
cp. compare.
CP Clerk of the Peace; Common Pleas; Carriage Paid; College of Preceptors; Cape Province (S. Africa).
c.p. candle power.
CPA Chartered Patent Agent.
CPAG Child Poverty Action Group.
C.P.C. Clerk of the Privy Council.
Cpl. Corporal.
CPR Canadian Pacific Railway.

[redacted]

cwt hundredweight(s)—*c* (*centum*, a hundred), *wt* (weight).

cyc., cyclo. cyclopaedia.

Cym. Cymric.

δ delta (*q.v.* in Dict.); see also p. 1646.

Δ capital form of delta; see also p. 1646.

D deuterium.

D electric flux or displacement.

3-D three-dimensional (see three in Dict.).

d. *dele*, delete; dead; died; deserted; degree; *denarius* or *denarii*, a penny or pence (before 1971); duke.

d day; diameter; differential operator (for operator, see operate in Dict.); deci- (see page 1649).

DA, D.A. District Attorney; Diploma of Art.

da deca- (see p. 1649).

D.(A.)A.G. Deputy (Assistant) Adjutant-General.

Dan. Daniel; Danish.

D and C dilatation and curettage (surgical scraping of tissue from the womb for examination).

dat. dative.

dau. daughter.

dB, db decibel.

DBE Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

DC *Da capo* (It.) return to the beginning (*mus.*); District of Columbia; direct current (*elect.*); District Commissioner.

d.c. direct current.

D.C.L., DCL Doctor of Civil Law; Distillers

dg decigram(s).

d.h. *das heisst* (see Dict.)

DHSS Department of Health and Social Security (now Services).

dial. dialect.

diam. diameter.

D.I.C., DIC Diploma of the Imperial College.

dict. dictator; dictionary.

diff. different; difference.

D.I.G. Disabled Income Group.

D.I.H., DIH Diploma in Industrial Health.

dil. dilute.

D.Ing., DIng *Doctor Ingeniariae*, Doctor of Engineering.

Dip. Diploma, as e.g. Dip.Ed., DipEd, Diploma in Education, Dip.Tech., DipTech, Diploma in Technology.

Dir. Director.

dis. discontinued.

disc. discount; discoverer.

diss. dissertation.

dist. distance; distinguish; district; distilled.

div. divide; division; divine; divorced.

D.I.Y., DIY Do-it-yourself.

D.J., DJ dee-jay, disk-jockey.

dl decilitre(s).

D.L. Deputy Lieutenant.

D.Lit. or Litt., DLit(t) *Doctor litterarum* or *litteraturae*, Doctor of Letters or Literature.

DLO Dead-letter office (now RLO).

dm decimetre(s).

DM deutsche mark.

D.Mus., DMus Doctor of Music.

DNA

ε	epsilon (*q.v.* in Dict.); see also p. 1646.
η	eta (*q.v.* in Dict.).
E	einsteinium.
E.	East: English.
E	energy.
e	See pp. 1646. 1647.
E. and O.E.	errors and omissions excepted.
e.a.o.n.	except as otherwise noted.
Ebor.	*Eboracum*, York; *Eboracensis*, of York.
EC	East Central; Established Church.
Eccl., Eccles.	Ecclesiastes; Ecclesiastical.
Ecclesiol.	Ecclesiology.
Ecclus.	Ecclesiasticus.
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe.
ECG	electrocardiogram (-graph).
ECG(D)	Export Credits Guarantee (Department).
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community.
ECT	Electroconvulsive therapy.
ECU	English Church Union.
Ed.	Editor.
ed., edit.	edited; edition.
Ed.B., Ed B	Bachelor of Education.
EDC	European Defence Community.
Edenburgen.	*Edenburgensis*, of Edinburgh.
EDF	European Development Fund.
Edin.	Edinburgh.
EDS	English Dialect Society.
E.E.	Errors Excepted.
EEC	European Economic Community.
EEG	electroencephalogram (-graph).
EETS	Early English Text Society.
EFTA	European Free Trade Association.
e.g., eg, ex. gr.	*exempli gratia*, for example.
EI	East Indies.
ESU	English Speaking Union.
esu	electrostatic unit.
ETA	(or D) Estimated time of arrival (o departure).
et al.	*et alibi*, and elsewhere; *et alii*, *aliae*, or *alia*, and others.
etc., &c.	*et ceteri* or *cetera*, and the others, and so forth.
et seq.	or sq. (sing.), *et sequens*, et sqq. (pl.), et *sequentes* or *sequentia*, and the following.
ETU	Electrical Trades Union.
ety., etym.	etymology; etymological.
Eu	europium.
EU	Evangelical Union.
Euratom	*European Atomic* Energy Community.
eV	electron-volt.
Ex., Exod.	Exodus.
ex.	examined; example; exception; excursus; executive; export.
Exc.	Excellency.
exc.	except; exception.
ex. div.	*extra dividendum*, without dividend.
ex. g.	*exempli gratia*, for the sake of example.
ex lib.	*ex libris*, from the books (of)—as on book-plates.
Exon.	*Exonia*, Exeter; *Exoniensis*, of Exeter.
exp.	export; exponential.
exr.	executor, exrx. executrix.
ext.	extension; externally; extinct; extra; extract.
Ez.	Ezra.
Ezek.	Ezekiel.
F . . .	*Fellow . . . See note* (2) *page* 1608.
F	Fahrenheit; farad; fluorine.
F	force.

FM frequency modulation.

F.O. Field-Officer; Flying Officer; Full Organ.

FO Foreign Office (see FCO).

fo., fol. folio.

f.o.b. free on board.

FOE Friends of Europe.

f.o.r. free on rail.

Fortran See Dict. Also **FORTRAN.**

FP fire-plug; former pupil; Free Presbyterian.

fp forte-piano.

f.p. freezing-point.

FPA Family Planning Association.

FPS foot-pound-second.

Fr. Father; France, French; Friar; Friday.

Fr francium.

fr. fragment; franc; frequently.

frat. fraternise.

FRCP Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (E, of Edinburgh).

FRCPS Glas Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

FRCS Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons (E, of Edinburgh; I, of Ireland).

F(R)FPSG (formerly) Fellow of the (Royal) Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow (now **FRCPS** Glas).

FRICS Fellow of The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

geol. geology.

geom. geometry.

Ger. German.

ger. gerund.

GeV giga-electron-volt(s) (see giga- in Dict.); same value in Europe as BeV in USA.

GFS Girls' Friendly Society.

GHQ General Headquarters.

GI (US Army) government (or general) issue; hence, common soldier.

Gib. Gibraltar.

Gk Greek.

Gl glucinum (now officially beryllium).

Glam. Glamorganshire.

GLC Greater London Council.

GLORIA Geological Long Range Asdic.

Glos. Gloucestershire.

GM George Medal; Geiger-Müller counter also G-M).

gm gram(me).

GMC General Medical Council.

GMT Greenwich Mean Time.

G.O.C. General Officer Commanding.

G.O.M. Grand Old Man (orig. W. E. Gladstone).

Gov. Governor; Government (also Govt.).

G.P. *Gloria Patri*, glory to the Father.

GP General Practitioner; Gallup Poll.

GPI general paralysis of

hf. half. **hf.-bd.** half-bound. **hf.-cf.** half-calf. **hf.-mor.** half-morocco.

Hf hafnium.

HF high frequency.

HG His (or Her) Grace.

Hg *hydrargyrum*, mercury.

HGV Heavy goods vehicle.

HH His (or Her) Highness; very hard (on lead pencils).

hhd. hogshead.

Hi-Fi, hi-fi high fidelity.

HIH His (or Her) Imperial Highness.

HIM His (or Her) Imperial Majesty.

hist. historian; history.

H.J.(S.) *hic jacet* (*sepultus*), here lies (buried).

HK House of Keys (Isle of Man).

hl hectolitre(s).

HLI Highland Light Infantry (incorporated in Royal Highland Fusiliers).

HM His (or Her) Majesty.

HMAS His (or Her) Majesty's Australian Ship.

HMC His (or Her) Majesty's Customs.

HMCS His (or Her) Majesty's Canadian Ship.

HMI His (or Her) Majesty's Inspector, Inspectorate.

H.M.P. *hoc momumentum posuit*, erected this monument.

HMS His (or Her) Majesty's Ship or Service.

HMSO His (or Her) Majesty's Stationery Office.

HNC Higher National Certificate.

ho. house.

ICS Indian Civil Service (in Republic of India, IAS.)

ICWA Institute of Cost and Works Accountants.

id. *idem*, the same.

ID Intelligence Department.

Id. Idaho.

IDA International Development Association.

IDB Illicit Diamond Buying (in S. Africa).

I.D.N. *in Dei nomine*, in the name of God.

i.e., ie *id est*, that is.

IEC International Electrotechnical Commission.

IEE Institution of Electrical Engineers.

IFC International Finance Corporation.

I.F.S. Irish Free State (1922-37).

IHC, IHS, for the Greek capitals IHC (H, capital eta; C, a form of sigma), first two and last letters of *Iesous*, Jesus, often misread as *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, Jesus Saviour of Men.

ihp indicated horse-power.

IL Institute of Linguists.

ILEA Inner London Education Authority.

Ill. Illinois.

ill. illustration; illustrated.

ILO International Labour Organisation or (its secretariat) International Labour Office.

ILP Independent Labour Party.

IMCO Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation.

IMechE Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

I.P.D. *in praesentia Dominorum*, in presence of the Lords (of Session).

IQ Intelligence Quotient.

i.q. *idem quod*, the same as.

IQS Institute of Quantity Surveyors.

Ir iridium.

IRA Irish Republican Army.

IRB Irish Republican Brotherhood.

IRBM intermediate range ballistic missile.

Irel. Ireland.

Is., Isa. Isaiah.

ISBN International Standard Book Number.

ISCh Incorporated Society of Chiropodists.

Is(l). island.

ISO Imperial Service Order; International Organisation for Standardisation.

It Italian; Italian vermouth.

ITA Independent Television Authority.

ita initial teaching alphabet.

ital. italic; Italian.

ITO International Trade Organisation.

ITU International Telecommunications Union.

IU international unit.

I.U.(C.)D. Intra-uterine (contraceptive) device.

IUPAC International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

IUPAP International Union of Pure and Applied Physics.

IW Isle of Wight.

IWW Industrial Workers

KGB Komitet Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti (Russian Committee of State Security).

KGCB Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

KGF Knight of the Golden Fleece.

kHz kilohertz.

kilo kilogram(me); kilometre.

kJ kilojoule.

KK *Kaiserlich-königlich*, Imperial-Royal.

KKK Ku Klux Klan.

KLH Knight of the Legion of Honour.

KLM Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij (Royal Dutch Airlines).

KM Knight of Malta.

km kilometre(s).

kn knot (nautical, etc., measure).

KO, ko knock out.

K of L Knight of Labour.

KOSB King's Own Scottish Borderers.

KOYLI King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (merged in The Light Infantry).

KP Knight of the Order of St Patrick (not conferred since 1934).

kr. kreutzer; krone.

Kr krypton.

Ks. Kansas.

KSI Knight of the Order of the Star of India.

KT Knight of the Thistle.

Kt Knight.

Kt Bach Knight Bachelor.

LGP liquefied petroleum gas.
LGU Ladies Golf Union.
l.h. left hand.
L.H.D., LHD *Litterarum Humaniorum Doctor*, Doctor of Letters.
Li lithium.
LI Long Island; Light Infantry.
lib. *liber*, book.
lib. cat. library catalogue.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
Lincs Lincolnshire.
Linn. Linnaean, Linnaeus.
liq. liquid.
lit. literally; literature.
lith., litho., lithog. lithograph; lithography.
Lit. Hum. *litterae humaniores*, humane letters, the humanities.
Lit(t).D., Lit(t)D *Litterarum Doctor*, Doctor of Letters.
LJ Lord Justice.
L.L.A., LLA Lady Literate in Arts (former academic award).
LL.B., LLB *Legum Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Laws.
L.L.C.M., LLCM Licentiate of the London College of Music.
LL.D., LLD *Legum Doctor*, Doctor of Laws.
LL.M., LLM *Legum Magister*, Master of Laws.
L.M., l.m. long metre.
lm lumen.
LMS London Missionary Society; London, Midland and Scottish (Railway) (formerly).

Mal. Malachi.
Man., Manit. Manitoba.
M & B May and Baker (sulphonamides prepared by this firm and others).
Mar. March.
marg. margin; marginal.
Marq. Marquis.
mas., masc. masculine.
Mass. Massachusetts.
math., maths mathematics.
Matt. Matthew.
max. maximum.
mb millibar.
M.B., MB *Medicinae Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Medicine; mark of the beast.
MBE Member of the Order of the British Empire.
MC Member of Congress; Master of Ceremonies; Member of Council; Military Cross.
MCC Marylebone Cricket Club; Member of the County Council.
M.Ch., MCh *Magister Chirurgiae*, Master of Surgery.
MCP(A) *m*ethyl-*c*hloro-*p*henoxy*a*cetic acid (methoxone; used as selective weedkiller).
Mc/s megacycles per second.
Md. Maryland.
Md mendelevium.
M.D., MD *Medicinae Doctor*, Doctor of Medicine; mentally deficient.
Mdlle, Mlle *Mademoiselle* (Fr.), Miss.
Mdm Madam.
M.D.S., MDS Master of Dental Surgery;

min. mineralogy; minimum.

Min. Ministry.

Minn. Minnesota.

misc. miscellaneous; miscellany.

Miss. Mississippi.

MIT Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

MJ megajoule.

MJI Member of the Institute of Journalists.

MK (on cars) mark.

MKS, mks metre-kilogram-second unit, or system.

MKSA metre-kilogram-second-ampere unit, or system.

ml millilitre(s).

MLA Member of Legislative Assembly.

MLC Member of Legislative Council.

Mlle *Mademoiselle*:—pl. Mlles, *Mesdemoiselles*.

MM. *Messieurs* (Fr.), Gentlemen or Sirs.

MM (Their) Majesties; Martyrs; Military Medal.

mm millimetre(s).

mμ millimicron.

Mme *Madame* (Fr.):—pl. Mmes, *Mesdames*.

mmf magnetomotive force.

MMS Methodist Missionary Society.

Mn manganese.

MN Merchant Navy.

Mo. Missouri.

Mo molybdenum.

MO Medical Officer.

mo. month.

MOD Ministry of Defence.

mod. modern; moderato.

mod. con. See Dict.

Mods moderations.

MOH Medical Officer of Health.

MOI Ministry of Information (later COI).

mol mole (unit).

mol wt molecular weight.

Mon. Monmouthshire; Monday.

Monsig. Monsignor.

Mont. Montana; Montgomeryshire.

Mor. Morocco.

morn. morning.

mos months.

MOT Ministry of Transport (now Transport Industries).

mp mezzo-piano (rather soft); (or m.p.) melting-point.

MP Member of Parliament; Military Police; Metropolitan Police; Municipal Police (*U.S.*).

MPBW Ministry of Public Buildings and Works (formerly).

mpg miles per gallon.

mph miles per hour.

M.Pharm., MPharm Master of Pharmacy.

MPS Member of the Philological Society, or of the Pharmaceutical Society.

MR Master of the Rolls.

Mr Master or Mister.

MRA Moral Rearmament.

mrad millirad.

μrad microrad.

MRC Medical Research Council.

Mrs Mistress.

MS manuscript. MSS manuscripts.

M.S., MS Master of Surgery; *Memoriae Sacrum* Sacred to the Memory; milestone; multiple sclerosis.

m.s., M/S months (after) sight.

ms millisecond(s).

μs microsecond(s).

M.Sc., MSc Master of Science.

msec millisecond(s).

MSF Medium standard frequency.

m.s.l. mean sea-level.

MST Mountain standard time.

MSW Medical Social Worker.

MT Mechanical Transport; Mean time.

Mt, mt mount.

MTB motor torpedo-boat.

mth month.

M.Th., MTh Master of Theology.

Mts, mts mountains.

mus. music; museum.

Mus.B(ac)., MusB(ac) Bachelor of Music.

Mus.D., Doc., MusD, Doc Doctor of Music.

Mus.M., MusM Master of Music.

Mv mendelevium (now Md).

mv merchant vessel; motor vessel; muzzle velocity; *mezza voce*, with medium fullness of sound.

MVO Member of the Royal Victorian Order.

MW medium wave.

MWGM Most Worshipful (or Worthy) Grand Master (Freemasonry).

Mx Middlesex.

myst. mysteries.

myth. mythology.

ν nu (*q.v.* in Dict.).

N. North, Northern.

N nitrogen; newton; Avogadro number; neper

n. name; noun; *natus*, born; neuter; noon.

n nano- (see page 1649).

Na *natrium*, sodium.

N.A. North America.

NAAFI See Naafi in Dict.

Nah. Nahum.

NALGO National and Local Government Officers' Association.

N and Q Notes and Queries.

Nap. Napoleon.

NASA, *na'sa*. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (USA).

nat. *natus*, born.

Nat. National.

nat. hist. natural history.

NATO, *nā'tō*. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

nat. ord. natural order.

Nat. Phil. natural philosophy.

Nat. Sci. Natural Science(s).

NATSOPA National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants (now SOGAT).

naut. nautical.

nav. naval; navigation.

NAVAR Combined navigation and radar system.

Nb niobium.

NB New Brunswick; North Britain; North British; North bag (in postal sorting).

NB, nb *nota bene*, note well, or take notice.

nbg no bloody good.

NBL National Book League.

NBPI National Board for Prices and Incomes (usu. PIB).

NBS National Bureau of Standards (USA).

N.C. North Carolina.

NC New Church; numerical control (see Dict.).

NCB National Coal Board.

NCCL National Council for Civil Liberties.

NCO non-commissioned officer.

NCR No carbon required.

n.c.v. no commercial value.

Nd neodymium.

N.D., N. Dak. North Dakota.

n.d. no date, not dated.

NDPS National Data Processing Service.

Ne neon.

N.E., NE North-east; New England.

Neb., Nebr. Nebraska.

NEB New English Bible.

NED New English Dictionary (now OED)

NEDC National Economic Development Council (Neddy).

neg. negative.

Neh. Nehemiah.

N.E.I. *non est inventus*, has not been found.

nem. con. *nemine contradicente*, no one contradicting.

nem. diss. *nemine dissentiente*, no one dissenting.

Nep. Neptune.

NERC Natural Environment Research Council.

Neth. Netherlands.

neut. neuter.

Nev. Nevada.

New M. New Mexico.

N.F. Norman French; Northern French; (or **NF**, or **Nfd.**) Newfoundland.

NFER National Foundation for Educational Research.

NFS National Fire Service.

NFU National Farmers' Union.

NFWI National Federation of Women's Institutes.

N.H. New Hampshire.

NHBRC National House-Builders' Registration Council (or Certificate).

NHI National Health Insurance.

NHS National Health Service.

NI Northern Ireland.

Ni nickel.

NIBMAR No Independence Before Majority Rule.

NIC National Incomes Commission (Nicky).

ni. pri. *nisi prius*. See nisi in Dict.

N.J. New Jersey.

n.l. *non licet*, it is not permitted; *non liquet*, it is not clear; *non longe*, not far.

NLRB National Labor Relations Board (USA).

N.M., N.Mex. New Mexico.

n mile international nautical mile.

N.N.E., NNE North-north-east.

NNI noise and number index.

N.N.W., NNW North-north-west.

N.O. New Orleans; natural order.

No nobelium.

No., no. *numero*, (in) number.

nom., nomin. nominative.

Non-Coll. Non-Collegiate.

noncom. noncommissioned.

Noncon. Nonconformist.

non-con. non-content.

non obst. *non obstante*, notwithstanding.

non pros. *non prosequitur*, does not prosecute.

non seq. *non sequitur*, it does not follow (see Dict.).

n.o.p. not otherwise provided.

Northants Northamptonshire.

Northumb. Northumberland.

Norvic. *Norvicensis*, of Norwich.

Nos., nos. numbers.

Notts Nottinghamshire.

Nov. November.

Np neptunium.

NP Notary Public; New Providence; (also **n.p.**) new paragraph.

NPFA National Playing Fields Association.

nr near.

NRA National Rifle Association.

NS New Style; Nova Scotia.

n.s. not specified.

ns nanosecond(s).

NSPCA National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (now RSPCA).

NSPCC National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

NSU non-specific urethritis.

NSW New South Wales.

NT New Testament; Northern Territory.

NTDA National Trade Development Association.

ntp normal temperature and pressure.

NU name unknown.

NUGMW National Union of General and Municipal Workers.

NUI National University of Ireland.

NUJ National Union of Journalists.

NUM National Union of Mineworkers.

Num., Numb. Numbers.

NUPE National Union of Public Employees.

NUR National Union of Railwaymen.

NUS National Union of Students.

NUT National Union of Teachers.

NUTG National Union of Townswomen's Guilds.

NV New Version.

n.v.d. no value declared.

N.V.M. Nativity of the Virgin Mary.

N.W., NW North-west.

NWFP North-west Frontier Provinces.

NWP North-west Provinces (India).

NWT North-west Territory (Canada).

NY New York (city or state). **NYC** New York City.

NZ New Zealand.

ω omega (*q.v.* in Dict.); symbol for solid angle; see also page 1646.

Ω capital form of omega; ohm; symbol for solid angle.

O. Ohio.

O oxygen.

o/a on account of.

OAP Old Age Pension or Pensioner.

OAS On active service; Organisation of American States.

OAU Organisation of African Unity.

ob. *obiit*, died.

Ob., Obad. Obadiah.

obdt obedient.

OBE Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

obj. object; objective.

obl. oblique; oblong.

obs. observation; obsolete.

o/c overcharge.

OC Officer Commanding.

OCF Officiating Chaplain to the Forces.

Oct. October.

oct. octavo.

OCTU Officer Cadet Training Unit.

OD Ordance Datum or Data; Ordinary Seaman.

ODM Ministry of Overseas Development.

O.E. Old English.

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

OED Oxford English Dictionary.

OEEC Organisation for European Economic Co-operation; now (1961) OECD.

O.F. Oddfellow; Old French.

off. official; officinal.

OFM Order of Friars Minor.

O.F.S. Orange Free State (province of Rep. South Africa).

O.H.G. Old High German.

O.H.M.S. On His (or Her) Majesty's Service.

OIML International Organisation of Legal Metrology.

OIRT International Organisation of Radio and Television (in East Europe).

OK See okay in Dict. for meanings.

Okla. Oklahoma.

Old Test. Old Testament.

OM Order of Merit; Old Measurement.

o.n.o. or near offer.

Ont. Ontario.

Op. Opera; *Opus*, work.

O.P. *Ordinis Praedicatorum*, of the Order of Preachers (or Dominicans); opposite prompt (*theat.*).

o.p. out of print.

op. opposite; *opus*; operation.

op. cit. *opere citato*, in the work cited.

opp. opposed; opposite.

Ops Operations; Operations Officer; Operations room.

opt. optative; *optime*, very well indeed.

Or., Ore., Oreg. Oregon.

ord. ordained; order; ordinary; ordnance.

orig. origin; original; originally.

Os osmium.

OS Old Style; Ordinary Seaman; outsize.

OSA *Ordinis Sancti Augustini*, of the Order of St Augustine.

OSB *Ordinis Sancti Benedicti*, of the Order of St Benedict.

OSF *Ordinis Sancti Francisci*, of the Order of St Francis.

osp *obiit sine prole*, died without issue.

OStJ Officer of Order of St John of Jerusalem.
OT Old Testament; occupational therapy.
OTC Officers' Training Corps.
OUDS Oxford University Dramatic Society.
Oxf. Oxford.
Oxon. *Oxonia*, Oxford; *Oxoniensis*, of Oxford.
oz ounce(s) (15th cent. It. *ōz*, abbreviation of *onza*).

π pi (*q.v.* in Dict.).
φ phi (*q.v.* in Dict.); symbol for magnetic flux.
P. President; Prince; pedal.
P phosphorus; poise (cgs unit); parking.
P power.
p. page; participle.
p new penny; new pence; piano; pico- (see p. 1649).
pa. past.
Pa. (or **Penn.**) Pennsylvania.
Pa protactinium; pascal.
p.a. per annum; participial adjective.
PA Press Association; Publishers Association.
PA(B)X Private Automatic (Branch) Exchange.
paint. painting.
Pal. Palestine.
pam. pamphlet.
Pan. Panama.
Pan Am Pan-American (World Airways Incorporated).
P. and O. Peninsular and Oriental (Steamship Co.).
pa.p. past participle.
par. paragraph; parallel; parish.
PAS para-amino-salicylic acid, used in the treatment of tuberculosis.
pass. passive.
pa.t. past tense.
Pat. Off. Patent Office.
PAYE Pay As You Earn (Income Tax).
Pb *plumbum*, lead.
PB Pharmacopoeia Britannica; Plymouth Brethren.
PC *Patres Conscripti*, Conscript Fathers; Privy Councillor; Police Constable.
pc postcard.
PCS Principal Clerk of Session.
Pd palladium.
pd. paid.
PDSA People's Dispensary for Sick Animals.
PE Protestant Episcopal; physical education.
PEC, pec photoelectric cell.
ped. pedal.
PEI Prince Edward Island.
P.E.N., PEN Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists, and Novelists.
Pen. Peninsula.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Pent. Pentecost.
PEP Political and Economic Planning.
per. period; person.
per an. *per annum*, per year, by the year.
per cent *per centum*, by the hundred.
perf. perfect.
perh. perhaps.
per pro. *per procurationem*, by the agency (of).
Pers. Persian.
pers. person; personal.
PF Procurator Fiscal.
pf piano-forte.
Pg. Portugal; Portuguese.
PG paying guest.
PGA Professional Golfers' Association.
P.G.M. Past Grand Master (*Freemasonry*).
pH pH-value (see Dict.).
Phar., Pharm. pharmaceutical; pharmacopoeia; pharmacy.
Ph.B., PhB *Philosophiae Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Philosophy.
Ph.D., PhD *Philosophiae Doctor*, Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Philippians; Philemon; Philadelphia; philology; philological; philosophy; philosophical.
Phil. Trans. Philosophical Transactions.
phon., phonet. phonetics.
phonog. phonography.
phot. photography.
phr. phrase.
phys. physiology; physics; physician.
PI Philippine Islands.
PIB Prices and Incomes Board—National Board for Prices and Incomes.
pinx. *pinxit*, painted it.
PK psychokinesis.
PL Primrose League; Poet Laureate; Public Library.
PLA Port of London Authority.
PLP Parliamentary Labour Party.
plu., plur. plural.
plup. pluperfect.
PLUTO Pipeline Under the Ocean (1944; later dismantled).
Pm promethium.
pm. premium.
PM Past Master; *post meridiem*, after noon; Postmaster; *post mortem*, after death; Prime Minister; Provost-Marshal.
PMG Postmaster-General.
PMO Principal Medical Officer.
Pmr. Paymaster.
PMRAFNS Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service.
p.n. promissory note.
PNdb perceived noise decibel.
PNEU Parents' National Educational Union.
Po polonium.
po. pole.
P.O. post-office (also PO); postal order (also PO); Petty Officer; Pilot Officer.
p.o. postal order.
p.o.d. pay on delivery.
Pol. Econ. Political Economy.
P.O.O. post-office order.
pop. population; popular.
pos., posit. positive.
POUNC Post Office Users' National Council.
POW prisoner of war.
PP parish priest; present pupil; past President.
Pp pages.
pp pianissimo.
p.p. past participle.
pp. pages; *per procurationem*, by proxy (also 'for and on behalf of').
PPC *pour prendre congé* (Fr.), to take leave.
p.p.c. picture post-card.
PPI Plan Position Indicator.
ppp pianississimo.
PPS *post postscriptum*, a later additional postscript; Parliamentary Private Secretary.
PQ Province of Quebec.
Pr. Prince; priest; Provençal.
Pr praseodymium.
pr. pair; per; present; price.
PR prize ring; Porto Rico; proportional representation; *Populus Romanus*, the Roman people.
PRA President of the Royal Academy.
PRB Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.
Preb. Prebend; Prebendary.
pref. preface.
prep. preparation; preparatory; preposition.
Pres. President.
pret. preterite.
PRIBA President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
Prin. Principal.
P.R.N. *pro re nata*, for special occasion arising.
Pro. Professional.
PRO Public Relations Officer; Public Record Office.
prob. probably.
Prof. Professor.
prop. proper; properly; proposition; property.
Prot. Protestant.
pro tem. *pro tempore*, for the time being.
Prov. Proverbs; Provincial; Provost.

prox. *proximo* (*mense*), next (month).

prox. acc. *proxime accessit*, next (in order of merit) to the winner.

PRS President of the Royal Society.

PRSA President of the Royal Scottish Academy.

PRSE President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

PS, P.S. *post scriptum*, written after (something), a postscript.

Ps., Psa. Psalm(s).

PS Philological Society; Pharmaceutical Society.

PSA pleasant Sunday afternoon.

p.s.c. passed staff college.

pseud. pseudonym.

PST Pacific Standard Time.

Pt platinum.

pt part; pint(s).

PT physical training; pupil teacher; purchase tax.

p.t. post-town.

PTA Parent/Teacher Association.

Pte. private (military).

PTFE polytetrafluoroethylene (see Dict.).

PTO Please turn over.

pty, Pty proprietary.

PU pick-up.

Pu plutonium.

Pub. Doc. public document.

pulv. *pulvis*, powder (*pharm.*).

PWD Public Works Department.

pwt pennyweight.

pxt *pinxit*, painted it.

Q symbol for electric charge.

Q. (or **Qu.**) query, question; (or **Que.**) Quebec; Queensland.

Q queue; Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch.

q. *quadrans*, farthing; query; quintal.

r Röntgen unit.

R., Réau Réaumur's thermometric scale.

Ra radium.

RA Royal Academy or Academician; Royal Artillery; Rear Admiral.

RAAF Royal Australian Air Force.

Rabb. Rabbinical.

RAC Royal Automobile Club; Royal Armoured Corps; Royal Arch Chapter.

Rad. Radical.

rad. *radix*, root.

rad radian.

RADA Royal Academy of Dramatic Art.

RADC Royal Army Dental Corps.

RAEC Royal Army Educational Corps.

RAeS Royal Aeronautical Society.

RAF Royal Air Force.

RAM Royal Academy of Music.

RAMC Royal Army Medical Corps.

RAN Royal Australian Navy.

R and A Royal and Ancient (Golf Club), St Andrews.

RAOC Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

RAPC Royal Army Pay Corps.

RAS Royal Astronomical Society; Royal Asiatic Society.

RASC Royal Army Service Corps (now RCT).

RAVC Royal Army Veterinary Corps.

RAX rural automatic exchange.

Rb rubidium.

RB Rifle Brigade.

RBA Royal Society of British Artists.

RBS Royal Society of British Sculptors.

RC Roman Catholic; Red Cross; Royal College of Art.

RCA Royal Canadian Academy.

RCAF Royal Canadian Air Force.

RCamA Royal Cambrian Academy.

Rf rutherfordium (name proposed in U.S. for element 104; see kurchatovium).

Rf. rinforzando.

R.F. *République française*, French Republic; radio frequency.

RFC Royal Flying Corps (now RAF); Rugby Football Club.

RGG Royal Grenadier Guards.

RGN Registered General Nurse.

RGS Royal Geographical Society.

Rgt. Regiment.

Rh rhodium; rhesus (see in Dict.).

RH Royal Highness.

r.h. right hand.

RHA Royal Horse Artillery; Royal Hibernian Academy.

rhet. rhetoric.

RHF Royal Highland Fusiliers.

RHG Royal Horse Guards.

RHistS Royal Historical Society.

RHS Royal Humane Society; Royal Horticultural Society; Royal Historical Society.

RI Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours; Rhode Island.

RIA Royal Irish Academy.

RIAM Royal Irish Academy of Music.

RIBA Royal Institute of British Architects.

RIC Royal Irish Constabulary; Royal Institute of Chemistry.

RICS Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

RIGB Royal Institution of Great Britain.

R.I.P. *requiescat in pace*, may he (or she) rest in

RSGS Royal Scottish Geographical Society.

RSL Royal Society of Literature.

RSM Regimental Sergeant-Major; Royal Society of Medicine; Royal School of Music.

RSO railway sub-office; railway sorting office; rural sub-office; radiological safety office; Resident Surgical Officer.

RSPA (Rospa) Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

RSPB Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.

RSPCA Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

RSS *Regiae Societatis Socius*, Fellow of the Royal Society (also SRS); Royal Statistical Society.

RSSA Royal Scottish Society of Arts.

RSSPCC Royal Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

RSV Revised Standard Version.

RSVP *répondez s'il vous plait* (Fr.), reply, if you please.

RSW Royal Scottish Water Colour Society.

RT radiotelephone, -phony.

Rt Hon. Right Honourable.

RTO Railway Transportation (or Traffic) Officer.

Rt Rev. Right Reverend.

RTS Religious Tract Society (now incorporated in USCL).

Ru ruthenium.

RU Rugby Union.

r-unit Röntgen unit—unit of measurement of X-ray

US United States; United Service(s); Under-secretary.
u.s. *ut supra*, as above.
USA United States of America; United States Army.
USCL United Society for Christian Literature.
USN United States Navy.
USPG United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
USS United States Ship or Steamer.
USSR Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
usu. usually.
USW ultrasonic waves; ultrashort waves.
u.s.w. *und so weiter* (Ger.), and so forth.
Ut. Utah.
UT Universal Time (see Dict.).
ut dict. *ut dictum*, as said.
ut sup. *ut supra*, as above.
UU Ulster Unionist.
uv ultraviolet.
ux. *uxor*, wife.

V vanadium; volt.
V symbol for electric potential difference.
v velocity; *versus*, against; *vide*, see; verb; verse; volume.
ν symbol for frequency.
V1 *Vergeltungswaffe* 1, German flying bomb.
V2 German flying rocket.
VA Royal Order of Victoria and Albert; Vicar Apostolic.
Va. Virginia.
vac. vacuum.
VAD Voluntary Aid Detach

voc. vocative.
vocab. vocabulary.
Vol. Volunteer.
vol volume. **vols** volumes.
VP Vice-President.
VR *Victoria Regina*, Queen Victoria.
VRD Volunteer Reserve Decoration.
VRI *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix*, Victoria, Queen and Empress.
V.S., VS Veterinary Surgeon; *volti subito*, turn quickly.
V.S.O. Voluntary Service Overseas.
Vt. Vermont.
v.t. verb transitive.
VTO Vertical Take-off (L, and Landing).
Vul., Vulg. Vulgate.
vul., vulg. vulgar.
vv. ll. *variae lectiones*, various readings.
v.y. various years.

W. West; Welsh; women('s).
W *wolframium*, tungsten; watt.
w. weak.
WA West Africa; Western Australia.
WAAC Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (later QMAAC).
WAAF Women's Auxiliary Air Force (earlier and later WRAF).
Wal. Walloon.
Wash. Washington.
Wb Weber.
WC water-closet; Western Central; Wesleyan Chapel

[redacted]

Xm., Xmas. Christmas.
Xn., Xtian. Christian.

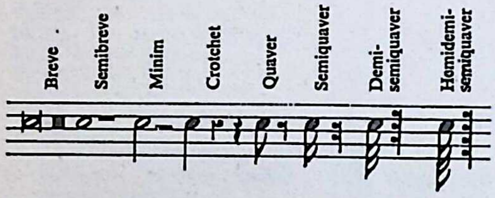
Y yttrium.
y. year; yard.
Yb ytterbium.
yd yard.
ye the (the *y* not being a *y* but representing the old letter thorn, þ).
Yeo. Yeomanry.
YHA Youth Hostels Association.
YMCA Young Men's Christian Association.
Yorks Yorkshire.
yr. your; younger; year.
yt that (*y* as in ye above).
YWCA Young Women's Christian Association.

ξ zeta (*q.v.* in Dict.).
zB *zum Beispiel* (Ger.), for example.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Zn zinc.
Zr zirconium.
ZST Zone Standard Time.

& *et*, and.
&c. *et cetera*, and so forth.

Musical signs and abbreviations

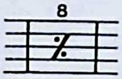
Signs denoting time or relative value of sound:


Breve
Semibreve
Minim
Crotchet
Quaver
Semiquaver
Demi-semiquaver
Hemidemi-semiquaver

Each of these notes represents twice the duration of sound of that which comes next in order. The sign to the right of each note indicates a rest of equal duration.

When two or more notes of crotchet value or less occur in succession in th

Repeat the bar so many times.



Time signatures at the beginning of a composition or section thereof. The lower figure indicates the value of the note used as a basis (2 = minim, 4 = crotchet, etc.), the upper figure the number of such notes to the bar. See also common time.

4 3 2 6
4 4 2 8

Denoting that the beat of a crotchet is equal to the pulse of the pendulum of a metronome, with th

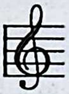
Breath-marks. In vocal music, signs used to show where breath should be taken.

∗ ∧ ! ,

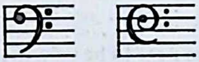
Cal. Calando. Gradually slower, and with decreasing volume of tone.

Clef. The sign placed on the staff, at the beginning of a line or where a change occurs, determining the pitch of the notes that follow it.

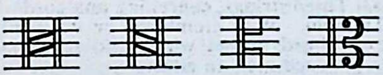
G or treble clef



F or base clef



C Clef. Called Soprano, Alto, Tenor, according as it is placed on the 1st, 3rd or 4th line.



Col legno. With the wood: strike the strings with the back of the bow

Double Sharp. Used before a note already sharp, raising the pitch by a semitone. It is contradicted by a natural and a sharp. (♮♯)

𝄪

Down bow. Direction for stringed instruments.

⊓ ∧

Flat (♭). See Sharp.

f. Forte. Loudly: strongly.

ff. Fortissimo. Very loud.

fff. Fortissississimo. As loud as possible.

Fine. See D.C.

fp. Forte-piano. Loud, then soft.

Harmonic. Placed over a note indicates that it is to be played as a harmonic by lightly touching the string.

o

Inverted Turn. See Turn.

Leg. Legato. In a smooth and gliding manner.

L.H. Left hand.

Lo. Loco. indicating a return to the pitch as printed after having played an octave higher or lower.

M.D. Mano destra or Main droite. Right hand.

mf. Mezzo-forte. Moderately loud.

M.G. Main gauche. Left hand.

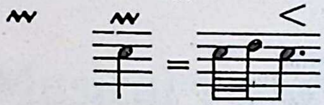
mp. Mezzo-piano. Moderately soft.

Manc. Mancando. Dying away, decreasing.

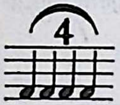
Pizz. Pizzicato. A direction to pluck the string with the finger instead of using the bow: cancelled by arco.

Poussez. Up bow (lit. push).

Pralltriller. An ornament like the mordent, but having the note above instead of the note below (often called 'upper mordent' or 'mordent').



Quadruplet. Placed over a group of four notes indicating that they are to be played in the time of three.



Quartet(te). Abbrev. 4^{tte}. See Dictionary.

Quintet(te). Abbrev. 5^{tte}. See Dictionary.

Quintole, or Quintuplet. A group of five notes played in the time of four.

Slur. Showing that the notes over which it is placed must be played in a smooth (*legato*) manner, or are sung to one syllable, or played with one bow. With staccato marks, less sharply detached than staccato, or played detachedly with one bow.

Smorz. Smorzando. With gradual fading.

Sos., Sost. Sostenuto. Sustained; prolonging the tone for the full duration of time indicated.

Spir. Spiritoso. In a spirited or lively manner.

Stacc. Staccato. With each note detached.

Staff or Stave. The horizontal parallel lines and spaces on which the notes are placed, used to indicate their relative position as regards pitch.

Ten. Tenuto. Placed over a note to be held to its full value or more.

Tie. See Bind.

Tirez. Down bow (lit. pull).

Tre corde. Three strings, cancelling una corda.

Trem. Tremolo. With trembling or wavering; a note or chord played with rapid repetition so as to produce such an effect.

Some English personal names

See especially Miss E. G. Withycombe's *The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names*

Aaron, *ā'rən*, *m*. (Heb.) lofty, mountaineer.—Ar. *Harun*, *Haroun*.

Abel, *ā'bl*, *m*. (Heb.) breath, vanity.

Abigail, *ab'i-gāl*, *f*. (Heb.) father rejoiced, or father of exaltation.—Dims. **Abby**, **Nabby**, **Gail**.

Abner, *ab'nər*, *m*. (Heb.) the (divine) father (is) light.

Abraham, *ā'brə-həm*, **Abram**, *ā'brəm*, *m*. (Heb.) perhaps father of a multitude, high father.—Dims. **Abe**, **Aby**, **Bram**.

Absalom, *ab'sə-ləm*, *m*. (Heb.) father of peace.

Ada, *ā'da*, *f*. prob. for Adelaide or other Gmc. name in Adel-, Adal- (noble).

Adalbert. See **Albert**.

Adam, *ad'əm*, *m*. (Heb.) man, earth, red earth.—Scottish dims. **Edie** (*ēd'i*), **Yiddie**.

Adela, *ad'i-la*, *f*. (Gmc.) noble.—Fr. *Adèle*.

Adelaide, *ad'i-lād*, *f*. Fr. *Adélaïde* from Ger. *Adelheid* (from *Adelheidis*), noble, kind (i.e.

Alfonso. See **Alphonsus**.

Alfred, *al'frid*, *m*. (Gmc.) elf counsel (good counsellor).—Dims. **Alf**, **Alfie**.—L. *Alfredus*, *Aluredus*, O.E. *Ælfred*.

Algernon, *al'jər-nən*, *m*. (O.Fr.) moustached.—Dim. **Algy**.

Alice, *al'is*, **Alicia**, *ə-lish'i-a*, *f*. (Gmc.) from O.Fr. *Aliz* for Gmc. *Adalheidis* (see **Adelaide**).—Dims. **Ailie**, **Allie**, **Ally**, **Ellie**, **Elsie**. See also **Alison**.

Aline, *ə-lēn'*, or *al'ēn*, *f*. for **Adeline**.

Alison, *al'i-sən*, *f*. a form of Alice, mainly Scots, now considered a separate name.—Dims. **Ailie**, **Elsie**.

Allan, **Allen**. Forms of **Alan**.

Alma, *al'ma*, *f*. (L.) fostering, nourishing, loving.

Almeric, *al'mə-rik*, *m*. See **Emery**.

Aloys, **Aloysius**. See **Lewis**.

Alphonsus, *al-fon'səs*, *m*. (Gmc.) noble ready.—Ger. *Alfons*, Sp. *Alfonso*, *Alonso*, Port. *Afonso*,

Tony (*tō'ni*), **Nanty.**—L. *Antonius*, Fr. *Antoine*, It. and Sp. *Antonio*, Ger. *Antonius*, *Anton.*—Fem. **Antonia.**—Dims. **Antoinette** (Fr.), **Net, Nettie, Netty.**

April, *ā'pril*, *f.* (L.) from the name of the month.

Arabella, *ar-ə-bel'a*, *f.* origin and meaning doubtful; perh. for Amabel, or perh. (L. *orabilis*) easily entreated.—Dims. **Bel, Bell, Bella, Belle.**

Archibald, *är'chi-bld*, *-böld*, *m.* (Gmc.) genuine and bold.—Dims. **Arch, Archie, Archy, Baldie.**—L. *Archibaldus*, Fr. *Archembault*, It. *Arcibaldo*, O.E. *Eorconbeald*.

Arnold, *är'nld*, *-nold*, *m.* (Gmc.) eagle strength.—Fr. *Arnaud*, *Arnaut*.

Arthur, *är'thər*, *m.* (Celt.) perh. bear, or (Ir.) stone; or from a Roman gentile name *Artorius*.—L. *Arturus*, It. *Arturo*.

Asa, *ā'sa*, *-za*, *m.* (Heb.) healer.

Athanasius, *ath-ə-nā's(h)i-əs*, *-z(h)-*, *m.* (Gr.) undying.

Athelstan, Athelstane, *ath'l-stan*, *-stān*, *m.* (Gmc.) noble stone.—O.E. *Æthelstān*.

Aubrey, *ö'bri*, *m.* (Gmc.) elf rule.—Ger. *Alberich*, O.E. *Ælfric*.

Audrey, *ö'dri*, *f.* (Gmc.) noble power.—O.E. *Æthelthryth*, whence the form **Etheldreda** (*eth-l-drē'da*).

Augustine, *ö'gəs-tēn*, *ö-gus'tin*, **Austin,** *ös'tin*, *m.* (L.) belonging to Augustus.—L. *Augustinus*, Ger. and Fr. *Augustin*, It. *Agostino*, Sp. *Agustín*.

Augustus, *ö-gus'təs*, *m.* (L.) venerable, exalted.—

Bell, Belle, *bel*, **Bella,** *bel'a*, *f.* See Isabella, also Annabel, Arabella.

Benedict, Benedick, *ben'i-dikt*, *-dik*, **Bennet,** *ben'it*, *m.* (L.) blessed.—L. *Benedictus*, Ger. *Benedikt*, Fr. *Benoit*, It. *Benedetto*, Sp. *Benedicto*, *Benito.*—Fem. **Benedicta.**

Benjamin, *ben'jə-min*, *m.* (Heb.) son of the right hand (i.e. of good fortune).—Dims. **Ben, Benjie, Bennie.**—It. *Beniamino*, Sp. *Benjamín*.

Berenice, *ber-i-nī'sē*, *ber-nē'sē*, *ber'i-nēs*, *f.* (Gr.), a Macedonian form of *Pherenikē*, victory-bringer. See also Veronica.

Bernard, *bûr'nərd*, *m.* (Gmc.) bear-hard.—Dims. **Bernie, Barney.**—L. *Bernardus*, Fr. *Bernard*, *Bernardin*, It. *Bernardo*, *Bernardino*, Sp. *Bernardo*, *Bernal*, Ger. *Bernhard*, *Barend*, *Berend.*—Fem. **Bernadette.**

Bert, *bûrt*, *m.* for Albert; **Bertie** for Albert, Bertram or Herbert.—Both are used for any name ending in -bert, and (*f.*) for Bertha.

Bertha, *bûr'tha*, *f.* (Gmc.) bright.—Dims. **Bert, Bertie.**—Ger. *Berta*, *Bertha*, Fr. *Berthe*, It. and Sp. *Berta*, O.E. *Bercta*.

Bertram, *bûr'trəm*, *m.* (Gmc.) bright raven.—Dims. **Bertie, Bert.**—Fr. *Bertrand*, It. *Bertrando*, Sp. *Beltrán*.

Beryl, *ber'il*, *f.* (Gr.) from the precious stone.

Bess, Bessie, Beth, Betsy, Bettina, Betty. See Elizabeth.

Bevis, *bev'is*, *bēv'is*, *m.* from a French form of the Germanic name *Bobo* (Frankish), *Bobba* (O.E.).

Cecil, *ses'il*, also *sēs'*, *sis'*, *m*. (L.) the Roman gentile name *Caecilius* (lit. blind).—Fem. Cecilia (*si-sil'ya*,-*sēl'ya*), Cecily (*ses'i-li*), Cicely (*sis'(i-)li*), Sisley.—Fr. *Cécile*, Ger. *Cäcilia*, Ir. *Sile* (see Celia).—Dims. Sis, Cis, Sissy, Sissie, Cissy, Cissie.

Cedric, *sed'rik*, *m*. prob. a mistake of Scott's for *Cerdic* (name of the first king of the West Saxons, but apparently not really English—perh. a British name).

Celeste, *si-lest'*, Celestine, *si-les'tēn*, *-tīn*, *-tin*, *f*. (L.) heavenly.

Celia, Caelia, *sē'li-a*, *f*. fem. of the Roman gentile name *Caelius* (poss. heavenly).—Fr. *Célie*; Ir. *Sile* (anglicised *Sheila*, *Shelagh*, etc.).—Sometimes used for Cecilia.

Charis, *kar'is*, *f*. (Gr.) grace.

Charity, *char'i-ti*, *f*. (Eng.) charity.—Deriv. Cherry.

Charles, *chärlz*, *m*. (Gmc.) manly.—Also Carol, *kar'ol*.—L. *Carolus*, Fr. *Charles*, Ger. *Carl*, *Karl*, It. *Carlo*, Sp. *Carlos*, Czech *Karol*, Gael. *Tearlach*.—Dims. Charlie, Charley.—Fem. Carol, Carole (*kar'ol*), Carola (*-la*), Caroline (*kar'ə-līn*, *-lēn*, *-lin*), Carolyn, Carlotta, Charlotte (*shär'lət*).—Dims. Caddie, Carrie, Lina (*lē'na*), Lottie, Chat (*shat*), Chatty, Sharley.

Cherry, *cher'i*, *f*. from the fruit, or see Charity.

Chloe, *klō'i*, *f*. (Gr.) a green shoot, verdure.

Chloris, *klō'*, *klö'ris*, *f*. (Gr.) name of a flower-goddess, also greenfinch or a kind of grape.

Christabel, *kris'tə-bel*, *f*. (L.—Gr.) anointed, or

Cornelius, *kör-nē'li-əs*, *m*. (L.) a Roman gentile name, prob. related to L. *cornu*, horn.—Used for Connor.—Dims. Corney, Corny.—Fem. Cornelia.

Cosmo, *koz'mō*, *m*. (Gr.) order.—It. *Cosimo*, *Cosmo*, Fr. *Cosme*, *Côme*, Sp. *Cosme*.

Craig, *krāg*, *m*. from the surname.

Cressida, *kres'i-da*, *f*. (Gr.) English form of *Chryseis*, accus. *Chryseida*, daughter of *Chryses*.

Crispin, *kris'pin*, Crispian, *-pi-ən*, Crispinian, *-pin'i-ən*, Crispus, *-pəs*, *m*. (L.) curly.

Cuthbert, *kudh'*, *kuth'bərt*, *m*. (O.E.) well-known, bright.—Dim. Cuddie.

Cynthia, *sin'thi-a*, *f*. (Gr.) of Mount Cynthus, an epithet of Artemis.

Cyprian, *sip'ri-ən*, *m*. (Gr.) of Cyprus.

Cyril, *sir'il*, *m*. (Gr.) lordly.

Cyrus, *sī'rəs*, *m*. (Pers.) throne.—Dim. Cy.

Daisy, *dā'zi*, *f*. (Eng.) a translation of Fr. *Marguerite*. See Margaret.

Damian, *dā'mi-ən*, *m*. (Gr.) perh. connected with *damaein*, to tame.

Daniel, *dan'yəl*, *m*. (Heb.) the Lord is judge.—Dims. Dan, Danny.

Daphne, *daf'nē*, *-ni*, *f*. (Gr.) laurel.

David, *dā'vid*, *m*. (Heb.) beloved.—Dims. Dave, Davie, Davy (obs. Daw, Dawkin).—Fem. Vida, *vē'da* (Scot. Davina, *də-vē'na*, *-vī'na*).

Dawn, *dön*, *f*. (Eng.) dawn.

Deborah, *deb'ə-ra*, *di-bō'ra*, *-bö'*, *f*. (Heb.) bee.—

[redacted]

Dudley, *dud'li*, *m.* from the surname.

Dulcie, *dul'si*, *f.* (L.) sweet—a modern invention.

Duncan, *dung'kən*, *m.* (Celt.) brown head.—Gael. *Donnchadh.*

Dwight, *dwit*, *m.* from the surname.

Eamon, *ā'mən*, *em'ən*, *m.* Irish form of Edmund.

Earl, Earle, *ûrl*, *m.* (U.S.) from the title.

Ebenezer, *eb-i-nē'zər*, *m.* (Heb.) stone of help.—Dim. **Eben.**

Ed, Eddie, dims. of **Edgar, Edmund, Edward, Edwin.**

Edgar, *ed'gər*, *m.* (O.E.) happy spear.—O.E. *Ēadgar.*—Dims. **Ed, Eddie, Eddy, Ned, Neddie, Neddy.**

Edie. See **Adam, Edith.**

Edith, *ē'dith*, *f.* (O.E.) happy or rich war.—O.E. *Ēadgyth.*—Dims. **Edie, Edy.**

Edmund, *ed'mənd*, *m.* (O.E.) happy protection.—Fr. *Edmond*, Ir. *Eamon.*—Dims. **Ed, Eddie, Eddy, Ned, Neddie, Neddy.**

Edna, *ed'na*, *f.* (Heb.) meaning uncertain.

Edward, *ed'wərd*, *m.* (O.E.) rich guard.—Ger. *Eduard*, Fr. *Édouard*, It. *Eduardo*, *Edoardo*, *Odoardo.*—Dims. **Ed, Eddie, Eddy, Ned, Neddie, Neddy, Ted, Teddie, Teddy.**

Edwin, *ed'win*, *m.* (O.E.) prosperity or riches, friend.—Dims. **Ed, Eddie, Eddy, Ned, Neddie, Neddy.**

Effie, *ef'i*, *f.* dim. of **Euphemia.**

Egbert, *eg'bərt*, *m.* (O.E.) sword-bright.

Eileen, *ī'lēn*, *ī-lēn'*, *f.* (Ir.) an old Irish name

Aemilianus, pertaining to the gens *Aemilius*, has been suggested.

Emma, *em'a*, *f.* (Gmc.) whole, universal.—Also a shortened form of various names beginning **Ermin-, Irmin-.**—Dims. **Emm, Emmie.**

Emmanuel, Immanuel, *i-man'ū-il*, *m.* (Heb.) God with us.—Sp. *Manuel*, Port. *Manoel.*

Emmeline, Emeline, *em'i-lēn*, *-līn*, *f.* prob. for **Amelia.**

Emrys, *em'ris*, *m.* Welsh form of **Ambrose.**

Ena, *ē'na*, *f.* (Ir.) fire; or a shortened form of **Eugenia** or other name of similar sound.

Enid, *ē'nid*, *f.* (W.) possibly wood-lark.

Enoch, *ē-nək*, *m.* (Heb.) poss. consecrated, or teaching.

Ephraim, *ēf'* or *ef'rā-im*, *m.* (Heb.) fruitful.

Erasmus, *i-raz'məs*, *m.* (Gr.) lovely, deserving love.—Dim. **Rasmus.**

Erastus, *i-ras'təs*, *m.* (Gr.) lovely.—Dim. **Rastus.**

Eric, *er'ik*, *m.* (Gmc.; O.N. *Eirikr*) perh. sole ruler.—Ger. *Erich*, O.E. *Yric.*—Fem. **Erica**, *er'i-ka* (with associations with Gr. *ereikē*, heath).

Ermentrude, Irmentrude, *ûr'min-trōōd*, *f.* (Gmc.) prob. Ermin (the god), and strength.

Ernest, *ûr'nist*, *m.* (Gmc.) earnest.—Ger. *Ernst*, It. and Sp. *Ernesto.*—Dim. **Ernie.**—Fem. **Ernestine.**

Esau, *ē'sö*, *m.* (Heb.) hairy.

Esme, *ez'mi*, *m.*, *f.* (Fr.) beloved (a Scottish name).

Esmeralda, *ez-mi-ral'da*, *f.* (Sp.) emerald.

Estella, *es-tel'a*, **Estelle**, *es-te*

Fanny, *fan'i, f.* See Francis.

Farquhar, *fär'kər, fär'hhər, m.* (Gael.) manly.—Gael. *Fearachar.*

Faustina, *fös-tī'na,* **Faustine,** *-tēn', f.* (L.) fortunate.

Fay, *fā, f.* (Fr.) perh. faith, perh. fairy.

Felix, *fē'liks, m.* (L.) happy.—Fem. Felicia (*fi-lish'i-a*), Felice (*fi-lēs'*, confused with Phyllis), happy, Felicity, happiness.

Fenella, *fin-el'a, f.* anglicisation of Gael. *Fionnghuala,* white shoulder.—Ir. *Finola.*

Ferdinand, *fûr'di-nənd, m.* (Gmc.) journey-risk.—Ger. *Ferdinand,* Fr. *Ferdinand, Ferrand,* Sp. *Fernando, Hernando,* It. *Ferdinando, Ferrando.*

Fergus, *fûr'gəs, m.* (Gael.) supremely choice.—Gael. *Fearghas.*

Fidelia, *fi-dē'li-a, f.* (L.) faithful.

Finlay, Findlay, Finley, *fin'li, -lā, m.* (Gael.) a sunbeam.

Fiona, *fē-ō'na, fē'o-na, f.* (Gael.) fair.

Flavia, *flā'vi-a, f.* (L.) yellow, fair.

Fleur, *flûr, f.* (Fr.) flower.

Flora, *flō', flö'ra, f.* (L.) name of the Roman flower-goddess.—Dims. Flo, Florrie (*flor'i*).

Florence, *flor'ins, f.* (L.) blooming; also born in Florence.—L. *Florentia* (masc. *Florentius*).—Dims. Flo, Florrie, Flossie, Floy.

Francis, *frän'sis, m.* (Fr.) Frankish, French.—L. *Franciscus,* Fr. *François,* It. *Francesco,* Sp. *Francisco,* Ger. *Franz, Franziskus.*—Dims. Frank, Francie, Frankie.—Fem. Frances (*frän'sis, -səz*).—L. *Fran*

Gerda, *gûr'da, f.* (O.N.) in Norse mythology, the name of the wife of the god Frey.

German, *jûr'mən, m.* (L.) German.—Fem. Germaine (Fr., *zher-men'*).

Gertrude, *gûr'trōōd, f.* (Gmc.) spear-might.—Dims. Gert, Gertie, Trudy.

Gervase, *jûr'vis, -vāz, m.* (Gmc.) spear-servant.—Also Gervas, Jervis.

Gideon, *gid'i-ən, m.* (Heb.) hewer.

Gil. See Gilbert, Giles.

Gilbert, *gil'bərt, m.* (Gmc.) bright hostage.—L. *Gilbertus,* Fr. *Guilbert, Gilbert,* It. and Sp. *Gilberto,* Ger. *Gilbert, Giselbert.*—Dims. Gib, Gibbie, Gil.

Giles, *jilz, m.* (Fr.—Gr.) kid.—L. *Aegidius,* Fr. *Gilles,* Ger. *Ägidius,* It. *Egidio,* Sp. *Egidio, Gil.*

Gill, Gillian, *jil, -i-ən, f.* See Julian.—Also Jill, Jillian.

Gladys, *glad'is, f.* W. *Gwladys* for Claudia.

Gloria, *glō'ri-a, glö', f.* (L.) glory.

Godfrey, *god'fri, m.* (Gmc.) God's peace.—L. *Godofridus,* Fr. *Godefroi,* Ger. *Gottfried,* It. *Goffredo, Godofredo,* Sp. *Godofredo, Gofredo.*—Confused with Geoffrey.

Godwin, *god'win, m.* (O.E.) God-friend.

Gordon, *gōr'dən, m.* from the surname.

Grace, *grās, f.* (Fr.) grace.

Graham, *grā'əm, m.* from the surname—also sometimes Graeme.

Gregory, *greg'ə-ri, m.* (Gr.) watcher.—L. *Gregorius,* Ger. *Gregor, Gregorius,* Fr. *Grégoire,* It. and Sp. *Gregorio.*

Hercules, *hûr'kū-lēz, m.* L. name of the Greek hero Herakles, glory of Hera.—It. *Ercole.*

Herman, Hermann, *hûr'mən, m.* (Gmc.) army man, warrior.—Ger. *Hermann.*

Hermione, *hər-mī'ə-nē, f.* (Gr.) a derivative of *Hermes* (Greek god).

Hester. See Esther.

Hetty, *het'i,* dim. of Hester and of Henrietta.

Hew, another spelling of Hugh, preferred by certain families.

Hezekiah, *hez-i-kī'a, m.* (Heb.) Yah is strength, or has strength.—Fr. *Ézéchias,* Ger. *Hiskia.*

Hilary, *hil'ə-ri, m.* and *f.* (L.) cheerful.—L. and Ger. *Hilarius,* Fr. *Hilaire,* It. *Ilario,* Sp. *Hilario.*—Also fem. Hilaria.

Hilda, *hil'da, f.* (Gmc.) battle.

Hildebrand, *hil'di-brand, m.* (Gmc.) battle sword.

Hildegard, *hil'di-gärd, f.* (Gmc.) know battle.

Hiram, Hyram, *hī'rəm, m.* (Heb.) noble.

Hob, Hobbie, *hob, -i, m.* for Halbert, Robert.

Hodge, *hoj, m.* for Roger.

Homer, *hō'mər, m.* (U.S.) from the name of the poet.

Honor, *on'ər,* **Honora,** *ho-nō'ra, -nö'ra,* **Honoria,** *-ri-a, f.* (L.) honour, honourable.—Dims. Nora, Norah (Ir. Noreen).—Masc. Honorius.

Hope, *hōp, m.* and *f.* (Eng.) hope.

Horace, *hor'is,* **Horatio,** *ho-rā'shō, m.* (L.) the Roman gentile name *Horatius.*—Fem. Horatia.

Hortensia, *hōr-ten'sya, f.* (L.) fem. of a Roman gentile name—gardener.

Hubert, *hū'bərt, m.* (Gmc.) mind-bright.

Hugh, Hew, *hū,* **Hugo**

[redacted]

Irmentrude. See Ermentrude.

Isaac, Izaak, *ī'zək, m.* (Heb.) laugh.—Dims. Ik, Ike, Iky.

Isabella, *iz-ə-bel'a,* **Isabel, Isobel,** *iz'ə-bəl, -bel,* or (Scots) **Ishbel,** *ish'bəl,* **Isbel,** *iz'bəl, f.* (Sp.—Heb.) forms of Elizabeth, now regarded as an independent name.—Sp. *Isabel,* Fr. *Isabelle* (*Isabeau*), It. *Isabella.*—Dims. Bel, Bell, Belle, Bella, Ella, Ib, Ibby, Isa (*ī'za*), Tib, Tibbie, Tibby.

Isaiah, *ī-zī'a,* or *-zā', m.* (Heb.) Yahwe helps.—L. *Isaias,* Ger. *Jesaias,* Fr. *Isaïe, Esaïe,* Sp. *Isaias,* It. *Isaia.*

Isidore, *iz'i-dōr, -dör, m.* (Gr.) perh. gift of Isis.—Sp. *Isidro, Isidoro.*—Fem. Isidora, Isadora.

Isla, *ī'la, f.* from the place-name.

Isold, Isolde, Isolda, *i-zold', -a,* **Isolt,** *i-zolt', f.* perh. (Gmc.) ice-rule; or a Welsh name.

Israel, *iz'rā-əl, -el, m.* (Heb.) ruling with the Lord.

Ivan, *ī'vən, ē-vän', m.* (Russ.). See John.

Ivo, Ivor, *ī'vō, ī'vər,* or *ē', m.* prob. Celtic, but perh. from a Gmc. root meaning yew.—W. *Ifor,* Fr. *Ives, Yves, Ivon, Yvon;* fem. *Ivette, Yvette, Ivonne, Yvonne.*

Ivy, *ī'vi, m.* and *f.* (Eng.) from the plant.

Jabez, *jā'biz, m.* (Heb.) perh. sorrow, perh. height.

Jack, *jak, m.* See John.

Jacob, *jā'kəb, m.* (Heb.) follower, supplanter, or deceiver.—It. *Giacobbe,* Sp. *Jacob.*—Dim. Jake. See also James.

James, *jāmz, m.* Same as

and Ger. *Hieronymus*, Fr. *Jérôme*, It. *Geronimo*, *Gerolamo*, *Girolamo*, Sp. *Jerónimo*.

Jerry, *jer'i*, *m.* dim. of Jeremy, also of Gerald, Gerard, Jerome.

Jervis, *jûr'vis*, *m.* See Gervase.

Jess, *jes*, Jessie, *f.* forms of Janet, chiefly Scots. See Jane.

Jessamine. See Jasmine.

Jesse, *jes'i*, *m.* (Heb.) Yah is.

Jessica, *jes'i-ka*, *f.* (app. Heb.) perh. Yah is looking.

Jethro, *jeth'rō*, *m.* (Heb.) superiority.

Jill, *jil*, Jillian, *-yən*, *f.* See Julian.

Jim, Jimmie. See James.

Jo, for Joseph, Josepha, Josephine.

Joachim, *jō'ə-kim*, *m.* (Heb.) Yah has set up.—Sp. *Joaquin*, It. *Gioacchino*.

Joan, Jo(h)anna, Joann, Joanne. See Jane.

Joannes. See John.

Job, *jōb*, *m.* (Heb.) perh. pious, or persecuted, afflicted.—Ger. *Hiob*, It. *Giobbe*.

Jocelyn, Jocelin, *jos'(ə-)lin*, *m.* and *f.* perh. (Gmc.) one of the Geats (a people of southern Sweden), or (L.) connected with Justin, Justus. Also fem. Joceline.

Jock, *jok*, *m.* See John.

Joe, Jo, Joey, for Joseph, Josepha, Josephine.

Joel, *jō'əl*, *m.* (Heb.) Yah is the Lord.

John, *jon*, *m.* (Heb.) poss. Yah is gracious.—L. *Jo(h)annes*, Fr. *Jean*, It. *Giovanni* (*Gian*, *Gianni*), Sp. *Juan*, Port. *João*, Ger. *Johann*, *Johannes* (dim. *Hans*), Du. *Jan*, Russ. *Ivan*, Ir. *Seán* (Anglicised *Shane*, *Shawn*), *Eoin*, Gael. *Iain* (*Ian*), W. *Ifan*.—Dims. Johnnie, Jack (from

Lalage, *lal'ə-jē*, *f.* (L.—Gr.) talkative, prattling.—Dim. Lallie.

Lambert, *lam'bərt*, *m.* (Gmc.) land-bright.

Lance, *läns*, *m.* (Gmc.) land.—Dims. Lancelot, Launcelot.

Laura, *lö'ra*, *f.* (L.) Laurel.—Also Laurinda, Lorinda.—Dims. Lauretta, Lolly.

Laurence, Lawrence, *lo'*, *lö'rəns*, *m.* (L.) laurel.—L. *Laurentius*, It. *Lorenzo*, Ger. *Lorenz*.—Dims. Larry (*lar'i*), Laurie, Lawrie.

Lavinia, *lə-vin'i-a*, *f.* (L.) origin unknown (second wife of Aeneas).

Lazarus, *laz'ə-rəs*, *m.* (Gr. *Lazaros* from Heb.) a form of Eleazar.

Lea, Leah, *lē'a*, *f.* (Heb.) a cow.

Leander, *li-an'dər*, *m.* (Gr.) lion man.

Lee, Leigh, *lē*, *m.* and *f.* from the surname.

Leila, *lā'*, *lē'*, *li'la*, *f.* (Pers.) night.

Lemuel, *lem'ū-əl*, *m.* (Heb.) consecrated to God.

Lena, *lē'na*, *f.* See Helena, Magdalen.

Leo, *lē'ō*, *m.* (L.) lion.

Leonard, *len'ərd*, *m.* (Gmc.) lion-hard.

Leonora, *lē-ə-nō'ra*, *-nö'ra*, *f.* See Eleanor.

Leopold, *lē'ō-pōld*, *m.* (Gmc.) people-bold.—Ger. *Luitpold*, *Leopold*.

Leslie, *m.*, Lesley, *f.*, *lez'li*, from the surname or place-name.

Lettice, *let'is*, Letitia, Laetitia, *li-tish'ya*, *f.* (L.) gladness.—Dim. Lettie, Letty.

Lewis, *lōō'is*, Louis, *lōō'is*, *lōō'i*, Ludovic(k), *lū'*, *lōō'dō-vik*, Lodowick, *lō'dō-wik*—also Aloys, *al'ō-is*, *-ois'*, Aloysius, *-ish'əs*, *-ē'zi-əs*, *-is'i-əs*, *m.* (Gmc.) famous warrior

Mabel, *mā'bl, f.* See Amabel.

Madge, *maj,* **Mag,** *mag,* **Maggie,** *mag'i, f.* See Margaret.

Madoc, *mad'ək, m.* (W.) fortunate.

Maeve. See Meave.

Magdalen(e), *mag'də-lin, -lēn,* **Madel(e)ine,** *mad'-(ə-)len, -lēn, -lin, f.* of Magdala on the Sea of Galilee.—Dims. Maud, Maude (*möd*), Maudlin.

Magnus, *mag'nəs, m.* (L.) great.

Maida, *mā'da, f.* origin obscure.

Màiri, *mä'ri, f.* See Mary.

Maisie, *mā'zi, f.* See Margaret.

Malachi, *mal'ə-kī, m.* (Heb.) messenger of Yah.

Malcolm, *mal'kəm, möl', m.* (Gael.) Columba's servant.

Malise, *mal'is, m.* (Gael.) servant of Jesus.

Mamie, *mā'mi, f.* a chiefly American dim. of Mary, used also for Margaret.

Manuel, *man'ū-əl,* **Manoel.** See Emmanuel.

Marcus, *mär'kəs.* See Mark.

Margaret, *mär'gə-rit, f.* (Gr.) pearl.—Fr. *Marguerite* (dim. *Margot*), It. *Margherita*, Sp. *Margarita*, Ger. *Margarete* (dims. *Grete, Gretchen*).—Dims. Madge, May, Maggie, Margie (*mär'ji*), Margery, Marjory, Meg, Meggie, Meta (*mē'ta*), Mysie, Peg, Peggie, Peggy, Greta, Rita.

Maria, Marie. See Mary.

Marian, Marion, *mar'i-ən, mā'ri-ən,* **Marianne,** *mar-i-an', f.* (Fr.) orig. dims. of Mary; used also for the combination Mary Ann.—Dims. Maynie, Mysie.

Marigold, *mar'*

legendary queen of Connaught, Medb, or Meadhbh.

Meg. See Margaret.

Melanie, *mel'ə-ni, f.* (Gr.) black.

Melicent. See Millicent.

Melissa, *me-lis'a, f.* (Gr.) bee.

Mercy, *mûr'si, f.* (Eng.) mercy.—Sp. *Mercedes* (mercies, bounties).

Meredith, *mer'i-dith, m.* and *f.* from the surname.

Meta. See Margaret.

Mhairi, *vä'rē, mä'rē, f.* (Gael.) vocative case of Màiri, used erroneously as its equivalent. See Mary.

Micah, *mī'ka, m.* (Heb.) contraction of *Micaiah*—who is like Jehovah?

Michael, *mī'kl, m.* (Heb.) who is like the Lord?—Fr. *Michel*, It. *Michele*, Sp. and Port. *Miguel*, Ger. *Michael* (dim. *Michel*).—Dims. Mick, Micky, Mike.—Fem. Michaela, Michelle.

Mildred, *mil'drid, f.* (Gmc.; O.E. *Mildthryth*) mild power.—Dim. Millie.

Miles, *mīlz, m.* (Gmc.) meaning doubtful, perh. merciful.

Millicent, *mil'i-sənt,* **Melicent,** *mel', f.* (Gmc.) work-strong.—Fr. *Mélisande*.—Dim. Millie.

Millie, *mil'i, f.* See Mildred, Millicent, Emilia, Amelia.

Mima, *mī'ma, f.* See Jemima.

Mina, *mē', mī'na, f.* See Wilhelmina.

Minna, *min'a, f.* (Gmc.) memory, or love.

Minnie, *min'i,* for Minna, May, or Wilhelmina.

Ned, Neddie, Neddy, *ned, -i*, dims. of **Edward**; also of **Edgar, Edmund, Edwin**.

Nehemiah, *nē-hi-mī'a, m.* (Heb.) consolation of Yah.

Neil, *nēl*. See **Nigel**.

Nell, Nellie, Nelly, *nel, -i, f.* dims. of **Helen, Ellen, Eleanor**.

Nessa, Nessie, Nesta, dims. of **Agnes**.

Netta, Nettie, dims. of **Janet(ta), Henrietta, Antoinette**.

Neville, *nev'il, m.* from the surname.

Niall, *nēl*. See **Nigel**.

Nicholas, Nicolas, *nik'ə-ləs, m.* (Gr.) victory of the people.—Dims. **Nick, Colin** (q.v.), **Colley, Nicol, Nichol**.—Fem. **Nicola** (*nik'ə-la*) **Nicole** (*ni-kōl*).—Dims. **Nicolette, Colette**.

Nicodemus, *nik-ə-dē'məs, m.* (Gr.) victory of the people.—Dims. **Nick, Noddy**.

Nigel, *nī'jl*, **Neil, Niall**, *nēl, m.* perh. (Ir.) champion, but understood as dim. of L. *niger*, black.

Nina, Ninette, Ninon. See **Ann**.

Ninian, *nin'yən, m.* (Celt.) meaning unknown.—Also (Scot.) **Ringan** (*ring'ən*).

Nita, *nē'ta, f.* for **Juanita**. See **Jane**.

Noah, *nō'a, m.* (Heb.) rest.

Noel, *nō'əl, m.* and *f.* (Fr.—L.) birthday, i.e. Christmas.—Fr. *Noël*, It. *Natale*.—Fem. also **Noele, Noelle, Natalia** (*nə-tā'li-a*, or *-tä'*, **Natalie** (*nat'ə-li*.)

Noll, Nolly, *m.* See **Olive**.

Paul, Paullus, Paulus, *pōl, -əs, m.* (L.) little.—It. *Paolo*, Sp. *Pablo*.—Deriv. **Paulinus** (*-ī'nəs*).—Fem. **Paula, Paulina, Pauline** (*-ēn*).

Pearl, *pûrl, f.* pearl.

Peg, Peggy, *peg, -i, f.* dims. of **Margaret**.

Penelope, *pi-nel'o-pi, f.* (Gr.) perh. weaver.—Dims. **Pen, Penny**.

Pepe, Pepito. See **Joseph**.

Percival, Perceval, *pûr'si-vl, m.* (Fr.) penetrate the valley.

Percy, *pûr'si, m.* from the surname.

Perdita, *pûr'di-ta, f.* (L.) lost.

Peregrine, *per'i-grin, m.* (L.) wanderer, traveller, pilgrim.—Dim. **Perry**.

Pernel, *pûr'nəl*. See **Petronella**.

Persis, *pûr'sis, f.* (Gr.) Persian.

Peter, *pē'tər, m.* (Gr.) rock.—Also **Piers**, *pērz*.—L. *Petrus*, Fr. *Pierre*, It. *Pietro*, Sp. and Port. *Pedro*, Ger. *Peter, Petrus*, Norw. *Peer*.—Dims. **Pete** (*pēt*), **Peterkin, Perkin** (*pûr'kin*).

Petronella, Petronilla, *pet-rə-nel'a, -nil'a, f.* (L.) from the gentile name *Petrōnius*.—Contracted **Parnel** (*pär'nəl*), **Pernel** (*pûr'nəl*).

Phelim, *fē'lim, m.* (Ir.) ever good.

Philemon, *fil- fil-ē'mon, m.* (Gr.) affectionate.

Philip, *fil'ip, m.* (Gr.) lover of horses.—L. *Philippus*, Fr. *Philippe*, It. *Filippo*, Sp. *Felipe*, Ger. *Philipp*.—Dims. **Phil, Pip**.—Fem. **Philippa**.—Dim. **Pippa**.

Phillis, Phyllis, *fil'is*, **Phillida, Phyllida**, *fil'i-da, f.*

Reuben, *rōō'bən*, *m.* (Heb.) behold a son, or renewer.

Rex, *reks*, *m.* (L.) king.—Also for Reginald.

Reynold, *ren'əld*, *m.* See Reginald.

Rhoda, *rō'da*, *f.* (Gr.) rose.

Rhona, **Rona**, *rō'na*, *f.* origin and meaning obscure.

Rhys, *rēs*, *m.* (W.) perh. impetuous man.

Richard, *rich'ərd*, *m.* (Gmc.) rule-hard.—It. *Riccardo*, Sp. *Ricardo*.—Dims. Dick, Dickie, Dicky, Dicken, Dickon, Rick, Richie (obs. Diccon, Hick).—Fem. Ricarda (*ri-kär'da*).

Ringan, *ring'ən*, *m.* See Ninian.

Rita, *rē'ta*, *f.* See Margaret.

Robert, *rob'ərt*, **Rupert**, *rōō'pərt*, *m.* (Gmc.) fame-bright.—L. *Robertus*, Fr. *Robert*, It. and Sp. *Roberto*, Ger. *Robert*, *Ruprecht*, *Rupprecht*.—Dims. Bert, Bertie, Bob, Bobbie, Bobby, Dob, Dobbin, Rob, Robbie, Robin (*rob'in*), Scots Rab, Rabbie.—Fem. Roberta, Robina (*ro-bē'na*).

Roderick, *rod'(ə-)rik*, *m.* fame-rule.—Ger. *Roderich*, Fr. *Rodrigue*, It. *Rodrigo*, *Roderico*, Sp. *Rodrigo*, *Ruy*.—Dim. Roddy.

Rodney, *rod'ni*, *m.* and *f.* from the surname or place-name.

Rodolph. See Rudolf.

Roger, *roj'ər*, *m.* (Gmc.) fame-spear.—O.E. *Hrōthgār*, Ger. *Rüdiger*, Fr. *Roger*, It. *Ruggero*, *Ruggiero*, Sp. *Rogerio*.—Dims. Hodge, Hodgkin (*hoj'kin*).

Roland, **Rowland**, *rō'lənd*, *m.* (Gmc.) fame of the land.—Ger., Fr., *Roland*, It. *Orlando*, Sp.

Sarah, **Sara**, *sā'ra*, *f.* (Heb.) princess, queen.—Dims. Sadie (*sā'di*), Sal (*sal*), Sally.

Saul, *söl*, *m.* (Heb.) asked for.

Seamas, **Seamus**, *shā'məs*, *m.* See James.

Seán, *shön*, *m.* See John.

Sebastian, *si-bas'ti-ən*, *m.* (Gr.) man of Sebasteia (in Pontus)—Gr. *sebastos*, august, venerable.

Secundus, *si-kun'dəs*, *m.* (L.) second.

Selina, *si-lē'na*, *f.* poss. connected with Celia, but associated with Gr. *selēnē*, moon.

Senga, *seng'ga*, *f.* backward spelling of Agnes.

Seonad, *shē-ō'nat*, *shō'na*, *f.* See Jane.

Septimus, *sep'ti-məs*, *m.* (L.) seventh.

Serena, *si-rē'na*, *f.* (L.) calm, serene.

Seth, *seth*, *m.* (Heb.) substitute, or compensation.

Seumas. See James.

Sextus, *seks'təs*, *m.* (L.) sixth.

Shamus, for Seamus (see James).

Shane, *shān*, **Shawn**, *shön*, *m.* See John.

Sharon, *shā'ron*, *f.* (Heb.) meaning obscure.

Sheena, *shē'na*, *f.* See Jane.

Sheila, **Sheelagh**, *shē'la*, *f.* See Celia and Cecilia.

Shirley, *shûr'li*, *f.* from the surname or place-name.

Sholto, *shol'tō*, *m.* perh. (Gael.) sower, propagator.

Shona, *shō'na*, **Sian**, *shän*, *f.* See Jane.

Sibyl, now **Sybil**, *sib'il*, **Sibylla**, *sib-il'a*, *f.* (L.) a Sibyl.—Dim. Sib.

Sidney, **Sydney**, *sid'ni*, *m.* and *f.*, from the surname.

[redacted]

Terry, *ter'i*. See Terence, Teresa.

Tessa, *tes'a*. See Teresa.

Thaddaeus, **Thaddeus**, *thə-dē'əs*, *thad'i-əs*, *m*. (Heb.) meaning obscure.—Used with its dims. **Thaddy**, **Thady** as a substitute for the Irish name Tadhgh (*thēg*), poet, which formerly in the form Teague (*tēg*) served as a general nickname for an Irishman, as Pat, Paddy, now.

Thea, *thē'a*, *f*. (Gr.) goddess.

Thecla, *thek'la*, *f*. (Gr.) god-famed.

Thelma, *thel'ma*, *f*. poss. (Gr.) will, popularised by Marie Corelli.

Theobald, *thē'ō-böld*, *tib'əld*, **Tybalt**, *tib'əlt*, *m*. (Gmc.) people-bold.—Fr. *Thibaut*, *Thibault*, It. *Tebaldo*, Sp. *Teobaldo*.

Theodore, *thē'ō-dōr*, *-dör*, *m*. (Gr.) gift of God.—Fem. **Theodora** (*-dō'ra*, *-dö'ra*).

Theodoric, **Theoderic**, *thē-od'ə-rik*, *m*. (Gmc.) people-rule—Ger. *Dietrich* (dim. *Dirk*).—Dim. **Derrick**, **Derek**.

Theodosius, *thē-ō-dō'si-əs*, *m*. (Gr.) gift of God.—Fem. **Theodosia**.

Theophilus, *thē-of'i-ləs*, *m*. (Gr.) beloved of God (or the gods).—Fem. **Theophila**.

Theresa, **Theresia**. See Teresa.

Thomas, *tom'əs*, *m*. (Heb.) twin.—Fr., Ger. *Thomas*, It. *Tommaso*, Sp. *Tomás*.—Dims. **Tom**, (Scot. Tam, Tammie).—Fem. Thomasa

name.—Also **Valerie**, **Valery** (*val'ə-ri*).—Deriv. **Valerian**, *m*.

Vanessa, *və-nes'a*, *f*. a name invented by Swift from *Es*ther *Van*homrigh.

Venetia, *vi-nē'sha*, *f*. (L.) Venetian; perh. also a Latinisation of Gwyneth.

Vera, *vē'ra*, *f*. (L.) true; also (Russ.) faith.

Vere, *vēr*, *m*. and *f*. from the surname.

Verena, *və-rē'na*, *f*. the name of a martyr.

Verity, *ver'i-ti*, *f*. (L.) truth.

Veronica, *vi-ron'i-ka*, *f*. (L.) true image; or (Gr.) a form of Berenice.

Vesta, *ves'ta*, *f*. (L.) the Roman hearth-goddess.

Victor, *vik'tər*, *m*. (L.) conqueror.—Dim. **Vic**.—**Victoria**, *vik-tō'ri-a*, *-tō'*, *f*. victory.—Dim. **Vicky**.

Vida, *vē'da*, a fem. dim. of David.

Vincent, *vin'sənt*, *m*. (L.) conquering.

Viola, *vi'ō-la*, **Violet**, *-lit*, *f*. (L.) violet (flower).

Virgil, *vûr'jil*, *m*. (L.) from the Roman gentile name; perh. specif. for the poet Publius *Vergilius* Maro.

Virginia, *vər-jin'i-a*, (L.) fem. of a Roman gentile name.

Vivian, *viv'i-ən*, *m*. and (chiefly in the form **Vivien**) *f*. (L.) lively.—Also **Vyvyen**, **Vyvian**.

Walter, *wōl'tər*, *m*. (Gmc.) rule-people (or army).

The Greek alphabet

Α	α	alpha	=	a
Β	β	bēta	=	b
Γ	γ	gamma	=	g
Δ	δ	delta	=	d
Ε	ϵ	epsīlon	=	e
Ζ	ζ	zēta	=	z
Η	η	ēta	=	ē
Ν	ν	nū	=	n
Ξ	ξ	xī	=	x (ks)
Ο	ο	omīcron	=	o
Π	π	pī	=	p
Ρ	ρ	rhō	=	r
Σ	σ ς	sigma	=	s
Τ	τ	tau	=	t
Υ	υ	upsīlon		

The Russian alphabet

А	а	=	ä	as in far	С	с	=	s	
Б	б	=	b		Т	т	=	t	
В	в	=	v		У	у	=	u—o͞o	as in fo͞ol
Г	г	=	g	as in good	Ф	ф	=	f	
Д	д	=	d		Х	х	=	kh—hh	as in loch
Е	е	=	e—ye	as in yet	Ц	ц	=	ts	

Notes on American English

American English came of age and declared its independence early in the 20th century. Since then its influence has become world-wide and it has affected the parent tongue. In 1952 we spoke of 'the virtual drying up of the Atlantic as a speech barrier'; the traffic has been from west to east, not from east to west. In this newest version of the dictionary the label '(*U.S.*)', formerly used to distinguish purely American English, has been dropped almost entirely.

Certain differences of spelling remain and spelling differences in a number of individual words (e.g. *maneuver*, *defense*, and *practice* as a verb) have been noted in the dictionary. Groups of words in which the spelling is different are as follows:

Eng.	U.S.	
ae	*e*	The tendency to replace *ae* and *oe* in words from Greek or Latin by *e* is more strongly developed in the United States than in Britain: e.g. *etiology*, *hemoglobin*, *esophagus*.
ize or *ise*	*ize*	In verbs and their derivatives that may be spelt *-ize* or *-ise*, Americans prefer *-ize*.
ll	*l*	Ame
		-er, *victualed*, *-ing*, *-er*, etc. Also *woolen*.
l or *ll*	*ll*	*enroll*, *enthrall*, *instill*, *thralldom*.
l	*ll*	In *fulfill*, *skillful*, *willful*. In nouns in *-ment*: *enrollment*, *enthrallment*, *fulfillment*, *installment*.
our	*or*	American spellings such as *color*, *humor*, have often been noted in

Roman numerals

I=1 V=5 X=10 L=50 C=100 D=500 M=1000

From the above symbols the numbers are made up as follows:—

I = 1
II = 2
III = 3
IV (or IIII, e.g. on clocks) = 4
V = 5
VI = 6
VII = 7
VIII = 8
IX = 9
X = 10
XI = 11
XII = 12
XIII = 13
XIV = 14
XV = 15
XVI = 16
XVII = 17
XVIII = 18
XIX = 19
XX = 20

L = 50
LI = 51
LII, etc. = 52, etc.
LX = 60
LXI = 61
LXII, etc. = 62, etc.
LXX = 70
LXXI = 71
LXXII, etc. = 72, etc.
LXXX = 80
LXXXI = 81
LXXXII, etc. = 82, etc.
XC = 90
XCI = 91
XCII, etc. = 92, etc.

C = 100
CC = 200
CCC = 300
CCCC or CD = 400

[redacted]

Mathematical symbols

$\pm$	plus or minus.
$=$	is equal to.
$\equiv$	is identically equal to.
$\approx$ $\doteq$ $\fallingdotseq$	is approximately equal to.
$\neq$	is not equal to.
$>$	is greater than.
$\gg$	is far greater than.
$\not>$	is not greater than.
$<$	is less than.
$\ll$	is much less than.
$\not<$	is not less than.
$\geqslant$	is greater than or equal to.
$\leqslant$	is less than or equal to.
$\cap$	intersection.
$\cup$	union.
[illegible]	is member

M	modulus of common logarithms $\log_{10} e = 0{\cdot}4343$ $(\log_{10} x = \log_e x \times 0{\cdot}4343)$.
M^{-1}	$\log_e 10 = 2{\cdot}3026$ $(\log_e x = \log_{10} x \times 2{\cdot}3026)$.
x^n	$x.x.x\ldots$ to n factors.
x^{-n}	$\frac{1}{x^n}$
$x^{\frac{1}{n}}$	$\sqrt[n]{x}$, the nth root of x.
x^0	$= 1$.
$x \to a$	x approaches the limit a.
θ	the angle between the radius vector and the polar axis.
$\sin^{-1} x$	the principal value of the angle whose sine is x. Similarly $\cos^{-1} x$, $\tan^{-1} x$, etc.
sinh	*sinus hyperbolicus*, the hyperbolic sine. Similarly cosh, tanh, etc.

[redacted]

Some physical constants

c	speed of light in vacuo, $2{\cdot}997\,925 \times 10^{8}$ metres per second.
e	electron charge, $1{\cdot}602\,10 \times 10^{19}$ coulomb.
g	standard acceleration of gravity, $9{\cdot}806\,65$ metres per second per second. (At Greenwich, $g = 9{\cdot}818\,83$ metres per second per second.)
G	gravitational constant, $6{\cdot}670 \times 10^{-11}$ ($6{\cdot}670 \times 10^{-11}$ $Nm^{2}kg^{2}$).
h	Planck('s) constant, the constant in the expression for the quantum of energy, $6{\cdot}625\,59 \times 10^{-34}$ joule × seconds.
$\hbar$	h-bar, Dirac's constant, $\frac{h}{2\pi}$ (Planck's constant divided by 2π), the unit in which electron spin is measured.
m_e	the mass of an electron at rest, $9{\cdot}109\,08 \times 10^{-31}$ kg.
m_p	the mass of a proton at rest, $1{\cdot}672\,52 \times 10^{-27}$ kg.
m_n	the mass of a neutron at rest, $1{\cdot}674\,82 \times 10^{-27}$ kg.
N_A	Avogadro('s) number, constant, number of molecules in a mole of any substance, $6{\cdot}022\,59 \times 10^{-23}$.

The metric system

Measures of Length

The **metre** (Fr. *mètre*), the unit of length, originally intended to be the ten-millionth part of a line drawn from the Pole to the Equator, was later more exactly defined as the distance, at the melting point of ice, between two points on a platinum-iridium bar at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures near Paris. It is scientifically defined in wavelengths of orange radiation of an isotope of krypton.

1 Metre = as above.
1 Decametre = 10 metres.
1 Hectometre = 100 ,,
1 Kilometre = 1000 ,,

1 Decimetre = $\frac{1}{10}$th of a metre.
1 Centimetre = $\frac{1}{100}$th ,,
1 Millimetre = $\frac{1}{1000}$th ,,

Square Measure

The **are**, the unit of surface measure, is a square the side of which is ten metres long

1 Are = 100 square metres.

1 Déciare = $\frac{1}{10}$th of a

British measures and the metric system

By the Weights and Measures Act of 1963, the following equivalences were established:

1 yard = 0·9144 metre

1 pound = 0·453 592 37 kilogram

Following from this

1 inch = 2·54 centimetres
1 mile = 1·6 kilometres (approx.)

1 cwt = 50·8 kilograms (approx.)
1 ton = 1016 kilograms (approx.), or a little more than 1 tonne

1 centimetre = 0·39 inch (approx.)
1 kilometre = 0·62 mile (approx.)
(8 kilometres = about 5 miles)

1 kilogram = 2·2 pounds (approx.)
1 tonne = 0·98 ton (approx.)

The U [redacted]

Some useful conversion tables

The following tables may be used for conversion from British to metric (SI) units and vice versa.

in to cm		cm to in	ft to m		m to ft	miles to km		km to miles
2·54	1	0·3937	0·3048	1	3·28084	1·60934	1	0·62137
5·08	2	0·7874	0·6096	2	6·562	3·219	2	1·243
7·62	3	1·1811	0·9144	3	9·843	4·828	3	1·864
10·16	4	1·5748	1·2192	4	13·123	6·437	4	2·485
12·70	5	1·9685	1·5240	5	16·404	8·047	5	3·107
15·24	6	2·3622	1·8288	6	19·685	9·656	6	3·72

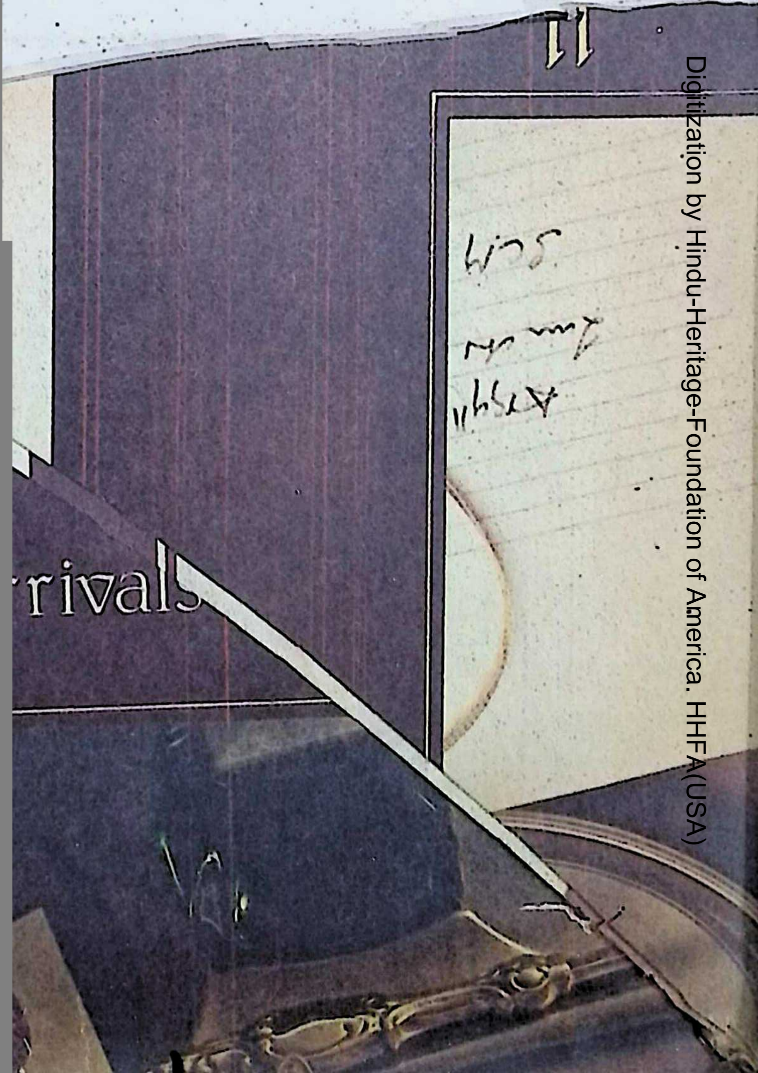
lb to kg		kg to lb	ton to tonne		tonne to ton	lbf to newton		newton to lbf
*0·45359	1	2·20462	1·0160	1	0·984205	4·4482	1	0·2248
0·907	2	4·409	2·032	2	1·9684	8·896	2	0·4496
1·361	3	6·614	3·048	3	2·9526	13·345	3	0·6744
1·814	4	8·818	4·064	4	3·9368	17·793	4	0·8992
2·268	5	11·023	5·080	5	4·9210	22·241	5	1·1240
2·722	6	13·228	6·096	6	5·9052	26·689	6	1·3489
3·175	7	15·432	7·112	7	6·8894	31·138	7	1·5737
3·629	8	17·637	8·128	8	7·8736	35·586	8	1·7985
4·082	9	19·842	9·144	9	8·8578	40·034	9	2·0233

* See page 1648

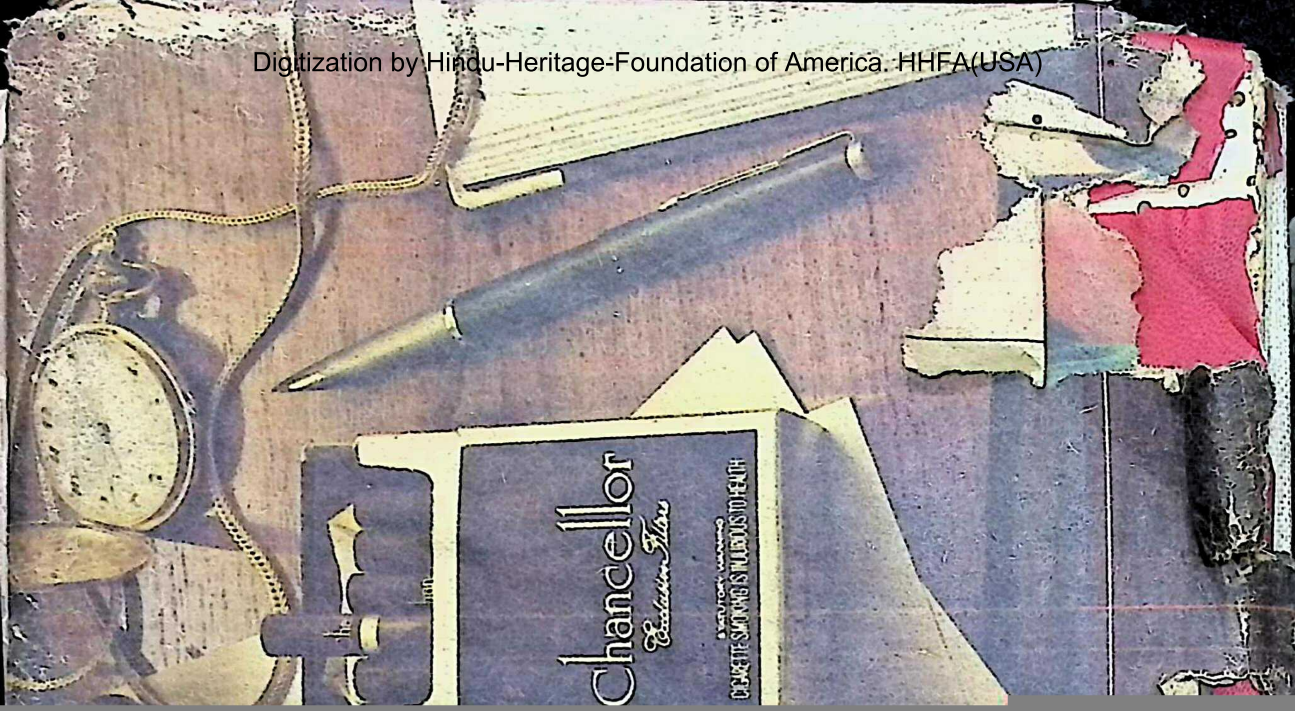
The table below shows a useful conversion of a non SI metric unit to an SI metric unit

1-8-82

Cautālogical - Mahā: [illegible]



A554
[illegible]
SCM


Chancellor
Exclusive Filter
STATUTORY WARNING
CIGARETTE SMOKING IS INJURIOUS TO HEALTH